GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS. My DEAR FRIENDS,-If ever our body deserved the comprehensive name of Imperial Chartists the present is the time. I am about to put you in possession of all the facts connected with the glorious and memorable victory achieved in Marylebone, by the united body of English Chartists and Irish Repealers. You learned, by last week's Star, that an attempt was to be made to get up a series of Metropolitan meetings for the purpose of expressing English sympathy for Irish grievances: the real object being, however, to enlist popular support for the restoration of the Whigs to power. The London Chartists were not slow in seeing through the new Whig dodge, while the Irish resolved upon partial hearing was given to every speaker, with the exception of Mr. Daniels, who was not allowed testing them upon the question of Repeal. As I never keep any secrets from you, I may inform you to proceed one word beyond his foolish assertion, that upon the advice of our almost only friend of his order. Mr. Duncombe, we abstained from proposing a working man as an amendment to the proposition that Sir Benjamin Hall should take the chair ; Mr. Duncombe's opinion being, that such course might probably lead to a rupture, and saddle the people with the charge of disturbing the meeting, and

preventing discussion.

In my opinion this advice was sound and prodent, inasmuch as Chartism being the principle most dreaded, all the consequences of confusion would have been saddled upon us; while anathemas and denunciations would have been lavishly heaped upon the English Chartists by those who dread their power. Under these circumstances, therefore, and with a full determination not to give the friends of Repeal any, the slightest, cause of complaint, the Chartist Committee for arranging the preliminaries unanimously acquiessed in Mr. Duncombe's views, and came to the resolution of testing the judgment of the Irish people and their leaders, by confining the proceedings to the furtherance of their one loved and darling object; and in justice to both parties, as well those who led on the Chartist fight for Ireland, as shose who backed them well up as leaders nothing could be more judicious than their conduct. to promote the cause of universal liberty, or to spread meeting at Bull Hill; near Blackburn, to begin at the whole of Saturday and Sunday evenings. after the principles of the Chapter while the cause of the ca The whole of Saturday and Sunday evenings, after the principles of the Charter, which are inimical to one o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Bairstow will the Star arrived in London announcing our deter. sectarianism. O'Neil's sermon at three o'clock also lecture at the following places:—Burnley, July mination to be present at the meeting, were devoted to be beating up for Whig recruits in the Repeal wards; and the consequence was a goodly muster of Irishmen.

The sermon at three o'clock also to be the consequence was a goodly muster of Irishmen.

The sermon at three o'clock also the following places:—Burnley, July also the following places:

The following places:—Burnley, July also the following places:—Burnley, July also the following places:

The following places:—Burnley, July also the following places:

The following places:—Burnley, July also the following places:

The fo

Sir Benjamin Hall read the four resolutions to me which were intended to be proposed as O'Neil stated that he expected he would soon be to the meeting; and to none of which did incarcerated in prison for maintaining his opinions, I object, as declaratory of the injustice that their sympathy led them to decline any reply to his Ireland had received at the hands of England, very questionable statements. As to the Chartists, I dealt fairly with him, however; and told him candenouncing tyranny, I would not allow the meeting to separate without an unequivocal expression of opinion, as to the means of preventing a recurrence of evils. With this perfect understanding, Sir Benof evils. With this perfect understanding, Sir Benof the principles of Chartism that led the majority of them to go to hear O'Neil, the Chartist preacher;

One end to the other of the three sermons, there was a close in the alternoon. Server in the alternoon. Server in the alternoon. Server in the alternoon. Server in the alternoon. Sunday, Mr. Jan Milney.—On Sunday, Mr. Jan Manchester, will deliver a lecture of the principles of Chartism that led the majority of them to go to hear O'Neil, the Chartist preacher;

Hebben-Bridge.—Mr. B. Rushter of the principles of them to go to hear O'Neil, the Chartist preacher; jamin Hall was allowed to take the chair without and hence they regarded his exertions as so much will preach at Heptonstall, on Sunday (to-morrow), opposition; and, in justice to that gentleman. I am I time and talent wasted. Of course the Christian bound to state, that a better, a more fair, or impartial chairman, never presided over a public meeting. The getters up of the meeting were pure Whigs, and known to us as such; while the object of the meeting was to drive the Tories from power | Siddal; Mr. Cockcroft and Mr. Stansfield, Ovenden; to make room for the Whigs. You know, as well Mr. Culpon and Mr. Kershaw, Lower Warley; Mr. as I do, that it would not suit the purpose of expect Holsworth and Mr. Crowther, Sowerby. Mr. tants to declare openly the service which they hope to render to their masters; and therefore it is at all through the following resolutions were unanimously times thought expedient that Whig speakers should adopted. 1st.-Moved by Mr. Crossland, seconded denounce Whiggery from the platform; while the by Mr. Culpon :- "That it is the opinion of the ascendancy of their friends cools them down very delegates present that it is essential that a National speedily to the old Whig temperature. This dodge our Association; but are of opinion that so long as no the house of Mr. James Haslam, sign of the Seven was extensively tried on Monday; but from its reception by the meeting, I learned the cheering, the gratifying and wholesome lesson, that public opinion had passed the bounds of prejudice, and was out of the power of sophistry, concealment, or evasion. Would to God that every working man in all can be properly prepared to carry out the objects England could have witnessed the manner in which the most artfully cloaked Whiggery was disrobed by Mr. Crossland, seconded by Mr. Culpon :- "That some central part of the district will be taken into by working-class penetration. I can truly say for myself that since that day I apprehend no damage at Halifax, to take into consideration the propriety gates to the meeting; as business of great importto our cause, no danger to our principles. Many of our best friends mourned the want of Organization, and from it dreaded defeat; while I assured them appear in this week's Star, I need not enter minutely give proper instructions to their delegate should they lecture in the Chartist Room, Hartley-street, to into the subject further than is necessary to give Peplow, Leach, and Railton were then brought before you some idea of the enthusiasm evinced by the the meeting, and discussed at some length, and ter-English and Irish people during the proceedings minated in the adoption of the following resolution.

legislature, disapprobation as frequently originated return him our sincere and unabated thanks for the will be business of importance to transact. with the English as with the Irish portion of the many services he has rendered, both on this and all vast assembly; while both joined in warm approval former occasions to the Chartist cause; we also of very sentiment in favour of Ireland; and after cases of Messra. Peplow, Leach, and Railton, and the meeting, Englishmen and Irishmen were to be see that they be properly remunerated for loss of seen in groups shaking hands and congratulating time, and otherwise, as their cases may require, each other upon their united triumph: Englishmen providing they come within the limits laid down rejoicing that they had had an opportunity of evincing for the appropriation of the monies collected for the their love of Irish liberty. In truth had the meet adjourned to Sunday, July 30th. At the close is. 8d. Brierley Hill, NEAR DUDLEY.—Mr. Mason ing been convened for a purely English purpose, was collected for Mr. Leach, of Hyde; there has will address an open air meeting at this place next the English working classes could not by possibility also been 2s. 3d. collected in the Halifax Associahave manifested stronger or warmer feelings. Had tion, making in all 4., 3d. the meeting terminated otherwise than it did, we might have apprehended some dissension in our ranks from such a result, for the following reason :- Many of the best and staunchest Chartists of Marylebone mittee will meet for the admission of members, and were invited to join the Whig Committee; and, in the arraigning of other business, on Sunday morning justice to them, I am bound to say, that while they next, July 23rd, at ten o'clock. acted honestly, and according to the very best of their judgment, yet, I fear, that the course originally from Mr. Hill, save a private note from Nottlingham, intended, if pursued, would not have given general dated Thursday. He was then in ill health, and adopt to save our fatherland from the fearful storm satisfaction, and might have led to subsequent wished us to apologise for the absence of his promised of anarchy and misery now impending over us. bickering, in our own ranks; while those very men letter. He had not been able to write it. He is so P.S. The Town Hall having been refused, Mr. Hill at once and cheerfully acquiesced in the course weak that his lecturing labours almost exhaust him. will lecture in the Charter Association Room, Fig. which the Chartist Committee thought it their duty He had splendid meetings at Belper, Loughborough, to take, and were the first to impress upon the Derby, and Nottingham, of which he will probably say Chairman the indispensable necessity of adopting acmething next week. our enggestions. One great error into which the Parliamentary Whigs of Marylebone have fallen is this—when they wish to enlist the co-operation of the Chartist body, they have recourse to Mr. Savage for assistance; whereas, if they were informed upon the true state of local feeling, they might learn that there was no mode so pre-eminently calculated to Mr. W. Johns, Goldsithney, near Pendisgust the Chartist body as that of putting Mr. Savage forward as a supporter of their projects. Penzance The people of Marylebone have long since discovered that Mr. Savage belongs to the nondescript "genus" of politicians, and that the most certain | Southampton (per Miss Inge) ... Way to ensure defeat is to ensure the co-operation

If any parties, whether in England or Ireland, have been previously possessed of the notion that the agi- Mr. H. Spackman tation for Repeal will be allowed to degenerate into a mere Whig triumph, Monday's meeting has blasted, and for ever destroyed the prospect! while it will teach Mr. O'Connell himself that the Irish People living in England know how to discriminate between the "Saxon" foe and a "Saxon" friend. Let the whole phial of wrath be now poured out upon the head of Chartism; and, as far as the feelings of Irishmen in England are concerned, it will be harmless. The Union has been formed; and the vengeance of the many will fall heavily upon the head of him address the people of Thowbridge. who would dare to destroy it. I always thought that sober Ireland would see for herself and with gagement in Somersetshire next week, it will not her own open eyes.

In my letters to O'Malley, written from York Castle more than two years ago, I predicted all will be held to morrow (Sunday) morning, in the that has since occurred; and I waited anxiously for Large Room, Cheapside, to commence at ten o'clock. the foldiment of my prediction. At length I have above room, to-morrow afternoon, at half-past two, seen it, and rejoice in it.

I cannot conclude this letter without bearing London,-Mr. M'Grath will lecture at the Star, honomrable testimony to the prudent and judicious the evening.

the evening.

the evening.

the evening.

the evening.

Manchester.—Mr. G. Loyd, of Liverpool, will lecture on Sunday evening at lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday, (to-half-past seven o'clock at the Working Man's Hall, morrow,) at half-past six in the evening. was applauded, as it well deserved; while throughout | 291, Mile-end-road. there was not a single incautious expression calculated to disturb that Unionwhich it appeared to be his object to bring about.

I am the more pleased at being thus able to pay a combe, Esq. M.P. and others will attend.

MR. STALLWOOD will lecture on Thesday next, at the South London Hall of Science, Blackfriars road, on "the Repeal of the Levislative Union between The commencement of the Repeal agitation; while I Great Britain and Ireland."

On "the Repeal of the Legislative Union between tion the most efficient plan of organizing the Chartist body. am amply repaid by the discovery that it was upon | Mr. Preston will lecture at the Golden Lion, Perhaps well-grounded suspicion, rather than from Dean-street, Scho, on Sunday evening next, at eight Prejudice that he opposed me. The immense build- o'clock.

Dorthern. GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 297.

ing was crowded to suffocation; and the most im-

that "even still, if justice were done to Ireland, the

Congratulating you then, upon the noble triumph

achieved in Marylebone, and hoping that it may have

Your devoted and affectionate friend,

Chartist Intelligence.

OLDHAM-On Sunday last Mr. Davis delivered

an address in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, on "the Rights of Labour." At the weekly meet-

ing of the members, on Monday evening last, the

following resolution was unanimously passed:-

"That the lectures on Sunday evenings shall com-

mence in future at half-past six o'clock; and all

lecturers are requested to be punctual as to time."

LEAMINGTON.—The Chartists of Leamington

and Warwick assembled in considerable numbers

last Sunday, to hear three sermons preached by Arthur O'Neil. About 500 respectable and most ar-

tentive hearers were drawn together at each meet-

ing. O'Neil's sermons were quite of a modern

Evangelical cast; and well adapted to suit the

puritanical character of a portion of his auditors;

of Socialism as a curse to man. There were several

Socialists present; but they only smiled at O'Neil's

O'Neil knows the card he has to play.

After the local business of the Association was gone

Conference should be held for the reorganization of

specified time is fixed upon, much delay may occur;

we therefore desire that each locality of our Associa-

tion will declare their opinion upon the point.

We also coincide in opinion with our Sheffield friends,

that Sept. 5th will be the best date yet named;

for while it will give sufficient time, it is as early as

of appointing a delegate to represent this district in

each locality are particularly requested to weigh

4th.-Moved by Mr. Stansfield, seconded by Mr.

feel desirous that he would look into the separate

Victim and Defence Fund." The meeting was then

THE CHARTISTS of this place met in their room.

Petlon-lane, at six o'clock, on Sunday evening, July

16th, when a committee was appointed to organize

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR.

CLEAVE.

GENERAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM PUND.

FOR DR. M'DOUALL.

FOR MRS. COOPER.

Forthcoming Chartist Meelings.

Notice.—On Monday evening next Mr. Feargus

O'Connor will address the Chartists of BATH. On

Thesday there will be a tea party in that town, at

which Mr. O'Connor will attend. On Wednesday

and Thursday next he will address the people of

BRISTOL; and on Saturday (this day week) he will

LEEDS.-In consequence of Mr. O'Connor's en-

Golden-lane, on Sunday next, and eight o'clock in

IRELAND IN LONDON .- A public meeting will be

holden on Monday evening, at half-pastseven o'clock,

on Clerkenwell-green, to memorialize her Majesty

in opposition to the Irish Arms Bill. Thomas Dun-

and in the evening at half-past six o'clock.

Previously acknowledged

Z3nce

Kingstown, near Carlisle, (per Mr. J. Northampton (per Mr. Hewison)

Arthur)

a Chartist Benefit and Land Society. The com-

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

standard of Repeal would at one be struck."

its full effect throughout the Empire,

I remain.

London, Wednesday.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE SIXPENCE.

No. I. of A

PRACTICAL WORK

MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS; Giving full Instructions respecting Rotation of Crops, Management of Cattle, Culture, &c.

BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ, FARMER AND BARRISTER.

NO. 2 will be published on Saturday, July 30th.

Cleave, London : Heywood, Manchester : Hobson, Leeds,

Also, now on Sale, in Two Numbers, at Fourpence each, the "STATE OF IRELAND," written in 1798, by ARTHUR O'CONNOR. A compendium of Irish History, and a more correct Account of the Grievances of that Country, than any that has appeared upon the subject.

Mr. A. Hunnibell will preach in St. James's. park, on Sunday morning next, at eleven o'clock. CLERKENWELL-A public meeting will be held on Clerkenwell Green, on Monday, July 24th, to consider the best means for removing class legislation, and to protest against the Irish Arms Bill. F. O'Connor, Esq., and T. S. Duncombe, Esq., are

NORTH LANCASHIRE .- Mr. J. R. Bairstow, from Leicester, will lecture at the following places during the next fortnight:—Chorley, on Monday, 24th July: Darwen, 25th; Blackburn, 26th; Haslingden, 27th; Bacup, 28th; Accrington, 29th. On other speakers will address the camp meetings. NOITINGHAM .- Mr. H. Dorman will preach in the

Kelso.-Mr. Dickinson will lecture every Tuesday evening, for the next three weeks. Subject for next Tuesday evening-" The Monster Monopoly." HALIFAX.-A Camp Meeting will be holden on didly, that while I acquiesced in the propriety of one end to the other of the three sermons, there was o'clock in the afternoon. Several talented gentlemen Illingworth Moor, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two

Market-place, on Sunday evening next, at six

MILNEOW.-On Sunday, Mr. James Leach, o Manchester, will deliver a lecture in the Chartist HEBDEN-BRIDGE.-Mr. B. Rushton, of Ovenden. at one o'clock, p.m., and in the Democratic Chapel Chartists are the best judges upon this matter; and Hebden Bridge-lane, at six o'clock in the evening.

HONLEY, NEAR HUDDRESFIELD .- A district meeting will be held on Sunday next (to-morrow). at BALIFAX - A Delegate meeting was holden on Honley, at one o'clock, when it is hoped as many Sunday last; delegates present, Mr. Butterley and will attend as possible. Mr. Crossland, Halifax; Mr. Riley, Mr. Bottomley, OLDHAM, -On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. John Leach, of Hyde, will lecture in the Chartist room, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. Subject— The moral and political state of the country, and Butterley in the chair : Mr. Chippendale, secretary.

the changes likely to take place." On Monday the members are requested to meet at eight o'clock in the evening, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a discussion class for mental improvement.

Bolton.-A delegate meeting will be holden at Stars, near to Bradshaw Chapel, on Sunday (to-morrow), at one o'clock, p.m., of the undermentioned places, viz:—Bury, Radeliffe-bridge, Ringley, Halshaw Moor, Tyldsley, Chowbent, West-Houghton, Blackrod, Horridge, Belmont, Chapel Town, Harwood Lee, Ramsbottom, Cocky Moor, Astley-Bridge, and Great and Little Bolton; when the of the meeting, as they ought to be." 2nd - Moved propriety of holding a Chartist Camp Meeting in a special meeting of the district be held this day consideration. It is earnestly requested that the forinight, July 30th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, places above named, will not neglect to send deleance will be laid before them.

the projected Conference." 3rd.—Moved by Mr. Herwood.—A camp meeting will be holden on Cockeroft, seconded by Mr. Holsworth:—"That Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the open space of ground near the White Lion. Messrs. the people would rally round the standard of prin- well the merits of the different plans and sugges | Wood and Chadwick, of Rochdale, Bell and others, ciple whenever and wherever it was raised. As I tions on Organization set forth in the Star, that of Heywood, will address the meeting. In the presume a full report of this important meeting will they may be enabled to come to just conclusions, and evening of the same day, Mr. Wood will deliver a decide to send one." The separate cases of Messrs. | commence at six o'clock.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th, the South Lancashire Missionary, will lecture in the same room. UAKENSHAW .- On Sunday, the 23d of July, the Whenever any doubtful sentiment was expressed

Whenever any doubtful sentiment was expressed

With regard to the right of Ireland to a domestic

of the funds intrusted to his care, feel desirous to

in North Lancashire designate meeting with taken propriation at the Socialist Room, Padiham, at one o'clock economy used by Mr. O'Connor in the appropriation in the afternoon, when delegates from all localities in North Lancashire are expected to attend. There North Lancashire delegate meeting will take place BIRMINGHAM.-Mr. Mason's lecture next Tuesday evening, will be on "The capabilities of the Land, and the means of legitimately resuming the

THE CHARTISTS will hold their monthly conference in the Aston-street room, on Monday next, at seven o'clock in the evening. The members are requested to attend, as there is business of great importance to be brought forward.

Monday evening.

SHEFFIELD.-VISIT OF MR. HILL.-As stated in Mr. Hill's letter, in last week's Star, that gentleman will visit Sheffield on Monday next, July 24th. It is intended to take the Town Hall (if it can be procured), to afford the Sheffield Chartists the opportunity of hearing Mr. H. on "The present state and prospects of the nation." We trust that not only he Chartists but also men of all parties, alive to the MR. HILL'S Tour.—We have no communication present dangers of the country will give Mr. Hill a hearing, and judge for themselves of the soundness of his views and efficacy of the means he would Tree-Lane, Admission One Penny. Doors open at seven. Lecture to commence at eight o'clock. FIG. TREE LANE .- The Northern Star and Nation will be read on Sunday evening commencing at six

o'clock. At seven o'clock a discussion on the subject of "Organization". LEICESTER.—A public meeting will be held in the Market-place, at half-past seven o'clock, p.m., on Monday, July 24th, to take the necessity of erecting a Democratic Hall of Science into consideration, and

to elect a Committee of Management. BRADFORD .- A meeting will be holden in the large room, Butterworth Buildings, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, to enrol members in the Bradford Joint Stock Land Association. The Council Room will be open on Saturday evening, for the enrolment of members; also on Monday 0 10 0 evening, for the same purpose. The Northern Star ond other Democratic papers are read in the room.

A CAMP MEETING Will be held at Undercliffe, on Sunday, 30th of July, at ten o'clock in the forencon. Messrs. Dawson, Hurley, and Alderson will address

> the meeting On Monday evening the Woolcombers will meet at Temperance Hall. Delegates from the various firms will attend and report the week's proceedings of by other two of the party and threatened if she made any noise they would murder her. The remainder of the party then went up stairs into the

afternoon A special meeting of the Council will be held on Sunday evening at seven o'clock, in Butterworth-buildings. A full attendance is requested as the report of the visiting committee will delivered. LITTLE HORTON.-The Chartists of Little Horton will meet on Sunday morning at nine o'clock, to be in his power to deliver his promised lectures at take into consideration the plan of Organization,

Leeds before Monday, the 7th of August.

Leeds before Monday, the 7th of August.

Leeds District.—A General Council Meeting

Wapping.—Mr. Dawson will deliver a lecture in

Wapping.—Mr. Dawson will deliver a lecture in the association room Wapping, on Sunday mora g. at nine o'clock. Admission free. Manningham.—The Chartists of Manningham will meet at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon; the secretary will attend to receive their report respect-

ing the Organization.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING .- We the undersigned beg most earnestly to call upon the Chartists residing in the several districts of Bradford, Halifax, Barnsley, Sheffield, Leeds, Huddersfield, Bingley, Keighley, and Dewsbury to appoint delegates to attend a delegate meeting, to be holden in the large room over the Co-operative Stores, Dewsbury, on Sunday, July 39th, to take into considera-

> Wn. Brook, Leeds. EDWD CLAYTON, Huddersfield. JAMES Fox, Dewabury.

In consequence of the continued unsettled state of South Wales, owing to the determination of parties known by the designation of "Rebecca and her Danghters" to destroy property, and especially turn-pike gates, orders were received at Woolwich at an early hour on Sunday morning, to have in readiness a 6-pounder field-gun and a 12-pounder howitzer. which was selected from the field-train department; and at ten o'clock a.m., they left Woolwich with the usual number of men of the Royal Artillery required for their service in the field. under the command of Captain Taylor, and Lieutenant Wodehouse. The orders were, to proceed to Bristol by the Great Western Railway, and from Bristol to Carmarthen

"REBECCA" IN WALES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

with the least possible delay .- Times, Tuesday.

SWANSEA, July 17th, 1843. I don't see anything worthy of notice in either of We went into it, and a lamp being lighted we all

entered upon the gate-destruction in this county, would throw it away, and then threw it into a small the magistrates meet every day; but their meetings plantation. It was silver they measured in the ed was at a place called Belgoed, near Pontardulais, Wilkinson asking about some, and he received no on the borders of Carmarthenshire, for which there answer. We then left the place where we had is £100 reward. The Witch-troo-bridge gate, at divided the money, and met on the road. We parted, Morristown, three miles from Swansea, is not yet destroyed; but "Rebecca" is reported to have threatened that it shall be. In consequence of these reported threats, fifteen or sixteen policemen have Monday, and took out the guineas and £5 in silver, and took out the guineas and £5 i been placed to guard it; and horses kept ready har- and I did not work all that week. I spent nearly nessed to start to inform the authorities, should the £4 of it. On the Sunday following I went again threatened attempt at destruction be made. The to the place, and got 36 sovereigns and about nine or along with Clay, pleaded Guilty. other day a waggish bey at Morristown, sounded a ten pounds in silver. I know John Hirst. I met him

on the Peneland road. the Belgoed gate, "Rebecca" seems determined to it had been taken away. I went back to Hirst, and own responsibility. I have sent you particulars of the men in old Steele's robbery. We went to Wake-the liberation of a number of cattle frem Neath field, where Hirst lived, and gave his wife a quantity pound by "Rebecca." You will not see the account of money. He washed himself and then we started agents are good customers in advertising.

without molestation. The horses in question had taken into custody by the Hull police. Several other witnesses were exami not belong to the farmer, but to poor people who Wilkinson, alias Lunn, Meck, Martin, and Hurst, earned their livelihood with them, and put them out the latter well knowing the money to have been to the farmer to keep. It was considered a case of stolen. The charge could not brought clearly home offered for the "offenders."

YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT.-THURSDAY, JULY 20. Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.

Charles Rawson, 24, was indicted for having, on the 2nd of April last, broken into the workshop of James Brooke, at Thorpe, in the West Riding, and stolen a saw, and other tools. Mr. Ellis conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. The case was one of breaking into the shop of the prosecutor, and stealing the property; the prisoner has been tried during the present assizes for a similar been at Leeds, and was returning home about nine soner Guilty on this charge also. Sentence deferred. BURGLARY AT HUDDERSFIELD.

Job Spencer, Edward Wilkinson (alias Lunn), Robinson Meek, John Martin, and John Hirst, were broken and entered the dwelling house of John Steele, and feloniously stolen therefrom one Bank of England note of the value of £100, one other Bank 300 sovereigns and £70 in silver, the property of the said John Steele. And the said John Hurst well knowing that a burglary had been committed in the dwelling house of the said John Steele, and one hundred guineas had been stolen therefrem, feloniously did receive nineteen of the said guineas, the robbery. knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Bliss, Mr. HARDY, and Mr. PASHLEY Were

counsel for the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS and Mr. OVEREND defended Spencor, Wilkinson, Meek, and Martin: the prisoner Hirst was undefended. Mr. Buss stated the case. The prosecutor is & farmer, and resides at a place called Black House the prisoners. Firm, which is situate in the parish of Huddersfield. On Thursday, the 30th of March, prosecutor retired to rest about ten o'clock, leaving his housekeeper up; but had previously made all the windows and doors secure. She went to bed about welve o'clock. Prosecutor had been in bed above two hours, when he was disturbed by hearing a loud noise, and perceived a flash of light in front of the house. He soon after heard some one attempting to break the front door open, and taking a gun in his hand, proceeded down stairs to the door, and called month. out, "What do you want here;" and a person replied, "What do you mean by that." Directly after the door was barst open, and six or seven men rushed into the house. Three of them seized prosecuseven o'clock, on the open piece of ground near the tor by the throat, and then threw him down on the

will meet on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, at the prosecutor's bed-room, in which was a large oak of the stolen property, to be transported for ten defence of the patriots at the late trials, we hereby, chest. It was fastened with a chain and locks, and Chartist Room, George's-street, and at Bowling contained property to the amount of £1,100. The Back-lane Chartist Room, at two o'clock in the men then came down stairs and said to the others after prosecutor recovered his consciousness he went to the house of a neighbour and stated to him what had happened. Prosecutor afterwards returned home, accompanied by his neighbour, and they went up stairs to make an examination, and discovered

that the oak chest had been broken open, and all the money it contained had been taken away. Nanny Iredale, the prosecutor's housekeeper, was called and deposed to the above facts. John Crabtree, who was one of the party of burglars, was admitted as witness against the prisoners. His evidence being the most material, we

John Crabtree deposed-I am a grinder, and live fence. that. On the night of the robbery, I saw Meek, Field, in which they were, and proceeded to commit upon obtaining signatures to the requisition calling the and Martin, at the Wharf Inn corner, and they her the offence with which he was charged; and he meeting.

give it fully :--

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive thillings per Querter. again asked me if I would go with them. said, well, I will go. Field gave me a bar of iron, and after having gone in different directions we met at the Lane-bridge. Spencer, Wilkinson, and a person named Anderson, were also there. We all went over the "cut bridge;" and after proceeding the day named, the horse was put into a fold, and Meek then pulled a match out of his waistcoat pocket, and lighted a dark lantern. When we got on the road, Meek and Anderson had a quarrel. We were then only about fifty yards from Mr. on and said, we would have nothing to do with them. They then asked us were we were going to, and, one of them said, "Come and do it; it was no use leaving it. Never mind these winds." We then Sentence was deferred. went up to Steele's door. After examining it, I said it was both locked and barred. The door was then tried. Steele, who was inside, near the door, said "What do you want;" and Field replied, "We want a light." Directly after we broke the door open, and rushed into the house. Wilkinson got hold of the gun; and Field and Jackson seized the prosecutor but the state and the state of the state tor by the throat, and threw him down on the floor. I got hold of the housekeeper, and threw her also down. The others then went up stairs, with the exception of Martin, who was outside the door. The men went up stairs but a short time, when they came down; Meek had a bag across his shoulder, and the other two had a quantity of money in their and the other two had a quantity of money in their hats. One of them said, "Come lads, all's right."
We all left the house, and as we were crossing the fields, Wilkinson said to Jackson, "What the d—I has thou brought that gun for; fling it away; that will do us no good." Jackson then threw the gun away. We continued on our way until we came to the cut side, and I then wished to be shared; upon where the "brass" was to be shared; upon

know where the "brass" was to be shared; upon which Wilkinson said, "We will go to the Three-Foot-Cabin; there will be a fire, and no one will disturb us." We proceeded to the "cabin," and there was either a woman or a man in. We proceeded on the Halifax road for about half a mile, when we went into a field; there was a shed in it. the two journals of this locality, the Cambrian, or the Journal, this week. The Welshman, Carmarbags on to the floor. Jackson continued to give us then paper, treats a good deal on the gate-war that five sovereigns each, until they were all divided. then paper, treats a good deal on the gate-war that has taken place lately, and respecting the trials of the prisoners. The Swansea Journal, (Whig paper) is full of a good deal of falsehood respecting the highways being many thousands in debt to the trustees; particularly the Witch-Troo-Bridge gate, between Swansea and Neath, a distance of only eight miles, the expense of passing which, with a single horse and a small drawer which had been taken from the prosecutor's). This was done. Before going away. prosecutor's). This was done. Before going away, As "Rebecca and her daughters" have at length Jackson said it was no use keeping the drawer; he horn, as an "advance" call of "Rebecca"; and the policemen ran in all directions.

On Friday night last, the 14th, some 300 of "Re
on the following morning on the "Cut Bridge." I calendar months to hard labour; Powell to be transpolicemen ran in all directions.

Where to; I replied to America. He said he had got no

John Jackson, who had been convicted of horse On Friday night last, the 14th, some 300 of "Re- where to; I replied to America. He said he had got no becca's" daughters destroyed the turnpike gate at brass, and I told him I had money that would do for us stessing, and who had pleaded Gnilty to two charges Pulford-three-Crosses, about six miles from Swanses, both. We both went down the basin side, and after, of burglary, was sentenced to be transported for we had got a short distance. I gave him the thirty- life. The other charges against him were not Notwithstanding the reward for the destroyers of two guineas, and went to fetch the remainder, but pressed. remove what she deems public grievances, on her as we were walking on I told him that I was one of

in any of our Whig prints, because Earl Jersey's for Normanton and came by the train to York. We bought two watches, two shirts, and two handker-On Thursday night, or early on Friday morning, chiefs, at the latter place, and they were paid for the 7th instant, "Rebecca and her Daughters" with some of the spade guineas that had been stolen visited the town of Neath, and liberated ten horses from Steele's. We afterwards went to Hull, and from the common pound, though it was within took our places in a ship for America. We paid the he confines of the town, and within sight of charge next morning—it was £7 12s. for us both. the police. However she accomplished her work Some time previous to sailing, however, we were Several other witnesses were examined for the farmer who held land under them : but the peculiarity prosecution, and after Mr. Wilkins had addressed in the case, and probably the cause of "Rebecca's" the Jury for about an hour, his Lordship summed up, ment are anxious to carry during the present sesinterference was, the fact that the cattle seized did and the Jury found a verdict of Guilty against sion, and what they are disposed to abandon.

great hardship and "Robecca" came to the rescue. to Spencer, and he was accordingly Acquitted.

Rescue them she did; and no reward has been of previous conviction was proved against Willing the rescue them she did; and no reward has been offered for the "offenders." kinson, for felony.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LEEDS.

Mark Hewitt, Wm. Milner, and John Milner, were charged with having, on the 23rd of May last, at the borough of Leeds, feloniously and violently assaulted George Grange, and stolen from his person four pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence in silver,

and other articles, his property. Mr. INGHAM and Mr. WALKER appeared for the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Mr. WILKINS. Mr. Ingham briefly stated the case. The prosecutor is a shopkeeper, and lives at Hunslet Carr, near Leeds. On Tuesday, the 23rd of May, he had

offence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve o'clock, and had not got far on the road when he was months. The Jury, after retiring found the pri- overtaken by three men. He proceeded on at a quick pace, and when he had arrived at a place called Workhouse Staiths, he heard footsteps. Prosecutor turned round, and perceiving five men coming towards him, he waited until they came up to him. Some of them said," Seize him." W. Milner charged with having on the 30th of March last, at Huddersfield, in the West Riding, burglariously struck. Hewitt afterwards went up to prosecutor, and he also received a blow. The whole party then rushed upon him, and three of them held the prosecutor while the others rifled his of England note of the value of £50, 100 guineas, pockets. He shouted out "Murder," and they then made off, having abstracted the money mentioned in the indictment. Prosecutor had seen the prisoners many times before; and information was given to the police at Leeds, with a description of the Mr. W. Salmon in the chair. The minutes of last parties, and they were apprehended the day after meeting were read and confirmed. The report of

Jury in an able speech, and called witnesses to take place on Sunday morning next at eleven o'clock, prove an alibi. prove an alibi. His Lordship summed up with great minuteness, benefit the working people of Ireland, unconnected and after the Jury had consulted together for a short with the Charter." The following resolution was time they returned a verdict of Guilty against all also passed without a dissentient :- " That we, the

The Grand Jury, having this morning got through all the bills, were thanked by Mr. Justice Cresswell for their services, and then discharged. The Court adjourned.

FRIDAY, John 21. Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.

Joseph Midgley, for an assault at Halifax, to be day next, at seven o'clock in the evening. A vote imprisoned in the House of Correction four calcu-

dar months. George Smith and Samuel Wilkinson, for a rob- Special Commission. bery, to be transported fitteen years; also Mary floor, and held him. The housekeeper was laid hold of by other two of the party and threatened if she made any noise they would murder her. The remainder of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party then went up stairs into the presentation of the party than years.

Charles Fullelove, who had pleaded guilty of burlid was forced open and the money taken out. The glary, near Sheffield, to be transported fifteen years. "all is right." They then all left the house, and verley, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for Twelve Calendar Months. Charles Rawson, for shop-breaking at Rothwell. to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour Eighteen Calendar Months.

> RAPE AT HULL. John Shaw (who had been out on bail), was in dicted for having, on the 9th of March last, at Hull. committed a rape on the person of Rhoda Rhodes. attended with considerable personal violence. Mr. Baines, Mr. Archbold, and Mr. Liddell were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Wilkins, Mr. OVEREND, and Mr. Aspinal were for the de-

in Huddersfield. I was lodging at John Taylor's The prisoner is Mr. John Shaw, a person of some politan delegate meeting. beer-house. The prisoner, Martin, came to Taylor's wealth, carrying on business as a wine and spirit merchant, in Whitefriargate, Hull, and is married the Hall of Science, Blackfriar's road, when they if "Grinder" was in. I said "yes," and he then wished me to go to the door. I do so ; and he cutrix is another. The prosecutrix is the wife of Mantz gave a vice on "The William Rhodes, formerly a merchant's close in blackfriar and a will be the cutrix." said Robinson, Meek, Andrew Atkinson, and Robert William Rhodes, formerly a merchant's clerk in blessings and evils of royalty." Field wanted me at the top of the yard. I went with him, and when we got to them, Meek asked trix stated that on the 9th of March the prisoner ciation of this locality was held at the Commercial me if I would go with them to-night, and I said, called upon her, at the house at which she and her Coffee House, Clerkenwell-green, on lest Monday what to do? Field said to go and rob a house, and husband lodged, in Prince's street. He remained evening, July 17th, when business was transacted there would be a great deal of "brass" in it. I there a short time and then left, stating that relative to the great public meeting on Clerkenwellasked him where it was, and he replied that it did not matter where it was; they would go with meto it. and desired her to send her husband for her sister, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., were invited to take part in I told them that I should not go that night. I was then Mrs. I rene Jones, and while he was gone out, ac- the proceedings. A vote of thanks was accorded asked what night I would go, and I replied any but cording to her statement, he locked the room door to Messrs. Fuzzen and Fox, for their exertions in

succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. The case was a very long one, and the details are utterly unfit for publication. The prosecutrix admitted, in cros - examination, saveral facts greatly in extenuation, and Mr. Wilkins addressed the Jury, in eloquent language, on behalf of the prisoner, but called no witnesses, which it was expected he would have done. The Jury retired, and had not returned a verdict at six o'clock last night.

Edward Rayner, 55, and Thomas Sykes, 18, were charged with having, on the 9th of May last at the Borough of Leeds, feloniously, wickedly, and against the order of nature, committed an unnatural offence. The Jury, after hearing the evidence, found both prisoners Guilty.

Sentence of death recorded.

SUBSIDIARY COURT, FRIDAY, JULY 21. (Before the Hon. J. S. Wortley, Q. C.)

up a lane, and crossing some fields until we came next day it was missed, and the prisoner was found to within a short distance of the prosecutor's house, to have sold it at Hull, along with a saddle and bridle, which he had stolen out of a stable the same night. The prisoner was found Guilty. He was further charged with having stolen the above saddle and bridle, which were the property of Mr. Nathan Steel's house. Wilkinson, Jackson, and I, then went Waddingtor, of Whitkirk. He was convicted on this case also.

Sentence was deferred. The prisoner is a most extraordinary criminal there are five other cases against him totry yet. Wm. Johnson, 24, was indicted for having embezzled twelve shillings, the property of John Butterfield, of Kippax; and also with having forged a receipt for the payment of money, on account of the said John Butterfield, by altering the sum from

twenty-two to thirty-four shillings. Mr. Hall and Mr. WHARTON conducted the prosecution: Mr. BLISS defended the prisoner. There were no particular circumstances, and the Jury, after an ingenious defence by the Learned Counsel for the defence, consulted together for some time, and found the prisoner Guilty. Witnesses

ing, pleaded guilty to having committed a burglary in the dwelling-house of Robert Oxtoby, of Buttercrambe; he pleaded guilty, also, of a burglary in the house of Mr. Allen, of Huntington. Sentence de-

ferred. Matthew Fewster, 30, was charged with having. on the 13th of May, 1842, stolen a mare, the property of Gerge Wilkinson, of Halifax. Mr. Wasney conducted the prosecution; the pri-

soner was undefended. The prosecutor was a farmer, residing at Hipperholme, near Halifax, and the prisoner lived in his service as farm servant. The case could not be substantiated, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

George Webster, 18, was indicted for a burglary in the house of Mr. Joseph Abson, at Rowmarsh, near Rotherham, and stealing a metal tea-pot, the property of Christopher John Burkitt, who lodged in the prosecutor's house. Mr. Pashley and Mr. Monteith conducted the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner. Guilty. To be imprisoned twelve calendar months in the house of correction. Wm. Lamb, 40, pleaded Guilty to having on the 30th of June last, at Bowthorpe, in the East Riding, committed a burglary in the dwelling house of Thos.

Wm. Clay was indicted for having committed three felonies at places in the neighbourhood of South Cave, in the East Riding, in the month of June last, He was found by the Jury to be Not Guilty. A man named John Powell, who was charged Clay was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve

-HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a Bill, which was read a first time, for the purpose of legalizing Presbyterian marriages in Ireland. It was simply a temporary measure, having reference to such marriages as had taken place, and was introduced in consequence of the great anxiety which existed on the subject in Ireland. A more general measure will hereafter be brought forward. The House sat but a short time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir R. PEEL stated what measures the Govern-They are desirous of carrying, if they can, the Irish Arms' Bill, the Scottish Church Bill, the Irish Poor Law Amendment Bill, and the Expor-Bill, the Factories Bill, and the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill, and every other measure to which any determined opposition may be offered. But they are still desirous of carrying the County Courts Bill, with which are connected two other measures of law reform, the Small Debts Bill, and the Superior Courts' Common-law' Bill. On these he will state the decision of the Government on a future day, as the hope of carrying them depends on the progress of other business.

In answer to Sir George Grey, it was stated by Sir James Graham, that as the Government had determined on withdrawing the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, it would be necessary to renew the act for suspending the operation of the act for effecting the new arrangement of dioceses which had been renewed from year to year.

Lord Ashley expressed his deep regret at the postponement of the Factories' Bill-a regret which was natural after the period of ten years he had devoted to the subject. He hoped the Government would bring it forward early next session. After some conversation on this and one or two

other subjects, the House proceeded to the main business of the evening—the resumption of the committee on the Irish Arms' Bill. Clauses from twentyfour to thirty-three were agreed to, though not without opposition and several divisions.

LONDON.—A meeting of the City Chartists was holden at the above place on Tuesday morning last, Messrs Salmon and Over:on, the city delegates Mr. Wilkins, for the defence, addressed the was received. It was then agreed that a discussion City members of the National Charter Association having seen the balance sheet of the Defence Fund as published in the Northern Star, beg leave to thank Messrs. O'Connor and Roberts, for the trouble they have taken, and congratulate them on the bold and successful stand they have made against an unjust and persecuting Government." The meeting adjourned to Sunday the 23d.

Elizabeth Wright convicted of an assault near Star. Golden-Lane.—On Sunday evening last, Hull, to be imprisoned in York Castle one calendar the different plans and suggestions of Organization were read, and a discussion will take place on Sunof thanks was passed to F. O'Connor, Esq., for his able management of our funds, during the late CROYDON, SURREY.—At a meeting holden on Mon-

with the deepest feeling of gratitude and thankfulness. tender him our unbounded confidence and sincere vote of thanks for his generalship and discretion Thomas Rawson, for warehouse robbery, at Cal- in husbanding and expending the aforesaid money." It was also unanimously resolved, "That we do exert ourselves to raise a subscription to the National Defence Fund." The above was proposed by Mr. W. Hodges, and seconded by Mr. T. Gormley and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned to next Monday evening.

> GOLDEN LION, DEAN STREET, SOHO, the Chartists of this locality held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, Mr. Robert Smith in the chair. Mr. Skelton delivered an eloquent and instructive lecture on "The rise and progress of Civilization," to a large and respectable andience; and Mr. Wm. Grosvenor reported from the Metro-

IN THE COUNTRY, TO A TOUNG MAN IN DUBLIN. From "The Beauties of the 'Press:" a selection of suppression of the Northern Star by the Govern-

LETTER V.

I dwell at some length on the present administration, because like the fifth act of a drama to tracic drams) it brings with it, the denounment, or unravelling of the plot, which had been prepared and ripened by preceding governments. The action may be said to commence with the proconsulate, the Marquis of Buchingham; it was carried on under the Duke of Rulland and Lord Westmerland, whose continuance in office may be called the second and third acts of the piece; the fourth act shows us Lord Fitzwilliam inverted with power, changing the maxims of Government, exciting the hopes of all good men, and producing one of those transient changes of fortune in which tragedy delights, and which expand a shortlived gleam of annabine, only to render by contrast the gloomy catastrophe the more deplorable and sur-

prising. When the establishment of a yeomanry (as it has been railed, by a gross abuse of terms) was first brought forward, as a touch-stone of the court propensities, or as it was emphatically called, of the loyalty of the people,—for no small pains have been taken, to confound loyalty, with a blind devotion to the present administration, the patriotism and the penetration of the Irish nation perceived the trescherous purpose, and recoiled from the snare; it remained for a profession, which requires, and indeed produces or cultivates professional effrontery in its individuals; it remained for a society considerable in this country, and which ought to be independent from its wealth, to come forward on this occasion, when mesner descriptions of men prudently or honestly held back, yet theirs was only a seeming; interference to furnish an example, which afterwards became very prevalent. I use the word seeming, for the measure originated in the absence of a great part of the learned body to which I allude. A new gentlemen of whose secret motives I have no right to judge, whose characters as individuals, may be highly respectable, but whose rank among their

brethren with regard to talents and ability, or whose zituation in life did not entitle them to dictate or propound an example to the rest of the community, took upon themselves to answer for the rest of the body. and efficionaly sent an embassy to the castle. The gentlemen projectors found themselves, for some time, in an awkward predicament, till by their own uncommon activity in the recruiting service, and the strennous interference of Government, applying hope to one, and fear to another, actual emolument to a third, according to the temper and circumstances of the patient, the generality of the profession were either driven or led into the armed ranks.

The first avowed motive of Association was commendable, the maintenance of good order and the preservations of private property; while the more effective and regular troops are engaged in opposing the progress of an invader. Had the yeomanry, without warlike pemp, associated fairly for this avowed purpose, and this alone; had they been permitted to em-body themselves without the formality of commissioning their officers; it had been well for the country; but this would not have promoted the secret aims of the Cabinet. A military institution, on the principle of the true volunteers of Ireland would have checked, instead of forwarding the schemes of a vindictive and encroaching Government. The expence to the country in the prosecution of this hopeful plan has been enormous—the unavoidable charge, for arms, accountrements, clothing, and pay for these satellites of minisi- has been enhanced, I fear, in many instances, by the yeomany. What might be the force and utility of this body of men in case of invasion is problematical. I fear they would not be answerable to their cost; if the practice of false musters has prevailed to any considerable extent, their numbers and discipline have been much exaggerated. Certain it is, however, that they are sufficiently dreadful to the pessantry of Iraland; and certain it is, that to the yeomanry we may attribute the loss of Catholic Emancipation, of Parlismentary Reform, and of Temper and Moderation to the Government of the country. To them we are indebted for the reign of terror; for ferocities that might draw tears of pity from a Robespiere. How these gentle-men may protect us from fereign enemies, I know not: but we are bound to thank them, in the next instance after the British Cabinet, for the state of intestine warfare that subsists in this country; for the appearance of hostile invasion and more than savage devastation which appalls the traveller, and traverses the country in every direction from sea to sea; at the same time, I am ready to acquit the majority of any foresight or intention, that such should be the effect of their asso-

rapidly sinking into a character, that will not contribute to render them more estimable in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. From a mistaken idea, of maintaining the peace of their respective districts. of arresting suspected persons, and of punishing the idle and disorderly—they have been led to oppress the poor, on slight grounds, and sometimes, without any grounds whatsoever; they have also, been betrayed into very injurious conduct in some instances towards individuals in the respectable walks of life. I would conjure those gentlemen to avoid such acts of indiscreet seal; to reflect, that they may bring diagrace and odium on the character of a yeoman; and that they do not essentially serve the cause of Government : but on the contrary, alienate the minds of many loyal and are unreasonably, enormously great, whether conwell-disposed persons; and that such conduct must have a fatal influence on society by diffusing a secret inveteracy and rancour between man and man, and disposing the sufferers their adherents and connections to a fatal retaliation, should matters in this country be fatally brought to the last extremity.

ciation; they have been mere instruments in the hands

I am sorry to see, that some of the yeemanry are

of designing men.

The gentlemen of the yeomanry corps have strong ideas of a kind of military spirit or military honour, which, as they think, implicitly binds the armed man to obey, without reserve, the orders of his commander. Buch gentlemen wholly lose sight of the first aim and institution of yeomans associations; and while they fancy themselves to be soldiers, forget that they are citizens. I would entreat them, in the moment of interference, on actual duty, to put themselves in the place of the persons whom they may be urged by others or inclined by themselves to maltrest; let them not trespass on the forbearance of a much-enduring people; let them leave to the foreign mercenaries that breathe imprisonment death and desolation, the task of coercion; and let them not seek to be recorded in history among the founders of military despotism in their native

It is much to be immented that the patrons of the yeomanry institution, in their rage for making the adoption of the cockade and the uniform-general, have been led to intrude with profane step and sacrilegious hand into the sanctuary of learning. His Majesty, who represents the founders of that venerable institution, had he been timely apprised, would have interfered in the fullness of his paternal care to preserve the only University of the country from a measure so ruinous, so incompatible with literary pursuits and academic discipline. It is not surprising that the generous and flery spirits of warm and inexperienced youth should catch with eagerness at the idea of arraying themselves in arms to defend their country. It is natural that the neighing steed and the shrill trumpeter, the royal banner, and all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war, should make a strong impression on juvenile fancies, and lead the student for the moment to ferget that the most important and essential service he can render the public is to form his mind while he has an opportunity to catch the pure spirit of freedom from the immortal writings and the glerious models of Greece and Rome; to learn, to know, and to value his own rights, and to respect the rights of other men; in fine, by a due attention to the attainment of elementary knowledge to prepare himself for learning and discharging with integrity and ability; the mighty duties of the citizen priests, if they are sincere in what they profess, do inand the man. It is indeed surprising and deplorable that the rulers and preceptors of the learned seminary WIND OUT IN CONSIDER Themselves as trustees for the parents and guardians of the students under their care; that they, whether pessessed with the demon of alarm, or smitten with desire of preferment, and eager to conciliate the favour of a court, should sink the literary preceptor in the drill sergeant. and exchange the sober cap and gown of the college fellow for the light infantry jacket and the helmet of the common soldier. The dram and fife resound incesmully through the peaceful and retired pomeria of the college; and lectures and examinations are postponed to field days and sham battles. The fellows of the college, if I mistake not, take a solemn oath that they of artiul and wicked men, and the blind instruments will both observe the statutes themselves and to the of their own oppression. They stretch forth their arms best of their power enforce the observance of them in others. How then could they bring themselves to take testant brethren of all descriptions. They are ready to up arms and put weapons into the hands of the concur with them, sincerely and vigorously, in the students, in direct and open violation of a positive great work of reformation.

music interest and interest and bring selfishness, as requisite to their own perfect emancipaing it back to its that principles. The libera isentiment, ition, and full enjoyment of civil rights.

the wish for freedom, the censure of the present order of regulated corruption; all are reprobated, and as- Dissenters, I will add certain philosophical and specucribed to the fatal and alarming progress of French prin- lative minds; that filled with abstract notions of freeciples. I will not presume to deny, that a great dom, and smit with the charms of theoretical perfecgreat nation triumphantly contending for freedom tion in Government, aim at a general participation of original Articles, Essays, &c., which originally furnishes an apt subject of criminating comparison, and the rights of man, on the bread principle of the French appeared in the "PRESS" newspaper, established contumations reference. I will not venture to insinuate Revolution. Such are estimable men; but I apprehend in Ireland by Arthur O'Connor, after the forcible that the atrecities which diagraced the revolution in that their number in Ireland is not very great; I be-France may all be traced to their true source, in the lieve they abound more in England. There are also wicked and perfidious interference of the coalesced some ambitious, disappointed, oppressed and injured powers. But why resort to France and French prin- men, particularly in the army, and in the learned prociples? Are example and precept necessary to fessions, who are disgusted with the impenetrable routeach men to feel the law which nature has engraven tine of aristocratic influence, the sweeping vortex of court on their hearts? Must the faint and bleeding bond. favour, and seek for the gratification of their cupidity, man travel to France to learn that he is oppressed their vanity or their vengeance, in a new order of things. when the burthen actually galls his shoulder, and the These two last descriptions of men do not avow their scorpion lash of his tormentor descends on his back? sims; they conceal themselves among their royalist re-That there is room-room did I say? An argent and formers, and concur in their measures, as an inter- cine. imperious necessity for a reform in our corrupted con- mediate step to the object of their wishes. An argu-Irish peasant; and he that runs may read it by the reform. The answer is obvious, and has been often any information in their power, as public benefit. light of the flames that consume the cottage.

There are two parties in this country that like to prowith the continuance of royalty, nay, tending to its fess themselves friends of the constitution. The ad- permament establishment, would satisfy the major part

our inestimable constitution, not only in its substance, mediately from their more violent associates and fellow but in all its present forms; and think an attachment labourers. What shall we say of the Government that to the British constitution may be best manifested by deliberately prefers the state of civil outrage, and a any sort attends its administration, but that the vehement expressions of loyalty to the British Sove-Government by military force to the trial of this mild patient, without feeling the operation of the medireign. The other party would willingly concede some-expedient? I conclude this long scrall, with assuring cine, is universally left in a stronger and better thing to the charges which effice of time has wrought you through all changes and chances of this mortal in the sentiments and circumstances of men, since state of the friendship of various parts of the British constitution were first framed and settled as they now exist. According to the opinions of those men, a true regard to the spirit and substance of the constitution, would lead by a blind devotion to mere forms, but by a temperate pursuit, through legal means, to the emancipation of the oppressed Catholics of Ireland, and to a solid and effectual, not an aristocratic and illusory reform in Parliament. Each of these parties accuses its rival of secret aims dissembled with cautions art, and far more extensive and alarming than the avowed estensible objects. The friends of Reform suspect their opponents of conspiring to extend the prerogative of the crown, and even of harbouring a covert wish to effectuate the Union between nine in number) were thrown into the water, by Ireland and Britain, as the only sure method of rendering permanent the connection of the two countries. The opposite party charge the friends of reform with what they deem an heinous crime, a secret predilection for a Republican form of Government, and a

as long as their transactions are conformable. The from the noise occasioned by its frequent blowing. secret intentions of the heart can be known only to the It afterwards proceeded towards the Gairloch, keepgreat searchers of hearts; but I believe, in fact, that ing near the Roseneath shore; but it had not proton; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; each of the parties I have mentioned might be sub-ceeded far up when it turned round and again set Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, divided into two classes. The first into constitutional out for sea. Its length has been estimated at from Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, royalists, or honest alarmists, and the minions of 60 to 70 feet. Glasgow paper. power; the creatures and adherents without discrimination or free will of every administration who thrive on the abuses and corruptions of Government: the latter into constitutional royalist reformers and secret republicans. The ministerial royalist abhors all reformers alike as his natural enemies; for all reformation tends to cut off a gainful traffic in abuses to remove the disorders in the state, to which these vermin owe their existence and magnitude. On the other hand, the friends of reform are apt to consider the persons who dignify themselves exclusively with the appellation of the supporters of Government as enemies of the country, in general, and of the reformers in particular; as persons who thirst for their destruction, and wish to extinguish all free inquiry and

pretext of a Parliamentary Reform.

public spirit

Impartiallity obliges me to say, that from my observation (and I converse much with people of both descriptions) the reformers, though violent perhaps in their politics, are moderate in their demeanour compared with their opponents; and controversy on false musters, which, I am told, has too frequently their parts, (with a few exceptions among the great into-practice among the exercising officers of lower order,) is free from personal outrage, and has not degenerated into savage fercelty and thirst of blood. What change the conduct of their adversaries may produce is not easy to conjecture; the other party are actuated by a rage more than human: their teeth are spears and arrows, and their tongue a sharp sword. They brand those who differ from them in politics with opprobrious epithets-incendiariesanarchists—traitors, and rebels No professions of loyalty or seal for the British constitution can appeare their fury. Every man who wishes for a Reform in Parliament, or even with the utmost diffidence intimidates a doubt of the immaculate purity of Government both in theory and practice, is a traitor in his heart, and should be cut off from the face of society. They would prefer, as they scruple not to declare, the open rebellion of the reformers to their concealed hostility. They seek to light the torch of civil discord The sabre thirsts in their hands. They long to immolate thousands, and tens of thousands, at the Moloch-like shrine of a Minister, to whom myriads of Hecatcombs

have been already offered. Such are the parties into which the people of this country seem to be divided at present. The voice of the moderate and wholly unprejudiced few, is too faint to be heard between them, much less to restrain their rage. The number of the moderate diminishes daily; they are like an Isthmus, on which the tide perpetually gains—they will soon disappear, in the tumnituous swelling of the parties that surrounded them.

ponent elements-and first let us see which are the classes of men that devote themselves without reserve to the Government party. The most striking and the most vehement are the clergy of the established church. Nor can it excite our wonder. Their numbers in this country are unnecessarily great, in proportions to the numbers of people who are of the same persuasionand the possessions of the established church in Ireland, sidered with respect to the numbers of the clergy, or to the aggregate property of the country. The established clergy, therefore, view the subject of Revolution with eyes of anxious fear and abhorrence. They are sore and tremblingly alive to everything that tends to innovation. They see that the property of the church was sacrificed to the genius of Revolution in France; and their experience of this renders them inimical to all information, lest it should indispensably lead on to revolution. The majority of the professors and re- of Land and Property-to provide against Sickness, tainers of the law- are of the same party. This I attribute to the extensive influence of the patronage of Healthy Men, in Town or Country, by joining the the Crown, on a profession, which I fear is too apt to cherish sentiments of selfish yenality. There are unnessary and necessary places under Government of an incalculable amount in number and value in this kingdom; the collection of the revenue, in particular, is profuse and expensive in a most culpable degree. By these means the country is overspread with a host of placemen and expectants. To this we may add the military patronage—and we shall find a third class implicidly devoted to the party of Government, and loud

find the great body of the aristocracy of the country ranged under the same standard. To what shall we ascribe this oblivion of their proper character and functions, this direlection of their situation and influence in the community of this base political suicide? To three causes—a corrupt and neglected education in the higher ranks of the community; a degree of luxury and expense vastly beyond their means, rendering them at once proud, unfeeling, necessitons, and dependent; but above all-to the provincial situation of the country. It is now time that we should consider the elements of which the other party is composed.

Two very different sects of Christians have concurred in ranging themselves under the ensigns of Reform: the Catholics of Ireland, and the Protestant Dissenters. Of these in their order, the Catholics of this country are not what they were in the preceding centuries. We must not judge of them from the violent pastoral letters, breathing the spirit of ancient bigotry and un-Christian disunion, of one or two indiscreet and medling monks, who have happened to obtain high situations in the Romish Church of Ireland. These unhappy deed deserve our pity, and perhaps the aid of Dr. Willis -- If they write from a desire of fishing in broubled waters and at the impulse of men m portant than themselves, to instil, with malice prepence, the poison of religious and civil discord, they deserve the severest reprobation. As to the great body of the Catholics of Ireland, the beams of philosophy have not dawned on them in vain; they have revealed to them their true interests, and animated them with the warmth of benevolence and liberality. They are actuated, I am persuaded, with a true love of freedom; they plainly perceive that religious distinctions have been too long employed for the base purpose of rendering human creatures the dupes with an amity truly fraternal to embrace their Pro-

prohibition of the statutes? If the obligation of an oath | The Protestant Dissenters have been at all times disis a slight thing with those gentlemen, ought they not posed to maintain the cause of freedom; but it is a to have reflected seriously on the consequence of such a gross error and an high injustice, to conclude, that, measure? How destructive of subordination—how un- because their habits and manner of life are, comparafriendly to study—how introductory of dissipation and lively speaking, simple, and their ecclesisatical Governintemperance—how apt to throw young men into the men has a republican form, that they are of course military profession, in opposition to the wishes of their champions for democracy in temporal establishments. Many of the dissenters are persons of large fortune, I have dwelt even to satisfy, on the conduct and deeply interested in the continuance of public credit. We views of our governors; let us now transfer our attention to the governed, and inquire into the temper and the friends of anarchy, or the ringleaders of innovation. disposition of the people. It cannot be denied or The forms of their religion, it is true, exhibit an exconcealed, that deep and general discontent prevails ample of rational equality—and the precepts of their The people have been ill advised and intemperate, in religion lead them in common with other Christians some in tences; and furnished a pretext for the making who attend to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel, to a this exunity an example of severe chastisement, a lesson temperate fire of freedom. This is all that can fairly be of infimidation to the rest of the British empire, to inferred from the religion of the dissenters with respect of the movements towards reform, and stiffs the to their political sentiments. The dissenters, in conment as aspirations after freedom. It has been the mon with their Catholic brethren, have learned, by a of Gover ment to connect with the French Revo tedious lesson in the school of adversity, to be friends in a those efforts and movements which have been to civil and religious liberty, even on a principle of

herents of the one profess an enthusiastic admiration of of the reformers, and detach them effectually and im-

MONTANUS. FATAL ACCIDENT TO CAPTAINS DREW AND JONES. -With deep regret we announce the death of these gentlemen, two of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity house, London. It appears they had been engaged, with others of the Brotherhood (whose lives were providentially saved), in surveying the lighthouses in the Bristol Channel; and when off Trevoise Head they attempted to land in a boat on the Quies Rocks, but owing to the heavy surf they were unable to do so. On returning, the boat came in contact with the steam-yacht, and all in the boat (we believe

which the two unfortunate gentlemen named were drowned.—Shipping Gazette. A STRANGE VISITOR .- On Sunday the inhabitants on both sides of Frith, from Dunoon to Helensburg, were was discovered making its way up the river. It I hold it fair to judge of men from their professions appears to have been first noticed about Duncon,

> received no benefit by taking them; the fact is, those | Medicine Vendors throughout the kingdom. who once try them, determine never to be without so benign a medicine; and thousands are being cured

daily of the most inveterate maladies. MR. WRIGHT, long known as a most useful and successful missionary amongst the Greques, has died of putrid sore throat, a disease which had become epidemic, and had cut off a number of persons at Philippolis. Mr. Wright had been in South Africa from 1822, and appears to have made more progress in civilizing and Christianising the Aborgines, whose unbounded confidence he had obtained, than any individual that was ever sent on the mission. It follows, as a were best appreciated.

LANE, SKINNER-STREET. N Sunday morning, July the members of the C. J. Lucas, & Co., Consulting surgeons, London And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman. ON Sunday morning, July 25, the members of the Octay Locality of the National Charter Association will meet at ten o'clock on especial business: and at eleven o'clock the following question for discussion will commence: "Will the Repeal of the Union be beneficial to the working class of Ireland, unconnected with the People's Charter?" The public are invited to attend. Admission free. In the evening a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Davock, on which occasion several Chartist Hymns will be sung, Planist, Miss F. Miles: to commence precisely at the consultring surgeons, London; derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined there in dulgence of their passions, have ruined there is nothing surgeons, London; derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstinate gleets, excesses, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more occasion several Chartist Hymns will be sung, Pianist, Miss F. Miles; to commence precisely at seven o'clock. Admission, One Penny, to the Platform Two pence.—On Tuesday evening Mr Mee will Lecture on Astronomy, Ancient Theories, use of Globes, Planetary Arrangements, Modern Popular Astronomy, Solar System, the Planets, Distance, Volume, Density, Comets, Constellations, &c. Admission Two-pence, To commence at eight o'clock. On Wednesday evening, a Singing Class, on the Mainzerian system. Admission by tickets at Sixpence per Month: to commence at half-past seven o'clock; conducted by Mr. Stevens .- On Thursday evening a Dancing Class is also held; Single Lessons 6d.; conducted by Mr. Vaughan. Admission by Quarterly Tickets, viz., Gentlewen 4s. 6d., Ladies treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous acum will warm and purify the blood and juices, 3. 6d.; commencing at nine o'clock.—On Saturday and superficial, by the present race of medical prac- increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the Ireland are divided, and resolve them into their com. evenings a Quadrille Party will meet at eight titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of whole animal machine, and remove the usual impeo'clock. Amission Tickets, Gentlemen Sixpence, a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, diment to maturity. For Tickets, and further particulars, please to inquire of the Secretary on the above premises.—

N.B. The Shareholders of the above premises are and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and particularly requested to have an interview with there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, their Secretary concerning their Registration, and Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, the amount of monies paid to their agents. - Several is confided the care of young people, who ought to each, payable at Sixpence per week.

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Loss by Fire	•••	•••		15		0	
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CIR.—The wife of a person residing in St John's Green, in this place, came to my shop a little time since, for a box of your Pills for her husband. She told me that previous to his taking them he had a violent attack of the Gout, which sometimes laid manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:
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This, I can assure you, is not a solitary instance stitution, and an amendment in the condition of the ment has been drawn from the republican views of manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravmiserable people is a truth written in the bleed of the some persons against any concession to the friends of their normalization.

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Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consultcheer the drooping heart, and point the way to reno-vated health."

Advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to reno-London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even- | Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient,

whatever can be taken of their application; and in be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in

soud by Mr. HEATOR, Briggate, LELDS.



C. GRIMSHAW and Co. 10, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool, are the sole Agents for Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers by the "OLD" or "BLACK BALL" Line of Packet Ships, from Liverpool for New York,

sailing punctually on the 7th and 19th of each Month

they have also other first-rate American Ships for New York, on the 1st, 13th, or 25th of each month, and occasionally to PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, and NEW ORLEANS. TO QUEBEC AND NEW SOUTH WALES. Applications, personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to, and the lowest rates and every

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS." THE following testimonials from respectable per-

information given.

L sons, in addition to many hundreds of DECI-DED CURES—particulars of which have been already published—established the character of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as the Best Medicine in the World:

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Gentlemen.—This is to inform you, in detail, what OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health), have done for me.

First.—They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years duration, by which I could sleep very ittle; but the third night I took them I slept com

Secondly.—Of a Nervous Affection, with which I have been troubled for many years.

Thirdly.-Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been, except at intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven days in torment, previous to going to the ground.

Fourthly.-Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suffered much, for upwards of 40 years.

Fifthly.-Of a Scarbutic humour, with which I have been tormented at least 44 years, having been lame with it, several times, for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present, I have not a sore spot, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise Ged for his mercies in bringing to light such a restorative health and soundness of body. I am not like the same person as I was a year ago being so much altered for the better.

All these cures have been effected in me, by the usof PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

And lastly.—I believe them to be, a safe preventa tive of the Bowel Complaint, for, neither I nor my wife have had it, since taking them; she having frequently had it previous.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Schoolmaster. Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, January

WITNESS .- R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above, for more than 22 vears.

Nerg.-You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please; I am ready to answer any question put to me relating thereto. Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liverand Stomach Complaints, &c., &c. :-

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842. " My DEAR FRIEND

"I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept my best thanks. They could not have come more opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few days. I have taken them subsequently, with the same happy effect, which induces me to believe that they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recommendation can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you please.

" I am, my dear friend, "Yours, very truly,
"DAVID HARRISON." From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle.

Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated, by Mrs. Moxon, of York. Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be Cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Parr's Life Pills.

Communicated by Mr. Bawden.

Gentlemen.—At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret. Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Cornwall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that you are quite at liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Since I have been your agent, I have received numerous testimonials of the benefit PARR'S LIFE PILLS have conferred upon the afflicted.

> I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist Fowley, Cornwall.

Gentlemen.—I feel it a duty I owe you to expres my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I kad in my Groin, which extended to my ancle, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from Patients are requested to be as minute as possible | the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black and painful to the touch. After three boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, it quite disappeared, and

> I remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, THOMAS BARRET,

Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Circucester, Jan. 1, 1843. Gentlemen.—The wonderful effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS have been felt by the poorer classes

> Yours, W. WHITE. Agent for Circucester.

Many persons, after learning that so many wol derful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIF duals without honesty, are offering a dangerod untoward results that may ensue, to those who had been thus imposed upon, but they can point of

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the side of each box, in white letters on a RED ground Without this mark of authenticity they are spuriod by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Hodge Species Dille and Cordial Balm of Systems with dersfield; and retail by at least one agent in ore! town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectab dealers in medicine. Price ls. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

Figure 1905

AN ODE.

- HARK! heard ye not those dreadful acreams? And heard ye not that infant cry? Tis sure, some neighbouring sot in fiames Which with crimson tints the sky.
- O, God! an aged corpse I see Naked, wounded, stained with gore, Hanging on a blasted tree Before the burning cottage door!
- Have Erin's sons failed in the field? What foreign foe lays waste the land? Say, where was Britain's guardian shield When Erin sunk beneath their hand?
- But see untouch'd you palace stands While all around the hamlets burn; And lo ! those military bands Back to the flames their victims sparn.
- Say, why against the humble ook Is all their ruthless fury bent? Sure nought that falls to peasants' lot Can plunder's lawless rayage tempt?
- No foreign foe lays waste the land, And Brin's sons have fled no field Their blood is shed by Britain's hand; Her's is, a destroying shield.
- Know that within the humb The sacred ark of Union states And pearants guard the hallow'd spot From hostile Britain's ruffian bands
- The abject sons of wealth and pow'r. Are to insiduous Britain sold; And they in Erin's trying hour,
- Against their country are enroll'd. Not unavenged will Brin fall. Nor e'en in ruin be alone; Be Britsin's will accomplish'd all,

Erin's destruction seals her own.

From THE PRESS, an Irish newspaper, suppressed by Government, to carry " UNION."

- TO THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P. UNDAUNTED patriot! true friend of man, Barding oppression in its strongest hold, Battling with tyranny's unboly plan,
- Despising coward alayes whose votes are sold; Thy honest fame shall surely be enroll'd Among the worthies of thy native soil, For thou in freedom's cause art brave and bold, And well deserving the approving smile, Of every virtuous injured son of toil.
- Accept this humble tribute to thy worth. From one whom drones and knaves term lowly born And deem not, Duncombe, that the pride of birth, Can shield the tyrant from the hate and soom E'en of his meanest victim, left ferlorn
- To starve and die where pleaty overflows! No! he tho' poor, "bereft of oil or corn," Yet knows a spirit in his bosom glows, Which lightens his distress and solaces his wors. This spirit teaches man to love his race; It prompts him to promote the peace of all;
- And from its blessed influence we may trace That power of mind which neither chains nor thrall Nor all the ills which poverty befall, Can ere destroy, or conquer, or controll, Its same is Liberty, and at its call
- A thousand glad emotions swell the soul, And good men on to reach fair freedom's goal. It doth beget the sympathy to feel And share the fate of all that would In poor disciple never shall conceal
- The praisful thanks due unto men like thee, Who, apoming tyrants' threats, still dare to be The unbought champion of the suffering alave; Who dare to let on nature's wise decree; Boldly designading rights twere base to crave, Where jesters mock the truth and despots rave.
- We land thee, Dancombe, for thy honest deeds! We love thee well for holy freedom's sake! We prize thee that thy actions sow the seeds Of that good tree whose fruits all shall partake. An earnest joy doth in our bosoms wake, Whene'er we see thee battling for our cause. We know usurpers on their thrones do quake,
- And base born tyrants in their madness panse, Whene'er thou layest bare their guilty laws. Go on, thou patriot, in thy just career ! Nobly defending weakness against might; Causing the "unjust judge" to quall with fear; Dragging the feedish gaolors' deeds to light; Snataining fearleasly the moral fight,
- Midst war of words in foul corruptions' den: Proclaiming loudly that the cause of right Is worthy freedom's voice, or post's pen, And reap the grateful praise of all thy fellow-men.

BENJAMIN STOTT. Manchester.

Local and General Entelligence. STR LAWRENCE PREI, Chief Justice of Bengal has arrived at Ceylon in very bad health.

MR DEISCOLL, manager of the Colonial Bank at Autralia, has resigned. A OFICESILVER MINE has been discovered in Jaliace the English companies interested in mining there. THE RENAINS of Sir William Machanghten are in

terred in the new burial ground at Calcutta, and a public cenotaph is to be erected to his memory. A PIECE OF SOLID GOLD was found a few days ince by some labourers upon Little Baddow Hall Farm, Essex, weighing nearly an onnea.

Parish, in that city.

the French government. THE MARQUIS of Londonderry is to be "gold stick

But happily the marquis will not see the joke. RICHARD DUCKETT, Esq., Tramore, has been rematters to the natisfaction of Government. is the purchaser of Lord Spencer's marine-villa in the

Isle of Wight, lately sold by Mr. G. Robins. ABOUT £4,600 has been subscribed towards building entirely free sittings.

LARGE CONSUMPTION OF CAST IRON.—In the intended new dock at Liverpool, called the Albert Dock, the estimated quantity of cast iron is no less than 7,000

MR. HOULDITCH, the eminent coachmaker, and who had many of the northern estates mortgaged to him, paid the debt of nature a few days ago, in his 76th AT A TEA-DRINKING MATCH at East Challow, Berks, a few days since, between some six or eight

females, for a prize, the victor drank twenty-nine, and

THE MANCHESTER and Loods railway company have proceeded in obtaining costs against the parishes of Errington, Langfield, Norland, and Raistrick, which

had wrongly assessed them. A MOST DIABOLICAL OFFENCE Was recently com-

THE WHOLE RANGE of country from the East Riding of Yorkshire to Northamptonshire was, on Wednesday meek, visited by one of the most violent thunder-storms eperienced for a long time past. On the following day Prolent thunder-storm passed over Belgium, but, fortnmiely did no mischiel.

AT THE BALLINA QUARTER SESSIONS, Mr. Robert Bonta, solicitor, was found guilty of sending a hostile house to Mr. Peter Kelly, a member of the same Profession. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment, and on the expiration of that term to pay a fine

of £10 to the Queen. NAM MAKING.—The wages of a woman in Dudley in manufacturing 1,200 round-headed hob nails, are 53d; here are made with a hammer weighing laib. Each mil receives twelve blows before it is completed, and, mently, the poor woman has to raise the enormous beight of 18,000 be in order to earn that small sum. Birningham Advertiser.

It skews that the French Chambers have expressed themselves against founders of railway companies inserting a stipulation in the deed of settlement, giving Justice Bushe, thus gives rein to its taste for the they had met. Mr. Welsford, after the minutes had them a proportion of the profits, as making acts of neorporation yenal.

A HEAVY shower of snow fell on the mountains of Coolcarney, county Silgo, on Thursday week. So severe was it that two gentlemen, then on the mountain, were obliged to seek shelter. It lasted nearly half an hour. THE Constitutional states that M. Lange, who has just

THE SALE OF THE REVERSION to Sir John Cam Hobbouse's property, extending to the enormous amount of seventy thousand pounds, comes off at Robins's Auction Mart this week. The contingency is, in case Sir John should die without male issue the being unmarried, and his children being all females,) then his brother, the late banker of Bath, will succeed to the baronetcy and £70,000.

missary General of Marines.

SINGULAR ATTACK BY A ROOST-COCK .- On Thursday morning, as the servant of Mr. H. Davey, of Lewes, was attending to a child, having been walking in the Castle-ditch-lane, she took occasion to sit down with the child in her arms, when a roost-cock commenced a mest furious attack, first on the servant girl and then on the infant. The girl went off into strong fits, and the child was very seriously injured, having its skull-fractured and other injuries.

BRHIN, THE GIANT, who appeared some years back at Paris in the melodrame of Goligh, has just terminated, says the Moniteur Parisien, his career most mexpectedly. He was living retired near Spa, and, happening to go there during a fele, he was seen by an Englishman of great stature and strength, and was challenged by him to see which was the better man at boxing. The giant accepted the challenge, but on the morning of the contest he was found dead in his bed, from the rupture of an aneurisn. He was only 36 years of age.

ACCORDING TO THE Phare de Bayonne, two Englishmen have been turned out of Vittoria, for having spoken too freely against the present order of things. The loanse of their conversation induced the people to think hurried them out of the town to save them from the out, they by degrees indicated a disposition to change was all the most ardent friend of liberty could push their own measures. Let us follow up the fury of the mob.

The Whigs passed an Arms Bill, gave

DURING THE heavy thunderstorm which visited Ledbury in Herefordshire on Wednesday week, the wife of a labouring man of the name of Patridge was her person by the violence of the shock, the surface of the road was broken up, and the poor woman is aince

THE BRIGHTON fishermen have been reaping a pretty good-harvest lately off the town, and fine fish have been retailed as low as eight for a shilling. The Eastbourne fishermen have also been successful, having brought in good cargoes, which met a ready sale at from 14s. to 17s. per 100. The comforts of the fishermen during the ensuing winter depend principally on the success of the mackerel flabery, and this season it is expected they were we not, we should not be thus threatened. It our participation in the advantages. To prepare the are, I most sincerely hope and believe, destined ultiwill have no cause to complain.

THE SERVICE companies of the 92nd. Highlanders arrived at Trinidad from Barbadoes on the 25th of May last. They landed in full costume, and being a remarkably fine body of men, attracted crowds of spectators. This is the first highland regiment which has ever been in Trinidad, and "Blackie" seemed quite at a loss what to make of it. As to the washerwomen they were really ontrageous; and they exclaimed "Dam highlandmen

and on the whole it presents a cheering aspect. A annum is recommended: but it appears to be a question to increase the traffic of the line.

COBBETT ON DUELLING .- Cobbett, when challenged to fight, recommended the challenger to draw a Cobbett Dublin World. in chalk upon a door, and if he succeeded in hitting it, to send him instant word, in order that he might have an opportunity of acknowledging that, had the true Cobbett been there, he, in all probability, would have been hit too. But hit or ne hit, the bullets could have no effect whatever, he maintained, on the orginal cause

HER MAJESTT'S ship Cleopatra had arrived at Port Rizzbeth on the 29th of April, after having captured the Brazillian brigantine Progresso, off Quellemaine, with 443 negroes on board; 50 of the negroes with the crew of the brig, were on board the Cleopatra; and the versel with the remainder were sent to Simon's Bay, in charge of a prize-master. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE, AND TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

On Saturday one of the most terrific explosions that has visited the metropolis for some time, attended with an immense destruction of property, took place soon after five o'clock, at the extensive and valuable oil and turpentine works belonging to Messrs. Johnson and Pinchin, situate in Cable-street, St. George's in the East, which destroyed the whole of the in Mexico, which is likely to be of great importance to factory, which is considered to be one of the largest in London, and contained several thousand barrels of turpentine. The fire has damaged between thirty and forty houses in the neighbourhood, including the well-known Roman Catholic school in the above road. The factory stood on the north side of the road between Christy-street and Grove-street, com-prising a substantial brick warehouse of two stories high, with a frontage facing the road of upwards of THE REV. W. J. BEODICE, of Bath, has expended eighty feet. It extended in depth some fifty feet, \$3000 on a cometery which he has presented to Abbey within a couple of feet of the Blackwall railway, three arches of which were rented by the firm, and CAPTAIN TAYLOR'S floating breakwater is now in used for the deposit of turpentine and other combusprogress of being laid down at Marseilles, by order of tible materials, in the latter of which it was estimated that at least 2,000 barrels were lodged, which alone were insured to the amount of £1,000. It to the queen !" "Too bad," Sir Robert, " too bad!" appears, from a statement made by Mr. Inspector Norman, of the H division, that at about a quarter to five he had passed the premiees, and all then appeared safe. Shortly afterwards, however, the instated in his office of magistrate, he having explained policeman on duty near the spot gave the alarm of fire. Having dispatched messengers for the engines, SIR AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, Usher of the Black Rod, he proceeded to the fire, which appeared to him to be confined to the centre of the works. Dense volumes of smoke were at the time pouring forth from all parts of the roof. He immediately, with a church and school room at the Swindon station of the his men, roused the inhabitants of the neighbouring Great Western Railway. The church is to consist of houses, and whilst so engaged, two engines from the Wellclose-square station came up, and, plenty of water being at hand, were immediately got into operation. The gates were now forced open, and three firemen, viz., Isaacs, Goddard, and Frost, together with Sergeant Williams of the H division of police, entered. They had been there but a few seconds when a most awful explosion took place, instantly causing destruction to the whole factory; the roof was blown high into the air, and the whole of the walls were forced outwards into the streets, partially falling upon the above-named persons. Never was such a scene at the East end of the metropolis. For several minutes the whole of the district was enfour others twenty-five full-sized cupsful in half an veloped amidst clouds of dust and smoke, and an immense shower of burning remnants of the building.

The shock resembled that of an earthquake, and the houses for some distance round were shaken to their very foundation, every window in them was blown to atoms, and the inhabitants appeared for the moment to be paralysed. As soon as the smoke and dust assembled in the People's Hall, Wednesbury, on had in some degree cleared away, great anxiety was Sunday, to take into consideration what steps ought have been suggested by our Halifax, Sheffield, and manifested for the safety of the firemen, two of to be adopted for arousing the enslaved and suffering North and South Lancashire brethren; and are of mitted on the Strangurg and Basle railway, by some moundrel, who took up two of the rails in the night. Fortunately it was discovered in time, and there are knew hopes of the capture of the perpetrator.

At the sale of Wines of the late Dr. Chafy, letched 92z, and Port (magnuma,) £8 per Sheny, letched 92z, and Port (magnuma). £8 per dizen, exclusive of auction duty. No bad proof of the late of the safety of the first, the result of the safety of the first, the result of improved the first, the result of improved the first, the result of improved the Reverend Gentleman!

Morth and South Lancashire brethren; and are of thousands throughout this populous district. It may be well to observe, that at this moment the colliers thousands throughout this populous district. It may be well to observe, that at this moment the colliers and iron-workers of Bilston, Wednesbury and Dudley, are involved in greater districts than has been lety, are involved in greater districts them, it was found, had managed to extricate them be well to observe, that at this moment the colliers and iron-workers of Bilston, Wednesbury and Dudley, are involved in greater districts them be well to observe, that at this moment the colliers and iron-workers of Bilston, Wednesbury and Dudley, are involved in greater districts than has been lety, are involved in greater districts them be well to observe, that at this moment the colliers and iron-workers of Bilston, we may former period. The mine-owners at Bilston, some few months ago made a fearful reduction of wages. The poor miners were not in a most pittable condition, bleed to admit of proper arrangements, especially for our brothers beyond the Tweed, whose co-operation were discovered in them, it was found are them, it was found them, it was found the main and are of them, it was found them, almost equal in power to the nest, the result of several hundred weight of gunpowder in the place, brigand-victory of despoiling the life-hazarding described at the Camlough Repeal meeting on the 4th of June.

almost equal in power to the nest, the result of gunpowder in the place, several hundred weight of gunpowder in the place, brigand-victory of despoiling the life-hazarding despoiling the LATELY, AS THE promensders in the Jardin du Roi and engines, and also others of various offices, came what can the enlightened and devoted advosate of the walks at the hour of in quick succession, and were all not to work in such (Versilles) were quitting the walks at the hour of in quick succession, and were all got to work in such Eleging, a young man, who was sitting on one of the situations as Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the these fearful aggressions on the very life of the un. bruches, drew forth a pistol and blew his brains fire brigade, thought would have the best command enfranchised? One would suppose that common over the conflagration. To extinguish the fire which humanity would restrain these lords of capital from MR. Syns and his family, who emigrated about raged among the stores of the factory, was a matter depriving the miner of some small vestige of comfort your opinions, the adoption of the following arrangements ago from Fermoy to Sydney, have just of impossibility, and as the surrounding buildings when enjoying the society of his family, knowing ments:

| Whose years ago from Fermoy to Sydney, have just of impossibility, and as the surrounding buildings when enjoying the society of his family, knowing ments: returned. He gives a very uniavourable account of were all getting ignited, the sole exertions of the fire that every time he enters the mine, he is hazarding the colony, and says that persons of every trade and brigade were devoted to their preservation. They calling could make out a better livelihood in this coun- worked manfully for three hours, and at last succeeded in preventing the flames extending any further. and all danger was removed; but the ruins were one immense body of fire. An idea may be formed of under the superintendence of the parish authorities. the extent of the fire, when it is known that upwards And even, when in employ, their condition is not one of fifty tens of turpentine were alight at one time, per cent better than the most oppressed hand-loom

> nitude have taken place than for a number of months; the different losses being, at the fire at Greenwich, on Monday night.....£ 4,000 Great Tower-st. on Tuesday morning ... 3,000

During the past week more fires of a serious mag-

paint, pitch, and other combustible materials used in

And the present unfortunate event 12,000

HIGHLY FLATTERING PICTURE OF A "JUDGE."— remarks at that moment, but hoped the delegates The Mail in announcing the demise of the ex-Chief would at once proceed with the business for which panegyrical :- "A great light has been extinguished been read, rose and observed that he could not see -and the brilliant, the classical, the eloquent-he any other means of advancing the eause, except whose talents shed a lustre upon the senate and the through the exertions of a lecturer. It was essential. bar—whose virtues reflected an honour upon the bench—whose wit illuminated everything it touched wisited. Mr. Danks said he fully concurred in what make the same through the carefulness and mr. Welsford had said; and the friends at Wedspirit to all within its sphere—is no more:—Bushe, ensbury were most anxious to have the services of a majority of which are now happily removed. A

but when bribed by a place he did not hesitate to denounce Repealers. He was a politician in days one night each week. The directors, on the comwhen the people were comparatively ill-informed and powerless, and only made the blind tools to aggrandize a hollow and selfish faction. The defunct Judge them some time, had gone and held open-air meeting had gone and held open-air meeting had discharged Thomason, who had been amongst their approval:

Ist. That a Delegate Meeting be holden once a week, to which every locality can send delegates in proportion to their numbers."

In a discharged Thomason with the Whigs—but they were slow to bestow the British Peerage upon him, with the other pledges he required, and he therefore disappointed Mr. Pigot, by keeping his seat on the Queen's Bench warm for Chief Justice Pennefather, who would, warm for Chief Justice Pennefather, who would, lecturer. The proceedings of the parties mentioned once per month, a Public Meeting in each borough in however, much rather have obtained the exalted by Mr. Danks were very strange. Mr. Mason rose, rotation." office which Sir Edward Sugden now fills. The and observed that he was by no means astonished at relatives and friends, who are, it is but just to say, the statements made by Mr. Danks. It certainly mended to form a borough council, to agitate and Berkshire, licensed victualler—Aug. 8, T. Creeke, Campumerous—may mourn that the ex-Chief Justice has was unbecoming the character of those who pretended procure a registration of the Chartist electors in the bridge, tailor—Aug. 7, E. Conden, Milton-street, Dorsetbeen, even at an advanced age, summoned to his to seek the freedom and elevation of the working borough, and assist the committee of the delegates in square, builder—Aug. 7, J. Nye, Bridge-house-place, great account; but the grief of the people will be class, to interfere with their harmless and innocent getting up the monthly public meetings." slight when they reflect an old man has died, and amusements; indeed, to interfere with any local

THE WHIG BID.—The Whigs are preparing within the walls of Parliament, as well as out of doors, to condition of the cause was the object of their asobserve with what briskness it proceeds. At first was the active men in the various localities who were gain Lane." observe with what briskness it proceeds. At first Lord John and his followers imagined that Downing. Lord John and his followers imagined that Downing. Street, with all its appurtenances, would be knocked ago visited Dudley, and he had excellent meetings; claim your cordial co-operation. The time for energetic corn factor—Aug. 5, S. R. Atkinson, Canson, Canson, Dischert—Aug. 5, S. R. Atkinson, Canson, C down to them for a song, and they therefore distances to make great sacrifices to This did not indicate apathy. The people had as must register! We must be prepared at all points to linear aper. Aug. 16, G. Hairsine, York, blaved no willingness to make great sacrifices to This did not indicate apathy. obtain the prize-but when they discovered their sembled in immense numbers wherever, and when meet the oppressor. Our open enemies and our false that they were political agents, and the authorities error, and found that nothing would do but stopping ever the presence of a speaker was announced. That friends are alike taking advantage of our supineness to In the Consistory Court of London on Wednesday | up the appropriation clause, and resisted any exten. | had not abandoned the cause; and he hoped some | unity of action, and cultivate those feelings of fraternity week a suit for divorce, by reason of adultery, was sion of the Irish franchise. They now—and we are steps would be taken to show that the active men and love which will eventuate at no distant period in a brought by Viscountess Frankfort against the Viscount. rejoiced to see they do so—oppose the Arms Bill of had not abandoned the people. The new Organiza- glorious and enduring triumph! Feeling confident that No opposition was made to the suit, and the sentence of the present Ministers—clamour against the Church tion would place the cause in a more dignified, in- you will joyously respond to this appeal, we remain divorce was signed. Dr. Lushington allowed her establishment of this country—and seem to think the fluential, and powerful position than it ever yet had yours, on behalf of the Delegate Meeting, Ladyzhip an ailment of £800 a year.

Irish franchise far too limited. They cannot, how. ever, yet stomach Repeal-and taking the Globe as was mature on the right of representative equality the chief organ of the party, American sympathy is with the richest member of the state. A concentrate to them gall and wormwood. Here we have the tion and judicious direction of that opinion and Globe-the oracle of Lord Palmerston-in arms power was now the grand object. Another great struck by the electric fluid while she was walking along the turnpike-road near to Bran's Hill Cottage, in the calls himself the best abused man, but England is be to break down middle class prejudice, by showing the man and shoes were torn from certainly the best abused country in the world. We should like to know what hypothesis the party in sanction of the people, would afford them equal propower will now find to substitute for the alleged tection and safety for their property as they find against England. There are however lessons, indedependent of party, to be learned from the sort of
universal explosion of ill-will against England which
the canaille of every country sends forth (and even
expresses in some driblets of delivery against the canaille of every country sends forth (and even
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the canaille of every co expresses in some driblets of dollars) when they forcible appeals either to humanity or reason: not think any how they can help to embarrass her. One lesson is to feel ourselves great, which we are, and who are as eager for a change as we are, but fear simple inventions, conceived by J. A. Etaler, which were we not we should not be the three th may be said this is an easy lesson to national vanity. public mind for the new Organization was the first mately to change the swamps and deserts to beaucalled, is neither the mere pride of purse, nor pride though it would be at great personal sacrifice, by atto make our rich but much neglected mother-earth she yet called herself Spain and the Indies. If we matters in a better position, so that his services feel properly what makes us great, we shall be in no would again be secured to the cause. Mr. Welsford the prey of their North Western neighbours men;

It is the blackguard portion (we must use iplain quest every place comprised in the district to send a powered by barbarians as soon as they themselves terms) of foreign nations that is most bitter against delegate to the next meeting to be held at Wednes-England—that portion which is fitly represented by bury, for the purpose of carrying out the object of reduction in the working staff of about £4,000 per terms) of foreign nations that is most bitter against delegate to the next meeting to be held at Wedneswhether some of the higher salaries might not be cut the Paris Charivari, and New York Herald-by down, instead of making the weight of their saving fall the distinguished General Hubbell, of Philadelupon the lowest class of servants in the company. The phia, and Mr. James Bergen." This is very dignified; opening of the Bristel and Gloucester line is expected but nevertheless it wont do, as the Irish people will as Secretary in the interim, and that all corresponbe sure to coubt the sincerity of those who assail the dence be directed to that gentlemen, No. 10, Upper persons who sympathise with their sufferings, and Court-st. Carried mem. con. Thanks having been send the "sinews of war" to procure redress .- given to the chairman, the meeting adjourned for one

Tharust Entelligence.

CARLISLE.-MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday last, the members of the above-named body held their usual weekly meeting at their room, No. 6, John's street, Caldewgate, Mr. Robert Graham in the chair; after some discussion the following resolution was proposed by Mr. W. Canlthard :- "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the resolutions of the Sheffield Chartists, if acted upon, would establish a very dangerous precedent; acted upon, would establish a very dangerous precedent; yet owing to the frequent drains made upon those localities, which have had local victims, their funds are necessarily low; and as Mr. Thomas Railton and Mr. Juny 17.—

In the find sets. The greater and obtter part of the Atlantic sets. The Greater and obtter part of the Atlantic sets. The Greater and obtter part of the Atlantic sets. The Greater and obtter part of the Atlantic sets. The Atlantic sets. The Atlantic sets. The Atlantic sets. The Atlantic sets of the Atlantic sets. The Atlantic sets of the Atlantic sets. The Atlantic sets of the Atlantic s O'Connor can be prevailed upon to advance so much out of the General Defence Fund as will meet their present necessities; and the Chartist body generally agree to pay back the sum that may be advanced, the Conneil of Carlisle Chartist Association pledge ourselves to pay a fair share of the said sum." Carried Wheeler also reported from the committee, and read say that without the discovery of the compass, the unanimously. The Secretary was then ordered to prepare a fair balance sheet of the entire income and expenditure, and also to prepare a report of the proceedings of the Council during the last quarter, pretion of the Address. After some discussion it was aystem of tyranny! paratery to the quarterly meeting which is to take place

on Monday evening, the 24th instant. ROCHDALE,-On Sunday last a Camp Meeting was holden on Cronkeyshaw, which was well attended. of Hyde, lectured in our room on the Repeal question, and gave very general satisfaction.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS' HALL.—Mr. W. Dixon lectured in the large ante-room of the Hall on mously. And after the transaction of momentary of ancient philosophers, and made it accessible to Sunday afternoon last; the hall having been appropri- affairs, the meeting adjourned. ated to the use of the Sunday scholars, whose increasing numbers has outstripped the accommodation provided for them in the ante-rooms. The andience was not so large as usual, owing to there being an out-door meeting in the neighbourhood of Ancoats, which was attended by many of our friends. Mr. Dixon lectured again in the evening to a numerous and attentive audito advert to the gross tyranny practised by all whose interests are identified with the present monstrous system, and concluded by shewing the advantages which would necessarily accrue from the enactment of principles. the Charter. Upon retiring he was greeted with the marked approbation of his audience.

THE CHARTIST YOUTHS of this town held a camp of Great Ancoats. Mr. Taylor was called upon to preside. The meeting was well attended, and was ad- port it. What! can we remain silent while the dressed by Mr. C. Doyle and others, in sound and whole world is panting for liberty. Many suggesargumentative speeches. The thanks of the meeting having been given to the chairman, it adjourned until ference to reorganize our body, and shew to the next Sunday afternoon at two o'cleck, to be then again world that we are men deserving of liberty, and

holden in the Central-Market, Salford. WEDNESBURY.-In accordance with the decision of the Delegate Meeting held in Birmingham. on the 28th of June, another meeting of delegates both life and limb, not for his own, but for his master's enrichment. The nail-makers of Bromsgrove and Stourbridge are also in a lamentable state of distress. Masses of them are breaking stones, besides several thousand barrels of oil, white-lead, weaver. Fathers, mothers, and daughters, and even children of both sexes from seven years of age, are the factory, not more than one-half of which is insured in the Sun fire-office. The total amount of property consumed is calculated at about £ 12,000. Continually making encroachments on their prices. we can attribute the present disorganized state of plore you immediately to send to the columns of the the people. A well-devised national plan will soon Northern Star your opinion relative to the suggestable up the columns of the columns gather up the scattered elements of a great moral combination. In the mean time, every preparatory measure will clear the way to the efficient administration of such a plan. It was with this view the delegates met. Mr. Russell was called to the chair. He observed that he would not detain them by any

the Constitutional states that M. Lange, who has just the orator and states man—Bushe, the advocate and the principles and the scholar and the gentleman, able to the cause for which it was erected, by the aid to shake off the apathetic and jealous feeling which has ceased to be!" Now this "great light" in the days of his brillianzy was a powerful declaimer and in the channel has been promoted to the rank of Comthe orator and statesman-Bushe, the advocate and lecturer again. Their spacious hall was only availdays of his brillianzy was a powerful declaimer and however, sorry to say that every obstacle had been a faming parriot. He, like Plunkett, had been a thrown in their way by those of whom they expected be-desired result, we call upon the Sub-Secretary and better. Mr. O'Neil who had given them his services council of each Metropolitan Locality immediately to botter. Mr. O'Neil who had given them his services council of each Metropolitan Locality immediately to take steps to call a general meeting of the body to which they belong, and lay before them the following plan for the world. To bring about this much-to-be-desired result, we call upon the Sub-Secretary and be-desired result, we call upon the Sub-Secretary and council of each Metropolitan Locality immediately to take steps to call a general meeting of the body to which they belong, and lay before them the following plan for the world. To bring about this much-to-be-desired result, we call upon the Sub-Secretary and be-desired result, we call upon the Sub-Secretary and council of each Metropolitan Locality immediately to take steps to call a general meeting of the body to which they belong, and lay before them the following plan for the world. To bring about this much-to-be-desired result, we call upon the Sub-Secretary and council of each Metropolitan Locality immediately to take steps to call a general meeting of the body to which they belong, and lay before them the following plan for the world. To bring about this much-to-be-desired result, we call upon the Sub-Secretary and the council of each Metropolitan Locality immediately to take steps to call a general meeting of the body to which they belong, and lay before them the following plan for the world. To bring about this much-to-be-desired result, we call upon the Sub-Secretary and the council of each Metropolitan Locality immediately to take steps to call a general meeting of the body to which they belong, and lay before them the following plan for the council of each Metropolitan Locality immediatel slight when they reflect an old man has died, and that they will no longer be required to pay his pension.—Dublin World.

Singlet when they reflect an old man has died, and amusements; indeed, to interfere with any local arrangement of the committees, which did not council, resident in the Metropolis, shall meet in concert J. O. Palmer, Liverpool, music seller—Aug. 16, G. militate against the moral influence of the cause.

We warrington, jun., Aldgate, linen draper—Aug. 4, and assist in the Metropolis, shall meet in concert J. O. Palmer, Liverpool, music seller—Aug. 16, G. with the delegates, and assist in the deliberations of Fendall. We odstock street, Oxford-street, butcher— Fanaticism was not religion. But enough. The that body."

condition of the cause was the object of their as
6th. "That for the present the delegates shall assembid highly for a restoration to office. Nay, already sembling, and he had anticipated that a greater ble at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoons, at the City of verpool, victualles—Aug. 7, T. M'Conkey, Lambeg and the bidding has commenced—and it is amusing to number of delegates would have been present. It London Political and Scientific Institution, 1, Turn-abrusquerie of Lord Palmerston as exciting ill-will under the present government; while it would give may be said this is an easy lesson to national vanity. Public minution who had been been tiful gardens, to cover the sea with floating islands. Not so easy—the sense of greatness, properly so work. He, Mr. M. would visit the various localities, to melt the ice on the North and South Poles; in fine no good; dem too poor; dem have no money for tronsers."

RAILWAY PROFITS.—The Birmingham and Gloucester railway committee have published their report, is against the moral aristocracy that provokes it that an able lecturer be engaged; we therefore received to the cause. Mr. Williams seconded the following moved, and Mr. Williams seconded the following whose only labours and pleasures were war and hunting. This most materially retarded the progress of mankind. Egypt. Greece and Rome were overtained in the district to send by barbarians as soon as they themselves this resolution : the delegate meeting to take place one month from this day." Mr. Mason moved, and Mr. Hopkins seconded that Mr. Newhouse officiate

were given in by Mr. Salmon, from the City of Lon- wonderful manauvering. don, highly approving of the plan laid down by the unanimously adopted, and ordered to be sent to the I come now to another small invention: Guttem-Northern Star and Chartist Circular for publication. burg's invention of moveable types and the ART OF A discussion ensued relative to the printing of cards. | PRINTING. Mr. Humphries brought forward the subject of the The speakers were energetic; and, judging from the Whig meeting, in Marylebone, on the ensuing day.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. BROTHER CHARTISTS. - For some time past. we have been disorganized, and the cause for which so Without the press, Luther could never have resisted many have been imprisoned and persecuted, has been much retarded, and the "finger of derision and ence. His subject was " the rise, progress, and present contempt" has been pointed at us for the want of a reformers. position of the Chartist movement. He took occasion proper union of action among our own body; but though the cause of truth has suffered nothing in of bayonets, has partly abolished individual and colconsequence, still we have made but little progress lective slavery, and will no doubt be still greatly towards the attainment or propagation of our

> Brothers, now is the time for a fresh struggle! will not, though dungeons and death be our doom, remain contented slaves.

Powerfully impressed with the imperative necessity and the advantage of a good sound system of Organization among the Chartist body, we have taken into consideration the various dates which treat your calm consideration, and if consistent with

First—"That a Delegate Meeting be held in Birmingham on Monday, August 21st, 1843." Second-"That each town throughout the Kingdom shall have the power of electing one delegate, with the following exceptions :- Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Liverpool two delegates each; Manchester and Glasgow three each; and London four; and that our Birmingham friends shall provide a suit-

able place of meeting."
Third—"That all delegates shall be elected at public meetings, in accordance with their usual forms; and that each delegate shall obtain proper credentials from the chairman of the meeting. Keenly feeling the great importance of this subrepose, not of apathy, but of exhausted feeling ject, and the irreparable injury which will be that inevitably succeeds great excitement, to which

> Yours, on behalf of the metropolitan delegate meeting, T. M. WHEELER, JOHN FUSSELL,

PHILIP M'GRATH, WILLIAM DAVOCS JOHN SIMPSON.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

furtherance of the Chartist cause in this vast abode ship brokers. of contrasted penury and wealth, we hasten to lay

4th. "That the localities in each district be recom-

JOHN FUSSELL, T. M. WHEELER. WILLIAM DAVOC, PHILLIP Mc. GRATH, JOHN SIMPSON.

PARADISE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL MEN, WITHOUT LABOUR, BY POWERS OF NATURE AND MACHINERY.

LETTER I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—I think it proper to say a few words on the great changes, which apparently small inventions have brought about in the condition and history

who subsisted on the raw produces of nature and slaves were withdrawn from their labours of producing food, and placed in the fields of battle to kill or be killed for the glory and profit of their masters. Physical force in invividuals and nations was the only acknowledged merit. There came in the 13th century a little German monk. Bertholdus Schwarz. who by his discovery of Gunrowder, changed the tactics of war, and actually placed the physically The above well-written account of the important weakest man on an equality with the strongest and proceedings of the delegates came to hand last week; most expert warrior of old. The iron clothings of but was obliged to be kept over to this week, from a men and horses were useless; the isolated eastles of press of matter consequent on the long Organization knights and robbers fell in ruins; and industrious article. We commend its spirit to general at- cities and villages sprung up in their stead. Thus this little invention has done more to advance man-LONDON-METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING, kind, than the collected "wisdom" of Roman sena-Sunday Afternoon, Mr. Page in the chair. Reports tors and generals could do, during all their wise and

Navigation in former times was confined to the Delegate Meeting, and promising their co-operation. | coasts of the Mediteranian and the Eastern coast of Mr. Simpson gave a similar report from Lambeth. the Atlantic seas. The greater and better part of reported that the Tower Hamlet highly approved, and the MARINER'S COMPALS opened henceforth the and would co-operate to the utmost in their power. seas and directed the navigator through night and Mr. Fussell reported from the committee for issuing storms. It guided Columbus to the magnificent shores of the West Indies and America, and gave the that it had not appeared in that week's Star; Mr. Globe its better half. May we not go further and an Address to the Chartists of London, containing victims of religious and political liberty could never a plan of Organization for their adoption. Mr. have found an asylum! and Europe would most Grover moved, and Mr. Cowan seconded the adop- probably even now have suffered under the Asiatic

Knowledge was a monopoly of the priests and pound.

nobles, who converted it into a means of enslaving appearance of the attentive assemblage, a good effect was produced. At the conclusion of the proceedings it who a few weeks back was too much occupied in not much above the brutes. When we read of the attending a dance to attend the discussion on the that day week at Heywood, near the White Lion, at Irish Arms Bill, now being in earnest in his oppotwo o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening Mr. Leach, sition to that measure. Mr. Fussell moved, and Mr. the people, was only the knowledge of a few of the Grover seconded that the members of the various leaders. How could a nation ever fall into barbalocalities be requested to attend the meeting con- rism, if it had once been thoroughly educated? The vened by the Whigs of Marylebone: carried unani printing art opened the treasure of the knowledge every one who had a desire for it; and what is more, multiplied knowledge to an immense degree. A well educated schoolboy of 15 years possesses more real knowledge at the present day, than all the professors and divines of Salamanca at the time of Columbus. the power of the Pope, without the press we should know nothing of political, religious, and social

The press, with a power stronger than a million instrumental to destroy these enemies of human We owe thanks and gratitude to these banefactors

simultaneous struggle to reorganize and emanci- of mankind, who during their lives were persecuted pate ourselves from the galling chain of oppression; and excommunicated by their Stupid contemporaries; meeting on Sunday afternoon last, in the neighbourhood to destroy the citadel of corruption and extirpate and we ought to take warning, that we may not from the bosom of the earth those errors which sup- fall in the same error and despise or neglect men, because they attempt to teach us something new and of the attendance of buyers being numerous, deunheard of, or because we cannot at once understand manded a considerable advance in the prices of tions have been made for the assembling of a Con- their conceptions. We ought at all events, to English Wheat noted on Monday last, though in some examine before we judge.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, (To be continued.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, July 13. BANKRUPTS.

Mr. Surr. Lombard-street; official assignee, Mr. Whit- adequate to meet the wants of the dealers. Prime more, Basinghall-street. James Mills, jun., Acton, Suffolk, carpenter, July 26, those quoted on Monday last; but the value of all at one o'cleck, Aug. 20, at twelve, at the Court of other kinds of Sheep was with difficulty supported. Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Messra Raimonds and Gooday, The Lamb trade was tolerably firm at last

Gray's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane. week's quotations. Calves at unaltered rates. The James Watts, Holborn, licensed victualler, July 26, Pork trade was dull at barely stationary prices. at half-past twelve, Aug. 26, at half-past eleven, at No imports of Foreign Cattle have taken place since at the Court of Bankruptey. Solicitor, Mr. Sharp, our last. Staple-inn; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basingthere are very few old Potatoes, yet the demand is Francis Kennedy, New Bond-street and Vauxhall-confined to the best Scotch Reds, which may be hall-street.

coad, stationer, July 25, Aug. 29, at eleven, at the Court | quoted from 80s to 90s per ton. New Potatoes at of Bankruptcy. Selicitor, Mr. Devey, Ely-place; offi-cial assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. William Joseph Roome, Gracechurch-street, outlery from 2s to 4s per cwt. The quality of these Potatoes agent, July 25, Aug. 29, at half-past twelve, at the is inferior.

Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Benner, Percystreet; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane. Henry Austin Hobbs, Isle of Thanet, machine-maker, July 25, August 29, at twelve o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Hunt, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane. Henry Jones, Canterbury, July 21, at half-past ten, August 18, at one at the Court of Bankruptoy. Soli-citors, Messrs. Waterman, Wrights, and Kinsford, Essex-street; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. John Andrew Stirton, Chandos-street, grocer, July 24, at half-past eleven, Aug. 25, at eleven, at the Court doing in the market during the past week; and prices

hall-street. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Pickles and Son, Leeds, undertakers—Brancker and the date of these advices 14,000 casks against 10,000 Co, Liverpool, sugar refiners—H. M. and S. Mann, Pon- to the same period last year. Town Tallow 40s tefract, Yorkahire, schoolmistreases—E., E., and A. net cash.

Berry, Ashton-under-Lyne, linen-drapers, as far as BRETHREN, appointed by a meeting of delegates regards A. Berry-Williams and Smith, Liverpool, convened from all parts of the Metropolis, as a com. | gold dial makers-Ha dley and Wilkinson, Manchesmittee to devise some plan of Organization for the ter, corn dealers-K. Macauley and Co., Liverpool,

Aug. 4, W. H. Swain, Farnham, draper-Aug. 8, A. Yeatman and A. Lum, Fore-street, chymists—Aug. 8, unfortunately has existed to a variety of causes, the D. Tulloch, Duches-street and Adelphi Wharf, coal 14, P. Clarke, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—Aug. 14, J. Firth, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, merchant—Aug. 14, R. Pullen, Selby, flax merchant-Aug 9, T. Sanderson, Leeds, woollen draper-Aug. 14, T. Eyre, Gainsborough, corn merchant—Aug. 12, J. Vincent, Redditch, Wercestershire, pawnbroker—Aug. 12, J. Prime, Keele, Staffordshire, maltster—Aug. 11, T. Millington, Nottingham, sail manufacturer. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown

to the contrary on the day of meeting. Aug. 4, R. Field, Plummer's row, Whitechapel varnish manufacturer-Aug. 5. T. Gidden, Farringdon procure a registration of the Chartist electors in the bridge, tailor-Aug. 7, E. Conden, Milton-street, Dorset-Southwark, surgical instrument manufacturer-Aug. 9, Aug. 7. G. Butler, Witham, Essex, builder-Aug. 5, W. Bury, Blackburn, grocer-Aug. 8, R. J. Sharp, Li-Lancashire, bleacher-Aug. 5, J. R. Atkinson, Caistor,

> CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before August 4.

> N. Tuite, Liverpool, wholesale poulterer-N. Wegg, East Green wich, victualler-R. T. Cartwright, Louth, woollen draper-F. Jenkyns, Love-lane, merchant-R. D. Dunn, Wakefield, corn factor-S. Tucker, Exeter, carrier-W. Mays, Brigstock, Northamptonshire. fellmonger-G. Ridley, Gould-square, wine merchant-J. M. Frames, Gosport, grocer-J. Parker, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-waste spinner-G. Carpenter, Chelmsford, chemist-T. Hyatt, Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, scrivener.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 18.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Chappell, licensed victualler, Sudbury, Suffolk, to surrender, July 25 and Aug. 29, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Lott, Bew-lane. Cheapaide ; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane. Robert Richardson, blacksmith, High-street, Wapping, August 3 and 31, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor. Mr. Phillips, St. Dunstan's-hill, City; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

John Harwood and Frederick Harwood, stationers, Fenchurch-street, City, July 25 and Aug. 26, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors. Messrs. Clark and Davidson, Essex-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Pannall. Richard Armfield, button-manufacturer, King-street,

Cheapside, July 29, at ten, and August 26, at one, at the Court of Bankruptey. Solicitor, Mr. Ellis, Cowper'scourt, Cornhill: official assignee, Mr. Belcher. Matthew Neims, hearth-rug manufacturer, Back-hill, Hatton-garden, July 27, at half-past twelve, and Sept. 15, at one, at the Court of Bankruptoy. Solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinner's-ball, Old Broad-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry. James Binion Cooper, ironfounder, Drury-lane, July 29, at half-past twelve, and Sept. 15, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mesers. Carlton and Haynes, Chancery-lane : official assignee, Mr. Edwards.

Frederick's place, Old Jewry. George Simons, watch manufacturer, King's-square, Goswell-road, July 27, at half-past two, and September 15, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. E. and C. Harrison, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurchlane. Lombard-street.

Ibbs William Hodges Brown, horse dealer, Little

Bowden, Northamptonshire, July 29, at eleven, and Sept. 15, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Austen and Hobson, Gray's Inn, London; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Old Jewry. Thomas Radelyffe, stationer, Birmingham, July 27, at two, and Aug. 21, at twelve, at the Birmingham Bankrupts' District Court. Solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pin-

ner's-hall, London; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore,

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 17 .in the kingdom. The trade here has continued to show much firmness, and, upon a fair demand, our prices have steadily advanced. Wheat must be quoted 6d to 9d, Oats 2d per bushel. Flour fully 4s per sack and 3s per barrel, and Oatmeal 2s to 286d per load dearer than on Tuesday last: of the lastnamed article several thousand loads have been taken to hold over at 22s 6d to 23s 6d per 240lbs. Barley, Beans and Peas have brought very full prices.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 17. There has been a fair supply of Cattle at market today, with prices similar to those of last week. Beef 5d to 6d, Mutton 5d to 5dd, Lambs 5dd to 6dd per

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 15.—During the week the weather has been of a favourable character in this district, not withstanding which, considerable activity has been displayed in the markets, and advanced rates readily realized for all articles. Of Flour an abrupt suspension of our customary supplies from the interior has been experienced; which circumstance, combined with the exhausted state of the steck on hand, has enabled factors to effect prompt sales on arrival of the few scanty parcels which have come forward at an advance of 3s to 4s per sack. Oatmeal has likewise participated in the improvement, and the scarcity of Oats enables holders to obtain higher rates. With the exception of Oats and Oatmeal, coastwise and from Ireland, the imports at Liverpool and Runcorn are only to a limited amount. At our market this morning considerable excitement prevailed, and we raise quotations 4d to 6d per 70lbs on Wheat, in conformity with those of the leading markets. The advance already noted on Flour was firmly supported, and, in some instances, a clearance was effected at still higher rates. Oats may be noted 1d to 2d per 45lbs dearer, and the sales made in Oatmeal were 1s 6d to 2s per load above the currency of this day se'nnight.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY JULY 17TH. In the early part of the day the factors, from the fact cases, the quotations were is to 2s per qr higher than on this day se nnight. The trade closed heavily, and we consider that no material variation can be noticed in the general quotations. No Barley was at market. To-day we had a firm inquiry for fine qualities of Foreign Wheat at a rise of fully 2s per qr. Good sound Malt was quite as dear. Oats 6d per qr higher. Beans, Peas, and Flour at prices fully equal to those noted in our last report. LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 17.

-The Beef trade this morning was in a very sluggish state—the finest Scots sold at prices about equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight, or from 33 10d James Percival, jun., Whitechapel-road, soap maker, to 4s per 8lb, but those of most other kinds suffered to surrender July 26, at half-past one, August 25, at an abatement of about 2d per 8lbs. Comparatively half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, speaking the numbers of Sheep were small, but fully old Downs sold readily, at prices about equal to BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—In these markets

> from 3s to 5s 9d per cwt. From Holland and France about 300 sacks have been imported, and sold at Borough Hop MARKET.—Our accounts from the

> plantations are, on the whole, more favourable than of late: yet we have still a moderately firm inquiry for most kinds of Hops, at prices about equal to those obtained last week. In the duty scarcely anything is doing,

> WOOL MARKET.—There are no public sales yet announced, still the private contract demand is not to say brisk, at about late rates.

Tallow.—There has been rather more business of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messra Simpson and Cobb, on the spot, and for forward delivery, have advanced. Austin-friars; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basing- The former is firm, at the quotation of this morning; and there are no sellers of New Yellow Candle for the last three months under 42s. The advices received this morning from St. Petersburgh bring us a Pemberton and Green, Liverpool, wine merchants— slight decline in prices, the quantity shipped off to



A CRY FROM THE DUNGEON! HELP! HELP!! HELP!!! TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—By inserting the following letter in your valusble journal, you will greatly oblige, yours, truly. ISAAC HOYLE.

TO FRARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. RESPECTED SIR, -I hope you will excuse me for presuming to address you in so familiar a manner, but while there is such a disparity amongst the Chartist body, I cannot help but speak out upon the subject. In a letter of yours which appeared in the Star of the 24th of June, you say, that had you and the others who were in the same indictment, been tried at the Special Commission, held at Liverpool, you have no doubt but some of you would have been transported. In this op nion I perfectly agree; and I cannot belp recalling to mind the fact that there were men who did gel transported! and, I have every reason to believe, that a part. if not all, are auffering innocently. I would also ask. are these not men? and have they not feelings as well 23 Thomas Cooper, and the rest of those for whom there are so many appeals being made to the country for support? It may be said that they do not belong to the Coartist body. This may, or may not, betrue: but it is my upinion that the way to make all good Chartists, is to support their families. What can be a greater stimulant to those who are not Charlists to join our ranks! and moreover, I maintain, that this feeling onght to characterize every Chartist in the land. I have said that the Chartists may say these men do not belong to them, therefore they have no claim upon them for support: but I am sorry to say that these are not the only individuals who have been treated in the same manner. There are men in this gool, who are suffering greater punishment, both mentally and physically, than COOPER, and who had not the same opportunity of defending themselves against the foul charges that were preferred against them by a set of perjured villians, who are too proud to beg, and teo lazy to work! Yes.

and these men are charlists too!! I will here give you a few cases which have come under my own observation, of persons who have been in this gaol for nearly ten months. They are as follows: -lst. Mr. J. Williams of Preston, who hath got two years; he is a single man and a cripple; has suffered much from bad health; is a member of the Chartist Association, Preston, and bath never received anything from them. 2nd. Mr. Wm. Booth, Secretary to the Charlist Association, Royton; hath left five motherless children to mourn his misfortune, and hath got eighteen months in this gaol. 3rd. Mr. Thomas Ogden, Treasurer to the Royton Chartists, likewise one of the council; hath left a wife and four children; wife in a had state of health; hath 20t eighteen months in this gaol. The next case is my own, and is as follows:-I am a member of the Chartist Association, Royton, likewise a member of the council. Previous to my imprisonment, I had been out of employment sixteen weeks. I had a wife and four small children starving upon two shillings a week. For the part I took in the STRIKE I was taken before the Oidham magistrates, underwent an examination, and each, to appear to answer any charge that might be preferred against me. Accordingly I appeared at the Special Commission, Liverpool, and was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in this gaol. I would I advised the people not to be duped by the specious cry of "high wages," nor yet to destroy property, but to stand or fall by the Charter. I would here beg leave to ask, if these men and their families are not as much entitled to support, as either COOPER or any one else, who was so unfortunate as to get imprisoned at the same time? I most emphatically say yes! If not, why do the Chartists cry out against that greatest of all monopolies, class legislation; while they themselves are supporting one portion of those who are in prison, and allowing the families of the others to pine away with starvation? I will give one case more, and then conclude. on it 17th June, after serving nine months; and on the 28th withe same month we received a letter from him stating that on his arrival at Oldham he found his wife and children in a garret, huddled together amongst some

I am, your humble, but persecuted friend. but still a Chartist until death. ISAAC HOYLE.

shorings, with not a morsel of bread in the place: and.

horrible to state, THESE POOR MISERABLE CREATURES

HAD NOT BEEN UNDRESSED. NOR IN A BED, FOR

MORE THAN TWO MONTHS!!! It would be useless to

attempt anything like comment on the above: it speaks

for itself; I will therefore leave it to the reflection of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEIR SIR.—In addressing the following letter for the perusal and consideration of the Chartist bedy. I consider that I am only performing my duty; and whether I succeed in my object or not, it will be some satis-faction to know that I have fearlessly and honestly endeavoured to bring the Chartists to a sense of their duty by reminding them of the course they ought to pursue. And although there may be some who may feel themselves aggreered on the perusal of this letter, and may consider that I am acting with a precipitation premature and uncalled for, yet I feel myself justified in the course I have adopted. I am sure that every honest man will say with me.

that after the length of time I have suffered, without any anoport whatever, I am justified in upbraiding the Charlists with nerted! inasmuch as they have remained apathetic to the sufferings of me and my fellow prisoners. It was the duty of the Chartist body, as soon as the excitement had abated, to have raised an agitation in our favour; to have endeavoured as far as lay in their power to support the wives and families of those individuals who belonged to the Chartist body, who, through their honest real had been entrapped in the suare that had been so artfully Isid for them by the anti-Corn Law "Plague," Many of our best men were pounced upon by the harpies of the law, -not for destroying property; not for endangering the lives of their fellow-citizens; but simply because they, on all occasions, endeavoured to show up to public execuation the fraud and trickery of political imposters, who wished to palm themselves upon the public as real friends of the people. Because they were Chartists, they were deemed fit objects for the unprincipled factions to wreak their vengeance on. This is a fact that cannot be denied; and therefore the Chartists were in duty bound to render them all the assistance in their power. Did they do so? Quite the contrary! They left them to "fall back upon their own resources;" and the consequence is, that their wives and families are in actual starvation! Some are in the Bastile! others are compelled to beg their bread and see what money, if any, remains in his hands. from door to door! and all are now suffering extreme hardship in consequence of being deserted by those who ought to have befriended them.

almost all cases they may find some apparent cause to gratify their love of contention; and that in all probability such may be the case in the present instance.

It is now upwards of nine months since we received our arjust sentence. There were upwards of two hundred confined here for the disastrons and ever-to-belamented OUTBREAK OF AUGUST LAST. Of this number, a great many belonged to the Chartist body: and, as a natural consequence, expected that the different Associations would have convened meetings in their different localities, and have forwarded memorials to the Home Office, praying for a mitigation of their zentence. They expected that every town, village, and hamlet would have poured forth its memorial. This expectation was only reasonable! and it is my opinion had such a line of conduct be pursued, we should have been at liberty at this moment. After Waiting a period of eight months, during which we have suffered unspeakable hardships both in body and mind, and during which time two of our fellow-sufferers have paid being made on our behalf, we resolved to attempt something for ourselves. We accordingly wrote to thirteen different Associations, requesting them to convere meetings, and adopt memorials, and forward them to

Let us now turn our attention to the parties who were tried at Lancaster. By letters we have received from several friends, we are informed that no expense was spared to defend those who were tried at the late blanch Assizes; that a Defence Fund was raised; and with good Conneel and great exertion they were subsenot their duty, after their acquittal, to turn their atten- had learned their own strength. tion towards those who were still suffering in different parts of the Kingdom? Have they acted thus? No They have escaped themselves, and appear quite callons to those who are still in confinement, with one exception, namely, Mr. Cooper. It appears they are deteris in any way calculated to bring about so desirable an have a perfect right to memorialise on his behalf. Nay, and unjust on my part, to wish otherwise. But at the same time, I cannot but express my surprise, that

Is Mr. Cooper of more importance to the Chartist cause than the whole of those who are suffering with class; and thus far are they equal, and entitled to the

same amount of sympathy and support. With is Cooper confired? For the part he took in the

impaired in consequence of the food and confinement So is mine: for it is only a month since since I left the hospital, and am still under the doctor's care, and

remain with me during life. Thus, far then, are we upon an inequality. But the comparison will extend no further ! for while I am left completely destitute, without any support whatever, without a single friend to cheer me in my solitary abode, COOPER is sympathized with by the country generally. Funds are raised for his support. Petitions and memorisks are adopted in almost every town, from London to Edinburgh, in order to obtain his release; and he has only been confined, about three months, while I have poses, than for the acquirement of those rights by It is true that a deep-rooted affection for the demo- harm than good. In directing attention, some time late American Tariff, was MAINLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO been suffering nearly eleven months, and cannot so much as receive an answer to my letters! I ask, is THIS CHARTISM? IS THIS JUSTICE! Is this carry-Chartist body? There is but one answer; and I will leave that answer to be given by the Chartist body!

May I hope that the Chartists will arouse themselves from the alumber into which they have suffered themselves to fall, and by their future conduct endeavour to make amends for their past conduct:

> I am, Sir, a lover of justice, JAMES WILLIAMS.

Kirkdale Goal, July 8th, 1843.

[The foregoing appeals ought to have instant effect. The writers speak truly. Neglect can be, must be, laid at the Chartist door. It is time this was remedied. Where is the "VICTIM FUND"? Has it been disbursed? If so, who to? If not, why not? The Victims are neglected! Their widows and orphans are starving! Look at the Oluham garret, with a Chartist prisoners's wife and children huddled together in a heap of shavings, and UNDRESSED FOR MORE THAN TWO HONTHS! Is it not time a Victim Committee was appointed? Is it not time relief was afforded? Chartists ! to the good work instantly. Lose not another moment? Too many have been lost already?

Let no one take exception to the tone of complaint running through the above appeals. The complaint is the sanctified deputation remind the Prime Minister | Whig party, having failed in their first open and ism more than ministerial elemency is the cause of more than justified. None of us have done our duty to that their profits have been hitherto made by the the Fictims. They have been forgotten. It is no wonder sweat of infant females, and amid the agonies and that they should cry out and reproach us. The wonder labour-throes of English women? Will they remind is that they have not done so long since! They ought him of the foetid atmosphere; the gloomy cavern; will. Should the people fall back, the slippery laid on England upon the articles which are subject to have done! If we, out of prison, have forgotten the intricate mine; THE FIRE DAMP; the chain dang- Whigs will cheerfully slide after them; while, upon to them with all the nicety of calculation as to the those within, they should not have forgotten to remind ns of it. We are glad they have at last done so. They have given expression to their complaints. Under the circumstances, the tone they adopt is mild and for-

True they institute comparisons between the neglect they have received at the hands of the Chartist body, him that as their power has increased, their tyranny and the efforts made on behalf of Coopen and Rich- has increased with it? Will they tell him of the held to bail, myself in £400, and two sureties in £200 ARDS. This is not be wondered at Men lingering in prison, neglected, with but few opportunities for information, and possibly that information jaundiced, are sure to become jealous. This very here bee leave to state that all through the STRIKE natural effect has followed in this instance. He would be a hard-hearted man who would judge the writers harshly, because they have given honest expression to the feelings he has been one main cause of engendering! have caused? Not a bit of it! They will tell him that is passing in the outer world. That this is the case in them, reductantly (1), to reduce the wages of their this instance is evident. The Kirkdale Fictims speak hands. They will vow upon their musty honour. of "funds raised for Coopens support." We are that rather than dismiss their men they have emsorry to say that such is not the fact! An appeal had ployed them at a ruinous sacrifice. They will urge to be made in last week's Star to save MES. Coopen "Free Trade" as a nostrum, and threaten defection as decide upon. We think we may vouch upon the part labour in the plough, the harrow, and the opposed to each other, in effect upon comfrom being turned into the street. But these letters the penealty of refusal. They will assure him that serve another purpose. They show the futility and during a cessation of labour, the principles of demoevil effects arising from isolated efforts to relieve cracy are elaborately discussed; and will pray pro particular persons. Jealousy is the result. And no tection not so much for themselves, as for the purpose wonder! It is unfair, unjust, to confine attention to of enabling them to resist the growing spirit of one or two well-known prominent characters in the Chartism. movement, who have been trammelled by law, and to leave the others to pine in neglect! It shows us that we ought to have a GENERAL VICTIM FUND, from which all should be relieved, without distinction or favour, as far as the funds will allow, and in proportion to the wants and dependencies in each case. Then all are treated equally. Then we do no violence to our own much-loved-(theoretically)-principle of equality. Then, if the fund fails, all suffer alike. Attention and

> three Kingdoms to take this matter in hand instantly! Let not another week pass without efforts being made te remove from our door the heavy load of disgrace already laid there by former inattention. Get up a mere partial, remedy is unanimously demanded. GENERAL VICTIM FUND. Merge all the particular relief funds in the one general purse. Blect a Commit. overseer; and even that autocrat is then compelled tee in a central place, say Manchester, to whom all cases to take the whole question of distress into considerfor relief shall be addressed, and by whom the neces. ation. If there is no work, there is no profit or sary relief can be administered. Let there be no ex- interest upon sunk capital. If there is no work, the ception to this rule. Wound not the feeling of those "top sawyers," who can earn the largest amount who are suffering the herrors of our prison hells for our of wages, can no longer ridicule and laugh at the ought to be equally dealt with.

our consideration.

the Factions to release their natural protectors.

the Manchester Chartists appoint, on Sunday next, a little doubt that the masters, the overseers, and the that it should suggest times for holding those dis-VICTIM COMMITTER, pro. tem., to see to this business "pets" will endeavour to warp the general body of cussions; and direct opinion as to that course which immediately? We are sure no one will object. We say Manchester, because Manchester is the great centre from around which nearly all the victims have been drawn. When elected, let the Committee correspond with Mr. Cleave, the Treasurer to the Victim Fund;

Again do we energetically call the Charrist body to this most sacred duty. Get up a GENERAL VICTIM It may be said, there are some individuals who take FUND. Merge all particular efforts for individuals in a particular delight in creating dissension; and in one general effort for equal advantage to the necessitons. Remove the crying cause for jealously now existing. Remove, too, the cause for just complaint If there be any who have the hardihood to think so and reproof on the part of the neglected. To work! in this case, I would direct attention to the following Work double tides to make up for lost time !

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

STRIKE OF THE COLLIERS.

It is a dangerous thing to teach men their power in the hope that the lesson will be lost when the cunning have made the intended use of it. This country has suffered much from mis-government; but it has suffered much more from misdirection of that O'Connor again interposed; and after several days the dell of nature; and still finding that no eff-ris were a proper direction to public opinion. After the peace in Birmingham, he succeeded and saved the Convenof 1815, the alternations from bad to worse, from Whig to Tory and Tory to Whig, completely changed the English character. As the Whig fac- partially discussed, when Mr. O'Connor in counsel- amusement to its readers; and we can scarcely the proper quarter on our behalf. Of the above num- tion found itself capable of dividing the spoil with ling them against any interference said: "let us be wonder at the indecision with which it charges the they falsely imagined, based the franchise upon a our counsels, WHAT BELONGS TO OTHER CIRCUMSTAN- day is now lying before us; and we were not a little quently discharged in the Queen's Bench. Now was it looking for power; lessons from which the people facts within the memory of all men; and we submit and dignified with large type. The writer has

principle of government, is equally applicable to the masters to turn unprofitable guilt into experi- the Times, not long since, assured us was merely management of sections of society; and the same mental confusion, the present opportunity will be chimerical. But now that the danger thickens. mined to move heaven and earth to bring about his dear-bought experience which taught the Whig sixed for driving the impoverished colliers into they are not only admitted to exist, but a remedy release; at least they will leave nothing untried which party that Englishmen but required to know their confusion and outbreak. Emissaries are already is actually pointed out, and the writer goes so far object. This is all very just, as far as it goes. They rights to possess them, has taught the "Free Trade" abroad! Anonymous scribes, professing to feel as to recommend a legal standard of wages of a Mine Owners that knowledge is a searching thing; a deep interest in the cause of the colliers, have shilling a day, with the entire abrogation of the it is their duty to do so; and it would be very illiberal, that it will find its way even into the bowels of insolently endeavoured to make our columns "middle-man" system. This antidote, however, is the earth, and communicate its influence to the the means of rousing the mad passions of the slave not to be administered without the patient having whilst they are endeavouring to obtain the release of most ignorant and degraded. The great impor- class against their tyrants. We have been invited to previously been prepared with the poison of coerone man, hundreds are left to suffer in silence and tance of the Colliers was taught them by their tyrant address them emphatically and boldly upon the sub- cion; as the writer proposes that the present sgitamasters, when they, like the Whigs, anticipated an ject; and we have thus fulfilled the request, by can- tion should be firstly put down by the strong "extended" trade from a sudden outburst of the tioning the colliers, of all other things, to beware of arm of the law; that some twenty of the leading him? Is he made of a composition something more angry passions of their slaves. The preaching the counsels of those who would urge them into re- demagogues shall be poked into prison; and that in than firsh and blood? Are his feelings more sente demagogues, who were ready to plunge the country bellion, that they may profit by confusion, and the calm, justice, full and ample justice, shall be than mine, or those of my fellow prisoners? I say into confusion, revolution, and anarchy, impressed destroy them after failure! We know of some ex-Cooper a wife and family? So have the others. Hath upon the minds of the Colliers that of so great im- cellent working colliers of sound judgment and he friends and relatives, who are bound and endeared portance were they to society, that one month's discretion who are now employed in the work of to bim by the sacred ties of love and esteem? So have cessation of labour could " stop the where or justice. Let the people give ear to them, and to and if the required calm was once produced by the And now with regard to mysen; let us see how Trade." It will be fresh in the recollection of our upon the working classes of all other denominations. they stand, and whether he is more embarrassed, and readers that such was the advice of the Free Upon the other hand, LET THEM FAIL FROM INDISmore entired to public sympathy than myself. For Trade" preachers; and such was the anticipation carrion, and the riddles will be widened! the tor-

live upon the prison dist. So have I. His health is political purpose of the masters, have had the effect of opening the eyes of the men, not only to their political inequality but to their hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and am still under the doctors care, and hospital, and the doctors care, and hospital care, the Sturge section of "Free Traders" to insure the co-operation of the miners, led to the transportation causes of complaint which then existed still live, while we trust that the colliers themselves have learned too much wisdom from experience to allow themselves to be again used for other political purwhich, and by which alone, their proper position ing out the principles of equality, so highly prized by the lurge upon them the necessity of discussing the principles of the People's Charter, in which the question of the Charter with that of Wages, further hearty co-operation upon all fitting occasions. When lavish expenditure of English money in Ireland, sonally upon the employers.

his English blood boil in his English veins! Will ling between the legs; the excoriations, the sores depict all the horrors of an ENGLISH WOMAN horse's burden tied to her neck? Will they remind slack; of the large riddle; of the increased labour and diminished wages? Will they tell him of their cruelty as masters, and their persecutions as justices? Will they admit the princely fortunes that they have amassed by all their hellish machinations. and at the same time point to the desolation that they In prison, the inmates know not correctly what their straightened circumstances have compelled

With a recollection of the past and a full length portrait of the present lying before us in one perfect picture, though drawn by many hands, we feel ourselves called upon to give the colliers the benefit of our coursel. The great value of a strike, when it is justly entered upon as a means of resisting tyranny. is, that it brings the several sections of that order upon a perfect equality: and the most favoured and succour is not heaped upon one, and the rest left out of best conditioned, who in the day of prosperity are deaf to the just complaints of the oppressed of their Most earnestly do we conjure the Chartists of the class, are, in times of great distress, compelled to make common cause with their oppressed brethren; until at length the real cause of complaint breaks through discussion, and a general, instead of a If there is no work, there is no nesessity for an sake, by exhibiting partiality in our relief ! Prefer not less fortunate "pitmen." Therefore, it is that we one before another. All are equally dear; and all see value in a strike, when based on justice; for it is confidence on the people's readiness to supply the Is there not a sum of money already in hand, as a nity for the amalgamated unwilling idlers. If, their support; and the honourable compensation for Victim Fund? If so, set to work, some Committee or however, those on strike allow themselves to become service will have the never-failing effect of stimulatother, to disburse it. The wives and families of the mere tools in the hands of any party; forgetful of ling the recipients to deserve it. The organ of the Victims are STARVING! Feed them! Succour them! their own interest, and unmindful of the principle popular voice should never withhold suggestion, or Make their "homes" at least bearable, until it please and provocation upon which the cessation is advice, from an apprehension or dread of a charge grounded; they loose all sympathy and their very Will not the country approve our suggestion, that virtues are charged upon them as vices. There is lay before its party subjects requiring discussion; miners to an agitation for "Free Trade" as a may strike its conductors to be the most safe and means of general and immediate relief. We have prudent. If, then, we were to wait for an entire perfect reliance, however, upon the already scorched and unanimous opinion as to the most fitting time and burned that, as a body, they will resist all such for meeting, the probability is that we should be

hypocritical temptation. We highly approve of the Organization now being adopted by the Colliers; and would above all fore to disharge our duty, we submit the propriety things impress upon them the necessity of engaging of a delegate meeting taking place at Birmingham, real practical honest working men as their lecturers. For our part, we shall cheerfully publish the pro- ample time to the several localities to make up their gress of their cause.

It not unfrequently happens that discretion, when opposed to indiscretion, meets with a momentary denunciation; but in the long run, when justice holds the scale and judgment puts in the balance the value of discretion is discovered. There have been three striking instances of this fact, within the of Organization; and secondly, the healing of all last four years; in 1839, when the Bankers of Birmingham proposed a General Strike as a means regret to say, weakened our cause and strengthened of insuring a return to Twenty Shilling Notes. the hands of our opponents. To accomplish these Mr. O'CONNOR risked his popularity, and for a time lost it, for resisting the conspiracy; in 1840, when a proposition was brought forward in the Convention to resist the payment of rents, rates, and taxes as a means of carrying the Charter, Mr. popular power which in every country should give debate in London, and subsequently by adjournment tion from government prosecution; in the last Convention of 1842, the question of a strike was again must, no doubt, afford a considerable share of for himself how far our anticipations of the slacken their ardenr up to 1832; when having, as others to do; for, rely upon it, if EVIL results from with each passing breath. The Times of Wedness permanent Whig footing, they would have gladly ces will be saddled on the Back of Chartism; amused by the perusal of a letter relapsed into aristocratic quiet but from a dread of and when the collateral attempt fails, CHARTISTS AND those wholesome lessons taught by themselves while CHARTISM ALONE WILL SUFFER." Now these are them to the consideration of the Colliers on strike. dished up for us all the old and hacknied complaints. The same reasoning that applies to the general As it ever has been the practice of dissatisfied the existence of every one of which our friend of For the part no took in the from the success of their inflammatory harangues; tures improved!! the labour: c-c-sed!!! the wage Two years. So i mine He hath to while those harangues, intended but to serve the diminished!!!! and the co hers but had at!!!!!

ORGANIZATION-

With extreme pride and pleasure do we direct the the Whigs and Tories are two hungry packs snarl-

ing to see who shall snap. We gave an elaborate amount of matter upon the from that the people will have discovered that Organization of the Chartist body.

should be holden for the purpose of embodying as will give general satisfaction; which should letter upon the subject, and republished in our last number, were merely intended for the purpose of discussion, which object they appear to have effected while no one will be more ready than that gentleman to aid in the completion of our Organization, and to assist in carrying it out when completed. It is only out of a contrariety of opinions, and after deliberate discussion, that wholesome decisions can be arrived at: and therefore we trust that the Chartists of the several localities, where differences of opinion now exist, will see that the proper time and place for making this variety of opinion instrumental to the establishment of a perfect system of Organization will be when the delegates are assembled to take the whole question into consideration. Some difference of opinion appears to exist as to the number which should constitute the Executive. Without attempting dictation, we strongly incline to a preference for five rather than three : while we incline charge of the required duties.

We are perfectly aware of the increased expence that must attend such a cause; while we have full of "dictation." It is all important that it should the day would never arrive. In order there-

The one great and all-absorbing duty which now devolves upon us is, firstly, the accomplishment of a sound, a safe, a vigorous, legal, and efficient plan those differences which for some time past have, we desirable objects our best exertions shall be devoted.

delegates to whom their representation may be

"Onward and we conquer." "Backward and we fall."

"THE CHARTER AND NO SUBRENDER."

THE "TIMES" AND REPEAL.

THE new light, or rather the varied shadows o light, that beam upon the "Cosmopolite Journal"

(From a Correspondent.)

legal rise in their wages. We are apt to think, however, that as it has been, so it ever will be nistration had presented itself as a further necessity prison of another batch of the dissatisfied.

There is also in the Times of the same date and

Postscript to "the real monster evil of Ireland." attention of our readers to the report of the Mary-le- a very happy device of the enemy, by which it page. From that we learn that the cause of demo- the articles of Union, which guaranteed the expencracy has, as yet, suffered little or no damage from diture of a certain amount of money in Irish imof Ellis and to the Staffordshire riots; and the a deficiency in our Organization; while it will provements had been virtuously fulfilled; Sir the operation of the American and the various inspire the working classes with a strong desire so Robert Prel having declared that no less than to marshal their forces, that henceforth victory shall £10,000,000 of public money has, in twenty-eight not depend upon mere chance, or upon a muster of years, been laid out for the exclusive benefit of Ire- the great falling off in the exportation of commodities to the Chartist body to achieve it upon sudden impulse. land: and, as the writer observes, it has done more the United States. resulting from the restrictions of the cratic principle, added to the determination to resist ago, to the flagrant manner in which the several the operation of the late adjustment under our own Tariff in society can be achieved. While we would strongly anything short of the whole principle, may be relied articles of Union had been violated, we antici- and which a moderate fixed duly would be calculated to upon in opposision to any attempt to curtail the pated that some such statement would be made with remove. In conformity with this view Mr. Thornley People's Charter of any of its fair proportions. But reference to the obligation upon the part of Go. stated the result of his impressions on a recent visit elevation of their order is recognised, we would as such means cannot be confidently relied upon without vernment to expend a certain amount of money and treaty being negotiated without some modification of our strongly advise them to abstain from mixing up the such a marshaling of our forces as will ensure their nually upon Irish improvement; and we admitted the Corn Laws on this point. than as a means to show, that without political we call to mind the many sections, having different stating at the same time that, in violation of the act power, it is useless to look for social comfort. We names and professing different objects, (although of the Union, it had been expended upon jobbing of learn that a deputation of Staffordshire masters having but one real one, and that being the subjugative every description; finding its way into the pockets are to wait upon Sir Rosert Peel, with a view tion of labour), that are engaged in skirmishing of the parliamentary supporters of Orange princito the settlement of the question; that the pending against the principles of the Charter, and who are disputes between them and their men may be ready upon the first announcement that the time has like principles of the Charter, and who are ples, without conferring a single benefit upon the hold out no prospect the improvement from like principles. The writer of the large type article any measures within the power of the Government. patched up. The men, however, may rely upon it, arrived to "sink all minor differences" and to join not only enumerates the several grievances to which that neither their condition, nor their grievances will in a general onslaught against the people; all of the Irish people are subject, but he further informs constitute any portion of the master's anxiety, beyond whom are well drilled, well trained, and well us of the several boons, that they enjoy, and the as that affecting most other branches of productive the mere effect that their sufferings may entail per- Organized. in the tactics of agitation: it several advantages that they possess over the people industry, was attributable to the great falling off in the then becomes the bounden duty of the Charlof England. He informs us that the poor people Who that has read the evidence adduced by Lord tist body so to marshal and Organize them- pay no income tax, no duty on horses, dogs, or SEQUENT WANT OF A SUFFICIENT CIRCULATION Ashler in his able and eloquent exposition of the selves that they may be at all times capable of carriages, while they are exempt from many other to MAINTAIN A RANGE OF PRICES ADEQUATE abominations, the beastialities, and the cruelties receiving, and successfully resisting the combined revenue charges. Surely with a long catalogue of TO THE DISCHARGE OF THE FIXED PUBLIC AND practised by the slave drivers, with the perfect know- attacks of the enemy; while they should be in a admitted and undeniable Irish grievances, the writer PROPORTION OF THE COST OF PRODUCTION IN THIS ledge and consent of the slave owners, but has felt state of readiness to take advantage of all passing does not mean to set those exemptions down to par- country; that without some change of these laws there events, as a means of strengthening themselves. The tiality? Would he not rather say, that Irish pauperunblushing attempt to create a reaction in favour of this favour shown to Ireland? Does he not know, in Ireland. Whiggery will now pause for a little, in order that or did the Editor who paraded his communication they may shape their after course upon the popular in large type not know, that taxes and duties are the other hand, if the people advance, the hungry effect that such and such scale may have upon the and the blisters upon the infant limbs! Will they crew will follow them, as a hungry dog fol- revenue! while the poverty of Ireland would baffle lows a man with a bone in his hand. The producers the best arithmetician in his nicest calculation, in-CHAINED TO A COAL CART, and CRAWLING of wealth should never lose sight of the one great asmuch as a tax amounting to the sum paid for its LIKE A REPTILE UPON HER PACE AND HANDS, with a fact, that they, and they only, hold the bone; while collection would lead to a total prohibition of the

> A perfect illustration of this fact will be found in saddle. Let us hear no more then of those boons which necessity forces from an unwilling standard of a shilling a-day for able-bodied men, whose labour if applied to their own soil, for their own benefit, would establish its legitimate standard in the labour market. We rejoice to find that in the midst of pettyfogging proposals for temporary remedies. Mr. O'Conneil and the Irish people, aye and the English people too, look to a Repeal of the Union as the lever by which Ireland is to be raised from provincial degradation to national independence. As we have concluded our English article with a demand for our CHARTER, so do we conclude our Irish article with "REPEAL OF THE Union, AND NO SURRENDER."

ANOTHER GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.

GUS O'CONNOR!! Such are the means resorted what it is that has eaten into their "substance"!!! to for enlisting the co-operation of the English They have a deal to learn yet, though, before they triumph over ignorance and sophistry.

PRIME MINISTER.

In our article on the "Strike of the Colliers," we have alluded to a Deputation appointed by the Iron Masters of Staffordshire to wait upon the Prime Minister, to represent to him the "great depression" in the iron trade, and the consequent suffering to both masters and men.

Since that article went to press. we have received an account of the "interview." which we here give, that the reader may judge tone and statements, and REMEDIES, of the "masters" were from being correct. Their first object, because we will not take their corn." The dolts! The Americans will take our iron when they have none of their own : but while they have, and can employ their own labour in its manufacture, they would be as great asses as our Iron Masters to think of getting it from abroad, either in exchange for corn or anything else. The fact is, we are being regularly driven out of the American market! Nay, she has followed us into our own, and is actually underselling us there! She can send us manufactured cottons "cheaper" than we can produce them ourselves, "low," miserably ("low," as our wages are ! Our manufacturing game, as far as America is con-

Here is the account of the interview. Let those parts we have marked in italics and capital letters be carefully conned over :-

The deputation of ironmasters from South Staffordshire had a long interview yesterday morning by appointment with Sir Robert Peel, for the purpose of presenting a memorial from this district, setting forth then for running across the yard to counsel. I object the extreme state of depression under which the iron trade is at present labouring, and the condition of the working population. The tusiness was opened by the Chairman of the

depression in the price, and the consequent reduction GOVERNMENT," "ARREST THE PROGRESS OF LEGISLA- them only; and a favourable result from the present poison, the promised antidote would be lost sight in the wages of labour and contraction in the means And now with regard to myself; let us fairly and myself; let us fairly the workmen which could not be contemplated would entail upon me. Would to God that our fund without serious apprehension. It was stated that was large enough to comply with the wishes of all for the strong arm of the law, and the poking into the objet of the deputation was in no way connected and to relieve the wants of all; but I cannot see with any intention of soliciting support from the Govern- with what colour of right I could refuse an applicament by way of pecuniary assistance to enable them to continue their works in operation, but to discuss the tion from the Ashton men for means to bring Aitkin practicability of the application of any measures by back from America; with what pretension could I re-

which the internal trade of the country generally could be improved, and the population maintained in a more healthy state of employment.

The progressive reductions in the prices of iron, the rate of wages, and the state of pauperism, as exhibited in the enormous increase of the poor-rates in the Unions comprised in this district, were stated in extensive detail by members of the deputation, and Continental tariffs was adduced, as acting most prejudicially on the iron trade of this country. It was explained that a strong impression prevailed that THE CONTINUED EXCLUSION OF AMERICAN CORN by

Sir ROBERT PEEL stated that he should most willingly give his best attention to any remedies that might suggest themselves to the minds of the Deputation, but that he feared the production of iron had been forced by the requirements for railroads and other causes so much beyond the ordinary demand, that now that these The Members of the Deputation stated, that they

were nearly unanimous in the conviction that the depression under which their trade was suffering, as well OF OUR PRESENT MONEY LAWS, AND THE CONwas, in their opinion, but little hope of any improvement in the condition of the working classes, which would gradually approximate to that of the same classes

Sir ROBERT PEEL expressed his dissent from these conclusions, and after thanking the Deputation for the temperate and judicious manner in which they had stated their views on the important objects which had engaged their attention, the conference terminated.

What wiseacres these Iron Masters are! Just contrast their two "remedies." Just imagine a set of men, pretending to be politicians; pretending to be political economists; pretending to be informed; just imagine a set of men, who would sink you into the earth with a look of supercilious contempt, were you to hint at their possible ignorance, or want of the instantaneous decline in the coach making and knowledge: just imagine men of these pretensions, question of Organization in our last number; and harness making business, when a tax of £18 4s, was going to the Prime Minister and asking him, laid upon jaunting cars; while the effects of the win- in one and the same breath, to adopt one set of however the several disputants may differ upon dow tax was visible in darkness; every Parliamen- measures for the avowed purpose of making " prices matters of detail, all are nevertheless agreed upon tary light hole being stopped up; and the tax upon still lower:" and to adopt another set of measures the necessity that exists for a through and perfect dogs and horses, and the surcharges consequent upon to make "prices still higher"! Yet both these wrong returns, led to false oaths, to murders, and to things have the "wise" men of Staffordshire The next step, then is, that a delegate meeting wranglings which were found to be too expensive asked of Sir Robert Peel! How he must As soon, however, as those taxes were taken off, have laughed in his sleeve at their enorfrom the wisest suggestions of all, such a plan jaunting cars again became a cheap luxury; the mous folly! PEEL knew the difference in the light of heaven was restored; the dogs were allowed only two "remedial measures" the Iron-men hinted be followed by the election of an Executive Commit- to breathe the free air of heaven; and the horses at. He knew that they led totally and distinctly tee, in such manner as the delegate meeting shall were relieved from the anti-tax amount of two different ways! that they were as much of Mr. O'Connor, that the suggestions contained in his cart, and were once more restored to the merce and production, as any two measures that could by possibility have been named! And yet the Iron-men recommended hand. Let us hear no more of a Parliamentary him to take both! How he must have despised them! and how he must have chuckled at the prospect of the duration of the present system, when he sees those who are being reduced from affluence to beggary by its operations, so innocent of all knowledge of the causes of the evil that scourges and strips them, as to recommend to his adoption, for a remedy, two distinct and opposing modes of treat-

But there is one comfort to be derived from this monstrous exhibibition of astute ignorance, humiliating as it may be to the pretensions to political wisdom on the part of "our merchants" and "masters." Attention is at last drawn to "THE VICIOUS OPERATION OF OUR PRESENT MONEY LAWS!" and the "FIXED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE THE middle classes called an anti-Repeal meeting BURDENS, which FORM SO LARGE A PROPORto think that the question of payment will require to be held at the London Tavern on Wednesday TION OF COST OF PRODUCTION in this country." This but slight consideration, when it is borne in mind that last. The Chartists and Repealers got notice of the is found out at last! The "property-men" are the appointment to such an office is sure to be follenemy. They mustered their forces, attended, and just getting their eyes opened, and see .-- indislowed by dismissal from work; and that none but upon the motion that an Anti-Repealer should take tinctly it is true, but still they do see, -what it is working men can be relied upon for a faithful dis the chair, an amendment was moved in favour of that has transferred their accumulated thousands an Irish Repealer, which was triumphantly car- into the hands of the Jews and jobbers! Well. ried; and thus the intended Repeal extin-thank God, light has come at last! This cause was guisher was turned into a whole hog Re- plainly pointed out to "our merchants and masters" peal meeting! This is as it ought to be; when it first began its transferring operations: but sure to enlist the sympathies of the whole commu- means, if their officers prove themselves worthy of and so determined are we to compel the friends they would not see it. And it is only now: of Ireland to do tardy justice to those who now, that it has brought them to the "verge have extended to them their untiring support, of bankruptcy"; now, that they are "RUINED": that we abstain from making a single comment now, that we have had "progressive REDUCTIONS in upon the letter of the Rev. W. HEARNE, of Man- the prices of iron and the rate of wages": now.that we chester, to Mr. O'Connell, in which a most foul, have a "progressive INCREASE in Dauberism, and an ungenerous, and unchristian attempt is made to mix enormous increase of poor rates": it is only now, when up the Manchester Chartists with Irish Ribbonism; all these plainly foretold consequences of the while it triumphantly communicates the glad tidings | "vicious operation of our present money laws" with that the Reverend Gentleman has found himself "the FIXED and private BURDENS." have compelled to dismiss a Collector of Repeal Rent for become matter of history: it is only NOW. that TAKING A SUBSCRIPTION FROM FEAR- the all-sufficiently wise men of Iron begin to see

hampered with such a contrariety of opinions, that working classes for the accomplishment of a are at all fit to prescribe "remedies." Next time Repeal of the Union! However, no machinations they go to Robert Peel, they must confine themof this kind shall succeed; as we are resolved to selves to the recommending of one line of heap coals of fire upon the heads of our traducers, policy. They must not ask him to "maon Monday, the 31st of August, thereby affording by doing for them that, which without our aid, they dify the Corn Laws," for the purpose of efcould not do for themselves. In justice to the feeting ANOTHER PROGRESSIVE REDUCminds as to the course to be pursued, and as to the gallant sons of Hibernia, and thanks to Father TION IN THE PRICES OF IRON AND THE MATHEW, we are bound to say, that being sincere RATE OF WAGES"! and ask him also for an themselves in purpose, they begin to look with alteration of our "present money laws" so as to suspicion upon those who cry out "Repeal," and give a "sufficient circulation to MAINreject the means of carrying it. In the long run, TAIN A RANGE OF PRICES ADEQUATE TO THE working class intelligence and discrimination will charge of our FIXED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUR-DENS"! The two things are incompatible! You cannot, Messrs. Iron men, have both "HIGH" and THE IRONMASTER'S DEPUTATION to THE "Low" prices! Just think of these things: and try if you cannot find out the difference between the two sets of principles you-urged upon the Minister for adoption! And try, also, if there be not another way of meeting the difficulties with which we are surrounded, than by a " sufficient circulation, to MAINTAIN A RANGE OF PRICES ADEQUATE to our FIXED burdens." Reflect that that "ADEQUATE range of prices" must be "HIGH": much, much higher than the presene range. Reflect also, that with your present range, " low" as it is, you are driven out of the markets of the world by those who can and do undersell you. Reflect on all these things : and then ask was to obtain a " modification of the Corn Laws." if it would not answer BETTER TO REDUCE ber four only returned answers to our letters, signifying the Tories, by the same graduating scale did they cautious in what we do, and in what we recommend, when we find its own policy varying the Tories, by the same graduating scale did they cautious in what we do, and in what we recommend, when we find its own policy varying with our request!

No doubt! "The Americans will not take our iron to a point commenced with the "Progressive reto a point commensurate with the "Progressive reductions in the prices of iron, and the rate of wages and the state of pauperism." Try this on, next time you go to Sir ROBERT PEEL!! You will do some day, little as you may think of it now !!! THE CARLISLE CHARTISTS-THE SHEF-

FIELD CHARTISTS AND THE TREASURER OF THE DEFENCE FUND.

My DEAR FRIENDS,-I have read your suggestions both from Carlisle and Sheffield, with that attention and respect they demanded. With regard to Carlisle first; I must say that that locality, though perhaps the poorest in England, has subscribed much more than any other of the same extent, to every fund that has been collected; and my answer to them is, that it was never my intention to receive Mr. Robert's services without remunerating him as they justly deserve : and therefore they need have no apprehension upon that score : for while I object to seeing a guines down in a Solicitor's account every now and equally to receiving the services of a professional man upon any other than professional terms; and if ever man deserved the fulfilment of this rule, Mr. Deputation, James Foster, E.q., who stated the Roberts is that man. With respect, however, to the extreme falling off in the demand for iren, the great Sheffield resolution, I think my friends there will at once see not only the ir justice of it, but the odium

the many refusals that I have been compelled to give to some of the most deserving of our party, if I was to comply with the request of the Sheffield men. made upon the behalf of Railton and John Leach ! There great regard for Mr. John Leach as a Charthe and a countryman. I have a great regard for and Railson, who fell fighting by my side and had is arm broken: but great as my regard for them is my respect for justice is still greater: and in inside I am bound to decline compliance. I have known poor George White, and poor Doyle, and many more poor fellows, to tradge their way with ampty pockets and empty bellies upon our service. and it was out of my power to administer to their wants out of the public funds. Moreover it should be borne in mind that there are still heavy outstanding demands upon the balance in hand, one of which. to the amount of £4, I paid this week to Mr. Spence of Northampton, who volunteered his services to become bail for Bairstow. I think that Bairstow would have been well entitled to his expences from Rimingham to Bristol, and from Bristol home; but I was obliged to refuse compliance, and Bairstow never complained. Again, we must not lose sight of the fact that the trial is by no means over; and that funds will be required for its further prosecution. The case of Peplow differs widely from all others, and comes legitimately within the strict rule of compensation; inasmuch as Mr. Roberts has informed me that he devoted his whole time to the Chartist Trials, and that he derived as much benefit from his services, as if he had been a practised clerk. Therefore, it is that I think Peplow is entitled to remuneration for loss of time; and that he should submit his claim to the Chartists of his own locality, and which, when fixed by them, I shall feel myself called upon to discharge, by return of post. Further it is but fair to state that Railton's letter which appeared the week before last in the Northern Star, had been withheld for many weeks; and that the Manchester Chartists, the moment the case came to their knowledge, and before the publication of that letter, removed every cause of complaint by doing justice to Railton. While however I feel myself thus reluctantly compelled to take noon me the disagreeable task of refusing. I do hope that the people will take the case of John Leach into their serious consideration, and place him in a situation to receive his family once more; for this purpose I beg to head the list by an order upon Mr. Herwood, of Manchester, for ten shillings, which will be paid to Leach's application. My great desire ever has been to steer clear of all money matters with the people; and I have only consented to become Treasurer to their funds, because I am conrinced that while they would tolerate negligence in others, they would keep me, and properly so, to pounds, shillings, and pence. This is as it ought to be. We know each other; are perfectly aware of our mutual positions; I am satisfied with the most searching investigation; and they, thank God, have always been satisfied with the manner in which I have transacted their business. I remain, sincerely yours,

To Readers and Correspondents.

THOMAS STANDFORD, NOTTINGHAM.—Their communication was received. It was judged not necessary to insert the portion omitted, as we were much THE MANCHESTER CHARTISTS AND MR. RAILTON-

In relation to the letter inserted a fortnight ago from Mr. Railton, we have received the following explanation from the Manchester Charlists, which we have pleasure in giving: Sir,-Having seen your remarks upon the letter sent for

insertion in the Star by Mr. Reilton, we feel bound in justice to the Chartists of this locality to give a proper statement of the circumstances connected with the case. In so doing we shall confine ourrelives to a plain statement of facts, leaving our friends throughout the country to judge how far you are justified in your animadversions. We do not attempt to deny the fact of Mr. Railton's

having to pledge his tools in order that he might be enabled to meet his expences to London. But Mr. Railton did so without the knowledge of either the THOMAS FARRER, RATHBONE PLACE -No Cash has Council or members of the Carpenter's Hall Locality. True he had made application to the Defence Fund Committee; but they decided that his presence in London was unnecessary, and consequently refused him money for that purpose. Mr. Railton therefore pledged his tool chest, and took his departure before either the Council or the members became acquainted; with the fact. But on the Sunday following, the case having been investigated, a resolution was unanimonsty agreed to, that the amount of money received by Mr. Railton in lien of his chest should be taken from the Association funds for the purpose of redeem. From the Female Chartists of Nottingham 0 3 0 ing it. It was then discovered that Mr. O'Connor had advanced thirty shillings to Mr. Railton: that sum was consequently handed over to Mr. O'Connor and the remaining twenty shillings was transmitted! per post to London; and we have Mr. Railton's admission that he received the money.

By inserting this letter you will oblige the Chartists D. DONAYAN, Chairman, of Manchester. J. MURRAY, Secretary.

This explanation sels the matter at rest. The conduel of the body, when they knew of Mr. Railton's circumstances, reflects great credit on them. The the two latter money to go with, while they refused it to Mr. Railton: the fact being, that the presence of one was just as much necessary as the and not for a portion of them. That error, however, the Manchester Chartists soon rectified, when it came to their knowledge. And no one, we are sure, will blame Mr. Railton for taking the steps he did, both to get to London to save his character as an unfinching Charlist, and to set himself right with the people, as regarded the decision and conduct of which he complained. We sught also to state, in justice to Mr. Railton, that the letter which has called forth this explanation was the praiseworthy manner set forth above. It was in this office for many weeks before it was pubter General Council will, we are sure, excuse us from publishing the resolution accompanying their address. Our so doing might lead to a repetition

Gricenus.—We are much obliged by his attention.

The calls upon his time seem to be many and W. T. LEICESTER, reminds us, that in the list of

N. G. JOSLYN.—No one at the office knows anything

Deminate useful political information for the mil-

" and effores in the " jingling line".

if we did, some other readers would deem it a dear

ness".

is an indispensible. There are two books of Hymns happened. calculated for the especial use of Chartists on such

Organization.—Several letters relating to this ques-

They find that for so doing, FEMALES WERE FLOGGED! They find also that master died-(would to God he had broken his the care of the surgeon of the Poor Law Union. 1 but had not the confidence to come forward. They neck before he was placed in Warrington Work- again visited her two days before her death. house, to flog females) - he had, with his own hand. Plegged one or two out of a party set aside for rect history of the case. We will now inquire into foolish and cowardly expressions. The "Plague" Hill, drowned himself in the Sankey canal, in dition, as to health, of the rest of the family. consequence of being refused admittance into the workhouse. They have not yet finished their oldest of six, five of whom were living with their inquiries; and they expect to have some still father, was attacked with scarlet fever. The week more horrible revelations to make. It is clear that following, another became similarly afflicted; and

respecting a man named Montgonery, who was examined before the "Truck Committee", and who has used the connection he then had with several of the friends of the people as a means to levy connecessarily be devoted to attending to the must of tributions in different parts of the country, instead five helpless children. He applied to the union for lists! They know who are the white slave-masters! Thursday.

This week the man had the impudence to the first week, four shillings for the second, and who it is that coins the blood of infants into gold!

The hit was felt by the monopolizing anti-monopolizing anti-m

to the donors. FOR MRS. RICHARDS, POTTERIES, address to the care lies on the verge of the grave. of Henry Foster, Etruria, Staffordshire Potteries.

been received at this Office. Say how it was sent.

FOR THE DEFENCE FUND. From Isabella... .. 0 1 0 FOR MR. T. RAILTON AND MR J. M. LEACH. From the Chartists at the Cap of Liberty, Brighton, per W. Flower ... 0 6 0

FOR MR. LEACH, OF HYDE.

Local and General Entelligence.

ANGER.—On Saturday afternoon, a boy named John | could not at any period of the disease be legitimately | meeting. Frost, aged fourteen years, with a number of others called dangerous. There was not the slightest reason of like age, were playing at cricket in the neighbour- to suppose that the blow affected the brain. The hood of Bank-Top, Manchester, when some differ- gangrenous ulceration cannot be ascribed, with even ence took place betwixt Frost and another of his a shadow of proof, to injury resulting from the playfellows, concerning the game. The boy Frost, blow. A scratch with a pin or the application of a seized the ball, which he would not give up until blister would have been followed by similar conseerror seems to have been the decision of the Defence what he considered his rights were conceded to him. | quences. Fund Committee, that Mr. Railton's presence was This caused high words, and Frost's companion not needed in London; while they decided that Mr. threatened that if he did not give up the ball, he to the verdict of the Jury. I think that death was Leach's and Mr. Doyle's was necessary, and gave would strike him with the battick. Frost still per- produced by an union of circumstances—by scarlet sisting in keeping possession of the ball, the other fever operating upon a constitution previously debi-struck him a severe blow with the bat across the litated by insufficient food, and still further imsisting in keeping possession of the ball, the other neck, which knocked him down; and he then kicked paired by the want of the necessaries of life during attention, improved our information, and elected the moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be committed other; and the fund in the Committee's hands him in a brutal manner about the head, until some raised for the whole of the Manchester defendants, of the bystanders interfered and took Frost home in a dangerous state. Medical aid was immediately procured, but it was of no avail. Frost lingered until two o'clock on Monday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings.

SPLENDID PROCESSION TO WELCOME FATHER Temperance having intimated his intention of the temporary Infantry Barracks, were practising the new mode of defence, lately introduced into the nember of the inhabitants willing to infantry regiments. Whilst so engaged, attempting written before the Manchester Chartists acted in join the Temperance Society, the members of the to parry the thrusts of the bayonet, and unscrew the various Temperance Societies in Manchester and bayonet, one of them, M'Feeley sliped on the floor, the neighbourhood determined to give him a hearty and his breast came in contact with the point of his welcome, by joining in procession and meeting him comrade's fixed bayonet. He fell to the ground; appearance when it was published. This expla-Mr. Raillon's case is concerned. The Manches o'clock on Tuesday evening last, when they formed into order of procession, the St. Patrick's Temperance Society taking the lead. At a few minutes down Oldhun-treet, Mossley-street, Great Bridg-water-street, Liverpool-road, and thence to the water-street, Liverpool-road, and thence to the case were examined by several of the Case were examined by stering with almost of after livering with almost of after livering with almost of water-street, the case of the case were examined to sever the control water street of the case were examined to factor the case were examined the case were examined the case were examined the case were examined to factor t of the practice they reprodute. As it is, the above down Oldham-treet, Mossley-street, Great Bridgsucceed. If the working men in every large town furile are all human hopes and calculations! The and worse is the order of the day in Sheffield. The had the command of such an institution, and used people were doomed to meet a sad disappointment. tradesmen of all branches are gradually sinking into If for the many purposes to which it could be applied in furtherance of their social and mental and was not with the train. The procession then moved up Water-street, headed by four gentlemen on rather to accelerate, than retard, the ruin which is horse-back. Then came the carriage provided for fast overlanding all classes. The paupers," as they the Rev. Gentleman, drawn by four horses, with are insolently called, are daily exposed to rules and out-riders, followed by eleven other carriages. It regulations more and more oppressive and vexatious. would be impossible to say what might be the num- Within the house the small allowance of tobacco would be impossible to say what might be the house the small allowance of tobacco bers that joined in procession; in fact it was a street and small beer hitherto allowed to the aged inmates w. T. Leicerer, reminds us, that in the list of full of moving people. There were between forty and fifty banners, bearing different inscriptions. The large Union Bestile is to be erected in Sheffield at

P. W. Buchana. Manchester, cannot be offerded rienced in the non-arrival of the "Great Aposile of the Dimography on Sunday, 9th instant. The will say, that he has raked Puddledock, admitted by tickets, reserved seats 7s. 6d., gallery which a resolute napproving of the same and rewill say, that he has raked Puddledock, admitted by thereis, reserved seats is, our gains, and body of the church 2s. 6d., it was literally comin named. Such and body of the church 2s. 6d., it was literally comin named of the same and test of the Association were very heavy. I am a Catholic, the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, by parsimony and avarice, was very constitute of the descendant of ancient Irish which, and a catholic, the descendant of ancient Irish which, and a catholic, the descendant of ancient Irish which, and a catholic, the

first the means of supporting our exiled and persecuted licket. The reason why the Rev. Gentleman did to the star, as to not arrive last evening was, that he was engaged in the merits or demerits of the merits or demerits or demerits of the merits or demerits of the merits or demerits tual Aid Society," further than the bare setting hour; and even then thousands had to go away unforth of their "rules and objects" in Mr. Pilkethattended to. The Rev. Gentleman therefore proly's Observations on his Tour. All criticism must be mised to return to Liverpool again as soon addressed to those immediately concerned in its ma- as he had terminated his visit to Mannagement. The scheme is not one of ours. We do chester. Immediately after the sermon, the not, nor do we intend, to identify ourselves with it Rev. Gentleman commenced administering the With respect to its likelihood to accomplish its in- pledge in the burial ground adjoining St. Patrick's tended purpose, or the desirability, or otherwise, of Catholic Church, Livesy-street, and has continued joining it, every one must exercise his own judg- up to this hour almost without interruption, the ment. Mr. Davies's letter shall be handed to Mr. only cessation being this afternoon for a few minutes,

Pilkethly: it may be useful to him and his friends. | when he retired to take refreshment, nature being E. A. KING, WYCOMBE, BUCKS, sends an "address completely exhausted. In fact, he is so hoarse that to his fellow countrymen" on the "pot and the it is with difficulty he can make himself heard at a their anxious wish, that arrangements could be pipe", which he avers " are the poor man's enefew yards distance. He administers the pledge to
mies". He accompanies that address with the folbatches of from 200 to 300 at a time; each batch
woolcombers in their employ. The only exception lowing note:-" Will you please to insert this, and will occupy about half an hour; therefore, upon a I shall often be a customer." If his "custom" is to moderate calculation, he will, up to this time, have the deputation a hearing. The meeting was addressed by several of the trade, and a resolution ejected from their holdings during the last four moderate calculation. we fear we shall have to lack it. At all events, we must not be understood, that the whole of the number passed that Wood and Walker's men do leave work cannot afford to buy it by the occupation of the re- are converts or new members to the Temperance ouisite space to give his present address. We fear Society. Such is not the case : for many that have been abstainers for years, both Catholics and Protestants, have taken the pledge again. It is not there-JOSEPH DIXON AND JOHN TULUP, SOUTH HETTON. fore possible to come to anything like an accurate in order to request an advance of wages, and form -We fear the letter in question is not in being. It conclusion, as to the number of members added to is not customary with us to preserve communica. the Society. It is now nine o'clock; and notwithtions unless deemed of importance. Mr. Hill is not standing the numbers that have taken the pledge, at Leeds at present. It is possible that he may have the excitement increases. Every avenue leading to withheld "DAYY LAMP" from the "Balaam Box"; the church is literally crammed: Oldham-road, if he has, and it can be found on his return, it streets are full. Yet every thing passes off in good be able to trace out the scoundrel who tried to order. The arrangements that are made for the our late member, Viscount Dungannon, an election meeting was a spontaneous meeting on the part make us parties to the doing of the "masters' busi- accommodation of the public are excellent. A great number of the police force are on duty; one party W. B., ROCHDALE Of course. Meetings of the at the gate where the public are admitted, and character of "camp meetings" should always be another at the gates by which they return, after and Mr. John Bright, of Anti-Corn Law notoriety. There was one mistake on the part of a gentleman oin and end with singing. They are, or should be, taking the pledge; and a third to keep the area Mr. Purvis addressed the electors on Monday even-

FAILSWORTH, NEAR MANCHESTER .occasions. They can be had of the Chartist pub- Another Victim to Mannon.—An inquest was holden here on Thursday, the 13th instant, before Mr. Rutter, to inquire into the death of Mary tion have come to hand. We shall reserve them for Smith, aged six years, the daughter of Andrew future opportunity.
THE WARRINGTON WORKHOUSE AND OUR CORRES. Weeks previous to her death, she had received a blow PONDENT " WASHINGTON".—This week has brought from a stone upon one side of the forehead, which us a communication from the Chartist Council of caused a slight wound. The following day, Tuesday, Warrington, apprizing us that they have insti-Warrington, apprizing us that they have insti-tuted inquiries into the allegations made by "Wash-ington," relative to the treatment of the Poor in the Warrington Workhouse; and that they find most of his statements are correct! They find it is most of his statements are correct! They find it is true the Guardians did farm the poor to the Mas-stitution. At this period of the disease, three or four ter, to be by him kept,—not for one-and-sixpence days after the commencement, I visited the child at School Room, when it was announced that Mr. per head per week,—but one-And-threepence per the request of the father. I saw the girl again in Dickinson would address them on "Repeal of the HEAD PER WEER! They find that the food he kept about a week, and she was then labouring under them on was so thin, that the poor creatures had fever of a typhus character, and in a state of general was so large that no room in the town would have not muscular strength to retain their water when debility. The slight wound before mentioned was holden it; so it was adjourned to the Knows, a large asleep; and, consequently, they welted their beds. enlarged and gangrenous. The opinion I gave the green; and after a Chairman had been chosen, Mr. father then was, that cleanliness and generous food Dickinson came forward and addressed the assemfrequently given, were absolutely necessary for the bled thousands for two hours in the most convincing the day on which the late brute of a salvation of the child. She was at that time under manner. The Corn Law Repealers were challenged,

The above is, to the best of my knowledge, a cor-Six weeks ago. Alice, thirteen years of age, the this case cannot rest where it is. Parliament must about the third week Mary caught the same complaint. The only children at this time not ailing, CAUTION.—Some lime ago, we inserted a public caution were Hannah and Nancy; the former two years old, the first week, four shillings for the second, and game, and exhibited his "papers" as a means to get "assistance". It is needless to say he was sent the public to be on their guard against him.

The first week, four shillings for the second, and was quite surprised and who it is that hate good wages for the work when he went the third week, out-door relief was minutes past four o'clock, and was quite surprised when he went the third week, out-door relief was minutes past four o'clock, and was quite surprised when he went the third week, he got five shillings, making the whole amount received from the Union during the five weeks to be the public to be on their guard against him.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The unemployed operatives of this town, to the number of 1,000, held a other shoulders; and he thought that the week, he got five shillings. Yet this sum, with the addition of the Government had the weight of their official other of the good wages for the work.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The unemployed operatives of this town, to the number of 1,000, held a other shoulders; and he thought that the week, four shillings for the second, and was quite surprised when he went the third week, out-door relief was minutes past four o'clock, and was quite surprised when he went the third week, the got five shillings for the second, and who it is that hate good who it is that hate

wound had been of a dangerous nature. Its ap- in a peaceable and orderly manner. pearance might, undoubtedly, have a tendency to cause them to think that it had been of considerable MANCHESTER.—Melancholy effects of ance of any wound, however trifling. The wound Wales. The yery best spirit pervaded the entire bers, the motion was carried by 105 to 44.

Mr. Mackinnon's "Health of Towns" Bill stood Mr. Mackinnon's "Health of Towns" Bill stood other

> My opinion upon the subject is decidedly opposed the progress of that disease.

PETER BROWN, Surgeon. Failsworth, July 19th, 1843.

LEEDS.—UNPORTUNATE OCCURBENCE. - DEATH OF A SOLDIER AT THE HANDS OF HIS COMBADE .-On Tuesday afternoon two soldiers, named Scott and M. THEW TO MANCHESTER.—The great Apostle of M. Feeley, belonging the 32nd, stationed in Leeds in

MANCHESTER, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NINE Whonever the line of operations shall be laid down for us by our leaders. Organization we must have? appointment which the people of this town experiment.

sary; on which occasion eighty-four sat down to a vanced £1,000 towards the expense of a new building, of your well wisher sumptuous and plentiful dinner. The evening was and in a few days they should give another £1,000. spent in a most agreeable manner.

BRADFORD. WOOLCOMBER'S MEETING. On Monday evening, according to announcement, the woolcombers held a meeting on the open ground near the Temperance Hall. Mr. Dawson in the chair. The deputation appointed at a former meeting, to visit the employers and obtain if possible, an advance of wages, gave their report, which was very favourable. The majority of those they had visited received them with great civility; and expressed woolcombers in their employ. The only exception were Messrs. Wood, and Walker, who refused on Monday next. A collection was made to defray expences amounting to £4 3s. 52d. The men belonging to each firm made arrangements to meet, some on Tuesday, others on Wednesday and Thursday, committees to raise subscriptions for those who may

DURHAM .- CITY REPRESENTATION .- A comwill therefore speedily take place. There are at of the Parisians. It was got up without any sugpresent two candidates in the field, Mr. Purvis, a gestion—without thought, word, or deed of the Chancery barrister, in the Conservative interest, Repeal Association of Ireland-(hear, hear, hear). posite window, for the purpose of addressing them learn to give countenance to neither of the representatives of faction! Did they know their duty, they the sheep: " All tarred with the same brush" !]

KELSO .- On Tuesday. 11th instant, a public meeting was called by placard to be held in a large like base curs. stood at a distance and cried "Bribery," "Tory Tool," and such other like punishment." They find that an old man, named the pecuniary situation of the father, and the con- had a placard posted on the Town Hall, on which were the words-

"No Monopoly! No BRIBERY !! LET US LIVE"!!!

The Chartists got another printed, and placed it side by side with the other. The Chartist one Was-

" NO WHITE SLAVERY! NO CHILD MURDER!! GOOD WAGES"!!!

twelve shillings. Yet this sum, with the addition of public meeting in the Market place, on Tuesday a House. He trusted that Mr. Duncombe would not confined for room; and the plan itself was duly set Thomas Davison, Stockton.—The statement, a week eight shillings and fourpence, which he had earned last, to consider upon the best means to be adopted press his motion or two ago, as to the "extraordinary guzzling" and by silk weaving before any of the family became to alleviate their present deplorable condition. Mr.
"enormous drinking", accompanied with apparent ill, and two shillings and fourpence, Mary's wage William Gilfillan was elected as chairman; Mr.

We have a substitute of the family became to alleviate their present deplorable condition. Mr.

After a somewhat lively, but brief discussion, during which Sir Charles Douglas thamed Lord health and heartiness, was inserted on the autho- for nursing, were all he had to support his family Samuel Kydd, in an eloquent speech, laid bare that John Russell as the cause of there being "no House," health and heartiness, was inserted on the authority of the Overseer of our Printing Office, he having a personal knowledge of the individual in question, and having seen him the week the paragraph appeared.

Jeveral, Annan—His dress for truth is not very comely. She is much more lovely without, than with, his adornment.

Jeveral of the Overseer of our Printing Office, he had to support his tamily although in an eloquent speech, laid bare that desolating system of class legislation, which carries desolating system of class legislation, which carries by or the operatives, and destitution into the cottages of the operatives, and replenishes the coffers of the wealthy. He also reverted to the condition of the middle classes, whom he described as being on the verge of bankruptoy, yet still pursuing their poorer country.

Jeveral of the Overseer of our Printing Office, he having a personal knowledge of the individual in might receive from a few relatives and friends, until desolating system of class legislation, which carries of the operatives, and replenishes the coffers of the operatives, and of a few friends during the whole of a fortnight. usual course of cruelty towards their poorer country-MRS. SARAH WILD, OF MOTIBLE, wishes to acknow- We may therefore, I think, conclude, if we subtract men. He then urged upon the meeting, the pro- action commenced against him by Howard, the ledge the receipt of 5s. from Mr. John Simpson, six shillings for washing, that they were not too priety of electing a deputation to confer with the attorney. Poor Law Guardians, as to what should be done to Mr. Th in consequence of hooping cough; and Nancy now procure relief for the starving. Three individuals Wilde was not present. The country had already

say relative to the inquest. The Jury took cogni- Guardians' room; and after a few questions had One would be led to answer, of course, the opinion then returned to the Market-place; and, after a few attend at the bar to-morrow (Thursday). of the surgeon who regularly attended upon the words from Mr. Samuel Kydd, it was agreed that taken; consequently the Jury. we may imagine, following morning. Thanks having been voted to the cir own sakes, but that of the public. could have no stringent reason to infer that the the chairman and lecturer, the meeting separated

STOB HILL, NEAR DALKEITH. - A public meeting importance; but they ought to have reflected that of the men of these extensive collieries was holden the child, at the very time she received the blow, on Tuesday last in the open air, which was numerhad probably caught a disease not unfrequently ously attended, and was addressed by Mr. Wm. fatal; that that disease might produce such a state Daniells. A resolution was passed in favour of join-

> the Mayor for that purpose; and by eight o'clock, Gentleman made his appearance about this time and the subject up. was received with hearty Chartist greetings. On the motion of Mr. R. T. Morrison, Mr. H. Dorman was called to the chair, and in an appropriate speech be committed pro forma in order to introduce certain opened the business of the meeting by introducing amendments. the Rev. W. Hill; who by his lecture, chained our warmest applause. At the conclusion, a vete of that day three months. thanks was proposed and carried, amidst the most Mr. Craven Berker enthusiastic cheering, to him for his able lecture. ment, condemning the B Votes of thanks were also given to the Mayor for legislation. the use of the hall, and to the Chairman for his impartial conduct. It is now about seven years since the amendment was rejected by sixty-six to fortywe have had the Exchange Hall, as a lecture room; two; and the bill was carried through committee, and it is a matter of great satisfaction to know that pro formá. all parties must concede that there has not been a larger or more orderly meeting held in it from that I rish Medical Charities Bill, which stood for consitime to the present, than the one we had on Wednes- deration in committee. day night.

DERBY .- The Rev. Wm. Hill delivered a lecture in the Theatre, on Tuesday evening last, to an attentive audience, his subject being "Chartism in acvarious Societies met in Stevenson's-square, at five hurt," and blood was observed upon his clothing. Not cordance with Christianity." The Lecturer first dreaming that the wound was dangerous, one of his explained, in a most olear and captivating manner. comrades ran to the hospital for a little sticking- the Six Points of the Charter. He then dwelt on plaster; while others carried the wounded man thither the life of Christ and his Apostles; and, by quoting before six o'clock, the procession began to move himself. Medical skill was put in instant requisition; numerous passages of Scripture, proved to his with music playing and banners flying, It proceeded but to no purpose. He died in a few moments. On hearers that the Christian must acknowledge the Wednesday an inquest was holden at the Court- principles of the Charter to be consistent with the

o'clock the chair was taken by George John Ham- called on you a short time back to ask you to ilton, Esq., who observed that the rallying cry of the allow the Repealers to join them in a petition to association until repeal was carried, should be "agi- Parliament, against the Arms' Bill; but you refused tate—agitate—agitate" (cheers).
Mr. O'Connell said, that he would attend a meeting at Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, on the with shame and indignation while I copy your 6th of August, his birth-day, and he was sure the words! The Chartists, nobly forgiving the cruel Repealers there would show themselves as ardent treatment they received at the hands of the Repeal-Repealers as there were in any other part of Ireland. ers at Stevenson's square, and in the Hall of The honourable and learned gen'louen then moved Science, come with the clive branch of peace to the admission of the Right Rev. Dr. Coen, Roman Catholic bishop of Chonfert, which passed with acclamation. The next topic to which he should advert, had reference to Lord Brougham (grouns). whisset forth in last week is Sar, in master to its whist with and fifty banners, bearing different inscriptions. The members of the various tens of the hidpendent in the dusting bearing of the various tens of the power is the cost of many thousands of pounds to the immembers of the various tens of the various tens of the power tens of the various tens of the power tens of the various tens of general committee, checking them again. Lord Yeu have done great mischief; not to the Brougham said that their accounts were never pub. Chartists, as you intended, but to the Catholic lished. That was a falsehood; they were published religion.

That building would, in all probability, cost £2,800; but it would be such a building as would answer all the purposes of the Irish House of Commons, and no Member of that Parliament need be ashamed to sit in it—(cheers). He next addressed the meeting in reference to the late debate in the House of Com-

mons, which he described as a most triumphant discussion for the Repeal cause. The next gentleman to whom he had to allude was his friend Mr. Edmund Roche-(cheers). The English newspapers took good care not to give a good report of his speech. but he knew from private correspondents that it was a most excellent speech, and made a deep impression on the house. He then moved the appointment years, and all the particulars that could be ascertained respecting their cases. [Motion passed.] He next alluded to a meeting which was lately held in Paris, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Irish Repealers; and while on this subject, he should mention that there was a man in the garb of a gentleman going among the Parisians, stating that be unable to obtain employ. The Chairman an-nounced that a meeting would be held on Monday an impostor and a liar—the Association had no agent anywhere. On looking at the report of that meeting, as published in the French papers and in the Morning Chronicle, he admitted that much of mittee of the House of Commons having unseated his anger towards that journal was excited. That

who spoke at that meeting : Mr. Ledru-Rollin said to steer clear of the "fangs", religious meetings: open, in which the people kneel to receive it. Up ing last, from the window of Mr. George Caldeleugh, he would come over here to consult with our "comand W. B. knows that at all such meetings singing to the present there has not the slightest accident spirit merchant; when Mr. Acland, an itinerant mittee of directory." Now this association had no spouter of Free Trade humbug, appeared at an op- private committee of any kind, unless their finance committee was so considered, but that body had no. on behalf of "friend" Bright. It was, however, thing to do but with the passing of accounts. If "no go." The feeling was so decidedly against him any of their French friends came here, they must that he could not obtain a hearing. - Correspondent. speak publicly in this room-(hear, hear). —[Perhaps, as the £50,000 is done, "friend" Bright This body had no ulterior objects in view. When has not the means to buy the sweet voices of the they were threatened with attack, they declared corrupt! Is it because Mr. Purvis has the cash, they would defend themselves-(cheers). But, as that he gets the feeling! When will the people some of the leaders in the Lords declared they would not strike first, there would be no second blow at all; for they (the Repealers) would not would, in this case, send both Purvis and Bright to strike first. He repudiated all idea of carrying the right about, saying, as the farmer said respecting the Repeal by force : and he repudiated all sympathy offered to him, unless it recognised the principle of perfect allegiance to the Crown-(cheers.) H. concluded by moving that arbitrators be appointed in every county in Ireland: this was the more necessary, on account of the magistrates who were dismissed by the government. He also moved that a committee of the Association be appointed, of which Sir Coleman O'Loghlen should be requested to act as chairman, to draw up a plan for Organizing the proper mode of carrying out the system to be adopted. The motion passed. The week's rent was

announced to be £1,464, 19s. 7 d. The meeting adjourned at haif-past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-WEDNESDAY, JULY 19. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE complained of the conduct of the Government and its supporters, in not assisting to "make a House" on the previous night. Lord John Russell and himself had important motions. the one on education, the other on prison discipline: and the Government must not, therefore, complain of obstruction in the progress of public business, seeing they had prevented the discussion of these important subjects on the only day in the week now lest to independent members. If the Government did not wish to become as despicable in public opinion throughout England, as they were already in Ireland, they must manage the House better. He moved that the "dropped orders" should have precedence on Sir Robert Peel said he had come down at twenty

Mr. Thomas Duncombe regretted that Sir Thomas

were elected, and proceeded direct from the meet- paid enough for the blunders committed in the pro-I have been sufficiently minute, I think, in my ing. The meeting followed in an orderly manner to gress of previous actions; and now that it was seen account of the situation of this family, to enable the union workhouse, where the Guardians were that the Houe wavered in supporting their privithe public to appreciate what I am now going to then sitting. The deputation were ushered into the leges, they might depend upon it that they had not zance of the blow upon the forehead, and their been put to them, they were informed that they and therefore, to arrest the progress of the mischief, werdiet, I understand, was accidental death. But should wait upon the relieving officers of Skields he moved as an amendment, that the individual who what induced them to bring in such a verdict! and Westoe parish the day following. The meeting had served the writ on the Sergeant-at-Arms should heard the last of it. Their authority was gone; Mr. Hume seconded the motion, reminding the girl. No such thing! No medical evidence was the meeting should adjourn till eight o'clock on the House that their privileges were important, not for

Sir ROBERT PERL reminded the House that the committal of the individual would not stay the action. It would only bring them once more into as in the case of the committal of the Sheriffs; and he hoped, therefore, that the House would adhere to its former decision, and permit the Sergeant to

for second reading; but Sir J. Graham and other NOTTINGHAM. The Rev. Mr. Hil's lecture members recommended its withdrawal, as in its was announced to take place on Wednesday evening, present shape the measure was calculated to work in the Exchange Hall, which had been granted by prejudicially in many cases.

Mr. Mackinnon yielded, promising to renew this spacious room was densely crowded. The Rev. the Bill next session, unless the Government took

false witness against thy neighbour." The Bill having been withdrawn, Lord Worsley moved that the Coroners' Bill

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL resisted this, and Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY seconded the amendment, condemning the Bill as a crude attempt at After some discussion, the House divided, when

The next business on the list was Mr. French's LATE COMMUNICATIONS.—Again we are obliged to Mr. French moved that they should go into committee, and charged Lord Elior and the

Irish Government with neglect of the interests of Ireland. Lord Eurorentered into explanations; but while he was speaking notice was taken that there were not forty members present, which proving to

THE REPEALERS OF MANCHESTER AND THE CHARTISTS. TO THE REV. DANIEL HEARNE.

be the case, the House necessarily stood adjourned.

REV. SIR,—I have read your letter in this day's Freeman with no ordinary degree of pain. I am sorry, extremely sorry, for the sake of that religion which both you and I believe to be true, that you ever embarked on the stormy sea of politics. I had fondly cherished the hope that all Catholic your letter is concerned I am grievously disap- noway.

You say that "a deputation from the Chartists

to sanction any connotion with them. As a Catholic, I blash for you! My blood boils of Thomas Pitt, Esq, all of Huddersfield.

there was an active finance committee, who examined that He may paralize your tougue for having acted her age.

every three months—(hear, hear). He had now the Just read the terms in which Mr. O'Connell con-pleasure to inform his Lordship that he had this veys the thanks of the Repeal Association to you of Halifax, engraver, and daughter of Mr. Birch, P. W. Bucharar, Marchester, cannot be afforded from the Sizer for his feed in the corner. In the Sizer for his feed in the corner in the Sizer for his humble corner. But I am happy to have to state that he came by the sine o'clock train this morning, and submitted a plan, which appeared for the Repeal Association to you leads to make the feed for the Repeal Association to you lead this veys the thanks of the Repeal Association to you leads to make the feed for the Repeal Association to you leads the feed for first the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, for your conduct upon the occasion:—"That the Dimogratic Chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, and your chapel on Sunday, 9th instant, and your chapel on Sunday, 9th i

That the Almighty may give you grace and wisdom to see your error, and moral courage to acknowledge it and atone for it, is the fervent prayer And obedient servant,

PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dablin, July 12th, 1843.

WHAT NEXT?

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neigh bour."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-The above commandment being the ainth article of the moral code forming "part and parcel of Christianity," is, I presume believed in, and duly responded to, in the course of his devotional exercises, by that very orthodox Christian, Mr. Daniel O'Connell. How much of the spirit along with the letter of the law is imbibed by the "Irish Moses" his actions and words exhibit. In my last letter I made allusion to a speech of

O'Connell's calumniating the Chartists of Scotland. I made a mistake in stating that that speech was delivered on the 4th, it was the 5th of July. I am sorry to have again to address you on the sam

subject. At a special meeting of the Repeal Association at Dublin, on Friday, the 14th inst., O'Connel!, after denouncing the Ribbon Societies alledged to exist in the North of Ireland, next, (says the Nation), "warned the people to avoid Charlism and designated the Chartists as the enemies of free and fair discussion." When the Editor of the Nation refused to publish the reply of the Sheffield Chartists to the calumnies of O'Connell be gave as his reason for such unfair treatment, that the publication of the letter would tend to revive the discussion which was inadvisable; but here we have the discussion revived by Mr. Duffg's master with all his wonted malice. O Connell says we are the enemies of free discussion; and the Nation reports that at O'N ill Dunt's meeting at Edinburgh, "there was a momentary interruption from a Chartist, Dr. Glover, but he was soon put out (!) and the proceedings continued undisturbed." When O Connell says we are the enemies of free discussion; be to quote his own elegant phrasectory) tells "a mighty big lie"! while his own party at Edinburgh have been really guilty of that he so falsely charges upon us.

After repeating some of his old slanders respecting Feargus O'Connor, he winds up by saying, "let the Chartists, as the Repealers, meet in the open-day, ight. and court public observation." Here he insinuates that we hold our meetings in secret. He shall be answered in his ewn language again, the only answer he is worthy of: "he lies, and he knows he lies." It will be observed that he is constantly mixing un

Chartism with Ribbonism, no one can mistalishis object. No one who remembers his denunciation of Stephens, Oastler, and O'Connor, in 1839, previous to the Whig persecution, but can see that he is practising his old craft of Informer general. He concluded the speech in question by proposing the adoption of a series of resolutions: here is the second,

" That the duties of the people of Ireland are manifest. They consist-let. In the most unremitting perseverance in agitation for Repeal. 2nd. In adopting for that purpose none other than legal, constitutional and unremittingly peaceable means. 3rd. In totally abstaining from a'l Ribbon Societies. all connexion whatever with Charlism, from all illegal and unnecessary oaths, and from every other breach of the law. Following these courses, we can without hesitation, offer to the people of Ireland the speedy and total Repeal of the Union. and the restoration of the Irish Parliament."

Here is no mistifying. The third duty of the people of Ireland is to to ally abstain from Chartism and Ribbonism,-just as if the two were identical! What barefaced atrocity! Having hugged in his embrace the furious "physical-force" Yankees, Dan finds it necessary to change his tack in abusing the Chartists. To abuse us on the ground of physical force would hardly do just now, with the threats of the New York "sympathizers" ringing through the Press; so the infamous Ribbonism, illegal oaths, &c., &c., is now resorted to. Let the Chartists look out! The "bloody Old Times" is promulgating its lies concerning the Welsh Chartists, as stated in your last week's paper, while O'Connell is pursuing the same game, no doubt with the laudable view of attracting the Government bloodhounds to a fresh persecution of the English democrats.

Let us defy the malice of both parties! How lamentable it is that the millions are yet the dupes of wily politicians and unprincipled knaves! It is so in Ireland at the present time. Hatred of Eagland! not liberty-real liberty-is the theme of the orator's tongue and the editor's pen in that country. What is to be gained by setting people against people, and nation against nation? inspiring one race with a ferocious antipathy towards and hatred of another race? It is this system that has kept mankind in slavery. Let the people of Ireland obtain the Repeal-and I wish they had it; and let them take care to have "no connection whatever with Chartism"; let them be content with the empty sound of "nationality", and consent to forego the rights of citizenship, and they'll find out their mistake! Their national vanity may be fluttered by the change from Saxon to Celtic tyranny; but unless they win for themselves the principles of much-abused Chartism, a change of masters will be the only result of victory, if gained in their present struggle. The English Chartists would have made any sacrifice

to serve their Irish brethren; but their offers of co-operation have been rejected in a spirit which shews too plain the unalloyed hatced of the Irish leaders towards Englishmen of all classes and parties. Be it so. We will do nothing to aid their enemies; but we may do what we have left undone for the past two months; pay some attention to our own offairs. In England we have an object worth struggling for, not the Repeal of one Act of Parliament but THE COMPTETE REGENERA-TION OF OUR COUNTRY, THE SOCIAL SALVATION OF conflict with the executive authorities of the law, of the Charter of "The Bights of Man and of THE SUFFERING MASSES THROUGH THE ENACTMENT THE CITIZEN"-THE REAL EMANCIPATION OF THE HEOPLE THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR LONG VIOLATED SOVEREIGNITY. I had intended this week to have ventured a few com-

ments on the different schemes and suggestions on the subject of "Organization" in your paper of last Saturday, but must wait until next week. I shall not further trouble myself or your readers with the "sayings and doings" of the "Liberator," "the saviour of the nation not yet saved;" but in conclusion would beg of the "Irish Moses," as his sycophants now style him, to be more mindful for the future of the command of the Jewish lawgiver-" Thou shalt not bear

> I am, Mr. Editor, Yours faithfully, GEO. JULIAN HARNEY.

Sheffield, July 17, 1843. P.S.—THE CONFERENCE.—I quite approve of Mr. R. T. Morrison's suggestion as to the decision on the several dates proposed for the assembling of the Con-ference. The Sheffield Chartists have agreed to a resolution on the subject which will, I trust, be responded to. Let the decision be come to as suggested by Mr. Morrison. Let us know the date, and go to work in right good earnest, to make the Conference a truly National

keep back notices of meetings and other articles of news, on account of their late arrival. From Stockport and from London we have notices of meetings holden on Sunday last reaching us on Friday morning? If those who wish to have their proceedings recorded will not so far put themselves out of the way as to send in time, they cannot blame us for passing them over in silence. We must have all notices of Sunday meetings here by Wednesday, to ensure insertion. Let the sub-secretaries see to this rule bring observed, and they shall have no cause of complaint from inattention from us. It they will not observe it, weshall treat them accordingly.

MORE YOUNG PATRIOTS.

Registered at Stalybridge, on Sunday, the 16th inst., Ann O'Connor Owen. Baptised, at Kennoway, in Fifeshire, by Mr. M'Culloch, Chartist preacher, Robert Emmett Clergymen were ministers of peace; but as far as Melvill, son of William Melvill, weaver, Ken-

> MARRIAGES. On Thursday, at High-street chapel, Huddersfield,

by the Rev. W. A. Hurndall, pastor of Rainsdenstreet chapel, Mr. Edward John Sinclair Couzens, master in the Royal Navy, to Mary, eldest daughter Same day, at the parish church, Leeds, by the Rev. G. Hills, M.A., Charles, fourth son of the late Mr. T. H. Granger, solicitor, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. Dale, all of this town. Same day, at the parish church, Leeds, by the Rev. G. Hills, Mr. James Monkman, of Oldham, to Harriet Louisa, second daughter of the late T. Dixon, Esq., of Burley-terrace, Leeds.

Same day, at Aberford, by the Rev. J. Landon, vicar, Mr. William Read, grocer, of Leeds, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Wilks, farmer, of the former place.

DEATHS. On Monday, the 17th inst., at Waltham Rectory, Leicestershire, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. G. E. Gillett, Ann, widow of the late John Woodall, Esq., of Scarbro', in the 65th year of

Same day, aged 54 years, Mr. Jesse Craven, of Halifax, reed maker. Od Thursday, the 13th inst., at Burniston, Mr. James Townend, aged 89 years.
Same day, Emma Jane, wife of Mr. J. S. Stott,

stock in trade, was the chief source of his revenue,

YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES,

CROWN COURT, SATURDAY, JULY 15. (Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.) BURGLARY AT ROTHWELL

Charles Wrigglesworth, 40, was indicted for having, on the 6th of Jan last, at Middleton, in the parish of Rothwell, committed a burglary in the house of Mr. Joshua Bower, at a farm occupied by his hind, William Wood.

Mr. Hall was for the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. BLISS. Mr. Bower resides at Hunslet, near Leeds, and has a farm at Middleton, on which his manager, Mr. Wm. Wood, resides. At Christmas last Mr. Wood had killed a pig, about twenty-one stone weight, which he had out up bimself; and on the night of the 6th of January, the pig was left safe in pickle in the dairy. On Wood getting up the next morning, at half-past four o'clock, he found that his house had been broken open, and that the pig, with a variety of other property, had been stolen. Suspicion fell upon the prisoner, and his house was searched at the time; but nothing was then found, nor did anything occur to fix him with the robbery until the 24th of January, when it came to the knowledge of the police that a man named Liversedge, residing at Hunslet, had bought some bacon of Wrigglesworth, which on being submitted to the inspection of Wood, was identified by him as that which had been stolen from his house. The prisoner was apprehended by a police efficer of Leeds, on the 27th of February, he having been absent from his own house. When he was apprehended, he was charged with the robbery, and he admitted having sold the bacon to Liversedge, but said he had found it in a plantation a few days before he had sold it. Mr. BLISS addressed the Jury at some length for the

Guilty. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for nine calendar months. HORSE STRALING AT NEWSHAM.

George Robson, 34, was indicted for having, on the 22d of October. 1838, stolen a grey mare at Newsham, in the North Riding, the property of Ralph Glover. Mr. WILKINS was for the prisoner, under whose advice he withdrew his ples of Not Guilty, and pleaded Guilty. The prisoner received a good character since amount as the prisoners had done. the transaction. To be imprisened and kept to hard labour for twelve calendar months.

BURGLARY AT HOWDEN. Edward Ward. 21, was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. John Peck, at Hawden, in the

East Riding. Mr. BAIN and Mr. HAMERTON were for the prose ention; the prisoner was undefended.

The prosecutor is a farmer residing at Newland Gate, in the parish of Howden. On the night of the 18th of April last he and his family retired to rest, leaving the premises safely locked up, and on the following morning it was found that by breaking a square in a front window, entrance had been gained to a room on the ground floor, in which was a deak and drawers, which were broken open, and a variety of articles of Wearing apparel, some money, and other articles stolen. About half-past five o'clock on that morning, the prisoner called at the house of a labouring man at Howden Dyke, with a large bundle in his possessi which he asked to leave there for a short time. He left his bundle, and soon after returned with a basket, in which he had some other things. Information of this was given to the prosecutor; and when the prisoner constable was sent for. The hat which he was wearing his and as having been stolen along with the other property which was produced and identified. The prisoner made no defence, and was found Guilty. To be transported for the term of his natural life. The prizoner was convicted of felony at Beverley Sessions, on the 18th of October, 1842, and was sentenced to six was an indictable one or not, but the Court of Queen's menths' imprisonment, which term only expired on the Barch had decided that it was so. In this case the morning of the day on which he committed this offence, prisoner had given a good many of the particulars On receiving his sentence, he coolly remarked, "Thank required, but obstinately refused to give others, which the 14th of March last, in the borough of Leeds. the dock in great glee.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT LEEDS. William Gainforth, 30, and Robert Thomson, 32. were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud several parties

of goods from Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher by false pre-Mr. Hall, Mr. Hill, and Mr. HARDY Were

The circumstances were these: - The two prisoners, at the early part of the month of March last, took a house in Leighton-lane, Park-lane, Leeds, the property of Miss Oates, which they fitted up as a small warehouse. As soon as they had got possession, they went 6th of June last, at Skipton, feloniously assaulted to Mr. George Shepherdson, a joiner and cabinet John Whaley Shepherd, and stolen from his person maker, and gave him orders to put them up a wooden, one shilling and three sixpences. partition in the house which they had taken, and to: Mr. WASNEY was for the prosecution; the prisoner put therein two large tables and a temporary desk. was undefended.

The prisoners said the things were for themselves, or On the night of the 5th of June, the prosecutor, who promised ready money. Guinforth was the only person was not then in. Gainforth, after he had waited some time, said he had to go to Carver's warehouse to see about some goods, and he must lock the wavehouse up, but Guilty. he promised to take Mr. Andrew a sovereign that night. if he did not see Thompson. This severeign he got, but

could not obtain the remainder of his bill, which amounted to £2 83. 71d. On Sainrday, the 11th of March, Thomson called at the warehouse of Mr. Jeremish Gates, stationer, in Lands-lane, and ordered seven reams of paper for Thomson and Co. in Leighton-lane; but Mr. Gates did not send the paper to the place, and about three o'lock in the afternoon of the same day, Gainforth went and asked why it had not been sent down, and said they wanted it, as they had a large quantity of goods to make up to send away that night. Mr. Cates replied that he did not feel at liberty to send the paper without a reference, as he did not know Thompson and Co. Upon Gates saying this, Gainforth said, "What reference do you want? I have lived twenty-five years in Leeds, and have a brother in the Post-office; my father is an independent gentleman, and I myself live in Park-square." Gates then said, "I was about to send down an invoice of the goods," upon which Gainforth replied, "I suppose you want the money before the goods are delivered." Gates told him he did; upon which Gainforth said, "I could have 100 reams of paper if I thought proper elsewhere." Gates told him he was quite at liberty to do so, and he then went away. On the same day (March 11th) both the prisoners were at the Duke of York public house, from which place they sent a message to Mr. John Knowles Heaps, requesting his attendance there. He went, and Gainforth was the principal spokesman, and said "they" had opened a warehouse in Leeds, and wanted to purchase a particular description of eleth for Manchester use. He said the firm was "R. Thompson and Co.," and he pointed out Mr. T. as the principal, and maid that he (Gainforth) was their assistant, and that Thompson, and Co. would pay for the goods when they were delivered. In consequence of this he was not so particular with them as he should have been; but he neticed that Gainforth, in course of the conversation, invariably used the pronoun "we" He told them he had some canyass of a particular kind, which would mit them, and which he could put them in at a low price. They berguined for twelve pieces of this. two of which were to be that day sent to Leighton Lane, when part payment was to

be returned by the messenger, and the other ten

pieces were to be delivered on the Monday following. At which time the remainder of the cash was to be paid. On Monday, Mr. Heaps went to the warehouse in Leighton-lane himself, and there is an Gainforth and another man, who he understood as a warehouseman. Gainforth said that Thomson was not then in, but if he would call again when the other pieces were delivered, the goods would be paid for altogether. He was once again, subsequently, at the warehouse, but the remainder-of his goods were not delivered, on account of the cash not being paid according to agreement. The t of his bill was £11 12 61d. A man marned John Smith was next examined. He had lived as a sort of servant at the Bee Hive Inn, on Wellington-road, Leeds, and was engaged by the prisoners for pocket turned out, and saw the two prisoners picking one week as a warehouseman. He deposed to the fact some silver from the ground. He gave an alarm, that goods of various descriptions were sent in that and several women and a watchman came up; the of which were immediately resold at a less than cost men then got away, but were apprehended soon afterprice by Mr. Thomson, under the plea that he wanted wards. They were both distinctly spoken to, both by
money. He admitted that Grinforth always acted in the prosecutor and other witnesses, who were all crossthe character of servant to Thomson. Mr. Ambross
Smith, a German clockmaker, had delivered them a
look for the warshouse. slock for the Warehouse, for which he did not get paid, but which was afterwards returned to him. Miss Margaret Fletcher, daughter of Mr. Fletcher, broker, Kirkgate, Leeds, deposed that Gainforth went to their shop on Tuesday the 14th March, and ordered various articles of furniture, amounting in the whole fo 26 7s, the agreement being that when the goods were guilty of the main offence. sent down the money was to be returned, Gainforth at the time making out a list of the articles, with their price, and noting at the foot of the paper, a Cash to be paid. The goods were described as being wanted by R. Thomson and Co., to furnish a room in their ware. house in which the young men were to sleep. Thomas Grayson, a master tailor, stated that Gainforth went to his house, on the 15th of March, and presenting to

him a card, with the address, "R. Thomson and Co.," on it, said, "I want you, Mr. Grayson, to make each

of us a suit of black clothes; one of our best cus-

tomer's daughters has died, and we want the clothes

before; and he understood that he was acting at the day and the other on Saturday, previous to the robbery. were next called who proved that Gainforth, on the deferred. 16th of March, ordered a quantity of writing paper of Mr. Town, stationer, amounting in value to £1 149, 6d. for R. Thomson and Co., at whose warehouse it was delivered. Gainforth at this place represented that Mr. Thomson paid every Saturday; but he would probably call and pay during the week. The money had never been paid. Mr. Thomas Robinson, butter-factor, Upperhead-row, Leeds, proved that Gainforth, on the same 16th of March, ordered of him two hams for Thomson and Co., promising that they would be paid for on delivery. They were delivered, but payment was not made Mr. W. Wilson, of Trinity-street, had printed 200 cards of address for Thompson and Co. on the 15th of March, containing the words" R. Thomson and co. 89, Leighton-lane, Park-lane, Leeda." John Patterson, farniture broker, proved having been sentfor to the Bee Hive beerhouse, near Wellington-road, on the 20th of March, to look at some furniture: that when he got there he found Thomson, who offered to sell him a bedatead, a card table, and a wash-hand stand, for £2; but in looking in one of the drawers of the table, he found the name of Mrs. Fletcher, and he gave information of that fact, and the furniture was removed to another beerhouse, to which Thomson also went Whilst there it was announced that Mrs. Fletcher and a policer an were coming, and upon hearing this Thomson took to his heels and ran away. Both prisoners were soon afterwards apprehended, and on the place in Leighton-same being searched, it was found to be devoid of either goods or furniture.

The witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. WILKINS to show, if possible, that in all cases Gainforth had acted only as a servant, and not at all in concert or partnership with Thompson. In the course of a long address to the Jury, the Learned Gentleman endeayoured to establish the same facts, and pointed out the the prosecution: Mr. BLISS defended the prisoners. improbability of men conspiring to defraud for so small

spiracy. Sentence deferred.

BURGLARY AT MASHAM. Hiram Foster, 18, was indicted for a burglary in the Biding, and with having stolen one half-sovereign and Tetley was seized at the time by a party who came up eighteen shillings, the property of the said James but he escaped, and in running away, jumped over a

Guilty. Sentence deferred. The Court broke up about six o'clock.

(Before Mr. Justice Wightman.) In the Nisi Prius Court, after one or two causes of no great interest had been disposed of, of May last, at Cawood, near Selby, stolen a lamb, the beef and mutton, and two knives. property of John Savage. Verdict-Not Guilty. OFFENCE UNDER THE REGISEATION ACT.

the indictment that he, being the father of a child, did, the carcass of a sheep, a large piece of beef, and two on the 6th of May, 1843, at Birstal, near Leeds, refuse knives, were stolen therefrom. On the evening of the called again for his bundle he was detained, and a to give the information required by the Act for the 5th of April, two of the Leeds police found a shoulder Registration of Eirths and Deaths, relative to the birth of mutton at the house of Wm. Booth, at Hunslet, thereof, having being required by the Registrar so to do. stolen out of his shop, and which it turned out had on Thursday next. The prisoner pleaded Guilty.

> ther the offence with which the prisoner was charged Guilty. Sentence deferred. were equally required by the Act of Parliament : he had since become sensible of the impropriety of his his person one sovereign and ten shillings. conduct, he (the Learned Counsel) did not wish to press Mr. HILL was counsel for the prosecutor; the prifor punishment, but he wished it to be understood that somer was undefended. The prosecutor, Mr. Jonathan it would not be overlooked in future.

at Leeds, and also with having obtained a quantity known that persons could not refuse to give the inform-; market, on Tuesday, the 14th of March last, he was ation required by the Act, without subjecting them. attacked by three men, abent one hundred yards on the at once the question of legality, he marched up to his selves to the same process of indictment as the prisoner lane leading from the Leeds and Olley turnpike-road position, which was that the mode in which the Repeal at the bar had done. It was an indictable offence; to Horsforth; and about three miles from Leeds, and counsel for the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS defended there could be no doubt about it. In the present case, after being knocked down, r. as robbed of a sovereign no punishment was pressed for, and the prisoner might in gold, ten shillings and sixpense in silver, and some ger the public peace; and, therefore, to call for the prebe discharged on payment of one shilling. HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT SEIPTON.

Mark Noble, 26, was charged with having, on the

for "Thomsen and Co.," (Mr. S. could not say which), is a hostler at the Ship Inn, while proceeding to a and they promised to pay for them as soon as the busi. field in the neighbourhood to catch a horse, was at possible, that he was mistaken as to the identity. ness was completed. The work was duly finished, the tacked and knocked down by a man, whom, according bill for which was £310a 6d.; but the money was never to his account, he recognized to be the prisoner, who paid, although it was asked for several times. After rifled his pocket of the money stated in the indictment. having taken the house, they obtained from Mr. After the rebbery, the prosecutor, without giving any Michael Andrew a large quantity of canvass, alarm, remained for nearly an hour endeavouring to which he delivered at the warehouse in Leighton. extch the horse, and did not return until his employer mitting a burglary in the dwelling house of William lane; and at the time he tendered his bill, having been sent a person to see what he was about, when, in Everett, at Ecclesfield; also, against Marmaduke Scott, answer to inquiries, he said that he had been robbed charged with maliciously assaulting, with intent to kill, in the warehouse when the goods were delivered, and he by the prisoner, and "that he would let him know it or do some grievous bedily harm to John Bentley, at said he could not pay the money, as Mr. Thomson in the morning." The prisoner was apprehended the Redeness; and against Hayler, scrivener, charged with following day.

The Jury, without hesitation, found a verdict of Not

The Court broke up at four o'clock.

MONDAY, JULY 17. Before Mr. Justice Cresmoell. His LORDHIP took his seat on the Bench this morning at nine o'clock.

SENTENCES.

Wm. Marsden, who had pleaded guilty to having committed a burglary in the house of Mr. Joshua Thtie, at Sheffield, was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months to hard labour. George Farniss, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing from a dwelling-house, at Leeds, in the appeared that the plaintiff and the defendant were occupation of Mr. Charles Sharp, was sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour for twelve calen-

dar months. Wm. Messam, convicted of a burglary at Doncaster, in the dwelling house of John Ravenhill, was sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour for twelve to the house of the defendant where they spent a concalendar modtha.

for fifteen years. for six calender months,

sentenced to be imprisoned in York Castle for twelve

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LEEDS. Robottom, and stolen from his person, eight shillings, his property.

Mr. Relis and Mr. Hall were counsel for the

prosecution: Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoners. The prosecutor, John Robottom, is a warehouseman, May, and after leaving there he went to the Black Boy Court. Inn, in Kirkgate, where he had two glasses of ale. and left there to go to his house, in Lemon-street, between twelve and one o'clock. On his road down George's-atreet, he stood to see a "row," and did not get into Yerk-street until about two o'clock, when he met the prisoner Dacre, who directly stood in front of him in a fighting attitude, and after sparring for a short for the defendant. time, they both fell on the ground; on getting up again the prisoner Whaling came and seizing the prosecutor by the waist, said, "I'll be your friend," after which

prosecutor lost about 8s., and his person at the time bore marks of considerable violence. Mr. WILKINS then addressed the jury for the prisoners, and the Learned Judge having summed up the evidence, and explained the law as bearing on the case, the Jury without hesitation found both the prisoners

Sentence was deferred. HORSE STEALING AT LEEDS,

George Leathley, 21, gleaded guilty to having, on the night of the 14th of April last, stelen a proyn mare, the property of Mr. Samuel Petty, of Bession near Leeds Sentence was deferred. The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Charles Rawson, who was indicted along with Leathley.

Blong with Gainforth to the place in Leighton-lane, and Mr. MIDDLETON were counsel for the pro-ecution; and there measured both the prisoners; Thompson Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner.

agreeing to pay one half of the money at noon on the day

The prosecutor is a cloth maker residing at Armley,

on which they were to be finished (Saturday after,) and the near Leeds. On Sunday night, the 14th of May, he, remainder in the course of the following week. But along with his family retired to rest, leaving all the course of the money, was the question which control of the money, was the debates which took place in the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, became of the money, was the debates which took place in the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, became of the money, was the debates which took place in the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, the child, so that it might not, as he expressed himself, the child, so that it might not, as he can be control of the child, so that it might not, as he can be control of the child, so that it might He swore, that Gainforth, when he first spoke ing, he found that the house had been entered during mas-day following should be fixed as the day of the first spoke ing, he found that the house had been entered during mas-day following should be fixed as the day of the first spoke ing, he found that the house had been entered during mas-day following should be fixed as the day of the partner. We was the duty of the Government and the Parliament coedings should be maintainable against any party cases, without effect hitherto.

SHEEP STEALING AT GRINDLETON. John Hanson, 44, was charged with having stolen of Stansfield, near Halifax. Mr. PASHLEY and Mr. THOMPSON Were counsel

for the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner. The prosecutor is a cattle-dealer, residing at Stans field, and in the month of April he sent a number of sheep to agist at Waddington, and on going for them in the menth of May, he found three of them missing, Grindleton, near Clitheroe. The sheep had been advertised as atray sheep, and the prosecutor gave the prisoner an excellent character, he having known him for some time. Proof of the sheep in question having been in the prisoner's possession, was that he had been seen driving them from a ploughed field into a pasture, on the farm of a Mr. Briggs, and that he had agreed with a person named Holgate to graze two ewes and two lambs for a week or two, (the ewes having lambed after they had strayed,) to whom he had promised to sell the lambs when they were fat, and on whose farm they were found by the prosecutor, on the 17th of May. The prisoner, after his apprehension, said he might have taken the sheep, but who was to prove it; and when before the magistrates, he denied any knowledge of them. The Jury retired for about half an hour, and found the prisoner Guilty.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT NORTHOWEAM. Valentine Allroyd, 24, and Henry Jagger, 30, were indicted for a highway robbery at Northowram, on the

18th of April last. Mr. OVEREND and Mr. PHILLIPS were counsel for The prosecutor, Mr. John Sturzaker, is a saddler, residing at Northowram. On the night of the 18th of His LORDSHIP then summed up, and the Jury, with- April, being Easter Monday, he was returning home out leaving their box, found the prisoners Guilty of Con- from Halifax, in company with a young woman named Elizabeth Anderson, and when they had got near Stump Cross, on the old road, they were met by three men, the prisoners and a man named Tetley, by whom they were both seized, and robbed of two pair of shoes, house or James Graham at Masham, in the North a hat, and an umbrella, the property of Sturzaker. bridge which led across another road, and broke both Mr. Bliss defended the prisoner, who was found his legs. He has since remained in Halifax Infirmary. The Jury found both prisoners Guilty. Sentence was deferred.

SHOP ROBBERY AT LEEDS.

of March last, broken into the shop of John Turner, £150. George Hall 46, was indicted for having on the 21st butcher, of Leeds, and stolen therefrom a quantity of Mr. ELLIS and Mr. HILL were counsel for the pro-

secution. The prisoner was undefended. The shop of the prosecutor, in Wortley-lane, Leeds, Samuel Brooks was placed at the Bar, charged in was broken into on the night of the 31st of March, and been given to Mrs. Booth by the prisoner. On search-Mr. CROMPTON, who appeared for the prosecution, ing the house of the prisoner one of the stolen knives said that considerable doubt existed at one time whe- was found stuck in the roof underneath the slates.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LEEDS.

Andrew Murray, 23, was charged with having, on

Hague, is a paper manufacturer, residing at Horsforth, The Learned Judge said it certainly ought to be near Leeds. As he was returning home from Leeds copper. It was between nine and ten o'clock at night cautions of a Government who are entrusted with the when the robbery was committed. There was a good moon, and this afforded him a good opportunity of He admitted that the peace of Ireland was in the seeing the faces and persons of two of the men who hands of one man; and quoted in his blunt unconscious 6th of June last, at Skipton, feloniously assaulted robbed him; one of whom he was quite sure was the prisoner. Besides the money, the robbers took from him a pair of children's shoes, but they afterwards army returned them, observing, that they were of no use to Duke

Mr. WILLIAMS cross-examined the prosecutor, and addressed the Jury at some length, in order to show, if The Jury found the prisoner guilty.

The Grand Jury ignored the bills against George Mason and Samuel Kay, who were charged with comperjury.

> NISI PRIUS-MONDAY, JULY 17. PALSE IMPRISONMENT AT SHEFFIELD.

Mr. WORTLEY and Mr. HUGH HILL were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. WILKINS for the defen-

dant Mr. HILL opened the pleadings, and Mr. WORTLEY stated the case. The plaintiff Benjamin Gill, was a scissor smith, at Sheffield, and now sought at the hands of the Jury compensation for a very gross injury and insult received from the defendant, who had caused him to be falsely imprisoned on a charge of felony. It neighbours, the latter keeping a public house in Sheffield. On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 19th of April, they went out together to witness the entry of Prince George at the head of his regiment into Sheffield, and afterwards they went together siderable part of the night in company. As the plain-Samuel Longbottom, who had been found guilty of tiff was leaving the house, the defendant chose to fancy having robbed William Hurst, on the highway at that some robbery had been committed in his house, Hunslet, near Leeds, was sentenced to be transported and, strange to say, that the plaintiff in whose company he had passed the afternoon and night, was concerned in Robert Smith, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of the perpetration of it. He caused him to be taken into night posching, at Shipley, in the West Riding, was custody, and conveyed to the lock-up at Sheffield, when sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour he remained for twelve hours, when Mr. Bayner, the head of the police in that town, learning the circum-William Gainforth and Robert Thompson, convicted stances under which he had been apprehended, caused of an unlawful conspiracy at Leeds, with intent to him to be set at liberty. The reason given by the dedefraud divers persons of their goods, were severally fendant for suspecting the plaintiff of the robbery was most extraordinary: it was that the plaintiff had said to him, "I would advise you to take care of your house, fer I have seen some very suspicious characters about, and if you do not take care something will happen. Cornelius Whaling, 25, and William Dacre, 18, In reality, no felony whatever was committed at the were indicted for having, on the 14th of May last, on house of the defendant. Under these circumstances the highway at Leeds, feloniously assaulted John the plaintiff sought from the jury compensation for the injury he had sustained at the hands of the defendant. Several witnesses were examined in support of the Learned Counsel's statement, after which,

Mr. WILKINS addressed the Jury for the defence, and contended that the defendant had had some reasonin the employment of Messra. Reinhardt, druggists, able grounds for suspecting that the plaintaiff knew Leeds; he had been engaged at his duties until about something about the robbery. It was a trumpery case, eleven o clock on the the night of Saturday the 13th of which ought to have been settled without coming into The Jury found a Verdict for the Plaintiff. Da-

mages-Five Shillings.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. REDSHAW C. WILMAN.

defendant. This was an action on or

net made any such promise.

two ewes and two lambs, the property of Wm. Heap, his intention to marry her. In the summer of Autumn of the same year, the defendant's mother died; and then his excuse for a further postponement of the marriage, was because it would take twelve months to settle her affairs. The defendant again reiterated his promises of marriage, and another year elapsed without their fulfilment. At the end of twelve months his mother's affairs were not settled, and the defendant, in fact, appeared to have changed his mind. On the and two of these he afterwards discovered on a farm at | 22nd of April, 1841, a letter was written by the plaintiff's father to the defendant, offering to come to some arrangement with bim, and in the event of his refusal, threatening to place the affair in the hands hands, but he showed himself quite unwilling to do any committed an offence," when thing like justice to the unhappy girl. Several interviews took place subsequently between the defendant the father of the girl, and Mr. Pearson, attorney, of father; and the result of these interviews was, that the defendant made an agreement that he would pay £20 there." down, and also three shillings a week for the support of then stood the plaintiff would have had to keep her child until it was sixteen years of age, being fourteen years from that time; so that, if they took what the de- of the Lord Chancellor.] fendant himself is said to have offered as compensation, the woman would be entitled to have £20, which the defendant had agreed to pay, added to £87, which considered the case, they would deem it one, on every laughter).

account, calling for exemplary damages. Witnesses were then called in support of the Learned Counsel's statement, and the agreement by which the of things in Ireland at the present moment, and which defendant bound himself to pay to the plaintiff £20 materially affected the nature of the care before them. and 3s. per week, was put in.

Mr. WILKINS then addressed the Jury at great length for the defendant, and described the action as an founded nominally for the purpose of obtaining a Reinfamous attempt on the part of an unprincipled father | peal of the Union, but actually, as had been admitted to make a market of the person of his child, and con- by a Noble Lord this evening, and must be admitted tended that there was nothing in the case to distin. by every reflecting mind, for the dismemberment of this. guish it from the ordinary bastardy cases that were great empire-(hear, hear, hear). No person could brought before the magistrates in petty sessions. The Learned Judge then summed up rather fully, and the Jury, after a short absence from the Court, re. He regretted to observe that this Association num-Charles Rawson was indicted for having, on the 31st turned with a Verdict for the Plaintiff-Damages

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY, JULY 14.

STATE OF TRELAND. IMPORTANT DEBATE. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE brought forward the to the state of Ireland, and, after a long speech, concluded by moving that to dismiss magistrates from the Commission of the Peace under such circumstances as those in which Irish Magistrates had been dismissed by Sir Edward Sugden, was unconstitutional, unjust, and

inexpedient. The Duke of WELLINGTON followed, and made a characteristic speech, which was delivered with considerable animation and vigour. He unquestionably made the best defence of the Government which has yet been given in either House of Parliament. Dismissing agitation is carried on in Ireland is calculated to inspire terror in the peaceful and well disposed, and to endanprotection of life, individual safety, and property. manner the remarks of Mr. O'Connell, about his having at his command and control a finer than Napoleon led into Russia, or Duke of Wellington had at Weterloo. possibly," exclaimed his grace; and thereupon drew the inference that the Government should be prepared for any outbreak, and could not safely leave the commission of the peace in the hands of men who might be called upon to put down what they had aided in bringing about. But what a state of society must it be, when the Duke of Wellington admits that he is now watening Mr. O'Connell, as he once watched his Peninsular foes! and that the whole policy of the Government consists in simply entrenching themselves within their lines of Torres Vedras acting on the defensive, and waiting to see who is to strike the first blow! The Duke expressed himself as very sorry to learn that there were two millions of the people of Ireland in a state of extreme poverty; and he very rudely added that that poverty would not be cured by withdrawing men from their industrial employments, and sending them twenty or thirty miles a day, to attend Repeal Meetings. But he forgot to add, that it was the want of industrial employment which was at those meetings, which comprised every topic and the bottom of all this egitation; and having forgotten the bottom of all this agitation; and having forgotten that important circumstance, he had no other consolation for Irish poverty than the reflection, that there was poverty in other parts of the empire as well. Lord MOUNT EDGECUMBE and Lord GLENGALL concurred generally in the expression of a wish that the agitation had been more efficiently repressed, and stated their own views as to the means by which they

hoped that a return to a better state of things might be effected; but Lord WICKLOW, although condemning the conduct of Sir E. Sugden, approved of the Ministerial policy of abstaining from any measures of coercion, and strenuously opposed the motion.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE followed in justification of the Irish Chancellor, and vindicated the apparent inaction of the Government.

The Marquis of DOWNSHIRE expressed his satisfaction at this defence of the system of non-interference; but Lord Charleville warmly condemned a forbearance which had tolerated the growth of so formidable a con-

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE spoke at considerable ength in support of the resolution.

Chancellor, in dismissing the Repeal Magistrates, and averred that the worst his fault-finders could say was that he had assigned a bad reason for a good act. In speaking of the Repeal Agitation, he observed :- " it was a singular thing that not only were there those crowds collected which, making every allowance for exaggeration, could not be denied to be most numerous; but there was to be observed, accompanying this progress of agitation, another operation with which he could not help thinking the whole of this system had. from beginning to end, an intimate connection; he alluded to the financial part of the proceedings. If he disbelieved the exaggerated account of the numbers. he was disposed also to abate very much his estimate of the amount of the sums collected. He knew some thought differently, and a Noble Friend of mine who addressed the House on the subject a little while ago, intimated that he was one of those who thought otherwise, and who did give credit to the great fluancial boasts of the party. Then his Noble Friend must believe that in one week £3,000 had been received. He (Lord Brougham) did not quite think they were collecting at the rate of £150,000 a-year, but still he believed the sums they received were considerable. In the first place, one naturally asked what all this collecting was destined for Mr. BAINES and Mr. PASHLEY were counsel for This was a source of suspicion. This ought to excite, in the plaintiff, and Mr. WILKINS and Mr. MONTEITH the words of Lord Brakine, the vigilant attention of those in the hands of whom the government was placed Mr. PASHLEY opened the pleadings. Mary Ann -because, if persons collected large sums for no visible Redshaw was the plaintiff and Stephen Wilman, the purpose—if you could not discover any object to which they all were all three on the ground together, and on declaration stated that the defendant had promised spent in a way in which it ought not to be spent. the prosecutor recovering himself he found his trowsers the prosecutor recovering himself he found his trowsers marriage to the plaintiff, but would not perform his There was a peculiarity of another description to be pocket turned out, and saw the two prisoners picking promise, to which the defendant pleaded that he had noticed in the proceedings of the agitators, and he would venture to say it was strictly a peculiarity. No Mr. Baines stated the case. The plaintiff whom he account was ever rendered of the sums which were represented before them had to complain of a most gathered together. Now, in this country there were serious injury that she had austained at the hands of hundreds of institutions supported by voluntary sub the defendant. The plaintiff was now barely twenty- scriptions, from the Bible Society downwards to those one years of age. When she was between sixteen and which collected no more than £500, £600 or £900 seventeen years of age, in the year 1838, she a year; and he thought he might venture to say that was engaged by the defendant's mother, who among the whole of these there was not one soli-was at that time in a very bad state of tary instance to be found in which a strict achealth, for the purpose of nursing her. The defendant count was not yearly or half-yearly rendered was at that time some forty years of age. He was a of the money subscribed. Regular balance-sheets joiner and builder, in good business, in the town of were furnished to the subscribers, so that all who gave. Settle, and was the owner of considerable property. from a shilling up to £100, had a precise, exact, and His mother lived with him, and the plaints had not honest account of what was done with their money. been in the house a very long time before the defend. The case was very different in Ireland. Men of small ant, this man of forty years of age, twice or thrice means were prevailed on to subscribe sums which were the age of the unfortunate girl, triumphed over her to them considerable, and not one word of a statement chastity, and pregrancy took place. She went back was ever pretended to be given how the money was to her father's house; and the defendant, apparently expended. It might be that the money was all honestly anxious to make her some reparation for the grievous and innocently expended—that it was all laid out in wrong he had done the unhappy girl, went to her advertisements—though it was hard to see how so there, and saked the consent of her parents, who at much could be required for that purpose alone-or in William Stephenson, 17, and John Jackson, 20, were in humble circumstances, and looking, no doubt, the collectors; yet it must be recollected that in one lindicted for a burglary in the dwelling house of Mr.

John Wainwright at Annual Collected that in one the defendant as an advector of the large and of £3 000 had been collected. On the severence of the parents were in paying local expenses, and encouraging the zeal of the Committee.

On the severence of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the time were not aware of the pregnancy of the pregnancy of their agencies, in which no doubt a good deal was disbursed, the pregnancy of the pregnancy Without disappointment. He (Grayson) then went John Wainwright, at Armley, near Leeds. Mr. Bliss vantageous one, they gave their consent. Bye- and delivered into the treasury. The money it was dwelt upon its importance, and upon the necessity sion are between 41b and 51b in weight, and the cotand-bye the pregnarcy of the plaintiff became known clear could not be laid out in the purchase of arms; it of giving protection to the publication of bona fide to her parents; but still the defendant continued his could not be expended in practices of corruption—that reports of proceedings in the Courts of Law and with the pitch. The substance has a flat and harvisits at their house, and expressed the utmost anxiety was out of the question; it could not be to pay off the that the marriage should take place before the birth of debts of the body, because it had none. Then, what

son, apart-merchant, proved that Gamtorth, on the and that a large quantity of his own and his son's ding; the dresses were got read, and it was understood in to wait for events; not to wait for the improve- for the publication of a report of any proceedings in 15th of March, ordered of him half a dezen bottles of clothes, which they had worn on the day previous, and on all hands that the marriage was to take piace on that ment of public opinion, but to outstrip it, and lead it Courts of Law, Police Offices, or Houses of Parlia. port and half a dezen of sherry wine, for R. Thomson | which had been left down stairs had been taken away. | day. When Christmas-day, however, arrived, the de- into a better channel. He was happy to hear that there | ment. He wished to insert, by way of amendment port and non stated that his mother was so ill, that she was to be no coercion; he would advise strongly that the words for publishing, without actual malice." the same evening, and an account with it. The wine Monday morning, with the clothes in their possession, might die any day, and as he should be much shocked the Government ought not even to proclaim the meetamounted to £2 23.; the money was to be paid on the and which they said they had found at Prospect Hill, if she died on the day of his wedding he thought the ings. Noble Lords must see to what that course would necessity for the amendment. He was of the next or following market-day, but it had never been which is only a short distance from the prosecutors marriage had better be postponed. He continued to lead. They might commit the solection, but they would strongest opinion that, in proportion as there should paid yet. Mr. Wilson said he had known Gainforth house; they had also been seen at Armley, one on Sun- pay his addresses till the first of April, 1839, when the get into this insuperable difficulty, from which they be an absolute privilege within the walls of Parliannhappy girl was delivered of a child. That could not extricate themselves—they must indict, pro- ment for saying whatever any Member might think time as an assistant to R. Thomson and Co. Witnesses The Jury found both the prisoners guilty. Sentence child was now living, and, as the law then stood, secute, but they must do more; they must disperse the proper to say, restrained only by his sense of duty, she would be compelled to support it till it attained | meetings which were proclaimed, and woe be upon | so in the same proportion was the absolute necessity the age of sixteen years. The defendant expressed his those who began the conflict-(hear). He (Lord B.) that there should not be given an unrestrained regret that it should have been born before his mar. knew to whose bosom the first gun fired would bring power to the press to publish everything that was riage with the plaintiff, and again distinctly avowed hope, and joy, and comfort-(cheers); it would put new fuel within his reach to again revive the now ceedings of Parliament not being published, and in slumbering agitation—(cheers); A proclamation, but, the course of all his experience at the bar, he did above all, the first march of troops to carry it into not remember a single prosecution or action for the effect, while it would dispirit the loyal, and dishearten the wise, it would bring comfort, and joy, and exultation to those whose heads were full of sordid interest; he could not diguify it even by the name of bad ambition-(cheers), whose whole soul was bent upon gratifying the meanest propensities of the human mind-avarice and vanity." (Loud cheering.)

Lord CAMPBELL took the opposite view of Sir E. Sugden's acts, and was proceeding to argue, that "the magistrate stood in the position of a judge, and he utterly of an attorney. This letter was put into the defendant's denied that a judge could be dismissed until he had acquitted the Noble Lord of any cognizance of it. After Lord BROUGHAM (from the woolsack): exclaimed,

You are wrong-wrong-quite wrong." Lord CAMPBELL-" My Noble and Learned friend Kirkby Lonsdale, who had been consulted by the girl's need not interrupt me. You know" (addressing Lord Brougham) "you're quite out of the House whilst you're

Lord BROUGHAM (rising and advancing up the the child so long as it should remain a burden to its House)-"I spoke to my Noble and Learned friend in mother. This agreement he afterwards refused to fulfil. | kindness. I wanted to prevent him from pursuing a Now he (Mr. Baines) had told them that, as the law | mare's nest-that's all-(a laugh.) I tell him he's wrong. It was decided otherwise in O'Halloran's case." [Here the Noble Lord retired and resumed his seat by the side

Lord CAMPBELL -" Well, now the Noble Lord's out of the House again, I suppose I may go on. It's curious what a hankering he has after that seat-(loud laughter.) the maintenance of the child for fourteen years, at 3s. a He's always wanting to be upon the woolsack-(renewed week, would come to, making together a sum of more laughter), and I suppose by-and-bye he'll get the governthen £100, which he ought to pay to this woman by ment to put him there, and then we shall have him way of compensation; and he was sure that when they defending them with more zeal than ever'-(repeated

The LORD CHANCELLOR (Lyndhurst) would beg to

direct their Loraships' attention to what was the state

In the first instance, he called their attention to the proceedings of the Repeal Association, which was doubt but the Repeal of the Union would be followed: by the dismemberment of this great empire—(hear) bered in its ranks all the Catholic priesthood of Ireland. He regretted also to observe, that its objects amendments calculated to improve the bill.

were supported by almost all the Catholic hierarhy of Ireland. Knowing the influence and power of these individuals over the minds of the people of Ireland, their co-operation gave the Association a force almost unlimited. He would now call attention to the machinery which was used for the purpose of accomplish-On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the report on the ing the objects of the Association. In the first place Slave Trade Suppression Bill was brought up, with an there were officers called the repeal wardens, appointed intimation from the Noble Lerd that on the third read- throughout the country, whose business, it appeared, ing he would propose considerable alterations. The was to drill the whole population of Ireland, which at the time was identified by the prosecutor's son as of the said child, within forty-two days from the birth which was identified by the prosecutor as part of that Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time they did so effectually as, he believed, to enable the association to move the whole or any part of the population to the accomplishment of any public object at twenty-hours' notice. But this was not all. There was a contrivance of great ingenuity combined with motion of which he had given notice last week, relative these means of power. Passes were granted, for the

service, and under the command of the leaders of the

association, as our soldiers were of their commander. Then they had a system by which they raised, by voluntary contributions, or rather, if he might use an Irish expression, of "forced voluntary contributions," large sums of money applicable for any objects the society might propose to undertake. By this society so constituted their meetings were assembled in different parts of the country, and he would ask whether any conspiracy more dangerous to the state had ever existed in any civilised country? And what were the objects to the accomplishment of which this dangerous organization, this most foul conspiracy, was directed ! In the first place the object was the Repeal of the Union, the establishment of a House of Commons elected by annual suffrage, and a Peerage composed according to certain rules prescribed by the Association. On this point he was only stating what had been avowed as their object by the leaders of the association. Their next object was the destruction of the church in Ireland. and the confiscation of its property to such objects as they might think proper to apply it to. The third object was the attainment of what was termed "fixity of tenure." but which in reality meant the transfer of the whole property in the land from the landlords to the tenants. These facts could not be denied. They had been stated in broad daylight by the leaders of this association themselves; and they had been published under their hands in the newspapers and elsewhere. It was, in the words of a Noble Duke, "a treason which walked the streets," and was seen and acknowledged by all; a BOLD TREASON, which sought to attain all these unjust and extravagant demands by the actual terror of the rest of the community. He would not describe the martial air, the military insignia, and banners which characterized all these meetings—a point which had been so ably dilated upon by his friend, the Noble Duke; but he would refer to the speeches made stimulate ambition or cupidity. And the most remarkable feature, perhaps, about the whole of these proceedings was, that though these speeches were addressed to the most excitable people on

earth, they did not lead them to indulge in any acts of violence-leaving it to be implied that they abstained from violence upon principle, awaiting only a time when they could burst forth with some chance of success. These men suppressed their feelings, in order that, upon a future occasion, they might indulge them freely and without restraint. Could system of law which would admit of the legality of such meetings? He was sure that no lawyer would say that such meetings as he had described came within the scope of legality—(hear, hear). It was said that they did not excite fear; but, upon several occasions, particularly at the meeting at Mallow, Protestants did not dare to show themselves. What did this conduct proceeded from? It proceeded from terror If any man could say that these meetings could be considered legal, there was no position, however absurd and extravagant, in which he would not indulge. They were told that these meetings were held for the purpose of exercising the right of petition. He believed that this was a hypocritical pretence—that this was a hypocritical character held out in order to colour the real object of the meetings thear, hear, and

Lord BROUGHAM defended the conduct of the Irish cheers). Allusions were constantly made at them to cases in which a united and determined people had worsted regular troops. Allusions had been made to the discomfiture of the Dutch troops in Brusselsto the "three glorious days," and to the late affairs of made the subject of discussion, did it not show that the real object of the meetings were not to petition Parliafor such a result? (Hear, hear, hear.) Allusion had been made to obtaining assistance from France. Assising?! (Hear, hear.) No, but in the event of a struggle, cumstances led to this conclusion, and this conclusion perpetrating additional mischief. It seems that as only, that the plea of meeting in order to petition, was rebellion would break out it was impossible to foresee.

> its character. On a division the numbers were-For the motion Against it ... Majority ... The House then adjourned.

Monday, July 17.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that on Monday next he would move that the printer and publisher of the Kendal Gazette be called to the bar of their next he would move that the printer and publisher have been found, yet by some it is supposed, or rather of the Kendal Gasette be called to the bar of their Lordships's Heuse for a libel against him, implying that he had introduced a Declaratory Bill into the property of the public on fire, but merely of House for selfish purposes.

The Earl of ABERDEEN moved the third reading of the Scotch Church Bill, when Lord COTTENHAM moved that all the declaratory words should be omitted. The motion was negatived without; a division, and the Bill was passed. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.

On the seventh clause being read, Lord CAMPBELL

Lord Brougham considered that there was no said in Parliament. There was no fear of the propublication of a speech delivered in Parliament. After some further discussion, the amendment was put to the vote, and lost by a majority of 11 to 5. The remaining clauses were severally agreed to

and the report was ordered to be received on Friday

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 14. Lord ASHLEY, as chairman, reported that the Committee on the Durham Election had unseated Lord Dungannon on the ground of bribery, although they

some conversation, the motion for the issue of the new writ was postponed till Monday. The order of the day for resuming the Committee en the Arms Bill having been put, Sir Andrew Armstrong shortly expressed his

strong opposition to the measure : after which Mr. Swith O'Brien moved, as an amendment, that all further proceedings on the bill be suspended until the other measures relative to Ireland were taken into consideration. After some remarks from Mr. Hume and Mr. Wallace.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said he had understood that the Irish members disclaimed all intention of obstruction: and it would, therefore, be for the country to judge whether or not such an exercise of privilege amounted to a suspension and defeat of the functions of Parliament. This was marked by loud cheers from the ministerial benches.

Mr. Morgan J. O'Connell replied that the creat majority of the Irish members did disclaim all intention of offering factious opposition; but when it was determined to proceed with a measure the effect of which was to suspend the constitution in Ireland, they felt justified, in self-defence, to give it a pertinacious re-

sistance. Sir R. PEEL added, that if any understanding could be come to as to getting through the remaining clauses of the Bill, he would then be prepared to give attention to the other measures relative to Ireland.

After a somewhat animated discussion, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN withdrew his amendment, and the House went into committee, which gradually got into better burnour, and actually reached the 24th clause of the Bill by about twelve o'clock. This was mainly attributable to the Government giving way, and adopting

MONDAY, JULY 17.

After some petitions had been presented, an Hon, Member gave notice that next Session he would move for a Committee to inquire into the crime of dog stealing.

Lord John Russell, gave notice that he would.

on Tuesday (next day), move an address to her Majesty praying that her attention might be directed to measures for the improvement of education in Great Britain, and at the same time Parliament would heartily concur in any measures to that effect which did not interfere with the rights of conscience.

Mr. Hinds moved that a new writ be issued for the city of Durham. The motion was opposed by several Members, and on a division there were, for issuing the writ 145, and against it 17. The writ was ordered to be issued. In answer to a question from Lord John Russell.

Sir Robert Peel said instructions had been sent to the Governor-General of India, explanatory of the views of the Government with respect to Seinde. These instructions, of course, would be contingent upon the state of affairs in that country, but he could not lay them before the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced that he had on Saturday evening been served with a notice of action for trespass by Thomas Burton Pearce, clerk to Bueton Howard, for taking him into custody in

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said he should move this day that the Sergeant-at-Arms do appear and defend the suit. On the Order of the Day for going into Committee on the Irish Arms Bill, Mr. Wallace asked Sir

Robert Peel what were his intentions with regard to

the Church of Scotland, and especially as to the Bill before the other House. Sir Robert Peer said it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to use all their influence to carry that measure. After some discussion relative to the arrear of

public business, the House went into Committee on the Irish Arms Bill, when several clauses were agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress. The Committee to sit agein on Thursday. Mr. C. Wood then moved for a Committee of the

whole House, to take into consideration the expediency of reducing the duty on Wool, and entered fully into the statistics of the trade in that article. He was opposed by the CHANCELLOR OF THE Exchequen and Sir R. Peel.

On a division, the motion was rejected by majority of 70. . The Coalwhippers Bill was read a second time. the other Orders were disposed of, and The House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 18. In the Commons, there being only 18 members present at four o'clock, the House stood adjourned.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Saturday an accident of a novel character occurred at the Royal Exchange. One of the stone trucks belonging to the contractor. drawn by six horses arrived at the Exchange between four and five o'clock with a load of iron girders. The horses were detached while the unloading took place; one of them, a fine grey, got loose from the rest, and strayed unseen to that part of the there be, he would ask, in any civilised country, a building opposite a chemist's in Cornhill, and fell backwards into a cellar, more than twenty feet deep, and only of sufficient size to contain him: no possible means could be decised to get the tackle under it. and he died in less than twenty minutes from the injuries received. Chains of the railroad crane, at the top of the building, were passed through one of the upper openings of the intended shops, and ultimately the carcass was drawn out by the neck through the

> A SINGULAR duel was fought at Marseilles, on the Oth inst., between two Spaniards. One was a barber and the oiher, though a dealer in cigarettes, consented o fight his odponent with his own weapon—a razor. The cigarette-man received the first wound, so deeply slashing his face thut he was unable to continue the combat, and was obliged to be carried to the hospital while the barber was taken to prison.

THE LIVERPOOL FIRES.-IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

-It will be recollected that the number of the con-

stabulary force whose especial duty it is to watch Affghanistan and Cabul. When such topics were the warehouses of Liverpool during the night time was considerably increased about three weeks since, fires at that port having become of a most extenment for the Repeal of the Union, but that they were sive and alarming nature, and the conclusion to the first steps in the march towards rebellion, and which the borough magistrates had arrived with intended to encourage the parties for such a contest, and regard to one, if not more of the conflagrations, being the work of incendiaries. It is worthy of remark that since the enlargement of the night force there tance for what ! Assistance for the purposes of petition- has not been a single fire in the town : but we regret o state, that owing to a discovery made on the assistance to drive out those who attempted to impose evening on Tuesday last, there is too much reason to a yoke upon them. (Hear, hear.) Of a similar nature apprehend that the gang of incendiaries with which were the allusions made to America; and all these cir- the borough appears to be infested are desirous of one of the police was going his rounds about eight a mere pretence, and that, IN FACT. THESE MEETINGS o'clock on the evening in question, he found a large WERE PREPARATIONS FOR REBELLION. When that heavy piece of pitch intermixed with fresh cotton, lying under the weatherboard of a cellar in Lord Cottenham thought the conduct of the Irish Greenock-street. The cellar is situate underneath Government, though not amounting to high treason, as an immense pile of warehouses, known as Tobin's, had been stated, had been perfectly unconstitutional, which pile is extensively filled at the present time and this was shown by the statements contained in the with cotton and other valuable property, the produce letters of Sir E. Sugden himself. His interference was of our colonial possessiens. The piece of pitch and not santioned by law, and was most unconstitutional in cotton was immediatly removed to the office of the Commissioner of Police, where it has been inspected and found to be in a highly combustible state, only requiring the slightest application of a lighted match to set it in a blaze. It was most fortunate that the discovery was made at so early a period of the night, else the consequences might have been dreadful. This is the third discovery of a similar kind which has been made within a very shorttime in Liverpool; and, although it is universally admitted that such combustible substances could not have accidentally been placed in the dangerous positions in which they adding to that excitement and alarm on the subject of incendiarism which generally prevails at the port. Of course, in the absence of proof one way or the other, the difficulty of either establishing or refuting such a supposition must be obvious; but if the parties who indulge in practices so prognant with danger to the community at large should happen to be arrested in the act, we imagine that they will The Definition of Libels Bill was considered in find it a somewhat onerous task to persuade a jury that their object was other than that of incendiarism. The pitch and cotton found upon the present occaton appears to have been carefully mixed together

EMIGRATION.

OBSERVATIONS CONNECTED WITH MR. PITKETHLY'S TOUR. (Continued from our last week's paper.)

INSTRUCTIONS AND CAUTIONS TO ENIGRANTS. There can be no objections to persons of weak constiintions going out, as many have thereby been restored to health, who had been long in a linguring state when at home; and old persons often feel themselves im-

Seeing no better mode, I will begin at home: and as Liverpool is the principal port from which emigrants proceed, I will confine my observations to that port alone while they, in a great measure, will apply to every port in the United Kingdom)-Liverpeol being mest contiguous to Lancashire, Cheshire, Wales, Salop, Stafford, Derby, and Nottinghamshire, also Westmorland, and Cumberland; and many travel to that port from all other parts of England, and also from Scotland and Ireland. although vessels sail to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other ports in America, from London, Bristol, Plymouth, Hull, and Newcastle, in England; Leith and Glasgow, in Scotland; and Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and other ports in Ireland.

As a matter of course, every one will make the most of everything before leaving home, reserving only such articles as may be of the greatest use to them on order to receive it on arrival; or if any bank would to meet unavoidable expences on landing After placing your luggage in the hands of some re-

putable carrier, always bargain and pay the carriage. This will be found the cheapest way. Arrangements being completed at home, you procee to Manchester, take the river boat from New Baileybridge, the charge being 2s for each adult (children half price) to Liverpool, where private lodgings and meals

may be procured economically in some of the streets

adjoining the Prince's or Waterloo docks. No time should be lost in obtaining an advertising newspaper, from which take a list of all the ships bound for the port to which you intend to sail; and sometimes it may be well to take those for Boston or Philadelphia. as you might find it advantageous to go to a neighbonring port, as the ship may be less crowded, or of a superior class, and at a lower fare, as was the case with myself in sailing for Boston instead of New York. When you have got your list completed of all the ships, and while they are lying in the several docks, hasten to visit every one or them by going on board, and asking such question as you deem necessary; and should any passengers be on board you must ascertain the amount they have paid as fare, which will be a guide for you at the office. After taking the round in this manner, you having the agent's name for each ship, proceed to American flour barrels at sevenpence or eightpence each, every office and make the necessary enquiries as to and with a small lock, which may be purchased for fares, and everything else; when you have done this, sixpence, will be found the cheapest and best way to reflect and consult, and return to that office which is put up your provisions. and best lodging—and your provisions they can supply use they go to pieces; the handles not unfrequently much better and cheaper than any one else. The per- coming off while emptying them into the sea, when none on board the ships you visit, and all along the they sink to rise no more, whereby great inconveniences docks and atreets, and even the persons where you arise. lodge, will try to pluck you of some extras, by intro- good material and well made. A respectable man who ducing you to a provision dealer; or others, and then Would keep a good article and might be relied on, they have an handsome allowance out of your money, would succeed well in Liverpool, as a tinner. You will You must watch every one of those, and others, whom to attempt to describe is in vain. Hear what they say, but rely on nothing. Shake off the vultures, and look out for yourselves at the head of every establishment,

and at no other place. What are called the Liners, or packet ships, are gene rally the fastest sailers; and having read my tour, you beginning to end, even when you have used the best possible means and the greatest caution.

Do not, on any account, pay your fare until some person thave his name and put it down) goes with you from the office to the ship, and has your berth fixed en, and your initials put upon it; and pay the fare no where form filled up with the number of the berth, and the sum paid. Should you not be able to see this correctly done yourself, get some person, in whom you have confidence, to do it for you; and in case insult or violence be ahewn towards you (as was done towards Mrs. Bradley, in the case I published along with my introductory to Lieutenant Henry, or such person as may fill the office he will assist you in bringing the culprit to justice. You must be as cunning as a fox and as bold as a lion. When you have obtained your receipt, and seen it to be perfectly correct, you must inform the agent that you are resolved to keep it until you reach your destination; and, indeed, that it is as much yours as the money which you have paid is his. I say this, because it is the practice as soon as the ship goes out of port, to collect all the receipts from the passengers; and then you are defenceless—you are open to insult from any one—your quantity of water, which is specified in the receipt, may be reduced, and many other advantages taken with impunity; but if you have the terms of engagement, you can, on landing, have the Captain brought before the authorities and obtain redress. Mark this well, as it is important. Your next business is to go and hire a donkey cart, or

some other conveyance, and have your goods taken from the carriers to the ship. Have a person with you when you make your bargain, which must be a positive one, or they will by some twist make you pay three times the sum bargained for. Stand firm, and they must obey. Let no one lay their hand on a single article belonging to you, or they will make you pay too dear for your whistle. I saw a man allow three fellows to carry his made, by the aid of trade winds, in about a week more luggage from off a donkey cart to the hold of the ship, a distance of about twenty yards, and they charged him the moderate sum of three shillings each—only nine shillimp! and the simple fellow paid them seven and sixpence. This is a fair sample of the sack; so that if you Diundaring the unfortunate and unsuspecting emigrants. last farthing they would only rejoice in their success, While the poor fleeced creatures are fixed for means to carry them forward, or to enable them to return home; passages for emigrants; so that you are never safe but in your own watchfulness and resolution.

When you have got your goods on board you may be able to aleep there, and thus save the expense of lodgings; and it is needful that you should do so, as gauge are, under pretence of looking for berths, ready to commit robbery; therefore you must have every movefriend of mine had his best coat stolen from on board, to ply, while the fares are generally reduced in consealthough he had left it in charge of a friend who

If you do not take a bed with you, you can buy one in any shop along the docks, for one person for 3s. They are covered with a thin cotton tick, and filled with cotton flocks, and a pillow of the same material. One for two persons can be bought for 4s. 6d.

Since I crossed the Atlantic the New Emigrant's supply every passenger, daily, with one pound of bread every day: but I have heard that it is often of very without any regard to the disordered and sickly emigrants, after being on board, of their papers must stemachs opersons on their first voyage, who fraquently find it difficult to eat any description of food, even of the most delicate kind. I would therefore possession of a gentleman, named therein, on board recommend that for every adult the following be the ship South America, on his return to England, in taken:-

Flour, siba Oatmeal, 6lbs, particularly for gruel, which can be taken when nothing else can, and when sweetened with a little sugar is excellent.

Rice, 6lbs. Fresh wheaten bread, 61bs. This to be got just before going on beard. Double baked bread, 6lbs. This is done in the following manner. Cut a loaf into alices, of about an inch in thickness, and put them into the oven, or toast them well before the fire, and they will keep as well as 200 hiscalt, and are much more agreeable both to the taste and stomach; when put into tea, or other liquid, it becomes as noft, and tastes as well as if only done

the day before. Ost, or haver cake, 3lbs. This is for persons who have been in the habit of using it, and it must be well bear. If it is not, it is sure to mould at sea.

Potatoes, 30lbs. Those can be obtained most fresh and sheep from the bosts which are always to be found

of these before leaving home. like; 3000 red herrings, 3lbs.; butter, 2lbs.; cheese, may land.

2lba: beef suct. 2lba. This should have the skins taken oranges, one dozen; lemons, half-a-dozen; apples, one dozen; onions, 2lbs.; vinegar, one bottle; porter, one or two dozen; a box or two of opening pills; two dozen of ed neglect his duty, or betray his trust, let it be also powders; a bottle of castor oil; a bottle of published and another appointed. The mode of remupeppermint; a little salts and senna; Pernylan bank, a negation to be decided by the association. Of course quarter of an ounce; a little mercurial ointment; soap, the power of the association would depend upon the proved; as to those who are asthmatical the rarity of 2lbs.; candles, 1lb.; a tin lanthorn, as the candle must degree of confidence which the public reposed in the the air in the States very often effects a complete be kept enclosed when lighted to prevent accidents by fire; which is very proper.

A few lucifer matches, which must be well secured from air and damp, or they will soon become useless at from would be incalculable. The emigrants would

A lash and small tooth-comb. Let the wife take her best china with her, as it

A number of the articles above enumerated may seem unnecessary. Some of my fellow passengers told me, before we got across, that they considered I wished them to waste their money on trifles at Liverpool. Their minds had, however, changed, and they were very thankful for my advice; and not one in a thousand will refuse me the same, however light they may treat the matter when on shore.

Arrange so as to have as little cooking as possible, the accommodation being exceedingly bad, and the the voyage, or after landing; and it would be well to passenger is often ill-fitted to do any cooking, espeplace any considerable sum of money in the hands of cially when the weather is rough; indeed many cannot some reputable merchant who may have an agent attend to it at all. It ought to be observed that the at the port whree it is intended to land, taking an only place for second cabin and steerage passengers to cook is at a large grate placed upon the deck of the give an order at small charge, it would serve equally ship, and generally you have a considerable distance to well. I only fear that too few will have much to walk or scramble to it, often on a wet slippery deck, spare after paying their passage and having a little with the vessel heaving and laid much on one side, so taking care to pay none but responsible men. The to meet unavoidable expenses on landing as to render it dangerous to go along without anything; consequence is, on his arrival here, the Runners ascerthen imagine how much more so it will be when carrying a boiling kettle, or other utensil, full of cooked victuals: and very frequently so many are walting for bour, who paid only to New York, is pulled and hauled their turn; and being really, or imagining themselves about, perhaps robbed; at any rate, made to pay much wronged, brawls and fights often ensue. I have seen more than the regular fare. the most deadly weapons used, and serious injury done in those cases.

> Ship's cooks are sometimes allowed to cook for passengers; when it is so, the charge is from 12s. to 18s. for each individual. Whatever engagement is made in this case take care not to pay till near landing.
>
> The open grates for cooking are always fixed near the bows of the ship, and very often breakers swell over and drench the whole of the cooks, and sometimes

spoil the broth." Ham, meal, flour, sugar, tea, and such things as are not convenient to be prepared at home, may be procured if that cannot conveniently be done, ascertain the in Liverpoel, as well as any where, by looking round | name of the most responsible liner, and let the emiand finding the proper places; and thus the carriage and grant, when he arrives here, go to the office himself trouble will be saved. Flour, catmeal, bread, and biscuits, of the best quality, are kept at a warehouse in the first turning to the right after passing through Cleaveland square, from the Post-office. This is the best place in Liverpool. There you can also obtain

mearest your wishes, and try to make as favourable at Next comes the necessary implements for cooking bargain as you can, fearing no one, and pushing about | with, vessels for water, &c. You will ascertain when in a bold and business like manner, never forgetting you take your fare what is the daily allowance of water; that you are surrounded by land-sharks in the shape of and you must provide a vessel, or vessels, to contain men, and sometimes boys, and even females, some that quantity for each person; also a tin wash-hand of whom will tell you that they are just come in from basin, a quart tin boiler, a tin plate or two, two pint such and such a place, and are on the same errand as itin cans, teapot, and covered chamber pot. See that yourself, while their sole object is plunder. Some those are well made, and strong. What are generally will profess to be agents for certain companies or ships; bought in Liverpool are of the worst material and and they will tell you they can procure you the cheapest stuck together in the most temporary manner. They passage in the best ship—they can find you the cheapest | are like Pinder's razors, made to sell; but when put to

require an ironipan; tinned within, and likewise a frying pan; you sught also to take two or three pint basons and juga. Much crockery is apt to be broken by the heaving of the ship. Take also a knife and

fork, and a table and tea spoon or two. Where a few are going out together they can have five pounds of tea, the same quantity of coffee, and will have learned what treatment you may expect from fifty-six pounds of sugar, duty free, or at half the usual price, which is of some consequence. Five callons of brandy can be purchased for three shillings and sixpence or three shillings and nine-pence per gallon; a little of which is very useful in sea sickness.

Every one ought to have a few changes of linen, and a few coarse towels; and females ought to be furnished but at the agent's office; after you have had the printed | with drawers, as they sometimes aleep in upper berths, and might be otherwise exposed. Clothing to be worn on board ought to be clean, but unfit for wear any where else, as no place can be more destructive to good

clothes. . The person, the clothing, the dishes, the floor, the bertis, and every corner and crevice ought to be kept letter,) give the person in charge of a policeman; and go | perfectly clean. Nothing is more essential to health and comfort than pure air; and should vermin of any of government agent for the protection of emigrants at kind be discovered on man, woman, or child, mercurial the port, to whom any policeman can direct you; and continent eight to be instantly applied for their extermination; and should the itch be discovered on board, prompt means must be taken to prevent its spread. Every male ought to furnish himself with a cap, as

> blown off. The clean appearance and healthy condition of the passengers on their arrival in port is of great consequence: for if they appear filthy and are diseased, they are detained until all is clean and healthy, or according to law for fourteen days; while, if they are clean and healthy, they are landed immediately, which is a great

> It often happens that fares are lower to St. John's, New Brunswick; St. John's, Newfoundland; Quebec, and Montreal; but unless the passenger intends to settle in the British possessions, or in the vicinity of those parts, the expence of travelling by the cheapest and best route to the Far West, is often greater than the difference to New York. The ships which are sent to those ports being generally engaged to take home timber are often very slow, and not unfrequently crazy old hulks; and to the St. Lawrence, in particular, the pasrage is more dangerous.

To New Orleans is a longer passage, but it is often

than to New York. Emigrants bound for Louisania, Arkansas, Georgia, Albania, Missouria, Iowa, or the Western part of Tenessee, and the Southern and Western parts of Hlinois and Wisconsin, may find this the chespest, and, perhaps, the most pleasant way, as lugpermit any of the leeches to touch, they are sure to suck i gage is taken off the ship and carried on a boat to the the very last drop of blood from you if they can. Re- steamer at New Orleans; with the passengers, and promember always that the nine shillings were charged and ceeds up the river to the nearest point of their destinathe seven and sixpence paid for a few minutes work; tion; and the fare for 1,500 miles, or more, in the and keep in your mind's eye that those people live by steerage (without board) is only about five dollars, or one pound. When a number of mariners have and consider them fair game; and so callons hearled are joined and chartered a ship, I am informed that they the fiends that were they to drain their victims of the have been taken from Liverpool to the city of Nanyoo, the city of the prophet, Joe Smith, about 1600 miles up the Mississippi, for fifteen shillings each, which appears To Rochester, 2 do. 50 do. Do. scarcely credible. Sometimes two pounds has been and you may rest assured that many of those plunderers saved by taking this route. However, no one can be safe are in connection with, and harboured and encouraged to land in those swamps, crowded with snakes and croby, what are termed the respeciable offices for engaging | codiles, and the climate being excessively hot, before the end of October. Should their means be limited. there is almost a certainty that employment for mechanics, artizans, and labourers can be obtained here, during the winter months, at high wages; and provisions being low, they will be able to recruit their resources, and be prepared to move northward in the spring, and before the hot weather sets in, and thus keep moving towards able thing locked up and also keep a strict watch. A a colder climate. At this time the best vessels begin quence of the opposition, which is always the greatest

at this season. On landing, the Emigrant feels himself at a loss in what manner to proceed against the captain, the owners. or agents for the redress of any wrong that may have been done him on the passage; and this difficulty is aggravated by the rule of the agents at Liverpool taking yourself. the receipts and terms of agreement from the passen-Act has come into force, which compels the Captain to gers after getting out of the dock, which leaves them without any written evidence to show upon what terms or bread stuffs; that is, one pound of solid food they (the agents) bind themselves to convey the pascoarse and otherwise inferior quality; and it is supplied justice that the nefarious practice of dispossessing the

be stayed. I will here give a copy of a receipt which was in the order to show the nature of the receipt and also to show that the shippers at the port of London from whence he sailed, have not resorted to this trick :-

(COPT.) " Lordon and New York Packet Office. " St. Catherine's Dock.

" August 8, 1842. " Captain Hibbert, of the ship Quebec, will please furnish Mr. Thos. Hitchcock with one berth, fuel, and water in the steerage for the present voyage. " All luggage at the risk of its owners, and no money

raturned. " Signed, " Berth, No. "L YERBOR" " Phillips and Tiplady, sworn Brokers,

3, George-yard Lombard-street London. The above ought to have specified the daily quantity dried. The Irish, Scotch, and others, who use what of water to be supplied; and to this every passenger they call calcake, take it in the same manner as they ought to pay particular attention, as it is often reduced use it, always giving it as much bakeing as it can to so small a quantity as to cause great privations and sometimes disease. The berth ought also to be numbear. It is sorts, it is sure to mould at sea.

Treacle take, commonly called "parkin," 6lbs.
This is made of catmeal and treacle, with a few carried and treacle, with a few carried and treacle, with a few carried upon the paper before payment to the taste, and excellent for the bowels, being both medicine and food.

Biscults, two or 31bs. Of the best kind, or what paid; and I hope that no one will deliver it back, but not be done; while the proposition I have before-mentering it as their written agreement; and should the tioned of having an accredited agent at the port would

It will be found difficult to procure cheap and good emigrants must apply for instructions in all things way. necessary on landing; and should the agent so appoint-

members. Could this object be effected, the swindling which would be prevented, and the benefits resulting therethen step on shore in confidence, as if to meet a friend; now they are surrounded before they get from on board be particularly noticed, as the charge is exerbitant for would make the sum of £1083 6s. 8d. Then we could by crowds of land sharks, ready to devour one another all extra luggage when the fare is so low; the emigrant take a larger farm, and stock it with this sum. Aye. will be worth double, when landed, to what it is in order that they may uninterruptedly prey upon their must therefore take especial care when making the bar- we could purchase a small estate, as the Socialists have victims. To prove which, I here give the following letters from two of the most reputable conveyance he pays, and have it included in his fare, or he may the remainder by annual instalments; and we could puragents in the City of New York, and one from Mr. find his fare doubled, or perhaps trebled. This would Reweastle, of 17, Front-street, in the same city, who not be excessive for so great a distance, but it is the not some of our large towns and cities produce more than well-being and happiness of every individual of the

New York, September 30, 1842.

MR. PITKETHLY, SIR.-I take great pleasure in break up and destroy the gang who infest our city to prey upon the poor unwary emigrant. The surest way, in my opinion, for the emigrant to avoid imposition is to pay his passage at Liverpool;

tain that the passage is paid, and give themselves, or him, no further trouble. On the contrary, his neighdirect to Chicago, or any of the ports on the lakes west

Those Runners make from two dollars to six dollars per head on the passengers, besides charging them enormous prices for centage, &c., &c. We carry the passengers to Buffalo for two dollars fifty cents each The Runners charge them six dollars, sometimes more. They pay us our price, and pocket the

Agents should be appointed at London and Liverpool to state these facts, and be authorized to collect the passage money, which would save emigrants thousands of pounds in the course of the year; or

and make a bargain. Volumes might be written on this subject; and innumerable cases of fraud and imposition cited, had I time; and take my word for it, the evil can only be corrected by pursuing some such course in the old country as I have suggested.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOMAS P. WATERS. Commercial Transportation Co. by Steam on the Lakes and Rivers. T. P. Waters and E. F. Norton, agents, 23. Water-street, corner of Broad-street, New York. J. I. Carter and Co., proprietors, Albany.

> AGENTS AND REFERENCES. J. I. Carter and Co., Albany, H. H. Treat, Buffalo, G. A. French, Dankirk. Chard, White, and Co., Cleveland, O., J. Rowe and Co., Portsmouth, O., J. Fleeharty and Co., Huron, O., Peckham and Co., Toledo, O., M. Wilson, Detroit, Mich.,

Bristol and Porter, Chicago, Ill.,

Sleight and Gould, Mich. City, Ia. Mark Goods ' Care C. T. Co.,' and ship by Schuyler's Line, Pier No. 3, near the foot of Broad-street, daily, at five, p.m."

forwarded, without delay, to Cleveland, O., Utica, Rochester.

Detroit, Mich., Lockport, Chicago, Ill., Torento, U.C. Buffalo, Oawego, Pittsburgh, And all parts of the Western Country.

Waters and Norton, agents, 23, Water, Corner Broadstreet, New York."

No. 2.

New York, Sept. 30, 1842. MR. PITKETHLY, SIR,-In the few words I had with you this morning, relative to the impositions practised on emigrants that arrive at this port from foreign countries, by a gang of known thieves, pickpockets, gamblers, and the lowest class of mankind called runners, I promised you an account of a trick played on a passenger who paid his fare in this office, to go by the line I represent in this city—the Rail-road Express Line. The facts are simply these :- The man got his receipt in the morning; and before evening, some of the runners had persuaded him that there was no such line, and that he must have another receipt from them, as theirs was the true office. Well, he thought to make sure of a hat is very inconvenient at sea, and apt to be a passage; so bought the second ticket by a sanal line as he supposed; and in doing so they robbed him of the ticket he had from me; and I saw him at Albany, next morning, required to see his receipt, in order to give him rail-road tickets, when to my surprise, and his man was one of the migrating Yankees from one of the

Eastern States. I am happy to contribute anything that may have a tendency to put down the evil and fraud practised on ing double the amount stipulated for. The stranger strangers by the runners, as I have reputation in common with the agents of the different forwarding lines in this city. I am most glad to see the good work so vigorously commenced by yourself.

As for the passage prices, they have been as follows, through the greater part of this season:—One dollar from Albany to Buffalo, for each passenger; this low price is in consequence of opposition; the regular fare is one cent. per mile, on the canal, and no board, or two cents. per mile, with board; though many are taken for one and a half cents per mile, board included; and I will carry all I can get at this low rate, this season, and there are other good lines that do the same

CANAL PRICES PROM ALBANY. Rates of Passage as they are. To Buffalo, 1 dollar 00 cents. Luggage, 90lbs.

To Rochester, 75 do. Do. 70 de. To less distance. 75 do. Do. 70 do. The above you will readily see are prices by which every line must lose money by, for they pay on each passenger to the State 33 cents. as a duty or toll.

Rales as they should be. To Buffalo, 3 dollars 50 cents. Luggage, 75 cents. 60 do. To Syracuse, 2 do. 00 do. Do. 50 do. This is the fair living price, and in no instance have I taken more from any passenger, either this or any pre-

Now I will give you the prices and route of the line represent, and the advantages over the canal lines; from New York to Albany, by regular passage steamboats; from Albany to Schenectada, by rail-road; from Schenectada to Syracuse, by light freight packet; from Syracuse to Rochester, by rail-road; again from thence to Buffalo, by railroad or canal, as the party going may chose. You see at a glance that I get my passengers to Rochester in three days; this being in less time than they generally get to Schenectada; and the reason is, they go in tow-boats from New York to Albany. and from Albany to Schenectada, round a distance of twenty-nine miles, with twenty-nine locks to pass the greatest number on any part of the canal. This is

no fiction, as you know, having travelled the road I will give you a list of prices, by my line, with the time from each place to the next. Time. Cabin. Deck.

hours, dol. cts. cts. From New York to Albany, ... 10 From Albany to Schec. rail-road 1 From Schenectada to Syracuse canal 46 2 50 From Syracuse to Rochester rail-... ... 6 F.om Rochester to Buffalo canal 26 1 00 Detention to shift at the different points, one hour each, 7 50 650

103 Here you have all I could get on this sheet, which your friends may rely on as being the true state-

Respectfully yours, JOHN P. SPEER, Agent

Railroad Express Line, via steamboat, railroad, and canal, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, and to all ports in Upper Canada, saving six days through, in time, and the cheapest and most pleasant route, at canal fare. Goed Accommodations for passengers, and light freights carried. Apply on board the steamboat Washington, foot of Robinson-street, or to J. P. Speer, and Kellogg and Blasson, 100 Broadstreet.

I number those letters for the purpose of reference. No. 1 speaks plainly for itself respecting the cormorants

out, and put into a jar with a little flour, and kept lodgings. I would therefore suggest, by way of remedy, New York take six dollars, and even more, to Buffalo; assistant of Chartism. covered. Lard, 2lba; eggs, two dozen, rubbed with that an association be formed for the protection of while they pay little more than two, sometimes less,

In letter No. 2, Mr. Speer speaks out in a plain manner, and shows that he carries the passengers considerwith one hundred and twenty-five members, at twowith one hundred and twenty-five members, at twowith one hundred and twenty-five members, at twowith one hundred and twenty-five members, at two-

ably cheaper than Mr. Waters. Reweastle, of 17, Front-street, in the same city, which is the same city, which is eyes the conduct of the plundering crews:—

before his eyes the conduct of the plundering crews:—

With a deal of luggage it is best to go by boat. Light freight implies passage boat, in contradistincion to heavy luggage boats.

I felt it my duty to look out for information. I obcomplying with your request to give you my views on tained much, but consider these two letters sufficient employ, when he contemplates what great good may be the subject of "Passage Runners," and assure you of guides on the passage to the intermediate towns and to done by the aggregate of those Twopences; what promy hearty co-operation in anything which will tend to Buffalo, which is the great line by which nineteen-twentieths of the emigrants travel to the west.

From Buffalo to Milkwalkey, Racine, Southport, or Chicago, the fare by the best steamers is, for the cabin, avoid imposition is to pay his passage at Liverpool; with provisions, fifteen dollars; in the steerage, withfor instance, for Buffalo, if that is his destination; out provisions, eight dollars. Provisions can be taken on board at starting, and can be bought very low at most of the weeding stations. Fares to any of the ports between Buffalo and the places just named are charged according to the distance. Fares may be taken from Boston, or New York,

> of Buffalo; but it is necessary to know that the steamers from Buffalo go the extreme distance of 1,050 miles in four and half days; as some of those by which they would be probably forwarded on the lakes might occupy double that time or more. The time, and the expense of provisions must therefore be taken into account. My kind friend, Mr. James Spencer, of Buffalo would be glad to furnish all with the best information, and also with good bread and groceries, at his baking and grocery store, in Lloyd-street, Buffalo: and he

> The following statement is from Mr. John Reweastle, formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who for a number of years has kept the Boarding House, No. 17, Frontstreet, New York:-After leaving Liverpool in disgust, from the mani-

fold impositions of their own countrymen, expecting better treatment where man's equality is acknowledged as the ground of their institutions, Emigrants find themselves woefully mistaken immediately on their arrival in America; but men of prudence and proper caution might easily avoid the manifold snares set to entrap them. As a duty to my fellow men, I describe those that beset them in New York. First, between the months of April and October, all vessels bringing passengers from any foreign port stop to ride quarantine at a place called Staten Island, situated about seven miles below New York, and between which places a regular hourly communication is kept up, by steamboats, charging one York shilling, (about an English sixpence each) where sometimes a few of the passengers are allowed to go on shore for the purpose of procuring fresh provisions, &c. They will generally find at this place a host of individuals ready to accost them; some are pretended agents for the lines of boats proceeding to the Western States, but with which they banded together like a crew of pirates, to rob every man who is unfortunate enough to listen to their tales about the respectability of their LINES, &c., &c. The day after, or perhaps two days or more, according Commercial Transportation Co.'s General Passage to the health of the passengers or cleanliness of the Office. Three Boats leave Albany daily. Passengers ship and inmates, they are with their baggage transferred to a lighter or schooner, their baggage examined on a block* by the Custom House officers, and then set sail for New York. The captain of these schooners are generally (in fact always) bought by these officekeepers to land them at a place convenient to their office, and use all his influence on board on their way from quarantine to induce them to take their tickets and from his apparent candour and impartiality the people seldom suspect him to be interested, although the writer has known many of them to receive the sum of thirty dollars for one boat load. Then they are thus imposed on by paying five or six dollars to Buffalo in the tew boate from York, in the most miserable manner, on the canal boats from Albany, while the actual fare from New York to Buffalo has not exceeded two ioliars the whole season. The sum may appear small for the distance, but it is more than the amount generally paid by the runners or pretended agents. If they take passengers at all, which they frequently do not, and the sufferers are told by the captain of the canal boats, their tickets are of no use, they know nothing of the signing parties; and of course the fare must be re-paid. It is also a common practice to bribe one of boarding house, and from there to one of the offices in land," and to rouse your energies to commence the question. The only way to avoid the villains is to journey! look out for the cheapest steamer or tow boat to Albany, and when there to take the best and cheapest canal boat they can find to any part between Albany and evil and fraud is with some of the boarding houses them they will board them at one price, and then charg-

the amount is paid. JOHN REWCASTLE Mr. Rewestle recommends that passengers should look out for the cheapest steam boat to Albany; but acting on that advice exposes every one to the snares of the plunderers—they not knowing where to apply and who to believe. I am convinced more and more of the necessity of a responsible agent, as before mentioned, and could wish that some means could be adopted in order that this desideratum might be supplied.

(To be continued.) * A block is a sort of quay, or pier where the vesse

lays to. † Tow-boats are heavy vessels which convey merchandise, and two, three, or four of them are fastened ject, that I should not make any remarks on it at preto one steamer of limited power, and are thus towed up sent, but for the comments of Mr. Macpherson, of the Hudson river to Albany, their progress being necessarily very slow, occupying more than double the time make myself clearly understood by him, I fear this of the passenger steamers. Those boats generally go may have been the case with many others. on to Troy to meet the canal boats.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY OUR ADVANCED, AND ADVANCING POSITION.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

FELLOW LABOURERS -- If we have gathered together the scattered forces of democracy—the Paineites, Huntites, Cobbettites, the Radicals of every shade, -and concentrated the heterogenus mass into one great homogeneous body under the title of Chartists, i.e., adherents to, and advocates of, the document entitled the People's Charter; in doing this we have we'l begun the work for political equality; and the labour of five years, with all its trials, troubles, and expense, hath been well spent in rearing the legion of liberty, whose onward march must ultimately destroy the Hydra of corruption with its army of oppression.

Yet it must be borne in mind the work is but begun it! As O'Connor has often said: "We cannot retreat, we must yo forward." Brothers, the labour thickens before us! the wilder-

ness has to be cleared! Every day brings with it increased demands for our port of all. exertions. Every calamity brings with it new im-

with a plan, was submitted to the members of one appear to require it. township : but their minds were so much occupied with the subject of self-defence against the proclamation- irresponsible; when the subject shall be viewed pracbetter work. Since theu, we have been so thoroughly occupied with the numerous trials and victims, as to be we are emerging from the second crusade against our party and fellow slaves, we can calmly look back upon

left undone:" and seeing that ait is so, there is mone too they will not think of impeding or frustrating the views to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.

The reader will have perceived how the rogues at much time to spare before we commence this necessary of the president for the purpose of exhibiting their own butter and packed in salt; white boiling peas, 21bs. or emigrants, having an agent appointed at the various and at other times nothing at all, and they hand the what would be the advantages to be gained in its first him for the attainment of their mutual object: but if 3lba; sugar, 3lba; treacle, 4lba; raisins, 1lb.; currants, ports who should be under their controll, and that stranger a receipt which is not worth a farthing. A stage of about one year's duration,—the time I propose these things fail, they will then in a spirit of kindness and the stranger a receipt which is not worth a farthing. A stage of about one year's duration,—the time I propose these things fail, they will then in a spirit of kindness and the stranger a receipt which is not worth a farthing. publication be made in this country that to such agent gang of swindlers too at Liverpool act in the same each member shall subscribe before he is entitled to and love tell him that he is inadequate to his task, and

> is understood that an English halfpenny passes for, and of £541 13s. 4d. per year. Could we not take a farm an evasive policy to serve any cause. Men love the is the same in value as a cent., and that a dollar is equal to 100 cents, there will be little difficulty to read on it to work it up to the highest state of cultivation and understand the table in this letter. It will be un- the laud would bear? And could we not get twenty triumphant. derstood that the figures 1,00 is for fare; 50 for the or thirty of the small towns and villages to make up luggage, meaning 90lbs. weight. This is necessary to another £541 13s. 4d. per year among them, which truths:gain to include all his luggage, of every kind, before done; paying £500 towards the purchase money, and at his pleasure.

> > their total:-From twenty or thirty small towns and villages.....£548 13 4
> > From ten large towns of 125 members each 541 13 From ten cities and large towns of 500

Annual Total..... ..£3250 0 0 sum to place in the hands of Feargus O.Connor, and beyond conception. T. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., and Sharman Crawford, Esq M.P., wherewith to purchase land for us, as our Charter, the abolition of all existing faxes and mononoatewards? Who would THEN dare to call us lies. What can be more rational than such a course, beggarly Chartists", or "jack straws", or "tag- and what more easy of attainment? We may see rag", or any other of the refined terms from the col- what can be done by a small body of men, the Antilege vocabilary of the sprigs of wealth that are now Corn Law Leage, whose ebject is to remove one single so freely lavished upon us? Above all, consider how impost, which impost is the supposed main stay and would enable the emigrant to avoid the land sharks many of our starving members we could employ by the support of the majority of the members of both Houses which have commenced their knavery there as at New judicious management of this sum on the land, or other of Parliament. But for the indifference with which raw material! If we see clearly that so great a sum, | this movement is looked upon by the people, and the or half of it, could be raised by our stinted pence, is it dislike they have for the promoters of the measure, the not worth a struggle to accomplish the task? Once Corn Laws could not be held even through the present raised it would make happy homes for many of our session. What then can ever be long withheld from brethren; and, by their labour be annually increased to the united voice of the majestic people, seeking the a considerable amount; and when we had succeeded in | Welfare and happiness of all ranks, classes, sects, and getting the chief part of our brother workies who are parties, and ready to support that peace and order in employ into such a society, we should be able to which will soon be beyond all value, to those poor employ all our members that from time to time might beings who have hitherto been taught to consider come upon the funds, besides drawing off a great quan. I themselves the great ones of the earth? Where is the tity of the present unemployed that throng the labour epposition to come from that will be enabled to resist, market, and depreciate the price and value of all or that will attempt to resist, the abolition of all exist-

ists who have been thrown upon the wide world to be found to be so easy, practical, and advantageous, starve by prejudiced employers for their adherence and | that all will soon wonder how any other system could advocacy of the cause of Charlism. Shall we continue ever have been supported. to injure our cause by our neglect of the army of Chartist martyrs?

It behoves us as Christians, patriots, and philanthropists, to establish such a society for the purpose of opening a field wherein to give employment and a comfortable home to the thousands of our fellow countrymen who are now perishing in wretched hovels, garrets, cellars, and in our streets. We must do this, seeing are continually being found to exist for promoting the and bear the title of hypocrites.

We are bound as mortals, by all the better feeling of and when production does really take place in spite of our nature, to start such a society, for the purpose of every obstacle, then all the power that society can providing an asylum for the law-made widows and raise is brought together to prevent an equitable distrifatherless children of our camp; the widows, wives, and orphans of those noble, virtuous, and brave soldiers who have offered up their liberties and lives upon the sumption in this country. Tes, coffee, sugar, spirits, altar of liberty for their Charter and our country's sake. Yes, my fellows, the necessities of the times appeal | fearful and terrific imposts; and the expences which to all our natural and national virtues; to all that is are necessarily incurred to provide for the continugood within us; to awaken our mightiest energies, and | ance of these imposts are beyond all estimate in money seek by a union of all the power of our command to value. remove the cup of bitterness, which avarice, tyranny, for Buffalo, Pittsburgh, or any of the Western States; and oppression is now making our order drink to the very dregs!

The LAND it is evident is the only means of escape from the dire scourge that now hangs as a noisome pestilence over our once happy country. The GOLDEN PLAGUE, the IRON PLAGUE, the FIRE PLAGUE, bath overtaken us in the world of trade !- the PLAGUE of FACTION hath filled the Senate house, the judgment-seat, and the justice hall; from this combination of mitted bear no proportion whatever to those which PLAGUES, nature's broad fields is the only help !!! The men of the New World cry out "the fire machines are fast overwhelming you; go to the land"! We, of the Old World reply "the fire machines have positions, they would soon take care these things should overwhelmed us; we want the land." Our untiring friend, O Connor, saith " THE LAND IS THE REMEDY," and shews you "how to get the land;" and your humble fellow labourer hath, in these letters, sought, by his the emigrants themselves to take the parties to some poor scope of language, to point out "the road to the of others, would be enabled to give their attention to

The Socialists, many of them, have gotten on the land; a body of men much smaller than the Chartists, and not a tittle richer; and what is to prevent a large This is only a single case out of thousands; and this Buffalo, finding their own provisions. Another great and important body, such as we are, from getting land? Surely, nothing but perversness; and surely we shall using similar means to obtain customers; and telling not be perverse!! What! shall the Socialists be "LANDED SQUIRES" and we be "LANDLESS KNIGHTS." (mites) !! Common sense forbid it! Shade has no means of escape without a tedious civil suit for of COBBETT! scare us from such foolishness! HUNT, the recovery of his baggage, which they will hold till arise and teach us how to live ! and until we have thus learned, may hope support

Your anxious brother,

HOME COLONIZATION. LETTER XIX.

SIR-The subject of my letter for this week is an important one: "The abolition of all existing taxes and monopolies"; but it must give way a little whilst I refer to what is of still greater moment at the present crisis, to-day, namely, a sound Organization of the people. I have already written so fully respecting this sub-Aberdeen, which indicate that I have failed to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Mr. M. says, "That no extensive support can be got to any scheme which is not under the effective control many other things that will require our attention when of the immediate supporters; or in other words, that the expensive machinery necessary for conducting a centralizat national movement will not be usual space is filled. There is one thing however supported, and more especially if such centralized we must never forget, which is, that this business machinery be placed under the direction of an irrespon- may immediately be commenced if the people will it in

sible head." In this sentence there are two important misconceptions of my meaning.

First.—That I wish to remove the effective control of the movement, from its immediate sup-Second.—That the President, by being placed at the head, would be irresponsible,

With regard to the first. Whenever a sound Organization shall be formed on truly correct principles, in which the leading parties shall be actuated solely by the desire to promote the universal good, and these leaders shall have gained the experience which enables men to We have gained a position in the political world; we distinguish between theory and practice, talk and action; have to defend that position, maintain it, and advance when they shall have had their beings elevated to an equality with their desires and hopes for their fellowmen, then will they soon be enabled to lay before the public such plans as shall, by their general benefit, and good. easy practicability, attract the confidence and early sup-

posts, increased claims on our sympathy and scanty and whenever the people shall be sufficiently alive to the union of the selfish with the universal interest of When we started our Working Men's Associations, man, they will not fail immediately to seek the latter, we had little else to do than devise means for publas they will find that it is much easier to obtain the lishing our principles and increasing our ranks. Still universal than any fragmentary portion. This however, even then did several of our members think with myself, that a Benefit Society; was necessary to provide can be elevated from the low and depressed condition against the poverty that might accrue to some of us from | in which all have hitherto | been placed; and although the advocacy of those principles. The subject was at present an Organization different from that which I mooted in more than one Seciety, but the majority of may most strongly desire may be adopted, no one can our members were too much absorbed in political questions at attend to this most important one of "providing towards the right end.

ing for the body." Their language seemed to be "pro- It will be remembered that I placed the selection er vide not for the morrow": but surely the poverty and election of the president, treasurer, and auditors, locally troubles that have overtaken our Association, and the and generally, in the hands of the members; and protoiling class generally, hath taught us that we should posed that they should be at all times free to change have made such provisions in 1839. Again the question; any or all of these officers whenever their conduct With respect to the president of such a society being

attacks, and other expected attacks, of the Reform Go- tically, nothing will be found to be more erroneous. vernment, that it was impossible to calmiy consider the The responsibility that will be fixed upon him will be, that of carrying out the principles on which the association shall be formed. It is true that up to this period, unable to devote any time to any other subject than in numberless instances, leaders have been found in- Acadamy of Sciences at Paris, M. Arago made a those immediately connected therewith. But now, that adequate to the position they have sought. Many have, communication of the steps that have been taken when power has been centered in them, forgotten the towards the great work of cutting through the objects for which they have associated. But these things Isthmus of Panama, which has been so long talked cannot be productive of much evil if the main body are of, but which many persons have regarded as chime-

terms not be fulfilled, it will be received as evidence, be much better. The auggested of the canal at the exhorbitant should it believed as evidence for the navigation of the canal at the exhorbitant should it believed as apply for redress of any and other would have been; and that it is therefore one of the their affairs are being rightly conducted; they will give price of 18f, per ton, but they have reduced it to 8f. The side of the state of the st

self-importance; they will try by every suggestive and With a National Benefit Society, let us calculate other mode they can adopt to support and strengthen relief. To put the thing at the lowest, for the sake of must give way to some one who is better qualified for

pence each per week. That will bring in twenty ner in which the affairs of men are now conducted, any To Buffalo, labout 400 miles) one dollar and fifty shillings and tenpence per week for each town; or person can long retain a leadership for which he is uncertain the shillings and tenpence per week for each town; or person can long retain a leadership for which he is uncertain to some the sum qualified. Public opinion is now too far advanced for the ten towns the sum qualified. Let the Association then be based on the three great

1-That the character of man is improved or otherwise by the circumstances by which he is surrounded. 2—That he has not the power to believe or disbelieve

chase stock with the remaining £583 6s. 8d. But would pressions made upon him. Let the object sought be the one hundred and twenty-five members to such a society? human race; and let sou d practical means to obtain Would not five hundred or one thousand be nearer the this object be placed before the public at the present complement? One town with five hundred members crisis, and a power shall be immediately evoked that would produce £216 13s. 4d. Who will say that this will soon silence all the personal pretensions of indiwould not be a good round sum to commence operations | viduals to retain the presidency of such an Association on the land with? and what artizan or labourer in unless they are the most fitted that can be procured. vision may be thus effected against a "rainy day" for its extreme importance; but as many opportunities himself or family; but will readily stint himself of will yet occur for my again reverting to it before the TWOPENCE weekly to procure it?!! Let us put the Organization will be formed, and as I am well aware chief sums I have set down together, and ponder over that we had much better take one even less complete, if more adapted to the public taste, I shall not press this matter further, but leave it by saying that I am extremely gratified at seeing the attention it is receiving in your columns. -as I am confident the day is fast approaching when the people must be prepared to dopt the advice given them by Sir Robert Peel, and ' take their affairs into their own hands," or they will find that the increased powers and inventions which are early being brought forth and placed in competi-Now, brother Chartists! would not this be a grand tition with them, will render the lct of man miserable

To revert then to the fourth point of the Preliminary labour.

It is our duty to start such a society for the purpose of giving employ to the hundreds of our brother Chartman appear large and startling at first; but it will soon

Look at the present complicated and enormously expensive manner in which the revenue of this country is raised. It would really appear as though every inventive faculty of man had been brought into requisition to torture and annoy himself and to prevent peace or happiness being found in society.

Instead of developing the immense resources which general happiness, every impediment that can possibly be thought of is thrown in the way of producing wealth; bution.

Take, for instance, the great leading articles of conmalt, and tobacco, which are all hemmed in by most

The most fearful and disorganizing passions are excited by the attempt made to smuggle and to repress smuggling; whilst the frauds caused by desiring to evade duties, are sufficient to ruin every individual who has anything like the moral sense of desiring to act in accordance with that which he is obliged to declare it is honourable to perform.

The delinquencies which are daily being brought to still avoid detection. Could the people once be fairly roused to a sense of the manner in which many who are called honourable men are obliged to act to retain their

no longer be. By the abolition of all existing taxes and monopolies, an immense number of persons who are unproductively employed, and are consequently living by the exertions the producing of those things necessary for the general good; and your readers will have to remember that in the system I am treating of there will be plenty of labour to perform. We shall have all the lands not only in this country, but in due and progressive order, of all the habitable globe, to survey, map-out, and cultivate to the very highest point which the daily increasing intelligence of the science of agriculture will permit; -we shall have to well drain those lands, and to direct the water courses from the source of each river, through the whole of its extent, in such a manner that it shall irrigate, fertilize, and ornament the land to the highest point of utility and beauty that our finest minds in this department will be enabled to suggest :- we shall have have to carry horticulture, botany, and general gardening to the highest point of perfection, to supply superior fruits, flowers, and vegetables in abundance, and to give to every individual those refined tastes which will assist him in advancing to that superior state of existence which the daily increasing inventions of the age now shew may be easily attained by all, when the being of man shall be cultivated as it ought to be, and would be under rational arrangements. We shall have to find the localities of all the various metals, earths, coals and other requisites for general use, and the manner in and which occupies the chief portion of your paper of which they can be supplied with the greatest economy of time, labour, and capital, that they may be placed abundantly within the reach of all. We shall have to lay out and make a system of roads best adapted to promote the most rapid and friendly intercourse among all people; and we shall have to erect superior dwellings for all, on the plans best adapted to sait their

governing intelligence and taste. It would be easy and pleasant to go on enumerating the present rude and irrational manner of performing the affairs of life shall be superseded! but I see my

Unity will never be obtained until the people determine on placing their individual wills into the hands of the person who may be found the most competent to carry forward the movement; nor until they are themselves sufficiently enlightened by experience to discorn when those in whom they may confide shall deviate from the principles on which the Association shall be formed; as those alone will render it possible to obtain the object that is to be sought.

We may, however, rejoice and be exceedingly glad at the progress which is now making. Each day, each hour, teems with events of great importance to the numan race; not a moment should be lost in preparing ourselves for the great and mighty struggle which is to arise, when the individual and selfah nature of man shall give way to his desire to promote the universal

I am, Sir, your obedient servant. WILLIAM GALPIN. ium, Ham Common, Surrey, July 15, 1843.

ROBBERY ON A RAILWAY. Information was given on Wednesday week at the Leicester station, of a robbery that had been committed upon a lady whilst travelling along the London and Birmingham Railway. The lady in question was returning to Leicester, when she found, upon feeling for her ticket, that she had been robbed of £40. An engine was immediately despatched to Rugby, where it was ascertained that the party suspected had taken a ticket for Hampton, and thence to Derby, at which station he took another ticket for Rugby again. The engine continued its course, and came up with the train at Loughborough, following it to Leicester, where an examination of the passengers took place, and the lady identified one of them as her late follow traveller; whereupon he was searched, and the whole of the missing property was found upon him. The lady conjectures the robbery was effected in Kilsby tunnel.

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—At a late meeting of the Who that will enter into the consideration of the say that but for them he should have acted differently. Such a powerful helpmate in an evilghtened people, and none others will seek is said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll

GREAT MEETING AT MARYLEBONE

ENGLAND FOR IRELAND.

A public meeting was holden on Monday, at the Bloing School, Albany-street, Marylebone, to consider four declaratory resolutions to be submitted to them, the present state and future prospects of Ireland, and they would not separate, however fatigued they might deal of merriment, but of which we could not collect after an absence of about twenty minutes, they when having used some tobacco, he felt sick; and in The present an address to her Majesty praying her to dis- be, without incorporating in the Address to her Majesty praying her to dis- be, without incorporating in the Address to her Majesty praying her to dis- be, without incorporating in the Address to her Majesty praying her to dis- be, without incorporating in the Address to her Majesty praying her to dis- be, without incorporating in the Address to her Majesty praying her to dis-(the hour appointed for the chair being taken) Messrs, had no better causes of complaint to bring before them O'Connor and Duncombe arrived, and were greeted with than the Corporation Bill, the Poor Law Amendment great applause, the immense area being filled by mixious Act, the Church-rent Charge, and the Parliamentary

were Sir B. Hall, Sir C. Napier (the Members for the night after night to oppose the Coercion and other bills borough), General Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Robert Owen, Mr. Stockton Horeman of the Calthorne jury), Mr. Shafto Adair flate candidate for East Suffolk), Mr. Sharman Grawford, Major Revell, Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Williams, M.P. for Coventry; Messra. J. Wilson. Guize, Daniells, Dyke, Joseph Kerr, John Williams, J. Savage, &c. &c.

Mr. FARRER proposed and Mr. DANIELLS seconded Mr. Farrer proposed and Mr. Daniells seconded ("Never," and tremendons cheering). They might do and abundance. the appointment of Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P. to the so if they liked; but he never would—frenewed cheernearly the unanimous consent of the meeting.

by stating that he felt deeply grateful for being called instead of striking the standard of Repeal, he for one appeared for the original resolution. This decision was upon to preside upon that important eccasien, and would raily round its bauner-(cheers). They had also assured them that in the steps he had taken in refer- another M.P. on the platform, who in good or in bad ence to the meeting, he had been actuated by no selfish weather had always stool by the working classes. er party motive, but was solely influenced by the desire, That man was Thomas Duncombe, Eq.—(lond cheers) if possible, of amalgamating parties of all shades of politics in an expression of public feeling in favour of safely may that if the majority of the Irish nation their fellow-suffects in Ireland. If he wished for any demanded Repeal, Mr. Duncombe would be ready to incitement to pursue that course, they had given it to concede it. The whole nation did demand it; and he him by the feeling they had that day manifested of an cautioned them not to make a bad use of the present earnest desire to have a redress of the grievances of meeting. He thanked God that although the union Ireland. He should bris ly dwell on a few of the objects had been once passed, it was no condemnation to Ireof the meeting, knowing there were other speakers land: because they appealed from Ireland drunk to whom they might have a greater desire to hear; but he Ireland sober. There was no statute of limitation for sould assure them there was not one who was more a people's rights; and if there was, they must prove hearty in the cause of Ireland or more desirous of ame- that the compact had been adhered to. The whole Horsting her condition. The Hon Baronet then alinded | eight articles of the Union had been violated ere the to the Ministerial declaration "that concession had igh with which they were written was dry. It might been carried to its utmost limits;" and stated he had o ce have been difficult to have risen an agitation for ever been favourable to the nimest limits being given Repeal, if justice had been granted: but now it was to the expression of public opinion, and would never too late. How was that Union achieved? Was it not be a party to the suppression of public meetings, where when the withering blast of corruption had paralyzed the each could freely express his sentiments. In convening arm of incustry as d crimsoned the green fields of Ireparties should be heard. He was a strong opponent of wafted across the tainted Atlantic gale, and forced upon and give a tone to the meetings throughout the whole They wanted no pitch and toes work - (cheers and of the land.

to Ireland; but the Judge-made-law, and the different value of money, had raised it to a £40 qualification. The speaker then went into the questions of landlord and tenant, the law church, &c., and after stating that was met with the shout of " God keep them so," he asserted that it was the Conservative Government which kept them so; and that in England the great majority Ridley maintained his claim as paying rent in the of the people were connected with the Established Church (Lond cries of "no.") At any rate the attempt to get a good hearing, he handed the following Presbyterians were the great majority in Scotland. He emendment to the Chairman, who read it to the was but a poor theologian, and might be wrong rela- meeting :tive to the Church of England; but they were a majority once, and had five millions of revenue in consedivided equally between the four sects. In North them to the furthest extent in our power." and exquired by what right Government had done, "Repeal." justice to five thousand farmers in North Africa, and there were eight millions of Catholics, and only seven for Mr. Dancombe. hundred thousand Protestants; and the Church revenue: was £600,000. [Mr. O'Connor, "upwards of a Scotland the Presbyterians were one million six hundred thousand, and their revenue was only £270 000. received an invitation from the working classes— In Eagland the church revenue amounted to about 6s, 61d per head, and in Ireland to £1 per head, and had been intended to be a Whig meeting he, would not that was wrong from the Catholic population even have been there to take part in endeavouring to bolster when they had cheerfully supported their own beloved up that old, and he hoped defunct policy. They were clergy. There was not a Government, from the Auto- there, he trusted, for much higher and nobier objects; grat of Russia, to the most petty German State, where they were there to declare as Englishmen, whether in similar injustice was inflicted as in Ireland. Here the this crisis of the wrongs of the insulted and injured impatience of the meeting at the transgression of the people of Ireland, they would range themselves on the

forced him to conclude by moving the resolution. "That this meeting views with deep sorrow and most zerious alarm, the present excited state of public opinion in Ireland, and regards with pain and incignation the present policy of her Majesty's Ministers in reference to that country, as indicated in the stringest and obnexious provisions of the Arms Bill now before Parliament, and the unconstitutional dismissal of the magistrates from their office, and the absence of all of Parliament. (A female in the meeting, "And we'll plans for the just and equitable rule of the Irish have it.") (Laughter.) This Act of Parliament was

Mr. G. DANIELLS seconded the resolution. He heard that the Government would go to war with freasserted that if Government sent an army into Ireland land rather than concede the Repeal. In fact, gento put down the Irish " schels," she would also need themen in the House of Commons talked of civil war an army in England to put down the English "rebels" with Ireland, with as much levity, and with as much -(cheers). He would say a few words upon the great glee, as they would pass a Turnpike Bill or vote a question of Repeal (Cheers, waving of hats, &c), Royal pension—(hear). But they ought to recollect Repeal was the cry of despair; the waii of disappointed that in conducting a civil war, or any other war, the hopes. Government had excluded from them even the Government must have the consent and sordial cohope of justice. See what they had suff red from the operation of the people to carry it on-(hear, hear). Plantaganets and the Indors,; from the imbediaty of Was the country prepared to support a civil war with the Stuarts and the tyranny of Orange ascendancy. Ireland, in order to continue the injustice of her rulers? But give Ireland hope; do justice to her; puther into a _hear, hear). Were they prepared to do so in order prosperous condition; and the banner of Repeal would to bolster up a Tory Administration, which was the spite of all the efforts of the platform gents to prevent fall powerless. (Great confusion, shouts of "never", laughing stock of Ireland, and the contempt of Eng-"never." and great cheering "for Repeal," amid land? He was quite satisfied that the people of Engwhich, Mr. Daniells made his exit.)

never, after he registered a vow in Heaven to that which both the constitution and their own intelligence effect, did he pay to that Church, until English entitled them to to demand.—(Great cheering.) justice compelled him. That infernal faction, who Mr. Fussell rose for the purpose of stating that he ruled by Tory gold had declared, in soothing and halmy and his friend had no objection the to amendment being and his friend had no objection the to amendment being moved. Do this, and the Protestant parsons would be nations? The Repeal of the Union would break and placed in a similar condition, and would perhaps be divide the strength of the aristocracy; and if it did as attentive to their duties, and as hospitable as their nought thes, that alone made it worth while to seck for Catholic brethren. The General had also told them a Repeal of the Union.

taken from the Protestant land and given to the Ca- Mr. R. OWEN attempted to address the assembly, but ceived such injuries as caused her death at the ex-Ireland was released from provincial degradationinheers); therefore, he trusted that if they passed the On the platform, besides the gentlemen above named, to bring to the fire-(cheers). In 1832 he had sat

brought forward by the very parties who now appeared to oppose them. He called upon his countrymen who bad been driven by the tyranny of the Land-"justice" could be done to Ireland without Repeal?- of terminatig their misery, and changing the face of the (lond shouts of "No"). Would they abandon it? | country and the state of society, to peace, happiness, -and without exaggerating he beheved be might that meeting they were anxious that persons of all land with the blood of her children; then was the Union the present Government; and had never been a blind a defencelers people when the gnardians of her glory follower of the late or any other Government. He was were either consumed to a grave, or banished their desirous that the meeting should be a precuisor one | native land! Englishmen could not feel as Irishmen. laughter). They wanted a Repeal of the Union, and a General EVANS rose to move the first resolution. He man to carry in his own person the title deed to the had been forced into the office against his remonstrance; franchise. Give them these things, and they would but nevertheless he would perform it with great plea- speedily deal satisfactorily and with justice to the sure. As it was the wish of the committee that par- Protestant Church. They would say to her, you have ties of all shades of opinion should be heard, they had blighted and made sterile a fertile land; you have

arranged that each speaker should be limited to fifteen deluged our lovely plains with blood; go! and do minutes. This suited him, as he was a man for action, prevance by being in future good sud hely. As lovers of and not a man of words. He knew the resolution Ireland, they were called upon to do something defiwould receive their cordial approbation. He wished nite. They could expect no justice from an English they had some present who would oppose it; but he Parliament. The lisping of an opposition destitute was sorry to say that their opponents withheld their of power would but little benefit them. They had opinions from everywhere except the House of Parlis, been scorched upon both sides. They had been in the ment; and he asked them whether that House repre- grate, and in the fender; and it was time to get out of sented the feeling of the country? He foressw they the fire altogether. He was asked, "would be sacrishould have an immerse meeting; and though such fee the English Church"? He asked in return, "why resolutions, playing that she may be pleased to take assemblies had been denominated "fool conspiracies," was the Gatholic Church sacrificati"? Surely it was the same into her most gracious consideration, that a yet he was prepared to take his chance of that. They more just, if a sacrifice must be made, that it should stop may be put to coercive measures; that such a wise, well knew that Ireland was in a state of great excite- be of 600,000, than of 8,000,000; and if it was a sa. just, and conciliatory policy may be promoted as will ment. 1A voice " so she ought to be," and lond crifice, it would be only of temporalities, and not of cheers) He also said, " so she cought to be;" and he faith; which would make the Courch more holy, more prayed God that she would keep so, at whatever he and in accordance with the doctrines of its great founder. -{cheers}-until their grievances were redressed. It was almost an insuit to his countrymen, after their Were they in this excited state without a cause? Were long-continuance in well doing, to remind them of their justice; and should the Government not immediately the men of Ireland a set of brutes? (No)? They had duty; but Ireland was watching that meeting with in. propose to Parliament such measures as may tranmany grievances; the first was the siste of the frantense anxiety. If that meeting declared for some petty
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chisa. Were they content as the state of the franinto Court with the state of the franinto Court with the state of the franinto Court with a verdict of Acquittal in favour of thise here? (No, no, " we want votes") They had a a death-blow to the Repeal question in England. He £10 franchise; and a mockery of one had been given trusted they would not part until they had incorporated the Repeal in the Address to the Queen. Mr. O'Conner then concluded, amidst tumultuous applause. Mr. RUFFEY RIDLEY rose to propose an amendment, but was met with determined opposition by Mr. the Protestants of the land were a narre fraction—which Farrer, and others of the Committee, who asserted that owing to Mr. F. not being an inhabitant of the Borough, he could not move an amendment. Mr.

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the conduct quence; and in Ireland the majority being Catholics | the sister state of Ireland, has been unjust and 13ranthat though he was not in favour of rebellien, yet oppressor's yoke in any way which may seem most

Lord Stanley had written a letter of instruction which them lest they again fell into the hands of the blooddoes him honour. (Laughter and hisses.) The speaker stained factions. He thought the present meeting was amid repeated calls of "time," and evident disppro- a feeler, put forth by the Whiga; and he trusted they bation at his long speech, read the letter alicaed to, would defeat! it and vote for the amendment and

Mr. Fussell seconded the resolution, but was

rangements for holding it, but because he had also (cheers). He would assure them, that if that meeting fifteen minute's rule, which manifested itself in shouts side of their oppressors, or whether justice should be as an addition to the former one, as they were not in share of the revenue of the state. the least inconsistent with each other. What did it declare Why, that if the people of Ireland felt that they could have no redress for their wrongs without it, they had a right to demand the Repeal of the Union-(hear, and cheers). That was his opinion-(hear, hear). They had a just right to demand the Repeal of an Act concocted in fraud and executed in injustice; and the Irish had a right to demand its repeal. They had

land would say from one end of England to the other, Mr. FRARGUS O'CONNOR then rose, and addressed that on the very first shot which this despicable Ga them as "Brother Repealers." This designation was vernment should fire, the very first sword which should received with loud applause. Of the four speeches be attained with Irish blood, the civil war would not which he had heard, he thought the best speech was be confined to Ireland-(loud cheers) The people of the short pithy one made by a person in the meeting this country had a long account to settle with former in reference to Ireland being excited, namely-" That Governments; and instead of joining in this unholy so she ought to be"-(cheers). They were told that this crusade against their Irish fellow-subjects, they are was to be a "precursor meeting" to others in the much more likely to unite hands with Ireland, in Metropolis, for the expression of public sympathy resenting their mutual opprassions and in redression towards the Irish people: and, as he presumed, they their mutual wrongs. With regard to the question to meant more by that than the mere sympathy of words, be settled by the meeting; if the resolution did not in order that public opinion might not run in a wrong convey to the people of Ireland that they had a right channel, he had risen thus early to address them. He to demand Repeal, be hoped they would pass the perfectly agreed with their Chairman that the meeting amendment; though he thought that the amendment should freely express their opinion upon the best way might have been very properly added to the resolution, as they were deflectly Exen told of the injustice of the Irish Protestant Church all events be trusted that they should not permit say Rawson, for shop breaking, and William Stephenson He had stood at the bar in his own country, and also war to be levied, for the purpose of depriving a nobie in England, for his opposition to that Church; and and generous people of those rights and privileges.

tones, to the sons of the Church, that their revenues put as an addition to the resolution. The Irish people should remain inviolate. He supposed they had fallen were told by their influential leader, O'Connellinto the same error, as the gallant General, in sup- (cheers)—that he had no hope from the Imperial Parposing the Churchmen to be the majority; whereas liament; that his only hope was in having power they were not only a small, but from their tyranny a placed in the hands of the people. The gentlemen of despicable, minority—(hear, hear, and cheers). Palthe platform said this would destroy the influence and the cry that they would not touch the reached dignity of the British empire. To what good or holy the cry that they would not touch the property of the purpose had British dignity or influence ever been em-Church—that was, that they would not separate ployed? Had not the British Government joined in "State" from "Church": when such separation was every tyrannical and unholy scheme? Was she not the only way in which the grievance could be re looked upon as an oppressive tyrant by surrounding

that the Irish qualification by judge-made-law was Mr. HAYNES having been loudly called for, recomabout £40. It was worse than that. It was fast de-mended them, although in a Riding School, not to populating the land! The Protestant landlord with-held his land from the Catholic voter; and so long as as an addition, For the last eleven years he had that law remained in force, the landlords could always devoted his services to the cause of Ireland; and he send a majority to the House of Commons to spend denied that Repeal was the cry of despair, or the wall the people's money. The General had praised Lord of agony. It was the cry of hope, the assertion of conSydenham for his division of the clergy reserves in
fidence, and the opening dawn of a glorious future. Canada among the four Sects. He entirely condemned Mr. Daniels had said that "justice to Ireland" would It The property ought to have gone to the people; prostrate the standard of Repeal; but the meeting and the clergy would then have had an interest in convinced him that he was no "Daniel nome to judgproperly performing their duties. If this was to be ment." Mr. H. then alluded to the dismicsal of the first of a series of meetings to sympathise with magistrates. It seemed an emblem that if they were Ireland, let it not go forth to the world as their to have no justice, they were also to have no justices. opinion that "justice" could be done to Ireland by He also commented upon the ignorance displayed by my pettilogging measure of reform. He defied them Government regarding Ireland; and expressed his to do "justice to Ireland" until she had a Parliament pleasure at seeing so many M.P's present; trusting sitting in Dublin—(tremendous cheering). He defied that on the next division they should have their votes, also, (probably through accident). He came in contact cut, and wounded, Thos. Fogg, with intent to murthem to do "justice to Ireland" until, the vote was provided no ball was in the way.

Mr. KYEZER, of Tottenham-court-road, next ad- excellent character.

miss her present Ministers. Shortly before one o'clock jesty a prayer to dissolve the Union. If the speakers laughter with which he was interrupted, but the mercy on account of his previous character. peculiar articulation of the speaker. Mr. OWEN again presented himself. As we understood, he wished the meeting to inquire what were the Qualification, they had but a poor bundle of sticks causes of the excitement which prevailed in Scotland, Wales, England, and Ireland? He asked what was the cause that, in the midst of all abundant means of wealth, there was so much distress and misery, ignorance, disorder, and starvation. The meeting became so impatient and noisy that it was impossible to lords and of the Law Church from the green hills and the gather more than that Mr. Owen contended that by fertile valleys of their native land, to answer whether their union the people had in their own power the means

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution by itself chair. According to previous arrangement, no oppoling, waving of hats, &c) and he would still give them and also with the amendment as an addition; a few zition was offered, and the Baronet took the chair by the benefit of his connsel. Mr. O'Connor then passed words having been left out to prevent tautology. When an enlogium upon Sharman Crawford, who had asserted the vote was taken, almost every hand was held up for The CHAIRMAN commenced the business of the day in the House that if justice was not done to Ireland, the motion with the addition; while not a dozen

> received with transndous cheering. Mr. BAKER moved the following resotution:

"That this meeting has heard with deep regret the opinion avowed by the principal Secretary of State for

might be Repealed by a better act, and his belief that the coat collar, gave him a violent kick on the left felony had been committed. Marshall was the tively to the prisoner's identity, and, without the people of Ireland would feel delighted when they side, just below the ribs, and threw him down again guilty party, he having absconded, and notwithstand-troubling the Learned Counsel for the defence to heard that thousands of the inhabitants of the On the floor. Myers was also seen to kick the deMetropolis had made a demonstration on their behalf.

Nr. Sayage seconded the resolution. Having been o'clock he was seen on his road home, apparently in many years connected with the Chartist body, he had great pain; and again, three hours later, he was stated his belief that Sir B. Hall would act fairly in the seen by a second party on the road side in the same chair, and that if they dealt fairly by the Chartists, condition. On his arrival at home, a medical man they would not regret calling a public meeting in the was called in; but his endeavours to save his life Borough of Marylebone.

ported the resolution in a sailor-like speech; but hap- examination was made, and it was found that death pening to fall foul of the Repeal question, he was had been caused by a rupture of the bowels, which, specific sent to the right about, amid considerable dis- in the opinion of the surgeon, had been produced by

The resolution was unanimously carried. combined, as fellows:—

"That this meeting considers that the present state Church, which the people of that country are compelled to support, while it prescribes a form of worrelative to landlord and tenant. And that a memorial be addressed to her Mojesty, embodying the foregoing duce the result and appearance which he had dethe same into her most gracious consideration, that a advance both Political and Ecclesiastical Reform; that her Majesty will give to her Irish subjects an equality of laws with Great Britain; and confer respect! fellow-subjects of Great Britain; this meeting further prays her Majesty to dismiss her present advisers, and appeal to the sense of the people."

Mr. SMYTHE seconded the resolution, in a speech of considerable ability. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, M.P., in an excellent address, supported the resolution. He rejoiced at seeing such an immense meeting. It was a proud day for Ireland. and vindicated England's character from her Tory defamers. He was glad that in one of the resolutions they had inculpated the late, as well as the present, Borengh, and after considerable confusion, and a vain Government; for although the Whigs governed Ireland better in the Executive department, yet they were tyrannical rulers; and in their Coercion and Arms' Bills, had laid the foundation of the present attempted pursued by the present and late Government towards | coercive measures. The Whigs were, therefore, rightly inculpated. With regard to the Repeal question, no that persuation was equally entitled to be "Established." Died; and we are further of opinion that the Irish one in that room had been more sincerely attached to The General then alinded to the colonies, and stated nation has an undoubted right to rid itself of the British connection; and he had not yet joined the Repealers lest he should injure that connection. He had somehow or other, in censequence of the Canadian fitting to itself. We therefore most cordially sympa- clung to the hope that Parliament would yet do justice rebellion, equal justice relative to the clergy reserves thize with them in their endeavours to procure a Repeal to Ireland. He had clung to the hope that the English had been administered, and the church property of the Legislative Union, and will co-operate with people would do justice to Ireland, and in the latter hope he had not been deceived; but when he saw his Africa also, disturbances had taken place among the, Order having been restored, Mr. RIDLEY spoke at countrymen insulted by an Arms' Bill, and her magis-Dutch Boors; and consequent justice had followed, some length to favour of the amendment, and warned trates dismissed for expressing their opinions, then he asserted Ireland had a right to resent these insults in him a round or two, and he'll be quiet." He went discharged. any manner she thought proper. He had stated in the House, and he stated it again, that he would not support the Union unless equal laws were guaranteed by it, and if this were not done, he would, let the consequences be what they might, join his countrymen for the back of the neck, which appeared to have prorefused it to eight millions in Ireland? In Ireland unable to obtain an hearing, in consequence of the call the Repeal of the Union. (Great cheering.) He once opposed the Repeal, because he thought it distracted Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, M.P. said he had felt it his duty his countrymen from the great movement in support of to attend that meeting, not only because he had been the universal right to representation in Parliament; but million.") He would take it at the lower estimate. In invited to do so by the Committee who made the ar. at a crisis like the present, when he saw his country inrulted, he was not the man to say a word against the Repeal of the Union. He was proud to say that he had presented a petition, signed by 4 500 persons from Rochesle, against the Arms' Bill. He was proud of his constituents before; he was now prouder of them than ever. Mr. Crawford sat down loudly cheered, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to. Mr. WILLIAM O CONNOR in an excellent Repeal speech moved :-

"That the memorial be presented to the Queen by

Mr. SAVAGE seconded the resolution. There being no levee day, their representatives could not present it: but he would throw out the hintthat the people had once presented a memorial to the Crown themselves; and if their work was neplected they could do it again.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. HYDE moved and Mr. LLOYD JONES seconded a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who briefly replied, and the meeting dispersed with cheers for O'Connor, O Connell, Repeal, &c.

During the course of the meeting 6 or 7000 persons mus: have been present. The building holds upwards of 4,000. The heat was intense; and there was a continual interchange of persons, there being always an immense body outside. This meeting will show the favour must be: and it will also demonstrate that the feeling of the working classes of the metropolis is in favour of Repeat, and not of any half measures. Every exertion was used by the getters up of the meeting to enlist the Repealers in their behalf. Deputations were sent to all the Repeal Wards; but "Repeal" triumphed, in it. The committee have pledged themselves that the memorial shall be an exact transcript of the resolu-

YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES. CROWN COURT, TURSDAY, July 18. SENTENCES.

prisoners who had pleaded guilty or were convicted yesterday, received the following sentences:-George Leathley, for horse stealing after a previous

and John Jackson, for burglary, to be severally imprisoned and kept at hard labour for twelve months. prisoned and kept at hard labour for fifteen months. MANSLAUGHTER AT HALIFAX.

Daniel Swift, 19, was charged by the coronor's inquest on view of the body of Thomas Whitley, lying read at Halifax, with the man-laughter of the said Thomas Whitley .- The prisoner pleaded guilty. MANCELTIQUEUD AT DRIEBIELD.

William Stephenson, 29, was charged by the coroner's inquisition, on view of the body of Elizabeth Haswell, lying dead at Great Driffield, with the manslaughter of the said Elizabeth Haswell.

Mr. Thompson was for the prosecution; Mr. Ar-CHIROLD defended the prisoner. The Prisoner is a post-boy, and at the time in question (April last) he was in a situation at the Red Lion Hotel, in Great Driffield; and he was charged with having, on the 19th of April, by riding a horse in a furious manner through the public street and caused her death. The Learned Counsel for the privy, and the remainder in the bed of M'Donough. of Driffield, knocked down one Elizabeth Haswell, prosecution said he should prove by two witnesses that between ten and eleven o'clock on the day had an opportunity of seeing before him for a considerable distance. He should prove that the deceased, Elizabeth Haswell, whose death was alleged with a blunt instrument; his nose was also broken, Salmon, and on the night of the 28th of April last, to have been caused by the act of the prisoner, was some seven y or eighty yards before him in the middle of the road. He preceded onward, taking Cutting and Stabbing NEAR HA rather to the right hand, which side he ought not to have taken, till he came close upon the deceased; she

tholis man. He agreed with the organ of the Irish there was so much noise in the body of the meeting, piration of two days. The learned counsel for the prisoner was undefended. It and he said that Crowther had nothing to do with tholis man. He agreed with the organ of the trian liners was so much noise in the body of the meeting, pration of two days. The destruct countries which was now packed to sufficiation, that he could prosecution observed that he believed that on the 12th of May, between ten and the mare. The jury found both the prisoners appeared that on the 12th of May, between ten and the mare. The jury found both the prisoners are soler man and was in possession of an eleven o'clock, the prosecutor and his brother were Guilty. They were sentenced to be transported for dressed the meeting in a spirit which excited a good

MANSLAUGHTER AT RAWMARSH.

the 6th June last, at Hawmarsh.

Edward Pierpoint, 23, and Isaac Jackson, 24, were

Mr. PASHLEY and Mr. OVEREND conducted the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS defended Pierpoint, and Mr. Buss appeared on behalf of Jackson. On the 6th of June last, the day on which this occurrence took place, a feast was being held at harm. Sentence deferred. Masbro, near Rotherham, and about eleven o'clock on the night of that day, there were a number of persons, among whom were the prisoners at the bar. and a man of the name of Myers, who took part in on the 27th March last, at Calverley, feloniously "Station Inn." They were up stairs, and there was the property of Samuel Gray dancing and a good deal of drinking going on. The dancing was conducted pretty quietly till about half- ducted the prosecution; and Mr. WILKINS defended past one o'clock next morning, when the circum- the prisoner. stances connected with this affray commenced. Some of the parties were a good deal the worse for liquor. Calverley; and the prisoner was charged with The deceased came up stairs, and having used some having, together with a person named Marshall, Irish people had reached its limits, from which they are led to apprehend the adoption of a course of coercive policy towards Ireland, which can have no other effect than to exasperate the feelings without of the party paired themselves off, and began to fight of the principal evidence against the prisoner was recent possession of the stolen property; and the prosection that the prisoner was recent possession of the stolen property; are led to apprehend the adoption of a course of coased, who appeared to have been very ill treated, which can have no other effect than to exasperate the feelings without great pain. After this, when the deceased was on Mirfin, who at the time of the transaction had a the Home Department, that concession towards the of the party paired themselves off, and began to fight ends of cloth. The principal evidence against the other effect than to exasperate the feelings without great pain. After this, when the deceased was on removing the discontents of our fellow subjects in that the ground, Jackson was observed to go up to the the prisoner seized him by the throat, and the other Mr. Baker expressed his hope that the Act of Union also strode over him, raised him from the floor by were fruitless, and he expired, after suffering great Sir CHARLES NAPIER, M.P. for the Borough, sup- pain for about twenty-four hours. A post mortem

external violence. Mr. Bliss, on the part of Jackson, submitted that Mr. SMARI moved the third and fourth resolutions the evidence was contradictory, and insufficient to embined, as follows:—

the evidence was contradictory, and insufficient to fix the charge on him: and Mr. Wilkins, on behalf of Pierpoint, contended that the evidence, and espeof feeling in Ircland is to be attributed to a long-con- cially that of the medical man, proved that the tinued system of injustice in all departments of Go. death of the deceased had been caused not by a kick vernment; to the maintenance of an extravagant State on the ribs, but by a blow on the body, which it had been shown had been inflicted by Myers, the man not in custody. Myers was the man with whom the ship not in accordance with the religious feelings of a deceased first came in contact, and it had been great majority of the population; to the extremely de- proved that before the violence, which at an after fective state of the elective franchise and the municipal part of the proceedings was spoken to, he (Myers) laws; and to the unsatisfactory state of the laws had inflicted on the deceased such injuries as, according to the medical man's evidence, would pro-

The Learned Judge summed up with great minuteness. The questions for the consideration of the Jury were, whether the evidence, which left the the prisoner with uttering the same, knowing it to matter in considerable doubt, was sufficient to fix be forged. the charge upon Jackson, and whether Pierpoint | The Learned Jungs directed an acquittal in this was acting in concert with Myers, and took part in case, being of opinion that the act of the prisoner on these laws by securing the impartial distribution of inflicting those injuries which caused the death of did not come within the meaning of the Act of Parthe deceased.

into Court with a verdict of Acquittal in favour of HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR CLECKHEATON. both the prisoners. Wm. Hargreaves, pleaded Guilty to the man-

slaughter of John Holder, at Bradford, on the 29th of April last. Mr. Wasney, who appeared on the part of the prisoner, called several respectable witnesses. who gave the prisoner an excellent character for humanity, kindness, and general good behaviour.

MANSLAUGHTER AT LEEDS. inquest on view of the body of Joseph Nicholls, on the 20th May last. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Hugh Hill conducted the prosecution. The circumstances of this case were named in the indictment; the prosecutor swore posi- he was there in his medical capacity." The reveral briefly these :- On the evening of the 20th May last, tively to the prisoner as being one of the party.- On witnesses examined during the inquest were then the deceased was at the Royal George public house, the part of the defence three witnesses were called bound over in their own recognizances to appear Hunslet, near Leeds, and whilst there the deceased to prove an alibi. came in, very drunk, and commenced a volley of The Jury, withou abuse on the prisoner. The prisoner, who appeared dict of Not Guilty. to have been sober, wished to evade any quarrel with the deceased, but he continued his abuse, and challenged the prisoner out to fight. The prisoner declined doing so, upon which the deceased used some further opprobrious language, and called him a stated that they had returned all the bills, and being coward. This had still no effect upon him. but some other parties in the house said "Go out, and give no other indictments to prefer, they applied to be year 1842, and just published by order of the House out together with the deceased and some other persons. The fight commenced, and eventually the form them that he could not dismiss them at pre- £16,680; on Regent's Park, £5,150; on Greenwich deceased received a blow which threw him down, He fell on some bricks, and received some injury at duced paralysis and death.

account of the gross provocation which he had received. WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

Before Mr. Justice Cresswell,

STEALING FROM THE PERSON AT BRADFORD, Mary Wiseman, 20, Eliza Normington, 26, Harriet M'Donough, 19, Elizabeth Jones, 19, Mary Ann Brice. 19, George Smith, 22, Samuel Wilkin in future that the magistrates would run the risk of putting the county to some expense rather than show this fear of detaining the Grand Jury. He undervised the addition of the working putting the county to some expense rather than show this fear of detaining the Grand Jury. He undervised this fear of detaining the Grand Jury. He undervised the addition of the competive system, and the injurious tendency Lord Charlement and the Earl of Leitrem; and, as a ford, and stolen from his person four £5 notes, ten on Thursday evening, and he should therefore be of machinery as at present applied. Discussion was and cheering for Repeal, stopped the General, and cone both to the people of England and of Ireland. He Catholic, he repudiated the idea given expression to by sovereigns, and one pocket-book; and Ellen able to discharge the Grand Jury on Friday invited at the close of the lecture, but it was of no regretted that the last resolution had not been moved General Evans, respecting the Catholic clergy having a Mortimer, 40, was charged with receiving the same, morning. well knowing them to have been stolen. Sir G. Lewin and Mr. Pashler were for the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS defended Mortimer; and Mr. Bliss appeared for the other prisoners, with the exception of M'Donough and Brice, who were undefended. The prosecutor is a farming man, residing at Guiseley, near Otley. On Friday, the 5:h May last, he had occasion to be at Bradford, and in the afternoon he went to the old Bank, where he received four £5 notes and ten sovereigns. About | confessed having been previously convicted of felony eleven o'clock at night, he met with an acquaintance named Barret, and they adjourned to the Ring of Bells public house, where they remained about an hour, during which time they had several pints of ale, and the prosecutor, being intoxicated, repeatedly exhibited his pocket book, which he stated contained Whits how hopeless any wish for reaction in their £30. The prisoner Robinson was in the publichouse at the time, and of course had an opportunity of witnessing all that transpired. When the prosecutor left the Ring of Bells his companion, Barrett, wished him to remain at his house all night, as it was then too late to go home, but he refused, alleging that he had promised his mother to return home that | WALKER appeared for the prisoner. night. They then parted, and after the prosecutor The prosecutor, Mr. Birch, resides at Belgrave-had proceeded about two hundred yards, he was Terrace, in Huddesfield, and on the night of the accosted by Brice and Jones, the former saying, 29th of April last, after the house had been made "It's so long since I have seen you that I did not fast as usual, the family retired to rest about midknow you;" and invited him to accompany them | night. Next morning, about three o'clock, a watchhome, as they kept a public house and had excellent man, who was on duty near the premises, saw two accommodation. The prosecutor, under the impres- men coming out of the prosecutor's house. He folsion that the females were servants at the Wharf lowed them as far as his beat extended, and took Inn. which was only a short distance from the particular notice of them, and he spoke positively &co. steady. place where they were then standing, agreed to the prisoner being one of those two men. They to go with them, but finding that they intended to did not appear to have any property with them, but At the opening of the court this morning, the take him to some other house, his suspicions were one of them had a bulky pocket. When they had excited, and he left them to return into Bradford. passed out of sight, the watchman returned to Mr. Immediately after, Wilkinson and Smith went up Birch's, when he found that the kitchen window to him, and held his arms while Brice took his was open; and on calling up the family it turned out conviction, Valentine Akroyd and Henry Jugger, for pocket book from him, the prisoner, Robinson that the house had been entered by that window, a highway robbery, to be severally transported for calling out that the book was in the right-hand skewer that fastened it having been removed, breeches pocket. Brice passed the pocket-book to and the property described in the indict- better supply of fat stock, and there being a good Cornclius Wholing and William Ducre, for high- Jones, and, she handed it to Normington. The ment had been carried off. A few days attendance of customers, the market was brisk, and var rubbery, John Grantley, for burglary, Charles party then made off, and the prosecutor followed after the rubbery the prisoner was taken into cus- prices a shade higher. Beef, 43d. to 53d.; Mutton, them to the house of Mortimer, who at that time tody on another charge, and on his neck was found 51.; Lamb, 41d. to 5d. per lb. The show of calving time kept a beer shop. He had some difficulty in one of the handkerchiefs that had been carried cows was good, but prices were very low. obtaining an entrance, and when he had succeeded, away from Mr. Birch's. It was an old handkerchief Andrew Murray, for highway robbery, to be im- he perceived Brice in the act of handing his pocket- and the only one taken away that was not marked; book to Mortimer; the latter then desired the men but it was positively sworn to by Mr. Birch's serto then the prosecutor out of the house, and a vant. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty. To be scuffle took place, but the prisoners finding that they transported for ten years. were incapable of accomplishing this object, they The mas Spencer, 22, pleaded guilty to having comarmed themselves, Smith, with a fire poker, and mitted a burglary in the dwelling house of John Wilkinson with a cudgel. The prosecutor was Abbott, at Halifax, on the 2nd of July last. He then knocked down by a violent blow on the forehead. also confessed to having been previously convicted which was laid open; his nese was also broken, and of telony. To be transported for ten years. he was ultimately rendered insensible from the effects John Smith, 27, pleaded guilty to having comof the blows he received, and the consequent loss mitted a burglary in the dwelling house of Askham of blood. In that state he was dragged into the England, at Ecclesfield, in the West Riding, on the street, and having somewhat recovered shortly after- 14:h of May last. The prisoner had hitherto borne wards, he informed a man named Lambert, who a good character. To be imprisoned and kept to and Shelling Is per load. Beans are in good request came to his assistance, of what had occurred, and a hard labour for eighteen calendar months. constable was sent for, and the prisoners taken into custody. Mr. William Brigg, the deputy constable of Bradford, had the oustody of the prisoners taken stable of Bradford, had the coach and also in the to York; and when on the coach and also in the To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour Twelve Leeds:—Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS Castle yard, Smith told him that he would find part | Calendar Months. of the money in a pocket book, in Ellen Mortimer's

Jones, and Brice. On his return to Bradford, he. accompanied by two assistants, proceeded to search the forehead, which appeared to have been inflicted

CUTTING AND STABBING NEAR HALIPAY.

Thomas Graham, 20, was charged with having, on turned rather to one side, which he appeared to do the 12th of May last, at Halifax, feloniously stabbod, field, from which the mare was stolen, correspondwith the deceased. She was thrown down, and re- der him.

at a public house kept by a person named Hirst, ten years.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and situate on the Southowram side of Clark Bridge, was leaning over the battlement of Clark Bridge, the prisoner went up to him, and seizing by the legs, endeavoured to throw him over the bridge. Having and some smaller silver coins. failed in this attempt the prisoner drew a clasp knife charged with the manslaughter of Isaac Leesley, on and with it inflicted a clear incised wound on the prosecution; Mr. Overend was counsel for the lower part of the left scapula. The prisoner was prisoner. apprehended the same night by Mr. Feather, the The prisoner is a young man who resides at Alder constable of Halifax, when he was very much intox-

> Guilty of an intent to do some grievous bodily WAREHOUSE ROBBERY AT CALVERLEY.

Thomas Rawson, 55, was charged with having, the attack upon the deceased, but was not in custody, broken and entered a certain warehouse, and sto en in a room at the public-house, at Masbro', called the therefrom one hundred yards of black woollen cloth, Mr. Hall, with whom was Mr. Monteith, con-

The prosecutor is a cloth manufacturer a provoking language, a scuffle took place between him | who was not in custody, broken into his warehouse and Myers: a general row followed, twelve or fourteen on the night in question, and taken therefrom seven

returned a verdict of Guilty. Sentence deferred. BURGLARIES NEAR ROTHERHAM.

Charles Fullilove, 36, pleaded guilty to two separate indictments, which charged him with having burglariously entered two toll houses on the road between Sheffield and Rotherham, called Aldwark Bar, and Broom Hill Bar, and stealing therefrom. Mr. WALKER, for the prosecution, stated that four companions of the prisoner's were convicted at the last assizes for this offence, when one of them was transported for twenty years, and the other three for fifteen years. The prisoner was apprehended only a week ago. Sentence deferred. SENTENCES.

The following prisoners, who had previously either pleaded guilty to or been convicted of manslaughter were sentenced prior to the rising of the court :-William Hargreaves to be imprisoned three calendar | would have their brains blown out. Fieldhouse got months to hard labour; Daniel Swift, two months away, but the pockets of West was rifled, and ten ditto; William Stephenson, to be imprisoned two months, and Moses Gilpin ten days in the jail of this prisoners Guilty. They were sentenced to be trans-

FORGERY AT THORNE.

Abraham Eyarr, 23, was charged with having on the 23rd May last, at Thorne, uttered a certain order or request for the delivery of a watch, with intent to defraud Thomas Kellitt; a second count charged remained for trial in the Nisi Prius Court six Special

the deceased.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict, and charged, another bill might be preferred for obtain-

Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner. lies at Rochdale, but whose family reside at Cleck- entered the Court, and delivered the following verheaton, at which place he occasionally visited them. Moses Gilpin, 23, was charged by the Coroner's | Shortly after ten o'clock on the above night, he was | Munro, Duncan Trevor Grant, and William Holland going along the road called Birkby Lane, which is Leckie Daniel Cuddy, as principals in the first degree, about two miles from Cleckheaton, when three men and Wilful Murder against George Gulliver as prinpounced upon him, and robbed him of the amount | cipal in the second degree; the Jury believing that

> The Jury, without hesitation, pronounced a ver-The Court rose at a quarter to eight.

During the forenoon, the grand jury came into gate. How long will it be ere the police can manage their box, when RICHARD BETHEL, Esq., the foreman to apprehend the others? We shall see! informed at the indiciment office that there were Mr. Justice Cresswell said he was sorry to insent. The magistrates at Huddersfield had a pripark, £1,316; Richmond, 6,155; Hampton and soner in custody upon a serious charge of felony. Bushy, £4,059; Windsor Great Park, £16,342; Understanding that it was probable that the Grand Windsor Home Park, £863; Ascot Royal Stand, Jury would be discharged to day, they had abstained stables, and kennel for staghounds, £366; and on Guilty, but strongly recommended to mercy on from sending the witnesses last night, for the pur- the Phonix Park, Dublin, £8,647; -making a gross pose of saving the county the expense of a few total of £59,478. shillings for their conveyance. He (the Learned Judge) could not, however, allow this prisoner to be detained in the Castle for perhaps nine months, in order that the Grand Jury should be discharged, the Chartists of Holmfirth were favoured with a to-day. He had accordingly dispatched a messenger visit by Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester. Mr. H. Marsto Huddersfield to fetch the witnesses; and he was den was unanimously called to the chair, and most reluctantly compelled to detain the Grand in a brief and eloquent manner introduced Mr. Ross

SECOND CRIMINAL COURT.-WEDNESDAY.

IN THE MACISTRATE'S ROOM. (Before Mr. Sergeant Murphy.)

William White (23), pleaded guilty to having committed a burglary in the house of George Everingham, North Ferriley, in the East Riding. He also -To be transported for ten years.

Thomas Brown, alias Charles Firth, pleaded guilty to having committed a burglary in the house of Henry Wilson, at Sheffield, on the 2nd of June last. He also pleaded guilty of having been convicted of felony.—To be transported for ten years. BURGLARY AT HUDDERSFIELD.

burglariously broken into the dwelling house of Henry Birch, at Hudder fild, and stolen three Mr. Pashley conducted the prosecution; Mr.

handkerchiefs, and a dozen knives and forks.

HORSE STEALING AT BURTON SALMON.

John Wood, 24, and John Crowther. 19, were charged with having, on the 28th of April last, at that between ten and eleven o'clock on the day charged, the prisoner was riding a horse at a furious speed through the street of Driffield. The street was long, straight, and wide, and consequently he had an opportunity of seeing before him for a con-The prosecutor is a farmer residing at Burton and on the following morning she was gone. The prisoners were at Birkenshaw on the 28th, where they were proved to have sold the mare to Laman Lawton, for £2. There were foot marks in the ing with the clogs which the prisoner Wood was

found to have on, when he was apprehended. Wood

Mr. WILKINS and Mr. MIDDLETON conducted the received the money for which the mare was sold

HIGHWAY ROBBERY, NEAR BRADFORD.

Abraham Leedham, 21, was indicted for having assaulted Joseph Robinson, on the highway, near Bradford, and robbed him of several half-crowns, Mr. Bliss and Mr. J. H. Hill appeared for the

Stones in Thornton, near Bradford; and on the 29th of June having occasion to go to Halifax, he was entrusted by a person named Craven with a sum of money to release a watch from pawn; but on his arrival there the shop was closed, and he returned home with the money, which was chiefly in half-crowns, amounting altogether to 24s. 6d. It was then getting late, and the prosecutor having come up with a cart in which there were three persons riding, he bargained for a ride, and rode as far as Ambler Thorn Gate, where the cart had to turn off to Stocks's browery, and the prosecutor got out. At that time three strange men passed by up the Raggald's Inn road, and the prosecutor, not liking their appearance, turned up the Queen's Head road, though the other would have been rather more direct for him. He had not gone far in that direction when three men came out of a lane end, upon which the prosecutor turned about saying that accused and jump upon his body twice. Pierpont set up was, that the prisoner, in disposing of the two men robbed him of all his money except three cloth, was doing so on commission, and that if any shillings. The prosecutor declined to speak posi-

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT BRADFORD.

William Cook 20, and Hiram Foster, 18, were indicted for a highway robbery at Bradford, on the 24th of March last. Mr. Inguam and Mr. Johnston appeared for the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Mr. BLIS3-

The prosecutor, Samuel West, is a collier, residing at Bradford Moor. On the evening of Friday, the 24th of March, he was at the Wool Pack public house, at Bradford, where he received 14s. for wages. A little after nine o'clock, he left to proceed home, in company with a person named Fieldhouse. When they had got about half a mileon the road, they saw three men, of whom the prisoners were two (and the other is not in custody). The prosecutor and Field-house were threatened that if they did not stand they shillings were abstracted. The jury found both the ported for fifteen years.

Assize Business.—It may be safely stated that the Assizes will not terminate before Tuesday or Wednesday next. Yesterday, at three o'clock, there Jury and seven Common Jury causes. In the Crown Court the business is very heavy. Yesterday morning there were forty five prisoners in the Castle for trial, besides several out on bail. A Subsidiary Court, to expedite the business, sat on Wednesday

THE LATE DUEL.-ADJOURNED INQUEST .- On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, the adjourned William Pearson, 35, charged with having, on the inquest was resumed before Mr. Wakley and the 15th of April last, feloniously and violently as jury, at the Camden Arms, Camden Town, to inquire saulted James Scott, and taken from his person into the melancholy circumstances attending the sixteen shillings, a half crown, and other articles. | death of the late Colonel Fawcett. After a length-Mr. Incham appeared for the prosecution; and ened examination of several witnesses, the Coroner summed up the evidence, when the jury retired. The prosecutor is a working man, whose business After an absence of an hour and half the Jury redict-" Wilful Murder against Alex. Thomson when required; and the coroner issued his warrant for the committal and apprehension of the several parties against whom the verdict was returned. It was understood that Mr. Gulliver was to be forthwith committed, on the coroner's warrant, to Now-

ROYAL PARKS.—From a return of the public money expended upon each of the Royal Parks during the of Commons, it appears that upon Hyde, St. James's, and the Green Parks, there has been expended

HOLMFIRTH .- On Thursday, the 13th instant, avail. The opponents of justice in Holmfirth have already had more than enough of discussion! Never will the say-anything and do-nothing gentlemen forget the thrashing they received on former occasions from Mr. Hobson and Mr. Ross. A vote of thanks was given to the Lecturer, and the meeting separated highly delighted with the information im-

LOCAL MARKETS

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JULY 18 .- The arrivals of grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. There has been a fair demand for Wheat, and full 4s. per quarter higher than last Tuesday. Oats have been 1d. per stone dearer. Beans rather William Wa'ker (19), was charged with having better sold. The weather has been fine and warm.

LEFDS WOOLLEN MARKETS.—There has been about an average amount of business transacted at both Cloth Halls during the week, principally in milled cloths, in which there is more doing than there has been for some time past, but without any improvement in prices, which are not remunerating the manufaturers.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 18.—There was a moderate share of business transacted in our hall this day. The demand was confined to light worsted and woollen goods, the warehouses are also busier than they were. Wools, Oils,

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 15 .-The supply of grain in our market to-day was only thin, in consequence of which there was an advance on last week's priors. Wheat from 68 6d to 81. Oats 2s 10d to 3s 10d. Barley 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Beaus 4s 6d to 4s 9d per bushel.

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, JULY 17 .- We had a

MALTON CORN MARKET, JULY 15 .- There was a thin supply of corn this day, the farmers evincing a disposition to hold. Wheat advanced full 4s. per qr. Oais ld. per stone higher. Prices ranged as follows:-Wheat, 64s. to 70s. per qr. Oats, 113d. to 12d. per stone. Barley nominal.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.—During this week the weather has been cold and ungenial; and having but a small supply of Wheat to this day's market, the trade has been very firm at a further advance of 3s. per quarter. Oats being scarce, must be noted ad per stone dearer, at an improvement of ls per quarter. The stock of

O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggates and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5. Market-street, Briggate: an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises

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(Saturday, July 22, 1843.)