#### SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.) Mr. Brownerre O'Brien.—This gentleman has postponed his visit to Sheffield, to Monday, the 18th last, when that evening, and the evening of Tuesday, the 19th, he will deliver two lectures. Men of Sheffield, nobly you responded to our appeal, when we called on you to do honour to the Chief of Chartime, O'Connor. Your countless masses thronging the streets on the long to-be remembered 29th of September, testified the love with which you regard your leader, and proved, to the most sceptical, your devotion to liberty's cause. Chartists of Sheffield, mother of "nature's nobles" is about to visit your town, Bronterre O'Brien, the instructor of the masses, the "schoolmaster" of the people, will be with you on the 18th. Is there a reader of the Poor Man's Guardian remaining in Sheffield, let cation was, could temper their zeal with discretion. Sure he was that he was not fit to address a Welsh John Bell's bold unmasking of Whiggery, and vindication of the principles of Radicalism in Sheffield, let him forget not O'Brien's talented productions in the columns of Bell's London Mercury, and let him some. Is there a Chartist who has reaped instrucion from the effusions of O'Brien's pen in the columns of the Operative, or Northern Star, let him come. Is there a patriot who honours the stedfast principle that oppression cannot wither, nor dungeon-punishments destroy, let him come. Come one, come all, and cram the place of meeting, to greet with hearty welcome the people's friend. Chartists, something more than mere noisy applause is required at your hands to support those who risk all, and lose all, to save you; it is intended that the money proceeds, when the necessary and enavoidable expences are deducted, shall be presented to Mr. O'Brien, towards enabling him to pro-

great changes which must be accomplished, if we would obtain our own freedom and prosperity, and secure the liberties and happiness of our children. BRIDGEBOUSES .- This is one of the out-districts of Sheffield; a number of good Chartists reside here, who, anxious to extend a knowledge of their principles, invited Mr. Harney to address them. In accordance with their request, Mr. Harney addressed a very "canny" little meeting of the "blistered hands," held in the large room of the Union Inn on Thursday, the 7th-all seemed well pleased with the address of the speaker, and the feeling was un- their breasts, and powerful was the flame rekindled animons for the continuance of similar meetings. but lately among the mighty masses of Birmingham, Another meeting will be shortly held, when the practicability of holding these meetings weekly, or formightly, will be considered—due notice will be are liars, and the fate of liars they shall share. given. We would earnestly recommend our Sheffield friends to adop; the class system, and hold in member that when the bastile at Nottingham was in their respective localities meetings of their classes any evening but Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, shopocracy rejoiced. Far readier were they to give when their presence is wanted at the general meet-

ings, lectures, &c., in Fig-tree Lane.

oure a printing-press, &c.; confident we are that fou will answer our call, and that giving your aid to

the rest of the country, Mr. O'Brien will shortly be enabled to resume his noble labours of instructing

the people in a knowledge of their rights and duties, and preparing the public mind for those

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE-Mr. Gill lectured in to save them from death. But, since that time he the room, Figtree-lane, on Sunday evening last, the had seen many of them come to the level of the poor. subject of his discourse being- The banking system whom they despised. They had come to be inmates and free trade. The lecturer commenced by ob. of that bastile they were so eager to build for the serving that it was a notorious fact, that the work-poor. (Hear.) Others rather than meet that lot, ing classes of this country had, to a considerable ex- had rushed to self-destruction, and had terminated tent, burst the chains of mental thraldom in which their existence by the rope or the razor; he would for centuries they had been bound. This was the say a righteous retribution. (Hear, hear.) The duty of the people, for only by thinking, inquiring. Chartists certainly were levellers, for they wanted and acting for themselves, could they hope to achieve all to have an equal voice in the forming of the laws. their political salvation. With respect to the quest (Cheers.) They say we are destructives. Granted. tion to which he wished to direct their attention For thank God we have destroyed the Whigs. That that evening, let it not be supposed that he was op- faction had some months back made themselves posed to the principles of free trade. No; he be- merry with the thought that they were all dead and fluities for those of another. He believed that the in the destroying of that faction; they had now but extension of our commerce was calculated to knit one faction to battle with, and never would they me more closely to the other nations of the earth, and cease till they had destroyed the Tories. (Great promote peace and harmony among the states and cheering.) The aristocracy were destructives—they kingdoms of the world. But, he believed that an had destroyed the happiness of thousands of human unrestricted commerce with all the world, with our beings; nor had they dropped there—they had despresent monetary arrangements would be a curse troyed the lives of the people. Some time ago when rather than a blessing. The lecturer then entered in Mansfield, he was told by a friend of a poor creabriefly into the history of banking-stating that we ture who walked the streets till he had died liverally ments; so early as the twelfth century a bank was in the papers the accounts of the unfortunate man at of the " silent system" are not enforced. established in that country to raise the means of Basford; he was a widower, having four children; carrying on the war against the Saracens. Subse- his rent was due, he could not pay it; his landlord quently banks were established at Amsterdam; the threatened to seize his little furniture. Brooding Bank of England was established in the reign of over his poverty, he saw nothing before him but the William the Third, to enable that Monarch to carry bastile, where he must be parted from his dear on his war with France. The lecturer then en- motherless babes; the thought was madness. In the periods to the doings of that infamous co-operation, the entire country, which he had long hoped to see. Laws would only increase the power of the moneythe assembly dissolved.

victim of Whiggery was sentenced at the last Spring Assizes, at Yerk, to one year and nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in Wakefield Hellhole. A memorial praying for his liberation or re-7th inst.

Public Meeting.—The usual weekly meeting of the Chartist body took place in their room, Fig-Treelane, on Monday evening. Mr. Bradwell was called to the chair. Mr. Harney said they would remember that on a former occasion, a petition had been adopted in that room praying the House of Commons to appoint a select committee to inquire into the present infamous prison discipline, with the view of obtaining the abolition of the accursed silent system. Upon that occasion, it was resolved, that the petition should be entrusted to Mr. Duncombe for presentation; he had, accordingly, sent the petition to the Honourable Member. Some weeks had since elapsed; but, las: week, he (Mr. H.) had reecived from the Member for Finsbury, the following awful lashing, whom he described as teaching the letter, which they would hear with pleasure:—

"The Albany, Oct. 6th, 1841. "DEAR SIR,-On my return to town from Scotland, on Saturday last, I had the honour to receive your their tithes and taxes without grumbling, to honour letter and the petition that accompanied it, and I have the Queen, and all in authority; doing these things, taken the earlist opportunity of presenting it to the they should enjoy heaven hereafter. On the other "I beg to thank you and those you represent for the were not to talk about rights, or imagine they had

kind expressions your letter contains, as to my humble natural liberties—they were not to listen to seditious exertions on the occasion of Mr. Sharman Crawford's demagogues, on pain of suffering torments eternal. excellent amendment of the address.

#### "I remain, dear Sir, "Yours faithfully,

"Thos. S. Dunconbe. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Harney) had another letter to while his labour was not protected; our legislative read to them. They would remember that on last system must be thoroughly reformed, before any Monday a petition was a lopted, protesting against change calculated to better the condition of the the prorogation of Parliament while the people's working class could be accomplished. He had no tion. The following letter from that gentleman change. But they all remembered the fine promises would explain why the petition had not been pre- made to them during the Reform agitation-the

# "Crawfordsburn, Bangor, Ireland,

October 8th, 1841. "SIE,-In consequence of the Parliamentary busi- wood, steam, and iron, is preferred over muscle, ness being virtually concluded on Saturday, I left blood, and bones, so long would the working man o nitted. I would have had much pleasure in perform- we seek foreign corn, when the land was every way ting it to my charge.

#### "I am, Sir, "Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD." Mr. Harney remarked that this letter was, he was Bure, every way satisfactory to all present; and Mr. Crawford might rest assured he did enjoy the hearty confidence of the men of Sheffield-(cheers)-and though their petition had not been presented, it had been published in the Northern Star. Thus the country would see that the Sheffield Chartists were alive to their duties. After some other business, the and he hoped to rise some fine morning and find the Chairman said he would now introduce to them their old and well-tried friend, George Black, of Nottingham. (Cheers.) Mr. Black commenced by congratulating the meeting on the improved position of their cause: the prospects of the oppressed were now brighter than they ever had been. They knew that for some time past he had been used to travel in Wales; he could speak to the condition and mind of that people. At the time of the outbreak at Newport, it was said by the REWEDERPERS that the Welsh people were presperous and comfortable, receiving good wages. and had, therefore, not even the excuse of poverty for their rebellious conduct; but whatever might be the state of the Welsh then, he knew something of their state now. He had visited families innumerable upon the brink, nay, existing in a state of literal Marration. Within the last two years the wages of the colliers had been reduced four, five, and even seven shillings in the pound. The colliers must toil hard to get fourteen or fifteen shillings a week, and

Dorthern St

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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Sure he was that he was not fit to address a Welsh

fitted to preach patience to an oppressed people

burning for vengeance and freedom. (Cheers.) No wonder the people of that country thirsted for a

change—the very name of Chartism was proscribed;

and death, by want, was the doom of him who, in

opposed Guest upon the hustings, and the show of

parsons, replying to their calumnious charges that the

Chartists were robbers, levellers, destructives, &c.

wholesale robber; it had robbed the Catholics -it

had robbed the poor; but it was said that the Chartists

were burners. Yes, the fire of principle burned in

of Manchester, of Leeds, and of Sheffield. (Cheera)

Our breasts burn with the love of truth; but they

(Cheers.) They say we are levellers. I well re-

and again drag to a dungeon their champion.

O'Connor, he trusted the people would proclaim their

resolution, and act upon it, too, to have man for

man, (Tremendous cheering.) He (the speaker)

had resolved to do one man's work; let them all

resolve to do the same-let them support the Execu-

tive, and rally round the forthcoming Convention,

then would the year '42 be the year of the people's

redemption. Mr. Black sat down amidst repeated

cheering.-Mr. Harney said they had heard a true-

hearted Englishman; now he would introduce to

them a right little Irishman, with whose name they

were familiar—Charles Connor. (Cheers.)—Mr. Connor commenced by giving the "black slugs" an

people doctrines every way subversive of the real

truths of Christianity, teaching them to be content

with their lot, to come regular to church, to pay

hand, they were not to think for themselves-they

The speaker excited roars of laughter by his cas-

nor next took up the question of repre-

sentation, remarking that, under the present system

the aristocrat's pigs and pig-stye were protected,

system, Mr. C. said, of all the cheering signs of the

times, the most cheering was the progress of Char-

tism in Ireland. (Applause.) Flourishing Asso-

several influential parties in Cork were about to

come out in advocacy of the Charter. (Cheers) All

the props of the infernal system were giving way.

whole fab: ic of corruption tumbled in the dust. Peel

might tell the people to wait, but, thank God, the

hour was coming when they would wait no longer,

but would take the rights withheld from them by

tyranny. Mr. Connor throughout his address was

the meeting to Messrs. Black and Connor for their

excellent addresses. Agreed to unanimously.-Mr.

EX weeks, to pay off the debt due to the Executive.

having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting ad-

their English brethren, and employ regular lecturers Beverley House of Correction. The room was filled. general quarterly meeting in the above place, next

to instruct and organise the people. He believed Mr. Green was called to the chair. Mr. Julian Sunday morning, the 21st inst. by ten o'clock; that

the evening.

oudly cheered .- Mr. Harney moved the thanks of

hands was taken for the Chartist candidate, num-

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1841.

should be employed, men who, knowing what perse- ried :-To the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the

andience; and as to his friend Julian Harney, he believed him to be equally unfit—(laughter)—for he knew that, like himself, Julian Harney was not The Memorial of certain Inhabitant Household: rs and others of the Borough of Sheffield, in public meeting assembled, this 12th day of October, 1841,

That Robert Peddie, late of Edinburgh, was convicted defiance of his tyrant employers, should dare to at the York Spring Assizes of 1840, of conspiracy and avow himself a democrat. When Morgan Williams riot at Bradford, and sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour, in Beverley House of Correction. That the said Robert Peddie was convicted on the bers of the men knelt down upon one knee as they evidence of one James Harrison, who, according to his raised their hands for their friend, that they might own avowal, was the chief instigator of the said connot be seen by their despotic master and his satel- spiracy and riot, and who admitted that he received ites. In Pontypool, Tredegar, and many other the sum of £80 from the attornies of Bradford for his places, not a publican dare allow the Chartists to wicked labours in instigating others to a breach of the meet on his premises; and open-air meetings could law. That the said Harrison was at the time a notorinot be called, for the men would not dare to attend. ous informer against poor publicans, and continued to But in spite of all that persecution could do, Char- be such until the magistrates refused to take his evitism was progressing silently, but surely, among the dence. That upon the trial of the said Robert Peddie Welsh mountaineers. (Cheers.) Aye, they had and others, a witness for the prosecution declared he sworn to die rather than bear with injustice much would not believe the said Harrison on his oath. That onger; and their ardent hope was, that the day the said Harrison has abandoned his wife and children would speedily come when they would hear that to the care of the parish, and is himself at the present their English brothren were risen to a man to de time in Preston Gaol, waiting his trial for horse

mand their rights; and when that hour came, Eng. stealing. lishmen might be assured that Welshmen would not | That in addition to the unnatural and degrading be found in the back ground. (Loud and long-coil-tinued cheering) The speaker next attacked the "silent system,"—a system, in the opinion of your memorialists, demanding immediate reformation, op-The holy hypocrites knew that the Church was a posed, as it is, to every principle and dictate of Christianity. That the effects of the said punishment and discipline upon the said Robert Peddie, have been most lamentable, impairing his health and destroying his constitution, afflicting him with grievous disease, and even threatening him with premature death, in the at the Horns Tavern, Crucifix-lane, Bermondsey; miserable prison-house to which villary the blackest

has consigned him. That the said Robert Peddie has yet, according to the term of his sentence, one year and a half imprison- of delegates' expenses to York. Mr. Rose reported the remedies which ought to be adopted to relieve That when it is taken into account the worthless evidence upon which the said Robert Peddie was convicted-that, supposing him to have been guilty. (which your memorialists cannot admit upon the evidence of so base a character as Harrison,) the

health is considered, your memorialists fervently hope each district, and also request each locality to forfor that merciful interposition in behalf of the said ward, as early as convenient, to the Treasurer, their Robert Peddie, which would not only save from dis-ease, probably death, the suffering prisoner, but would tial that the Tract Committee recommendations also, in this, as in many other similar cases, impart should be fully carried." Notice of motions for lieved that it was in accordance with the design of buried; aye, but we have risen again and destroyed joy to the bereaved and sorrowing wife, and peace to discussion at the next meeting, by Mr. Rose—"That the afflicted family of the captive.

foregoing to your consideration, earnestly request that or persons to sit in the Convention in February you will submit the case of the said Robert Peddie to next." Notice by Mr. Maynard-" That we, the royal favour, in order that he may be discharged from Members of Council, do take into consideration the further imprisonment; or, at least, your memorialists best way and means to fully carry out the objects respectfully urge that, if this cannot be granted, you contained in the address issued by the Executive, will be pleased to direct the removal of the said and the same be reported to the various localities. Robert Peddie to the County Gaol of York, or some Mr. Morton gave notice-" That penny subscription owed to Italy the foundation of these establish- of want. Some of them would remember reading other place of confinement, where the cruel restrictions cards for a Surrey and Kent Political Tract Comments: 50 early as the twelfth century a bank was in the papers the accounts of the unfortunate man at of the "silent system" are not enforced.

Other place of confinement, where the cruel restrictions cards for a Surrey and Kent Political Tract Comments: 50 early as the twelfth century a bank was in the papers the accounts of the unfortunate man at of the "silent system" are not enforced.

And your memorialists, &c. Mr. Hearne seconded the adoption of the memorial. Carried unanimonaly.

DERBY.—At a council meeting of the Chartist | ward the cause. tered into lengthy statements, showing the immense agony of his heart, with his pocket-handkerchief, he Association, held at the Northern Star. on Monday monetary powers possessed by the Bank of Eng. strangled his little ones. Thank God he (the speaker) evening, it was agreed to call this branch of the land, tracing the distress of the country at different saw on every side evidences of that spirit pervading National Charter Association, " The Derby Bridgestreet Association," and that we meet at aix o'clock and giving it as his opinion that a repeal of the Corn From his heart he congratulated them that their on the Sunday evening, instead of eight, as inserted glorious leader, O'Conner, possessed now the undi- in the Star of the 9th instant. On Sunday evening ocracy, and enable them to more effectually grind vided confidence of the working millions. (Cheers.) we enrolled several new members, and many more down the wealth-producing and wealth-distributing That gentleman had seen the mighty myriads of have promised to come next Sunday evening, so that cleansing the stream at its source, they could hope in them. (Cheers.) When that Mr. O'Connor had reading-room, and we are going to take in the folstrength, and seen unfailing evidences of their deter- tive Journal, Chartist Circular, and Chartist Rush-PRIER FOREN.—It will be remembered that this mination, then he (the speaker) doubted not but light. All persons are invited to the reading-room, jetim of Whiggery was sentenced at the last Spring that O Connor would risk, if need be, even his life, whether they belong to the Chartist society or not; to achieve the trinmph of Universal Suffrage. (Great | it will be entirely optional whether they spend or cheering.) It was said by some parties that the pay. The reading room will be open every day, Tories would give us a rally: he did not believe it; from nine in the morning until eleven at night, and he thought they were wiser. But if Peel's faction the secretary will be furnished with books for the mitteed to the Home Secretary, on Thursday, the should dare to imitate the scoundrel Whigs, and purpose of inserting the names of those persons who wage persecution against their leaders-if they wish to be proposed as members of this Assoshould dare to lay hands on the friend of the people, ciation.

TROWBRIDGE, WILTS .- A tea meeting was held in the democratic chapel, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of doing honour to Mr. Cluer, teetotal Chartist lecturer. W. P. Roberts, Esq., and Mr. Clarke, attended from Bath. The company was numerous, and the arrangements were excellent: the chapel was decorated with various banners, mottos, and portraits of distinguished patriots. The tea having been removed, Mr. John Moore was called to the chair, and commenced the evening's entertainment by introducing Mr. Roberts, who delivered an excellent speech, full of sound reasoning, in which he clearly proved, that no measure short of the Charter would be of any benefit to the working papers :classes. Mr. Roberts said he was glad to meet them on an occasion like the present; he hoped they would still persevere, and cautioned them against the falling into any trap which may be laid for them by their enemies, and assuring them that they may always command his services. He sat down amidst Mr. Haswell. Recitation from "Wat Tyler," Mr. J. Moore, Jun. Song by Mr. Lamb.
"The Gipsey Girl," by Miss Dicks. "The Mountain Grave," recitation by Mr. Cluer. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Clarke to address the tigation of the surpliced humbugs. Mr. Con-. .. meeting, which he did very briefly, congratulating exertions, which he said was rendered necessary, by grievances remained unredressed. That petition he faith in the scheme of Corn Law Repeal. True, we had sent to Mr. Sharman Crawford for presentative told vast benefits would result from that of grievances than themselves. Mr. Haswell then gave the recitation "Napoleon's dream." Song,

Ireland, yet according to Colquhoun, Porter, and ciples of the People's Charter, after which a branch other statisticians, the land, if properly cultivated, of the National Charter Association was formed, would support a hundred millions. After dwelling when the spirit of democracy was warmly entered at some length on the enormities of the present into, and it bids fair to be a strong auxiliary.

CITY OF LONDON.—A meeting of Chartists and others assembled in the Institute, 55, Old Bailey, last Sunday morning. Mr. J. W. Parker was ap-Drogheda, and other places, and he knew that from the Star, Vindicator, English Chartist Circular, and other excellent Journals of the Chartist Movement, were read, and received with unanimons satisfaction and delight, especially the Executive's unexpected, extraordinary great undertaking in the noble cause of social justice.

business was, as usual, very labourious. The delegates gave in their credentials.

In the evening, Mr. Brown, of Walworth, read the excellent and noble address of the Executive o'clock, at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, Fleethave a collection made every Monday evening, for the New Age, from Volney's Ruins and Survey of Empires, after which Mr. William Carrier, although The first collection would be made that evening.—
On the motion of Mr. Harney, it was resolved that a public meeting should be held the following even physical strength, gave a very argumentative and ing, to consider the propriety of memorializing the physical strength, gave a very argumentative and Home Secretary on behalf of Robert Peddie. Thanks forcible address, to a crowded and respectable audience of the working class, on the necessity of joining journed. The room was densely crowded throughout the Association, as the readiest means of procuring a remedy for the present and future unjust system of class legislation, which entails on the human family PEDDIE, THE WHIG VICTIM.-A public meeting so much degradation, misery, and woe. An animany could not make near that sum. (Hear, hear.) was held in the room, Fig Tree-lane, on Tuesday mated discussion took place afterwards on the sub-In this state of things the people were savage as evening, to take into consideration the propriety of ject, of a very instructive and pleasing nature. After bears rebbed of their young. (Hear, hear.) He had memorializing the Home Secretary in behalf of which it was announced that the subscribers to the wherever he had gone advised the Weish to imitate Robert Peddie, confined at the present time in Institute are particularly requested to attend their

this would shortly be done. (Cheers.) If this was Harney moved the adoption of the memorial, which so, he would recommend that college-bred lecturers was seconded by Mr. Fearn, and unanimously carsame place, to earoll members; that the Chartist meeting of the Council of the Charter Union was have endured at the hands of tyranny; it has erased Youths meet there also on Friday evenings, to enrol members; and that Mr. William Benbow, the tyrants' late victim, will preach next Sunday evening, at seven o'clock. Free admission on every ham determined to the Charter Union was in a seven o'clock. Free admission on every ham mermen, Colin Gordon, convenor, who stated the man which you had to bear it as proof, if any were eventually you had to bear it as proof, if any were eventually that the above cost was determined to turn out in the charter Union was invested at the hands of tyranny; it has erased every stigms with which envy endeavoured to blot work in the charter Union was invested at the hands of tyranny; it nos erased every stigms with which envy endeavoured to blot you had to bear it as proof, if any were wanting, that the charter Union was invested at the hands of tyranny; it nos erased every stigms with which envy endeavoured to blot you had to bear it as proof, if any were wanting, that the charter Union was invested to the hands of tyranny; it nos erased every stigms with which envy endeavoured to blot you had to bear it as proof, if any were wanting, that the charter Union was invested to be a supplier of the Council of t occasion. It was also announced, that the Northern that the above craft were determined to turn out in enemies, would have us believe you to be; it has Star, National Vindicator, English Chartist Circular, the full regalis of their order; James Thompson, proved to us that you are the same O'Connor you ever and other invaluable vehicles of sound political knowledge, can be had on each occasion. Mr. Carrier to the above; also from the fleshers, who stated received a vote of thanks for his services in the cause. that it would be impossible for them all to come, it And at the conclusion the committee met to arrange being Friday, but that as many as would be able to political virtue, your unyielding integrity, the purity the means to carry out the social festival and ball, display the regalia and emblems of the craft would of your motives, and the sincerity of your prinfor the benefit of Mr. Wm. Carrier, which is to attend; delegates from the ropespinners, the tailors, ciples.

> Charter Association, at the Three Doves, Berwickstreet, Soho, Mr. Medcalf in the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. Caffay gave in the report from the County Council. Two more members were elected to the Council. The Council of the Association submitted some rules for their guidance, which were agreed to. Two new members were enrolled, and a lecture announced for Mr. Brook delivered a short but impressive lecture we have much to thank you for, and of this much is Wednesday evening, Oct. 20th. A vote of thanks on the benefits which would accrue to the working would be difficult to select one from the many of your was then passed to the Chairman, and the meeting classes by the People's Charter becoming the law of noble actions on which to bestow most thanks; adjourned to Monday, the 18th inst.

and Deptford, held at Mr. Fox's, Frogmore, Wandsworth, Mr. Hayter, sen., chairman, reports from the various localities were read and received-each locality increasing in numbers. Mr. Morton nominated for Lambeth, in room of Mr. Seales. Bermondsey reported that they had resolved to have, at each meeting, a lecture, or an open discussion, and they had agreed to get up, for the benefit of the Executive, a social concert, on Monday, October 18,

10s. Wandsworth reported six new members had localities the necessity of their watching the proceedthe General Council residing in Surrey do take into That your memorialists respectfully submitting the consideration the propriety of nominating a person the Chairman, the meeting adjourned to the Joan of Arc, East-lane, Walworth, on Suuday next, chair pleased with the evening's proceedings, not regretting the least the distance each had to walk to for-

lutions were passed unanimously:-Moved by Mr. justice. Critchell, and seconded by Mr. Cardon, "That we

FEMALE MEETING.—At a meeting of the females, and happiness. it was moved by Mrs. Newland, and seconded by Mrs. Downs, "That the sum of 33. ld., in Mr. Drake's hands, be drawn from him, and the sum of 5d. be drawn from the fund, to make up the sum of 3s. 6d., and that it be forwarded to Mr. James Browterre O'Brien, to help to defray the expence of his printing press."

evening last, Mr. Pickersgill in the chair, it was resolved that each locality be requested to get up a land in glory and triumph, admired by myriads of agitate for them while we breathe this world's air: and Theatres, to have a grand general benefit for you that respect which your devotion to their cause so be his name, no matter what be his country, no matter O'Brien. A gentleman in the room made a present richly merits. of some manifold paper for the use of the Secre tary, also 4s 6d for the press fund. He was ascertained to be Mr. Smith, of Leamington. 5381 was destrey, and no hollow-hearted policy is able to is not man worship-this is principle worship, if we delivered in as subscription, and the meeting ad- seduce. journed, after agreeing that the following address should be sent for insertion to all the Radical

TO THE FEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND

We, being members of the London O'Brien Press Fund Committee, severally elected to represent the various Local Associations of Chartists in the Metropolis, beg to lay before the men of the United Empire the hearty cheers of the company. The Chairman then gave the following sentiment, "Life, pure love, and boundless liberty," which was responded to in an effective manner by Mr. Cluer. The song "Little advocated our cause upwards of nine struggling years, and the struggling year poins, one to many periors the men of the control empire our objects, with a view to solicit their co-operation. justice and universal freedom to all, regardless of sect, cessary to the acquirement of the full rights of man and in all that time he has never been known to deviate from principle. In all that time, though severely tried enemies damp your energies, or abate your seal; but, not the enemies of our country, nor the religion of our by private and public enemies, he has ever proved himself a sound, a realous, and a consistent friend of the people. By the machinations of ambitious and of selfpeople. By the machinations of amountions and of sent castle, showing interested individuals, his energies have frequently been gratitude, and their mothers look on you as the polithat these much-abused and ill-used Chartists have cramped, and have sometimes been completely pamade in the cause, and urging them to redouble their raiyzed, or made to produce only bane to himself, instead of good to the cause. He has hitherto been too the patriotic fire that glows in your bosom, and while Union between Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied much under the control of adverse circumstances, that you hold on the same upright and glorious course, you by the People's Charter. Yet, Sir, notwithstanding all have curbed his spirit, though they could never subdue will live in the love and affections of your country. this, we are told that we are opposed to the liberties of it. And now that he has again emerged from the dungeon's tomb in which he has been buried alive for the and the grateful remembrance of generations yet proofs can we give of our sincerity? last eighteen months, what is left for him after having unborn. made to them during the Reform agitation—the great reforms the destruction of the rotten boroughs would lead to. Why what good had we reaped from the destruction of the rotten boroughs! So long as wood, steam, and iron, is preferred over muscle, blood, and bones, so long would the working man blood, and bones, so long would the working man allowed the last eighteen months, what is left for him after having last eighteen months, and a last eighteen months after having last e which he has so long served, and for which he has se Lindon on Saturday, Vour letter and petition be the helpless prey of the scheming, soulless classes and Jones; three cheers was given for Frost, williams, and the were forwarded to me here from London, and I regret that fatten on his toil. (Cheers.) Besides, Corn meeting broke up, the company highly delighted meeting broke up, the evening's entertainment.

Three cheers was given for Frost, williams, and the cheers for the Charter, and the dighted meeting broke up, the company highly delighted sacrificed to his principles—to expatriate himself in search of a home in the wilds of America, unless the search of a home in the wilds of America, unless the ing that duty if I had received it previous to my adequate to the support of three or four times the leaving London, as I feel it to be a proof of confidence number of the present population? There were Red Lion, King-street, Golden Square, on the 6th tion that may remder him independent of jealous friends manifested by those who did me the honour of commit- not thirty millions of people in Great Britain and inst., Mr. Ridley attended, and advocated the prin- and of fearful foes. Let it not be said that Bronterre O'Brien did but leave his dungeen to go into exile;

O Brief did but leave his dungeen to go into exile; banished, not by the tyranny of government, but by the ingratitude of the people. He has come out weaker in budy but stronger in mind—more determined than ever to pursue the noble course he has hitherto held in behalt of our glorious cause. Be it ours, for our own sakes, as well as for his, to give him the means of doing justice to us and to himself.

Let the disciples of the bold and energetic O'Brien more enemies he has the more friends he should find. Let us raise him a press—he will preside over it—it , Sir, freedem has had, in every age and country, noble will be his, and his master mind will have ample room and verge enough to develop itself-to impress itself, and freely to fly abroad upon the couriers of the air into In the AFTERNOON of the same day, and in the every nook and corner of England, Scotland, Ireland, above place, the County Council again met. Their and Wales-into the four quarters of the great globe itself.

# O'Brien and the cause !

The Committee meet every Monday evening, at eight street, to give information and to receive contributions. the Committee, as follows :--

lane. Mesers. Taylor and Nagle, Marylebone, Working Men's Hall, 5, Circus-street. Mesers. A. Hogg and Smith, Finebury, Lunt's Coffee House. Messrs. Morgan and James, Lambeth, Chartist Hall, 1,

China-walk. Messrs. Pickersgill and Cooper, Globe Fields, Hit or Miss Tavern. Mesers. Parker, Osborn, and Watkins, City of London, Convention Room, 55, Old Bailey.

Mr. Treadwell, Tower Hamlets. JOHN WATKINS, Sec. (Signed)

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

ABERDEEN.-On Saturday evening a special come off in the Social Hall, John-street, Tottenham the wood-sawyers, the bakers, and various other Court-road, on the 1st of November. T. Duncombe, Esq. M.P. is expected to preside on the occasion.

At the weekly meeting of the Tailors' National attends and the efforts of your enemies to make these business, and a vote of thanks to the various delegates, and the chairman, the meeting separated, highly delighted at the prospects of the people's

Council Meeting.—At a meeting of the Members of Council residing in Surrey from the following localities, vis., Wandsworth, Bermondsey, Lambeth, and Description of Council residing in Surrey from the following localities, vis., Wandsworth, Bermondsey, Lambeth, and Description of Council residing in Surrey from the following localities, vis., Wandsworth, Bermondsey, Lambeth, and the surrey generates they will hald their floor. necessary arrangements; they will hold their first was collected on the spot.

WHITE ADBEY.—On Monday night last a meeting was held in the Chartists' Association Room, Graceand they had forwarded to the Executive the sum of church-street, Mr. R. Sutcliffe in the chair. Messrs. Anderson, Jennings, and Brook addressed the meetjoined; and paid to the Council 7s. 6d. on account ing on the evils which afflict this unhapy land, and

ings of the Corn Law agitators, and to attend such meetings for the purpose of introducing the principles of the Charter." Moved by Mr. Maynard, and seconded by Mr. Rose—"That each locality do will ever be the slaves of the factions who now report by their representative of the proceed. punishment he has suffered must have expiated his report, by their representative, at the next meet-govern them. At the close of the lecture five new

onesome dungeon.

THE CHARTISTS OF GREENOCK.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

ings of the highest pleasure and delight that we, the our native homes, and with hilstered hands, we welinhabitants of Greenock, in public meeting assembled, come you to our adopted city. As exiles from the loved taken at four o'clock; each member departed highly would now congratulate you on your escape from the land of our fathers, compelled by tyranny to leave our fangs of your cruel oppressors, and from that un- miserable hovels, made so by class legislation as the paralleled and unmerited punishment which vin- victims of trafficking and place-hunting politicians, we dictive malice has heaped upon you, for your devotion hall with delight and satisfaction the disinterested and Tower Hamlers' Locality .- At a meeting held to your country's cause, and your straightforward, brave O'Connor, the incorruptible advocate of the rights at 171, Brick Lane, Spitalfields, the following reso- manly, and consistent career in the path of truth and of labour-we welcome you, honoured and respected

The name of O'Connor has long been associated with human, but now defunct Whigs. do hold our meetings at this house in future, the the cause of universal freedom and human happiness; ing the whole British empire on their way to freedom mankind, Feargus O'Connor.

hiding their crest-fallen heads from the face of that -we believe it to be idolatory. LONDON O'BRIEN PRESS Fund Committee.-At people they have persecuted and betrayed, and while We are men who are heart and soul for the princithe second meeting of this Committee on Monday the mantle of eternal disgrace must for ever cover their ples contained in the People's Charter. We have conbail or concert, to raise funds for taking one of the human beings who pant for an opportunity to pay we will support to the death that man, no matter what

We regret to see your deluded countrymen still worship we will live and die. under the baneful influence of those interested and | Honoured and Respected Sir, our beloved brothers. mercenary politicians that have so long fattened on the Chartists of Great Britain, are said to be our enetheir country's wrongs; and we hall with delight the mies, and the enemies of our country and our religion. glimmering rays of light on their political horizon, and This, Sir, is of a piece with what we have alluded to rope the time is not far distant, when conviction will in the foregoing paragraph. Men who are living on fish on their minds that they have been betrayed, and the credulity of our ever generous and too confiding the safety of their country, and the hope of a Repeal countrymen mak: use of this accursed calumny; of the Union, will be best effected by uniting their they take advantage of the national and religious preefforts with Scotland, England, and Wales, for equal judices of Erin's hardy sons to sever that union so ne party, or nationality.

Go on, noble patriot, in the proud career you have Our Honoured and Brave Countryman, we tell you hitherto pursued; let not the calumnies of your thus publicly, that the Chartists of Great Britain are in spite of every puny effort, go forth, until you have country; and, in proof of this, we fearlessly point our completed the glorious work you have so nobly begun | calumniators to all the demonstrations that have taken

# TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

and its surrounding districts, congratulate you on your Wallace will defend you from your secret hypocritical emerging from the gloom of the tyrant's dungeon, where enemies, as well as open foes; but, Sir, the moment for sixteen menths you suffered the persecution of a you swerve from this Charter, both them and us will despicable faction, for merely advocating those prin- spurn you as we have done all the traitors and aposciples which would give equal political equality and tates who are now obliged to hide their ugly heads, in justice to all-which would give to the labourer the fear of that mighty weapon, public ep just fruits of his labour-which would enlighten the superstitious, inform the ignorant, deprive a tyrant of Erin's ancient defenders, go on, and follow the exaristocracy of legal plunder, and the monopolists of ample set by your predecessors, the chiefs of Auchintee:

We sincerely welcome you amongst us, once more to out of exile, that we may enjoy our heart's desire—that take your stand with us on the platform of freedom, to we may live and die in our own green isle; go on, and advocate the cause of the poor and the oppressed. may God defend you from harm. We are happy, dear Sir-we are proud to see you This, Sir, is the wish and prayer of your beloved here, unfettered and uncaged, and tender you our countrymen, the Irish Chartists resident in Glasgow. rally round their schoolmaster and fence him in. The most sincere and unfeigned welcome to the "land o' cakes."

> and devoted advocates-men who have dared to speak the truth, when speaking truth was a crime worthy of death-men who have loved their country with a love stronger than life, for they have died for their country. But, Sir, of all the ages that have preceded this age, none could display a brighter galaxy of patrio- surrounding districts, congratulate you on your liberatic names than the age we live in, and amongst that tion from the tyrant's duageon, where for sixteen galaxy (we flatter not when we say it) there is not a months, you suffered the erael persecution of an imbebrighter nor a nobler than the patriotic nephew of the cile and despicable faction, for advocating those prinpatriotic " Exile of Brin."

You, Sir, have many extenuating circumstances which Britain. Mr. Parker also read the first chapter of Donations will be thankfully received by any member of you might urge in justifying you to keep aloof from labours-which would enlighten the superstitions, inadvocating the cause of the poor, the despised, and the form the ignorant, and deprive a tyrant aristogram of Messrs. Hogg and Scots, numons, Craven Head, Drnry- oppressed; but, seeing that you urged them not, we legal plander, and the monopolist of the fruits of the should be wanting in gratitude, did we not pay you justice, and which would give the greatest possible herthe meed of a disinterested, firm, pure, and deveted pinces to the greatest possible number patriot.

Cast, as you have been, by the kindness of Providence, into the lap of fortune, you could have lived to the land of cakes. You we similarly welcome you at your case. Refined society, with all the elegancies amongst as once more to take your stand with us on of life at your command, pessessed of that which ren- this platform of freedom, to advocate what you have me ders life easy and agreeable, and enjoying that funds often done, the cause of the poor and the oppressed, mental right of man—the suffrage, you had no occasion | Sir, freedom has had, in every age and country, noble for giving up the sphere of life which fortune and devoted advocates, men who have dared to speak enabled you to move in to grasp the blistered hand, truth, when speaking truth was a crime worthy of and, side by side with the poor and despised, contend death; men who have loved their country with a with them and for them, impelled not by that stern love stronger than life, for they have died for their 2. Bell yard, Temple-ber. | necessity which 1 ] it us to struggle for justice, that | country

voluntary sacrifice in the cause of the people; but prompted by the feelings of your generous and humane nature, you saw the masses oppressed, and feeling for their sufferings, you made their cause your cause, and although knowing how dangerous it was to be in the right, when men in power are in the wrong, you came nobly and fearlessly forward, and with a patriotism and an eloquence by which the cause of truth was honoured, advocated those principles of universal justice and right, by which alone the sufferings of the oppressed could be alleviated, and for which you did sacrifice that happiness, comfort, and liberty, which you could have enjoyed, unmolested, by only turning your eyes from the tyrant's oppressions, and keeping silence at their flagrant injustice; but this O'Cennor could not do, and O'Cennor suffered; and we glory in the suffering which, for aixteen months, you

exchanging the parlow for the prison, and becoming a

The for Hobron & Publisher Inoutiff It have

esteem, and in their unshaken confidence.

And, Sir, many thanks, and much gratitude, are the BRADFORD.—A meeting of the Chartists of Bradford was held on Sunday night last, at the North Tavern, which was numerously attended.

North Tavern, which was numerously attended. the land. After the lecture, the Council commenced actions which are not the result of any sudden im-

Honoured Sir, accept the feeble but sincere expresmeeting on Wednesday evening next, at eight sion of our gratitude, and that you may long live and o'clock, at the sign of the Three Pigeons, Middle- act so as to merit and enjoy the confidence which is ton-Fields. A resolution was also passed to invite now reposed in you, and that, when full of years, and Mr. J. B.O'Brien to come to Bradford to deliver a virtuous honours, you may rest from your labours, sure lecture on Monday next, if he be at liberty. A subscription was set on foot for Mr. Duffy, when 3: 72d acted the patriot's part, is the prayer preferred by the assembled thousands you now beheld before you.

### TO FEARGUS O CONNOR, ESQ.

HONOURED AND PATRIOTIC SIR,-We, the Chartists of Largs, County of Ayr, would hail with feelings of delight, your appearance amongst us this day, after (Cheers.) They say we are levellers. I wen remember that when the bastile at Nottingham was in course of erection; numbers of the hard-hearted shopocracy rejoiced. Far readier were they to give shillings to cage the poor in their accursed den, five shillings to cage the poor in their accursed den, than to give them a miserable eighteenpence at home than to give them a miserable eighteenpence at home and a discussion took place—the best means of obtaining the People's Charter. The address of the Executive was read by the Secretary, and highly approved of. Mr. Smith's motion respecting the ship.

Middleron Fields.—The Chartists of this location of your past career, and a discussion took place—the best means of obtaining the People's Charter. The address of the Executive was read by the Secretary, and highly approved of. Mr. Smith's motion respecting the ship.

Middleron Fields.—The Chartists of this location of your post career, and a discussion took place—the best means of obtaining the People's Charter. The address of the Executive was read by the Secretary, and highly approved of. Mr. Smith's motion respecting the led in the chains of thraldom, was discussed, and it was a situation was discussed, and it was a situation of your political entered to the mentative between the Northern Star was taken in and read, and a discussion took place—the best means of obtaining the People's Charter. The address of the attended to the mentative where the Northern Star was taken in and read, and a discussion took place—the best means of obtaining the People's Charter. The conclusion, several new members of which you are a member, have only to be made to the unnatural and destructive where the Northern Star was taken in and read, and a discussion took place—the best means of obtaining the people of the attended to the unnatural and destructive where the Northern Star was taken in and read, and a discussion took place—the best means of obtaining the people of the attended to the unnatural and destructive where the Northern Star Three Pigeons, when Mr. Dewhirst delivered an our heartfelt approbation of your political career, both

of our country had immured you. Our confidence and offence; and lastiy, when the deplorable state of his ing of council, the number of payable members in members were enrolled: this branch of the Assosterling patriot, you are faithful to your trust, and no DAISY-HILL.--The Chartists of this place, held undiminished confidence for the future. Go on, then, longer; but, Sir, faithful in the post, you have ou their weekly meeting, on Sunday, the 3d inst. The patriotic Sir, go on in the noble course you have cause goes on gloriously at this place; proparations hitherto pursued. Fear not the plots of your enemies. are being made to receive O'Connor, when he visits nor the calumnies of false friends; the people will Bradford. It was resolved that be be sent to Mr. W. support you, and we, the Chartists of Large, pledge Brook, a prisoner, in Northallerton hell hele, to you our untiring aid until the Charter shall have be-purchase flannels to protect him from cold in his come the law of the land—every despotic institution annihilated-every unjust law swept away-and our country's greatness established upon the equal rights and happiness of all.

> ADDRESS OF THE IRISH CHARTISTS RESIDENT IN GLASGOW, TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

HONOURED SIR,-In the simple language of our HONOURED AND RESPECTED SIR,-It is with feel- hearts, and with the generous and untutored manners of Feargus, from the dangeon of the base, brutal, and in-

Honoured and respected Sir, we are not insensible to Carpenters' Arms, 171, Brick Lane, Spitalfields." and we are no strangers to those wrongs and sufferings the many calumnies and misrepresentations attempted Moved by Mr. Ogden, and seconded by Mr. Baxter, that were endured by your illustrious father and uncle, to be circulated prejudicial to your unsultied character, That this Association do approve of the steps taken in behalf of the land of their nativity, and the best and by men too, calling themselves Chartists and meral classes of the community. In conclusion, the lec- Birmingham, of Manchester, of Leeds, and of Shef- in a short time we feel confident that Chartism will by the Council in voting the sum of £2 10s. 6d. for interests of the whole human family. Nor can we reformers. But, Sir, we know their motives; they have the condon Delegate Fund." Moved by Mr. Robson, refrain from reflecting on the joys that must glow in leagued themselves with our enemies for their own aggies to the reforming of the legislative system from trusted Mr. O'Connor would leave Skeffield with in Derby heretofore. For the purpose of spreading and seconded by Mr. Ogden, "That instructions be the breast of the aged exile, to see that Northern Star grandisement—they wish popularity, that they may which these Bank infamies spring; it was only by the impression that he could repose every confidence useful information, we have agreed to establish a given to the delegates of the plan that we propose to which he planted with his own right hand, but whose sell us to our foes. Avarice and ambition are their inhear the abilities of candidates for the forth- glory was quenched for a time in the blood of his de- centives to action, and for this they would sacrifice their to parify its current. Mr. Frost moved the thanks gone through England, and Scotland, and Wales- lowing papers for a start :- Northern Star, Scotlish coming Convention, in order that we may judge voted countrymen, rekindled anew by one descended brave and noble friend. But, Sir, they shall fail, miof the meeting to the lecturer, which being given, aye, and Ireland too, and had counted the people's Patriot. Nonconformist, National Vindicator, Executives, which is the best man to sit in the forthcoming from the same lineage, and to see it shedding its efful serably fail, in their present attempt to injure liberty's gent rays over the length and breadth of the land, light- best and bravest advocate-our friend and the friend of

Honoured Sir, -- We are taunted as being men-wor-The base and perfidious Whigs, envying that elo- shippers, for the honour and respect we pay to such quence which they could not match, and that honesty men as O'Connor, O'Brien, and M'Douail. But. Sir. they could not imitate, thought. by casting you into we throw back with disdain and contempt this foul and prison, that they would destroy your influence, or per- unfounded charge. We tell these men from this public haps silence your tongue in death; but you have lived platform, and in presence of our heavenly Father, that we to triumph over all your enemies, and while they are will not place unlimited confidence in any human being

Administration, you are again marching through the sidered these principles in all their bearings; we will what be his creed or the colour of his skin, who has By your precepts and example you have produced moral energy sufficient to brave every danger and lead a union of the toiling millions that no sophistry can us on to the attainment of our glorious Charter. This may use the term; and in this principle or political

recognised in the People's Charter.

Noble Feargus, in conclusion, we again welcome you to Auld Scotia; we leave you to the care of her brawny sons and fair daughters; and as long as you are the advocate of the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing HONOURABLE SIR,-We, the Chartists of Glasgow, less than the Charter, the descendants of William

Again we say, go on, O'Cenner, the lineal descendant

ADDRESS OF THE CHARTISTS OF GLASGOW AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS. TO F.

O'CONNOR, Esq. Oct. 11th. 1841.

HONOURED SIR. - We the Chartists of Glasgow and ciples which would give equal political equality to all -which would give to the labourer the just fruit of his

We are happy, file, we are provid to me you here the fottered, unesged ; and we tuntier you a stature welcome

### Chartist Entelligeme.

DROGHEDA - The cause is progressing here.

STOURBRIDGE-A public meeting was held in the Social Institution, on Thursday last, the 7th inst. to hear a lecture from Mr. Mason, the Chartist missionary for this district. The room was well filled with called on his hearers to join the National Charter Assoof inquiry is manifested amongst the working men, from which we hope much good.

ROWLEY, STAFFORDSHIRE -A meeting was held at the house of Mr. Samuel Barnsley, sign of the Woodman, Corngroves, Staffordshire, on the 5th instant, when the following resolution was passed unanimously, duty of every lover of his country to make common cause with the Charlists, who are united to emancipate themselves from the work of slavery, and assume the dignified name of freemen; and believing the National Charter Association calculated to effect the permanent establishment of the people's rights,-resolved, therefore, that this meeting do join the aforesaid Association without any delay, and that we send for cards of mem-

CLITHERO.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Wednesday evening, the 6th inat, at the Temperance Hotel. Mr. Whittam was called to the chair, and after introducing the object of the meeting, he called on Mr. Johnson to move the first resolution : "That this meeting views with alarm the distress now prevailing in society, and is of opinion that nothing short of a voice in the representation of the country, can raise the producers of all wealth to that state in society they ought to occupy." Mr. Johnson said he had great pleasure in moving the resolution, for nothing short of Universal Suffrage in the very nature of things, would benefit the working man, and raise him from that thraldom in which the people of this country are now held by those who have the exclusive power to make laws. Mr. Whittaker seconded the resolution; Mr. Marsden was called to support it. He entered very minutely into the principles of the People's Charter, showing thenecessity for the adoption of its principles, before the iron grasp of injustice would let go its hold. He went back to the time when the people of this counby enjoyed the privileges we now contend for; and showed how many legislative acts of Parliament it took to ratify Magna Charta, in order to keep the monarch from crushing the people; he then entered into the objections brought against the Charter, not only by the higher and middle classes, but by some working men. Some say there is not sufficient education—some say they are too ignorant, and others say it would produce anarchy and bloodshed. All those charges he rebutted in a masterly manner, and laid bare the sophistry of those who laid them upon the shoulders of the werking men, and concluded by maintaining that if the rights of the people be much longer withheld, they would be justified in resorting to any means for their attainment. Mr. Marsden was loudly cheered during his address. The resolution was put from the chair and carried unanimously. Mr. Dewhurst was called to move the second resolution:-" That this meeting is of opinion that until every man of twenty-one years of age of sane mind and untainted by crime, have a voice in sending members of Parliament, justice in legislation will never be granted them." The resolution being seconded, was adopted unanimously. Mr. Pinder was called to move the third resolution, "That this meeting pledges itself to use every lawful means until the principles of universal liberty be firmly established as the laws of the British nation." He said he should not trespass on the time of the meeting, as there was a gentleman waiting to support the resolution, who was far more able to enter into the subject than he was, but he said in his pillion there was one law which had done more injury to this country than any other, and he thought from it had sprung almost all other had laws; -he referred to the law of primogeniture. This law monopolised the emoluments of that treble-headed monster, the church, the law, and army, which pensioned the removed, would ruin this country or any other. He these grounds he contended that it would make men ing character of the late election, and said, in his existing throughout the country. opinion, the present House of Commons, in nine cases out of ten, were the representatives of the beer barrel. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Wilson, the member for the borough, in more than redeeming his pledge, in voting for Sharman Crawford's motion, as one of the glorious thirty-nine. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Tattersall was called to support it. It is impossible for us to do justice to the excellent speech of Mr. Tattersall; he treated his subject in a truly masterly style, and concluded by stating that now bankrapts are of every day occurrence, and if a timely remedy be not applied, the nation would be like ancient Greece and Rome, irrecoverably ruined. He made a loud appeal to all present, to come forward and assist in the glorious work. Mr. Tatterssall was loudly cheered during his speech, which lasted one hour. The resolution was was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the evening's proceedings.

LASSWADE-A social meeting was held in the Bonnyrigg School Room here, on Tuesday, October 5:h, which was attended by a numerous and respectable company, Mr. Wm. Daniells in the chair. The company was addressed by Messra Taylor and M'Pherson, of Dalkenth; also by Mr. Kidd, and the Chairman. The company had the pleasure of hearing some excellent some clever recitations by Messrs. M. Pherson and Slater. Miss Robinson, of Edinburgh, sang in her happy; when

Resolved to meet some other day." An instrumental band was in attendance, and lectured in the same place, on Thursday, October 7th. Subject-"The present position of the People, and prospects of their obtaining the Charter." He handled Midlothian is now completely on the meye.

" Each took their several way,

tion of the People, and said that it was highly cheering. He made a happy hit at the Tories, in their having placed a precedent on record, that the Crown cannot keep a Ministry in power that is in opposition to the will of the House of Commons, which may tell powerfully in favour of the Prople, when they are admitted within the pale of the constitution. He next urged us to persevere, not turning to the left hand nor to the right, till we had Universal Suffrage; and sat down a nid great cheering.—Mr. P. Anderson then rose to move the following resolution: -" That this meeting tender their most cordial thanks to Mr. Sankey, for his able a liress this evening—for his honest and straightforwar i conduct since he came amongst us—and for the many valuable services he has rendered us since that period." Mr. Anderson supported the resolution with a few remarks, highly complimentary of Mr. Sankey, regretting that so few of his class felt any sympathy for the oppressed millions.—Mr. P. Lowery seconded the motion, and referred to the forward position of Chartism in Scotland—grounded on a calm and deliberate conviction. At half-past six o'clock, in the evening, an address will be delivered in the same place, by James Bronterre O'Brien, at the close of which, questions will GUAGE, for the use of adult per the convergence of the ball convergence of the convergence of the close of which, questions will be replied to admission bedyefithe ball convergence. body, so it ought to be the head of Chartism. Mr. Low. pences, will go to aid Mr. O'Brien in establishing a reiterated applause.-Mr. Sankey shortly thanked his friends for this renewed mark of confidence, and stated his willingness to serve them at any time.—After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated. During the last fortnight, about 100 new members have been added to the Association, thus showing the utility of lecturers.—(Correspondent.)

ists of this place was held on Monday evening, for the a fair hearing, introduced Mr. O'Brien to open the purpose of propagating the cause of Chartism; the meeting. In the course of his remarks, he stated that meeting was well attended, by a very attentive and he could speak fairly to the present meeting. He was eath siastic audience, who all seemed anxious to take a himself, a Chartist, a Socialist, a Repealer of the Union, part in the great struggle for universal freedom. The and a Corn Law Repealer. He then went to shew the utter same seems to be going on well here; the room where impossibility for any of the objects to be obtained withwe use to meet at, has become too small to accommodate out unity, and that, then, the first object was to obtain our members, and we have taken one large enough to political power, which would enable them to give to secommodate 300 persons. The public meeting alluded Ireland a Repeal of the Union, Repeal the Corn Laws, to was got up to celebrate its opening, Mr. Quine was and assist the Socialists to carry their system into practice. unanimously called to the chair. He opened the busi- After delivering an appropriate address to all parties, ness by stating that the object of the meeting was to which occupied half an hour, he sat down. Mr. Johnpromote the cause of universal justice. Though they son, a Socialist, next addressed the meeting, giving had no speakers of their own, that deficiency was made his views of the state of society, and the best way to up by the kindness of their Stockton and Middlesbro' better the condition of the people -acknowledging the friends, who had sent delegates to assist them on that compact and strength and str of the speakers he would pledge himself that they they ought to have, and as a plan of instructing the peowould be treated with every mark of respect, and ple, he knew of no plan better than that of the social-gaswered to their satisfaction. He would not detain ista. A Repealer of the Union, who was in the gallery, them long but called upon Mr. Holinshead to address next spoke relative to Repeal and the Charter. Mr the meeting, who did so in a very masterly style. He Watts, a social Missionary, delivered aftery sensible

and there are now more members than at any former | not far book learned, he knew as much of the evils that | Repealer and a Chartist. Mr. Warren, from the Corp. period. They desire a visit from O'Connor while he afflict society as the most learned amongst them, -nor Law Association, spoke in a very conciliatory tone, them to the learning and abilities of the last four Kings attentive hearers. At the conclusion of the address a and cutting remarks upon royalty, and in the conrec of manimons vote of thanks was given to the Lecturer, a long and splendid speech, glanced at the various which was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Mason, who points of the Charter, and called upon those who had the welfare of their country at heart to use every exertion cistion. Several new members were enrolled. A spirit in their power to make it the law of the land. His speech occupied an hour in delivery; throughout his whole speech he was listened to with marked attention that he was no great speaker, but would merely inform them that he was a Chartist and a teetotaller. He had "That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is the his life, and the more he studied these subjects he tion that shortly there will be a union of the working thought them the better. He was glad to see the Chartists here beginning to do their own work. The establishment of this room was a proof of their sincerity. He hoped they would become sober, thinking, and reading and that if the people would only work faithfully, it Stanfield was called to the chair again. He made a few amidst the plaudits of the meeting. The Chair- mentative, and convincing lecture on the land, the to have it. He took a glance at the transactions of the late Government for the last ten years, and proved that every act they had passed since they came into power was to better the few at the expence of the many. He showed the cruelties they inflicted upon Ireland, by the passing of the Coercion Bill for that unfortunate country, it being among the first fruits of a Reformed Parliament, and proved that Ireland wanted more bread and less bayonets to make them a peaceable and contented people. He concluded by urging the necessity of the Charter. He said if one case was stronger than another to convince them of the necessity of the Charter, it was the transactions of the two factions at the late elections; he referred them to the late contest at Sunderland, and concluded by moving the following resolution, "That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to Messrs. Williams and Binns, and the Chartists of Suncerland, for their noble exertions at the late election, and hope tion,—the necessity of cooperation,—and which seemed they will go on in the good work till Heaven crowns to fully satisfy the majority of the members present their labours with success." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Cameron, and carried amidst the approbation of a meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up highly satisfied.

night appointed for the discussion on the Corn Laws, about Wolverhampton, on Ireland, its system of governbeing resumed, by the time of commencing business the ment, its institutions, and the policy with which Engroom was crammed full, expecting to hear what land had governed her, with its Union and its Repeal, two, three, four, and so on, sons of the aristocracy, on the repealers had got to advance in support of their and the necessity of the sons of toil, in each kingdom, the industry of the people, which sooner or later, if not position; but as none of them showed face, the meetcountry, in a political sense, but to raise the moral contheir pride humbled by poor but honest Chartists, they room was crowded, and we were glad to see several lads value. dition of the people, inasmuch, as no one tainted by would absent themselves altogether. The meeting of the Emerald Isle, who heard the lecture with great erime, could enjoy or exercise the privileges, and on course was turned into a Chartist one, and was ably addressed by Messra Hollinshead, Sutherland, Boardhonest, sober, and upright. He referred to the debas- man, Maw and others, on the great distress which is

DELEGATE MEETING AT MIDDLESBRO' .- According to the announcement in last week's Star, the delegate meeting took place last Sunday, when there were delegates from Stokesley, Messrs. Snaith and Halden; from Stockton, Messra Shield and Winspear; from Hartlepool, Messrs. Quin and M'Claren; from Mid- aided, in some where about a dozen cottages, many of dlebro', Messrs. Hollinshead, Maw, and Anderson. Mr. the hardy sons of labour, in the fire-iron, lock, and relief. Winspear was called to the chair, who opened the hammer line. Several of them were out-and-out Corn business by stating that the object of the meeting was Law Repealers, and veritable Whigs. Some of them te consider the means of keeping up an agitation in young men and married, and three of the patriarchal favour of the Charter, and called upon each delegate to sort, venerable in their appearance, whose words and state to the meeting how the proposed scheme was ap- opinions were both law and gospel to the younger proved of by their constituents, and what was their branches of the village. These old men, though far adnumerical strength. They all gave cheering accounts, vanced in years, still are obliged to labour twelve or siderable discussion, the following resolutions were there some three months ago. Through the request of agreed to:-1. "That Mr. Anderson be appointed Mr. Joseph Stewart, our friend Candy went over one corresponding secretary for the Committee, and that he evening, some weeks back, broke the ground up in spite Nottingham." send a report of the meeting to the Star." Moved by of Whig opposition, and sowed the good seed. It has Mr. Hollinshead, and seconded by Mr. Quin. 2. not been in vain. The whole village, with the exception "That the Committee continue in office three months" of two, have become members, and through the exer-Moved by Mr. Halden, and seconded by Mr. Shields. 3. "That Mr. Hollinshead be treasurer for this committee." Moved by Mr. M'Claren, seconded by Mr. Snaith. 4. "That one penny per member be levied for sort. The more opposition we encounter, the more resinging by Messrs. Moffat, Taylor, and Urquhart; and the support of this committee, to enable them to carry out the object of this meeting, and that the same be submitted to the various localities for their approval or usual chaste stile; and the meeting was kept in the best rejection." Moved by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. of humour by the comic tales and singing of Mr. Milne. Haldon. 5. "That the following persons constitute They broke up about twelve o'clock, all pleased, all the Central Committee to be stationed at Middleabro', the change of the

and to have full powers to act in the absence of the country delegates. Messrs. Andrew, Boardman, Fox, Hollinshead, Maw, and Anderson." Moved by Mr Smith, seconded by Mr. Quin. 6. "That we do forthplayed a number of the most popular airs. This with join the National Charter Association of Great meeting will do much good, and will have a tendency Britain, and that we support the Executive to the to strengthen the good cause here. Mr. Lowery also utmost of our power, and that they be requested to give us all the information respecting the movement that they can." Moved by Mr. Hollinshead, seconded by Mr. Shields. 7. "That each district have the power the subject in his usual eloquent and talented manner. of making such arrangements for meetings, as is most suitable for themselves." Moved by Mr. Hollinshead, EDINBURGH.—Our friend Mr. Sankey having seconded by Mr. Anderson. 8. "That a public meetpaid a visit to this city, announced his intention of ing be held at Hartlepool, on Monday, the 18th of addressing his old friends. A public meeting was, October, and Mesars. Hollinshaw and Maw be appointed therefore, called to hear him, on Friday, the 8th of this that the that meeting to assist as speakers." Moved month. Mr. Watson being called to the chair, who, on by Mr. Snaith, seconded by Mr. Shields. After a vote presenting himself, was loudly cheered. Mr. Sankey of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up highly then proceeded to recapitulate the reasons that induced satisfied with the proceedings, and they hope by a little him not to go to Birmingham to the late General Conven- exertion soon to be as well organised as any part of tion. He said that he had long wished to see his old England. The delegates wish to acquaint the Chartist constituents, to remove any misunderstanding between friends at Darlington and Yarm, that the delegates will him and them, if there were in reality any, regarding meet again in the course of a month, when they will be him not taking that prominent position in our ranks glad to have a delegate from either or both of these which we might expect him to take. He stated that places. If any information is required, it may be had, matters of a family nature prevented him, but that he by applying to John Anderson, 16, Newcastle-row, never could leave them. He then referred to the posi- Middlesbro', where all correspondence respecting this Hall, to a crowded audience. He went on to show that movement, must be addressed. MANCHESTER.—During the last week, this town was placarded with bills, the following of which is a

copy which was very extensively read by the people: "Prospects of the people. An address will be delivered and a friendly conversation held in the Hall of Science Camp-field, on Sunday, October 10th, 1841, at half-past two o'clock, with a view to promote a union of sentiment amongst good men of all classes, and consider the best means of breaking down the present grinding system of oppression, and establish liberty, justice, and prosperity as a secure and lasting foundation. Corn Law repealers, Legislative Union Repealers, Socialists, Chartists, and all parties who profess to advocate the cause of the people, are invited to attend and state their views. Messrs. O Brien, Leach, Campbell, is scottand—grounded on a cann and denoerate conviction, producing a resolution to have their rights sooner be replied to. Admission—body of the hall, one penny; neglected the study of Grammar. or later—and referred to London being the head of the ery ast down amidst great cheers.—The Chairman put the newspaper press. N.B. It being the monthly social tearesolution to the meeting, when it was carried amidst party, friends from the country and others can be ac-Wheeler, Printer." According to the above notice. the capacious room was well filled, although the weather arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons was unfavourable; the audience was composed of nearly all parties. Shortly after the time appointed, Mr. O'Brien entered and was received with applause. Mr. Stansfield, a sincere and an intelligent Chartist, was called to the chair, who, after stating the object of HARTLEPOOL-A public meeting of the Chart- the meeting, hoped that they would give every one

and of course they could not expect so much from him as they would from some of the great Lords or Dukes, or capacity, said he could not agree with the Socialists that the speediest way to obtain political power was by the people's heads with nonsense; but although he was adopting Socialism. He himself was a Corn Law Repealer and a Chartist. Mr. Warren, from the Corn account of the benefits arising from taking PARR'S These accounts from their undid he think they ever conferred any great benefit upon acknowledged himself a Chartist, Corn Law Repealer, society, nor did he think they were able, if even they and a Repealer of the Union, and had come to that were willing. As a proof of this, he would refer meeting although the first he ever attended on the Sanday, to do all he could to effect a union of all parties. of England. He dealt out some very sarcastic This gentleman, like the rest, was heard with dumb silence. Mr. James Leach followed and treated the audience to a speech replete with facts, arguments. and high-toned eloquence, which elicited great applause, declaring that such was the progress of the principles of the Charter, that no other agitation would meet with the concurrence of the majority of the people. Mr. O'Brien replied, and thus ended a meeting which and warmly applauded at the close. The chairman next might be properly called an intellectual feast, and to called upon Mr. Boardman. He commenced by stating see how the working men could meet calmly, dispassionately, and soberly with a view to elicit truth. Surely this would have made the been a tectotaller about seven years and a Chartist all enemies of the people tremble, besides being an indicapeople to obtain justice, and nothing less. The people dispersed highly pleased with the afternoon's proceed ings. The Socialists, in order to prove themselves not only philosophers in theory, but in practice, had pro-Chartists, and do their utmost to support the present vided an excellent tea, which was served up with true establishment. The Chairman next called upon Mr. discipline and decorum. Upwards of three hundred Maw. He commenced by showing in a clear and candid sat down. In addition to the enjoyment of the gunpow manner the treachery of the Tories at the late election. der and the currant cake, there was a choir of select They all, he said, expressed their abhorrence of the music engaged, who sang very sweet and lively airs, New Poor Law and pledged themselves to have it which added greatly to the entertainment. Tea being repealed as soon as Parliament met, but instead of that over, the cloth was drawn and the tables sided, perfect they had done all in their power to prevent any altera- order restored, and the people then began to flock into tion in that obnexious measure: but if they had been the hall with such rapid speed, that in less than half an careless he hoped the people would be more determined hour the room was crowded to suffocation. The magin their exertions to have that disgraceful measure erased | nificent hall, at this time illumined by the gas, and such from the statute book. He took a general survey of the a living mass, presented a most splendid appearance. The existing evils we labour under, and pressed upon the staircase, platform and gallery, both sitting and standing andience the necessity of the Charter. He contended places, were taken up; according to calculation of compethat in his opinion it would be a cure for all our evils, tent judges, 3,000 persons, at least, were present. Mr. would soon be established as a law. He had humbly remarks relative to the truly animating meeting in the advocated the Charter for the last three years, and he afternoon; and sat down, assuring them that any queswas sure he would never cease till it was made law. tions which were proper should be answered. Mr. Mr. Maw concluded a long and argumentative speech O'Brien then rose, and delivered a long, powerful, arguman next called upon Mr. Anderson who commenced currency, the Corn Laws, the Socialists, and the Charby stating that as the night was far advanced, he ter. He continued for three hours, after which anwould not take up much of their time; but as the swered questions which quite exhausted him, so much various speakers had pointed out the necessity and so, that he had to be led home by his friends. Mr. beauty of the Charter, he would endeavour to show Leach next spoke in explanation of the afternoon's them that what the Chartists sought for was their meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the Directors rights according to the Constitution of England. He and Managers of the Hall of Science, the Lecturers, quoted Blackstone, Smith, and others, in support of his and the Chairman. Before closing this sketch, in arguments, and proved satisfactorily that what he justice to the working men of Manchester, we believe sought for had, and should again be the law; he also this to be one of the most cheering prospects of a firm considered that even had it never been the law, and determination of forming a solid union, against which though there was no precedent to go by, still, if it was the puny efforts of the Whigs, or even twenty Sir a thing that a majority of the people wanted, they ought Roberts, will be of no avail, and ominous of future events, the rights of the people being schieved.

WOLVERHAMPTON -On Tuesday, Mr. Mason delivered an able and talented lecture on the rights of property, at the Association Room, Snow Hill, to a crowded and attentive audience. It was a rare display of talent, and he was heard with the greatest attention. and repeatedly cheered. He entered ably into the subject of labour, the soil, capital, and machinery, for upwards of one hour, and sat down amidst general satisfaction. Several fresh members were enrolled, and a liberal collection made; a great many of the members renewed their cards of membership. We have commenced visiting the trades, and Mesers. Mogg, Candy and Farmer, are the deputation appointed. At the conclusion of the meeting, we waited upon the Tailors' Society, at the Trade Ledge, entered into detail of our principles and designs, and Mr. Mason, who had kindly come with us, fully explained the wishes of the deputa-They, in reply, said, that they would consider our proposition, and lay it before a full meeting, and then give

us an answer by that night fortnight ON WEDNESDAY evening, Mr. H. Candy commenced MIDDLESBRO'.—Last Tuesday night being the a series of lectures, chiefly intended for the Irish in and night of the lecture and bring more of their countrymen to hear for themselves, for they never had heard the like before. This promises to tell well. Some fresh members joined, and several more renewed their

> BRADMORR, or better known by the title of the Lad's Grave, a small village at the extremity of the Four left her till she took Parr's Life Pills. She had Cross Roads, almost secluded from the world, there retions of the two Stewarts. Mr. Candy has for this last three Sundays had remarkable good congregations, and very attentive audiences, and they are some of the right solved we are for the struggle, to gain our Charter and

LOUGHBOROUGH .- A meeting of delegates was held in the Association Room, Swan-street, Oct. 10th, when Mr. North was called to the chair. We had a good attendance, considering the state of the weather the rain had fallen very heavy during the greatest part of the afternoon. Moved by Mr. Pratt, and seconded by Mr. Lydall, "That this meeting views with sorrow the apathy of the working class in this district, and deem it expedient that a talented lecturer should be engaged for a short time to arouse the people from their slumbers, that they may assist in the glorious struggle for liberty." Moved by Mr. Stevenson, and seconded by Mr. Smith, of Normanton, "That the delegates now assembled pledge themselves to do their utmost to raise funds for the above purpose, as they are of opinion that nothing can be done but by perse-

of Keighley, delivered a lecture in the Temperance so long as the aristocracy was kept up by the accursed law of primogeniture, so long will the working class be oppressed; and that a repeal of the Corn Laws would not be any benefit to the working classes. At the close of the lecture several persons joined the

Association.

A RECRUITING PARTY, with the full band playing, paraded through the principal streets of Dublin, accompanied by a motley crowd; but they did not appear to be very successful in induoing military aspi-

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EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

PERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that AGENTS continue to be appointed in Lendon and Country Towns by the East India Tea Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas—(Office No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate-street). They are packed in leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new

during the last sixteen Years have realised considerable Sums by the Agency, without one Shilling let or loss.

sommenced by stating that he was only a working man, and argumentative speech. A policeman who said he to Charles Hancock, Secretary.

and of course they could not expect so much from him had come thither attracted by the bills, in his private as they would from some of the great Lords or Dukes, or capacity, said he could not agree with the Socialists that some of the learned of the land who went about filling the speediest way to obtain political power was by TTHE Readers of this Newspaper will have seen

LIFE PILLS. These accounts, from their undoubted truth, and the recommendations of parties above all-important document, and we sincerely hope the masses will now do so."—Northorn Star. who have tried the Medicine, have produced a very large sale, consequent on such recommendations. For the sake of unlawful gain, unprincipled parties have attempted various imitations, dangerous and disreputable; and, in order to prevent disappoint-Now publishing, Price One Penny, the splendid speech of Robert Emmett, Esq., who was executed in Dublin, for High Treason, in the twenty-second ment, and guard against these impostors, it is seri-

ously and particularly requested that you will, on purchasing the Medicine, carefully examine the Government Stamp, and be sure it has the words "Parr's Life Pills," in white letters, on a red ground engraved thereon, without which it is an year of his age. Just published, price Is., an interesting Memoir,

\* OLD PARR! Life is not life, unlesss 'tis blessed with health, Tho' rich in fame and unincumbered wealth, Tho' under sunny sky or frigid polar star, Life without health is nought—then hail to thee

What mighty treasures are by thee revealed More than Peruvia's mines can ever yield ! Not rich Golconda's glittering diamond rare Can purchase health,—then hail to thee OLD PARR !

'Twas thy high purpose to make known to man. The power to lengthen out on earth, his little span Of life,-which erst was woe and care, But now is bright with joy, thro' thee

Now feel new vigour thrill thro' every vein Disease no longer shall their pleasures mar: They bless the day they heard of thee

Thousands late racked with agonising pain.

Hail glorious boon! hail gift benign! Go forth from pole to pole, to every clime, Let every land, both near and far, Possess the blessing left by thee

\* The author of this humble rhyme dictates it with a respectful feeling of gratitude to the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills, which have been, under print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work the blessing of God, a means of restoring him to a at the price, containing so large an amount of really new life after a long period of aggravated suffering.

J. R. B. London, April 20. J. R. B. The proprietors of Parr's Life Pills beg to state that they attach neither merit or importance to the above lines, but present them to the public as the effusion of a joyous spirit liberated from the thraldom of a prolonged and aggravated state of mental and

PROM MR. MOTTERSHEAD, CHEMIST, MARKET-PLACE, MANCHESTER

of the writer.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "GENTLEMEN,—I feel it my duty for the good of suffering mankind, to send you this true statement of the astonishing effects which Parr's Pills have produced upon me, and also upon my wife and daughter. Myself and wife have both been strangers to good health for nearly twenty years, until we accidentally heard tell of your pills, which we have taken for several weeks, and their effects upon us have been almost miraculous, both now feeling young, strong, and in health; my daughter, also, has found them equally beneficial. "You may refer any one to me who at all doubts the truth of this, and you may make any use you think proper of this Testimonial.

"I remain in health,
"Your obliged grateful servant,
"JAMES LESCHERIN,
near Manches "Grove Place, Ardwick, near Manchester. "Witness-John Whitworth. " May 18, 1841."

"William Wild, No. 1, South Street, Manchester hereby publicly states, that after being out of health for a many years, although he had used every means hear of Parr's Pills, which have done him more alogy Geology. Botany, and Entomology. By the good in a few weeks, than all the physic he has late Rowland Detrosier. Third Edition. removed, would ruin this country or any other. He ing took it for granted that they had seen that they had love, towards carrying out the great principles of taken for years. He earnestly recommends them the wrong side of the question, and rather than have the People's Charter, and the rights of industry. The to the sick and afflicted, having proved their infinite to the sick and afflicted, having proved their infinite. (Signed) "WILLIAM WILD." " May 20, 1841."

> EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Mrs. Joseph Simpson has been severely afflicted, for the last 30 years, with a violent cough and difficulty of breath-The affliction has been so severe that she could not fulfil her domestic obligations. She took cold when only 15 years old, and the cough never tried almost every kind of medicine, and had taken

laudanum in large quantities, but nothing afforded She heard of Parr's Pills about last Christmas. and as soon as she had taken about half a box she his kind. No man can know his duty to himself found herself completely cured, and was never and his children who has not read this newerful afflicted in the slightest manner during the severe weather that followed, and is now better in health than she has ever been in her life.

This cure does indeed appear miraculous, but for and said that nothing was wanting but agitation to fourteen hours per day. The distance is about a mile the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has put and carried without opposition. A vote of thanks accomplish all that the meeting wanted. After con- from Wolverhampton. The Charter was not known kindly consented to answer any inquiries, either by

CAUTION-BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's of injustice and inconsistency, that they want rea-Life Pills," to be engraved on the Government son. Stamp attached to each box, without which none are genuine.

Price 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each Full directions are given with each box. Sold by most respectable Medicine Vendors in Town and Country; to be had wholesale of Edwards, London: Cleave, Shoe-lane; Hobson, Northern Star

67, St. Paul's, London. Wholesale Agents-Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; J. Hobson, Star Office, Market-street, Leeds; and may be had also of all medi-

cine vendors. GRATIS.-The Life and Times of Old Parr, 32 pages, with Engravings, may be had gratis of all

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

Dartford, Jan. 2, 1841. of opinien that nothing can be done but by perseverance." Moved by Mr. Pratt, and seconded by Mr. Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills have been of Jones, "That the Secretary be ordered to write to the the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten villages that have not sent delegates, to ask their opimonths ago I became afflicted with that most painful nion of the above, and to adjourn the meeting till the lisease Sciatica; the agonising pair which I suffered the of October, at two o'clock in the afternoon."

Moved by Mr. Bucknall, and seconded by Mr. Eve. In diet, or nindrance of business, and yet preserving disease Sciatica; the agonising pair which I suffered the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on Venereal and the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury.

Syphilito Diseases, in their mild and most will establish their claims for support. As this agonism and yet preserving disease Sciatica; the agonism pair which I suffered the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on Venereal and the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury.

A proposition of the above, and to adjourn the meeting till the disease Sciatica; the agonism pair which I suffered the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury.

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A proposition of the above, and to adjourn the meeting till the disease Sciatica; the agonism pair which I suffered the constitution in full vigour, and the constitution in full vigour, and the constitution in full vigour, and th leigh, "That the delegates now assembled agree to an misorable state. I could seldom obtain either rest deplorable and often fatal disorders, including ob- whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many leigh, "That the delegates now assembled agree to an address calling on their brother slaves to come forward and assist to overturn the citadel of corruption." [The address has been sent to us, but we have not room for it.—ED.]

SKIPTON.—On the 9th inst., Mr. T. B Knowles, of Keighley, delivered a lecture in the Temperance of Keighley, delivered a lecture in the Temperance of Keighley, delivered a lecture in the Temperance of the address has been sent to us, but we have not room for it.—ED.]

Miserable state. I could seldom obtain either rest deplorable and often fatal disorders, including obtained advice, including obtained and strictures. The Work is embellished any essential relief. I went to Margate, and had the best medical advice, including of Gleets, and Strictures. The Work is embedded with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the external appearance of the practicular case in such a margate any essential relief. I went to Margate, and had the best medical advice, in Gout and Rheumatic Pills; and was thereby induced to purchase a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I message a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I message a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I message a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I message a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I message a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I message a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I message a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I message a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained, I message a box of this valuable medicine of Messrs. Hammond and Co., chemists, of this town, and before I had taken the quantity therein contained a box of the present attack, but to present a track, but to present attack, but to present a track, but to present attack, but to present a track, but to present a track was entirely free from pain, and speedily recovered my health by taking a few more Pills, and happily the whole accompanied by explanatory engravings, nature, which can only be made by one in daily there has been no return of this distressing malady. With general instructions for the perfect restoration practice, after due consideration of all circumstances You are at liberty to publish my case, in the hope of those who are incapacitated from entering into thereby that this excellent medicine may be the the holy state of Marriage, by the evil consequences take place in children, which call for a proper means of relieving others.
I am, Sir, your's respectfully

where the patient has been driven nearly to madness in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secon-scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the ship or required the street of this disease, but the exercise of this disease, but the sexes of the sexes by the excruciating tortures of this disease, but dary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatical, space of time. They are equally speedy and certain without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from &c. &c. in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumbago, business. They have effected the most surprising sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed for cures, not only in recent and severe cases, and when every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such salivation and all other means have failed; and when has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete an early application is made to these Pills for the safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all ours of the shows complaint frequently contracted who have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally village in the kingdom, but contains many grateful completed in a few days. THE GRAMMATICAL TEXT BOOK, for the evidences of the benign influence of this medicine. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 13d, per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Viciosia and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Viciosia and Price and Pri Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York;
Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner,
Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold;
England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington, Divon, Metallo, Langdala, Northallerton. ton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith,

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### Poetry.

ADDRESS OF E. P. MEAD, OF BIRMINGHAM. TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN But he cannot make the green leaves fade, AND IRELAND.

BEOTHER SLAVES, - We've kick'd the long-fac'd Whigs completely overboard, A canting set of hypocrites! I am glad that they are fioor'd. The Tories all are chuckling, and laughing in their And think to keep us under; the sanguinary thieves! The Orange parsens now will set old Erin in a flame, And soon the Yeomanry Cavalry will be at their old game; So up, my brother Chartists ! united be, and true, Or soon they'll give us, working men, another Peterloo. Then be ye all united, and watch their Tory tricks, emember, beys, the fable of "The Old Man and the

There's nothing else but union and good faith will pre-I love the name of union—though not a union gaol. What can we hope from Bobby Peel, the blood-stain'd cotton-lord? Will he relieve our miseries? Yes-by a ball or sword.

Why, get us royal brats to keep, by dozens, I suppose. The tyrant aristocracy our rights will never yield; The Whirs, alas! have scattered us, and now we shall be "Peel"'d, Duless in countless numbers we round our standard

The cotton-lords and landlords will give us no redress. Away with all your bickerings; all minor points forego; And show a bold, united front if you would crush the O'Connor is at large again, Bronterre is in the field, And let us stick to them like men, and not an atom yield

Up, up. in countless thousands, then, ye British lions The Charter-the whole Charter claim, and that will give as more ! Yes, full Agrarian justice by its means we shall obtain: It is the only file to cut our man-degrading chain. What though the Lovett-middle-men have striven to

divide. Thank God! but few deserted us: this ought to be our your hour.

Still Providence is working round the wheel within the wheel: What can prevent His grand designs? a Melbourne or Blinded by arrogance and pride—as tyrants always They cannot see their ebbing tide and their declining 5257.

Rome. Twas so with our America, with France-still nearer home. them trust its word,

With mighty zeal for "precious souls," they gull the public mind: But for the bodies of the poor no sympathy they find: They preach content to poverty, beneath the tyrant's yoke. And use, for their own villany, religion as a cloak.

bin'd made.

For Negroes, Indians, and Jews, they make a mighty bother, But where's the mint amongst them all feels for his English brother? Ye Chartists bold, 'tis all for gold, they tell their saintly I'll tell you how to stop their craft—By stopping their supplies.

The thousands which they now collect will then be kept

at home.

To give to Chartist lecturers, who ne'er abroad will rosm. Salvation's tidings they will preach—but not as parsons

cilhdren food: Twill bring the hirelings of the press to find a proper level. And send the hirelings of the Church to labour, or the

his word And freedom to a Throne of Grace, our Savicur hath restored: The poorest heart can heave a righ, and drop the contrite tear:

By proxy why, then, need you pray? To God yourselves draw near. There's prayer in groans, as well as words- O then draw near God's throne-

There's prayer in sighs and weeping eyes, though words you may have none; Go show your rags and misery, and sigh your wordless prayer. You have an advocate divine, for Christ will meet you there The Great High Priest will aid your plea-of human

My poor oppressed brethren, when he for you will plead ? And as for kings of earthly mould, no need of them I My Chartist friends, upon your minds these things I

priests what need,

would impress: be found But apathy, and mental dearth, and black alugs all

My month is shut: the Northern Star is open to my seives like men." Be of one heart, and of one mind, avoid each silly jar That would disturb your harmony, all brethren as you

to be: And soon your "majesty and might" the tyrant few will and man, we feel, ought not to confound them." "Divide and conquer" is their word, but disappoint To quarrel we can not afford, for this will lose the game. "Bear one another's burdens," each weakness strive to Lide, And be the Cornish battle-cry your motto and your pride-

Yes, "One and all," to stand or fall, our watch-word let it be,

I am, dear brethren, indeed. Your faithful brother, E. P. MEAD. Gold Sithney, near Marizion, West Cornwall, September 28, 1841.

KING DEATH.

King Death has a high and lonely seat, As other morarcha have; Draped with a pall and winding sheet, Brought from the last-filled grave. It is built of the grey and hollew shalls; Of the cross-bones thick and strong; And nothing lives there, that seat to share, But the earth-worm trailing along. And King Death sits on his spectral throne, With his footstool made of a church-yard stone King Death! King Death! thy voice is heard In the sinking mariner's scream; it comes ringing out in the sudden shout

Of the madman's fevered dream; Now it breathes close in the pestilent air, Till the receder sun is dim; Leaving the blot of the leper's spot

On the prope man's giant limb. And the rage leaves his book, and the child his play, When then thinkest it fitting to call them away. King Death has riches greater far Than the merchant's stores unfold;

Though he valueth not the diamond ster, Nor heapeth up bright gold. But he hath the young and beautiful In his charnel caverns hid; With the brain and the breast that we leve the best Shut fast neath the coffin lid. and who with their treasures would not part To purchase from Death the good man's heart?

Low in the mouldering dust he has thrown The dearest and rarest things: The patriot hero's laurel crown And the poet's burning strings.

Nor quench the immortal fire: All else he may chill, but the wreath blooms still, And a halo is round the lyre. For the nobly-won trophy shall never decay. And the songs of the gifted one pass net away. King Death, oh! how thou must chuckle to find

The old man over his gold. While he reckons the wealth he must leave behind. With hands all palsied and cold. Some heart will be sad when thou takest the bad, Or sealest the reckless one's eyes; For the tide that has thrown but the weed and the

May hide pearls for the diver to prize. But thy work, King Death, shall cause none to grieve For the one who has nought but his gold to leave.

King Death! King Death! thou art strangely feared, Yet the wisest cannot tell why; For the woes we have here are as sharp as thy spear, And wring many a deeper sigh. The happy and blest may dread thy name, But though terrible then may'st be,

The blighted heart and the brow of shame Will eagerly fly to thee. What will the Queen Victoria do for her poor people's For the harsh world strikes with a wilder alarm Than the tyrant King with his skeleton arm.

### Reviews.

THE ENGLISH MAIDEN! HER MORAL AND DOMESTIC DUTIES. Loadon: H. GREEN CLARK; GEORGE BELL, 186, Fleetstreet. 1841.

This long expected manual for the blooming daughters of England has at length made its appearance, and has already been hailed as worthy the patronage and countenance of those for whose special advantage its pages have been written. We say special advantage, because, though a maiden's book, stage of life, and we will add that, while the advice inward adorning, and are intent upon laying a foun. mands upon their attention and care. Let no mother, Our strength is in our numbers, and union is our power; excellence. The work is divided into fifteen chap. sity, consign the entire care and management of her in-Then rally round your standard, boys, and calmiy wait ters under the following heads:-Capacities of fant to another. God has given her peculiar sensibili- of land used solely for agricultural purposes, and the man-Home-Society-Love-Single Life-Reasons, with the child, can possess, and it is therefore her peculiar engaged in agriculture and partly engaged in manufac

In treating on these important subjects, the design the sacred name of mother. of the author is evidently to lead his fair readers. "But not only should the mother have a competent farmers may be supposed to employ twenty labourers, Twas so with Babylon of old, with Persia, Greece, and portance of establishing right principles in the insight into human nature. It is from her that their of these large farms are generally in grass. On this to whose care the formation of the character is such as the mother is, such, to a considerable extent, titiously raised above 50s., the landlord can get no rent liberty of forwarding for your consideration, a few ob- numbers are nearly 30,000,000. Now a full supply of Proud priestcraft, with its flattering breast, still bids with an elequent yet pisin investigation into the convince any one who will be at the trouble to make it, be, according to the above evidence, from the tenant's ciples of which I most cordially approve of, whilst in a year; so that at this rate, there is only one quarter And long-fac'd carting hypocrites their aid to them predecessors have taken the trouble to do, that is, press and influence to the living spirit of the infant. there are the five farmers and their families, and one tive. Full employment in every department was never arable and meadow land. But an acre of arable land

Woman and her Solace-Encouragements.

Dissenter, Churchman, Methodist, together are com- other, but bearing also the clear and indelible marks of an essential difference, and impressing us by their very With this extract we close our remarks for the two hands for manufacture, leaving the head of the of the Bill, which was to reduce wages; and he ant drama of human life. Look at man's erect and culation as its merits deserve. noble port, his bold and kindling eye, his broad and expansive chest, his strong and sinewy arm, and his very flesh of a texture which seems formed for endurance and to defy danger, and you will may at once that the indwelling spirit which had formed to itself a habitation so constructed and, be it remembered. that every essence is the secondary cause or creator of its own form), must be one to dare, to know, to investigate, and to push its reasonings to a given and deter- sions occupied public attention why our monetary mined point. In a word, we should decide at once that system was so complicated, and why it was a matter the whole form was the form of intelligence; not, it is of such difficulty to keep correct accounts. It was true, apart from, but in superiority, to the affections of not found to occasion much trouble when money had the will, because, in the male sex, until a junction of to be received by pounds in hundreds or thousands, seme kind with the female is formed, man's affections because in all these cases the sum could be divided, all centre in self, and in that case they become the wil- reduced, or multiplied by tens, and this was a method They'll preach salvation for the soul, and for the body ling slave of his intellectual pride, and minister to the so simple as to be easily impressed upon the memory. gratification of all its selmsh demands.

Now look at woman,—see the delicacy of her whole But come below a pound and then begins the reign The money they receive will do yourselves and children form, her flowing tresses, her melting softness, her of confusion. A shilling is not the tenth of a pound. brilliant eye, her ivory forehead, her glowing cheek, And when we descend still lower matters become Twill buy you a free press, and buy your wives and her mouth radiant with smiles, of whom it may be still worse. A penny is the twelfth part of a

> With what an airy and a sparkling grace The language glances from her silver lips! Her dear kind voice, how exquisite it sounds, E'en like a gentle music heard in childhood.

bosom, the arms ever ready to embrace a friend, and the time is wasted, and the actual cost of an article hand which seems to open spontaneously to relieve dis- to be ascertained. tress, and we shall at once be induced to exciaim, she The same confusion exists in reference to weights was formed to love and to be loved! Here is the form; and measures. We have in neither case a fixed stanof the affections, as man's is the form of wisdom; and dard by which to proceed. We know that twelve a correct judgment of the relative equality of the sexes | inches make one foot; but then the principle of meawill never be attained, until the declaration of a great surement is not carried out. We cannot multiply aut' or is understood and appreciated, that "woman twelve by twelve, and find the product one yard; it s the leve of man's wisdom," and that "man is the would be four yards. It is the same in the measure

wisdom of woman's love." ference which exists between the sexes. In the male | ment changes, and we have four quarts to make one sex the internal man, that is the real man (for the ma- gallon. If we go to weights, it is just the same. One terial body is but the shell or house in which man thing is sold by the pound Troy, and another thing dwells, consists of the intellect as its essence, and by the pound Avurdupoise, and even this is not the the affections as the form or body in which that intellect worst. Sixteen ounces make one pound; but we the Landlords of Ireland will find nothing new in that had been expended by them in a very short resides. In the female sex the internal, in like manner, have only fourteen pounds in the stone, and only the principle of Mr. May's proposed remedy for time. This sum would pay eighteen Chartist lecturers constitues the real man; but in her the affections are eight stone in the hundred weight. New all this oc- popular distress, nor in the reasoning by which it is £2 10s per week for twelve months; and, if eighteen the soul, and her artithetical powers are the body in casions, in all the transactions of business, a waste of supported. We think that a good thing cannot be talented agitators could not make a complete change in which that soul resides, and by which it manifests its time and energy, which a more rational, because a said too often. by too many different people, or in the minds of the people, in twelve months, I would existence; and hence we discover an inequality, but not impre natural, system, would enable us to avoid. And an inferiority, and the inequality itself is productive of this would be effected by the establishment of some very happy to recommend this book to the best at- collected? Why, in many instances, when the cotton The King of Kings alone shall have allegiance from me. the most beneficial results; for it is in a true and denomination of money, weights, and measures, as tention of all true philanthropists, and the remedy lord had given his donation towards the support of the unit, and adding, dividing, reducing or multic-nsists, and that true marriage is neither more nor less plying by tens. This method would save an immense wherever practicable. than this :- The intellect of the male conjoins itself amount of time and labour, would leave in the pro-And that's the reason why to you this letter I address; with that of the female by its affections, thus losing gress of education a vast increase of time to be em- AN EXAMINATION OF THE CORN AND away. In Cornwall here's a desert drear, where nothing's to itself in its like in her; and the affections of the female ployed in the acquisition of knowledge of other and become conjoined with their like in the male, by the varied descriptions. medium of her intellectual power, and thus they are no

more two, but one flesh In barbarous nations she has often been subjected to the and calculated, we think, to draw the attention of And, through its columns, I intreat you, "quit your. same manual exertions as man; sometimes to those even more ardnous. But the progress of refinement and civilization al vays establishes a marked distinction between the two sexes, in this respect. We instinctively pronounce her to unsex herself, who arms for the classes of society who are obliged, by their poverty. battle-field, or engages in those agricultural, mechanical, Your cause is holy, just, and right; then one you ought or other manual pursuits, which demand great bodily vigour. God hath made the sexes herein to differ,

This is genuine philosophy, and the more the subject is examined the more convincing will the reasoning appear. The influence of woman and her consequent high responsibility is most ably same way, as proposed by Mr. John Watt: pointed out, and is insisted on, and as a consequence due discharge of her high duties, occupies a con- clerks in the counting-house of a respectable firm in inquiry, into each of which he has entered in a siderable share of the Author's attention. We are London, in which situation I had to go through a vast especially pleased with the manner in which the deal of labour in adding up the sums of long columns subject of moral culture is handled in this little of money in the large folio hedgers and journals of the O'Connor, and our Chartered rights, strong love and work. No one can read the chapter on Education concern. Although a prestry good accountant, yet I without feeling the insufficiency of cultivating the could not but observe what a deal of time was conhead, while the hear: remains unvisited with those sumed in the reduction of the pence into shillings, and Brethren, adien! I am with you in life and unto death; tender sympathies and generous affections, which on the contrary how quickly the shillings were set

of home is strongly pressed upon the reader's atten- source of some vexation not to be able to get on fa tion, but we can only find room for a single extract than I could, and I soon found out and attributed all from this portion of the work. We, however, select the blame to the method of compound numbers and the a gem from pp. 78-80. Here it is:

virtue, is that of Brother or Sister. Here are those united, not only by nature, but by all those sacred and a patriotic desire for its improvement, and I was glad to dear ties which belong to the associations of childhood. see the facility and simplicity of his [Mr. Watt's] scheme, the origin and progress of the various enactments Theirs is not the conjunction for an evening of planets, and the plain and intelligible way in which he had set relative to food from 1360-1 to 1534, and then he whose crbits lie all apart; but it is an union that dates it forth; but on a further examination of the tables of proceeds: from their earliest moments of life. And it is one as his Ready Reckoner, I found that his calculating the pure as it is primitive; giving scope for unalterable, farthing at its old value made 2 old shillings and a attachment, and deep joys; for kind offices, and sin- penny instead of only two old shillings, equal to one cere virtue.

spring from the soil spontaneously. Not of necessity is lings and sixpence instead of ten, for one pound; -96 a sister happy in this relation; and the reason is appounds equal to 100 pounds;—and 100 pounds new, parent. She is not coerced into sympathy, and selfsacrifice and devotedness to her brothers; and without and so on Supposing, therefore, that the desimal these qualities no outward connexion brings peace and division should be adopted on this plan without an pleasure to the heart. It must be her study to devise alteration of the farthing, it is clear that a man with a means, frame plans,—and execute them faithfully,—of salary of £100 per annum, would only receive £96, promoting their good. Her actions must be the still and be a loser of £4 per annum, whereas any change small voice, that conveys the rich tones of her heart in the money of the lower denominations, such as the If she refuse to enter into the schemes and prospects of farthings, certainly ought not to reduce the number of a brother, and to render him those minute services pounds sterling which a man has been in the habit of which both indicate affection and prompt to it, she receiving as salary or income. Such a system of calcu-

Especially must the sister guard well the avenues in 1838, praying for the adoption of a decimal coinage, of moral danger which beset her brothers. Let her to go hand in hand with Mr. Watt's system of decimal strive to make home attractive in their sight. By accounts, but with the recommendation that a new pleasest conversation, and by reading occasionally a farthing of a trifling less value than the old, should be volume to a brother, she may bind him to the fireside coined, so that one hundred should be equal to a decide to pass the evening abroad? Better mal or double shilling, and ten of the latter be equal to a summer cloud, unheeded and uncared in the course of twenty weeks, could earn as much as strive to make home attractive in their sight. By accounts, but with the recommendation that a new join him, even at some cost of personal ease, or of one pound sterling, which would at once save the would purchase the list of articles enumerated above; for, but which truly excites our wonder, and warrants trates to deal with offences not strictly criminal,

you so well requite his care, as by a steady emanation Majesty, Queen Victoria, at my request." of moral and spiritual light? A sister's love is often an amulet to the subsequent character of a circle of brothers. She whispers to them when on the brink of self-communion the sentiment revisits the heart,-

"For I, methinks, till I grow old, As fair before me shall behold. As I do now, the cottage small. The lake, the wood, the waterfall: And thee the Spirit of them all."

All the other subjects are treated with equal judgwish well to their country and their kind.

of her own fireside, in the well-being of her country. If this sex contribute so largely as we have affirmed, to the progress of civilisation and refinement, then can it be no little aid they afford, by their character beneficial change. It is useless introducing conand exertions, to the support of pure political insti- fusion into the calculations of science when no adetutions

in intelligence, grace, and holiness, and we have no meet with that calm, dispassionate examination fear of conflicts abroad, or of perils at home. The which the importance of the subject evidently enlittle watchman, shut in the security of a glazed frame, titles them to receive. does not more surely save the ship, amid darkness and storm, than does she who at the quiet fireside exerts THE DISTRESSING CONDITION OF OUR the influence which she may, for her country, or son, husband and brother, to point out the path of political salvation."

We invite especial attention to the three next chapters of the work. From that on Conjugal and pp. 194, 195 :--

"The first requisite to the proper discharge of the important duties of a mother, is a due and entire acbeen frequently observed, that of all animals children of either sex, who desire to receive the benefit of quainted with the signs and tokens of their physical dedation on which to erect a superstructure of future, unless under circumstances of the most pressing neces-Woman-Influence of Woman-Education of Wo. ties, which no one, standing in a more remote connexion mode suggested of having a mixed population partly for Marriage-Conditions of true Marriage-Society duty, and ought to be her most delightful occupation, to tures. Let us suppose an estate consisting of an area of of Young Men-First Love-Conduct during En. minister to the necessities of the helpless being com- two miles square. This area would contain 2,500 acres. gagement-Conjugal and Maternal Duties-Trials mitted to her care. She who can voluntarily abandon Let us suppose this let at £1 per acre, to what the her offspring to the care of others, forfeits all claim to landlords are so fond of-five large capitalists, having

into habits of mental culture. His aim is at once to knowledge of the physical wants of her offepring; it is making altogether one hundred labourers and families, please and to instruct, and feeling the immense im : also essentially requisite that she should have a deep which is a large allowance, as a considerable portion human mind, and especially in the minds of those expanding faculties receive their first impressions; and estate, as we have already seen, unless prices are ficusually committed, he has commenced his labour will the children be. A very slight observation will from the profits of produce. If he get rent it must servations on the New Poor Law Bill, the leading prin-subsitence for every living person in wheat, is a quarter capacities of women, and has done what few of his that the living spirit of the mother imparts its own im- capital. Now, it would appear, that on this estate some of the details, I fear it will be practically defect raised over the whole empire, for every two necess of pointed out the ground of that essential distinction Let her smile, and the smile is instantly returned; let hundred labourers and families, none of them in pros- more easy to be found than now; consequently, WAGES yields, on an average of all England, two quarters and between the minds of the sexes which every one her frown, and sidness overcasts the drooping counter perity; but if, instead of this being applied to the have advanced ten per cent. This bespeaks a scarcity a half; so that every two acres is capable, at the premust admit to exist, but for which very few have nance of the observant little one. She is, in fact, men of agricultural capital, it is let for the purposes of of labourers here, at the same time great complaints sent average, of maintaining five human being; or gone deep enough in their inquiries to ascertain the in the place of God to her child, and fearful are her manufacture, let us see the difference. For manufacture, are made of surplus population in the agricultural five times the present inhabitants of the empire. cause. This speaking of the capacities of woman, responsibilities. Yet she has not been left destitute of turing purposes it would supply four hundred and counties. The suggestion I wish to throw out is, that "But mankind are divided into two distinct por- before her, and it is redolent with lessons of wisdom acres of land each. If we average the families at five, lation into the manufacturing districts." tions; bearing, it is true, a striking similarity to each and love by which to train the candidate for immorthe population would amount to two thousand one Turton, near Bolton, June 6th, 1834.

To stem the fide of liberty, and reason's eyes to blind. appearance with the conviction, for it amounts to present, and most sincerely hope that every parent family to cultivate the land. Supposing, then, that a knows very well, when once wages come down, they Christ's Gospel free, they all agree, to make of it a nothing less, that they were designed by their Creator who wishes well to ker daughter, will place the factory was established in the centre of this estate, by to act different, though by no means discordant, but, on English Maiden in her hand. The work is elegantly which two members of each family could And so the Temple of the Lord a den of thicres is the contrary, the most harmonious, parts in the import- bound in cloth, and we hope will have as wide a cir-

> NEW DECIMAL SYSTEM OF MONEY, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND TIME, pro-DECIMUS MABLEN, Esq. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co. 65, Cornhill, 1841.

It has been a thing which has on many occaand to serve for a convenient reference at all times. shilling, and consequently a farthing should be the twelfth part of a penny; but instead of that it is only one fourth of the latter sum. This occasions in the transactions of business a mass of trouble and inconvenience, and frequently of positive loss owing to the complicated calculations into which it is found You have no need of priests at all: God's Spirit and Add to all this the swan-like neck, the modest heaving necessary to enter, by which also much valuable

> of liquids, two gills make one pint, and two pints Thus we have arrived at the true ground of the dif- make one quart; but here the standard of measure-

> We have been led to these reflections by the perusal of the very able work named at the head of this " 1. The Physical Constitution of woman is peculiar. article, a work bearing the impress of much thought. the public to a most important, and, at present, most inconveniently managed arrangement of the trading community; an arrangement, by the way, which occasions no small loss annually to those to purchase the necessaries of life by small quantities, and consequently at a dear price, and at a considerable sacrifice,

The author thus explains what first induced him to turn his attention to a reform of the coinage, and repeal humbug in its true light; and to convince the points out a most mischievous result which would most sceptical that the only design of the concocters follow the adoption of a decimal regulation of the of the "Plague" is to cheapen labour, in order that

"In the early part of my life I acted as one of the Be firm, be brave: if you would have the Charter keep are the crown and the glory of our moral nature. down in pounds. As time was most precious when The importance of a right attention to the duties there was a press of business, it was frequently a

want of a decimal notation of money. "Candour obliges me to say that I was not a little "Another relation, happily suited to promote female gratified as finding that I was not the only one who had viewed the faults of the English system of accounts with decimal shilling; 4 old shillings and 2 pence instead of "But let it not be imagined that all these fruits 4 old shillings, for 2 decimal shillings; 9 decimal shillings equal to 104 pounds 8 shillings and 4 pence old money: will regard this relation as a dull thing. It may be, lating the old money into the new, if carried out, but a source of alienated feelings, of vexation and would have produced dismay and opposition in thousands of people. I, therefore, printed a petition

in demonstrations of kindness. Perhaps he is aiding of the petition to Lord Viscount Melbourne, one of employer must give POURPENCE per diem, at the least, system of education, and let them be soundly convinced your progress in the walks of intellect. How can which, his Lordship was so kind as to forward to her so that the labourer was at liberty to hire himself or that a universal combination of skill and labour for the

The work takes a minute and comprehensive view of the effects of a decimal calculation as applied to articles abovementioned were brought to market, and mere self-interest, under the guidance of rational printemptation. Her form is ever present. Their thoughts ference to the three former subjects, we think the wander often to their childhood's home, and in secret reasoning is correct, and the facts and examples ad-Money, Weights, Measures, and Time; and in reduced satisfactory and conclusive, so far, at least, as we have been able to examine them. On the subject of Time, however, our author has evidently pushed a favourite theory too far, and has thus illustrated a remark of Dr. Johnston, that "whatever is designed to fit every thing will fit nothing well." We see no occasion for an alteration in the number of hours in the day, though probably no inconvenience could ment. Many a young maiden's heart will find itself arise from it; but, as to reducing the twelve months reflected as in a mirror, and we trust many a reso- into ten, the idea is one that could never be carried lution will be formed and kept to become all that is out into actual practice. The duration of the year here recommended. The following remarks, from is evidently circumscribed by the return of the page 36, should be carefully studied by all who seasons, and the motions, real, or apparent, of the heavenly bodies. It cost much time and labour to "The influence of woman is felt beyond the circle obtain a well-regulated calendar, but that has been done, with surprising accuracy, and the apparent progress of the sun through the twelve signs has established the solar year beyond the hope of any quate advantage is to be gained by it, and we con-"In these latter days, what is to give integrity to the fess we can discover none in a decimal division of statesman, purity to the patriot, and true glory to the time. We, however, cordially recommend the book nation? It must be done in part by woman. Let her to the careful attention of every lover of improvebe educated, and above all. let her educate herself ment, and hope that the arguments of the writer will

Booksellers. 1841. Price One Penny.

This little pamphlet may be regarded as another Maternal Duties, we extract the following remarks evidence that we have not laboured altogether in relative to the Duties of the Mother, the author says, vain, in striving to direct attention to the fact, that the great evil existing in this country is the unnatural state of society; the desertion of the land, the mother of all wealth; of the green fields, and pure it contains matter which may be available in every quaintance with the physical wants of children. It has air; the media of health and enjoyment; for the huddling together of human beings in immense and instruction contained in it is peculiarly adapted are the most helpless when they first come into the masses of living misery, disease, and crime. After to females, the general principles which pervade the world; how necessary, then, is it that those who have giving from the authority of Parliamentary records whole will make it a delightful companion to those the care of their earliest existence should be well ac. a fearful picture of the almost universal destitution pervading this the richest of all the countries upon the face of the whole earth, the author proceeds to adduce his remedy as follows :-

> "Let us make a short comparison between the value each about 500 acres in his farm. Each of these hundred and thirty persons; but it will not be an unto £39 a year. The tenant and his family could subsist on the produce of the soil-could pay a sure rent out of the wages, and have a large surplus for extra necessaries; if the rent be taken at £2 per acre, or £12 on posed for adoption in Great Britain. By the six, they would thus have an overplus from wages amounting to £27, for their own benefit, to improve their condition and supply them with comforts. Such would be the contrast between property let to manufacturers, and a property let to agricultural capitalists. In the one case there would only be one hundred families supported. These hundred labourers' families would be half starved, while the tenants would become bankrupts; in the other case, there would be four hundred and twenty-six families supported in every comfortthe proprietors' rents would be secured—there would be no need for Corn Laws, because the landlords' interest would not depend upon the starration of the people, but on

the increase of the profits of industry. "Such would be the kind of property I would like o possess. I do not speak of this from theory alone but from experience as to a small portion of land for the maintenance of a family, in which I will venture chester. to assert. I shall be borne out by hundreds of individuais.

"I propose, then, to raise a sum of money by five thousand £20 shares, and having before me the particulars of an estate for sale, of 2,400 acres, at an estimated rental of £1,000 per annum, containing a township, parish, and manor in itself, I recommend the immediate purchase of it. No jealousy could arise as to the possibility of, at any time, encumbering the parish. There is a fine stream of water running through the estate, for the erection of mills, &c.

"But there is no time to be lost; it is hoped there are many good and kind-hearted individuals who would cheerfully and speedily aid such a plan, and if many would set about 'doing likewise,' a great and mighty change in the condition of tens of thousands of our starving fellow-creatures would speedily follow. It would tend to quietness and good order, because every family would have a certain amount of interest

at stake." Those who have read Mr. O'Connor's Letters to 1840, there was an account of £2284 accounted for

PROVISION LAWS, FROM THEIR FIRST ENACTMENT TO THE PRESENT PERIOD. Committee of the National Charter Association. Manchester: A. Heywood, 50 and 60. Oldhamstreet. 1841.

This is an able pamphlet, by an honest and worthy

vorking man, in which much most important information is condensed, and presented to the people in an intelligible form and at an extremely cheap rate. We have here a body of facts, figures, and calculations, drawn chiefly from the works of Corn Law Repealers, or from the calculations of those to whose writings they are in the habit of making constant reference, which cannot fail to set the currency without duly regulating the farthing in the they may coin more gold out of the life-blood of same way, as proposed by Mr. John Watt:— their slaves and bondsmen. Mr. Campbell has divided his subject into the subjoined subjects of clear, plain, and forcible mauner, calculated to afford much information and carry conviction to the minds of all who are not determined to exclude the light. He says "the question of the Corn Laws must be discussed under the following six heads,

viz:--1. How long has there been a Corn Law? 2. For what purpose were Corn Laws originally en-

acted in this country? Who are the parties that are now seeking repeal? 4. What are the motives of these parties?

classes? 6. By what means are they to be repealed? And he then proceeds to give a brief exposition of

"You must now plainly perceive, that any individual employing any other individual, could not, according to act of Parliament, give less than fourpence per day. He might give more, but he could not give less. "The price of provisions, being regulated by act of

lows:-

A fat Ox ... ... 0 16 **0** Sheep ... ... ... 0 1 2 Goose ... The dozen of Eggs ... ... 0 0 23 ... 9 • 04 ... 0 12 0 Cow ••• Pig m. 0,84 A pair of Chickens... ... 0 0 1 Average price of Wheat per ... 0 6 6 quarter The quart of Wine ... 0 0 1 ... 0 0 1 The gallon of Beer Shoes per pair ... ... 0 0 4

not; and, you may restassured, that wages were oftener accomplishment of a universal purpose would be unicould not be sold only at a certain price, beyond which ciple, will lead them to band themselves together for they dare not be sold, yet the person selling was often the accomplishment of such an object as that of the fernor provisions higher, than the act specified.

of the prices of the same articles in the present day; merce, the principle of self-interest unites the energies also, the average rate of wages of the present times, and of its members, and gives to them a unity of purpose, contrast the prices of provisions and the rate of wages principle, and action, which enables the company to of the present times, with the rate of wages and the succeed. The resources of a nation can be, and freprice of provisions in the times of our independent quently have been, directed towards the accomplishforefathers.

"The average price of the following articles at pre-

e :					
			£	s.	đ.
A fat Ox			20	ø	0
Sheep	•••	•••	1	15	0
Goose	•••	•••	0	3	6
The dozen Eggs	•••	•••	0	0	9
A Cow	•••		10	0	0
A fat Pig	•••	•••	3	3	0
A pair of Chickens		• • • •	0	2	0
A quarter of Wheat		•••	3	0	0
The quart of Wine			0	3	4
The gallon of Ale			0	1	8
Shoes per pair		•••	0	10	0

Total ... 39 19 3 "You see, that the working man was enabled to procure the whole of the above articles by twenty POPULATION, with a Plan for their Im- weeks labour, at the former period, whilst in the latter mediate Relief. Suggested by Henry May, period, it would take a man to work seventy-two London: Strange, Paternoster Row, and all weeks before he could purchase them; the average rate of wages being now about ten shillings per week, which I shall prove before I have cencluded this

work. "It must be therefore, plainly evident, that the condition of the people, as far as plenty to cat, drink, and wear were concerned, was far preferable to what it is now; because the working classes could command fourtimes as much of the necessaries of life then, as they can now; and this fact is borne out by the evidence of Sir John Fortesque, who wrote in the reign of Henry VI .- 'The people have plenty of fish, flesh, and fowl; the best furniture in their houses; they are well olad in woollen cloth; they never drink water except in Lenten, or fasting days, but wine or beer; yet these are the times that are called dark and barbarous. It would be well, indeed, if the 'barbarous' custom of having enough of the comforts of life, might again be the lot of the labouring population."

He afterwards traces the history of those laws down to 1828, and brings forward a mass of the Mr. Porter, that there is, in England and Wales, most important evidence. At p. 29-30, we find the 27,700,000 cultivated acres; in Ireland 12 125,000; following fiendish "sayings" of two of the "cheap and in Scotland, about 5,265,000: in all 45,000,000: loaf" demons in reference to the New Poor Law. and of these he calculates that there are at present in cul-"In juxta-position with this heart-rending statement" (one made by Ashworth, in reference to the and 27,000,000 in pasturage. That is just about two destitution in Boiton,) hear Mr. Ashworth on the acres to every human being in the United Kingdom; New Poor Law Bill. In writing to Chadwick,

the Poor Law Commissioner, he says:divine aid. The vast volume of nature is spread open twenty-six families with ground for a cottage, and six steps ought to be taken to remove the agricultural popu-

"What is the meaning of this, when fairly tested! reasonable assumption that each family might supply Why, that Mr. Ashworth approves of the principle never rise again; so that to make the Poor Law Bill work practically, steps, in his opinion, ought to be taken to bring the agricultural labourer to compete with the already oppressed operative in the town, in order that the wages might be lowered. Mr. Ashworth, with all his philanthropy, felt extremely sore at the wages of the hand-loom weavers being even moderate; and, to take the trifling comforts they possessed, he would bring people hundreds of miles from their homes, in order to reduce the miserable pittance even still lower.

"Manchester, Sept. 17th, 1834. "I have for some time thought of addressing you on the same subject that my friend Ashworth did some time ago. It must be looked upon as a happy coinciperhaps, the facilities of gaining a livelihood to the people of half of England, and causing a fall in their present low wages, and a scramble for employment.

The author notices several other matters of great public interest, which our space forbids us to notice. and ably exposes the inconsistency and ignorance of the Anti-Corn Law party: his pamphlet thus concludes:-

" In conclusion, Chartists of the United Kingdom, yours is a noble destiny; on you depends the fate of liberty in the United Kingdom, prove yourselves worthy of that destiny. Times of great political agithe reign of delusion, of sophistry, of cant, and of humbug, is fast fading away, and the glorious star of reason is dawning upon us; the sun of reason is beginning to drive the fogs of hypocrisy and knavery before its beams; everything bids us advance and secure a constitutionai, a moral, a peaceful, and a triumphant victory. Had we, in our possession, the sums the Corn Law repealers can command, we could soon carry the

Charter by the spread of our principles. At the great Corn Law Banquet, held in Manchester, in January, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, and in some instances one-third of their wages, to make up the sum given

"Brother democrats, it is time I should conclude this pamphlet, and my parting advice to you is, that By JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Executive you will keep united together, and not allow yourselves to be divided; other parties, in the end, will be forced to come and assist you, to obtain for you your just rights; and, if by my efforts, I can only throw the weight of a feather into the scale of liberty against tyranny, I shall feel myself repaid for the little trouble I have been at. Hoping that you will persevere in the good cause, and never rest satisfied until you are admitted beneath the sanc'uary of the law, is my most ardent and sincere wish."

> We trust that this important pamphlet will find its way to the fireside of every labouring man in the United Kingdom.

savs on Theological, Metaphysical, and Politico between England, Ireland, and Scotland. Economical Subjects. By James Napier Bai-LEY. Nos. 1 and 2. London, Cleave; Leeds, Joshua Hobson; Manchester, Heywood; Glasgow, Paton and Love.

These essays, as far as they have yet gone, evince an extensive course of reading, and are evidently the result of a benevolent and philanthropic mind. They are, perhaps, chiefly valuable for the mass of facts and reasonings, which, from a variety of from sleep, and told that a policeman had come to valuable and expensive works, such as seldom come serve a warrant on him. He instantly accompanied facts and reasonings, which, from a variety of within the working man's reach, are brought to bear the policeman to his master, who offered to be upon the several subjects of discussion. The first responsible for the man's appearance at Tewkesbury essay is on the universal fertilization of the earth, the following morning. The offer was not accepted. 5. What would be the effects of their repeal, (with- show the effects of climate on the human constitu- Dumbleton, and on the way was handcuifed to a out accompanying measures,) to the working tion, and the manner in which climate is affected by man charged with theft. The handcuff: were kept the quality of the soil and its mode of cultivation : all tending to establish his position that a universal rendering it productive of an unlimited supply of to Tewkesbury, a distance of six miles and a half, without food. He confessed his fault, and was contion of almost all the physical disadvantages arising from an insalubrious climate. This he contends, and from an insalubrious climate. This he contends, and rightly, would conduce greatly to enhance the happiness of all mankind. He does not, however, in this essay, exhibit any plan by which this desirable object, the universal fertalization of the earth, can be accomplished, except, indeed, by the following Parliament, 34 Edward IV. chap. 20, was as fol- allusion to that unanimity of purpose among men which, once obtained, would make easy to them the accomplishment of any object which did not being issued a larger sum was demanded from him counteract the very laws of being.

iaste, than leave him exposed to seek places of equivocal character. Be his confidant, his adviser, constant saving of time and trouble. I sent two or three copies, at first sight; that the humanity. Let men receive the benefits of a universal when a warrant."

above the feurpence per day, than at it: and while the versally beneficial, and there can be no doubt but that compelled to sell them at a lower price. Thus, the tilization of the world. When the interest of monarcha working man had a double advantage to what he has renders it necessary that they should combine their now; because, although provisions might be lower in forces for the purpose of humbling an usurper or weakenprice, and the rate of wages higher than specified by act ing the power of a common foe, their armies march into of Parliament, yet wages could not be reduced lower, the field, and death and desolation follow in their train. When a mercantile company is desirous of founding a But, the best method to pursue is to give you a list colony, or of establishing a lucrative branch of comment of a national object. And why, we ask, may not the energies of mankind be brought to bear on the accomplishment of such a mighty, glorious, and beneficial object as the universal fertilization of the world?" No. 2 is on "Wealth-producing power." After contemplating the strange contrasts of gorgeous luxury and squalid wretchedness afforded by the dense population of our large towns, and especially of the metropolis, he puts the question, "Is there at present a productive power in existence adequate to the supply of human wants?" And in discussing this question he considers :-

"First-The amount of manual productive power which each individual possesses. And "Second-The amount of productive power which society possesses. And "Third-The capabilities which the earth possesses for affording the material of wealth."

In reference to the first of these positions, he quotes from Alison's principles of population, a well reasoned article, to prove that every man possesses a productive power, greatly more than equal to his consumption. In discussing his second proposition. he gives from Alison the following sweet pile for the 'Plague" gentry:-

"If, in order to test the comparative powers of population and production, it is allowable to put the physically possible, but highly improbable, and merally impossible, event of an old state like the British Empire, doubling in numbers every five and twenty years, it is of course necessary to suppose on the other side, the equally physically possible, but morally improvable event of the whole resources of the country being applied, during the same period, to the production of subsistence. Now, if that were done, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the island could, in the space of five or ten years, be made to maintain double its present number of inhabitants. It is stated by Mr. Cowling, whose accuracy on this subject is well known, and his statement is adopted by the learned and able tivation by the spade and the plough 19,237,000 acres, the number of inhabitants in Great Britain and Ireland in 1827, being about 23,000,000, and the same propor-"RESPECTED FRIEND, E. CHADWICK, -I take the tion probably obtains at the present time, when their

\* Porter's Progress of the National, vol. 1, p. y. 178,

While the Malthuslan feelosofers are treated to the following sweet bit from another standars tical oconomist:-

"For the capabilities of North America," says Scrope, we refer to Mr. Stuart, who, in his late work on America, quotes from the American Quarterly Review s passage, the accuracy of which he confirms from his own observation, descriptive of the great plain which composes the nothern portion of the basin of the Mississippi. 'It extends from the western slope of the Alleghany to the said plain, at the foot of the rocky mountains, a distance of about 1500 miles in length, and from the valley of the northern lakes to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of 600 miles in width.' 'It is uniformly fertile, literally all arable. There are no sterile plains, no rocky or precipitous ridges, and scarcely any swamps to deform its fair surface. This uninterupted fertility arises from the decomposition of the great limestone pan on which it rests.' 'It is dry, clean, and healthful. In addition to its unlimited agricultural capacity, this great plain abounds in mineral dence, that at the period of curtailing, or depriving resources. Its coal fields would cover half of Europe. 'Iron, lead, gypsum, and saltpetre are found in great abundance.' Here, indeed, every rood of land will support its man; for of such a region, without barren there should exist a difficulty of obtaining labourers at mountain, or waste, where all is healthful, where no extravagant wages in these northern counties; this for | timber lands need be left for fuel, with mineral retunate occurrence should be taken advantage of .- Extract sources enough to stimulate all the arts, and contribute of a Letter from Robert Hyde Greg, tate M.P. for Man. to supply all wants, who can say what is the limits of its future population? Europe could seat all her nations comfortably on this plain.

"Mr. Sauart describes all those portions of this vast tract which he visited, as consisting uniformly of Prarie land, thinly dotted over with timber, like a nobleman's park in England; composed of the richest vegetable soil from three to forty feet deep, and producing from thirty to fifty bushels of wheat per acre, with oats and India corn in rotation, for an indefinite succession of years without manure. He describes second crops of wheat self-sown from the mere droppings of the former tation are approaching, in which you must take a part; crop, as producing thirty-four bushels per acre! and, with proper cultivation, forty bushels are sure to be obtained as an average annual crop."\*

> "A simple calculation will show us that the plain thus described, contains 900,000 square miles, or 576.000,000 of acres. Let us allow something for the exaggeration of its description, and suppose only 500,000,000 of acres to possess the qualities attributed by these writers to the whole. Each acre, producing annually forty bushels of corn, would well support a family of four persons; so that here, in this one valley, there is ample room for twice the entire population of the globe, to provide themselves with an abundance of the most nutritious food. And this is but one half of the basin of but one American river."

\* Stuart's Three Years in America, vol. ii. p. p. 287,

The author's style is simple, flowing, and perspicuous. But his forte seems to lie, not so much in original composition as in compilation, in which he exhibits great and laudable industry. These essays are calculated to convey a large amount of useful information in a pleasing and inexpensive form.

THE SCOTTISH BENCH JOB is now consummated. The Lord President has resigned. THE REMPDY for the slipping off the covers of news-

papers, whether by accident or otherwise, is writing the address of the party, &c., on the paper itself, which is allowed by the Post-office authorities. It is not true that any scheme for the increase of the existing rate of postage is at present under the

consideration of the government.-Morning Post.

THE DISTILLERS OF IRELAND held large meetings in Dublin on Tuesday and Wednesday last, for the purpose of bringing before the Government the depressed condition of their trade, arising from PHILOSOPHIA RATIONALIS: a series of Es- the state of the law as regards the intercourse

OPPRESSION UNDER THE TURNPIKE ACT .- Mr.

Holland, of Dumbleton, near Evesham, furnishes

us with the particulars of an instance of magisterial injustice inflicted on William Slatter, a labourer. employed by one of his tenants. The man, being footsore, had got up to ride on the shafts of his waggen, when he was observed by a policeman. Ten days after, Slatter having gone to bed, was roused in which the author quotes largely from Malte Brun, and Slatter started with the policeman for the Bell, Professor Dunglison, and Col. Francis Hall, to Station-house, about two miles and a half from on them for the best part of an hour after they had arrived. The next morning Slatter was again handscientific cultivation of the earth would, beside cuffed to the same man, and they were marched cruelty of the whole proceeding towards this manfor having committed an offence against the Turnpile Act ! Had he been guilty of the worst of crimesrobbery or murder-would he, before trial, have been treated with greater severity than he experienced in this instance for riding upon the shafts of his waggon! But it was not personal oppression alone that he experienced, for in consequence of a warrant by way of costs than would have been nad a mere "It is natural for the cautious and deliberating mind summons been served upon him. A precisely similar to exclaim, 'all these results which you predicate of a case was brought before the same bench of magisuniversal system of scientific cultivation are exceedingly trates on the same day; they were twin cases; yet beautiful to look upon in perspective; but how can you how differently, were the defendants dealt with—the establish the system which is to be the parent of such one man was served with a summons, the other with a delightful series of effects? How can you cause men a warrant-one man was allewed to sleep at home. to join themselves together for the accomplishment of a and breakfast in the morning, the other was reused. to join themselves together for the accomplianment of a single present in the morning, the ether was reused common object so wast, and yet so beneficial to manout of his sleep over-night, consigned to a Statione wind? In answer to these questions, I need only point house, conducted, handerfied, and without food the to the progress of national improvement; to the march next morning, a distance of some miles. Eleven of intellect and of civilization; to the breaking up of shillings covered the costs of the more fortunate. old notions; to the dissipation of long established pre- man; the other's expences amounted to fifteen

United Kingdom.]

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Undersigned People of the United

SHEWETH.—That Government originated from, was people:

That the only authority on which any body of men can make laws and govern society, is delegation from he people;

ported by, all, therefore, all should be equally represented:

That any form of Government, which fails to effect the purposes for which it was designed, and does not fully and completely represent the whole people who are compelled to pay taxes to its support, and obey man and his Creator; the laws resolved upon by it, is unconstitutional, tyrannical, and ought to amended or resisted :

That your Honourable House, as at present constiinted, has not been elected by, and acts irresponsibly of, the people; and hitherto has only represented parties, and benefitted the few, regardless of the miseries. grievances, and petitions of the many. Your Honourable House has enacted laws contrary to the expressed wishes of the people, and, by unconstitutional means, enforced obedience to them; thereby creating an unbearable despotism on the one hand, and degrading slavery on the other;

That if your Honourable Heuse is of opinion that the people of Great Britain and Ireland ought NOT to be FULLY REPRESENTED, your petitioners pray that such ancient practice of the Realm of England, and supopinion may be unequivocally made known, that the ported by well-approved statutes, of every male inhapeople may fully understand what they can or cannot bitant of the United Kingdom, he being of age and of the decision of your Honourable House, your petitioners under any judicial process, to exercise the elective franare of opinion that where representation is denied, taxa- chise in the choice of Members to serve in the Commons tion outht to be resisted:

That your petitioners instance, in proof of their asserthe people, that the population of Great Britain and Ire. held once in each year; persons; and that yet, out of this number, little more than nine hundred thousand have been permitted to vote in the recent election of representatives to make hws to govern the whole:

That the existing state of representation is not only extremely limited and unjust, but unequally divided, and gives preponderating influence to landed and monied interests, to the utter ruin of the small-trading and

labouring classes; That the borough of Guildford, with a population of 3,920, returns to Parliament as many Members as the Tower Hamlets, with a population of 300,000; Evesham, with a population of 3,998, elects as many representatives as Manchester, with a population of 200,000; and Buckingham, Evesham, Totness, Guildford, Honiton, and Bridgert, with a total population of 23,000. return as many representatives as Manchester, Fins. bury, Tower Hamlets, Liverpool, Marylebone, and Lamberh, with a population of 1,400,000 ! these being but a very few instances of the enormous inequalities existing in what is called the representation of this country;

That bribery, intimidation, corruption, perjury, and riot, prevail at all Parliamentary elections, to an extent best understood by the members of your Honourable

That your Petitioners complain that they are enormously taxed to pay the interest of what is termed the National Debt a debt amounting at present to eight hundred milions of peunds—being only a portion of the enorthe suppression of all liberty, by men not authorised by the suppression of all liberty, by men not authorised by posterity for the outrages committed by them upon manifold and your Petitioners loudy complain of that of the objection offered by Sir Frederick Pollock augmentation of that debt, and the objection offered by Sir Frederick Pollock augmentation of that debt, and which was approved and suppression of all interest indigence and the electric effect of the permission the partiality shewn to the aristogracy in the day was heavenly, such a one, as at this season that the suppression of all interest indigence and the deep-reoted in the partiality shewn to the aristogracy in the deep-reoted in the deep-reoted and read a long and well written address embracing state of the people to the principles of the people to the principles of the opinion of the outrages committed by them upon manifold the outrages committed by the multiple of the sentiments of the Chartists of Glasgow, on the outrage committed by the more of the outrages committed by the multiple of the sentiments of the contract of the people to the principles of the people to the principles of the people to the principles of the outrage committed by of the sentiments of the contract of the people to the principles of the people to the principles of the people to the principles of the contract mous amount expended in cruel and expensive wars for almost uninterrupted peace, and whilst poverty and disconten: rage over the land;

That taxation, both general and local, is at this time too enormous to be borne; and in the opinion of Your Petitioners is contrary to the spirit of the Bill of Rights, wherein it is clearly expressed that no subject shall be compelled to contribute to any tax, talliage, or aid, unless imposed by common consent in Par-

That in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, thousands of people are dying from actual want; and your Petitioners, whilst sensible that poverty is the great exsiting cause of crime, view with mingled astonishment and alarm the ill provision made for the poor, the aged and infirm; and nkewise perceive, with feelings of indignation, the determination of your honourable House to continue the Poor Law Bill in operation, notwithstanding the many proofs which have been afforded by sad experience of the unconstitutional principle of that bill, of its unchristian character, and of the sruel and murderous effects produced upon the wages of Working Men, and the lives of the subjects of this realm;

to all previous statutes, opposed to the spirit of the constitution, and an actual violation of the precepts of the Christian religion; and therefore, your petitioners look with apprehension to the results which may flow from its continuance:

That year petitioners would direct the attention of Honourable House. your honourable House to the great disparity existing between the wages of the producing millions, and the salaries of those whose comparative usefulness ought to be questioned, where riches and luxury prevail to be questioned, where riches and luxury prevail THE NORTHERN STAR.

the ruled; That your petitioners, with all due respect and loyalty, would compare the daily income of the Sovereign Majesty with that of thousands of the working men. WE never felt the difficulty of our position, and the of this nation; and whilst your petitioners have learned that her Majesty receives daily for her private use the sum of £164 17s. 10d., they have also ascertained that many thousands of the families of the labourers are only in the receipt of 33d, per head per

That your petitioners have also learned that his Reval Highness Prince Albert receives each day the sum of £104 2s., whilst thousands have to exist upon 3d parheid per day:

That your petitioners have also heard with astenishment, that the King of Hanover daily receives £57 10s. Whilst thousands of the tax-payers of this empire live wpon 23 i. per head per day;

That your Petitioners have, with pain and regret, also learned that the Archbishop of Canterbury is daily in the receipt of £52 10s per day, whilst thousands of the poor have to maintain their families upon an

income not exceeding two-pence per head per day; That notwithstanding the wretched and unparalleled condition of the People, your Honourable House has manifested no disposition to curtail the expenses of the state to diminish taxation, or promote general prosperity;

That unless immediate remedial measures be adopted, your Petitioners fear the increasing distress of the People will lead to results fearful to contemplate: because your Petitioners can produce evidence of the gradual ecline of wages, at the same time that the constant increase of the national burdens must be apparent to all:

That your Petitioners know that it is the undoubted constitutional right of the People, to meet freely, when, how, and where they choose, in public places, p-aceably, in the day, to discuss their grievances, and political or other subjects, or for the purpose of framing, discussing, or passing any vote, petition, or remonstrance, upon any subject whatsoever;

That your petitioners complain that the right has unlawfully and unconstitutionally been infringed; and five hundred well disposed persons have been arrested, excessive hall demanded, tried by packed juries, sentenced to imprisonment, and treated as felons of the Worst description:

That an unconstitutional police force is distributed all over the country, at enormous cost, to prevent the due exercise of the people's rights. And your petitioners are of opinion, that the Poor Law Bastile and the police stations, being co-existent, have originated THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. as follows: from the same cause. - Viz., the increased desire on the part of the irresponsible few to oppress and starve the

heated and unhealthy workshops, are inadequate to physical energy;

That your petitioners also direct the attention of your Honourable House, to the starvation wages of the Agristaple food of this people;

That your petitioners deeply deplore the existence of any kind of menopoly in this nation; and whilst they mequivocally condemn the levying of any taxupon the required by the labouring classes, they are also sensible. that the abolition of any one monopoly, will never unshackle labour from its misery, until the people posmust cease; and your petitioners respectfully mention the existing monopolies of the suffrage, of paper money, of machinery, of land, of the public press, of religious privileges, of the means of travelling and bransit, and a host of other evils, too numerous to mention, all arising from class legislation, but which your Honourable House has always consistently prepared by the Executive Council of the National endervoured to increase instead of diminish;

the removal of the other; because your petitioners are of opinion that it is the worst species of legislation, which leaves the grievances of society to be removed only by violence or revolution, both of which may be apprehended if complaints are unattended to and peti-

That your petitioners complain that apwards of nine designed to protect the freedom and promote the millions of peunds per annum are unjustly abstracted happiness of, and ought to be responsible to, the whole from them to maintain a Church Establishment, from which they principally dissent; and beg to call the attention of your Honourable House to the fact, that this enormous sum is equal to, if it does not exceed, the cost of upholding Christianity in all parts of the world beside. Your petitioners complain that it is unjust, and That as Government was designed for the benefit not in accordance with the Christian religion, to enforce and protection of, and must be obeyed and sup- compulsory support of religious creeds, and expensive Church Establishments, with which the people do not

> That your petitioners believe all men have a right to worship Ged as may appear best to their consciences, and that no legislative enactments should interfere between

That your petitioners direct the attention of your Honourable House to the enormous revenue annually swallewed up by the Bishops and the clergy, and entreat you to contrast their deeds with the conduct of the founder of the Christian religion, who denounced worshippers of Mammon, and taught charity, meekness, and brotherly

That your petitioners strongly complain that the people of this kingdom are subject to the rule of irresponsible lawmakers, to whom they have given no authority, and are enormously taxed to uphold a corrupt system, to which they have never in person or by representation given their assent:

That your Petitioners maintain that it is the inherent, indubitable, and constitutional right, feunded upon the expect from your Honourable House; because if such be sound mind, non-convict of crime, and not confined House of Parliament.

That your Petitioners can prove that by the socient tion that your Honourable House has not been elected by custom and statutes of this realm, Parliaments should be

land is at the present time about twenty-six millions of That your Petitioners maintain that Members elected to serve in Parliament ought to be the servants of the People, and should, at short and stated intervals, return to their constituencies, to ascertain if their conduct is approved of, and to give the People power to reject all who have not acted honestly and

> That your Petitioners complain that possession of property is made the test of men's qualification to sit in Parliament: That your Petitioners can give proof that such qualifi-

> cation is irrational, unnecessary, and not in accordance with the ancient usages of England; That your Petitioners complain, that by influence, patronage, and intimidation, there is at present no purity

of election; and your Petitioners contend for the right

of voting by ballot; That your Petitioners complain that seats in your Honeurable House are sought for at a most extravagant rate of expense; which proves an enormous degree of fraud and corruption; That your Petitioners, therefore, contend that, to put

tives should be paid a limited amount for their services: That your Petitioners complain of the inequality of representation; and contend for the division of the country into equal electoral districts:

an end to secret political traffic, all representa-

That your petitioners complain of the many grievances borne by the People of Ireland; and contend that they are fully entitled to a Repeal of the Legislative In truth it was a glorious and a splendid sight. of the working millions of this nation, and grant to the people comparatively indifferent to ordinary poli-

of by a large majority of the Judges. That your Petitioners beg to assure your Honourable

House that they cannot, within the limits of this their Petition, set forth even a tithe of the many grievances of which they may justly complain; but should your Honourable House be pleased to grant your Petitioners a hearing by representatives at the bar of your Honourable House, your Petitioners will be enabled to unfold a tale of wrong and suffering-of intolerable injustice -which will create utter astonishment in the minds of all benevolent and good men, that the People of Great Britain and Ireland have so long quietly endured their wretched condition, brought upon them, as it has been, by unjust exclusion from political authority,

and by the manifold corruptions of class-legislation; That your Petitioners, therefore, exercising their just constitutional right, demand that your Honourable House, to remedy the many gross and manifest evils of which your petitioners complain, de immediately, without alteration, deduction, or addition, pass into a law the document entitled "The People's Charter;" which embraces the Representation of Male Adults, That your petitioners conceive that Bill to be contrary liffication, Payment of Members, and Equal Electoral Districts:

And that your petitioners, desiring to promote the peace of the United Kingdom, security of property, and prosperity of commerce, seriously and earnestly press this, their petition, on the attention of your

And your Petitioners, &c.

# SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1841.

utter inadequacy of a Weekly Journal to supply dissatisfaction, experienced by our numerous nothing to do with the blame of it.

In the early portion of the week but little intelligence was furnished to us, and our former pages this day's post brought us as much matter, Glasgow and Greenock O'Connon Demonstrations, which not only filled all our remaining space, but obliged us to displace much matter that had been already set, including even our own leading articles, which we had no alternative but to keep back; as well as the whole of the large packets sent us by our London, Birmingham, and Manchester correspondents, not

We never before were so "hampered" as we are this week; we cannot even afford the necessary space for our usual seriatim notices to corres- buggaboo. The Chairman sat down amid the most pondents. The only thing we can do is to reserve the mass, and bestow upon it our best read and comment for themselves.

WE learn by communications from various mem-

boar, particularly of the factory workers, are protracted additional exertion and labour upon their indesustain the bodily strength, and supply these comferts Secretary that cards go out much faster than returns which are so imperative after an excessive waste of come in. This will not do; the sinews of the giant must not shrink when his utmost strength is called for. Remember, Chartists, that the Executive is the life, cultural labourer, and view with horror and indignation, the very soul, of your useful capabilities; and that the patry income of those whose toil gives being to the all your prospects of national advancement and all your prospects of national advancement and reading an address from the inhabitants of walls of a flusting palace. When we arrived at success depend upon the effectual upholding of their Greenock to Feargus O'Connor, and which will Dumbarton Castle, the whole crew, ladies, young hands. Let them not droop, then; show yourselves be found elsewhere. A friend from the Large was Fearguses, and all assembled on the deck, and struck worthy of enfranchisement by rallying round the necessaries of life, and upon those articles principally standard of your liberties in the only effective manner. Let full and large returns be instantly addresses, and the passing of the first resolution. hundred voices rung from shore to shore, which made to the treasury of the Executive. Let there sees that power under which all monopoly and oppression be no scrupling—no hesitation; it is necessary, and must be done.

THE NATIONAL PETITION FOR 1842.

[The following is the petition we have spoken of in a short leading article; and we again beg to press it upon the attention of every working man in the United Kingdom.]

Petitions, presented to your Honourable House, that working men; and your petitions, presented to your Honourable House, that they were constituted in their recent address, sheets of a particular size, so that when pasted together, the whole it upon the attention of every working man in the United Kingdom.]

Petitions, presented to your Honourable House, that working the Republic of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely who direct public attention to the state of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely who direct public attention to the state of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely who direct public attention to the state of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely who direct public attention to the state of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely who direct public attention to the state of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely who direct public attention to the state of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely who direct public attention to the state of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely who direct public attention to the state of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely who direct public attention to the state of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would be sampled to purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would be sampled to purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would be sampled to purity of the sampled to purity of the sampled to purity of the sampled to pu our publisher, intends to print a quantity from the laws made an equal distribution of the country's gow, we saw, in the distance, the Royal Tar bore the condition of the suffering people of this country. type, as soon as the Star is worked-off this week, which he will be able to supply at a cheap rate to hand about with the sheets when the supply at a cheap rate to hand about with the sheets when the sheets the sheets

Lose not a moment! You know the conditions cheers. on which Mr. O'CONNOR will consent to meet you in your several localities. You know his price ! number ! We shall see.

### Chartist Entelligence.

GLORIOUS DOINGS AT GREENOCK.

(From our own Correspondent.) If every other town has progressed within the last week in the cause of Chartism as Greenock has, our principles would stand in but slight danger from the assaults of the united factions. On Saturday last, at two o'clock, Mr. O'Connor arrived here from Liverpool, after a very tedious passage, occasioned by a stiff head-wind, which blew against them throughout. At eight o'clock, the committee assembled in their room and requested Mr. O'Connor's attendance, who in compliance with their desire, soon after made his appearance, and although the meeting was for the mere purpose of arranging for the coming demonstration, yet so great was the rush through the streets and to the building, that the doors were obliged to be opened to the public, and the large hall capable of holding several hundreds was speedily crammed. Mr. Geo. Campbell was called to the Chair, and Mr. R. Burrell acted as secretary. When the routine business was concluded, Mr. O'Connor was requested to address the meeting, which he did at considerable length; and if we are to judge from the applause, with the greatest success. He spoke upon the subject of the Charter generally, and more especially to the glorious prospect which now presented itself of s union with Ireland. He appeared to be quite familiar with all our local affairs; and at the conclusion, he recommended every working man to allow his name to be registered in the great national muster roll, the books of the Association. This was loudly cheered; and he said that he would test the value of a Scotch cheer, by remaining there in person to assist the worthy Secretary in enrolling members' names; and the consequence was, that forty-one new members paid their admission fee, and became members of the Association. So great was the demand fer tickets to the soirce, after having heard Mr. Connor, that we could have filled three Town Halls instead of one-ours only being able to accommodate about 600. More than an equal number have been disappointed, and now any money is offered for a ticket by some of the middle classes, but honour to the workies no sum will induce them to part with one. On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, the Royal Tar steamer, with a splendid band, colours flying and a living deck, came proudly floating to our quay, and borrowed our guest for a day, of which we presume your Glasgow correspondent will have sent you a report, and now I come to the present time.

OUR DEMONSTRATION

ressels were borne upon poles, and hatchets, axes, and other tools, were borne by pioneers in front. This body mustered, headed by a splendid band, not fewer than two thousand. The several bodies balloted for their place in the procession, and also on the hustings, which were erected in Dillingburn-square, and were capable of holding several hundred persons. At ten o'clock, under the guidance of their marshals on horseback, the vast cortege left the town on their way to Port Glasgow, three miles from Greenock, where O'Connor and his friends from Glasgow were to join the procession. The veterans in the cause had selected this place of meeting, in consequence of many of them having witnessed the departure of O'Connor's father and uncle from that port, when, forty-three years ago, they were consigned for seventeen months to Fort St. George, in the north of Scotland. At Port Glasgow some of the Committee met O'Connor with an open carriage and four, and as they passed on their way through the town, the little band of regenerators were loudly cheered. When the carriage and procession met, within about two miles of Greenock, the coup dei was one of the most magnificent things that can be imagined. The procession opened on both sides, and the carriage passed through to the head, with the several bands playing, and splendid colours flying, amid the most joyous cheers and waving of hats. There were, besides many small flags, fifty-six splendid large banners of the most magnificent kind, each trade following under its own proud streamer. When the procession had formed, they proceeded through the old town of Greenock to the extremity of the new town, by the lower route, and then returned through the principal streets and the new town. Every window was filled and every cross was choked, while the gallant Scots passed with their friend in triumph through their native the wants of all the people of this great empire, town, not afraid of their master's withering eye, and more fully than this week, and this day to their praise be it recorded, only two tyrants imposed (Thursday), while we cannot acquit many of our absence upon their hands. When the vast multitude friends from the charge of needlessly increasing the banners and the bands to the centre of the meetarrived at the square and the muster was made of all that difficulty. There will, this week, doubtless ing, the scene was grand in the extreme, and was be much of disappointment, and probably some rendered more than sublime by a number of sweet looking and neatly dressed females who took part in the proceedings and encouraged their husbands, sons, contributors. We cannot help it, and will have and sweethearts with their countenance and cneers. Mr. Nelson, an uncompromising patriot and a gentleman of the most urbane and winning manners, was unanimously called to the chair, amid the most sincere applause. This man is much beloved by his townsare, therefore, filled with Reviews, and other men, no more for his calm consistency and unbending matter, which might have stood over; while principle, than from the fact, that no other man could be got, when the tug came, at the last election, to propose John McCrea, the people's candidate, for chiefly interesting and important, from all parts the representation of Greenock. Scotchmen know of the country, as would fill three Stars. The how to appreciate real service, and therefore are same post brought us also the reports of the they more than ever attached to the few good and true electors who afforded the misrepresented an opportunity of meeting their oppressors upon the hustings at the last "doy fight." The Chairman opened the business in an admirable speech, exposing the hollow-heartedness of his class, who doinded the people for six years of the seven, and upon the seventh, refused them the only opportunity which they could enjoy of morally exhibiting their pre-tensions upon the hustings. He entered at great length upon the position of the people and their cause, and concluded by passing a severe censure tomention almost countless communications from | upon those who now presumed to trump up the old humbug of physical force Chartists for the base purpose of dividing the people. Here, said he, is Feargus O'Connor, who has suffered for others' indiscretion, in person, to give you his opinion upon that foolish

enthusiastic applause, and called upon The Rev. Mr. Thompson, the people's pastor, to move the first resolution. The Rev. Gentleman was attention for future use. Comment upon any- most cordially received, and after a splendid and thing is out of the question: our friends must | soul-stirring speech, concluded by moving the reso-The resolution was seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL,

shoe-maker, and was carried by acclamation. It was the release of that tried and unflinching advocate of

millions. We are determined to stand by him so long as he stands by just principles. We are also determined that no consideration shall cause us to leave off struggling for our just rights till the Peeple's Charter becomes the law of the land."

of Chartism, amongst whom we observed at Clerk, of Barhead, Wood, of Dublin, the stars of Paisley, Rutherglen, Bridgeton, Calton, and Anderston, humorous jokes, comic and selo-singing, speeches from persons who be a present of the land." People's Charter becomes the law of the land."

to hand about with the sheets when signatures are solicited, so that every one may know what it is he is signing for. Ruled sheets, too, for signatures, may be had from him.

Institute of the commendating to meeting to meeting to meeting for the classow Chartists; and when we landed smid the distribution of the overplus above constitutions of the Greenockonians, who lined share in the distribution of the overplus above constitutions of the Royal George, with for the adoption of the motion he held in his hand, the quay and the road up to the Royal George, where O'Connor was landing to the Royal George was landing to the Royal George when the Glasgow Chartists; and when we landed amid the utilit Now then ! is the time for work !! Parliament is triot, and recommending the meeting to read that in waiting, when the Glasgow Committee was pre-

Mr. M'LEAN then moved the second resolution, which is as follows :- [Through some accident, our reporter has sent us two copies of the first resolution. PREPARE TO BUY HIM! To work, then! Here is and has omitted to send us a copy of the second, the petition: 4,000,000 of signatures must be had. which should have been here inserted.] He ana-Which is the first locality to furnish the required lysed the resolution, under different heads, in an then proceeded straight on to Glasgow, at which means to which the united factions would have re- noon. Here was a glorious display of the friends course before they would concede the people's of the Charter; thousands after thousands lined the usurped that privilege, and if the people occupied no strength but that which they derived from the people's weakness. He exhorted them to give up all boat, keeping time with the band, sung "O'Conas a bone of contentien to divide their ranks. He Quay, after which he went up Jamaica-street, along people. Mr. Moir, on the other hand, possesses ten was attentively listened to, and loudly applauded throughout his speech, evincing great tact, and no where the largest meeting we have ever seen and ten times their honesty. With such men aiding ordinary talent, and concluded by moving the resolu- awaited his arrival on that same platform we saw the movement and holding fast their principles, he

Mr. Wood, a member of the Dublin Chartist Association, who, though not delegated by that body, has | monstrations by many thousands. visited Scotland for the purpose of satisfying himself and bearing back to his countrymen a true and correct account of the feelings of the misrepresented Chartists, as regards Ireland, was received, when feelings of the men of Scotland towards his suffering countrymen. It is said he had come amongst stration as to the principles which they advocated, ten years received £13,000 a-year for educating the people, now turning upon them, and calling them ignorant just when they were capable of and ovincing a desire to do their own work; he told them the Irish expected that they would neither mix extraneous matter, fanaticism, or physical force, in their discussions, but that they would adhere to the simple question of the Charter, and thereby discover their enemies. He said it was most treacherons that the poor people should have been taught, by trafficking politicians, to hate the enemy in power, while those and their relatives upon the faction they professed to hate, while they upheld their dominion. He drew a said but true picture of the state of feeling of the specific and vigorous as before, now ascended the hustfessed his and his country's religion; and, after giving a most cheering account of the progress and prospects of Chartism in Ireland, he retired, amid the most exciting and gratifying kind. He would never counsel other than peaceable means the most enthustastic applause. Mr. Thomason moved the following resolu

tion :-Great Britain. We most earnestly request her most The day was heavenly, such a one, as at this season us the national Charter to become the law of the tical movements, such was the electric effect of Universal Suffrage Association, now came forward, At nine o'clock, the various trades began to muster distressed families, and immediate release of all assuredly, there were few honest, energetic Char- was well received. under their respective banners, carrying each the political prisoners incarcerated within her Majesty's tists, within miles of Glasgow, that were not present. Mr. O'Connon, who remained standing during the emblems of their craft. The ship-carpenters were prisons; and that a memorial to the above effect be It may be said, with truth, that the fustian jackets, reading of the above addresses, now came forward peculiarly conspicuous; many beautiful models of drawn up and signed by the Chairman, on behalf of this meeting, and Mr. Thomas Duncembe, and Mr. their duty. Sharman Crawford be requested to present it to her Majesty."

He (Mr. Thomasen) made some remarks on the for the Charter, and concluded amidst loud ap-

Mr. M'CRAE seconded the resolution in a speech replete with humour. He referred to the hypocrisy of the clergy in never coming forward in behalf of the people till rain was about their ears. He made amusing observations on the expences of the monarchy, and exhorted the people to endeavour to had in some measure been obtained, he said :- If the honesty called upon him to perform. He held that cheapen Government by demanding the Charter. He base, bloody, and brutal Whigs had not yet died of no man's position in society, be he surrounded by concluded amid loud cheering.

After a vote of thanks being moved to the Chairman. the vast assembly separated to their homes, more than delighted with the proceedings of the day.

# GLASGOW.

GREAT AND POWERFUL DEMONSTRATION OF THE CITIZENS OF GLASGOW AND

SUBURBAN DISTRICTS, IN FAVOUR OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND THE PRINCI- much to keep it in life, health, and activity. (Cheers.) make the demand upon others. (Cheers.) He was, PLES OF THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER. Monday morning, the lilth of October, will long be remembered by the sons and daughters of the Queen of Chartism, a day, the consequence of which no tongue can tell or the most eloquent pen describe : the news of the release of Mr. O'Connor from the Fox Maule dungeon of York Castle, was hailed by the Chartists of Glasgow as a new era in their political existence, and from that moment all was enthsiasm and animation preparatory to the reception of into practical operation. (Hear.) As he had often a voice in the representation of their country, and that illustrious patriot. The day when they were to told them, his colours with theirs were nailed to the who were forced to emigrate and to become aliens meet their illustrious champion having arrived, they mast, and he was determined that they should not be to the land of their birth, had resolved to follow in assembled at an early hour in the morning, which appeared rather gloomy. At four o'clock in the morning the wind blew and the rain fell, while the Chartist bands were playing through the streets of Gorbals, Calton, and Bridgeton arousing the dreamy sleepers from their slumbers and to a sense of the glorious cause of human liberty. The Demonstration Committee assembled at six o'clock in their own hall, College Open, when that sincere and honest Chartist, Mr. Baird, was called to the chair, who Chartist, Mr. Baird, was called to the chair, who called upon their firm and honest Colquboun, trea-called upon their firm and honest Colquboun, treaspect the support of all present, which was done to the satisfaction of all present, after which Con Murray read for approval, an address general election—as he had told them, a pot-bellied loved, he addred them—but he had told them bewhich Con Murray read for approval, an address agreed to on Saturday night by the Irish Chartists residing in Glasgow, to be presented to Mr. O'Connor that day on the Green; after which Mr. Brown. secretary, read the address of the citizens, of Glasgow, both of which met the unqualized approbation mate privilege. This proved to them the injustice in the principle of the man, be his creed, colour, or of the members of the committee and delegates and inequality of the present state of the representa- language what it might, who acknowledged present. The affairs having been arranged, and as the Royal Tar steam boat, which the committee had same privileged ruffians who had refused him a hear- rank in the army of Democracy. Allusion had been hired for the purpose of bringing up Mr. O'Connor ing in the Trades' Hall, and who claimed to them made to York Castle. Now, he suffered no punish from Greenock was to sail at seven o'cleck, the com- selves the right of dictating to public opinion. He ment there in comparison to the good he had mittee, headed by the band which they had hired, and was proud, however, that these tyrants had no power effected. (Hear.) He was detained as an hostage who were dressed in rifle dresses, proceeded down the to shut his mouth here—(cheers)—and for their com- for the people, and he was glad of the epportunity High-street, along Trongate, Argyle and down fort he could tell them, that he would not be done of proving his devotion to his principles. (Cheers.) Jamaica Streets, to the Broomilaw, where thousands with them until their principles as politicians had He was glad that he could see no leaders, north, were in waiting. By this time the morning was beautifully fine, the storm of rain and wind had every exort to hunt these obnoxious expediency He was grateful for this display, and for this opporpassed away, the rich luminary of Heaven shone forth in all its glory. The boat was soon crowded by persons of all denominations, some from a distance of five, ten, and twenty miles tion as themselves, without the doors of office, and and their present M.P. for the city. (Laughter.) round. In making our way through the vast crowd also obliged to send their memorials through the When the election came, his (Mr. O'C.'s) time exing they would like to meet the brave O'Con. Tories. (Laughter.) They knew now what it was frages of the citizens of Glasgow. (Laughter and assembled, we heard some poor weavers saynor, but that they could not spare more than one to be in adversity, after their desertion of the unen-cheers.) He rejoiced that their colours were still half of the fare. We soon made this known to the franchised and their ten years betrayal of the cause nailed to the mast, and, like his beloved friend Committee, and they at once generously agreed to of popular right. It was changed days with them, Moir, they would die rather than desert the cause allow all those who felt a wish, belonging to that indeed; the people had taken their confidence from in which was embraced their right to be repreunfortunate class to go aboard, under these condi- the vagabands, who had so long proved themselves sented. (Cheers.) He was exceedingly pleased uniortunate class to go accord, under these conditions, the boat was soon laden with a rich freight the release of that tried and unflinching advocate of our rights, defender of our liberties, and exposer of the state of the s bers of the Executive, that the Association is provided the many wrongs of the industrious millions, the public expense, for the purpose of repressing public opinion in the three kingdoms, and likewise to insultant the many wrongs of the millions, and cruel government.

This delights us. But our friends were about to embrace in susterly and paraties we opinion in the three kingdoms, and likewise to intimidate the millions in the due exercise of those rights and privileges which cught to belong to them; this enlargement of our borders, while it entails reward, they have received their doom, to return that they should establish their views by peaceable that, if Repeal was to be gained, they have received their doom, to return that they should establish their views by peaceable that, if Repeal was to be gained, they have received on the suppress and cruel government. We prejoice also that they would at once he trusted th into eternal oblivion, amidst the execrations and cheering, which echoed over hill and dale, and courses of those whom their relentless cruelty hath thrilled through every heart. The crew of the beyong the limits of human endurance, and that the fatigable servants in the Executive, also enhances crushed to the earth. We this day receive him as Tar being what may be called a pick from the ranks greatly their expences. We learn from the worthy the tried and uncorrupted friend of the oppressed of Chartism, amongst whom we observed McCrea,

had never appeared as public orators, and the rap-Mr. John Ince, M.P. for Greenock. was then turous cheering of the royal crew, made as glorious introduced by the Chairman, for the purpose of a medley of happy souls, as ever met within the then introduced for the purpose of presenting Mr. up "Scots wha has wi Wallace bled," accompanied tion, in a national capacity, that that House-faisely O'Connor with an address from the Chartists of that by the band. The scene at this stage of the busi-called a House of Commons—should make the Chartists of that spirited district; and after the presentation of the ness was truly graphic; the glorious swell of three ter the law of the land. While he did so, he could Mr. O'Connon was introduced, and most raptur- brought to the doors of the dwellings of the hardy petition the rock of Gibraltar, or Nelson's Monuously cheered. He spoke at considerable length, sons of old Scotia, those who as yet know but setting forth the effect which those institutions little of our present movement. However, the novel (Hear.) But, knowing that it would have the effect which the Charter would establish would have upon every class of society. He entered very fully upon the great fact that the Charter would be the means of considerably extending all the productions of the solid into the many of these individuals, or the destablish would have upon scene, the remainded this course as of letting the Legislature know that they were still their so-called representatives. Had they not petitioned before, "plain John Campbell," the Chartist determined to agitate their claims by every peace of letting the Legislature know that they were still their so-called representatives. Had they not petitioned before, "plain John Campbell," the Chartist determined to agitate their claims by every peace of letting the Legislature know that they were still their so-called representatives. Had they not petitioned before, "plain John Campbell," the Chartist determined to agitate their claims by every peace. In the deep tradition of Scottish history, which is instable and legal means, he recommended this course as not expected the deep tradition of solid representatives. Had they not petitioned before, "plain John Campbell," the Chartist determined to agitate their claims by every peace. In the deep tradition of Scottish history, which is instable and legal means, he recommended this course as not expected the deep tradition of solid representatives. Had they not petitioned to agitate their so-called representatives. Had they not petition of letting the recommended this course as not perfect the course of the country, in the distribution of which all classes and the cheering which flowed from various villages, never supposed for a moment that such men, of whom

to meet in February; we must meet it! At it, then!

Lose not a moment! You know the conditions

The paper in preference to his own, as it required supsented one after the other by Mr. Mackay, and also the power of Whig or Tory to remove them. He paper in preference to his own, as it required supsented one after the other by Mr. Mackay, and also the power of Whig or Tory to remove them. He port, he sat down amid the most enthusiastic a number of young Fearguses, whom Mr. O'Connor wished every man of the community to have the very affectionately kissed in rotation as they were presented to him. We then left the inn, surrounded by thousands of the brawny sons of Greenock. Admiral O'Connor came on board about twelve o'clock, and was received amid the loud huzzas of a gallant and patriotic crew. We able and masterly manner, forcibly pointing out the place we landed at about a quarter after twelve at rights. He told the people that they alone were the banks of the river, and, in order to be present at authors of their own sufferings, as their enemies had the landing, the vast mass of males and females thought of, and talk about, the hobgoblin, physical nor's welcome to Scotland." The coach and latter named gentlemen were destitute of the talents force, which their enemies were now trumping up six grey horses received him at the Broomilaw as well as of the energy of representatives of the Argyle-street and Trongate-street into the Green. the O'Connell and Durham demonstrations; but the felt confident that the principles of the Charter present one for Feargus out-mustered these de-

### THE MEETING ON THE GREEN.

Heart-stirring and enthusiastic as was the reception of Mr. O'Connor at the Broomilaw quay, where He did so because this was the only constitutional the masses in their strength greeted him on his course that they as Chartists could adopt under pretion, with one general burst of the warmth of the arrival, and which we have endeavoured above sent circumstances. This was the only course left faintly to pourtray; animated as was the scene them to prove to the Tory Tamworth Baronet and along the different streets, on the house-tops, and his supporters that they worshipped principles, not them for the express purpose of having oral demonwealth, the influence, and the beauty of the city of scoundrels from office as they had been to put out their means and mode of accomplishing them, and the effect their establishment would be likely to have ed by the different bodies who had mustered to that they should prove to these men that if they upon the land of his birth. He ridiculed in bitter acknowledge his services to the cause of freedom, continued to rule, they should not do so on a bed of terms the idea of the schoolmaster, who had for it was nothing to compare with the spectacle on the roses any more than the Whigs. (Hear, hear.) At Green. As the carriage with Mr. O'Connor and the the same time, he considered it to be equally neces-Chartist committee, drawn by six beautiful white sary that they should prove to the Whigs, now that horses, and which was preceded and followed by bands of music, and banners with appropriate devices, entered the Green, one tremendous cheer rent to office, except by the recognition of the printers, followed by enthusiastic bursts of cheering ciples of the Charter. (Leud cheers.) They until O'Connor arrived at the hustings, which for must swallow the Charter, bristles and all, ere hours previous had been covered and surrounded by they can hope for a return of public confidence. thousands anxious for situations from which they After a few further observations as to the necessity of could hear the roar of the liberated lion to advantage. again petitioning, Mr. C. said-In conclusion, he Mr. O'Connor, who, notwithstanding his long im- might take upon him to remind them, that howprisonment and the thousands of tugs, embraces, ever legal or constitutional might be their course of ings, accompanied by the leading Chartists, amid could also assure them that so soon as the aristocracy Notwithstanding the advice of the Editor of the for the attainment of their object; but he would Patriot, that no working man who valued the cause say that if the people were illegally attacked, like of Mr. O Connor, should leave his work or break the people of Birmingham, when peaceably met faith with his master to be on the Green, seeing that "That we, the inhabitants of Greenock, in public they could see Mr O'Connor in the evening, notwith- to repel force by force. (Loud cheers.) After a meeting assembled, view with extreme regret, the standing the scarcity of employment and the tyran- few other pointed remarks, Mr. C. sat down by alarming distress at present prevailing throughout nical disposition of many masters, who might have seconding Mr. Proudfoot's metion. taken advantage of this occasion to coerce their | The Chairman now took a show of hands for the Gracious Majesty to dismiss from office the present workmen, the numericial display on the Green was metion, when a dense forest appeared. He asked a Ministry, and call to her councils such persons as equal to any that has yet taken place in Glasgow; show of hands of all opposed. We think about will investigate the cause of the distressed situation and although here, as elsewhere, trade is dull, and three were held up.

tism, we rejoice to know that delegates were present from almost every town and hamlet within the language and presentation of the two excellent prospects of the country under a Tory Government, thirty miles of Glasgow. From Airdrie. Hamilton, addresses which had now been read in their hearing, and made some amusing remarks on Lord Melbourne's anxiety to disclaim the character of an Greenock, Vale of Leven, Pollockshaws, Coats saw before him in favour of the principles of the opposition. He called upon them to exert them- bridge, &c., we had many good men and true; Charter. (Cheers.) He appeared before them again selves for Frost, Williams, and Jones-to agitate altogether it was such a demonstration as Glasgow -altered it might be in appearance, but with his has not seen for many a day, and which the cause of principles unchanged, his energies unbroken, and Universal Suffrage may well be proud of.

> on Mr. Moir. On coming forward,
> Mr. Moir was loudly applauded. When silence consumption, brought on by profligate living, he what circumstances he might, entitled him to deny was quite certain that thespectacle before him would the claims of his poorer or less powerful brethren to have a tendency to bring on a fit of the blue devils, the franchise. And if he did not deny the justice which he hoped would finish them. (Laughter and and utility of this demand, he held that he was proved to him that it was a mistake when it was said | tical operation. The more comfortable, the more that Chartism was dead. He was glad to have this exalted a man's condition in society, the greater was palpable proof, with the aid of his spectacles— the demand upon him to exert himself to raise his (laughter)—that Chartism not only lived, but that fellow-men to an equality with himself. In this parthe men of Glasgow could appreciate the services | ticular he considered that he endeavoured to perform of one who had aided at its birth, and who had done his share of duty, and he was the better entitled to He was proud that the men of Glasgow came for | nevertheless, glad that the same spirit which was ward upon this occasion, and in such numbers, to supposed to be dead and buried by plain John Camptestify their continued adherence to the cause of bell, was now resuscitated to make him hide his ugly dinary services of the patriot O'Connor. (Loud ter and cheers.) On the subject of the addresses cheers.). He knew of no man who had done so much that had been presented to him, he begged to add a to spread a knowledge of the principles of the Peo- few remarks. As to the one from his own countryple's Charter, and who had advocated more streng, men, he received it with pride. He was gratified ously the necessity of these principles being carried | that the Irish, who had been so long excluded from taken down until the Charter was the law of the land. the only agitation which could secure to them the They wished to be recognised as men-as freemen, blessings of impartial legislation and the bounties entitled to equal political privileges, and he trusted with which Providence had blessed them in abundthey would not cease their exertions until their ance. That address told him that they had for a rights were achieved. (Great cheering.) They long period been excluded from participating in the claimed, and justly too, the right of electing their privileges enjoyed in Scotland and England-that representatives to the Commons House of Parlia- they would gladly leave these shores, on which they ment, that they might no longer be compelled to were considered an incumbrance, and betake themobey laws, in the making of which they had no hand, selves for a resting place in the land of their birth, and to pay taxes for the support of a system directly if they were admitted to those rights which would vote-and thus, by 3,000 of the most brutal and ig- that Ireland should have one particle of liberty less norant ruffians that the middle class could produce, than Scotland or England, he should not exert himhe had been forestalled, and deprived of his legiti- self for them. (Cheers.) He recognised and gloried tion, and the necessity for a change. It was these the civil equality of man-he was entitled to a front ceased to exist in this country. He would use his south, east, or west, but leaders of honest principles for the honour they had conferred upon him, and not allow them to be satisfied with political hoped that as formerly, they would make his duties treachery, but do better for them than they would as light as possible. Mr. Moir sat down amidst loud for themselves. (Cheers.) They had resolved again and prolonged cheering. and prolonged cheering Mr. Proudfoor now came forward to propose a of this. His friends, Messrs. Moir and Proudfoot resolution, and was greeted with a burst of cheering. He appeared again before an immense assembly of of the most intelligent, had told them that no good

his fellow citizens to propose that they should petiassure them, that he believed they might as well ment, as expect a favourable answer to their prayers. Prepared by the Executive Council of the National Charter Association, for universal adoption by the Charter Association Association and the Charter Association Association Association Association Association A

That your petitioners are sensible, from the numerous Working Classes. They have prepared, as an manner, the sophistry of the Cora Law repealers the Republic of America, and the purity of the laws honesty or intelligence. They would petition merely right of voting for representatives to attent to their interests in Parliament, instead of such men as Dennistoun and Oswald, who were ignorant as well as careless of the interests of the working commit 'nity'. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Whatever might be . said by their enemies of the ignorance of the Charth to he maintained that Mr. Moir, as the real represent tative of the citizens of Glasgow, was better fitted in look after their interests than those who at present their proper position under the law, he, and not Oswald or Dennistoun would, now occupy the sivustion of M.P. for Glasgow, in the Commons House of Parliament. (Cheers.) He considered that these times their intelligence, ten times their shrewdness. would soon be the law of the land. (Loud cheers.) He had much pleasure in proposing that they again petition in favour of the People's Charter. Mr. Proudfoot retired amidst great cheering.

Mr. JOHN COLQUHOUN seconded the resolution

horny hands, and unshorn chins, this day nobly did to address the meeting. The cheering was here their duty.

But besides the glorious array of Glasgow Chartism, we rejoice to know that delegates were heard, he said:—Highly gratified as he was with his spirit as vigorous as before. (Cheering.), From The proceedings on the Green commenced with the first he had moved in this agitation, because he the appointment of a chairman, which honour, on considered it his duty, and because he thought that the motion of Mr. Baird, was unanimously conferred by so doing he could be productive of some service to the suffering and oppressed artisans of this country. He held that in so doing he only did what justice and cheers.). He was delighted with this display. It bound to lend his assistance to carry them into prac-Universal Suffrage, and their sense of the extraor- physiognomy behind the mask of a peerage. (Laughtellow objected to the legality and fairness of the fore, and he now told them again, that if he thought Home-office, to the care of their dear friends, the pired, and Mr. Moir was duly elected by the suftheir object by peaceable and legal means, and that be gained at all, it would be by the assistance and they would never have recourse to physical force, co-operation of the two countries; and he could until moral force had become of none avail. (Loud assure them further, that, let the people of Ireland cheers.) In conclusion, he begged to thank them, continue man worshippers as they might, we shall for the hence of the hen

to petition the House of Commons, and he was glad

two of the handsomest men in clasgow, and two

was to be expected from the present Administration

that they might as well petition Nelson's Mona-

ment, or the rick of Gibraltar; and he would add

or the hill of Howth, as the Peel Administration.

He knew this; but he was convinced that a great

By petitioning they got up a discussion in the House, and kept their claims before the eyes of their coalled and their c

their so-called representatives. Had they not petitioned before, "plain John Campbell," the Chartist

effected the downfall of Chartism. The two million

number of advantages accrued from petitioning

people's leaders; after weaving a net to catch them | and directs the storm." in, and to the bluster of these fellows as the cause why the proceedings of Chartists had ever been and flowrets gathered together the classed with the mention of violent proceedings. He then proceeded—he had never betraved the people—he had not assumed one position to-day, and denied it to-morrow. If he had deluded the people, he would not have been there to-day; if he had quacked them, he would not have attempted again to appear before them. A great deal had been said about moral force and physical force, and attempts were ranks. Now he (O'Connor) would repeat what he and lived for ever in the patriotism of their had frequently said before on this subject, and his hearts. sentiments on this point were unaltered. Moral force is the deliberative quality in each man's mind, which teaches him how he is to reason, how to endure, and when ferbearance becomes a crime; and when that fails, physical force, like an electric shock, shall sound the preparation, declaring that the people, having borne with patience and long suffering, the yoke of the oppressors, have determined to throw off their trammels, and snap the tyrant's chain. (Loud cheers.) God forbid. however, that he would ever be the means of bringing an unarmed people in contact with an armed soldiery, whom they themselves would require to support. They were now come to such a position that they could, if united, oppose by moral force all that might be brought against them. His object and their object, he hoped, was not to pull down those and for all. above them to the same position in society as themselves, but to bring themselves up to the same position which as men, and as free men, they were entitled to enjoy. (Cheers.) Knewing the resources of the country which God and Nature had designed for their use, he was for throwing them all the aristocracy off the people's resources. Let the people be thrown upon their own resources, keep the non-producers off them, and he had no fear of the beneficial result. (Cheers.) Now that the blue devils of Toryism were placed in power, they might anticipate no very gentle persuasive arguments to induce them to cease their agitation; and to quietly agree to allow aristocratic cupidity and fraud to live upon their energies as heretofore, and these men would not be backward in using all the means at their command to compel the people to give way before them. It was for them, however, by their powerful moral aspect, by their determined and commanding unions, to prove their firmness and decision, and overawe the attempts of tyranny and corruption. As they had treated their companions in crime, the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs, he trusted they would treat them or any government which founded its claim to their suffrage upon aggression and Condorratt, the venerable Chartist of 1819, and for thirty meetings in thirty towns in Scotland, and as for their meeting in the evening. He would content expenses. himself with assuring them before retiring that he was the same now as when he had met them before—unchanged in principles, unawed by punishments, and unflinching in his determination to have Universal Suffrage made the law of the land. He would boldly and fearlessly affirm, that if death

the immense assemblage quietly dispersed. THE SOIREE.

dons cheering which lasted for several minutes.)

Mr. Wood, delegate from the Dublin Chartists,

now came forward and addressed the meeting in a

long and convincing speech, which was listened to

with great attention, and was applanded throughout.

Votes of thanks being tendered to the chairman, and

Charities. In opening the business, Mr. Cullen, chairman, delivered a nest and

preachers of the Christian Chartist Church, who with tarts; and a number of stirring airs were performed by an excellent instrumental band. The CHAIRMAN now gave the sentiment of "The

Honoured S.r .- We hail with feelings of joy and gratitude, your presence here this evening; joy,

army nor the navy, the police nor the constabulary, mulgated by yeu before the farcical attempts of fac- would not do in the light is a traitor; avoid him; stalk through the country to gain, from misrepre- Reform Bill which the people had wrung from the higs or Tories, priests or devils, shall prevent or tions to crush your patriotism, and to coerce your our cause is righteous, and needs no covering. Thigs or Tories, priests or deviis, small prevent or thous to crush your patriotism, and to coerce your patriotism, and needs no covering.

The moir present illegal representative, and to his imbedice conduct at the late election. That man, he bedice conduct at the late election. That man, he discrepance of Fight, and your randing the movement of Right, and your randing the movement of Right and the moveme

recollect that, at the first election, he had asked tried and uncorrupted democrat to our Highland suppose because the Tory Tamworth Baronet has te inform you that I was ready to meet him on his that gentleman if he could advance anything to his home. We hall the visit of Feargus O'Connor to not ventured upon any stronger gagging measures own ground—(hear, hear, and true)—and to prove to shame or disheneur, or had any objection to make this our native land, where sire and son claim by that the spirit of Toryism has changed; do not anticite the satisfaction of an unprejudiced audience that he to his past character or conduct, and he had said meeting and by right of pure descent, those feelings pate that the Tories will behave better than the was as great a physical force man as in the country. He then gave him (Mr. O'Connor) a high and those sentiments which actuated our Scottish and reputable character. But Mr. James Oswald patriot—our Wallace, and roused the love of liberty faction will not be tried to hold usurpation over you. Brewster, although Brewster abused me ; but to

absence they did justice to his name; and that the slaves to a worthless creature, bern in ignorance. selves; while moral force is a power brought to bear one. I am sorry that Brewster recommended prac-O'Connor here alluded to the conduct of Douglas, a title which every honest heart, every true Scots- having the power to refuse them. The latter is our these things. (Laughter and cheers.) Douglas, Munts, and Edwards, those physical-force advo- man in the fervour of his advoration, offers to the position—this is the means by which we intend to Muntz, and Edwards, to whom I have already estes; their desertion of the honest part of the divinity, to him alone, "who rides on the whirlwind carry our views. Now, many men of sufficient zeal referred to-day, and all of whom were brought up We welcome you to that land, where streams

"Sparks o' nature's fire"

that burst in the ardour of heaven, sent inspiration from the rude clay of a ploughman and a weaver in the unpolished lispings of a Burns and a Tannahill; and, by the rays of democratic genius, shed a holy lustre—an undying fame on those spots of green crowned earth and silverly sparkling burns that reigned in their unborrowed verse,

Sincerely desirous of benefitting our fellow-creatures, and in our anxiety for the immediate and total abolition of all unnatural distinctions between man and man. We hall your presence here this evening, and now tender you our heartfelt gratulation on seeing you again in the midst of us, unfettered and free, and feel and now express our gratitude to Heaven, that you have yet been spared from the efforts of malignity, to nourish hope in the bosom of the poor and lowly, by your strenuous and uncompromising advocacy of the rights of labour, and the native privileges of humanity.

Accept these warm and sincere aspirations for your continuance of these exertions in our behalf, and accept this humble token of our admiration of your struggles, in asserting and demanding justice for each

During the reading of this address, which was frequently interrupted with cheers, Mr. O'Connor appeared to be deeply affected.

Miss MILLAR then presented the ring, which appeared a truly massive and valuable article. She said, the honour had been conferred upon her by the Feapon their own resources; but he was also for taking male Chartists of Glasgow, to present him (O'Connor) with this small but sincere token of their admiration. With sentiments better felt than expressed she performed this duty. In the fervent hope that he would continue in his bright career, and that the Lord of heaven would prosper his exertion on behalf of the suffering and oppressed people. (Loud cheers.) Her sister Chartists joined with her in the hope that he would go on conquering and to conquer, until he had put to flight all the enemies of popular right, of civil and religious liberty. And while they urged him to pursue his bright and important career, they trusted that Scotia's sons would stand by the cause which O'Connor so ably advocates—that Scotia's sons would not cease their exertions until they had obtained those rights they were struggling to obtain, and until their fatherland was made what she ought to be, great, glorious, and free. (Loud

twenty years an exile for his advocacy of their Stan. Fliverhe hoped they would allow him to reserve himself mounted, and a sovereign to pay his travelling

The old man, who seemed deeply affected, received these tokens with much agitation. When he could command his feelings, however, he shortly addressed the meeting, and expressed his acknowledgment for these proofs of their respect. He entered of the early Chartists-of the unprincipled bloodand the Charter were placed in the one hand, and thirsty Government of that day. He was frequently applauded. Tune—"Auld Langsyne." honours, rewards, and desertion in the other, he should prefer death to surrendering his principles. His motto was, "come weal come woe, come danger come persecution, I stand by you and those principles even to the death." (Tremen-

Mr. O'CONNOR now rose amidst the most enthusiastic cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. When the plaudits had in some measure subsided. he spoke nearly as follows: -Sir, I have less reason to find fault with the ginger-beer bottles than any person in this assembly. (Mr. O'Connor here referred to a little interruption which took place a minute or two previous, from the serving out of ginger-beer.) I rejoice that the excellent arrangements of your committee have afforded to three cheers given for O'Connor and the Charter, me one moment of reflection before I responded to the beautiful addresses of the ladies of Glasgow, and the flattering present which they have done The proceedings of this eventful day in the annals me the honour to present to me: for, had I been of Chartism were appropriately closed by a splendid called upon instantly, and upon the spur of the me-soiree in honour of O'Connor in the evening. The ment to reply to these addresses, I know not what large and elegant New Bazaar Hall, capable of point my feelings would have carried me, or to what accommodating about 3000 persons, and which was sentiments they might have led me to utter; I would fitted up for the occasion, was crowded in every perhaps have lost all control of my judgment and part by a respectable and well dressed audience. left a bad impression upon this meeting. It requires We may mention, that such was the demand for a man to calm himself for a moment when he retickets for this meeting, that in two days after they ceives such an impulse in the cause of liberty as were issued, the whole of them were disposed of. this. When the name of Wallace is made use of and such was the anxiety of the people, that thou- by female lips, and when the sons of Scotia are sands of our Chartists friendshad to be disappointed. asked if they would not rather fight for their liberty We believe, as high as 5s. and even 15s. were offered than pine in slavery, what arguments have I to use for single tickets and indignantly refused by their to impress upon this large assembly the necessity of fortunate owners. Shortly after six o'clock, the working out their political salvation ! (Loud cheers.) hour of opening the hall doors, the place was densely As I have not words to express my feelings, I shall crowded by a gay and delighted audience, whose appearance was certainly much improved by the rich thanks to those ladies who have done me the honour and variegated head-cresses of the youthful female to present me with these tokens of regard. I Chartists, who had arranged for a ball after the pro- would say, that if before I was engaged to the motion of Mr. John Rodger, seconded by Mr. Wm. have still some hold upon their esteem. Unknown comparatively—a common stranger, I entered upon Mr. MATTHEW CULLEN occupied the chair. He your boards, and ventured to present myself as an was supported right and left by Messrs. O'Connor, enemy to the politicians of the day, and presented Moir, Marfarlane, of Condorrat, the aged Bonnyto the people, if not new principles, at least a new muir marryr of 1819, also by Messrs. Proudfoot, mode of accomplishing their realisation. Our union Gardner, Councillor M'Gavin, Hedderwick, Waiker, has gone on, and, like master like man-the one Carrie, Rodger, Jack, and others of our best known | determined to do the work so long as he continues to hold the confidence of the other, and the other determined to entrust and employ the servant so appropriate address, in which he spoke of the feel- long as he does his duty. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) ings or his audience, of the occasion of their meet. Some reference has been made to my sufferings in ing, the services of O Connor, and the necessity of this cause, but if I had suffered as much as the throwing all putry jealousies and divisions aside in veteran who had just preceded me, whose sufferings the pursuit of the great cause of human amelioration. put mine all to flight, the illustration of my prin-He concluded by calling on Mr. Walker, one of the ciples which I now see before me would repay me for all. (Hear, hear, and long-continued cheering) asked a blessing. The meeting was then served What are the sufferings of one, if by these sufferings the cause of freedom is advanced, and the oppressor humbled! The answer, in my case is, that I have gained a victory of the oppressor, because that cause People, the legitimate source of all power," which for which I was imprisoned gains more by my he prefaced by a neat address. He said, on public absence than if I had been present. (Cheers.) As now, occasions such as this, it was customary to propose after six years of agitation, sixteen months of that the Chief Magistrate of the realm. Now, although period spent in a dungeon, we meet again to renew that was not his intention at the present time, he the coverant; such as I left you I meet you again. begged distinctly to state, that it was because of no If I was impelled, by the love of these principles, disloy a or disrespective feelings. In the sentiment to advocate your cause heretofore, how much more he had to propose her Majesty was included; and determined must I be, now that I see you in the not propising her individually, arose solely from earnest in the cause. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) the habit which the Chartist had to universality. But it is not enough that you and I are in earnest, All of them respected her Majesty, and were most and those excellent men who have laboured along loyally attached to her person. They could wish, with me; the people must be in earnest. Remembers, that her Majesty was placed in such cirber that the moment you will it, then will the counstantes as the could appreciate and administer power of the oppressor fade—then will you be to the wants of her suffering and oppressed people. recognised in the legislature of the country—then

If this wer, the case, then they would find in every you may stand erect as freemen; and then indeed cabin a mintary tent, and in every citizen a soldier, you will be the source of all power. (Loud cheers.) I ask you, can any power opposed to this great and but feel the effect of their own wretched manage attribute of representation, continue much but feel the effect of their own wretched manage. Majesty from the insults and persecutions of her name of the people (and especially the Chartists, longer to hold a power over the minds of the people (because I think the word people encompasses all that of this age. (No.) Then do you wish to hasten the control of this age. (No.) Coming up the Clyde to-day, we saw something the control of this age. posing the toast, which was most rapturously applianced.

Mr. Brice new sung in excellent taste, "O'Connorm to Scotland," which was well received.

Decause I think the word people encompasses an that of this age. (No.) Then do you wish to hasten the people of this age. (No.) The people of this age. (No.) Then do you wish to hasten the people of this age. (No.) Then do you wish to hasten the people of the accompliance of the complex that they say at one time that we are with the accompliance of the complex that they say at one time that we are with the accompliance of the complex that they say at one time that we are age. (No.) The do you allow any one to get up divisions and the complex that they say at one time that the accompliance of the complex that they say at one time that we Mr. Bayce new sung in excellent taste, "O'Con nor's Wedneror Scotland," which was well received.

Mr. Moir dext rose to respond to the sentiment of "The People," and was loudly cheered. He delivered a long, surring, and sarcasic address in his best style, in which he severely lashed Whig cum high, encapery, roffianism, and deceit. He also ably exp and and denounced the tactics of the two expensive functions with happy effect. He was frequently interruited with cheering and barries of languard proposing factions with happy effect. He was frequently interruited with cheering and barries of languard proposing factions with happy effect. He was frequently interruited with cheering and barries of languard proposing factions with happy effect. He was frequently interruited with cheering and barries of languard proposing factions with happy effect. He was frequently interruited with cheering and barries of languard proposing factions with happy effect. He was frequently interruited with cheering and barries of languard proposing factions with happy his happy his happy his nappy his. Tune—"Scots wha happy and continue and the other Chartism of this Chartism not enough? We do not hear of this Chartism not enough? We hear of this Chartism not enough? We hear of this Chartism and the other Chartism. Is one Chartism not enough? We hear of this Chartism and the other Chartism. Is one Chartism not enough? We hear of this Chartism and the other Chartism. Is one Chartism not enough? We hear of this Chartism and the other Chartism. Is one Chartism not enough? Why, then, so many Chartisms! I would have a large cargo of parsons, with his leaf from the Whig book—the coris, State of the Cartism of the community and fritter away the essentials of our agitation? And not the other Chartism of this Chartism and the other Chartism. Is one Chartism not enough? The control this Chartism and the other Chartism. Is one Chartism not enough? The contro The Chairman now gave "O'Connor, and the other patriotic Charlists who have aided the cause of the people," which was received with three times to beat the Whigs, what are we not able to do if three. three.

At this stage of the proceedings, a very interesting lady, along with Miss Millar and Miss M'Kay, came forward to present Mr. O'Connor with an adverse, and a rich diamond ring, as a testimony of redress, and a rich diamond ring, as a testimony of respect from the Formale Chartists of Giasgow. The following is the address, which was read by Miss Mikry with a clear and correct enunciation:

TO FEARGUS O'CORNOR, ESQ.

that before the Whigs or Tories will yield our claims, they will unite to a man against us. It is necessary for us, then, to have a union that will beat both the factions. It is gratifying to know, however, that the cause is going on in a way which tyrants the cause is going on in a way which tyrants dread, which patriots must admire. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. M'Farlane alluded to the means that were used in his day to cold the gauge of the hear me, directly or indirectly, recommend the use of physical force? (Here a host of voices cried "No, no.") Then why trump up the ghost of physical force to divide us once more? Why talk

in his day to split up and betray the cause of the

people by spies and informers, I can assure you that

anderstood, had dared to tamper with his character, disgrace, of ruin, and of wrong.

and take his name in vain. Now, they would all We hail with rapturous greeting, the visit of a Tory gold is ready to be loosened upon you. Do not myself, because of our physicalism. Now, he forgot Whigs; and do not suppose that every effort of that (Laughter and cheers.) I am not here to abuse and energy will say, when there is no hope of im- by the Whigs and installed into comfortable berths they were attempting; but now we will have a and opposition. Is it right, then, I ask, of any majority of the peers against reform—a majority of unshorn chins. (Immense cheering.) In their the Commons against reform. But the people were hands I will risk my life, and with them my prinin favour of reform, and a majority of the people, ciples are safe; but my character I leave to no man beat a majority of the Commons, the Peers, and the that I can and will defend against all assaults. I King upon the throne. (Cheers.) When the Whigs say, then, that you are less bound to defend the chaare once more in that position, they will try us with racter of your absent friend, than you are to vinditheir measures for commercial changes, and the cate and defend his principles. But above all, when Corn Law question, and if we catch at the bait, they next you are appealed to, do not stultify yourselves will pass over to the ministerial benches, and, hav- by declaring that you will never attempt to carry ing cheated, they will humbug us as before. But, the Charter by physical force, as if at any time you sent principled course, depend upon it, rather than resolve, but let it come from yourselves, at your morning, would spread north and south, east and men of this district great encouragement to press lose the chance of spending two hundred first meeting, that every man who mentions west, and reverberate through the inmost closet of forward in the glorious cause, and remember that millions of money per annum, they will accede physical force in your Association shall be the tyrant's palace, and he trusted that similar shouts the old Cornish motto is, "One and all," and if we to the claims of the Chartists. (Loud cheering.) looked upon as a traitor to the cause. Let what would yet swell on the wave which brought back the adopt it we are sure of success. Another letter was In the winter months, then, you shall have an Oppo- you do, however, be con amore of your own free sition as mad as if it were the heat of summer in the | will, and do not submit to that truckling, sneaking | people might be free-[cheers]-be made happydog-days. (Laughter.) But it is for us to hold out way of putting in the wedge to split the timber. against all their attempts to mystify and delude, (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I am in 1841 the same and insist upon the recognition of our right to the | man in principle and in practice that I was in 1835, franchise—(cheers)—and I know not what is to pre- and I will not change. If to-morrow you should vent you. What is a man but his principles and box the compass, you shall find me true as the to mankind. [Loud cheers.] consistency? or, as we say in Ireland, what is a man but his word? and if we are honest by our principles, we must defeat the factions. The Whigs, in the end, will say, now that we have excited the people Associations. I have been before you in 1836, 1837, Associations. to violent and exciting demonstrations—now that we and 1838, and I am before you again; and I shall the Chartists of Dublin, to express their admiration have burned Bristol, and sacked Nottingham, and now not allow my character to be a stalking-horse for that we find the people, after ten years' tutoring, any man to get into your favour. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wood was received with loud cheers. In speak-too united to continue in crime, in wretchedness, and I spent £8,000 of my own money in this cause, ing to the sentiment "Sharman Crawford, and the in suffering, let us give them the Charter. (Loud cheers.) It may be that Lord John Russell, Melbourne, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and others of that count, and not one man has been charged with an school, may endeavour to get up a constitutional offence before a magistrate. (Cheers.) Unlike Opposition, but the hungry pack of expectants those who come amongst you to make merchandise of those individuals who had long perceived the won't stand it. Russell may go live at Woburn, of our cause, I have never recommended violence. thraldom under which Ireland had ground for cenbut be assured the coming Opposition will be of a In reference to the moral and physical force bug very fierce and determined character. We will bear, I can lay the foundation of all I have suffered proper light the accumulated load of misery which again hear of their rifle clubs, and other gentle to the beginning of the movement, which took its has been laid on the necks of the people of Ireland, moral force" hints at rebellion; and I believe, in rise on the Calton Hill, and to the resolutions at the could be describe their extreme misery, and the into a brief but graphic detail of the persecutions the end, these fellows will go the length of asserting that the people of Glasgow are entirely moral- followed the Birmingham resolutions, the Dublin raise the fire of indignation on every honest brow, force men. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Instead resolutions, and the resolutions of the Londoners, all and make them curse in their hearts the oppresof throwing themselves upon popular sympathy for pointing out certain parties as physical force Char- sors of his unhappy country. (Loud cheers.)support, these men have depended, for their political tists, and all appearing simultaneously. By this The daughters of Caledonia might weepfor the suffersupremacy, on the misnamed representatives of my means the government were told that the people ings of their country; but the enslaved sons and countrym n. Yes; I assert that since the Reform | were divided, and they accordingly commenced the | daughters of Erin might weep tears of blood for the Bill, forty of my countrymen in that House have persecutions, by picking us off one, two, and three, been the greatest enemies to the cause of justice and until 500 of the best men in England were dungeoned steeped them to the lips in woe. Mr. Wood went of scales three drachms deficient. Fined 20s. Second freedom. There is much talk of the claims of Ire- and treated like felons. (Hear, hear, and true, on to state a detail of the great physical sufferings conviction. land upon England or Scotland, I rather think that true.) Now remember that at the present moment of the working people of Ireland, their extreme if there is a debt by Scotland or England to Ireland, the same parties are moving—Brewster in Scotland, poverty, and the delusions which had been practised if there is a debt by Scotland or England to Ireland, the same parties are moving—Brewster in Scotland, or by Ireland to England and Scotland, it is amply O'Connell in Dublin, and the working men in Lonpaid off by these representatives. But I deny that don. (Hear, hear, and cheering) We will be cau-

there is anything like ill-feeling on the part tious, however, and balk their efforts. Let us of the intelligence which the Chartists of England, of the people of England and Scotland towards the Irish people. I deny that there is any prejudication the minds of Scotsmen against the interests of Irishmen. On the contrary, I assert, without fear of contradiction, that were it offered to-morrow to of contradiction, that were it offered to-morrow to of the intelligence which the Chartists of England, and the Scotland, and Ireland, tostered the intelligence which the Chartists of England, Scotland, and Ireland, tostered the intelligence which the Chartists of England, Scotland, and Ireland, tostered the intelligence which the Chartists of England, Scotland, and Ireland, tostered the intelligence which the Chartists of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by sending the Northern Star and the Scottish Patriot. He could assure them that the working men in Dublin, Sligo, Belfast, Irishmen. On the contrary, I assert, without fear impress upon you to move at your first meeting a contraction, that were it offered to-morrow to of contradiction, that were it offered to-morrow to of the intelligence which the Chartists of England, Scotland and Ireland, by sending the Northern Star and the Scottish Patriot. He could assure them that the working men in Dublin, Sligo, Belfast, Irishmen. On the contrary, I assert, without fear impress upon you to move at your first meeting of the intelligence which the Chartists of England, Scotland and Ireland, by sending the Northern Star and the Scotland and Ireland, by sending the Irishmen. Scotland and Ireland, by sending the Irishmen of the intelligence which the Chartists of England, of the intelligence which the Chartists of England, in t enfranchise the people of England and Scotland, at | physical force is a traitor to our cause. I recollect | the cost of refusing liberty to the people of Ireland, that some of us were nearly suffering for the Sheffield that they would indignantly refuse it. (Loud riots, by the traitorous conduct of some of those cheers.) The greatest fault is that my countrymen have always knocked at the wrong door. offered £3,000 to connect me with the riots there. cible manner. Instead of the doors of the House of Commons, if It happened, however, that one of the witnesses Mr. Jack ne they had knocked at the hearts of the people of Scot- swore too much, and the indictment broke down: land and England, they should not have so long he swore that I was in Sheffield at a time when I knocked in vain. But my countrymen were fighting for one thing and we for another. They are fighting for a Parliament, while we are fighting to get quit of one. They say, give us a Repeal of the Union pulled up for high treason; and there is no saying between the two countries? We say, of what use what the result might have been. The time is comwould the Repeal be, were they to have no greater hold upon their representatives than they now have? Talk as you will, I believe the people of this country and the neighbourhood, and to accomplish other They say, give us a Parliament. And we say, unless are so improved in political knowledge that they objects, tending to promote the health and conveceedings at the Soirce. When Mr. O'Connor arrived, people, new I am wedded to their cause. (Renewed you have the power to elect a Parliament to attend will not allow the oppressor to press upon their accompanied by Messrs. Moir and Cullen, the cheering was absolutely deafening, and was again again repeated as these gentlemen took their bests on the platform. Mr. O'Connor gracefully best on the platform. Mr. O'Connor gracefully deafening took their bests on the platform of Mr. O'Connor gracefully best on the platform of the inhabitants generally. The Improve component to attend to the men of the inhabitants generally. The Improve component to attend to the men of the inhabitants generally. The Improve component to attend to the men of the inhabitants generally. The Improve component to attend to the possible; and for the platform of the inhabitants generally. The Improve component to attend to the possible; and for the men of the inhabit Parliament. Why, the present Parliament is five of their superior intelligence; but he will not times better than any Parliament they could have in give it to England and Ireland. Now, if Lord John Trinity street. Ireland under the same franchise. But the people is sincere, why not give it to Scotland? because he of Ireland don't know what Universal Suffrage knows if he did so, there would be fifty-three Unimeans. Thanks to the spirit of the age, however, versal Suffrage members in the House who would thanks to the brave men who are forming Associa- speedily leaven the whole lump. (Cheers.) I have gold and silver, the property of a shopkeeper in Meations there; they are getting their eyes opened; attended at six of the largest meetings in Eugland dow Lane. It appeared from his statement that on they are now beginning to see to their true interests, lately, but I never saw a more lively seene than this, the Tuesday previous he had left the money safe in and are associating with their English and Scotch nor so many levely women, (Cheers.) It is a an up-stairs room in his house; and he has, in addibrethren-(loud cheers)-and by and bye, I feel noble feature in the movement, the presence of so tion to the house in which he resides, a small shop in confident, my oppressed countrymen, like you, will many of the women, and a sure proof that the men give nothing for a Parliament that they have no are along with them. If the women come out the power over. When I commenced this movement men must follow them, or they will find sheir situthere were no Chartists in Ireland, there is now a ations made very uncomfortable at home. (Laughgreat association there, and we have present with us | ter and cheers.) The shopkeepers are also beginthis night, in the person of an operative, a member ning to acknowledge the influence of the women. of that association. (Loud cheers.) It is not legal, They are beginning to discover that a fine window you know, to send delegates to other associations, filed with showy furnishings, is of little avail if but he is here to tell the people of Glasgow the pro- there is nothing in the till on Saturday evening, gress of our cause in Ireland. Why, if I had no- and I can assure you an empty till on Saturday thing more in this meeting than that circumstance, I should, indeed, feel, that with a smaller congregation this was double compensation. (Cheers.) I have laboured long in that country to convince the manufacture of the standard of the smaller than the smaller congregation that they cannot spend the smaller than the smaller congregation to the smaller convince the smaller than the smaller congregation to the smaller convince people, that in order to beat down the union of our inquire the cause. When they do so, the husband oppressors, we must have a union of the people, and will be compelled to say, because the people have hat union must go on until we are one great nation. no one to speak for them in the Parliament House, We will then see who have been the traitors, who my dear. And haven't you a vote for the man who have been the patriots; and then, by the improve goes there and does your business? "Yes," says ment of the country, who have advocated the the husband, "and doesn't he keep the army, the best and most righteous principle. (Loud cheers.) navy, the stirrup-holder, the cheese taster, and the other hangers on of the system?" "Not at all," by Mr. Moir on the platform and before the public; says the dear man, "I do that, my dear; we, the but he has no power in the Legislature—he cannot command a hearing in a town's meeting amongst half—why, then, let us have a Chartist member, your shopocracy. Why is this? because you are not and do away these useless things that I may have enfranchised. Is this right, is it proper, is it accord- my Sunday recreation, and my bills paid as before.

ing to the necessity of the times? (No, no.) Then, (Laughter and cheering.) By this means the mid-

about a thing that never was in existence ! (A voice

good attribute of representation, continue much but feel the effect of their own wretched manage-longer to hold a power over the minds of the people ment, and by this means will the principles of the Chartism. Since my confinement in York dungeon, the mal-administration of the people's affairs by the lave been denounced by both Church and State, Whigs, and a number of the most prominent evils of

t back in the teeth of my accuser. I ask you, men rejoiced in equal political privileges. He sat down of Glasgow, did any man in this great meeting ever amid loud and continued cheering. Tune-"The Exile of Erin."

Mr. Thomas Gillespie, being introduced by the Chairman, rose to respond to the sentiment. exiled and incarcerated Chartists," and was rece aved with cheers. After stating the sentiment to which gratituce, your presence here this evening; joy, and privatees of labour—of honest industry—and gratitude to him, who, alone, rules in heaven and privatees of labour—of honest industry—and gratitude to him, who, alone, rules in heaven and commands on earth. For this unbounded mercy in ready for the trait of the bear and divide. But I rejoice you are now that its is done to shock there had bee at three head bee at three had bee at three head bee at three had bee at three head bee at three had bee at three head bee at three had bee at three head bee at

the legislature. Now, what was our position in it as may seem best to you. But my dependence is the persecutions against the Chartists was the sure addressed, James Haswell, No. 2, Mortimer-street, 1831? Why, we had the King against reform—a upon the blistered hands, the fustian jackets, and precursor of the death of the Whigs. (Hear, and Trowbridge. continued cheering.) These were facts, and with a REDRUTH, CORNWALL.—On Sunday last, a meetpeople so anxious for the release of these men, it ing of the Chartists of this place, took place at the might be dangerous for any government to tamper house of Mr. Hancock. to consider the best means longer with and lacerate the popular feelings by confor spreading the principles of the People's Charter. tinued cruelty to the incarcerated. Rome had its After the question had been properly discussed, it Brutus, and the imperious Cæsar fell before the was resolved that a letter be written to the Execupatriot's steel. Britain has its O'Connor, and the tive Council in Manchester, praying them to use treacherous Whigs have been struck down powerless their influence in sending Dr. M'Douail, or some for their perfidy and oppression. (Loud cheers.) other influential gentlemen to arouse the men of this The loud shouts of triumph which, in honour of district to a sense of their duty. A spirited letter on the other hand, if the people hold by their pre- intended to do so. I would have you further to O'Connor, floated over the broad bosom of Clyde that was read from Bradford, Wiltshire, which gave the

was drawing nigher, when the watch-word would The meeting responded to the sentiment with uni-

versal acclamation. Mr. Wood was received with loud cheers. In speak- afternoon's proceedings. proper light the accumulated load of misery which grinding load which bowed them to the earth and upon them. He congratulated them upon the spirit which was however awakening in Ireland, fostered

throughout. Mr. M'CRAE, from Kilbarchan, then spoke to th sentiment "Union," in his usual eloquent and for-Mr. Jack next spoke to the sentiment "The Democratic Press." The numerous assemblage then broke up in good

humour, the instrumental band playing the while.

LEEDS .- LEEDS IMPROVEMENT BILL .- It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament in the ensuing nience of the inhabitants generally. The Improvein writing to their clerk, Mr. Charles Naylor,

STEALING MONEY.—On Saturday last, a married woman, named Ann Benson, was charged at the Court House, with having stolen the sum of £13 in another part, to which his wife attends. On Wednesday he wanted his money, and found it was gone. A ittle boy proved that he had seen the woman go up his father's stairs, but did not see her take anything : the money, however, at least £12 thereof, was found in her house, and she admitted having taken it. She was committed for trial. She has hitherto borne a

good character. SHEEP STOLEN - Last week, forty-one wether shearlings, two Northumberland ewes, and sevencould never make meanly complain. Rally roundhim teen gimmer lambs, were stolen from a field in the occupation of Mr. George Parker, near Pontefract Park. The sheep have each of them a bit out off from the under side of the left ear. They are marked with the letter C in pitch on the near side, except the lambs, which are marked with red on the far side. A reward of £25 has been offered on conviction of the thieves. SMOKE BURNING -At the Leeds Borough Sessions.

Smoke Burning —At the Leeds Dorough Sessions, yesterday, true bills of indictment for nuisance were found by the Grand Jury against three firms in this town; the nuisance consisted in the smoke Tyler," &c.

The above Work will be compiled from Notes The Engress of the Movement, and may understand the indictments will not be tried at taken during the Progress of the Movement, and may these Sessions, but that it is probable they will be be relied upon as authentic. removed to the Assizes at York. LEEDS .- On Sunday evening, Mr. Stonehouse and by all Booksellers. delivered a lecture here on the science of phreno-

Lecture.—On Monday evening, Mr. Smith delivered a lecture in the Chartist room, to a numerous audience, and after a new accession of members the Mr. Skevington again visited Leeds on Tuesday

in the Chartist room, Fish Shambles. CAUTION.-The other evening, a little girl, who

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION .- The Music Saloon in South-parade, which has been purchased by the it will not be necessary for Leeds Mechanics' Institution, and altered to suit the till the day before sailing. purposes of that body, was opened with considerable splendour, we understand, on Wednesday last. We are not in a situation to furnish our readers with any report of the proceedings, however much interested they be in them, for this plain reason, either from the studied neglect of the managing committee or the forgetfulness of the secretaries, the Reporter of the Northern Star was not furnished with a ticket of admsssion.

WILTSRIRE .- On Sunday, October the 3rd, the senting me, a share of my honours. I have never swindling aristocracy. (Hear, and cheers.) But it County Council held their monthly meeting at Mr. yet abused, calumniated, or misrepresented any had been found that that Bill only created addi- Tucker's, Westbury. Delegates were present from man; and am I to remain silent and allow slander tional votes for the aristocracy and the com- Trowbridge, Messrs. Haswell and Stevens; Bradto go forth uncontradicted. (No, no.) While in York Castle, I was told that Brewster would not join you unless you threw overboard O'Brien and people raised the cry for their rights, and assem- Mr. George; Monekton Deveralls, Messrs. Tudgey oled under the banner of Universal Suffrage. (Loud and Garrett; Frome, Mr. White. Mr. Gordon was cheers.) The people asserted broadly their appointed Chairman, Mr. Haswell, Secretary. Let-claim to that position in society which their God ters were read from the following places, Shaftesdestined them to enjoy. They were banded together | bury, Mere, and from the Executive. The Chairman by the holy bonds of patriotic philanthropy and self-| commenced the business of the meeting, by calling on preservation; and they have sworn upon the pure the different Delegates to give in their statements and reputable character. But Mr. James Oswald had derected the love of liberty, to obtain that Charter for which they had derected to hold usurpation over you. Walkace, and roused the love of liberty, to obtain that Charter for which they had deependence of countrymen, to assert, in his absence, that he, along with Bronterre O'Brien, had recommended physical force, and the murder of their opponents. (Hear, hear.) Aye, but did the people believe him! (Loud cheers). No! they knew his (Mr. O'Connor's) past history, and every movement, and with one roice they cried, "He lied!" He rejoiced that in his absence, that he, along determined to hold usurpation over you. Brewster abused me; but to disabuse your minds, and to caution you against does in the independence of our fatherland.

What they have done hitherto they are prepared to disabuse your minds, and to caution you against their chold usurpation over you. What they have done hitherto they are prepared to disabuse your minds, and to caution you against their held usurpation over you. What they have done hitherto they are prepared to disabuse your minds, and to caution you against their held usurpation over you. What they have done hitherto they are prepared to disabuse your minds, and to caution you against they have done hitherto they are prepared to disabuse your minds, and to fight for the freedom of Scotland and two in the independence of our fatherland.

When they have done hitherto they are prepared to do again. Public opinion alone keeps them in the independence of our fatherland.

When they have done hitherto they are prepared to do do the wre struggling. (Loud cheering.) And it was gratifying to him to see the people now instilling to him altar of liberty, to obtain that Charter for which they respecting the progress of Chartism in their localicalming of the heary nincompoop had met with deserved scorn and reproach. (Loud cheers.) Mr. of human wretchedness, the title of the Most High, O'Copnor here alluded to the conduct of Douglas, a title which every honest heart, every true Scots-Yes, it was a melancholy fact. The rolling ocean Messrs. Vincent and Cluer, and they were deterintervened between the patriots and their loved mined never to give up agitating for their rights until native land. The grim walls of the dungeon sepathe Charter was conceded to them. Mr. Tucker's rated them from their friends, and it was a duty, and statement, from Westbury, was to the same purport. pressing the legislature with your views, by peace—these men always talked loudest about physical an imperative one too, for every man to stretch able means, what use is their persevering in the movement? To those I would answer, there is services, for spending my own money, and my time of every man to crush in the bud the vile spirit cause goes on wel! An Association has been formed hope of our views being impressed upon the legislature. For the last ten years we have had nothing in Parliament like an opposition—we have had one in Your Cause, instead of being sent to York Castle of distinct, which wrought destruction where and they have taken a large room to meet in. Forty for sixteen months, I might have deserved such in Parliament like an opposition—we have had one treatment; but I come forward with spirit unbroken, of a people or of individuals. The name lecturer was much needed at Warminster, but the bad faction hounding on another to do worse than and still determined to go on fighting against tyrany of Frost could never be tainted with ignominy; but middle classes were strongly opposed to them. Mr. although posterity might do their memories justice; Tudgey and Mr. Garrett said, that their localities rampant, noisy, energetic opposition. The Whigs man who comes to win your affections to say, that are quiet in the meantime: but as soon as the old his services could only be given at the sacrifice of would it be to thrill their souls with the glad shout come amongst them soon, they should be obliged to aristocratic papas find that they are unable to Bronterre O'Brien and Feargus O'Connor! I am of national emancipation, and bear them back in come after him. Mr. White said, that the statement support their young sons in their accustomed affluence, they will kick up a terrible bobbery praying will get you into heaven—(cries of "hear, (laughter and cheers)—and in the House of hear"—but if you think so, I will have you pray a indiscretions that had been committed; but the mo-Commons we may soon expect to hear the music of their sweet voices. There never was a great organic change in the Constitution of any country originated in a House of representatives. The Whigs did not wish to give the great mercantile changes that were forced upon them—they only brought them cheers.) I can see as far through a millstone as any rejoiced to see such a meeting as that telling the paid in from the different places, and sent off to the forward to gain an excuse for being kicked out of power. Every measure for the good of the people originates with the people, and it is left with the people themselves to carry it out, and force it upon ask that you hear my advice, and that you judge of the people themselves to carry it out, and force it upon ask that you hear my advice, and that you judge of the people themselves to carry it out, and force it upon ask that you hear my advice, and that you judge of the people themselves to carry it out, and force it upon ask that you hear my advice, and that you judge of the people themselves to carry it out, and force it upon ask that you hear my advice, and that you judge of the people themselves to carry it out, and force it upon ask that you hear my advice, and there will be cause of the men, and halling the world their opinion of those men, and halling with the Executive by the County Treasurer. A vote of delight the prospect of yet welcoming the banks was given to Mr. O'Connor for his noble exercises to their native men, and halling with the prospect of yet welcoming the banks was given to Mr. O'Connor for his noble exercises to the people, likewise to the people themselves to carry it out, and force it upon ask that you hear my advice, and there will be caused for the county Treasurer. A vote of delight the prospect of yet welcoming the banks was given to Mr. O'Connor for his noble exercises to their native men, and halling with the Executive by the County Treasurer. A vote of delight the prospect of yet welcoming the banks was given to Mr. O'Connor for his noble exercises to the people, likewise to the people ask that you hear my advice, and the county of the

> banished Chartists who were now suffering, that the read from Helston, which stated that through the Star which had been sent by the Bradford men to [cheers]—that justice and freedom would be felt by the Secretary at Redruth Association, the seeds of all was his sincere hope. The day of retribution | Chartism had been sown, and that thirty good and determined men were about to form an association. would be death to tyrants, and freedom and liberty If any association or friend could send a Star or Stars, the Redruth Association would see them put to a profitable use. They have applications every week, from neighbouring towns, for information. The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. Thomas which they cannot supply. Direct to the care of Wood, from Dublin, who had come over in the name of Henry Peters, beershop, for Mr. Hancock, Redruth, Cornwall. After a vote of thanks to the chairman. of O'Connor, and their attachment to the Charter. the meeting separated, highly satisfied with the

STONE (STAFFORDSHIRE).-Messrs. J. Richards. James Oldham, and several other friends from Han-Mr. Wood said he was but a young scholar, and ley, will visit Stone on the 13th instant, in order t form a Charter Association.

SHORT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

At the Westminster Sessions House, the names of the following tradespeople were published as having defrauded the public by means of short weights and

Benjamin Bedwell, 44, Hinde-street, Vauxhall-road grocer, a pair of scales six drachms deficient. Fined

James Coaper, 14, Rochester-row, a quarter of a pound weight, a quarter of an ounce deficient.— Fined 5s. John Williams, 11, Rochester-row, chandler, a pair

Charles Furber, landlord of the Bull Inn, Little Chapel-street, a pint measure a quarter of a gill deficient. Fined 5s. Henry Cooke, No. 4, Orchard-street, chandler's-shopkeeper, a quarter pound weight six drachms deficient.

Fined 2s. 6d. John Knight, 16. New Pye-street, chandler, a pair of scales three-quarters of an ounce deficient. Fined 2s. 6d. W. Cockerall, chandler's shop-keeper, 12, New Pyedelusion of the Whigs. Mr. Wood was cheered street, a pair of scales deficient a quarter of a pound.

Fined 20s. Catherine Tumbril, 12, Great Peter-street, huxter, pair of scales two ounces deficient. Fined 10a. James Ball, 53, Great Peter-street, a pair of scales three drachms deficient. Fined 10s. - Francis, 5, Little Peter-street, chandler, a pair of

scales three drachms deficient. Fined 2s. 6d. James Childs, publican, Bedfordbury, a pint measure quarter of a gill short measure. Fined 5s. C. Pratt, cheesemonger, Hungerford-market, a scale six drachms deficient. Fined 5s.

F. Fendall, cheesemenger, Woodstock-street, a scale six drachms deficient, caused by a piece of lead attached

to the scale. Fined 20s. Second conviction. D. Tombs, South Molton-street, a pint measure deficient a quarter of a gill, and nine weights all deficient.

The majority of the foregoing tradesmen, living in the poorest and most wretched of neighbourhoods, serve what they do vend generally in very trivial quantities; therefore, though the deficiency in some cases may appear trifling to the large consumers, the cheat, trifling as it is, is most painfully serious to the poor purchaser

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

of a quarter of an ounce of tea or an ounce of sugar.

JAMES BRONTERRE G'BRIEN will deliver TWO LECTURES on Monday and Tuesday Evenings, the 18th and 19th inst., in the Circus, Sheffield, "On the position and prospects of the people's cause." Men of Sheffield, shew to the factions, that you are determined to stand by those who sacrifice competency and pleasure for penury and labour.

O'Brien is the man whom the storms of despotism

then, and let the patriot see your gratitude, for the services he has rendered to your cause. SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

IN Weekly Numbers, Three Halfpence each, and Monthly Parts, with a Wrapper for Advertise-ments, Saxpence each, A HISTORY OF CHAR-

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costed at the door by a woman, who asked her to go and return into the shop to get change for halfa-crown for her, and she would hold the flour till her return. The child unsuspectingly took the coin, which, on being presented, was only a hafpenny, and on going out again the woman and the flour were missing, and have not been heard of since. Several other cases of a similar nature to this have recently occurred, and parents would do well to caution their children against being so heartlessly duped.

DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN and NEW ORLEANS, in which Passengers can be accommodated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, addressed as above, which will be immediately answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount of Passage money told them; and by remitting one Pound each of the Passage money. of Passage money told them; and by remitting one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool, by a Post Office order, Berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool

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### Foreign and Bomestic Entelligence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM CHINA. On Saturday, an Extraordinary Gazette was published, containing the official details furnished by Major-General Gough, respecting the operations against Canton, being copies of those published in the Indian papers. These dispatches contain " extracts" from the Gallaut Captain Stenhouse's narrative. The Gez tte publishes a copy of his report in full. The only material point, however, is the Capland balls: we, moreover, dug trenches for the protectain's opinion of Captain Eiliot's treaty. On this subject, he says-" The terms were in opposition to the opinions of the Major-General and myself, as they left the troops in a precarious position for some days, when the conduct of the Chinese hitherto was considered; with whom delay had always been used sailors, to the number of more than one thousand men, Brothers, and Co., of England, each for about 25,000 to strengthen their defences; the result of which had and prepared rafts and straw to make attacks by fire. always been a breach of faith. It gives another fair opening for Chinese treachery to work, and it (21st of May), the great conflict with the barbarians took away the apparent symbol of capture, which would have been prevented by seeing the British

banner floating within the city walls, and the walls lying crumble a before it. The fortified height masts of the barbarians' ships. They were now all in the city once sained, the Chinese troops might returning, when your Minister, at the fifth watch (three have marched out and laid down their arms, and not o'clock to five, am) was upon the point of bringing up a British soldier had any occasion to enter the his soldiers for their extermination; but all on a populous part of the town. That one of the first sudden the number of their vessels was increased by cities of the Chinese Empire, whose population of sixteen ships, eight steam-ships, and eighty ships' boats, 1,200,000, defended by 40,000 soldiers, in and with- which all pressed forward. The soldiers, on account of out the walls, whose detences had been now a whole the hard fighting during the night, were all fatigued, year in preparation; strong in its natural position, their guns were few, and, although they had fired and approachable only by an intricate and uncertain several tens of rounds, yet, the barbarian ships being navigation, near 100 miles inland, should have in strong and numerous, they could not beat them back. three days fallen before a force of not more than Their soldiers finally got on shore, and rushed to the 3,500 effective men, soldiers, royal marines, and sea- plunder of the city, entering the forts at the small and men, I trust will be considered a circumstance gra- large northern gates, and attacking the town on three upstairs—we must suppose there was no upper window tifying and creditable to the national feeling, and to sides. Their rockets were thrown in masses; their large enough to admit of jumping through her Majesty's arms:-

EXTRACTS PROM THE OVERLAND DISPATCH. Proclamation by the Three Imperial Commissioners ofer- cannon was melted by the fire of the barbarians, and We are to have a long and violent political struggle-Thom Keaheage (?)

concerning a universal conferment of rewards.

As to the first reward, he who obtains it shall becoming the most eminent worthies, his merit will be

In crooked and difficult emergencies, then is the

time to use all men of superior talent

extraordinary.

The English rebels, since the past year, when they and retire outside the Bogue; that they had to make New York Inquirer. threw in the apple of discord at Tinghae, until now have been rebelling against heaven, and preversely opposed out in their accustomary way. I then asked them about their numbers, they attacked and laid in ruins the they replied that Keshan had given it them, and that frontiers, and from the profligacy of their dispositions, an authenticated paper from him to this effect had been abandoned themselves to lewdness and robbery; dug placed upon record. up the graves: but what crimes had the decayed bones committen? Burnt and laid in ruins the fields and that there had been repeated disturbances, and that the have peeled the fish and drunk the marrow; and the crow of the cock and the bank of the dog are sounds that have been cut off from myriads of families; and children of three cubits in height have not escaped a loss of chastity and defilement of their persons; and now they have come to Canton, and with more false plying we are foxes changed into men) they seduce both Hongkoug. those abroad and at home to become traitors; and with rat-like irresolution their furtive glances are the curse of China; this is what causes the hearts of men both far to gnash their teeth.

We have received the Imperial orders to apply ourselves to one purpose only—that of subjugation, and to people on the frontiers out of the water and fire, and seize the rebellious seed as the kink e-fish, devour its flesh, and sleep in its skin. We early short the people to strenghtnen their resolution, and to clap the King-e on its back and grasp its horn; let all strennously unite at seven, having made the passage in twelve days and their minds and strength. Ye civil and military officers, twelve hours. She had rather a rough passage, She country gentlemen, and scholars of Canton, are gene- brings forty-one passengers, and New York papers rally said to love righteonessess, and hitherto have culti- to the 25th, ten days later than the last arrival. vated the principles of reason, and your whole province teems with plenty and happiness; your resources are illimitable; the winds and clouds now collecting in harmony, your whole dependence is now on excellent ult, announce the death of Lord Sydenham, governordesire of the holy Lord to save his people; you all have had not recovered from the severe accident which he your names engraved for meritorious loyalty on bamboo provinces and silk, and have the official patents hanging down with pendant seals; and we, the officers, summon those who possess the knowledge of right principles, then plenty of national happiness will visit us, and the people will enjoy the blessings of peace. We the the scale of rewards.

Repay (them) for having involved you in calamity; and revenge those who sacrificed their lives for their country; when we can in the morning report your court and court of over and terminer, which is to try merits to the Emperor, you will in the evening be pro- Alexander M Leod on an indictment for murder, alleged claimed on the lists of the meritorious. Ye, soldiers to have been committed at Schlosser, in this State, on and people, take care not to commit yourselves as the the night of the 29th December, 1837, commences its Chusanites; then, perhaps, you will be firm as rocks session at Utica, next Monday (September 22). From in the pearly sea; let each obey this simplicity; slight a list of forty-eight jurors, twelve will be drawn for it not. A special proclamation. The follswing is the scale of rewards:-

Any one, either of the military or the people, who however, expresses the opinion that M'Leod will be se'ze and deliver up Elliot, shall be rewarded with convicted. 100,000 dollars, and reported for promotion to the 4th | According to the laws of New York (says the Volundegree of rank. Those who seize and deliver up Elliot's leer), M'Leod, if convicted, cannot by the help of his subordinates-Bremer, Morrisson, Dent, Thom, Key British and Websterian friends, carry the matter into Heap (?) shall be rewarded with 50 609 dollars, and be the federal courts at Washington, for if he was at reported for premotion to the 5th degree of rank. Schloosser he came voluntarily into a sovereign state, Those who concert a plan for burning the English committed murder, was not kidnapped, but voluntary barbarian's ships of war, with reference to the number returned and was arrested, and is therefore in the same of their masts—at the rate of 1,000 dollars for one mast; situation as if he being a native citizen were indicted in for a schooner, 3.699 dollars.

Those who seize alive any head thieves, captains, &c | who expect that this dispute will result in war,-yet of her Majesty's ships, besides the settled scale of re- there is no advantage in blinking the dangers which do wards, if there are any goods on board the ship, they in fact exist. There are dangers, and they are serious shall be divided among the captors. If any dare ob. ones. There is danger from the boundary question. stinately to oppose, they shall be heavily punished, There is danger from the general irritation of the pubwithout any remission. These who seize a steam- lic mind, both in this country and England. Neither Vessel shall be rewarded with 6 000 dollars, and her nation is in a mood to bear so much from the other as curso shall be divided amongst them. Merchants of they were five years ago. Both are proud, self-confiany foreign nation, who seize and deliver up Ediot, dent, and self-willed. An unfortunate turn of events and aid China in the meritorious works of exterminat. I may precipitate a war, contrary to the wishes and oriing the English, shall be rewarded as follows, under ginal intentions of the parties. There are many on both the sens in's regulations; they shall be reported to be sides of the Canada line, who will do their best to comreleased from half the usual duties, in order to rouse plicate affairs, and render a pacific adjustment impossithem to exertion.

Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the dis- being convicted, be immediately pardoned, we have no positions of the harbarians, and can outwit by strata- doubt the affair will pass off in the form of diplomacy; gems their adherents, or cut off their race, or make fire but if he should be executed, of which we believe utensils and vessels to destroy the lives of the barbarians, there is no probability, then look out for breakers. will be all allowed great merit; if they wish to become public officers, they will be reported for that purpose: if they do not wish to become public officers, they shall be rewarded with 20,000 dollars. Those who seize alive a native-born Englishman shall be rewarded with 260 dollars; those who cut off an Englishman's head shall receive 100 dollars; for a live native of India 50 for seizing and killing Englishmen, and also punishments for those who use our goods or supply as with necessaries.

serious accident, attended with the most distressing court of this state, which, whatever may be its results; risge and four, and never returned. loss of life, occurred a few days since to a boat's crew junks chained together, were seen drifting upon the avoid the danger threatened from them, the cutter, of their country. If the British nation submits this baden, which is about twenty-four miles from Frankmanned with upwards of twenty hands, was sent to case to the jurisdiction of New York, she must be pretow them out of the way—a service which was happared to permit the same course to be applied to Sir Lord Redesdale and Colonel Thomas Ashburnham other filled with combustibles, was not on fire. It was "Caroline," any of whom, coming within American marriage. thought prudent, to avoid ner doing any future damage, should she get affort again with the flood-tide, to set which may happen any day; and thus we should have. Mr. CHAMBERS addressed the Ju her on fire also, and the cutter accordingly returned to the new dilemma of Great Britain protesting against dant. He contended that the most blameable person in addition to other examples of frequent occurrence, sionaries, and local lecturers, by aiding the Executive in £100,000. effect this. The vessel was found to be filled with the execution of the sentence of a court whose jurisdic the transaction was the plaintiff, who was indiscreet have made the public aware of the monstrous their labours, are performing a vast amount of good, combustibles of all descriptions, particularly powder, the execution of th and some of the boat's crew impresently transferred an inconsistency, to await the consequences of which, continent, alone for weeks together, amidst all the some of it to the cutter: the junk was then set fire to, Mr. Webster remains at his post. These are probably temptations that must necessarily surround her in the aminer. and the cutter carried way, but returned shortly after to the "the delicate negociations" which have been going on world of fashion on the continent. He called upon the fireship under the impression that the fire had not lately at Washington, and are most likely still pending. Jury not to give heavy damages, as to persons in a taken effect, when all at once she blew up with a tre. Sir Robt Peel, the present Prime Minister of England, station of life whose every comfort was destroyed in mendons explosion, setting are also to the powder in in his speech in Parliament, on the 27th of August, sigthe boat and blowing her nearly to pieces, and injuring nificantly intimated that there were matters under tions. The plaintiff was a man of wealth, and allied by the champion of the people will have passed the Forth. almost every one of her crew in a most dreadful man, discussion of a nature not yet to be promulgated, and blood to a noble family. He had the means of pur- Let it be "the Rubicon!" With you it must depend ton, Holbrook, Deffield, Milford, Percy-Main, North to say there was a most extraordinary white bird in ner. The chief mate was very badly burnk, and fifteen that Lord Palmerston's cautious replies to Mr. Roebuck chasing pleasure, and of possessing all the enjoyments whether as Casar, to achievement and triumph, or as Shields, Seghill, Beverley, Scarboro', Cramlington, Hunof the man were sent to the hospital here, where the survivors arrived in a sad plight, two of them having died

Egland desires the maintenance of peace, is unquestant white manners of the one firth, Newport, (Isle of Wight,) Ecclesseld, and such sallied forth to shoot the wonderful white bird. on their way down, and several others since, while it is the able; we have yet to learn whether she will purinhabitants of this country; and long might it be ere or the ruin of the other.

ELICKNESS ON BOARD THE CONWAY. (From the Canton Press, June 12.)

We are sorry to learn the extremely sickly state of the crew of her Majesty's ship Conway. The Conway was put in commission in the early part of September, 1837, and ought to have been relieved, in the common routine of events, early in 1840. Her sick list numbers sixty-one, and most of the cases are climatorial, and she has lost since her departure from England, thirtydrowned seven, in conflict with the enemy two, of wounds one, drunkenness one, apoplexy one, consumption of the world, and loving each other, cast the inquiring glance on the and may be had of me, by applying to No. 18, Adderlytion one, rheumatismone. The Conway's complement is about 175. The Alligster, commissioned in 1837, Itas Egypt, or a governor of one of his provinces, may here of temptatic in. He might have removed her when he breast unmoved, a heart still cold, a mind unfired? also a very heavy sick list-fifty-seven. Her surgeon, after seize every officer of the Billish fleet which found her right heavy sick list-fifty-seven. Her surgeon, after seize every officer of the Billish fleet which found her right heavy sick list-fifty-seven. Dr. Wallace, died on Thursday, the 9th instant.

UPON CANTON. Report of Tibshan, the Imperial nephew and Com- neet at the and knowing that the short and the state of these needs and knowing that the short and the state of these and wanton prefligacy, which most amounted to an invitation of war, and they to Lidy Georgiana, the short and wanton prefligacy, which most amounted to an invitation of war, and they to Lidy Georgiana, the short and wanton prefligacy, which most are the short are the short and wanton prefligacy, which most are the short are the short are the short and wanton prefligacy.

A HEAVY FORGERY.

Since my arrival in Canton province the forts of Oc-

chung (first bar), Ty-wong-kow (Macao passage fort),

Tung wong-kong (Swallow's best fort), and other places

were lost. I then consulted with Lung and Yang,

where the British troops landed) and batteries at

Wungsha, at the Singhae-gate (petition gate), and at

Hungmeou-chuck (a temple in the suburbs), at Kwang-

cha (above Shaming), and at Yih-cha-wih, and other

places. Officers and soldiers guarded them, and all

around we put up sand-bags, palisadoes, piles of stone

tion of the soldiers. We also placed sand-bags all

around the city walls to make them stronger, and I

myself, with the assistant commissioners, went round

On the evening of the first day of the fourth moon

commenced at the western fort. We attacked them

with our guns, burning instantly five of their boats,

breaking two of their guns, and smashing two great

no other request; and that then the people might go

Your Minister is conscious of not being guiltless.

UNITED STATES-ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT

BRISTOL, FRIDAY.—The Great Western left New

WESTERN.

York on the 25th ult., and reached Bristol this morning

DEATH OF LORD SYDENHAM.

THE M'LEOD TRIAL

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

TRIAL OF ALEXANDER M'LEOD .- The circuit

the trial of M'Leod. M'Kenzie, in his Folunieer,

says, "I never heard of one of them till now." He,

the state. We are not among those, if any there are,

ble. If M'Leod should be either acquitted, or, on

in this individual case, leaves the main principle undis-

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 8th says :- "Intelligence has been received here that an individual calling himself John P. Caldwell had forged a letter of credit assistant commissioners, and erected on the banks of for 25,000 dollars, from the house of Maunsel White the river, in succession, the stone fort of Nyching (near and Co., of this city, upon the banking-house of Brown, Brothers, and Co., in New York, which latter firm is a branch of the English firm of that name in Livernool. Caldwell is supposed to be the Englishman who forged certificates of deposits to a large amount upon several banks of this city last winter." The Bee states that the letter of credit was sent from Georgetown, D.C., based on consignment of 1,011 bales of cotton. It was paid.-(Another account.)-Two great forgeries have just been perpetrated on houses here by a process somewhat like that by which so large sums were Besides, we embodied some of the brave Fokeen frauds was practised on the great house of Brown, dollars

(From the Elmira Republican ) of Mr. Brown, one aged eleven and the other five years, Brown and his wife and a babe, who slept below, barely escaped, without saving anything whatever but their night clothes. Mr. Smith was a stonemason, formerly stove shanty, joining the house, very probably near

balls hit the people's houses, and they caught fire; all STATE OF PARTIES -PLEASANT PROSPECTS.our own soldiers had not a place to stand on; their All the furies of faction are now turned loose at once. ing Rewards for the Bodies, dead or alive, of her the buildings destroyed (magazines blown up?) I breaking up of the old parties—and old friendships. mg recurars for the Boates, acad or acre, or ner described and the lands, he was a of a prophet—"For the hurt of the daughter of my London.

More so Plenipolentiary, Breiner, Horrison, Dent, Cannot yet accurately ascertain the number of all the There is a distinct object in this strife. The Claymen plaintiff was asking damages at their hands, he was a of a prophet—"For the hurt of the daughter of my London. soldiers and great officers that were killed and wounded. have hoisted the banner of the bank—the fight for a We were hard presed, and returning into the city-; bank and nothing else. The state of things at the ap-By the rebellion-quelling generalissimo, Yih, and the myriads of people were weeping and wailing; the proaching session of Congress will be extraordinary and selected assistant great Ministers, Yang and Lung, a number of those who invoked heaven and begged for exciting. The severance of old political friends will perspicuous proclamation to be circulated everywhere, peace covered the roads. When your Minister looked create a fearful war of words-and, probably, the with his own eyes upon this, his very bowels were Bowie knife will be brought in aid of the argument. torn asynder. In stooping down from the wall, I That is the opinion deliberately given in the late £1,000. obtain favour and honour in the eyes of his countrymen made inquiries from the barbarians; they all said that debate in the house on the last week's riot, by Mr. several millions of theis for the surrendered opium had Warren, of Georgia, and other respectable members. not yet been paid, and therefore they requested the The abolition question, which must be met at the opensum of 1,000,000 taels in liquidation thereof, and ing of Congress, and is the first thing to come up, will then they would immediately withdraw their soldiers, add much to the general excitement and confusion.-

THOUSAND POUNDS.

Your Minister thought that the city was in danger; Potter.) Potter.)

This was an action brought by the plaintiff in the the seizure of the papers. The procedure of therefore agreed to this pro tempore; moreover, I con- the defendant, for having had criminal conversation must be observed; the information not having been

sider again that this was a solitary city to be fought with the plaintiff's wife. against, and that both the fat and liver were greatly Sir W. Follett appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. injured. There was, moreover, no battle field for de- Chambers for the defence.

ploying a great army, and I could not do etherwise Sir WM. Follett stated the case to the Jury. He without warrant. We waive discussion, however, than beguine them to go out of the Bogue. Then we said they knew perfectly well that a person who had on this part of the case; we will assume, indeed, pretexts seek for reconciliation; taking advantage of shall repair our forts, and again endeavour to attack sustained an injury such as that of the plaintiff—an in- that the search for arms was justifiable; it will be and near to grieve, and the middle and outside nations Governor, be severely dealt with. Respectfully, we ters for them to decide, except the mere amount of giving judgment against the legality of his conduct. either or both. "Up, then, and at them !" present a petition from all the people asking for peace. pecuniary damages, as the case had gone in favour of The minister for the Home Department, seeing two the plaintiff by default, inasmuch as the defendant had faults in the proceedings of the Magistrate,—one in placed no plea on the record, nor did he deny the fact his having taken so strong a step as the search of adultery. He would shortly state the case for the for arms without sufficient information, and the plaintiff, who was a gentleman of ample fortune, re- other in having exceeded his powers in the seizure of siding in Hampshire, and was the cousin of Lord papers,—very properly refused to support or indem-Redesdale. Lady Georgiana Mitford, his wife, was nify Mr. Unwin, and left him to his own responsithe daughter of Lord and Lady Ashburnham. The bilities for his own errors. parties were married in the year 1828, and at that time It is now made a matter of charge against the the conduct of the parties led their friends to believe late Secretary for the Home Department that he did that the union would be a most happy one. For not sauction the Magistrato's abuse of his authority, TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE WEST OF ENGseveral years they did live in happiness and several, and protect him against the consequences justly at children were the fruit of that union, some of whom tendant on it. had died, but there were three sons still remaining. Montreal papers received at New York on the 24th They continued to live in happiness till the year 1838, and in that year it was deemed necessary by the family stratagents, and all are now gratefully incited by the general of the British North American Provinces. He of Mr. Mittord, that he and Lady Georgiana should reside on the continent. He (Sir W. Follett) need not Heaven's warrant for the merit of destroying all your met with by the fall from his horse, lock-jaw was mention the circumstance which required this step. enemies i.e., if you conquer the English you will have brought on in consequence, and he died at his residence Mr. Mitford and Lady Georgiana removed to the contianother equal), and to build up prosperity and happi- in Kingston on the 19th of September. The sudden nent, and lived for a considerable time at Frankfort, Mr. ness in your several neighbourhoods, and again have and lamentable event had caused universal sorrow in the Mitford having previously taken a house there. Whilst they were residing at Frankfort, the defendant the Honourable Mr. Molyneux, the son of the late Earl of Sefton, and brother of the present Lord, filled the ffice of Secretary to the Legation at Frankfort. Lady The important trial will take place next week, and, Georgiana had been acquainted with Mr. Molyneux in afford all fair protection to the magistracy, and unless a in consequence of the illness of the Chief justice Nelson, England, and that acquaintance had been renewed in proper confidence was established between the Homegenerals hold by your caths as water, and grasp the Judge Grindley will preside. We also learn that there Frankfort. Mr. Molyneux frequently visited the house office and the magistrates, the country could not be well laws as a mountain; when issuing orders, we act up to exists no doubt among those who have examined all the of the plaintiff, and was frequently at their parties governed." them, and will not postpone our rewards; we again, testimony, that he will be acquitted. Thus will end On these occusions he showed great attentions to Lady therefore, issue these commands, and distinctly arrange all difficulties in relation to M'Leod's apprehension and Georgiana, and the greatest friendship existed between continued undisturbed till the autumn of the year 1840. In the autumn of that year Mr. Mitford discovered a If it be, we should like to know where unfair prodifference in the manners of his wife, and was at a loss | tection can begin.

to account for the change. Mr. Mitford had occasion to stroyed, discovering that the object of his previous of such misdoingscare, solicitude, and affection had flown from the roof of her natural protector, and was living in adultery with the defendant. Lady Georgiana was up to the present moment living with the defendant as man and wife. He (Sir W. Follett) was afraid he had not evionly knew him to be the son of a noble and wealthy family, but whether he was possessed of estates or other property, he was not aware. He moved in a high station of life, and had filled the office of Secretary to the Legation at Frankfort, the emoluments of which were very considerable. But he had been obliged to resign the office owing to the unfortunate occurrence, he (Sir) W. Follett) was then detailing to them. Had the plaintiff been deprived by death of his wife he would still have

amount of damages. Mrs. Farrer, the first witness called, deposed that consent of both families. Her son was twenty-four

fort, in the year 1838. Several sons, the fruit of their MR. FOX AND THE M'LEOD AFFAIR .- From the marriage, were living. Journal de Commerce. )—There is nothing in the late Lydia Royce being sworn, deposed that she had been news from England that contradicts the intelligence in the capacity of lady's maid to Lady Georgiana Mitreceived from Halifax, v.z, that despatches were pre- ford. She accompanied the family when they went to the law. paring for Mr. Fox of a nature to bring the affair of Frankfort in 1838. On all occasions Lady Georgiana M Leod to a crisis. On the contrary, all that has pub. was most attentive and affectionate to her husband. licly transpired goes to confirm the supposition that the During their residence in Frankfort. Mr. Molyneux was dollars, and for his head 39 dols. will be given. British Government intends to hold the Government of in the habit of visiting them. In the autumn of 1840 Various rewards and remissions of punishments for the United States to the principles of national law as Mr. Mitford had occasion to go to Dresden, and on the Magistrates and in the United States to the principles of national law as Mr. Mitford had occasion to go to Dresden, and on the Magistrates and in the laws. crimes committed are the promised to various natives avowed by Mr. Webster, as all knowledge of the evening of his departure Lady Georgiana told witness individual state of New York is disclaimed in the that her brother had arrived that day at Frankfort, of treble costs, in case of the failure of a prosecutransaction. It is purely a national affair, and we have and that she was going to see him, telling her to pack yet to learn whether Mr. Pox has received instructions up a small portmanteau, which she did, and Lady FIRE-RAFTS. - From the Canton Press )-A very to remain at his post, awaiting the decision of a circuit Georgiana left the house with Mr. Molyneux in a car-

Cross-examined-On one occasion previous to this of the Scaleby Castle. Two fire-rafts, or rather fire posed of, viz, the right of any power to make indivi- occurrence, Mr. Mitford was absent for some time in duals personally responsible for public acts of duty, England; on another occasion he was absent for a fort. defences cast around them, the law declares them Scaleby Castle, then near the second bar, when, to performed under the orders of the national authorities night at Brussels. Mr. Molyneux resided at Wies- culpable, it is the duty of Government to sanction

pily effected, both the junks being towed ashore and Allen M'Nab, Capt. Drew, and the forty-five indivi- severally deposed to the affectionate bearing shown that the existing Government gives encouragement left in the mur. One of them seen burnt out, and the duals, who formed his force in the attack upon the by Lady Georgians towards her husband, after their and impunity to any breaches of the law which they bank, Canterbury, great consternation was occasion.

Mr. CHAMBERS addressed the Jury for the defen- the disclosures of as felens before any fereign tribunal, for doing their where the foibles of the softer sex were looked upon as demands, and is worthy of, every individual effort, and vember, instead of, as is stated in the press of Saturday,

absence of her husband. He did so, and in a hasty sume and to destroy. Let the iron enter every human moment, perhaps, without consideration, Lady Geor-soul. The monstrous incongruity cannot—ought not to giana had taken that step which led to the present exist. Let justice, let mercy, let virtue, let humaproceedings. It appeared so from the circumstances, nity arouse all who are capable of them, and it shall because it was quite clear that the visit of not be! Mr. Molyneux was not preconcerted; and every thing was done in haste, Lady Georgiana

the moment—there was no intention shown of an elope- hurried again to the mighty contest with dauntless ment having been contemplated by Lady Georgiana; intrepidity—with undiminished fervour, characteris-but in an unguarded moment she had taken that step tically bowing the trophies of science to his purpose, she never could retrace. There was no undermining the affections of the wife on the part of the defendant | by his exertions, plights the honour of the millions of -it was a sudden impulse of the moment, which every United Britain. one must blame and condemn. Therefore, it was not to reconnoitre and inspect the works in different places. Obtained some menths ago. In this case, one of the where the lover might have flown from the victim of hemisphere resound with acclamations for his protegé. his passion. They had had evidence adduced to show Honour the man for the sake of his charge. Catch the kindness and affection that existed between the the excitement to promote the Charter. Seize the plaintiff and his wife in England, but they had no evi- occasion of novelty to spread a knowledge of the

dence as to their domestic felicity abroad. If the principles, and to enlarge the number of their sup-FOUR PERSONS BURNT TO ASHES!-We have history of this family on the continent were to be gone porters. been furnished with the following details of a late into, it would be found to correspond with the history horrible catastrophe. The house of Sylvester S. H. of one half the families from this country on the con-Brown, on South Creek, about eight miles from this tinent. On the continent they knew not what a domesplace, was consumed by fire on the 11th inst, at about tic fireside was. They did not understand it, and when to infuse life and animation; be it yours to preserve, to eleven o'clock at night, and four persons, viz., two sons people went abroad they must do as the rest. The sustain the vigour imparted. Every man and every manners of this country dropped, and they found them- woman must not only remain stedfast, but labour to Thomas Smith, aged fifty years, and a daughter of selves different persons-all was galety and temptation. ensure success. It must be "all at it and always at Ez-kiel Campbell, aged eleven years. The persons Mr. Mitford and Lady Georgiana were like all foreign burnt, we are informed, slept up stairs, while Mr. visitors: they had no domestic comforts, their chief in vain. pleasures were visiting routs and balls in uninterrupted My friends, male and female, prepare to meet the uccession. With respect to damages, let them con- denouncer of your wrongs, the asserter of your rights. sider the state of the parties; the plaintiff was a man Oh! I have seen the fair daughters of Scotia degraded from Smithville, Chenango co. The fire caught from a to whom money could be no object; the defendant was beneath Russian serfs, to despot's punishment of traithe youngest son of a large family, and they knew that tors, for the crime of industry. I have witnessed the the staircase, which prevented a descent of the persons the youngest son of the richest nobleman was not a rich very atmosphere polluted by the simple transition of man. In consequence of this unhappy transaction, the these otherwise lovely maidens, resulting from the condefendant had been compelled to resign his situation as fined damps and "reek," consequent upon "banish-minister of Frankfort, and he had nothing to subsist ment to the mines." O, yes; and one of these victims upon except the small pittance usually doled cut to the addressed me with wounding sensibility-"Ah! Sir, the jury, but they were to consider that while the response admitted by a manly bosom is the sympathy wealthy man.

but in so low a tone that he was quite inaudible at the voluptuaries, notwithstanding these debasing, mascuplace occupied by the gentlemen of the press. The jury retired for about twenty minutes, and re-

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR BAD MAGIS-

TRATES. In 1839, Mr. Unwin. a magistrate of Mansfield, apprehending an attack from the Chartists, proceeded to search certain houses for arms, and finding, instead of arms, some Chartist correspondence, in of the import of any imminent danger, but merely vassalage? that arms had been collected, and the search having

"Lord Wharncliffe contended that the Noble Lord had in this, as in the sister country, manifested a bias against country gentlemen."

We do believe that this case may be taken as an example of what Lord Normanby did also in the sister country, and for which he was so loaded with abuse: that which, in Lord Wharncliffe's eyes manifested a bias against country gentlemen having been the upright course of refusing to extend protection to illegal proceedings. Lord Wharncliffe continued—

"It was the bounden duty of a Secretary of State to

to afford all fair protection to magistrates; but is the district. the parties. The happiness of the plantiff and his lady protection of an act exceeding authority in the view of the President of the Council, a "fair protection?" nicate the required information.

found that his domestic happiness was entirely deduties of the Home-office, in respect of the defence given.

"The Noble Lord read several passages from the charge of Mr. Justice Littledale to the Jury, to show that, so far as arms were concerned, Mr. Unwin was justified in what he did, and then went on to contend that, even admitting Mr. Unwin had a little exceeded dence to show the circumstances of Mr. Molyneux. He that, even admitting mr. Unwin had a ment of the law in seizing papers while searching for arms, he portant plans laid down by the Executive Council. was, nevertheless, considering all the circumstances of the case, and the state of different parts of the coun- land and Wales. try at the moment, fully entitled to the support and protection of the Government. He (Lord Wharncliffe) asserted that a magistrate finding papers of such a character would not have done his duty if he had not seized them, and that no magistrate could properly perform the functions of his office if he were to be tied vention. down by such strict rules. Though Mr. Justice Littlehad the melancholy satisfaction, but gratifying thought, dale admitted that Mr. Unwin had a right to search obtain the greatest number of signatures. that the remembrance would be associated with virtue. for arms where he had reason to believe arms were to But now his position was pure, unmixed misery. He would now proceed to call witnesses in support of the the magistrate was not, strictly speaking, justified in be found, he still thought that, in searching for arms, tion as the delegates may think proper.

taking papers." The Magistrate had a little exceeded the law, she was the mother of the plaintiff, and was present at | admits the President of the Council: but for a little the marriage of her son to the Lady Georgiana Ash. exceeding the law he was entitled to the support and whole day to most important deliberations. burnham, which took place in the year 1828, with the protection of the Government. Nay, the Magistrate, years of age at the time of the marriage. Lady Geor. had not a little exceeded his duty; and no Magis- sary for you immediately to call public meetings, and gians lived on the most affectionate terms with her trate, emphatically adds the President of the Council, husband. She (the witness) never saw anything but the | can perform his duty if he be tied down by such | jected meeting is of great importance, and, if numerously most perfect harmony existing between them from the strict rules—as what !—the rules of keeping within attended and judiciously conducted, will result in great

time of their marriage up to their removal to Frank. the law and the bounds of authority.

fort, in the year 1838. Several sons, the fruit of their Again and again Lord Wharnchiffo confessed that the Magistrate had exceeded his authority, and again and again he blamed Lord Normanby for not having sanctioned and defended the violation of

Mr. Unwin is dead, and the case is now of importance only as it involves the question of principle, whether the Executive Government should or should not extend protection and impunity to magistrates Magistrates, as it is, are so fenced in by the penalty tion, and in the favourable constructions which the law and the judges put on their conduct, that in none but very flagrant cases indeed will any one be bold enough to venture on proceedings against them: but this does not content Lord Wharncliffe, who holds that when, notwithstanding all the extraordinary and every prospect of it extending farther and wider.

their offences, and to compass their impunity. The speech of the President of the Council is indeed tantamount to a proclamation to the magistracy will satisfy the industrious sons of toil. From east to winners. may be pleased to commit. And this promise of protection in wrong is held out at the very time when day cannot be far distant when success must crown our be for some time very seriously felt, as it is feared be for some time very seriously felt, as it is feared

## O'CONNOR IN SCOTLAND.

duty in obedience to the orders of their superiors. trifles. She was neglected by her husband, and what the most united exertion. We aim not at the tarnished Upon this pivot turns the whole affair. Hen who more probable course, under such circumstances, and evanescent honours of the gory field, but the brilliant, reflect can judge of the probabilities of Mr. Fox countries of the probabilities of Mr. Fox countries of the parties of the probabilities of Mr. Fox countries of the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences and the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month, in order to allay differences are the parties of the next month are the parties of the next his country in the above dilemma. The British nation sowers—if he might use the expression—a mode in liberty; surely, none but he will disregard the summons is arraigned, in the person of M'Leod; can she go which to bring them back to health, when they were of nature to the glorious strife of freedom. Fathers, through the ordeal of a criminal trial, and if convicted placed in an atmosphere which would make them droop mothers, living again in your rising progeny—hussue for, or receive mercy at the hands of the governor of and probably die. In foreign society, nothing was so bands, wives, having ceased to exist in the satisfied, an individual state? Those who truly desire the pre- dange rous as a wealthy man leaving his wife alone cheerful smiles of each faithful spouse-sons, daughsix! namely, by dyentery ten, cholers six, fever four, servation of peace, will not press upon her such an amidst the world of fashion for so long a period as ters, the protectors of the second childhood of those to indignity as the trial of Mr. M'Leod would in any three weeks. Pity it was that Mr. Mitford had not had whom you owe your being-brothers, sisters, living for in the detention and trial of Mr. M'L.od, the pacha of to advise I im to remeve Lady Georgians from this scene relative object of nature's yearning, can there be a street, Shaw's Brow, Salford, Manchester. attacked Acro, and try and hang them as "murderers." giana-it was a ufair to Mr. Molyneux, not to have done tution, systematic oppression, cruel, relentless, stary-THE CHINESE OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE ATTACK The Turkish Saltan, or any of his packas, may pursue so; because, i saving her open to temptation at the ing immolation of the ranks who would, but mourn the same measures to redress the "our ge" upon his time when he h ww Mr. Molyneux was within reach, they cannot, under the existing system, produce for Report of Yihshan, the Imperial nephew and Com- fleet at Navarine. Neither of these host-le acts had and knowing that Mr. Molyneux had paid attention themselves. Mark the gorgeous splendour, thoughtless were just us "illegal" as the attack upon the Caroline. to Mr. Molyneux to, come there to console her for the misery it creates, while the revellers care only to con- abate wages.

O'Connor, with an ardour requisite to the cause, has laboured, sacrificed, perilled health, property, lifetaking but one small portmanteau with her. It was a endured the suffocating, chilling gloom of the felon's case of sudden temptation-it was a sudden impulse of cell; and, breathing once more the air of heaven, has and blending energy, steam, and wind, the patriot chief,

> Let the gathering thousands hail his approach, welcome his arrival at every stage, and make the very

> This must be no mere season of popular ebullition. kindled for the hour, then dying away-no mere transient display. It will be the object of your benefactor it," or even the rival of Hercules will exhaust himself

younger son of a nobleman. He left it in the hands of woman ought not to work in the pits." The only people am I hurt. I am black; astonishment hath Mr. SECONDARY POTTER summed up the evidence, taken hold on me." Know it, ye wealthy and titled line employments and associations, these filthy humiliated colliers, surpassing many of your highest order, turned with a verdict for the plaintif-Damages, had preserved the brightest ornament of the sex. for. arrived at a refuge, modesty darted them, as the spectres of a vision, from intercourse even with a sympathising stranger.

Countrymen of Burns! glows not in your bosom the kindred, indigenous, panting thirst to redress the injuries of the "bonnie lassie!" O, yes, her case is registered on the long, black list of turpitude that must be and Messrs. Hornby and Towgood, St. Swithin's wiped away. Press, then, upon the timid and the lane. wavering, "How long halt ye?" You know the corto reason; domineering and avaricious, depending upon the surrender of the whole territory of Hongkong, and CRIM, CON. IN HIGH LIFE—DAMAGES ONE the house of a person named Broyan, he seized the merants that fatten upon your waste of firsh—the papers as treasonable. For the Broyan brought an factious interests that flourish by your depression. You action, and obtained a verdict of one farthing are not ignorant that the paramount laws of nature MITFORD v. MOLINEUX-(Before Mr. Secondary damages, the Court having been of opinion that and of God entitle you to share her bounteous produc tions by his Providence. Why, then, does the labourer endure the privations, the exactions, the extortions huts; and the people's fat is altogether exhausted; they whole people were prostrated in mud and ashes; I Secondaries Court on Friday, to recover damages from the search for arms was extremely questionable, it that are heaped upon him? Why submit to be denuded of all that is dear to man-to succumb to

#### "Slavery! virtue dreads it as her grave, Patience is meanness in a slave!

the greedy grasping of the lauded interest, arrayed as Raymond's-buildings, Gray's Inn. our being un prepared; and with fox-like cunning (im- and exterminate them, and recover our old territory of jury so serious—the only course he could pursue was cuough for our purpose that the seizure of papers they may be against each other, each alike devouring to bring an action for pecuniary damages, without was admitted to be an act beyond the Magistrate's you and yours; and fierce as may be the contest for Your Ministers beseech your Majesty to deliver us which he could not obtain a divorce, nor be guarded authority, and the nominal verdict shows that the ascendancy, either of them has against you a most bitter over to the board that we may be punished, and also to sgainst a spurious offspring succeeding to his estates jury, with every disposition to look favourably at the rancour. The remedy of our grievances, the People's Manchester; and Messra. Chester and Toulmin, Staple direct that Ke, the Governor, and E, the Lieutenant and property. In the present case there were no mat. Magistrate's proceedings, felt under the necessity of Charter, makes the demand of surrender alike from each,

> " Without the aid of Highland gill, Or whether such Victoria's will, While there's the foe, We hae nae thocht but how to kill

Twa at a blow." Yours, in the cause, faithfully,

THOMAS DAVIES.

LAND AND SOUTH WALES.

BRETHREN,-The Executive Council having convened a Delegate Meeting for the West of England and far as regards T. Hollings, jun. W. H. Hodgson and South Wales, to be held in Bath, on Monday, October T. Fallows, Manchester, cotton-manu'acturers. W. 18, 1841, and ordered the General Councillors of this city to make the necessary arrangements, we, the undersigned Councillors of the National Charter Association. hereby respectfully lay before you the following regulations to which we think you should adhere: -1st. All delegates to be elected by show of hands in

public meeting. This will render the assembly of the delegates perfectly legal. 2nd. No more than two representatives to be dele-

gated from any town. 3rd. Every town having the power of sending one or

correct report of the state of Chartism, and the political hall-street. Undoubtedly it is the duty of the Secretary of State parties, together with the condition of the people, in his 5th. Towns which cannot send delegates, to commu-

6th. All delegates to be in Bath at nine o'clock on the morning of the day of meeting, and to call at the Oct. 26, and Nov. 23, at two, at the Commissioners' We proceed with the President of the Council's National Vindicator Office, 1, Chandos Buildings, Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, visit Dresden shortly afterwards, and on his return he curious lecture on the merits of this case, and the where information of the place of meeting will be

7th. Delegates to bring with them proper credentials of their appointment. We further recommend all persons who may be elected, previously to consider, and to come prepared for the discussion of the following questions:-

1st. The best means to aid in carrying out the im-2nd. How to extend Chartism in the West of Eng-3rd. The engagement of missionaries in several

counties. 4. How most effectually and advantageously to heal the divisions existing in the Chartist ranks. 5th. Means to raise funds for the forthcoming Con-

6th. By what method may the National Petition Such other subjects will be brought under considera-

We earnestly recommend the delegates to be in Bath at nine o'clock, and to proceed to the appointment of a Chairman at ten precisely, as there will be much business to transact, and it will be desirable to devote the Brethren, we have prepared these regulations and sugstrange to say, would not have done his duty if he gestions for the purpose of assisting you. It is neces-

appoint your representatives. Do not delay. The pro- side, London; Jacomb, Huddersfield. good to our just cause.

Yours, in political brotherhood. J. TWITE, J. ENGLAND T. BOLWELL, G. M. BARTLETT, H. BARTLETT. J. HOPKINS.

TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL, CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.

Brethren,—The good work goes nobly on. Our Asso-

W. CHAPPELL,

C. CLARKE.

ciation now extends to 204 cities, towns, and villages. We have now enrolled amongst us, members residing west, from north to south, the shout of liberty rises on By THE STOPPAGE of Messrs. Halford and Co.'s penceable, determined, yet constitutional, agitation, the ed in that city on Tuesday. The consequences will the Inspectors of Prisons, in efforts; and here let me mention, that the district mis-Taylor, and Mr. Mason, for the energy and zeal with which they endeavour to extend the Association. I would feel obliged to the following places if they would let me have the names of the Sub-Secretaries, viz, Stafford, Chowbent, Warminster, Glossop, Frome, a great taste for ornithology. On the day in question MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NORTH, -On the 25th Blackwood, Bacup, Middlesbro', Darlington, Stockton, ferred that many more of the sufferers will not long the sacrifice of a principle, which for ever the English people became otherwise. Lady Georgiana of the sufferers will not long the English people became otherwise. Lady Georgiana of the English people became otherwise. In the English people became otherwise. Lady Georgiana of the English people became otherwise. In the English people became otherwise of the English people became otherwise. In the English people became otherwise of the English people became otherwise. In the English people became otherwise of the Eng

> on the 11th. provise; if the Association will only pay its debts ac where her master's money was kept. The third the cording to the plan of organization. The cards must be broke open a desk, and carried off a quantity of paid for as soon as delivered, twopenes for each eard, sovereigns. It must be observed, that the house in and one-fourth of the contributions to be remitted monthly to the general Treasurer, Mr. A. Heywood, Bookseller, Oldham-street, Manchester.

The plan of organization will be reprinted next week, JOHN CAMPBELL, General Secretary.

Executive Council Rooms, Manchester,

October 11th, 1841.

AT NOTTINGHAM there is a partial strike amous

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 8. BANKRUPTS.

Steven Hawes Crosswell and John May, jun., Wal. brook, wine-merchants, to surrender, Oct. 21 Nov. 19. at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street Solicitor, Mr. Michael, Red Lion-square; Official assig-

nee, Mr. Pennell. George Blight Bishop and Frances Hilyard, South ampton, drapers, Oct. 15, at two, Nov. 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

Edward Tanner, Fish-street-hill, ship-agent, Oct. 15, at twelve, Nov. 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Weeks, Tokenhouse-yard; official assignee, Mr. Green, Alderman-James Coulsell, Richmond, Surrey, builder, Oct. 16,

Nov. 19, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Kightley, Panton-square, Haymarket; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-build. Charles Hoppe, Blackfriars-road, chinaman, Oct. 20. at twelve, Nov. 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-

ruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Leigh, Georgestreet, Mansion-house; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Thomas Lee, Battye-mill, Yorkshire, beat-builder. Oct. 18, at ten, at the Court House, Leeds, Nov. 19, at ten, at the Royal Hotel, Brighouse. Solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's Inn; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

Robert Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull, bookseller, Ock 26, at eleven, Nov. 19, at one, at the George Inn. Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn; and Messrs. England and Shackles, Hull. John Russell, Brampton, Derbyshire, tailor, Oct. 19. Nov. 19, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Man-

chester. Solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Wosthington. Manchester; and Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Thomas Bryan, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire.

hotel proprieter, Oct. 20, at eleven, Nov. 19, at halfpast two, at the Lansdowne Hotel, Leamington Priors. Solicitors, Mr. Warrand, South-square, Gray's Inn: and Mr. Empson, Leamington. Francis Sneade, Chester, timber-merchant, Oct 26. Nov. 19, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Chester. Seli-

citors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple: and Messra Higson and Son, Manchester. John Ellacot, Cheltenham, shoe-manufacturer, Oct. 18, Nov. 19, at one, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Messrs. Savery, Clark, and Fussell, Bristol:

Andrew Morison, Great Malvern, Wercestershire, lodging-house-keeper, Oct. 19, Nov. 19, at twelve, at the Golden Lion Inn. W. reester. Solicitors, Messrs. White and Eyre, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Finch and

Jones, and Mr. Hill, Worcester. Rudolph Moritz Dittrich, Kisgston-upon-Hull, merchant. Nov. 3, at eleven, 19, at two, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and Marris, Gray's Inn-square; and Mr. Holden, Kingstonupon-Hull.

George Carey, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer. Oct. 22, Nov. 19, at eleven, at the George the Fourth Hotel. Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Percy, Smith, and You behold the rapacity of monopolising capital, and Percy, Nottingham; and Messrs. Austen and Hobson,

Joseph Tomkinson, Newton, Lancashire, joiner, Oct. 22. Nov. 19, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Chapman and Roberts, John Caparne, Riddings, Derbyshire, common brewer.

Oct. 22, Nov. 19, at one, at the George the Fourth Inn. Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuart, Field-court, Gray's Inn. James Gibson, Over Darwen, cotton-cloth-manufacturer, Nov. 3, 19, at eleven, at the Swan Inn. Bolton. Solicitors, Messrs. Fisher and De Jersey, Aldersgatestreet; and Mr. Barker, Manchester. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Evans and C. Walmsley, Hoghton, Lancishire, power-loom-cloth-manufacturers. C. Hall and J. Jones. Sheffield, cutlers. P. Hope and W. Hope, Liverpool, tea-dealers. T. Hollings, I. B. Hollings, and T. Hollings, jun., Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners, as Thorp and T. Meakin, Manchester, silk-manufacturers. J. Roberts and J. Jones, Liverpool, joiners. J. Higginson and R. Watkins, Liverpool, pump-makers. A. Horsfall and S. Tew, Halifax, Yorkshire, keepers of a ladies' shoe warehouse.

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, Oct. 12. BANKRUPTS.

John Peirce, Bedford, tailor, Oct. 22, at ene, Nov. 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Ness, 4, Dyer's-buildings, 4th. Each delegate to be prepared to give a fair and Holborn, London; official assignee, Johnson, Basing-Francis Lee Byrne, Liverpool, wine-broker, Oct. 27

> and Nov. 23, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs Raimond and Gooday, Ellesmere, Salop. Thomas Cheetham, sen., Stockport, Cheshire, surgeon,

Milne, and Morais, Temple, London; and Mr. Weston, Manchester. John Smith and Robert Smith, Manchester, yarn-

agents, Nov. 4, and 23, at two, at the Commissioners Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Back, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Barrat, Manchester.

John Sherring Clark, Throgmorton-street, City, broker, Oct. 23, and Nov. 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Stephens, Northumberland-street, Charing-cross; official assignee, Mr. Greom, Abchurch-lane, London. William Monteith, Oxford-street, Middlesex, linen-

draper, Oct. 19, at two, and Nov. 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Lloyd, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Green, Abchurch-lane, London. Richard Halford, William Henry Baldook, and Os-

born Smoulten, Canterbury, bankers, Oct. 25, and Nov. 23, at eleven, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Sankey and Sladden, Canterbury; and Messrs. Richardson and Talbot, Bedford-row, London. John Edwards, Hungerford, Berkshire, wine-merchant, Nov. 2, and 23, at eleven, at the Bear Inn,

Wangate. Solicitor, Mr. Dimmock, Sise-lane, Bucklesbury, London. Samuel Eastwood, Huddersfield, woolstapler, Oct. 28, at eleven, at Scarborough's Hotel, Leeds, and Nov. 23, at ten, at the George Hotel, Huddersfield. Solicitors. Van Sandau and Cummings, King-street, Cheap-

Thomas Hoyland, Manchester, woollen-manufacturer, Oct. 23, and Nov. 23, at eleven, at the Commissioners Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester; and Messrs, R. M. and C. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London. Richard Morris, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, timber-

merchant, Oct. 15, and Nov. 23, at eleven, at the Beaufort Arms Inn. Monmonth. Solicitors. Mr. Whitehouse, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Morgan, Waterstreet. Birmingham. Edward Paine, Liverpool, drysalter, Oct. 23, and Nov. 23, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool.

Solicitors, Messrs Duncan and Radcliffe, Liverpool;

and Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follet,

Bedford-row, London. John Baldwin, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, wiredrawer, Oct. 22, and Nov. 23, at eleven, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. Beswick, Bir-

THE ANNUAL ploughing match and dinner of the in the most remote villages, in towns, and boroughs. South Buckingham Agricultural Association took Our principles have got firm footing in cities, and the place in that county on Wednesday. Fifty-three most populous districts. No other doctrine but Chartism | ploughs contested the prizes, and there were six

A Michaelmas Goose.—On Saturday last, a rob-

bery was committed at the mansion of Mr. Baber an

independent gentleman residing at Hailsham, in Sussex, under the following circumstances :- It appears that Mr. Baber is a very eccentric character, and has one of his maid-servants, named Mary Russell, went to her master, and told him that a man had called his park, larger than a goose. The old gentleman sallied forth to shoot the wonderful white bird. found the maid-servant, to their exceeding great astonishment, locked in an upper room. She stated Therefore, the Chartists of London may expect us on that immediately after their departure to shoot the secured in a most extraordinary manner, and strict orders given not to open the doors during the absence of the men servants. The girl stated that she was struck twice on the head with a hammer, almongh there was no mark left. She was apprehended, and underwent an examination before the magistrates, but as there is no trace at present to the monoy, she was discharged. A young man, who "kept her company," was near the spot at the time. Mr. Fagan, the superintendant of the East Sussex constability has taken the magnitude and stabulary, has taken the matter in hand, and expects shortly to bring the guilty party to justice. Mr. Baber, on returning home, confessed he himself

had been the "goose" in this affair.

at the rate of \$00 is per day. 

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—As your paper is extensively circulated in this town, and as a great many are unable to read Welsh. I trust, as your Merthyr friends do not often trouble you with their communications, you will not have the slightest hesitation in allowing the enclosed a small nook in your next number for its insertion. I am, dear Sir,

Your's, truly, In the cause of Liberty, WILLIAM THOMAS.

Penyr heel gerrig, Merthyr Tydvil, Oct. 4th, 1841.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF A LETTER WHICH AP-PUBLISHED BY THE WORKING CLASSES OF MER-

TO SIR JOSIAH JOHN GUEST.

SIR,—It is probable that you will consider it presumptuous in me, as I am a workman, to address you, you being a wealthy man, and a man of great influence with the tempounders and others, who possess more strength than sense—who boldly assert that all others are fools, if the mark of the Reform beast is not to be seen on some part of their bodies. My property, my capital, is all, whichever way it has been obtained, either through honesty or dishonesty, the rich is the god, and he alone is wershipped. The instinct and the song of the thief, who is justly punished by our laws, are precisely the same. Whether it is presumptuous or not, I will write the letter; and remember, Sir, that you will not be more wealthy than myself in a handred years hence. The grave will be your freehold also my lodging. Why, then, will we be oppressors? There is to be a day of judgment and reckoning, and if you will escape, great will be your blessing; because you have sinned against the poor by loving and embracing cruelty and tyranny in the company of Whigs and Tories within the walls of St. Stephens. The people know it, and understand it: you are under a mark of their discontent at this moment, and you know for what reason. And if you possess a moral and feeling conscience, I would not grow jealous of it for all your wealth. Hah! fie, Guest; fie for shame. Is it not an exceedingly bad principle to oppress and become wealthy at the cost of the misery of the poor of the land? Do I believe that you understand the signs of the times, and that which is likely to take place ere!

I have no reason to believe that you do comprehend the signs of the times better than a new-born child does. You had a lesson on the day of the last election in Merthyr, yes, a very admirable lesson. Though you were not previously, I am certain, but in the horn book of politics, and if you have not yet learned to spell and read, and gone on with uncommon progress in the grammar of politics, you are one of the most emptyheaded and the greatest numskull within Merthyr and

"Nero fiddled when Rome was on fire."

I am afraid that you are too much like that prototype of all cruelty. The power of Nero was in spies, in his soldiers, in his servants, and in his hypocrites, and I warrant, in persons who were at that time held in detestation by human kind, as the rural police are at this day in our country. Nero was a tyrant. You have supported the most oppressive and tyrannical Ministry that ever existed in Britain.

Seriously, Sir, how did you lose the majority on the pounders, and the coal wheelbarrows, loosing the majerity by a show of hands on the day of election. Morgan Williams, a weaver by trade, and a gentleman by morals, and a man by principle, and naturally, when possessing the properties I named, a Chartist, or, if you like a true, not an hypocritical Christian; it is not at all, then, surprising that he carried the day. Sir Josiah John Guest, how did you lose the election? I will explain the matter to you immediately. Be patient to read, and not too stupid to understand. It is true that the ass moves on under a heavy burthen when he is pricked. Come now, Sir, we will reason about the election, on the signs of the times, and on the contention which is probable to take place. The workmen, though you want them to remain ignorant, know well that you supported the shabby Ministry of the Whigs to pass the New Poor Law Act, which was made against the testimonies laid before the House of Commons. The workmen consider that yen voted to oppress and

enslave them, so do I. The workmen believe that you caress the Whig infernal machine, to kill the poor, because it puts money in the pockets of the wealthy MUNICIPAL VOTERS.—A Court was held a few days naird for them, have been informed by the Lord in quietly separated, after purchasing a quantity of Charcorps, in more than one way. The workmen know, and that from unquestionable evidence, when a man Mayor, Mr. Simon Pattinson, druggist, and will sell himself to deal in the defilement of living on Dr. Barnes, the two assessors for the borough, for such a filthy and a fiendish work, it is evident that overseer, Mr. Donald, had been taking unwarrant. matters as the starvation of the community, and an berry. you deny in the face of the country, and in the face of wards of 600 persons, all of whom at that time were Law, and because you are one of the set of only about 100 names. This overseer, at the dictawho voted for the divorcement of man and wife, gess List subservient to their own sinister purposes, by parting them, endeavoured to stiffs the human and has gone upon the wholesale principle of disfranparents, and sporting with the bodies of the poor, by do not pay the poor-rates directly. In consequence putting them under the Dead Body Act. The conduct of his officious conduct, about 140 persons sent in

sooner than oppression.

Deep meditation makes men philosophers; and once himself to all wickedness and unbridled desires, he will is no need to thank the Devil for his kindness," is an old saying, older than you or me.

No thanks to the hellish set, that is the question, because they are by nature so ungodly and fiendish, that

cere heart, Gad will give aid to escape from his iron fangs. So, if the people of our country will unite with these folks of the same stamp, from going into Par- decision of the Mayor and assessors. liament to talk nonsense, and that nonsense, terminating in oppression, and fix in lieu of you honest, veracions, and virtuous men, perhaps John Fairplay will come to shake hands with John Bull, and release him of a burthen which will make him once more a free John. But we must remember, "there is no need to thank the Devil for his kindness." Did you believe that the workmen of Merthyr had forgot the part

Did you not strike the weak with your fist? Yes. with your own wicked fist. You know that upwards of ten thousand of the working men of Merthyr signed the National Petition. Did you support their petition? No. Then, by all reason, they hate you from the utmost recesses of their hearts. It is not all pleasure to de-grade ten thousands. Time will tell. Where were tyrants call pelitical offenders? It is true you were in show herey to those who are in prison in cold holes, mercy will settle the bill

on of their disgust upon you by rejecting you, and choosing Morgan Williams.

I am vours. DO NOT CARE POB ANYBODY.

SAVINGS' BANK

Wretched condition of the working classes.

Per cwt.

gress arising from the like cause.

the attention of your readers is, the subject of Sick to his parlour after, and stretched himself upon a inexhaustible resources; and if God is everywhere pre-Benefit Societies and Savings Banks; we have a sofa, to read a newspaper, from which he never ross sent to open the understandings and guide the energies fourishing society of that description in this town, who again. The cause of death is not properly ascer- of his people; then why, in the name of common sense, have a very considerable sam deposited in the Savings', tained. As an officer he was severe and rigorous. why so many impostor gods to eat up the produce of Bank. The members of this society knowing from past | When he came here first, instigated by two magis- the land, and leave the tradity g classes to contend with experience their liabilities, recently agreed to appropriates we could name, he made an ineffectual blow difficulties that overwhelm, and the labourers and artipriate a portion of their funds to the purchase of coals at the Chartist cause, and has continued less or more sans nothing to support the ir families but the roots that or such of their funds to the purchase of coals at the Chartist cause, and has continued less or more such of their members as required them, and who our enemy ever since, but he saw at last that they have escaped the mower's scythe?

Street to pay one shilling and sixpence per mont'n for their funds to the purchase of coals upper the ir families out the roots than have escaped the mower's scythe?

Were Mr. Sharmar. Crawford's proposed law of call supplied to them until the whole is hem: acting upon this agreement, the be in the field for:. But if this meets the eye of spread appression of the peasantry would receive a seven o'clock.

Manager, who is one of the Borough Magistrates, expressed a doubt as to the legality of applying any part age. He has left a widow and two children. of the funds to such purpose. Thus circumstanced, and desirous that their proceedings should be strictly legal, they wrote to John Tidd Pratt, Esq., Barrister at Law, stating the case, and requesting his opinion upon the subject. An answer has been received to the effect, that such an appropriation of the funds was perfectly

In consequence of the above answer, all those members whe require it are being supplied with one, two, or three tons of coals upon the foregoing conditions; which not only secures them against the contingency of a PEARED IN THE UDGORN, A WELSH PAPER, severe winter, but protects them from the rapacious coal merchant, and effects a saving of four and sixpence

> My object in writing this is to give publicity to the subject, for the purpose of inducing others placed in similar circumstances to avail themselves of this informatien before the winter sets in, and go and do likewise; and by the bye, if it is legal for the members of a Benefit Club, to supply themselves with coal from their funds, I can see no reason why they may not be supplied with such a thing as a sack of flour, or many other articles upon the same principle, and thereby humble the pride and arrogance of the shopocracy, so as to compel them to acknowledge that the toiling injury! millions are worthy of the franchise, for they are capable of conducting their own effairs; to say nothing about the effect upon Government, that the withdrawal of large sams from the Savings' Banks would produce. Mr. Editor, as this is intended to benefit my fellow man, I trust to be excused in any error I may have

Northampton, Oct. 11, 1841. CASE OF DISTRESS.

fallen into, and am, with sincere respect,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Yours, in the cause of Democracy,

SIR,-On the 7th of August last, Mary Appleby, the wife of William Appleby, of Northwood-street, was delivered of three children, and her husband being out of employ, the poor woman is in a state of starvation. Sir, I will not attempt to describe the wretched state of this poer, helpless family; but hope you will notice in your invaluable paper that the husband is out of employ. The three helpless children are named as follows:—first Mary Anne; second, Maria; third, Feargus all the burden on the poor, and oppress them still tion and consistency alone are wanting. Mr. Hames, William, in honour of that noble patriot Feargus

Sir, by inserting the above, you will much oblige, Your most obedient servant,

JOHN LISEMORB. Upper Hospital-street, 17 Court, Birmingham, Oct. 11, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. valuable paper for the following:-

died of three days' sickness on the the 25th of Seplonged, and an upright man. ne same body, and by so doing you will much oblige,

Your humble servant, his JOHN M HARKER, mark. A Member of that Body.

October 7th, 1841.

Local and General Entelligence.

CARLISLE .- IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO ago, at the Town Hall, before John Dixon, Esq., the cost of the comforts of the unfortunate, or when he the purpose of revising the Burgess List. It will support and incite others, or allow others to do appeared that, in the Ward of Botchergate, the be tormented and plagued with such trivial such a man, if you will permit the expression, is a able liberty in reducing the number of names upon stinging and a poisonous snake. Seriously, Guest, can the Burgess List. In 1837 the list contained upyour vote, to punish the poor worse than punishing deemed eligible to vote; but since this overseer thieves, that you did not sting and poison the poor of came into office, he has frittered away the number Great Britain, when you voted for the New Poor from time to time, till at present the list contains the foul, bloody, ornel, and unprincipled men, tion of a Whig clique, who wish to make the Burfatherly feeling through parting children from their chisement, by putting all off the Burgess List who of the workmen of Merthyr, and such of the middle claims to the Town Clerk, to have their names class, who were men of sense, was nothing but natural placed upon the Burgess List: of course, it was left to the Mayor and assessors to decide how far Mr. hend as philosophers, believe me they can feel as men the spirit of the Act of Parliament. Messrs. Bowwhen under oppression, and they are not wholly destiman and M'Kenzie acted on behalf of the claimants, tute of courage, thank God for that. Sir Josiah John who were, generally speaking, not able to attend Quest, listen. Nothing will bring men to consideration from the nature of their employment. A long desultory discussion took place on the subject of landlords compounding for their rates, as it had been a philosopher, if he be not an abject being who has sold decided on a former occasion that no tenant was entitled to be placed on the Burgess List whose landby the Act of Parliament. It was also decided that Parliamentary Committee, or any other committee, or large signatures to the National Petition, &c.; happiness. He also told you that in ancient times they sources of the nation would be brought into action, and hell. If we will fight Satan with the energy of a sin- of 140 claims put in, 136 were sustained! Thus body of corruption, and they start at its horribly ulcer- financial effects from our limited resources. have the vile and selfish designs of a few disap- ated aspect; but not a man of them, in or out of the pointed Whigs been successfully frustrated by the house, has the manliness to touch the core of the dissincere hearts to prevent you and your associates, or exertions of a few individuals, and the very liberal ease-consequently, Ireland's doctors (and they are

BRADFORD.—One day last week, the Whigs went through the farce of nominating constables for the ensuing year, and a most stupid affair it was, they being "left alone in their glory." Mr. Salt occupied the chair, for the purpose of receiving the nominations of his son and a Mr. Buck, who being duly proposed and seconded, were, with the assist-You played in the case of the Glasgow cotton spinners? ance of the Chairman's right hand friend and spokesman, put and carried. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman for his efficient services, which he, probably thinking it mere complement, had not the good manners to acknowledge, and turning his back upon the audience was about to make his exit, but on being reminded by his supporter on the left that his arduous duties were and credulity of the people for their own profit, to renot quite terminated, having a still greater effort you at the time Mr. Duncombe presented a petition for to perform in recording a minute of the formal transaddressing her Majesty in order to release those whom action in the Vestry Book, he remained to complete the burlesque. Really, if the humblest mechanic in Dowlais, having erected a chapel to preach and publish the Chairman's employment had not acquitted himthe mercy of God. But, friend, did you exercise the self infinitely better, we should have declared him opportunity which was offered you by Mr. Duncombe to utterly unfit for Universal Suffrage.—Correspondent. DUNDEE.—The contest betwixt the Chartists feed or die upon the roots and garbage, as circumstances suffering under the dreadful, terrifying, and devilish and the factions in the election of Police Commis- may happen to direct. You have your church granaries silent system; yes, suffering pains worse than the pains sioners for this place took place on Wednesday last, for your bishops, with their hundred thousand or two of death. Ah, Guest, assuage yourself; you turned the and excited an interest greater than any which we hundred thousand acres of fat church lands, while the of the Members be held in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, that no good could be effected unless we first get posdeaf ear towards the voice of mercy, when you could ever before witnessed at a borough election. The working clergy, in divers instances, are left to starve. Cloth Market, on Monday evening the 18th instant, to session of the land. True, the land is our inheritance, have shown mercy, although you and every body else Chartists held a meeting on Tuesday evening, which [Quere—Would not one bishop for each province be nominate a fit and proper person to represent the but of what use will be the land unless we have the are rather distant with your account when nothing but was numerously attended. At this meeting the con- quite enough?] You have your deaneries and plurali- district of Northumberland and Durham in the forthduct of the police in attending public meetings in ties in the rere of these. You have your college gra-Old hypocrisy, deceit, and flattery built the chapel; the character of spies was by the various speakers nary, with lands amounting to the revenue of a rich the workmen know that, and they have set an indication of their contributions. Resolutions were come to, German prince, together with large and liberal contributions. pledging the electors then present to exert all their butions from all the pupils, to make that granary overinfluence to return men to the board who would flow. [Quere-Would not these pupil's fees be a sufput a stop to such a system, &c. By an early hour ficient compensation for the instruction of their mason Wednesday all was bustle. The system of keep- ters?] You have your Poor Law granary at Somerset ing "open houses" was resorted to by both Whige House, in London, with thousands a year to each of the NOVEL APPROPRIATION OF A BENEFIT and Tories—so much did they interest themselves legalised commissioners, with £700 a year to each of in keeping out the Chartists. The conclusion of the their assistants, with enormous taxes upon all the SOCIETY'S FUNDS VESTED IN THE polling showed, however, that democracy was not householders of the kingdom, with able-bodied paupers plan of the Executive, relative to the appointment of to be put down by such foul means; and that neither in poor-houses, doing nothing for their own support; fair promises nor whisky could induce the people and with armies of beggars in the capital and country, MR EDITOR, I am induced to request the insertion, either to abandon their principles or their friends. that neither our Poor Law system, nor low burking of this letter in your extensively circulated Star, well Although we had some instances of barefaced renesset extensively carried on for the supply of the knowing that its columns are always open for any in- gadism on the part of those of whom better things Scotch markets, can visibly reduce! With these and a formation which has a tendency to ameliorate the might have been expected; and, although we have thousand other granaries that might be named, the lost the services of some useful and honest men, yet, produce of the country is swallewed up—the indus-The poor, or labouring class of inhabitants of this upon the whole, it was a decided, and (as trious population are left to struggle or to starve—the borough have been subjected to very great privations in far as we have heard) a bloodless victory numerous claims that come upon them they cannot the win er season, owing to a difficulty in procuring in favour of the great and glorious cause of meet—the revenues of the land are drained away—and the necessary article of coal; indeed, to such extremes Chartism. Mr. Corstorphan, the superintendent, we the once prosperous manufactures of the country that has this privation arrived, that, in the severe winter are credibly informed, after carefully examining the would have supplied this drain, have been comparaof 1829-30, it was sold as high as three shillings new list of Commissioners, made up his mind to tively extinguished! Such is and has been the state resign his office rather than encounter the opposi- of Ireland since it was made an English draw-farm by In order to obviate such occurrences for the future, tion from that quarter which he expected to meet the act of Union; and unless the population join hand-Tarious means have been adopted, such as coal cinbs with. But, alas, how short sighted, how frail, and in-hand in order to restore their extinguished manufacsome of the benevolent and wealthy inhabitants; helpless a creature is man. He had scarcely formed tures by a wise progressive system of support, the and others instituted by the operatives only, but which his opinion ere the hand of death relieved him from country must expire. Its beggars have progressed as its have only partially diminished the probabilities of distine cares of an earthly office. He conducted the cases trade declined; and this will be its experience even to before the Police Court, on Thursday, in his capa- the end of the chapter. Now, Mr. Elitor, the point to which I wish to draw city as public prosecutor, as usual, retired up stairs

officers of the society gave the requisite notice to the any of them, they may rest assured that although gentle check. A country (such as the North of Ireland conductors of the Savings' Banks of drawing out the they had it they will find that they cannot hold it required sum for that purpose; when the Acting long without they respect the rights of the poor. Mr. C. was a shrewd, active man, about middle

> MR. GRIMSHAW. who was town-clerk of the borough of Wigan from 1818 to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, 1836, is claiming £7,642, as compensation for loss of his offices. THE REMOVAL of Sunderland light-house from the north pier in an entire state to the eastern extremity of the pier, a distance of nearly 500 feet, was safely

and successfully completed. THE ORIGINAL South Foreland Light, which was among the first erected in England, is now under process of demolition, being already almost levelled to the foundation.

By the DEATH of W. Harrison, Esq., Q.C., the cant .- Council to the Treasury and the War Office, and Attorney-General to the Duchy of Cornwall.

Sir Thomas Wilde, the ex-Attorney General, was head, and by that means escaped any very serious

THE AMOUNT of silver coin and bullion shipped at Dover in September, 1841, was 280,555 ounces. One of the last acts of Lord Melbourne's adminisration was to give a pension of £50 per annum to Miss Clapperton, sister of the African traveller.

DISPROPORTION OF WEALTH .- A too great disproportion of wealth among citizens weakens any state. Every person, if possible, ought to enjoy the fruits of his labour, in a full possession of all the necessaries, dwell in these Tory-ridden counties. We are very and many of the conveniences, of life. No one can thinly scattered, and as an instance of this fact, I feel doubt but such an equality is most suitable to human it my duty to say that Mr. Robert Hames, of Oundle, nature, and diminishes much less from the happiness an independent gentleman, is the only person of that of the rich than it adds to the poor. It also aug- town, who dares publicly to avow the principles of Charments the power of the state, and makes any extra- tism. He has been, and now is, a great friend to this further, to the discouragement of all industry.—

A FORTUNATE DISCOVERY,-A few days ago a poor labouring man, named Warren, residing at No 3, Rose street, Seven Dials, purchased, at a second-hand boot and shoe shop, belonging to a man Association, and should feel proud of my name being named William Mason, in Monmouth street, Seven Dials, some Bluchers for himself and children, for three pairs of which he paid 8s. Thurday morning, after he had worn the boots for about half an hour. SIR,—As a constant subscriber to your widely circle and as he was going out for the purpose of resuming culating journal, I hope you will find space in your the labours of the day, he felt one of his boots pinch him at the side, and ripping up the lining for the Arthur Blackburn, a member of the old body of purpose of removing some hard substance that he Methodists for above forty years in this town, and was imagined he felt within, he was most agreeably surchapel doorkeeper for a number of years at St. Peter's, prised to find between the side lining and the upper leather ten £5 Bank of England notes, which had day of election, and you, a rich man, the great lord of tember (Saturday), and was buried on Sunday, the 26th; evidently been most carefully secreted by their forthe blast furnaces, the puddling, and the cinder tips, and the Christian body thought proper to deprive the mer owner. The poor fellow's joy knew no bounds, and God knows what besides. Dear me, fie, how widow of that day's pay (Sunday), which came to 9d, and ere long the whole neighbourhood was made unfortunate! What? The great knight of the ten- and charged the poor widow 16s for opening and shut- acquainted with his good fortune, as he regaled, in ting the grave—a piece of ground which he, when he lived, purchased, and paid above £3 for it. He was bours with a dinner, defrayed from the pecuniary paid quarterly for being chapel doorkeeper, and his assistance thus unexpectedly received. It is supquarter happened to be up on the day he was buried. posed that the boots in question formerly belonged He was a good liver among the body to which he be- to a miser named Andrews, for many years a resident in the Dials, and who lately died, leaving pro-Now, please to compare this with the late William perty to the amount of several thousand pounds, the yours very respectfully, WILLIAM COOPER. whole of which has fall

> THE PARTIES who have been so busy in getting up petitions and memorials to her Majesty, praying her not to prorogue Parliament without taking into consideration the corn question and other measures, might as well have spared themselves the trouble. They trusted to have the opportunity of laying them at the " foot of the throne," as they term it, forgetting how distasteful it is to royalty to be bored with the mention of vulgar misery and distresses. The memorialists will be indulged in no such luxury, either themselves or by deputy. They, or Lord Kin-Waiting (Byron) that it is her Majesty's pleasure to the Home Department. Him, as he is paid for it, her Majesty judges to be the proper person to increased supply of food. Avaunt! ye starving wretches-keep away from Court. Presume not even to think that you will be permitted to set a foot within royal palaces in order to set forth your sufferings and wrongs. These will be only attended to in the regular way when sent through the regular channels. They will be received courteously, and odged safely enough in the Home-office; but if you should fancy that one farthing's worth benefit will your neighbours.

1RELAND'S WOES AND REMEDY.

and sent to us by a friend :-

numerous; are either abominable quacks or damnable impostors. Now, only think, if the crop on a farm of 10,000 acres were gathered into one granary, and there reserved for the luxurious living of a single man, while the labourers employed in saving the immerse harvest had been referred to the roots that nad escaped the spade and scythe, for a maintenance proportioned to their wants. Only think, we say, of the grave and sapient office of a pack of quidnuncs, deliberating, in a solemn assembly, as to the best method of curing the disease of poverty, arising from this unlimited monopoly tors, or of the sect-mongers who traffic in the ignorance store to the population on such a farm, a more wise and equitable order of things.

"It is with Ireland exactly as with the farm just noticed—its conquerors have handed it over as a rich and these, having gathered into their respective granaries the essential produce of the land, the people are left to

"Now if Heaven has conferred upon this country

once was combining manufactures with agriculture, never was, and never will be, overrun with paupers destitute of employment, and perishing for want of food-but this rational and Christian system being incompatible with a wholesale monopoly of land, it is consequently rejected by those who have consented to the banishment of our manufactures, and subscribed to the English plan of converting Ireland into a drawfarm, and a consumer of the goods which England, by

her capital and machinery, exclusively produces. "It is to this system of monopoly we are indebted for the physical evils which afflict our country. Ireland, placed under wise, Christian regulations, would provide more than twenty millions of men with every comfort essential to the well-regulated enjoyment of human life; and yet, with a population of less than nine millions, she is comparatively starving! This is an evil that ought not to be borne—that none but traitors to their country will subscribe to-and in handling such a subject he must be a despicable following lucrative appointments have become va- coward and a slave who will speak of its injustice in measured language."

This is doubtless a right estimate of the source of mischief; but it falls short of devising the actual thrown from his horse, the other day, near South- remedy, which can exist only in the power of lawgate; luckily the honourable gentleman fell on his making possessed by the whole people. The "property" classes will never remedy the evils of their own creation.

### Chartist Entelligence.

UPPINGHAM, RUTLAND .- Mr. Editor,-By inserting the following in your paper of next Saturday you will extremely oblige the friends of true liberty that ordinary taxes or impositions be paid with more and every good cause. I am the only person in Wildon, cheerfulness. Where the riches are enjoyed by a that can bid defiance to the local tyrants. On Friday few, these must contribute very largely to supplying night, a meeting of the total abstinance society was held the public necessities; but when the riches are dis- in the Town Hall, at Oundle, after which, the friends persed among multitudes, the burden feels light on of teetotalism met at Mr. Francis's to transact business every shoulder, and the taxes make not a sensible relating to the society. This important place has been difference on any one's way of living. Add to this, shamefully neglected by the professors of Christianity, that where the riches are in few hands, these must but now some have made an effort. The principles of enjoy all the power, and will readily conspire to lay teetotalism and the Charter are rapidly prevailing. Agitaalthough a moderate drinker, gave 2s. 6d. to suppress intemperance, and told the persons that addressed the meeting he wanted Chartist lecturers also, and that he will give them something when they come to Oundle. I agree in every respect with the real National Charter enrolled in it. I view the new move party as false friends and opponents of universal right. We must have the Welsh martyrs back. I am always thinking of them and have a board out at my door daily in behalf of them. I rejoice to hear that our undaunted friend Dr. M'Douall has been at our county town, and that the Chartists there are alive, though Whiggery is buried and comfortable. One of the Council at Northampton informs me that this county is likely to be agitated forthwith. I hope the Executive of Manchester will be supported. We will have the Charter and nothing less illustrated. The useful people only want to hear of it from the mouths of their fellow men and women, to embrace its welcome points. All parties confess that something must now be done, to relieve the present distress of our native land, although Sir Robert is for consideration. I have been a teetetaller about five years and a Chartist ever since I got a glimpse of the Northern

MANSFIELD.—A large meeting took place in the ever came by lo Secretary on behalf of our suffering brother, Robert Peddie, and to hear a lecture from Mr. Dean Taylor, the Chartist missionary for this county. The Chairman called upon Mr. Thomas Dutton to propose the memorial, who did so in a brief speech. Mr. Russell, from Nottingham, seconded it in a next speech. Mr. D. Taylor supported it in a masterly manner, by depicting the cruel sufferings of our imprisoned brethren. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, which, like the memorial, was passed unanimously. The meeting tist papers. The Chartists met in their room, in the receive the petitions only through the Secretary of Lawn, on Sunday last, to transact their business. A Holberry, a Chartist prisoner in York Castle—the sum of 6s. has been cellected, and sent this week to Hol-

the weeks preceeding, (all removals, deaths, &c. taken all could lay aside their minor differences; it would best, and I will adopt it.—Mr. Stallwood said, I appear result therefrom, you are greater fools than most of say by way of news, save that we keep labouring en, unable to procure any food during the previous four He would go direct to the subject. The last speaker each in his vocation, spreading the great truths of Chartism among all with whem each of us come in fully and heartily convinced that the Charter is right. It is refreshing to perceive that all Irishmen are The weather being unfavourable on Sunday, Mr. Cooper If the workmen are, as a body, not able to compre- Donald, the overseer, had acted in accordance with not besotted; that there is some life of patriotism was compelled to give up the projected open air meetwhich views the gangrene in its own foulness, and ing, and addressed as many as could possibly squeeze oppressors. In Poland they rose, because they met stead; would not this be a something gained? We apart from the foul dressings of the great political that loveth net his brother whom he hath seen, how they had not been ground by the bastile system to the remove the great cause of disaffection which now exists, empiric. As evidence of this, we have great pleasure can he love God whom he hath not seen?" On Monday in giving the following article cut from an Irish paper, night, Mr. Cooper being much indisposed, did not He called upon all, more especially the young, to take tain such an extensive military and naval force to keep enter on the intended series of lectures on Astronomy, but addressed the assembly in the Guildhall for a short enjoy the representation. The old gentleman sat management, even if it were not superior to the present, "To what purpose are all the Parliamentary Com. time, on the life of the illustrious Newton. Messrs. down amidst much cheering.—Mr. Ridley said, Mr. and we should be enabled to get rid of a host of policebecome to know his right as a man and a citizen. "There lord compounded for the rates. It was finally mittees in relation to Ireland?—They do not even Smart and Markham contributed to the evening's indecided, however, that as the compounding was a touch the surface of the gangrene—Why? Because struction also, by able remarks at some length, partly to see three speakers on the same side of the question. Our resources. We should be enabled to manage with matter of convenience with the parish, and as a the whole produce of the country is collected into the greater amount of rates was got in that way, than it granaries of ten or a dozen sections of legalised quacks, the general aspect of political affairs at the present time. the tenements were rated separately, that all those and the residue of the population are left to feed with We are taking steps for securing the Guildhall as a they will do no good but by force, and wholly against tenants should be placed upon the Burgess List, pro- the pigs upon roots and garbage!—This is the true and place of meeting on Sundays, during the winter; are of reasoning, whereby we may discover that of which in staying at home; absenteeism would become a viding the rates were all paid up to the time required simple source of Ireland's poverty—but where is the making arrangements for the O'Connor demonstration; we are in search—the true and right road to human novelty; the land would be well cultivated; the re-

> NEWCASTLE .- On Sunday evening, Mr. Morgan preached in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, to a very attentive audience, after which several members joined the Association. Mr. Morgan had good meetings at the following places this week, at all of which they pledged themselves to the Charter, and nothing less than the Charter, viz., Felling Shore, Blue Quarries, Wrickington, and Bedlington. Mr. M. is sorry that the inclemency of the weather rendered it utterly impossible to keep his appointment with the good men and true of Usworth, last week.

THE CHARTISTS of Newcastle held their weekly business meeting on Monday evening. Mr. Dees having of the produce of the farm, without once hinting the been called to the chair, the Secretary read the minutes necessity of laying a strong legislative finger upon the of last meeting, which were confirmed. He likewise monopoly itself!-Only think of this, and then give read several letters, which he was instructed to reply your opinion of the competency of these sapient legisla- to. Mr. Crathus introduced Mr. McPherson, of Aberdeen, who submitted to the meeting a proposed plan for associating in one body the productive classes of this country, to be designated the Universal Association of That the Treasurer be instructed to purchase a ream of paper for the National Petition, according to the dimensions given by the Executive. That a general meeting

OUSEBURN.—The Chartists here held their usual attended, and several new members were enrolled. The address of the Executive, recommending the appointment of a Convention, to meet in London, in the Month of February, was read, and, after considerable discussion, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:-" That this meeting highly approve of the Convention, to meet in London, in February, and pledge themselves to aid in carrying it out with every means in their power." "That the conduct of Charles Attwood, Esq., at the Corn Law meeting held in the Guildhall of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 5th of October, in bringing forward an address to her Majesty, endeavouring, though a breach of faith, to pledge the Chartists there assembled to the Malthusian doctrine of ' the country not being able to maintain its inhabitants,' and endeavouring to blink the question of Universal Suffrage, under the Whig term of 'extension of the Suffrage, after the solemn pledge given in his name to the committee of final arrangements, which sat the evening before, and which committee was composed of deputations of the Ouseburn and Newcastle Chartists, that the parts of the address struck out by them should be left out, and the other parts altered to the words and meaning then approved of, and on which an address, is ungentlemanly and dictatorial, and done solely with the view of recovering, by means of the Chartists, his lost popularity, and we deem him to be totally undeserving of any confidence or respect from the Chartists of England; and we, the Chartists of Ouseburn, pledge ourselves never to have any farther connexion with either him, his Corn Law, Colonies, his currency humbugs, his extension of the suffrage, or his one pound notes, our motto being simply the

the democrate in this district, assembled at the house ceded me; they have denounced physical force. What of Mr. Wm. Smith, when an association was formed. has that to do with the Charter removing the distress?

It was determined to join and to support the Na- One informs you he is no friend to logie; another tional Charter Association. LONDON,-The Social Hall, John-street, Tottenham Court Road, having by its spirited Committee been thrown open for public discussion, the Chartists of the Metropolis, ever on the alert, took advantage of this direnmetance, and proposed for discussion the following query:-" Would the People's Charter, if it became the law of the land, remove the distress of the country?" The discussion came off on Friday evening, at eight o'clock. The place was growded to excess, and many were unable to procure admission. Mr. Goodfellow having proposed the subject, opened the question, stating that it was with diffidence he appeared before such an assembly, he being but an uneducated working man, yet he was proud to acknowledge himself a Chartist, and would, to the best of his ability, advocate the principles of Chartism. That great distress existed in the country would be most readily admitted by all parties, but each had their separate scheme to relieve it. One party says there is no remedy but the repeal of the Corn Laws-another none but Emigration. He was there to propose to them the Charter as a remedy, and he believed it would be a safe and efficient one. The Bovereign herself from the Throne admitted the distress, but in the face of this a Parliament, calling itself the Commons House of Parliament, consulting its own pleasures, caring nought for the distress of the country, adjourns for its members to enjoy the sports of the shooting season, and proposes no remedy to remove the distress. Appeal after appeal has been made to that House. Petition after petition has been presented, but how have they been treated? Why, allowed to lay over to that day six months. It is useless to appeal to the parties in the present House of Parliament; for however they may quarrel amongst themselves, they always combine to plunder and oppress the people. (Hear, hear.) The only remedy for this is to

obtain every man a vote in the election of the Commons House of Parliament. We should then be able to return men who would endeaveur to remove the causes which have created the present distress. It has been objected that we are Levellers, Destructives, &c. I utterly deny it. We are for liberty to all-tyranny to none. We repudiate the idea of physical force—our only object is to obtain a true and just representation of the people, that they may be enabled to obtain a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Mr. Goodfellow here read extracts from Paine, Cartwright, Cobbett. Blackstone, &c., shewing the justness and desirability of our obtaining the Charter, and called upon all parties, whether Socialists, Corn Law Repealers, or whatever class or sect they belonged to, to unite for the obtaining justice to their common country. They were all seeking the same great end. He had endeavoured to point out the means. All agreed upon the lamentable poverty and distress under which the working them look even to newspaper reports, and how often would they find them teeming with instances of persons elying of hudger and starvation, and of the jurors returning a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." Such verdicts were a libel upon the character of the Almighty, were a blasphemy upon the God of creation. Would that some honest jury would return a true verdict-"Died from the effects of class representation." He called upon any who might oppose him to put aside all sophistry, and meet him on the broad ground of justice and humanity. (Loud cheering.) The Secretary here called upon some gentleman in accordance Star. I am indebted to a working man of Kettering for the information of your publication, that has been such an incomparable enemy to despotism.-I am, Sir, He would tell them a f his brother, a mechanic, living in the same Market Place on Thursday last. Mr. Monks was unan- in ancient times there was great distress in the coun- upon any person to take the opposite side.—Mr. Turner

letter was read from our esteemed friend, Samuel other leverage, by which they might lift up the mass of know what is to be the ultimatum, how the distress LEICESTER.—The movement goes on steadily, tented themselves with calling each other's method we cannot get the whole, it is not worth while to and yet rapidly, as ever. The entire number of new the wrong one. What we want is a large increase of quarrel with a part. If you cannot cut down the trees, members last week was forty: this added to the in- the Democratic spirit, no matter where it came from that is no reason you should not lop off the branches. into the reckoning,) bring us within about forty of five take the concentrated union of the whole, to effect a before you in a better position than any other of the hundred: that half-way step towards one thousand we Radical cure. See the wretched case of a lad, eighteen speakers, seeing I have to follow two opponents. Most into the room of All Saints. Open, at night, from "He with a sudden deprivation of the necessaries of life; should also, by having the power of governing ourselves,

dom, have reduced us to our present deplorable con-

created the prosperity of ancient Greece; it was the

innate love of liberty which burned in their bosoms, which caused them to stand erect in their manhood, and walk as gods on earth. The burning desire of their manly bosoms, and they disdained to be the sycophant slaves of a tyrannical despot. Do you find this nerve to abolish the present accursed system—would, in a voice of thunder, demand the Suffrage. If ye valued liberty as I value it, ye would attain it without bloodshed. He must be a flend, and not a man, that thirsts for the blood of his fellow man-thear, hear, hear, and cheers)-yet such is the effect of the present system, that in my late tour to spread the principles of the Charter, through the county of Wilts, the authori-Producers. The following resolutions were then agreed | ties set the blood-hounds of despotic power upon my 1st, That the Secretary be instructed to write to track. Go where I would, they followed on my lair, Mr. O'Brien, requesting him to become a candidate for thirsting to gratify their employers' love of vengeance, monopoly to half a dozen sections of its own creatures, this district to represent us in the forthcoming Conven- and yet these men were compelled to be slaves to this tion, and that the different localities in the district be vicious system to obtain the means to keep their wives corresponded with, apprising them of the same. 2nd, and children from starvation. Mr. Ridley here exhibited a portion of the black bread of Wilts, for which the farmers compelled their men to pay the best price ] (Cries of shame.) Many in this assembly are of opinion

title-deeds; unless we have our birth-right, the Suffrage; we are for no class distinctions; we will unite with one Suffrage. Mr. Ridley had quoted Scripture and said, and all, on the broad principle of justice, for that right that it was recorded "that God created man, in his own of which no human laws can deprive us. Let us then likeness created he him;" but why did he not conthrow aside our petty feuds and jealousies, let us away clude the quotation, "male and female created he with all paltry quibbles, and declare to the despots of them." Mr. Parry, then, in an eloquent strain, dithe land that we are capable of managing our own lated on the rights of woman, and was loudly applauded, intelligent enough to see that the rights of capital have Chartist leaders to make the Charter a universal meabeen protected, while these of labour have been neg- sure. by throwing aside every ancient prejudice, and lected, and that we have spirit enough to determine boldly admitting and declaring the rights of women. that this shall no longer exist; this is the cause of Mr. Parry concluded a long and eloquent display amid instice and of truth. There is no ism in this; it embraces the whole, without distinction of creed, class, or colour. We do not covet the possessions of others; discussion on the ensuing Friday be "The comparative true, they obtained them by violence and fraud, but we benefits to be derived from an attainment of the Charter are willing to forgive the past; we want only the power to rectify the fature; we desire to see our country no longer blasted with the evils of starvation; we lesire to see our sires and our mothers, when unable any longer to toil and spin, no longer to be separated from each other, from everything that is dear to them, no longer to be treated like dogs in a union bastile, but to see them end their last days in their own happy homes in comfort and in peace; we desire to see our children inherit a state of freedom and prosperity, and no lenger to see them fall murdered victims to a system prejudice raised against us of being physical-force of shameless inhumanity. The Bible tells us, that when God created man, he created him in his own image, "in the image of God created he EAST END SHOEMAKERS.—A meeting was held at pledge alone they consented to Mr. Attwood's moving him." He never created a King, a Lord, a Duke, the Northern Star Coffee House, on Sunday, Oct. 10, or a Lady; all were created equal. If any man Mr. M'Carthy in the chair. After the transaction of is superior to me in intelligence, it is not by the usual business, the following resolution was unaninature—it is by tuition; it is because he has been monsly carried, "That the London Delegate Meeting better educated. He has been to college, and I have be desired to request the Executive to pass some gene-not, or I might have been his equal, or perhaps his ral rule, specifying the time when, from nonpayment, superior, for I thirst after knowledge. Give us then &c. a person shall cease to become a member of the the power of making equal laws, and we will soon National Charter Association." Mr. Wheeler was in change the present howling wilderness into a beauteous attendance to lecture, but owing to pressure of busi-

BRADPORD, NELSON-STEREZ.-On Sunday last, cannot agree, with some of the gents. who have prewastes your time by informing you what logic in One refers you to the wise age of Solon, and another to the innate love of liberty in the Greeks. Where was their love of their sages when they murdered them? Surely they could not consider them wise. The question was, would the Charter remove the distress. Where is the distress? Why, amongst the working classes. Whence has it sprung? Why, from the unequal distribution of property. You have been told to forgive the past. I am not for forgiving the past. I am for obtaining (I am not particular about the means) the church property; we should then need no Poor Law badge. I am for obtaining possession of all that has been wrested unjustly from us. Whence has arisen our present miserable condition, but from the land being in the possession of a few; we want a change of representation for the House of Commons, as a leverage to again get possession of our own. They, by their power of making laws, have been enabled to gain their property and influence, and oppress all who were not thus represented. Physical force had been objected to. If you look at the past history of man, when did he ever get rid of his grievances, save by rising in arms against them? Look at America, for instance; how did she acquire her freedom, but by an armed resistance? It is my opinion, that the Charter will not be a complete remedy for our distress; many of our distresses partake more of a social character. Look at America: there we find them exercising the principles of the Charter in their highest perfection; yet there we find the same parties in the state, only the Tories are turned Whigs, the Whigs Radicals, and the Chartists loco foco's; but they have the same amount of distress that we have; and they always had. Look at their banking system; allowing parties to overstock, to glut the market with paper money, for their profit, and withdraw it at pleasure, to the ruin of thousands. Even in America parties were allowed to sell and purchase the land, to parcel it out among the monied classes, depriving the poor of a resource to fall back upon; and

thus we find our Poor Laws, even in America we find, even there, crowded jails; and to their example we owe the infernal solitary confinement system. Our evils are more of a social than political character; they arise from our class divisions, from our numberless religious sects, each looking upon the other, not as fellowmen, but as devils; and the same would still be the case, were we to have the Charter to-morrow; but still it would be a something gained; our petitions, our remonstrances, would stand some chance of being noticed, and therefore remedied. This was not the case at present. Look at the time Hunt presented the petition from Manchester against the Corn Laws; only six members of the Commons' House voted for it, while one hundred and twenty-one voted against it; that of this number forty were manufacturers, out of whom twenty are now the strong supporters of the Anti-Corn classes were labouring. None could dispute it. Let Law League! How was it! Why, they did not then feel the intolerable pressure. Their grievances were so numerous he might take up all his time only enumerating them. At the head was the law of primogeniture, then the army and navy, then the national debt, and above all a state church. Mr. Ridley had said, if he had been sent to college he might have been more intelligent; the case was the very reverse. Look at the parsons for instance, why they were the stupidest fellows in the community. Look at the pamphlets wrote by their Bishops; from the earliest time to that of Philpots, they were a disgrace to a school boy. That great distress does exist was evident in this mewith the rules, to take the opposite side of the question, tropolis; 128,000 human beings rose in the morning who but none appearing, Dr. Shotskie said he did not in-tend to address them for the Charter or against the said half a million). He would take a note of it. But Charter. He intended to speak on the Charter. He when any grievance was to be removed, the only way considered that less distress existed in ancient times, was to get the House of Commons on your side. It was because their wise men oftener communed together, so in Catholic Emancipation, and all other reforms. It were more united, because they travelled to all parts of was the same in this case. We must get a House of the Globe to collect the good laws and customs of the Commons elected on the principles of the Charter, and whole. He thought most of the speakers at that Hall we should then have a chance of fair play in the many spoke too much by logic. He did not like logic, no good evils we had to compete against.—The Secretary said able. Once Mr. Wall had been partly for, partly against, and called imously called to the chair, who stated that the ob- try, and the people wandered up and down till in a huge said he, as a Socialist, could not allow this question to ject of the meeting was to memorialise the Home mountain they found a spacious cavern, and peeping pass without opposition, thinking it was put forth as a through its crevices they saw it contained all the things feeler, to see whether Chartism or Socialism was most they stood in need of, not only physically, but also in favour with the public. (Cries of No, and Question.) such articles as the rights of man, Universal Suffrage, He would keep to the question, then. He objected to &c., and they further saw that but a very few were in the Chartists, because in supporting their principles they the cavern, enjoying these good things. Well, what used such strong language, calling the men in power was to be done? The mouth of the cavern was bloody despots, tyrants, &c. He thought it was calcublocked up with much stone, and they could get no lated to create evil feelings, indeed, he objected to all entrance; and they straight began to quarrel amongst harsh names. Socialism tended to mollify the pasthemselves about the best means of getting at these sions of these men. I do not think the Charter will good things. One party were for getting a good quantermove the distress; it does not go far enough; it does tity of gunpowder, and blowing it up—these he would not begin the right way. Of what use will it be to elect call Republicans, but there were not many in this the men of your choice and cheer them through the country. Another party were for a crow bar, or some street, if they do nothing afterwards? I want to stone—these he would call the Chartists. Others were is to be relieved? Show me that, and I would not for getting ropes, and dragging off the stones, and there object to the Charter. I believe the great evil to be they all stood quarrelling, not one thought of getting competition, and to remove it we must take to co-operathe ropes, the crow-bar, or the gunpowder, but contion. I object to your opposition to the Corn Laws. If crease of fifty, forty-four, forty-two, and sixty-two, of We wanted a broad basis of Union laid down, where I am not bound to any system; show me that yours is shall shortly reach, though it may not be this week, years old, who died the other day in the hospital, aton account of our October fair. We have nothing to tempting to swallow a little water gruel, having been ject, even while complaining of the wanderings of others. days. He was ashamed of living in a countury where stated that if he could see in what manner the Charter such things could take place. They heard talk some would relieve the distress, he would become a supporter contact, and each of us endeavouring to bring up our times of the people being driven to rise against such a of it. The Charter, by giving a larger share of political man to receive his card, as soon as he confesses himself system, but they were in a too starved, too emaciated a power to the working classes, would enable them to condition ever to rise. They had been drooping too return members to Parliament who would be intersted long, had too long been deficient of physical force in removing the present enormous amount of our indistrength, ever to rise in physical force against their rect taxation and substituting a property tax in its starvation point, or they never would have risen there. and the government would be no longer forced to mainpart in these discussions, and show they were fit to us in subjection; we should be satisfied with our own Chairman, it is rather a strange thing at a discussion | men. judges, barristers, &c. who are now quartered upon speaker. He has told you he does not like logic, and also be enabled to do justice to Ireland, by giving her a that we are too logical. I am for logic; it is the art domestic legislature. Her landlords would be interested to the workmen and the poor, the residents of the Bas- all tenants, whose landlords paid the rates, were association, that tells you this? Not one—they all files, as the old serpent, Satan, holds to the damped in also eligible to be placed on the Burgess Roll. Out peep through their eye-glasses at the surface of the perfect our class system, so as to secure the greatest muned together: but, my friends, this is not the came from the competition of one million Irishmen now in here: our wise men commune together too frequently, the English labour market, for Irishmen love their for us: they have become too wise, and, by their wis- native land, and are only driven from it by the extreme of poverty. The last speaker said he was a Socialist; dition: but it was not the wisdom of the sage that would not the attainment of the Charter benefit the Socialists? What was the reason they could not establish their Communities? Not because their principles were not based in truth, but because the distressed state of society would not allow them to accumulate the means. liberty pervaded their hearts; it traversed each vein in What was the answer Mr. Owen got from the Marquis of Lansdowne some years ago, when he applied to him for assistance? "O no! it would be the ruin of our burning current pervading your bosoms? No! ye are a order." Had not their applications for loans always O, you are the man that advocates the doctrines of nen-responsibility." At every turn they were crippled for funds. But let the Charter become law, and soon could a grant be made of some of the waste land or the crown land, some of that now misemployed as race courses and parks, be made to you, to try the experiment of a Community. Soon would their measures of

race of service slaves, one and all, or ye would rise erect | been rejected? What was the answer Mr. Owen got as men, and demand your freedom—would strain every from the late Baron Rothschild, when he applied to him? education be carried into effect. Mr. Owen himself being, as he deserved, made Minister of Education. Soon would Halls similar to the present arise in every town in the kingdom, and prosperity and knowledge be universal. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. Parry, after objecting to what had fallen from some of the previous speakers, stated that his only objection to the Charter was that it was only a half measure, that it was a semi-Suffrage, and not a universal one, that women's interests were neglected or rendered subservient to those of man; if the Charter was a remedy for distress, was it not necessary that woman should possess the remedy? She had to bear the greater burden, the greater share of distress, and was equally entitled with man to the affairs: that despite of their cry of ignorance, we are and called upon O'Connor, O'Brien, and the other

much cheering; the time for closing the discussion having arrived, Mr. Farrell moved that the question for or a Repeal of the Corn Laws." A motion was also made for the adjournment of the previous question; but the discussion on the Corn Laws was carried by a large majority. The liberality of the Social body in allowing the use of their Hall for discussion, may be, if acted upon with judgment, made a powerful agent in the spread of Chartism, as you have there an opportunity of laying your principles, free of any expense, before a body of fifteen or sixteen hundred of liberalminded men, many of whom only stand aloof from the

paradise, where all shall be animated with the noble ness, it was postponed. A member of the National spirit of the patriot Tell. (Mr. Ridley here gave some Executive will lecture on Sunday evening next, when beauteous lines from William Tell, and sat down amid a full attendance is requested. Delegates were appointed tremendous applause.) Mr. Wall-Mr. Chairman, I to the O'Brien Committee, and the meeting adjourned

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE BAST AND NORTH RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,-We have been placed by you, through your delegates, in an honourable situstion, and we now call upon you to enable us to discharge our duty alike honourably. An East and North Biding lecturer has been engaged, and to us he will look for that remuneration for his services to which he is entitled. We have authorised Mr. Skevingten to receive from the various localities their weekly quota towards his solary; and, in addition to that, we call mpon the various localities to also forward something more towards defraying his coach-fare from Loughborough and back, as that is not calculated on in the amount already charged. We hope this will be properly understood and acted on immediately; and that Scarbro', Malton, Pecklington, and Beverley will do their duty; and, should there be any overplus, it will be accounted for to the delegates at the next meeting. We remain,

Your's, in the bonds of Union, EDWARD BURLEY, Secretary, WILLIAM CROFT, Treasurer.

Committee Room, Ebor Tavern, Fossgate, York, October 12th, 1841.

### ACCRINGTON.

IN THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF Brown, William Brown, Parsons Flat. LANCASHIRE.

accounts from different towns visited by our talented o'clock. Subject, "The wisdom of our ancestors."

be kept continually lecturing amongst us, for assist- evening. ing the fermation of a union of good men and true, that will stand against the betrayal of false friends, and the persecution of our enemies.

You are, my friends, aware that the period for which we engaged our worthy lecturer draws near a close, and in order to give you an opportunity of re electing him, or choosing some other before his time expires, it is my duty to call a delegate meeting, to take place at Blackburn, on the 24th day of October, the delegates to meet at one o'clock precisely, at Mr. Aspden's, at the Temperance Hotel, Darwen-street; and having read in last week's paper. with feelings of the greatest pleasure, the wise and Carlton. The friends at the above places will future guidance, in getting up an agitation unparal- as public as possible. leled in the annals of our country, in favour of the London.-Mr. Ridley will lecture on the 21st inst... glorious Charter of our rights, I consider it to be the at nine o'clock, at the Red Lion, King-street, duty of every man who has one spark of liberty in Golden-square. his bosom, to come forward at this most important industry of the bees.

the honourable, but important and dangerous situ- Simpson, Pall Mall, Shelton. ation that they now hold; and being men possessed

Lecture.—Mr. G. B. Mart, will finish his lecture assembly after waiting nearly two hours, retired of the greatest courage, honesty, and perseverance, on the subject of the "Sins of Church and State," greatly disappointed. These things ought not to be a specific of the "Sins of Church and State," greatly disappointed. These things ought not to be a specific of the "Sins of Church and State," greatly disappointed. The subject of the people to enter the present organisation. of the members of the Association; and I feel confident that the men of North Lancashire will come forward and nobly do their duty, and show to the world that the seeds of liberty sown by the immorward and nobly do their duty, sown by the immorward and nobly do their duty sown by the immorward and nobly do their duty, sown by the immortance of the Association and I feel confident that the seeds of liberty sown by the immortance of the Association; and I feel confident that the seeds of liberty sown by the immortance of the Association and I feel confident that the seeds of liberty sown by the immortance of the Association Room, Hanley.

On Monday eyening, in the National Charter Association; and I feel confident the people to enter the present organisation. They were loudly cheered. Mr. C. Clark and Mr. The were loudly cheered and purchasing it in one lot. The assignmentation and purchasing it in one lot. The assignment and purchasing it in one lot. The assignme

#### - " Great, glorious, and free, First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea."

I trust to call your attention to that part of the plan published by the Executive, that states their determination of summoning a Convention to meet early the next year in London; so that you may be able to instruct your delegates to come to the next delegate meeting that will be held on the 24th of this month in Blackburn, whether you are able and willing to elect a member to the Convention for the northern division of the county, for I perceive sent for the county.

and I have no doubt you will be able to decide while he remains there, or on his return from that the question without any more meetings upon the place to Leeds. Letters to be addressed to him at

## I remain, your obedient servant.

WM. BEESLEY, District Secretary. P.S. Those places which have not joined the district may do so by sending either a letter or a delegate to Blackburn, if they request it; there are several places wanted to make up the number. If Bacup, Barnowlswick, Darwen, Haslingden, or Sabden would send a delegate, they would be able to make arrangements to have the lecturer regular at their respective places. If the Secretary for the district in which Mr. Bairstow lectures, will have the kindness to give his address to Mr. Beesley, Abbeystreet, Accrington, he will much oblige him.

ADDRESS TO THE MEN OF CORNWALL. FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,—It becomes our duty to invite you, according to the country motto, " one and all," to come forward and join in the great when it is hoped that every town in the above national struggle which now is made by men and Ridings will send delegates, as business of importand Wales, in order that we may gain for ourselves a fair share of political power, that our wants and man of sound mind, unconvicted of crime, at the age of twenty-one, may have the power of voting for Burley, 19, Bilton-street, Layerthorp, York. members of Parliament; for, my friends, it is not either fair or just that bricks and mortar should be allowed to vote, and that the productive classes be passive slaves, subservient to laws which they them. at Matlock. selves have no controul over. Remember, you are compelled by law, made to serve the interests of National Charter Association room, White Abbey, your oppressors, to work hard from noon to night on Sunday next, by Mr. J. Alderson, in the aftermoney which they extort from you in the shape of at six e'clock, by Mr. J. Arran, when a collection taxes, which is caused by class-legislation.

O, my friends, were you fairly represented in the Commons' House of Parliament, by your own representatives, with power to act for the interests of the country at large; do you suppose that, as your servants, they would act as at present, if they knew you had power over them to discharge them if they neglected to legislate for the general welfare! No, my friends, the country would not be satisfied without they did their duty as men; therefore, we call drones that keep you in subjection only by guns which will be the means ultimately of establishing a and bayonets and other physical-force instruments, good school upon Christian Chartist principles. In and a Frenchised police, to carry out their black

tion, the Whigs, called on you to come forward in any unpleasant feeling that may exist among our nary occasion. the majesty of your strength, and, by your count members. The cause is going nobly on, and its less numbers, return them to power, and then they progress can be impeded only by the bickerings and would obtain for you your rights, and redress your jealousies of those who profess to be its friends. grievances. Now, are you satisfied with them ! Yes, my friends, we think we hear your answer-They have had nine years' power to oppress the country, by enacting some of the most base, bloody, and brutal laws that ever disgraced a nation." But the country has manfully done its duty by sending not be acknowledged by the above Association. them about their business; for if ever a set of noodles merited it, the Whig faction did. Instead of redressing your grievances, and giving to every man liberty, they gave you a most abominable Poor Law Amendment Act, which punishes poverty as a crime, separates husband from wife, and tears the weeping mother from her off-pring. They have passed a most abominable Coercion Bill, established police spies, and made England a model for separate system prisons, and provided you with masks. They o'clock. imprisoned 450 of your best men for instructing the usual weekly meeting on Monday last, in their room people how to redress their grievances.

Now, my friends, the Whigs have died a most; abominable death, and the bell has done tolling. A rolled. The meeting in the theatre was a bumper, bolder set of public planderers have seized the reins and gave general satisfaction. Mr. O'Brien was of Government, and think to reign over you, which will and must add to your burdens, by creating new; pied nearly three hours. Several have joined the taxes, new emoluments, and fresh pensions, to reward your late oppressors, who have spoken evil vinced of the merits of Chartism before. After all reward your late oppressors, who have spoken evil expences being paid, the proceeds to Mr. O'Brien's against you. Now, we ask you, as men, are you Press Fund was £4, and together with the subscripwilling to submit to such a state of things, and to be governed by such a set of desperadoes ! If your answer is "No, never," then we entreat you to come £4 6s. 10d. forward and lend a hand, and join the great National Charter Association; for bear in mind that Taylor lectured in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-National Charter Association; for beat in and strength is power, and until place, to a most attentive and highly delighted and then vent their spleen by saying that was Charten other two then came up, and they ran off with 6s. 61. we get that power we must be in the most wretched

We ask you, as men, are you comfortable in your present situation in Cornwall! Are your tables well supplied, your children well clad, your wives comfortable. Is your labour protected! If not so, are you willing to stand by, and see your sons than a slave to the other classes who at present so, he would ask Mr. Vincent a question, which of the prisoners, committed them at once to three ebliged to leave the land of their birth, to scavenge enjoy the elective franchise." The lecturer made a through Cuba, Van Dieman's Land, and various deep impression, and several persons at the conclusion of the foreign countries, to obtain a living which sion, came forward and joined the National Charter Association?" Mr. The question was, "Was he, Mr. Vincent, a living which sion, came forward and joined the National Charter Association?" Mr. Come back. their inalienable right, every day bringing fresh Association. their inalienable right, every day bringing fresh news that such a one is no more! If your answer East-Riding lecturer, delivered two interesting lectures and the such a least of their black.

Association:

Association:

Vincent in a lead voice said he was. (Tremendous cheering.) Strating Beer.—On Monday last, Matthew cheering.) Mr. Murray then said he had great wileon, of Holbeck, was charged with having, on pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks. Mr. Vin-Saturday night, stolen a piece of beef from the position, then come forward with the same united tures here, on Monday night. Several new mempetition as you did when you petitioned for the bers were enrolled. The town's cryer, as usual, then voted to the chairman, after win shop of Mr. Naylor, butch'er, of that place. The
then voted to the chairman, after which the meeting prisoner was seen to take the beef, and was at once

We want your co-operation in forwarding a National Petition, with 60,000 Cornish boys to sign to make up the number of four millions of signstures, and two men from every county to carry it to the House of corruptibles; and then our request will be granted, and the Cornishmen will nobly have done their duty, and will reap the benefit of an upright Government which will make equal laws and equal rights.

(Signed) "ONE AND ALL," In behalf of the Redruth Charter Association. Oct. 11th, 1841.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

MARYLEBONE. - Mr. W. Garried will lecture at the Sunday, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. Subject, " The history, nature, and power of public opinien."

MR. MORGAN'S ROUTE.-Mr. Morgan lectures at Uswerth, on Tuesday next; at Fatfield, on Wednesday; at Hebbron, on Thursday; at Carville, on Friday, each evening at six o'clock; and on Sunday, the 24:1 inst., in the Chartist's Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, at half-past six.

BAFFORD.—The Chartists of this place have determined on a tea party, on Tuesday next, at the house TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL of M. Sminton, Hare and Hounds Inn. Tickets concluded by stating that he should consider it to the strictest attention to this resolution, so that the strictest attention to this resolution. And we have the strictest attention to this resolution, so that the strictest attention to this resolution. And we have the strictest attention to this resolution, so that the strictest attention to this resolution.

SHEFFIFLD.-Mr. Otley will lecture in the room, BROTHER CHARTISTS,-I have received cheering Fig Tree-lane, on Sunday evening next, at seven lecturer, that the cause of Chartism is rapidly pro- BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.—This gentleman will lecgressing; that the numbers of the Association are ture in Sheffield, on the evenings of Monday and greatly increasing, and that towns in which there Tuesday next. At the time of sending this to the were no joined members of the Association, are Star Office, the Council had not succeeded in getting | dent in Sligo, and requesting him to propose them | now forming themselves, and enrolling their names a sufficiently large place of meeting-but, before this as members. Mr. O'Higgins said it must be gratias members of our great National Charter Asso- appears in print, a place will have been secured, and fying to the friends of universal liberty in England, full particulars be announced by public placard. A to learn that the cause in which so many thousands This, my friends, is what I expected would take select party of friends will honour Mr. O'Brien with are engaged, in and for which so many hundreds place from agitation and the diffusion of political's dinner on the evening of Tuesday preceeding the had suffered, was at length spreading in this once knowledge amongst the people; but in order to keep; lecture, (particulars as to hour and place will be benighted but now partially enlightened country up the fire which has now began to burn, it is indis-pensably necessary that some talented lecturer should had at the room, Fig Tree-lane, on Sunday Mr. O'Higgins also said that, feeling the justness of

> Mr. Marsden's Route.—Mr. Marsden will lecture in the following places:-Monday, at Preston; them the advantage they would gain by taking up Tuesday and Wednesday, at Clitheroe; Thursday, the principle They declined, and he had no doubt at Barnoldswick; Friday, at Colne; Saturday, at but these gentlemen would yet be sorry that they had a Accrington; Monday 25th, at Blackburn; Tuesday not taken it up. He would conclude by stating to them a fact. When Mr. O'Connell made the Thursday 28th, at Bacup; Friday 29th, at Darwen; attack on the Chartist body and on the Rev. Mr.

MR. D. TAYLOR'S ROUTE.—On Sunday, at Hucknall Torkard; Monday, Bullwell Forest; Tuesday, Old Basford; Wednesday, Carrington; Thursday, important plans laid down by the Executive, for our announce their own time of meeting, and make it

HANLEY.-It has been resolved that a ball shall crisis, and assist the Executive in their noble exertake place at the large room, George and Dragon tions they are now making, to drive from the hive Inn, New-street, Hanley, on Monday evening, those drones which have so long lived upon the Oct. 25th, the proceeds to be appropriated to Chartist purposes. Tickets, 6d. each, may be had of the My friends, they have a right to expect it from following persons :- Joseph Heath's Slack-lane, us; for it was ourselves that elected them to fill Hanley; Jeremiah Yates, Miles Bank, and Moses

tal patriot, Henry Hunt, were sown in good ground, the exiled patriots of Ireland of 1798, aged upwards and have produced an abundance of good spirits that of ninety years, and has been advised to go by short meet every Monday evening at Mr. Inglis's, news agent, are now ready to take an active part in making our stages and visit his Chartist brethren in the follow- No. 4. Cellier-gate. Several new members have been ing places, during the next week, in his route, under enrolled, and it bids fair to rival the male association the consideration that his health, although much in the union and determination of its members. improved, would not yet justify excessive fatigue. THE FOLLOWING has been received from the Secre-Mr. D., in accordance with this advice, will visit tary of State's office, in answer to the memerial in Ripponden on Monday next, and will be most happy behalf of Robert Peddie and others:to meet all the Chartists (as well as Whigs and Tories) of that district and explain his principles, and support them in discussion in or out of doors, as considered your application in behalf of Robert Peddie may be most convenient, as any hour after four and others, I am directed to express to you his regret o'clock: he will call on Mr. Philip Platt. On Tues- that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, conday, Mr. D. will be at the service of the men of sistently with his public duty in advising her Majesty Hebden Bridge, in the same way. At Todmorden to comply with the prayer thereof. he will attend on Wednesday. At Haslingden, on hursday. At Colne, on Friday. At Burnley, on "Your most obedient humber the burnley of the same way." that they have agreed that two members shall be Saturday. And at Blackburn, on Sunday.—Mr. D. would be glad to hear from any friends wishing him I adopt this course, my friends, to save expence, to visit them in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, Mr. James Daffy's, Sugar-house Alley, Greenaire, Lancaster. NEWTON HEATH .- Mr. Wm. Booth will lecture

in the Association Room, here, on Monday, October | berland weaver, has been recently lecturing in this | from David M'Carty, per James Illingworth, Leeds. 25th, at eight o'clock in the evening. ROCHDALE.—The Demonstration Committee is re-

morning next, at ten o'clock. Mr. Cartledge will lecture there in the afternoon, at half-past two.

NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS .- Mr. Skevington, the North and East Riding lecturer, will visit the following places during the next week:- Beverley, Monday the 18th; Hull, Tuesday the 19th; Scarborough, Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st; and Malton, Friday the 22ad. He will be at Leeds, on Sunday and Monday, the 24th and 25th. THE SECOND East and North Riding delegate meeting will be held in the Association Room, Ebor Tavern, Straker's Passage, Fossgate, York, on Sunday, the 31st October, at ten o'clock in the morning, women in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, ance will be brought forward. Those localities who cannot send delegates must send their views by letter. Any person willing to become lecturer for our trades may be fairly protected, and that each the East and North Riding district of Yorkshire must forward their address to the Secretary, Edward

> will lecture at Bonsall on Monday, and on Tuesday BRADFORD.-A sermon will be preached in the

will be made for books after each sermon.

## Chartist Entelligence.

TROWBRIDGE, WILTS.-Mesers. Oliver and

Devon.

have added eight millions of additional debt, and; BOLTON.—The Chartists of this town held their in Oxford-street. The business of the meeting was gone through, and several new members were encheered throughout his whole lecture, which occu-Association, declaring that they never were contions of a few friends in addition, amounted to

NOTTINGHAM -On Monday evening, Mr. Dean

DUBLIN.—The cause of the unrepresented goes shining" popularity is fast fading before the light | auditors' hearts thrill with horror. of the Nerthern Star.

make; he said it was not often that working men in redemption. ment between the people of this country and Engposing Mr. John Finn. Mr. Henry Clark read a the principles of the Charter, he waited upon the editors of the Freeman and Register, and stated to Ryan, our numbers did not exceed eighty, and he number of which was 502. (Tremendous cheering.) The meeting was further addressed by Messrs. tance of establishing a free press in Dublin. Mr. Clarke was called to the chair, and thanks were given to the Chairman, when the meeting separated. many, as they went out, declaring-" Now we are

convinced that Brophy is no Orangeman."

THE MEMBERS of the Female Charter Association

"Whitehall, Oct. 8th, 1841. " Sir, - Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully

"Your most obedient humble Servant, "H. MANNERS SUTTON. " Mr. R. Demain, Friars' Walls, York."

SMALLTHORNE (STAFFORDSHIRE) -- Mr. J.

MELKSHAM.-Mr. Cluer, the celebrated Cum-

town on the subjects of Teetotalism and Chartism. His labours have been successful beyond those of quested to meet in the room, School-lane, on Sunday any other advocate who has ever visited us. The last week, in order to prevent, if possible, the drove to a place very near the house of the prisoner working classes consider him to be, as indeed he is, ill-feeling which last year exhibited itself in a their best friend. He has shown them that tee- great degree. The Chartists in each Ward totalism connected with Chartism, will infallibly voted as they thought proper; in one successful agitation of the latter; and ward supporting a Household Suffrage canwent to London, and discovered Mr. Thelwell at that to be free, they must become intelligent. As didate, and in another a Tory. The Com- the White Horse, Fetter-lane. A letter was subsethe result of his labours, a Chartist Association has mittee will have to endeavour to prevent been formed, and a room, to be used for the pur- any thing of this kind at this election, to endeavour poses of a meeting and reading room, has been to get the Chartists to adopt one uniform line of taken before him, from which it appeared that a during the past week, and to-day, having several opened, with the most encouraging prospects. Mr. action; if there be any candidate who will support cluer's bold style of advocacy—his invincible argutaken before him, from which it approach to action; if there be any candidate who will support man named Patrick Rafferty had been charged with buyers down, a moderate extent of business has stealing £70 from James Thelwell, a brother of the been transacted, at an advance of fully is per stealing £70 from James Thelwell, a brother of the been transacted, at an advance of fully is per stealing £70 from James Thelwell, a brother of the been transacted. ments-his clear and striking illustrations-and his there is not any one who will support it, to call upon eloquent appeals-have created an exceedingly them to remain neutral, and let the two factions favourable feeling in the public mind towards Tee- fight it out themselves. To obtain the necessary total and Chartist principles. Prejudice of long information, the committee will attend the different standing, seems, in many quarters, to have vanished; and even the unconquerable malice of Toryism has and even the unconquerable malice of Toryism has already drawn up to the different they have already drawn up to the different deemed it prudent to be quiet for a season. As an candidates, at their last meeting. Mr. Shoers robbery in St. Ann's square. He said that the £70 to quit. Beans and Peas without alteration, and exception, however, to this general statement, we was chosen the chairman of the give the following:—The Committee of the Teetotal and Mr. Brook the Secretary.

The Committee of the Teetotal and Mr. Brook the Secretary.

The Committee of the property in St. Ann s-square. The still that the stricting business passing. Linseed and Rape-perty, various portions of which had been sold in seed support former prices. Cakes, both rape perty, various portions of which had been sold in seed support former prices. Society already existing here, understanding that mittee will be glad if any person or persons in Mir. Chier was a tectotaller and a public advocate the different Wards will acquaint them with the that after the robbery a large and ferocious dog, arrive. of teetotal principles, sought to engage his services, meetings, as both parties will try to keep them DERBYSHIRE.-Mr. Bairstow, the missionary, and so turn to good account that gentleman's politi- unknown to the Committee if it is possible. Let cal popularity. Accordingly they made application every Chartist be on the look-out, and then we shall for their usual place of meeting—the British School; be able to catch them. but the Committee of that institution, consisting of liberal, consistent, and tolerant dissenters, thought | Cockill, of Kirkstall, the driver of one of his broproper to show a leetle intolerance, inconsistency, ther's cars between that place and Leeds, was for a mere crust, to supply a set of idle drones with noon, at half-past two o'clock; and in the evening, and illiberality, by refusing their room, on the group which they extert from you in the shape of at six e'clock, by Mr. J. Arran, when a collection ground that Mr. C. was a Chartist! We suppose such men would refuse the contributions of an infidel furiously driven his vehicle along the North Town to the Bible Society, were he to offer any; and even persecute the devil for doing good, were he to attempt it:—thus absurdly judging of an act by the agent, and not of an agent by the act. Had Mr. Cluer entertained the most destructive and detestable political doctrines, yet if tectotalism be a good thing, and appeared with her face shockingly disfigured, Clark, met a few of the friends on Sunday morning, and he can make more teetotallers than other men, and in a state of great bodily weakness. She deposed for the purpose of reorganizing the Sunday school; a people who are but just able to perceive the differlarge number of the young men and women attended ence between a cow and a haystack, can see that and offered their services as teachers. Mr. Oliver to prevent his doing good as an advocate of teo-importunities of a man who was annoying them, to prevent his doing good as an advocate of teo- importunities of a man who was annoying them, stow was re-elected constable of this place, without on you, in the name of hamanity, to come forward and help us to get rid of such a set of devouring dents were appointed, and other arrangements made, cessively absurd. It would be about as wise as denouncing honesty in a thief, or humanity in a slave- transaction deposed that the shaft of the car caught driver. Mr. Cluer delivered a teetotal lecture in the her dress, by which she was dragged some distance, and a Frenchised police, to carry out their black on afternoon and evening of the same day, two Chartist-room to a limited audience on Friday amid the shrieks of the speciators, and ultimately designs, to swear away your lives and liberty if it good addresses were delivered by Mr. C. Clarke to evening last, at the close of which nearly twenty knocked down, both wheels passing over her head. crowded and attentive audiences. These and similar signatures were obtained-being equal in proportion | Evidence was also given of the man's state of intoxi-

week, apprising the working men of Manchester of some remuneration, which would not be the case on his visit. Accordingly the town was placarded a summary conviction by them. This was agreed TIVERTON (DEVONSHIRE).—All letters from the giving notice that he would lecture in the Carpen- to, and Mr. John Cockill, who was present, agreed Executive and other associations in the United ter's Hall, on Monday evening. At eight o'clock, to pay to complainant the sum of £8 together with Kingdom must be. in future, addressed to Francis there was a numerous assemblage of the hardy sons the expences and the bill of Mr. Marsden, when she Harris, sub-Secretary, Newport-street, Tiverton, and daughters of toil waiting his appearance, and shall be recovered. The magistrates then repriDevon. Letters not addressed in this manner will shortly after the usual time for commencing, Mr. manded the man, and he was discharged. not be acknowledged by the above Association.

DARLINGTON.—The Chartists of this town have been in a state of apathy for some time, but a few of the friends of the Charter met in Mr. Bragg's long room. Priestonts on Monday night.

Silotty after the usual time for commencing, Mr. A Candidate for Transportation.—On Saturday last, Jane Hick, a girl about fifteen years of the magistrates, on a charge of is supposed that deceased must have died instant. Bragg's long room, Priestgate, on Monday night, were repeated again and again. Mr. Littler of the Charter becomes the law of the enemies of the people. He adverted to the the property found in her possession. After hearing N.B.—The Pills in the boxes enclosed, in marbled differences which have arisen amongst Chartists, and these circumstances detailed, the magistrates com- paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperiont, lamented that such was the case. He would do all mitted her to Wakefield House of Correction, for and are particularly and universally praised. They he could to spread harmony, unity, and good will. trial at the present sessions. He declared his opinion that nothing short of the Committal.—On Monday last, three blackguard-men of business, naval and military men; as they Charter would suit the people. In an able and looking lads, named James Walker, John Bryan, contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither talented manner he defended the principles of the and Thomas Riley, were charged, by a decent-look-Charter and exhorted his hearers and the members of ing youth named M'Ginniss, with having stolen the Charter Association to be circumspect in their from him six shillings and sixpence in silver. conduct, inasmuch as their enemies, the press, and M'Ginniss deposed, that whilst walking down Marsh the factions, finding they could not with any show of Lane, on Sunday afternoon, he took some silver out regard for truth, attack the principles of the Charof his pocket and counted it, when Bryan rushed at ter, would find a flaw in its advocates if possible, him and knocked the whole out of his hand. The andience; subject—"The glorious constitution of tism. He resumed his seat amid great cheering. A man in the house opposite saw the transaction, and Britain, the small share of which is at present en
Mr. Leach moved that Mr. Vincent remain in Manthe prisoners were shortly after apprehended. Seven chester, the Carpenters' Hall to be taken again for shillings were found upon them. They stoutly denied Commons; the necessity for the working classes to him to lecture on that night week. Mr. Bailey in the robbery, and said M'Ginniss had been gambling, charter, without which no man who obtains his unanimeusly. Mr. Campbell moved a vote of thanks. This was completely defined, and the magistrates. living by the sweat of his brow can be any other and Mr. Murray rose to second it, but before he did taking into consideration the previous bad character

HUDDERSFIELD.-Mr. James Duffy lectured

HALIFAX.-Mr. Rushton lectured on the even-THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION ing of Wednesday week, to a numerous and attenmet on Sunday last, Mr. P. Rafter in the chair; the tive audience. He was loudly cheered throughout minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, after his discourse. At the weekly meeting on Saturday which the Secretary read from the Northern Star. the excellent address of the Executive was read the report of the spread of Chartist principles in from the Star, which gave great satisfaction to Drogheds, and remarked that similar attacks like all present, and a resolution was carried, expresthat which had been made on Mr. Crossby had sive of confidence in the Executive Committee, and been made on some of the members who are now approbation of their plan of procedure. After the present. He also stated the reasons which prompted enrolment of sixteen members, and the transaction the aristocracy to attempt to stifle the voice of the of other business, the meeting broke up, highly de- at the bed-room window and presented his blunderpeople. Mr. Atkinson rose and said, though not a lighted with the cheering prospect of the good cause, his wife begged of them to get out of the way, and member, he hoped he would not be violating any and fully determined to use every exertion for the after they had stepped round the corner of the house Working Men's Hall, Circus-street, New-road, on rule by the few cursory remarks he was about to achievement of man's social, moral, and political after they had stepped round the corner of the house

Walsall, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Pot-

lation. Resolutions were passed, pledging themselves all blame, and Mrs. Gill having stated that she was to agitate for nothing less than the Charter, and to unable to maintain him in an asylum, he was sent join the Association.

of confidence in him was unanimously carried. The prepared and signed. meeting was most enthusiastic. THORNTON .-- The weekly meeting of the the Executive, for their straight forward, unflinch-

now held in his hand the card of Mr. Finn, the ing conduct, as the representatives of the people. Likewise to James Bronterre O'Brien, Esq., for his amount of £9,000 was stolen. William Moobay has not been much doing in Barley, prices much the noble mind and talent in advocating the People's; was placed in the dock along with him, who had same. Oats have made rather more money. Beans O'Toole, Dyot, Dempsey, and Clarke, on the impor- cause, not forgetting our noble advocate and friend. been employed as a porter in the establishment. without alteration. Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

BATH.-On Tuesday evening, October 12, the Chartists of Bath assembled in King's Mead Room, to hear Mr. R. K. Philp explain the future movement resolved upon by the Executive, and also to assignees were in possession of the property. Mr. NEWTON HEATH. — The friends here com- elect two persons as delegates to the West of Eng-plain of being very frequently disappointed by the land Meeting. Mr. Philp, at considerable length, non-attendance of the planned lecturers; this has entered on a statement of the line of action laid been the case three times within the last three down, and argued that the prospects of success are months. On Monday last, October 11th, Mr. greater at the present moment than they have ever Linney ought to have been there, but instead of this, hithertho been. The address of Mr. Philp gave he went into the Potteries, and though a substitute great satisfaction, and the plans proposed met with was promised, and the people had got together a the approbation of the meeting. Mr. Alderman applied to the assignees not to proceed to the sale still continue fully occupied.

The approbation of the meeting. Mr. Alderman applied to the assignees not to proceed to the sale still continue fully occupied.

> mittee met as usual on Tuesday night, when they weeks, and was then discharged from further attend- are in fair demand. but the higher qualities of transacted the business on hand. The work is proceeding with spirit and energy; new life, as it were, has been infused into every Committee since the liberation of their Great Schoolmaster. The Suspicion attaching to Mr. Thelwell's order, without attended to English and Colonial combing sorts remain comparatively dull—prices without alteration. Yarn.—The demand for Yarn, although not materially improved, is no worse than last week; and with the limited Committee hailed with delight the efforts that on Saturday, August 21, the day before the production, we hope that stocks are not accumulat-London has begun to make within the last robbery, he had taken his place by the three o'clock week: let every other town which has not its " Press p. m. trainfrom Manchester to Parkside (the place of Committee," begin instantly and form on-let there junction for the trains from Manchester, Liverpool, be no delaying of it-let there be askind of rivalry and Lancaster to London), not in his own name. which can do the most for the man who has sacrificed rank, wealth, and comfort for the working name; and on being asked to account for this circum-

classes. O'BRIEN'S PRESS FUND -The secretary of the Leeds Committee announces the receipt of 8s. 6d. from the Association meeting at the Magnet Coffee House, Drury-lane, London, being 2s. 6d. from the Capper, of Tunstall, will lecture here on Sunday, at Association; from Henry Gibbs, Is.; John Rogers, the house of Mr. Pepper, on the right of the poor to a living from the land of their birth.

6d.; W. Norman, 6d.; Mr. Hodges, 6d.; Mr. Layton, 6d.; J. Moon, 1s.; Wm. Moon, 6d.; Mr. Lamb, Is.; W. Moon, 3d.; a friend, 3d.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—On Saturday last, Joseph charged before the magistrates with having, whilst be brought forward at the next examination. in a state of intoxication, on Sunday night previous, had been under the care of Mr. Marsden, surgeon, that while walking along the North Town End with recover. You well remember when that most detested facaddresses will, we hope, have a tendency to allay to the numbers present, to at least sixty on an ordito the numbers present, to at least sixty on an ordiafter hearing the case, suggested that the parties MA CHESTER,-Mr. Vincent sent a letter last | should retire in order that the woman should receive

release of your countryman, Trelawney, which peti-later of the mention of the mention of the word Chartism.

The town's cryer, as usual, their voted to the charter which she word to the charter which the mention of the mention of the word Chartism.

The town's cryer, as usual, their voted to the charter which she word to the charter which the mention of the peace's Office, Wakefield, and Jones, and Vincent, and then broke up.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, and Jones, and Vincent, and then broke up.

INSANITY .- On Monday last, Mr. George Gill. a on bravely here, and from the letters daily received by Mr. Brophy, we are assured that the principles of the People's Charter, are rapidly spreading in most of the large towns in Ireland, and that Dan's "splinged" popularity is fast feding before the light and that Dan's and the large towns in Ireland, and that Dan's conditions here the light and the statement of Mr. James, that about two o'clock that morning, he received information that a man was in the enclosed yard belonging to Mosers. Bulmer and Chorley, surgeons, opposite the White Cloth Hall, armed with a blunderbuss, with which he threatened to shoot Mr. Bulmer, becaused he had an electrifying machine with which he tortured him, and prevented him from sleeping. Mr. James took two or three men and proceeded to the place, but Gill had then gone, and on learning where he lived they proceeded thither, and wished to see him. He appeared buss, with which he said he would let them know : he fired. They then got into the house (his wife having opened the door) and took him into custody. Mr. Dublin had the opportunity of hearing such truths HANLEY (STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.)—At the Bulmer, surgeon, deposed to the annoyance he had speken by one of their order; he agreed with all that usual weekly meeting, held at Slack Lane, Hanley, received from the prisoner for some months; who Mr. Brophy had said of the evils of the Government on Monday, the following resolution was unant had been for some time confined in Hare's-retreat, debt, and that worst of all evils, the state church, and mously carried - "That a delegate meeting of the and against whom he had since signed a certificate regretted that all the valuable information which such an Assocation as that was capable of giving to the public should be lost for want of the press.

I mousiy carried—I mak a delegate meeting of the parties and against whom he had saled as about an electrifying machine; and he had frequently threatened to should be lost for want of the press. The people of Ireland (said he) only want to be en- most proper person to represent the above counties had been made to the overseers on the subject, who lightened in the principles of the Charter, and they in the forthcoming Convention, and to devise the had caused their own surgeon, Mr. Ikin, to examine would join it in greater numbers than ever they best means of collecting funds for the same; and the man, and he had treated the matter quite lightly. joined the great Father Mathew. Mr. Atkinson that we hope the different sub-Secretaries will pay He complained of Mr. Ikin's conduct. Mr. Ikin and Association all the assistance he could. (Great suggest Sunday, October 24th, as the most con- before them, and Mrs. Gill had been requested to cheesing.) Mr. P. Daff said that as an Irishman venient time for holding such meeting." It is exhe felt it to be his duty to advocate the principles of pected that the respective sub-Secretaries of the Ikin said he had examined Gill twice, both of which the Charter, in order to create a union of senti- National Charter Association of the above counties in times he was at his work, and exhibited no ment between the people of this country and Eng. Walsall, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Pot-land. He concluded a very sensible speech by pro-teries, &c. &c., will correspond with Mr. Moses at various times lucid intervals, and was generally Simpson, sub-Secretary of the National Charter better in the day time than at night. "Aye," said bury Leigh. letter, containing the names of nine persons resident in Sligo, and requesting him to propose them ference to all matters on this important subject.

Simpson, sub-coolerary of the containing the names of nine persons resident in Sligo, and requesting him to propose them ference to all matters on this important subject.

Simpson, sub-coolerary of the containing the names of nine persons resident in the day time distribution of the containing the names of nine persons resident in the day time distribution of the containing the names of nine persons resident in Sligo, and requesting him to propose them ference to all matters on this important subject. COLNE.-Mr. Richard Marsden lectured here, in gave a decided opinion of his insanity, but said he the large Chartist News Room, Windy Bank, to a could not have done so at any former period when very crowded audience, fully exposing the present he had seen him, as he had never met with him inevils bearing on society by the means of class legis- sane before. The magistrates acquitted Mr. Ikin of

to the workhouse, until application can be made for ROCHDALE.—Mr. O'Brien lectured here to a his admission either to the asylum at Wakefield or crowded meeting on the 8th instant. A resolution York. The necessary certificates were immediately MANCHESTER.—ROBBERY OF PLATE AND JEW-ELLERY.—On Saturday last, Mr. R. Thelwell, who Chartists took place in the association-room. School- lately carried on a most extensive business as jeweller vals of Wheat is again large to this day's market. house-green, on Monday, the 11th instant, when it and silversmith in St. Ann's square, was charged other kinds of Grain moderate. Old Wheat has was resolved that a vote of confidence be given to before the borough magistrates on suspicion of being been in fair demand, and 1s to 2s. per quarter higher. concerned in a robbery committed on his own pre- but no improvement in New, that is in good conmises about seven weeks ago, when property to the dition; the damp qualities very bad to quit. There

amount of property in question, the case excited the utmost interest, and the Court was crowded to excess. Mr. Thelwell had been made a bankrupt, and the robbery was committed at the time the by Mr. Greene, the barrister. Mr. Saunders said the London, on behalf of himself and several others, more of the large buyers attended. The warehouses stolen, felt that there was some danger, and employed

LEEDS .- O'Brien's Press Fund .- The Com- afterwards all day on Sundays. He did so for three deep-grown matchings and shafty weather fleeces Thence he had gone to Lancaster, also in a wrong stance, first said he had gone to see a friend, and eperative class. Prices very steady. then that he had gone to see a young woman. He had left Lancaster on Sunday afternoon by the train, which arrived at Parkside in time to meet the seven o'clock p.m. train from Manchester to Birmingham, and by that train he had to proceeded to London. In investigating the robbery it had been found that a large heavy box had gone by that train from Manchester. On the morning of the robbery, during the hours of divine service, a woman saw two men carrying a box along Halfmooon-street, near Mr. Thel-MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—A Committee was appointed by the Chartists, at the weekly meeting of where they got into a coach that was waiting, and Moobay, in Hulme. The box could be traced no furquently received in Manchester from Mr. O'Brien, a Sligo magistrate, accompanied by depositions prisoner. Thelwell gave a suspicious account of the quarter on the best qualities of English and old way in which he became possessed of the £70; and foreign; selected parcels of the latter have rather Rafferty, whose sister had cohabited with James exceeded this advance; secondary qualities, and Derbyshire and other places. The watchman stated and in seed, unaltered. Bones are taken as they which would not have allowed a stranger to lock it up, was found shut in the cellar. The magistrates said that, without expressing any opinion, they felt neighbouring counties this morning, the bulk of

land, whose evidence has led to this disclosure, will BURSTING OF A BOILER.—SEVEN MEN KILLED.— End, and run over a respectable young woman, a daughter of one of the night police. He had been in prison from the time, the injuries received by the prison from the time, the injuries received by the makers, 87, Jersey-street, burst, and blew down quarter. The little Norfelk offering in the market female being at one time considered dangerous. She great part of the building, in which a number of men were at work, and, we regret to say, that seven of them were killed, and several others seriously scalded, some of whom are not expected to qualities hang on hand. We had a large supply of

also required to find sureties, and the parties in Ire-

THORMTON .- On Friday last, Mr. Stephen Bairopposition.

FATAL RAILWAY Accident.—On Wednesday night fatal accident occurred to the keeper of a gate near Brough, named Heesom. It appears that as the last train reached the gate kept by deceased, about halfpast nine o'clock, it being then quite dark, the engineer, a very steady man, and one of the most valuable of the company's servants, found that the keeper had not opened it, and on arriving at Hull he reported the neglect of the keeper, and it was intended that he should be very severely reprimanded the next day. Early in the morning, however, his body was found lying on the line, with his hand and the back of his head crushed. It is supposed that the deceased had fallen asleep in his box at the time that the train was is supposed that deceased must have died instanta-

ing will be held every Monday evening, at eight address, by not only saying that he was the same permission to remain in the house of the prosecutor bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inman as he ever was, but pledged himself to the cause and the people, under all circumstances until death. He gave an account of the rapid progress of the He gave an account o principles of democracy, as witnessed by himself in his tour through the country, and of the downfall walked off. She was apprehended on Friday, and let no one put you off with any other pills.

are admirably adapted for sportsmen, agriculturists, confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet.

#### WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. ADJOURNMENT OF THE MICHAELMAS

SESSIONS TO WAKEFIELD.

NOTICE IS HEREY GIVEN, that the MICH-AELMAS GENERAL QUARTER SES. SIONS of the Peace for the WEST RIDING of the County of YORK, will be holden by adjournment from Sheppield Sessions, at the Court House in Wakefield, on Saturday, the 30th day of October inst., at HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon. for the purpose of determining upon a Site for the proposed enlargement of the House of Correction, agreeable to a resolution of the Magistrates, passed at the Special adjourned Sessions, held at Wakefield, on the 13th of October inst., and making such Orders for the grant of money out of the County Stock or Rate, as the Justices then present shall deem expedient.

C. H. ELSLEY.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Thomas Watson, tailor, New-street. Richard Jakes Birch, flax-dresser, New-lane. Wm. Richardson, watchmaker, Market-place. Wm. Butler, tailor, Mill-gate. Jothern Daultry, engineer, New-lane. John Willies, shoemaker, Mill-gate. James Brewster, ditto, ditto. H. Rockett, grocer, Market Place, sub-Treasurer. W. Sutherby, shoemaker, Gowthorp, sub-Secretary. STOURBRIDGE

Charles Corry, Brittle-lane. Frederick Goodfellow, New-street. Samuel Weish, Lye Waste. Richard Taylor, ditto. John Chance, Old Swinford. James Chance, ditto. Francis Forbes, Amblecoate-lane Wm. Steele, Brittle-lane. Joseph Freeman, Hay Green. Francis Carey, Brittle-lane, sub-Treasurer. Wm. Bowker, Brittle-lane, sub-Secretary. THORNTON.

Mr. Henry Higgins, weaver, Clayton. Mr. Thomas Rhodes, weaver, Clayton. Mr. Daniel Warburton, weaver, Clayton. Mr. Joseph Rouse, senior, stonemason, Thornton. Mr. James Leach, weaver, Thornton, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Joseph Rouse, jun., stonemason, Thornton, sub-Secretary.

WESTBURY, (WILTS.)

James Vincent, teasle-setter, Church-street. John Bigwood, shoemaker, Brook-street. Jacob Applegate, weaver, Beurs Well. John Cockell, jan., porter, Church-street. Henry Wingrove, shoemaker, Church-street, West-Charles Flay, wool-sorter, Warminster Road.

Henry Vincent, weaver, Brook-street. Benjamin Deacon, patten-maker, Gosling. John Champion, weaver, Mount Pleasant. William Tucker, shoemaker, Mount Pleasant, sub-Thomas Brice, brushmaker, Alfred-street, sub-Secre

### LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET. OCTOBER 12th.-The arri-

Owing to the singular nature of the charge and the THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEER ENDING OCT. 12TH, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. assignees were in possession of the property. Mr. Saunders, the solicitor under the fiat, appeared in support of the charge. Mr. Thelwell was defended 3 5 10 1 1.13 1 1 3 9 0 0 0 2 0 10 1 1 7 6 2 LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- There has been again robbery was committed on the 22nd of August. The more business done during the week than for some assignees under the flat were chosen on the 22nd of time back; the markets, on both Saturday and May, when a person named Norton, a jeweller in Tuesday (particularly the former,) were brisk, and

Bradford Markets, Thursday, Oct. 14th .a watchman to remain on the premises all night, and | Wool .- There is no new feature in the wool trade. ing. Prices have undergone no change. Piece .-We cannot learn that anything of a more cheering character is manifest in our Piece market to-day, The manufacturers continue to act with great caution, and we trust it will be attended with good results, though its effect is acting banefully on the

> YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 9 .- A good supply of Wheat at to-day's market is met by an equally good demand, and prices are generally improving; the same may be said of Oats, the advance in which are fully id. per stone. Barley in request, and farmers unwilling to take less than last weeks prices. Flour has advanced 3s. per sack, our millers being unable to grind the new Wheats without a large mixture of old, the value of which is relatively much higher. The weather has been very wet, and the condition of all descriptions of grain affected by it.

> RICHMOND CORN MARKET, OCT. 9TH .- We had a tolerable supply of Grain in our market to-day; the samples of New Wheat were very good. Wheat sold from 6s 6d to 9s 6d; Oats, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; Barley, 49 3d to 49 6d; Beans, 5s to 6s per bushel HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, Oct. 12 .- There has been a fair steady demand for old foreign Wheat

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Oct. 9 .- We had & very large supply of New Wheat at market from the bound to call on him to find sureties in £1,000 which was in very indifferent condition, and such each, for his appearance next Saturday. Moobay was sold only slow, while the better conditioned samples were readily bought up at last week's rates. Old Wheat is a free sale at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter on the prices of this day se'nnight. Rye is in good demand, and fine qualities Is per quarter is of inferior quality, and slow sale. Beans and Peas are a slow sale, and we can note no alteration in their value. Fine Malt is a free sale, but other Oats from the country to-day, which were taken off at a decline of 6d to 1s per quarter, Flour is ls per sack dearer, and a free sale.

> LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 11TH. There was a fair supply of Wheat and Barley from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk for this day's market, but a moderate quantity of beans and peas from these counties, whilst the fresh arrival of oats was rather large, consisting mostly of Irish, having about thirty vessels in since Friday with the latter description. There have been moderate imports of foreign grant since this day se'nnight. Much rain has fallen during the past week, and last night it was again very heavy, which will check the completion of harvest in the latest districts. The driest English Wheats met a free sale to our millers at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr, and secondary samples were about is per qr dearer. There was a moderately good demand for all Foreign Wheat at an improvement of full 2s per qr on last Monday's currency. Good marks of Ship Flour were in fair request, and the best of such, as well as fine French, realised full laper sack higher rates, but town-made was unaltered in value. The best Malting Barley met a fair sale

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, OCI. 11. -Our market to-day was again well supplied with Beasts, of which were of very good quality, the at tendance of dealers were numerous, yet the Bed trade was heavy, and last week's quotations wer hardly supported, and a clearance was not effected The receipts from Scotland were limited in extent. There was a fair average number of Sheep on sale, which moved off steadily, on quite as good terms noted on Monday last. In Calves little was doing with a fair number on sale. The Pork trade was dull, at unvaried currencies.

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Clerk of the Peace. All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, October 16, 1841.