"What will they do?" but." What will they not do?"

MR. O'CONNOB AT OLDHAM.

In defiance of Whig and Tory treachery, for both combined and conspired against the visit of our friend, O'Connor visited Oldham on Friday last, and at eight o'clock proceeded with Messrs. Holladay and at eight o clock proceeded with messrs. Holladay and Knott, and a number of other friends, to the school room of Mr. Quarmby, which that gentleman had kindly given for the purpose of showing to the people's enemies, that they did not own all the meeting places in Oldham. The room is capable of holding from 1,000 to 1,200 persons, but on Mr. O'Connor's arrival, it was so densely wedged that an adjournment was loudly called for and carried to the large space at the back of the Albion Inn the usual place of resort on such occasions. A hust-

foundation stone of your own Hall; which, when would accompany him on a pleasure excursion to erected, will make you independent of the factions." Bolton Abbey. As Silsden is only five miles distant, when Mr. O'Connor had concluded, Mr. Holladay and Monday, the 14th, being their annual feast, it addressed the meeting at considerable length, and was settled on that the trip should take place on that administered a wholesome castigation to the Hall-day, and proceed from there at seven o'clock in the When Mr. Wm. Smith, of Bradford, and Mr. J. H. monopolists. He advised the people to rely solely morning. The novelty of a Chartist pleasure upon their own exertions, as they would be sure to trip induced great numbers to embrace the opporbe sold if they relied upon any other party. The tunity; and by the time appointed the village meeting separated between ten and eleven o'clock, of Silsden was all alive with the bustle of preparahighly delighted with the prospect of circumventing tion. The party, about eighty in number, had pro-the machinations of their oppressors. We are vided themselves with carts; and although they making grand preparations here for the reception making grand preparations here for the reception of O'Connor, on the 29th; and, no doubt, those who refused the Hall for Mr. O'Connor lectures will see the effect of their tyranny in the eathbasism of the moting demonstration. They have identified the military in paid a just and handsome tribute to the paid a just and handsome tribute to find the fillows, who are Charlists to a man, and ready at all conduct of our two paid a just and handsome tribute to the dodgers are endesvouring to personal on the dodgers are endesvouring to the received and the proper of the meeting, and although they dished to include the meeting; the meeting broke up.

Instruction, and although they done in the doshing prior to the assembling of the meeting; the infantry of Charteston house; and the barracks; the runde were into the station house; and the the tribute of their tribute of their tribute. The North Lancashire and the barracks; the meeting is the infantry of the station house; and the two police, under the command of their torder are in the barracks; the runde were into the station house; and the two polices are deavnoing in property of the "blue-bottles," who was posted with his party of the "blue-bottles," who was posted with his party of the "blue-bottles," who are tharded in the two runde were in the works were of meeting in th making grand preparations here for the reception might not look as gorgeous as some of the dashing

discussion ensued, in which Mesers. Spar, Cowan, sung by way of conclusion. After another brief crington, Blackburn, Sabden, and Preston in the forth. when they (the middle classes) felt it as keenly as the "oxtered" to his billet, and "boot and saddle" was colliers in this part of the country live chiefly on a little Bolwell, Dwaine, and Miss Mary Ann Walker took survey of the woods and Abbey, the party took their coming Conference.
part. The meeting concluded with the usual musical departure for Silsden, where Mr. Ross had to

Bowkett lectured here on Sunday evening, to a goodly andience on the subject of The Land and Freehold Property." His lecture excited much applanse. The chair was ably occupied by Mr. Illingworth; and a unanimous role of thanks accorded

BLACE HORSE, FIELDGATE-STREET, WHITECHAPEL -Mr. Wheeler attended at this locality on Sunday Considerable local business was trans-

fion of delegates to the Conference, were received carts, who were returning homewards from a visit to scruple at calling upon the Roman Catholic clergy to that no delegate should be received from any local lity not possessing more than twenty bona fide Warwick held a very interesting meeting on the after some discussion was withdrawn. Mr. Wheeler, on the part of Mr. Whitehorn, of Kensington, offered for the acceptance of the delegate meeting, eight splendidly framed Star portraits, value £10, to be locality engaging to sell tickets to nearly that' were then made for the ensuing concert, and the meeting adjourned.

sons owing six month's contribution, and not paying be duly honoured by Mr. Cleave. off some portion within the ensuing month, should be considered no longer members. Mr. Wheeler re-

AT A MEETING holden on Tuesday evening, at the Black Horse and Windmill, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, the following persons were nominated as delegates to the ferthcoming Conference:-Messrs. M'Grash, Mantz, and Wheeler.

lectured here on Sunday. Several members joined. tures be delivered during the month at each of the date. Mark that. Bear that in mind ye Tory Radicals Cowan reported from the delegate meeting. Six make what he can by lecturing at other places in the members were appointed a committee for taking a district." 2nd. "That David Ross, of Manchester,

Sunday evening next, August 27th. [This report, tion, as our delegate to the Conference," short as it is, did not reach us till Friday morning. Really this delay is too bad.]

presented to the Mayor to call a public meeting on the lecture, a vote of thanks was given to the lecture, a state of semi-existence, by the Monday, to elect a delegate to the forthcoming Con-

hambled throng were addressed by Messre. Harri- elect a delegate to the Birmingham Conference. Dormain, Morrison, Lilly, and Doyle. Some of hate Chapel, to hear an animated address delivered Mr. Christopher Doyle.

the conciner of Mr. Doyle's their quotes as cally as possible below the order of the order, on Sunday evening, a meeting was holden in September:—Macclesfield, Northwich, Nantwich, Below Congleton, Mottram, and Hyde. All communications of the order of When Mr. R. T. Morrison read the outw is Plan of Organization and explained its berings after which he proposed the fol-

Douthern.

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bit relating to make way for a vri. Should they suctored, however, which we much only the past of the Language in a the Abbey, and examining it is constituted in the minority was bound by the majority at that the constituencies of the Language in the proceeding were leasing and the past of the Language in the constituencies of the Language in the constituencies of the Language in the past of the Language in the constituencies of the Language in the Configuration of the Carlot of the Ca

M.P., on all occasions for the people's cause, but in Sutton, to a numerous and delighted meeting. we earnestly recommend that body to take into conmore particularly for his kind and prompt endeaThis place, which is perhaps one of the first in Engsideration the propriety of apportioning one-fourth of the speaker was requested to deliver a second lecture ton their jackets, which added much to their orderly yours to remove the restrictions imposed upon Mr. land for Chartism, according to size, has been gene- the contributions to a fund, with a separate Treasurer; in the course of the following week, only one hand was and military appearance. Moreover, as not a few George White, by the Marshall of the Queen's rally overlooked through want of a suitable room. Bench Prison, do hereby tender the Honourable It, however, fortunately happened that the evening orders, and be responsible to the Chartist body for the Gentleman our sincere and heartielt thanks. The was calm and beautiful, and a friend to the cause due distribution of the same." motion was carried by acciamation, and the meeting having kindly granted the yard of his barn for the occasion, Mr. Ross stood within the porch, and addressed a meeting of 600 or 700 of attentive hearers, who appeared as delighted, whilst standing under the canopy of heaven, as if they had been seated with all the accommodations of a first-rate o'clock in the day, during the autumn and winter meeting house. Mr. Ross's lecture has had the months; at which hour (one o'clock) the meetings of METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING.—Sunday effect of producing a wish to establish an Association, this Association will be held till further notice. The afternoon. Mr. Grover in the chair. Credentials and there is little doubt but it will succeed. Mr. all absorbing question of Repeal, and the fears of timid were received from Mr. Moy, for Lambeth. One Ross concluded his labours in this district on Sun- all-absorbing question of Repeal, and the fears of timed shilling and sixpence was received from Clerkenwell. day last, and left in company of a party of Chartists men to join an Association which Mr. O'Connell has Reports releving to the Victor Ford of the which he did not Reports relative to the Victim Fund, and the elec-from Hebden Bridge, 118 in number, with twelve denounced as unlawful; and to crush which he did not

20th inst., and arranged to hold a public meeting at the Saracen's Head, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, to elect a delegate to the Conference. Having disposed of other business matter, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-" That we beg to re-Whitehorn from the proceeds to receive £1; and his mind the proprietor of the Northern Star of the reiterated promise made by the Editor to furnish mount. The offer was accepted. Arrangements the Chartist public with a prospectus or plan of mounts. The offer was accepted. Arrangements Organization, embracing The land question, and that our anxious desire to promote Mr. O'Connor's views on that subject, and to furnish our delegates LAMBETH.-BRITANNIA COFFEE HOUSE, WATER- with instructions respecting the principles and de-LOO HOLD.—At the usual weekly meeting of memitalise leads us to hope that the promise alluded to they, by the eloquence of O'Connell, that they, one and bers in this locality, it was agreed that the Secre- will be fulfilled previous to the 5th of September, tary communicate with the Deptford and Lewisham; as the publication of a well-defined prospectus with localities, for the purpose of co-operating together sound data, and practical details would afford every to send delegates to Birmingham, for Surrey and locality a very necessary opportunity to give instructions to their delegates." "That while, with some degree of pain we advert to the affair of Mr. lectured on Tuesday evening, at the City of London | Cleave respecting the 'Victim Fund,' we deem it our Institution, to a good audience, and was much ap- duty to state that we should regard it as a bad preplanded. Mr. O'Connor was to have lectured, and cedent, were he prematurely to relinquish the post came expressly from Leeds for that purpose; but, which he has hitherto so honourably filled, or to owing to some mistake, the necessary arrangements give up the funds entrusted to his care, upon any lt is hard to define the precise meaning of Justice. At had not been entered into. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. G. Wyatt was called to the chair, and Conference similarly constituted to that from which means the Repeal Movement; there cannot be the locality business was proceeded with. The rehe received the appointment; yet as we very highly
the least doubt about that; so that after all
port of the auditing committee was received, the
appreciate the services of the Manchester Comthe Repeal movement will be sold to the Duke of

meeting was holden at Hull, on Sunday ast, the the Repeal movement, and he offers to sell that for ported from the delegate meeting, which report was 20th instant, for the purpose of organizing the "justice to Ireland." What a pretty pass the move-North and East Riding District. The following ment has come to! Those who knew Mr. O'Connell delegates were present: Mr. G. Barnett, Hull, Mr. well, suspected, all along, that he would sell the Repeal R. Gill, York, Mr. W. Sutherby, Selby, Mr. F. movement the very first opportunity. He said that Thompson, Pocklington, Mr. Barnett was called to 1843 was to be the Repeal year. At the Hill of Tara, the chair, and the following resolutions agreed to: on the 15th instant, be it remembered, he said it-1st. "That a lecturer be engaged for the ensuing the said Daniel O'Connell pledged himself, that the GCLDEN LION, DEAN-STREET, SOHO.—Mr. Grover month at one pound per week; and that two lec- union would be repealed in twelve months from that CLERKENWELL.—The Chartists of this locality met following places, Hull, York, Pocklington, Malton, and physical-force Feargusites. on Monday evening, Mr. Snosil in the chair. Mr. and Howden, and the lecturer to be at liberty to

SUNDERLAND.-Mr. Dobie lectured here on to produce good in more ways than one. It is well Monday evening, "On the feudal system in Scot- known that murderers, thieves, and other malefac-NOTTINGHAM.—A requisition having been land," to a very attentive andience. At the close of tors, are occasionally, after hanging their alloted

ference, (which he declined acceeding to, but granted STOCKPORT.—At a general meeting of mem- experiment was about to be tried on the defunct the use of the Town Hall), a crowded meeting bers-on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Wm. Harrop in the League, by a knot of our Mammon-worshippers; look place at one o'clock, with Mr. James Sweet in chair; on the motion of Mr. T. Davies, seconded by but the sight of the workies congregating again has the chair; and Mr. R. T. Morrison was chosen as Mr. Wm. Mattley, it was unanimously resolved:— caused the postponement, sine die, of this project.

A person well qualified to serve as a delegate in the That a Sunday School after the fashion of our ex-Opplerence to be holden at Birmingham on the 5th of cellent friends at Manchester be established, and a Grand National Association gains ground here. This, Sepember next. It being the first anniversary of committee of five chosen to carry it out." Five per- it is to be hoped, will form matter for the forththe Battle of Mapperley Hills," a vast number of sons to be appointed. It was then agreed that a coming Conference. There is nothing on earth to people assembled in front of the Town Hall with flags concert and ball be held an Monday, Sept. 11th, the hinder such a union. We speak the same language; and music, waiting the conclusion of the above meet-proceeds of which to go to the School Fund. It was are sprung (in the Lowlands, at least, by far the That a public meeting convened by most important section of the country) from the Inathan Barber was called to the chair. The requisition be held on Tuesday, August 23th to same Tentonic stock; our ideas are similar; and the AT THE COUNCIL MEETING on Thursday evening, a organ. Nothing but the recollection of times when beliance took tea, while others were engaged in committee of three was appointed in accordance with we were pitted against each other by our tyrants Fing various games, and dancing, till about seven a resolution of the two last county delegate meetings, can be supposed to keep us separate; and this feelthat; when a great number proceeded to the Rice to act as a finance committee; to whom all monies ing will soon be numbered among the things that Rolland Ray. At a recent meeting of the police for the delegate to the Conference are to be sent. were. The committee beg the following places to send in their quotas as early as possible before the 3rd of Congleton, Mottram, and Hyde. All communica-tions to be addressed, pest paid, to Mr. Joseph Carter, Water-street, Portwood, Stockport. On Sunday Byrning, Mr. M. P. Daly, of Leven-

tenderings after which he proposed the fol-shume, delivered a second address, on Chartism shume, delivered a second address, on Chartism In this is desirable to make experiments upon and Temperance. The audience was unusually land in the principle of Small Farms, in order large. The lecturer, in a most masterly manner, large. the principle of Small Farms, in order large. The lecturer, in a most masterly manner, in the principle of Small Farms, in order large. The lecturer, in a most masterly manner, in the Chartists of Newcastle, a much more convenient place the size of the chartists of the Chartists of Great Britain, and for the majority of the Chartists of Great Britain, and the principle of Small Farms, in order large. The lecturer, in a most masterly manner, in the chartists of Newcastle, a much more convenient place for the majority of the Chartists of Great Britain, and the less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than their political rights, by which means and effective style, the objections taken to the attended with much less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than attended with much less expences to the majority than attended to the minimal attended with much less expences to the majority than attended to the majority of the Chartists; and gave it as if held at Birmingham. A vote of thanks was tendered in the majority of the chartists and policy of the Chartists; and gave it as if held at Birmingham. A vote of thanks was tendered in the majority of the chartists and gave it as if held at Birmingham. A vote of thanks was tendered in the chartists are majority or the chartists and policy of the Chartists; and gave it as if held at Birmingham. A vote of thanks was tendered in the chartist of the the man of Morley, for their kindness in contribution and efficient scale." "That the former his opinion that no man could be a believer in the line to the necessities of that much-neglected Chartist, mount scale." "That the former his opinion that no man could be a believer in the men of morrey, for their much neglected Chartist, who ing to the necessities of that much neglected Chartist, beautiful and sublime principles of Christianity, who ing to the necessities of that much neglected Chartist, beautiful and sublime principles of Christianity, who ing to the necessities of that much neglected Chartist, beautiful and sublime principles of Christianity, who ing to the necessities of that much neglected Chartist, beautiful and sublime principles of Christianity, who ing to the necessities of that much neglected Chartist, and the necessities of the would be best effected by connecting it beautiful and sublime principles of Christianity, who ing to the necessities of that much neglected and sublime principles of Christianity, who ing to the necessities of that much neglected was not a democrat! At the conclusion, the thanks John Cockburn. Arrangements were then made for the Organization, as it would direct greater was not a democrat! At the conclusion, the thanks reception of Mr. Hill, and some local business transposition out one of currents on the purpose. They have consequently of the meeting were voted to Mr. Daley, and the purpose. They have consequently of the meeting were voted to Mr. Daley, and the purpose at nine o'cleck in the written to Colonel Love to send us some more, in order of thousands: but in several districts it is no longer, forenced. an agreeable close.

BRIGHTON—CAP OF LIBRATY—Council meeting the Stand place of resort on such occasions. A house of the Albicon Intring was very speedily procured, and Mr. O'Connor and his friends, to the number of several thousands. He can be and are hereby given to their proceeded to the spot where he had so often addressed thom before.

Mr. James Holladay was called to the chair amid general choesting, and at once introduced Mr. O'Connor could attend to the suffering millions."

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Mr. Holladay was called to the chair amid general choesting, and at once introduced Mr. O'Connor could attend to the suffering millions."

Mr. Holladay was received with immense applause. He pole of the country and the prospect of the standard of the suffering millions."

KEGHETST—PROGRESS OF CHARTISM—The process the two provings in the country and the prospect of the standard of the suffering millions."

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KEGHETST—PROGRESS OF CHARTISM—The process of the country and the prospect of the standard of the sufficient locality of the sufficie BRIGHTON-CAP OF LIBERTY-Council meeting DEWSBURY-WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEAT here named-Todmorden, Hebden Bridge, Bradford Dewhurst, of Dawsbury, were chosen as the party to be placed in nomination for election at a public fallen were the worthles when the placards were issued meeting. It was then resolved that a public meet-calling the meeting in the open air. And O what a ing should be holden in the Market Place, Dews-fuse the authorities manifested! We had cavalry After other business relative to money matters, &c.,

but the insufferable heat, through the weather and our delegate to the forthcoming Conference should ments and gold rings upon such fellows as you." The ficulty he got four men mounted, and ordered them | would I, if I had not had ocular demonstration of the to the learned lecturer at its close. Mr. Shaw pro: the crowded state of the room, caused the company call the attention of the delegates assembled to the inspector was silent. A gentleman of the name of Rees to proceed with all haste to the gate. They set off fact. But they are willing to live on porridge, until posed, and Mr. Pearce seconded, the following resonate at the gallop, followed at intervals of about ten posed, and Mr. Pearce seconded, the following resonate at the gallop, followed at intervals of about ten posed, and Mr. Pearce seconded, the following resonate at the gallop, followed at intervals of about ten posed, and Mr. Pearce seconded, the following resonate at the gallop, followed at intervals of about ten posed, and Mr. Pearce seconded, the following resonate at the gallop, followed at intervals of about ten posed, and Mr. Pearce seconded, the following resonate at the gallop, followed at intervals of about ten posed, and the propose in the donkey?" Of the thousands who were present not rades, as the officer could find them. Many had the following resonate at the gallop, followed at intervals of about ten when he was political victims and their families; for which purpose the donkey?" Of the thousands who were present not rades, as the officer could find them. Many had for the more effectual and certain relief to Chartist when he was politely asked the question: "Who stole minutes, by ones, twos, and threes, of their comthis part of the country would give their ears to have the donkey?" Of the thousands who were present not rades, as the officer could find them. Many had a premature strike. Not a fortnight since one of their

tion met on Sunday last, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to change the hour of meeting from six o'clock in the evening to one preper. aid him in effecting even through the confessional. WARWICK—The Chartists of Learnington and Chartism has been denounced from several altars in Varwick held a very interesting meeting on the Treland; and in Loughrea, Ruskey, and Sligo men have been absolutely hunted out of society for no other crime than that of having expressed favourable opinions of Universal Suffrage, Vote by Billot, and Annual Parliaments. In Sligo the Catholic clergy, instigated by O Connell, actually hunted out the members of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association with the same avidity that the yeomanry were wont to hunt fully impressed are they with the idea that the

as an Irishman, unless he subscribes his money and joins the "Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland." So completely led astray and so blinded are the 14th instant, the day before the great meeting at a good bargain. I shall give him Ireland if he gives to sell Ireland is, to say the least of it, very dubious.

DUMFRIES.-Mr. Wardrop delivered his promised address on the question of "Repeal", in the ginning to stir up the old spirit in Dumfries, and Star has now for several years been our common

THE CHARTISTS OF NEWCASTLE held their weekly business meeting, in their Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Monday evening, Mr. Thomas Robson in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The suggestions of the Chartists of Leith were next read from the Siar, when a resolution was agreed to concurring with their suggestion of holding the forthcoming Conference in Edinburgh, in preference to Birmingham; it being, in the opinion of the

LONG BUCKBY.—On Thursday, the 17th inst., that the old women in the magistracy may have their

CHARTISM IN SWANSEA.—How triumphantly the swansea correspondent of the "Weekly Grunticle" expatiates on the praiseworthy conduct of "the authomorphy." rities" in prevailing upon the brother broad-brims, the proprietors of the Trades' Hall, to violate their engagenent, and refuse its use, after it had been taken, and the bill altered at their own suggestion; but how chop-

THE COPPERMEN'S STRIKE.—The report which I gave you last week of the return of a part of the coppermen to work has turned out to be premature. The report, however, is still general that the only thing which prevents Mr. Benson from re-opening his works at the old prices is, the unwillingness of the other masters to have it said that they gave in to the men. The turn-outs do not assemble in such large numbers, nor hold meetings as they did at the commencement of the Strike: but they still manifest a firm determination not to return to work at the proposed reduction.

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS .- I reported to you a fortnight ago the destruction of the tollgate in the neighbourhood of Llanelly. Last week, two persons, named M'Kiernin and Laing, both publicans in that town, were brought before the magistrates there, charged with being concerned in the above outrage. Papists, or reputed Papists; and so The toll-keeper positively swore to the identity of the parties, and to their being participators in the destruc-Union will be Repealed, that a man is not looked upon tion of the gate and toll-house. No material fact was elicited in the course of a rigid cross-examination, except that the witness was drunk when he first gave the all, overlook his repeated offers to "SELL IRELAND for were committed for trial at the Special Commission. justice to Ireland." At the meeting of the Loyal Na- which it is expected will be held for the "special" tional Repeal Association of Ireland, held on Monday, benefit of such of the supposed "daughters" of our renowned heroins as "the powers that be" have got into amount, which lately took place; and affords and Wales! Let us mind what we are about! Yours, in the honds of "Train" Tara Hill, Conseller Clements in the chair, Mr. O Con-their clutches. They were subsequently admitted to an excellent illustration of "free-trade" princi-nell said, "I now offer to sell the Duke of Wellington bail, in £200 each, and two sureties in half the sum. Your readers may remember the destruction of the tion is proposed, a meeting of proprietors is Ireland justice"—(hear, hear). See the Freeman's Jour- Llandilo gate, situate in the immediate vicinity of announced, to take into consideration the propriety nal, of the 15th inst. This justice for which he offers Dynevor Park, the seat of the Lord-Lieutenant of the of opening an additional furnace, as trade is imdragoons; yet so orderly were the proceedings of the The effect of the Copper Workers' Strike around Rebeccaites on that occasion, and so noiselessly were their operations carried on, that not a soul was aware of their proceedings until the work was completed and the rioters dispersed. A second visit was paid last balance sheet discussed, and adopted. A certificate mittee, and earnestly desire to see a cordial feeling Wellington by Mr. O'Connell for what he may deem week to the same neighbourhood by "Miss Cromwell" and of probity was given to Mr. Wyatt as the late existing between all parties, we trust that their justice. How will his Grace of Tuam like to be sold her sisters, when the Pontbren-areth gate, three miles to his Grace of Wellington for "justice to Ireland?" from Llandilo on the old road to Llangadock, was It would be absurd to say that Repeal would be wholly destroyed. The farmers are bent on resisting YORK.—North and East Riding.—A delegate sold for Repeal. Mr. O'Connell has nothing to sell but the rural police scheme; they say justly that they are other meeting was announced for riday, which has yet sold for Repeal movement, and he offers to sell that for almost ruined already—that Lord John Russell began the hear held work; and that Sir Robert Peel, with his Tariff and Canadian Corn Law, has put the cope-stone on the job which Finality begun. The fact is, that if an addition be made to the county rate for the support of the blue bottles, that they can't, and won't pay a single farthing. They urge, with much justice: "Let the gentry keep them; they engaged them." As a proof of the heavy exactions to which the farmers are subject in conrequence of the thickly planted toll gates, I may mention that from Llanon to Pontardulais, a distance meeting of the colliers of this place was holden in the and four children to lament his loss. His wife has of only six miles, there are three separate toll bars, at open air on Wednesday last which was well attended. been ill in bed for some time, and still likely to be. each of which toll has to be paid; so that to take a Mr. James Izedd in the chair. The motives and objects We have been informed by some of his fellowhouse, to be converted into a true Chartist Hall, be applied to, to undertake the office for one mount; The committee have several houses in view. A grand ball, in aid of the funds of the Hall, will take place on Tue-rlay next, at seven o'clock. Tickets and that the bed furnished with a copy of the above place on Tue-rlay next, at seven o'clock. Tickets a resolution." 3rd. "That Mr. R. Gill, of York, be a rumoured opposition, the meeting was the largest we have had at the Two Brewers; Nine-street, Hatton-was "The quarterly meeting will be held on Wednesday next.

Workens Mr. R. Todd, of york, be a rumoured opposition, the meeting was the largest of the funds of the Hall, will take a rumoured opposition." 3rd. "That Mr. R. Gill, of York, be a rumoured opposition, the meeting was the largest we have had yet. Mr. W. commoned by giving an book the work! Who would not be a collier, to be a bolished—or else; that the side bars and toll getevances shall be reduced—or coming Conference, and that the beat furnished with a copy of the above place on Tue-rlay next, at seven o'clock. Tickets a rumoured opposition, the meeting was the largest we have had yet. Mr. W. commoned by giving an bolished—or else; that the estable to the forth more in dearned rounters of the that of the dearned rounters of the hall, will take a rumoured opposition, the meeting of the above place or clear the furnished which a copy of the above place or the furnished of the furnes of the Hall, will take a resolution." 3rd. "That Mr. R. Gill, of York, be a policity,—but principally from free the furnished which a copy of the above place or the furnished of the furnes of the Mr. R. Gold, of York, be a rumoured opposition, the meeting of the structers of the beauties of the that the was working at; and that the beauties of the third, with the resolution." 3rd. "That the district resource," 4th. W. Commoned by giving an bolished, or else; that the was vorking at; and the principally from the structure of the structures of the structures of the structures single horse and cart from the one place to the other, of the Miner's Association of Great Britain and Ireland | workmen, that he had contracted for the job of work well, and Three Commotts Road Trusts it was resolved, great many at the door, and at the windows, both

that twenty three gates, in these two trusts, be forth- back and front. Mr. Archibald Hay was called to the with abolished. This circumstance has shown the chair. In a neat speech he introduced Mr. William with abolished. This circumstance has shown the chair. In a neat speech ne introduced by san capacitative with abolished. This circumstance has shown the chair. In a neat speech ne introduced by san capacitative with abolished. This circumstance has shown the chair. In a neat speech ne introduced by san capacitative with abolished. This circumstance has shown the chair. In a neat speech ne introduced by san capacitative with the converted by us are not sufficient to provide ourselves and families with the common necessaries done them had they not been prepared to do it for dently had a great effect, urged them to join the miners themselves; and, instead of satisfying them, this is of England, as the only means of preventing that as the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle observes, resolution was passed, pledging the meeting to join the are literally shaking in their shoes," and know not Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland. every one who refuses to be sworn in as special con- delegate meeting of the colliers of Fife should be afraid to sign a committal. In addition to the com- holden in Scotland during the present movement mittals which I have already recorded, I have learned broke up. that Wm. Davies, of Nantyfen, was last week finally committed for trial at Carmarthen, when ball to the amount of £4,000 was offered and refused. The informer Jones has been living in clover at the station house, ever since the examination and committal committee, a motion was brought forward " that the

that the proposer wanted a "hit" at the magistrates who were not present to defend themselves. So there in all likelihood the fellow will remain. Our town councillors, who are upon the whole rather decent set of chaps, agreed "that the number of soldiers in the Barracks were amply sufficient to preserve the peace of the town and neighbourhood, and consequently that additional accommodation was not required"; when lo! on Sanday (!!!) the county magistrates held a meeting, when they resolved that not only were the troops in the Barracks wholly inadequate to preserve the peace of the district, but even the addi-

fellow be sent about his business; or, if he requires pro-

rection." This motion was opposed by a certain "snuffy" gent who presides at that board, on the ground

Two years ago a female servant of a respectable (?) freebolder was brought to bed of a bouncing boy. She could not prove her master to be its father, and was contact whilst I was in the North, I received about sequently compelled to take shelter in the workhouse. twelve or thirteen letters out of one quarter When discharged, she had to maintain the child her- alone, about their having this large Meeting, self, until "Rebecca" resolved that it was about time and the other large meeting: but when the thing came for fair play, and that the farmer should take his turn to be inquired into, there was not even a somety now. About twelve o'clock on Friday night, a carriage formed, nor a member enrolled. The questions to be drove up to the front deer of his mansion. On open- asked by us, and to be answered too, are: "What ing the door, he saw a black footman letting down the number of miners are there in the district"? "Wast steps of the carriage, and handing out a lady with a number of real, bona fide members"? I do not mean child in her arms. The lady introduced herself as the men who come clapping and cheering, and holding up renowned "Rebecca;" told bim this was his own child; their hands for every resolution at a public meeting; and that if he did not now take care of it, and bring nor even those who set their names down, but who it up as well as he had been brought up himself, he never attend again. Strike all such out of your lists; would rue his disobedience to her commands. The and see if half the miners have become members or not astounded farmer promised compliance, when the lady
shook hands with him, handed him the child, rethousands who have not yet heard the glacitidings of

MILITARY VIGILANCE!-MORE OF

" REBECCA." Swarsea, Tuesday. Whiggery and Toryism are decidedly at a discount; for major and trumpeter, they could not be found at all. ring his blooded charger after his men, he disappeared from the gaze of the wondering townsfolk, Three quarters of an hour elapsed; midnight came; and quietness was gradually resuming her sway;

> echoed through the streets. The cavalry had now found out their mistake, and were determined to "Redeem their honour; charge again;

> when the thundering tread of the coursers again

Cry 'Marmion to the rescue.' But eight dreary miles still lay between them and the ful" can be got by that time? At least six weeks place of their destination; and I am informed, that notice should have been given, instead of only eight or long before their arrival, the work was completed nine days. But we must do the best we can, under and the rioter's gone. The horsemen returned to present circumstances. town, wet and weary, about four o'clock this mornof them had fallen in with Rebecca, some of them

had obviously fallen in a bog! THE STRIKE IS EXTENDING .- I am informed that the whole of the men in the extensive iron works some twelve or fifteen miles in the hills, of which they will strike. The proposed reduction follows close upon the heels of another of similar that ever came to the colliers of England, Scotland, county, and within two hundred yards of a troop of proving, and the demand consequently increasing. Swansea has been such, that notice was given at the Savings' Bank, last Saturday, that £2,000 would be withdrawn, as soon as the required notice would allow.

An important meeting of farmers took place yesterday, among the hills, about twenty miles from this, at which resolutions, similiar to those contained in my former letter, was agreed to; and another meeting was announced for Friday, which it been held. The Chartists have announced another meeting

for Thursday evening, particulars of which I will

The Colliers' Mobement.

urging them on to make other claims, of which, at the tyranny which all felt and deplored. Mr. Hammond commencement, they never dreamed. The magistrates, addressed the meeting on the same subject, when a what to do. They talk of inflicting a fine of £5 on After the usual votes of thanks, and agreeing that a stables. If so, they will have to fine half the farmers kolden in the house of Mr. Cairns, New Inn, Crossin the county. They cannot execute warrants without Gates, on Friday, the 25th inst., the meeting, which the assistance of the military; and they are almost was one of the most spirited and enthusiastic ever

held a public meeting in the open air on Friday last, for general delegate meeting, to take place in Oldham, the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety on Monday next, the 28th inst. A carpet bag was. of joining the Miners' Association, which is now rapidly spreading throughout the land. Mr. Richard Pinman was elected to the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hammond and Danlells, on the objects and laws of the said Association; after which a resolution butions. Thanks having been given to the Chairwas passed (after a short discussion, during which Mr. man, the meeting dispersed, highly gratified with tection, that he take up his abode in the house of cor- Daniells answered several objections) in favour of joining the Association. This resolution was passed unanimously, with one solitary exception, he refusing to vote either pre or con.

THE MEN OF Cosledge Colliery wish to correct a Muty, will address the meeting. Chair to be taken mis-statement in the list of subscriptions for the men at ten o'clock in the forencon. Immediately after at Wingste Colliery, inserted in our last. The thirteen the close of the public business a delegate meeting shillings set forth as from them, should have been will be holden at the Old Mess House, Oldham. £2 13s.

TO THE COLLIERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. BRETHREN -The country at large is looking with

I will just tell you what you will do, IF YOU DO NOT ACT. JUDICIOUSLY: you will be plunged into a premature strike! Then the society will be broken up! You will be compelled to go in at a reduction of wages. instead of an advance! Every other evil made mereoppressive than at present! and instead of a step in advance, it, will fling the cause back ten years! It often happens that when one district is properly organized, they think every other district is organized also. Let me entreat of my dear friends in the North not be deluded by this false notion! I CAN TELL YOU THAT THE COUNTRY IS NOT ORGANIZED, NOR HALF ORGANIZED. For instance in the district I am now in, Lancashire, the good work is only just begun. It is only three week's last Wednesday since the first meeting was holden in Laucashire. I can say, without fear of contradiction that the work is going on faster here than it did in the North, at the first; and my good friends of the North must recollect that the first meetings in the North were held as far back as the 24th January last, and I dare say that yet the North is not over well united. Let so one be galled by agents

entered the carriage, and drove off. The little one "union"; who are crying "Come over, and help us" remains with the farmer, and is treated as one of the Truly the harvest is plenteous, but the laboritiers are few. Instead of twenty agents, there eight to be one hundred at least. Why, there are some of the most influential districts that have not yet heard one word about our movement: for instance, Poynton and Lymm, in Cheshire, and

working men, he doubted not that they would cry out left unsounded. The Captain was now in a beau—oatmeal mixed amongst boiling water. This is the as loudly as any; and he would say, for his own part, tiful mess; but as no time was to be lost, the next main of their food, when eaten with buttermilk. As contenting concluded with the insular ments of the menting concluded with the insular ments of the menting concluded with the insular ments of the menting continued with the continued with the continued ments of the menting continued with the continued were rapidly verges and tea-party; and at they were rapidly verges to be lost, the next of the insular ments of the menting continued with the continued ments of the menting continued with the title was to be lost, the next of the insular ments of the menting continued was to be lost, the next of the insular ments of the menting continued was to be their food, when the policies of the thet they were rapidly verges and that they were in that they were in that they were in that they were in the they were rapidly verges and the vertical ments of the the Organization is completed! Scores of tyrants in tools managed to get to sleep in the same room with me, to sound me. I soon discovered what he was; and I crammed him as well as ever a turkey was crammed in this and that the Executive should be empowered to make held up against the motion, that the request be made. were engaged in similar pursuits with the seargeant. | world. In about a week the Manchester Liar (Guardian) had a paragraph headed "ALARMING EXCITEas a proof of the good feeling towards the Chartists But when the captain considered he had a sufficient MENT;" and it has ever since been doing all that its which this meeting has engendered, a very respectable force in the field, and was about to follow in order evil genius could invent to misrepresent us and our DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association inhabitant of the town has voluntarily made them the to assume the command, he found his troops had left objects; to slip the authorities at us; and to turn the offer of the use of a room capable of holding 300 indi- the town at the wrong end; for instead of taking the public voice against us. It will be impossible to do the viduals, without fee or reward, whenever they think preper.

THE COPPERMEN'S STRIKE—The report which I now that they see that the men will not be made tools of any longer. They are NOW setting the furnaces to work again! They had intended to have played last year's game again; but, thanks to the all-watchful eye of the "Union," they are defeated! Trade is said to be "reviving" again; and the Corn Law Repealers are bidding for us. They have issued handbills, addressed

to the celliers; but it will not do. In my opinion, our Convention is called a month too early. How is it possible that delegates and the " need-

Brethren; I implore you by all that is holy; by all ing, heartily tired with their ride; and although none that is just; by all that is great and lovely, to accept the inestimable and judicious advice of the Northern Star; to accept the advice of Mr. Harney; of Mr. Hammond, your venerable and well-tried agent; and the advice of your fellow-slave, who has had no small share in raising the society to its present high standing. company Dr. Bowring is an extensive shareholder, Sit down, and count the cost, before you begin to have received notice that their wages are to be again build! Think, before you set. Look, before you leap. information to the magistrates by which the prisoners reduced Ten per Cent.; and they have given in a reduced Ten per Cent.; and they have given in a counter notice, that if the reduction is attempted rations yet unborn: if we act otherwise, instead of the "Union" being a blessing, it will be the direst curse

Manchester, 21st August.

PROGRESS OF THE COLLIERS' MOVEMENT IN LAN-CASHIRE. - Messrs. Thompson, Lomax, and Dennett have had great success in the Wigan District during the last and present week. Mr. Swallow has also had some splendid meetings at Bolton, Street, Gate, and Pendlebury. The Society is increasing rapidly in those districts. On Monday night Mr. Swallow made an attack on one of the strongholds of corruption, Worseley. Here the colliers are labouring under the most abject and servile slavery that it is possible for the mind of man to invent. We are credibly informed that the colliers at the present time do not receive, on an average, more than twelve shillings per week!! yet it is at their peril that they join the "Union." A Society was formed; and they agreed to meet again on Saturday night, for the purpose of enrolling new members, and electing a lelegate to attend at Oldham.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WORSELEY COLLIERY, BELONG-ING TO LORD F. EGERTON. - On Monday last Richard Heathcoat was killed dead on the spot, by a pon-derous mass of the roof falling upon him, and splitting his head literally in two! He has left a wife

ing resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- "That we, the miners of Wigan and neighbourhood, are of life,"—" That we hereby express our determina-tion to unite ourselves with the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and by every legal means in our power strive to improve the condition of ourselves, and those dependent on us." Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed. A meeting of delegates then took place at the Crofter's Arms, Wigan; and, after some preliminary business, two of the delegates were nominated, in order that they might be proposed to. a public meeting for election to a Convention of miners about to be held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. CROSSGATES.—The colliers of this important district Mr. John Topping was then chosen to attend the presented to Mr. Daniel Thompson, as a proof of the estimation in which that gentleman is holden by the miners of Wigan and neighbourhood; the purchase money being obtained by voluntary contrithe proceedings. MEETING OF MINERS—A public meeting of miners

will take place on Oldham Edge, on Monday, 29th inst. Messrs. Thompson, Lomax, Swallow and Every colliery in the Lancashire district is requested to send a delegate, and pay its proportion of monies. for the purposes of the Association.

Notice to Miners.—A National Conference of breathless anxiety on our present movement. In this delegates of the Miner's Association of Great Britain part of the country every other topic merges in the and Ireland will be held in the Three Tuns Long The two following communications appeared in a portion of our impression last week; and had then to be removed to make way for articles of news. We give though some of them will have the same matter twice over. This, however, we are sure they will excuse patriots had identified themselves are known. under the circumstances].

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY THE NECESSITY, ADVANTAGES, PAULTS, AND IN-RFFICIENCIES OF TRADE SOCIETIES.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

STRUGGLING BROTHERS FOR THE RIGHTS OF suggest the necessity of establishing a society of each trade, to check encreachments on our daily bread; and creates he can destroy. to take advantage of a rise in prices of marniactures and provisions, to obtain for the producer a fair share of the increase; and, as these Trade Establishments became larger, the increasing encroschments rendered the preventative societies mere necessary, and their duties the more arduous.

Among the struggles against the wealthier and wealth-seeking class, those of trade societies have been the most important. Often have they attempted to increase the wages of labour; oftener have they struggled with the over-reaching employer, whose avarice led him to seek riches by "withholding the hire of the labourer;" in other words, cut down wages. Often have they, in their endeavours to obtain and maintain a "fair day's wages for a fair day's work," been obliged to strike work, with a view to induce the oppressor to forego his wicked purpose; and but too often have they, for the want of some substantial property to fall back upon, been obliged to return to

trades attended this, in various ways; but the nearest approach to a perfect system of national trade society, I think, is the Manchester Union of Operative Cabinet Makers: the plan of which was drawn up by a meeting of delegates from various towns, and amended by a second delegate meeting. These have made great imof one penny per mile, and the equalizing all the ex-

Some of the most prominent faults of these bodies are committees; fines for refusing to serve on committees, and other offices; fines for neglecting to clear the books on certain nights; fines for being in arrears; arrears! thereby increasing a poor man's arrears, in- all that's sacred, that they shall be known and felt no were seen issuing from all the windows from the basestead of devising some means to prevent arrears, or lenger. nome cheap and easy method to get them in; and hastly, when you leave them and wish to return, fines for re-entering. The primary fault of these bodies has been, that they have not been sufficiently brotherly; although in meeting, "brother" has been continually on their lips. Although they had great and good objects in view, their plans were not sufficiently extensive to effect their desires.

The trades, then, have established local bodies, and proved them inefficient; seeing that they could not get last, when two most destructive confiagrations burst. Thames being lighted up, and, viewing the confiagration originated is unknown. a sufficient number of their brother operatives into them forth almost simultaneously in Tooley-street, near to make a successful stand against encroachment. They have tried national bodies; and though they former being attended with an enormous sacrifice of down and Rotherhithe was in firmes. The tower being have improved on the old plans, they are still inefficient; seeing they are not sufficiently adapted to the wants, Wishes, and feelings of the numerous and various operations in their respective trades. They all need great amendations, and to such amendations let us turn our attention, and proceed to shew, by argument from sound premises, what alterations and additions are necessary.

That these societies have done a great amount of good in that they have prevented so rapid a reduction of the amount of good that could be done by an extensive of trade societies argue: "If every man knew his own interest; if all of the trade would unite with us, we tain whether the real fault is not more in the constitution of their own society than in the individuals who fee." I know it for certain that the inability to save even a five shillings " entrance fee" have been the only thing that has kept some men out of a society they desired to join. Other men may say that such men would be no good in any society. I have had good

It is almost surprising that with such noble, generous precepts as we have before us continually, and with such apparent desire to form Associations for the benefit of the working classes; with such professions of "Brotherhood" on our lips, and invitation to union; living amongst our order, and witnessing their privations, and feeling occasionally the pinch of poverty our selves, we should so far forget all these things as to enact such restrictions as the terms of Association.

Come, Brother Operatives, let a new light dawn upon us. Let these "old things pass away." Let us begin the work anew. Away with all restrictions, except take place. Within ten minutes an engine from the works of art to be found in the metropolis, was in ruins. those that are necessary to the maintenance of order. brigade station in Southwark-bridge-road reached the The roof was similarly constructed to St. Stephen's, Depend on't if an "entrance fee" or "fines" keeps a spot, escorted by a strong body of the M division of good-brother from your Association, you lose the police, under the command of Mr. Inspector Mason, amount of his weekly subscriptions; and if the removal who immediately forced the crowd back and blocked of the "entrance fee" will admit more members, you up all the avenues leading to the fire, thereby keeping a selves vigorously; they continued in the aisle, scatterwill gain the amount of their weekly or monthly sub- clear space for the operations of the firemen. Other in all directions, more particularly up to the exciptions, and the services and brotherly bonds of the brigade engines from Watling-street, Lower Tooley- roof as the flames kept bursting forth. The churchwarmen. Depend on it, too, that he who needs a "fine" street, and Waterloo-road, in the mean time had come dens, Mr. Langley and Mr. Carver, as well as the parish to be held as a rod over him to keep him to his duty, down with wonderful celerity, and not a moment was officers, seeing that the destruction of the sacred build- ture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate will never make a good servant; neither will be who is lost in getting them in order for working. That ing was inevitable, commenced saving the deeds, Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous conforced into office to avoid a fine. Every man is not belonging to the Southwark-bridge-road station registers, &c., as well as the communion plate from fit for office; and it is the height of folly to force men obtianed a ready supply of water, but on the out of the vestry-room, which, we are happy to state, pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a into offices for which they are unfit. No wonder your others arriving the anxiety for them all to get into they accomplished without the least injury being done perfect restoration; embellished with engravings. business is sometimes ill done or neglected, when ye set operation was so great that the draught of water from to them. The steeple before them was enveloped in An ample consideration of the diseases of women; "pick" our officers, not "press" them.

benefitted to so great an extent the working-class; if, in there were several coasting vessels lying along-side, their narrowed apheres, they have done so great an some loaded and ready to sail at daybreak; and it was amount of good, or stayed so much evil; how greatly with some difficulty that the crews could be made The loss occasioned by the destruction of the church may their benefits be extended by larger associations, and more extensive upheres of action. If local their vessels were placed. Many of them, however, trade bodies have done good to their trades and members; if a "union" of sera wal decalities under one beyond the fire; but four were aground, selected head extended and their crack of the fire; but four were aground, selected head extended and the homelites. The elected head extends and inch was the benefits; what and, it being low water, consequently immovable. an incalculable amount of adv. wtage would be derived These were the Fleece, schooner, Mr. Croft, master, of from a consolidation of all tr. des and occupations, Exeter, laden with a general cargo; the schooner Cornwith their separate committees to arrange their own wall, of Troro, Mr. Worth, master; the Theisa, of they were saved. particular business; with one elected council at the Weymonth; and a brig trading vessel. The crews The configgration head, to execute the general bush west; what immense advantage would accrue from the consolidation of their by great exertion the ships from taking fire; but the torrents of water on the ruins throughout the whole funds, to make purchase of property, and employ the flimes rapidly increasing soon forced them to quit their hands that may be called out on strik s, or thrown out situations, the heat being so oppressive that their last evening flames were seen to rise from the immense of employ from any other cause. Thus would be saved lives were in jeopardy. An attempt was made by mass of rubbish. ally goforstrikes and tramps Consider too , that the turnout and tramp would be placed in imme diste comfort Fenning's Wharf, on to the vessels, the hose of one of and independence. In time, we could gr sonally raise the land engines having been taken through the prewages and prices to an equal remuneration with what mises for that purpose; but after most strenuous exerwas could get in our own establishments. Or a practical tion it was found ineffectual from the violence of the knowledge in our several businesses, would produce firmes. Shortly afterwards the large floating engine, altimately a general preference to our producti, was, and belonging to the brigade from the Southwark-bridge ensure to us a large share of the home market; and if station, arrived alongside the burning premises, and, we felt inclined to seek it, of the foreign marke, also, being already manned by 120 hired auxiliaries, not a the great fire was raging at Topping's Wharf, another only one personal visit, will receive such advice and the great fire was raging at Topping's Wharf, another only one personal visit, will receive such advice and the great fire was raging at Topping's Wharf, another only one personal visit, will receive such advice and the great fire was raging at Topping's Wharf, another only one personal visit, will receive such advice and we not seek by such a union a part of the advantages I into operation. Active measures were then resorted to of human life, took place on the premises of Mr. New-

What we want now is a plan embracing all these had fortunately flowed sufficiently to enable three of immediately, but we may by "little and by little," as rially in flame. They were so engaged the tide manufacturer. They were situated on the east side of is completed in one week, or no one go made for the priod, and in those cases where the street at the corner of Bartlett's-passage, and conmediately, but we may by "little and by little," as rially in flame. They were situated on the east side of is completed in one week, or no one go made for the tide they were so engaged the tide manufacturer. They were situated on the east side of is completed in one week, or no one go made for the tide the street, at the corner of Bartlett's-passage, and conmediately, but we may by "little and by little," as rially in flame. the society increases and the funds admit. We should, however, have the whole road marked

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-The once-believed fate of Zephaniah Williams cannot fail to have drawn a sigh from every breast, espe-

produce such a reckless disregard of life as was said to have been evinced in his unhappy case! Why, in the name of heaven, should it be inflicted or reach our ears-time after time the sigh of suffering is borne across the extended ocean; no one dares to deny the amount of wretchedness therein conveyed; and yet nothing is done to rescue human beings -our fellow creatures-our countrymen-from its horrors! Why was tender compassion and fellow feeling implanted in our nature, if not on occasions like

LABOUR,—When the master mechanic and mere em- these to manifest themselves? No pestilential acourge ployer of labourers, arose among our class, the divided produces this suffering, nor lack of returning seasons interest of the two classes became so apparent as to with their fruits. The cause of the svil man may remove; for he himself gave birth thereto, and what he At about half-past two o'clock the Lord Mayor arrived

> endured at Port Arthur and Marquarrie Harbourand diabolical sacrifice of human life to these earthly hells. The prayers and groans of the dying creatures | veyed on to the roof of Fenning's Wharf, to prevent are drowned in the bustle of renewed tortures, and the the fire extending in that direction. The wind was in rattling of chains attached to their unfortunate companions. Some wreak their vengeance on the instru- premises, the latter gentleman, however, considered then to have an opportunity of disclosing the sickening erdered several of his men on to the roof to clear at the large fire at London-bridge, he instantly discruelties practised towards them. This is, however, away the burning fragments as they fell on it. It was patched as many engines as he could spare te this fresh denied them; the clergyman frequently putting his here found that Watson's Telegraph Tower, which hand to the mouth of the dying man to prevent the stood between Mr. Ward's premises and Lower Topassembled multitude from hearing his last words; and ping's Wharf, had taken five, and that the devouring

the lips of the murdered victim."

their laborious occupations worse slaves than they came | the sufferings of eight run-away convicts, who, having | these buildings as practicable. Towards three o'clock betaken themselves to the bush, had been forced to the land engines succeeded in getting an ample supply These were, however, only the more prominent est each other, in order to sustain life, till only one of water, all the plugs in the neighbourhood attempts of Trades Unions. They have many and remained, exclaims, "Can mertal sufferings—mortal having been opened, and the turn-cock belongequally praiseworthy functions. Their existence have debasement—be presented in more abject, more heart- ing to the water-works having turned on the prinbeen one continued struggle against the numerous rending colours? A run-a-way convict—a felon mur- cipal main at the Brixton reservoir, and shut off a great mass of fire remained in Mr. Newberry's preattempts of the employer to reduce prices. In all derer-forced to support life by cannibalism-hopeless all the different service-pipes which were attached trades have they often saved their respective members to preserve it by flight-nay, even unable to offer it in to it, excepting those which led to the scene of deor particular shops, from suffering reductions, by taking atonement of an uncontemplated offence. Such was the struction. By this time the concourse of persons who out the individual on whom reduction was attempted, awful position of Pearse! the man who alone out of the bad been attracted by the extraordinary light in the and allowing him weekly payments according to the right remained! The writer goes on to state that atmosphere was immense, and the duty the police size of his family till he could get employment else. Pearse was afterwards taken by some bush-rangers, to had to perform in keeping the pressure back was where. This indeed is one of their chief benefits; the whom his melancholy adventures being unknown, he arduous in the extreme. From all the bridges, which which they are associated. When a was merely sent back to Marquarrie Harbour; from were for hours lined with spectators, the whole action member is obliged to leave a town through want of which, notwithstanding all that he had endured, such of the fire could be distinctly traced. The numerous employment, he is furnished with a travelling card, on was the horrors of his situation, he again fled; urged towers and steeples in the metropolis and the houses which he is relieved in all towns where there is such a thereto by a person of the name of Cox, and induced and wharfs which lined the river side were perceived society, except London. They also award a certain sum by the powerful apprehension of corporal punishment with even more distinctness than when standing out at the death of a member or wife to decently inter them; for the loss of a shirt which had been stolen from him; in the moonday sun; St. Paul's Cathedral and the sand in some bodies they insure their members' tools the horrors of the bush being less than his dread of reagainst less by fire, which they can do at a much cheaper | maining where he was. The same dreadful hunger | mits appearing as if sheathed with the brightest copper. rate than the members could do it individually. was again endured, to which Cox fell a victim, and The flames at intervals rose to an immense height, and All these advantages accured to members and trades Pearse was shortly afterwards arrested, sent to Hobart | there was not a portion of the metropolis which was not under the old plan of local bodies; but as the local Town, and executed. Murder, we are informed, in brightly illuminated, while the whole scene along the bodies were frequently unable to maintain strikes with- the above-named publication, is of frequent occurrence Thames, as far as the eye could reach, assumed, from out appealing to other local bodies for pecuniary aid, at the penal settlements; and the perpetrators have the intensity of the illumination, an appearance bril- parties having the custody of the fire escapes. the idea suggested itself of consolidating all the local almost invariably declared that "they committed the liant beyond description. In the lower Topping's bodies of a trade inte one national body. Several deed, in order that they might be rid of a hopeless | Wharf there was an immense quantity of paper, the

provements on ordinary trade societies, to wit, the esta- wayward and abandoned they had shown themselves? took place ere the firemen could stop the progress of blishing of a universal system of relief for their tramps But do our rulers ever act like just and wise parents, this new calamity. Although upper Topping's Wharf pences according to the number of members. But this would ever stand in need of banishment for their dwelling-house by a party wall, yet the firmes overbody, through faults that have been removed and faults crimes! and how different would be their conduct topped it, and descended to the other side into the glass that still exist, has been much reduced. And it is to be towards these who were so driven! "We have," warehouse, and set it on fire, notwithstanding the firelamented that when their rules set forth the simple way they would say, "exiled you for your crimes; with men were on the roof with their branch pipes; nor were stowed in front of a closed fire-place at the rear of in which all faults may be rectified, many lodges your banishment the law is satisfied; this strange land were they able to check the flames until the property the shop; and that the woodwork of the chimneythdrawn without taking advantage of is now before you, make the mest which nature will the rules and their own right to seek amendment, afford you here; cultivate it; erect your own dwellings; However, several lodges still remain in Union; and be honest and industrious, and we will protect you during the progress of the fire, owing to its peculiar which was very copious, the mains having been others are gradually falling in, being, by dear experimentally falling in, being, by dear experimentally falling in the surround turned on in consequence of the former conflagration. Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, rience, brought to see that "the Union," with all its bearing towards unfortunate beings sent, see our rulers ing premises, being nearly 150 feet in height. It was was poured upon the fixmes, and happily they were soon faults, confers greater benefits than any local body dividing the Land ent of which every necessary and formerly used as a shot factory, but recently it has extinguished, but not before considerable damage was comfort of life hath to be made amongst their own been purchased by Messrs. Watson, of Cornhill, who done to the stock and the windows of the shop. We prefligate tribe; and dooming all who are banished, or had used it as a telegraph station for the communication hear Mr. Jones is insured. the fines for non-attendance on certain lodge nights and forced by poverty to emigrate, to a life of slavery and tion of intelligence from the Downs and other parts of unrequited heartstrickening toil!

Bestir yourselves, then, fellow workmen; remember that it is your own slass which thus suffer—thus endure withstood the ravages of the fire. At last, however, an alarming nature broke out on the premises, No. 14, fines to go to the secretary for summoning to pay these grievances, soul-behasing wrongs-and swear by about half-past two o'clock, dense volumes of smoke

RICHARD MARSDEN.

EXTENSIVE AND FATAL CONFLAGRA-

TIONS.—FIVE LIVES LOST. London has not in our recollection been visited by such disastrons calamities in so short a period as those reflection was seen to a considerable distance, every London-bridge, and in Fetter-lane, Fleet-street. The if the whole range of wharfs along shore at Horselyproperty in the total destruction of Topping's Wharf, composed of wood, it continued burning furiously for an St. Olave's Church, Watson's telegraph station, several extraordinary length of time. The floating engine of the warehouses and vessels moored alongside the wharf, brigade, the operations of which excited considerable and the latter resulting in a most deplorable loss of praise, attempted to play upon it, but the intense mass

The fire near London-bridge began in Tooley-street, at about five minutes before two o'cleck. From the statement of the first person who gave the alarm, price of labour, as the employers sought to effect; and police-constable M 105, it appears that he was on in that they have relieved a great many of their fellows from the heavy scourge of tyransy and poverty, is a bridge, when he noticed a glimmering light proceedpleasing fact; and goes to shew the much greater longing to Messrs. Ward and Co., oil and colour association and a larger sphere of action. Most members merchants, situate on the north side of the street, between upper and lower Topping's Wharf. They extended to the water's edge, a distance of several should be able to maintain the price of labour." This feet, and abutted on the shot factory and teleobservation is true, yet those who thus argue seem not to graph station. Topping's Wharf occupied an immense have the inclination or ability to investigate, and ascer. area of ground, and was considered to have been one of the principal ware and store houses along that side of the river Thames. The policeman, upon seeing the to be in danger, seven engines were brought to play on keep out of it. For instance: there is the "entrance light, instantly sprang his rattle, and gave the alarm to somelof his comrades on duty in the adjacent neighbourhood. They directly proceeded to arouse the occupiers of the wharfs and warehouses, but, finding they could make no one hear, they broke open the doors, and on a substantial party wall between the sacred edifice entering the premises of Messrs. Ward, found one of and the wharf, which was afterwards found to be but opportunity of knowing to the contrary. I have known the clerks and his wife in the act of dressing them- a mere screen of lath and plaster, with a layer of bricks poor members who could not save a shilling frem selves in their bed-room. The fire by that time was outside, Upon this giving way, which happened their families; yet the best members of societies to making its appearance through the windows from the which they and I have belonged. They have worked back warehouse, and the police, seeing the very great hard for it; stinted themselves of pence, and subscribed danger in which they were placed, instantly dragged freely and willingly; but shillings they could not them out of the building into the main street. Although but a few minutes had elapsed, the fire had exerted themselves most atrenuously to prevent its gained a most awful ascendancy, and the messengers receiving any damage. The fire, however, still raged on who had been despatched to the various brigade sta- with terrific fury, and in the course of five minutes it tions with the intelligence, had scarcely gone a hun- had gained the tower, and forced the brigademen from

dred yards before the horizon was illuminated by the their stations on the roof. This, as may be readily sup-The consternation that now took place was painful in the extreme; the occupants of the several adjoining heard from different parts of the multitude, "For tenements were to be seen rushing out of their dwellings in a state of the most pitiable alarm, whilst the Alas! it was beyond human power to do so, for within crowd of persons, which had by this time become very great, were running to and fro, it being expected that every moment a dreadful explosion of gunpowder would Stephen's, Wallbrook, to be one of the most beautiful "pressed" mer to do it. In future let it be our rule to the mains alongside Fenning's Wharf was not suffi. flames, and in the subsequent quarter of an hour the also nervous debility; including a comprehensive cient to supply the whole; the consequence was, that beautiful peal of bells fell from the belfrey, the greater dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuis-Brother Chartists and operatives, in conclusion, I they were scarcely of any avail until other plugs in the whole; the consequence was, that beautiful pear of being former to supply the whole; the consequence was, that beautiful pear of being former to supply the whole; the consequence was, that beautiful pear of being former to supply the whole; the consequence was, that beautiful pear of beautiful pear of beautiful pear of beautiful pear of them having been melted by the intense body since, celibacy, sterillity or barrenness, and various of fire which surrounded them whilst they were barry other interruptions of the Laws of nature.

If the Trade Secieties, with all their faults, have been drawn, which caused considerable delay. At the time that the fire broke out ing. Within the hour the destruction of the Laws of nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of the consequence was, that begins in the part of them having been melted by the intense body since, celibacy, sterillity or barrenness, and various of fire which surrounded them whilst they were barry of the Laws of nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of the consequence was, that begins in the part of them having been melted by the intense body since, celibacy, sterillity or barrenness, and various of fire which surrounded them whilst they were barry of them having been melted by the intense body since, celibacy, sterillity or barrenness, and various of fire which surrounded them whilst they were barry of them having been melted by the intense body since, celibacy, sterillity or barrenness, and various of fire which surrounded them whilst they were barry of them having been melted by the intense body since, celibacy, sterillity or barrenness, and various since, celibacy in the since of the consequence of the celeba mounted the rigging, and for a length of time prevented several of the brigade men to force a stream of water from the wharf of Messrs. Goodchild, which adjoins only a portion is insured. moment was lost in bringing her to anchor, and also fire, attended, we regret to say, with a melancholy loss medicines as will enable them to ot tain a permanent into operating the control of the contr

Meters. Scovell, were likewise in flames, and from premises almost surrounded Messrs. Ward's warehouses, and communicated by a narrow passage. The conflagration now became terrific : every now

and turpentine bursting. Mr. Braidwood, finding that Wharf to the extensive warehouses of Messrs. Cox, Brothers, and Co., Messrs, Ruck and Co., and Mr. Bloyd, wholesale merchants, on the opposite side. directed the branch of the floating engine to be brought into the road, and its power directed against the abovenamed buildings, the land engines being still unproto which alone is attributed the destruction caused by the fire which occurred at Fenning's Wharf in 1836. Hear what an eye witness says of the sufferings him at the Mansion-house, apprising him of the on the spot, a special messenger having been sent to danger his Lordship's warehouses were in. He im-"The Inquisitions in Spain were nothing in atrocity mediately held a consultation with Mr. Braidwood upon the propriety of having the hose of several engines cona contrary quarter, and a strong party-wall divided the making the signal to the executioner many seconds before element was making rapid progress in the direction of the appointed time, lest one word should escape from St. Olave's Church. At the same moment the other floating engine of the Brigade establishment from A writer in the Colonial Magazine, after detailing Rotherhithe came up, and was got into play as near flames from which, as the floors fell in, rose to a very Countrymen, is it not enough to banish a man for great height, and the wind being rather strong, wafted ever from his home without following him to the dis- portions of the burning matter for a considerable distant land to which he is exiled, there to persecute and tance round. In fact, some portion set on fire the house render life thus unbearably wretched? Would a wise of Mr. Jones, tea-dealer, in the Borough, full 600 yards and good parent thus treat his offspring, however from Tooley-street, and considerable loss of property either at home or abroad? Few, were they to do this, was separated from Mr. Child's glass warehouse and

the coast. For nearly half an hour, though it was situment to the summit. In an instant almost the whole of height. The appearance of the conflagration at this tion from Blackfriars or Waterloo-bridge, it seemed as of fire on the wharf rendered it impossible to subdue the flames, while it was equally impracticable for the adjacent to Fenning's Wharf, and was discovered land engines to force water up to its summit. About half-past three o'clock the whole of the tower fell with a tremendous crash to the ground, sending forth a most terrific cloud of dust and burning fragments. This event was for some time wished for, as the principal danger to the surrounding wharfs was removed, and more particularly as the firemen, from the great height of the tower, had not the least command of it. During the period that it was in flames a report was current that several persons were observed in the tower, and that they had been seen to disappear amongst the ruins. We have made inquiries as to the truth of this state ment, but we cannot find any foundation for it. No one slept in the building.

Immediately on St. Olave's Church being observed to that part of lower Topping's wharf which adjained the tower of the church, while the branches of others were taken through the church to the burial-ground by the water's side. From Tooley-street there appeared to be about four o'clock, the whole of the church tower was exposed to the full violence of the conflagration. The firemen, who were cheered on by the Lord Mayor and several of the most influential inhabitants of the borough, posed, increased the consternation in the neighbourhood to a most painful extent, and loud cries were God's sake, save the Church, save the Church." a quarter of an hour the roof and the ceiling, which was considered, with the exception of that of St. being arched, elaborately adorned with costly mouldings, and supported by twelve fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. The firemen still exerted them-Church was complete, nothing remained but the outer

walls and steeple, the interior being completely gutted, is stated to be at least £12,000. In the meanwhile the whole of the walls of Topping's wharf and Mr. Ward's premises fronting Tooleystreet fell down, and completely blocked up the carringe way. The warehouses on the opposite side of the street were exposed to increased danger, and it was only by the rest of the engines playing on them that

The conflagration was not finally arrested until near seven o'clock; the engines still remained throwing

ANOTHER DREADFUL FIRE. EXPLOSION OF A CHEMIST'S WORKS IN FETTER-LANE PIVE LIVES LOST.

have enumerated? Is it not worth our while to attempt by those in charge of this stupendous machine to save berry. Fetter-lane, operative chemist and firework the Yessels, and while they were so engaged the tide manufacturer. They were situated on the east side of traily in flames. The one, however, which was lying and front shop. The first alarm given to the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance have the police have th next the wharf could not be hauled off, and the result the neighbourhood was by the report of a very loud from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent We should, however, have the whole real marked was, that in spite of the exertions of the firemen, crew, out clear, that we may commence the journey knowing and Thames police, the flames gradually increased accompanied by several of his brother officers on duty, intil she was completely burnt to the water's edge.

Refore this period because it as a complete knewledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can running up the lane they found the shop front and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, only the street, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and the street Before this period however, it was discovered that both all its contents completely thrown into the street, and lower Topping's Wharf, the property of flames bursting forth with extreme fury.

their confined situation it was apparent that there was Mr. Newberry getting out of the second-floor window. are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignono chance of saving them from destruction. These He bitterly ried out to the constables below to render rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, him some assistance, in order to save his life; scarcely, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constihowever, had they considered the most available tution by suffering disease to get into the system, means to do so, before he suddenly precipitated himself which being carried by the circulation of the blood LIFE PILLS:into the street, and fell with much force on his back in into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes and then loud explosions were heard to proceed from the road. The police instantly picked the unfortunate tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy conthe cellars under Ward's warehouse, which subsequently man up, when it was found that he had received such sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin proved to have been occasioned by the barrels of oil severe injuries that he was evidently dying. A litter endured? Over and over again, these tales of misery the fire was likely to cross Tooley-street from Topping's was procured, and he was conveyed on it to St. Bartho- ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as source. lomew's Hospital; but on his arrival he had ceased to at another period producing the most violent pains exist. Within a few minutes after several females made in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistheir appearance at the upper part of the house. By taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame become this time a large number of persons had assembled, and debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a who state that the piercing cries of the females for period to their dreadful sufferings. help were frightful in the extreme; but explosions vided with a good supply of water, an evil which is constantly taking place, from the fire-works shooting of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the only felt at this particular part of the metropolis, and from the burning building in all directions, and other combustibles blazing forth, kept the police from render- and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as ing any assistance. A few mements afterwards the all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or poor creatures had disappeared, and were not ignorance. afterwards seen, the whole of them perishing in the flames. A short time before the engines could be got to the spot a large quantity pledges himself to perform, or raturn his fee. of gunpowder exploded, and blew the back part of the premises on to the houses in Bartlett's passage, occasioning the greatest destruction of property, and throwing the inhabitants into a state of the wildest confusion. Immediately on the intelligence of this sad calamity being communicated to Mr. Braidwood, superintendent ments of hell, so as to be executed in Hobart town, hoping it unnecessary, as the wharf was well protected, but he of the London Fire Brigade, who was directing his force

> saw that to save any portion of Mr. Newberry' premises would be a matter of almost complete impossibility. as they were nearly enveloped in one body of fire. The flames were progressing rapidly, and the whole of the brigademen brought their sole exertions to bear upon the surrounding dwellings, to save them from destruction. The populace worked the engines most laboriously, and at seven o'clock, the firemen pronounced the pleasing intelligence to the inhabitants, that the devouring element had been conquered, and that all thoughts of danger might be appeared. Still, however, mises, which are totally destroyed. It is with the deepest regret that we announce the

scene of misery and woe. On their arrival the firemen

following list of the persons who have fallen victims to this terrible calamity:—Mr. Newberry, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Rose, Miss M'Crindell, Miss El 22 M'Crindell. This party were to have embarked for Ramsgate in the morning, and had made preparations accordingly. Mr. Rose was for many years a clerk in the Law Institution, Chancery-lane; he had from a previous perilous accident suffered amputation. He was well known and universally respected.

Miss Eliza M'Crindell left her lodgings at Mr. Lewis's, bookbinder, in Gough-square, and slept in Fetter-lane, in order to be in time to see her sister off to Ramsgate, and thus fell a victim to the common calamity. The jury, on the inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate individuals who perished by the dreadful fire in Fetter-lane, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but joined with it a strong censure on the

FIRE IN HIGH STREET, BOROUGH.-Whilst the fire was raging with the utmost fury in Tooley-street, Borough, and the biszing embers were literally falling in showers upon the High-street, a considerable piece of ignited timber was seen to fall into the chimney of the house of Mr. Robert Jones, grocer and tea-dealer, 268, and on Sundays from Nine till Two. High-street. An alarm was instantly raised by a passer by, but the family could not be roused before the shop was discovered to be on fire. An engine was sent for from the Southwark-bridge-road station, which very quickly arrived. The doors having been broken open, it was discovered that the fire which was spreading rapidly, had caught several bags of foreign fruit. which piece was on a blaze as well as upwards of fifty sug The telegraph tower was an object of great attention loaves, which were lodged upon a shelf. The water

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CAMBRIDGE-SQUARE .ate in the very centre of danger, singular to state, it Shortly after one o'clock on Monday morning, a fire of Cambridge-square, Hyde-park. In a short time the West of England, and several engines belonging to the London Fire Brigade, arrived on the spot, and though the building burst into a vivid mass of flame, which shot the flames speedily communicated to the adjoining above the burning wharf and premises to a considerable bouse (the corner of Cambridge-street and Nerfolkcrescent), the firemen being aided by an excellent supmoment became of surpassing brilliancy, and we very ply of water, succeeded in gaining a mastery over the much doubt whether a more sublime but awful sight devouring element by four o'clock, but it was not until was ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant of the me- past five o'clock that all fears for the surrounding tropolis. The morning being perfectly clear, the buildings were at an end. The house was untenanted, but we understand it was filled with planking and floorwhich occurred at an early hour on Saturday morning one of the public buildings on the banks of the ing, being dried for building purposes, How the fire

THE LATE CALAMITOUS EXPLOSION IN FETTER-LANE.—It is stated by a neighbour of the ill-fated Mr. Newberry, that he was constantly cautioned against making pyrotechnic experiments, and that he had been fined more than once for having on his premises a larger quantity of gunpowder than what the law permits to be kept in a private house. About six months since, a fire broke out, it is supposed from these experiments, in the back part of the house, which excited considerable alarm. On that occasion he closed his doors, and would not admit within them either the police or the firemen. In consequence of the watch that was lately kept upon the experimental works, both by the authorities and his neighbours, he always deferred them to night

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York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street. Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Knaresboro and High-Harrogate-Mr Langdale, Manchester-Mr. Watkinson. Druggist, 6, Mar-

Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.

Liverpool—At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street. Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News-agent, 519, Belredere street. Pontefract Mr, Fox, Bookseller. Gainsborough-Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller. Nottingham-Mr. Sutton, Review Office.

Newark-Mr. Bridges, Bookseller. Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the morning till Ten at Night, OBSERVE-13, TRAFALGAR-ST, LEEDS. Attendance over Thursday in Bradford, from Ten o Five, at No 4, George-street, facing East Brook

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sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause Parr's Life Pills. that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire: with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLI-TARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRO-DUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes; "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

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R. and L. PERRY and Co. impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America, of whom may be had the health, and sleep soundly, and I am free from pain 'SILENT FRIEND."

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years exclusively to the various diseases of the general remove Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the sucall foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

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After the lapse of a few moments they discovered of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!! READ! AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES!!

THE following statement of facts has been com-L municated to the Proprietors of PARR'S

> Messrs. T. Roberts and Co. Malton, Jan. 30, 1843.

Gentlemen,-Though it is but a very short time since I last wrote for a supply of Parr's Life Pills. I find that owing to an astonishing increase in the sale of them, I am again compelled to request you to send me twenty dozen of the small, as also a supply of the large size. I should wish you to forward them by railway to York, thence by carrier, as early as possible, as I am afraid my present stock will be exhausted before they reach me. I enclose you the case of a person who resides in Malton, and whose testimony may be relied upon as being strictly correct. This is but one case selected from an almost incredible number of others, which have come under my notice, in which cures have been effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Many highly respectable persons in this neighbourhood, who previous to the introduction of Parr's Life Pills had a decided dislika to Patent Medicines, are now thankful that they are able to add their testimonials to the beneficial effects quantity of pills as ordered above, you will oblige,

> Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, J. WRANGHAM.

Gentlemen,-When I consider the very great relief I have experienced from the use of Parr's Life Pills. I think it not only to be my duty to you but to variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly | rvery one who may be suffering from similar complaints with which I have been afflicted, to make my astonishing case as public as possible. For a long time past I have been greatly troubled with a most severe nervous complaint, giddiness, and swimming in the head, which increased to such a degree that at times I was compelled to leave off from my work, being unable to bear the least fatigue or excitement. At the suggestion of many of my friends, I was in-duced to try various medicines, but found that my complaint instead of diminishing, was daily growing worse. Having fortunately heard of the beneficial offects of Parr's Life Pills, I resolved to give them a fair trial, though I must confess with but little hopes of deriving benefit from them, after having tried so many other medicines without success: I immediately purchased a small sized box of Mr. Wrangham, chemist, the only agent for the sale of them in Malton, and fortunate indeed has it been for me that I did so, for though I have just finished taking this one box, I find myself so far relieved that instead of daily, nay hourly, suffering from that dreadful complaint, nervousness, with its attendant miseries, I am restored to my former good health; my nerves are strong—the giddiness and swimming in my head are totally removed, and I am now able to attend regularly to my trade. Allowing you to make whatever use you may think proper of this statement and eling truly grateful for the benefit I have obtained from taking Parr's Life Pills.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

. THOMAS PATTISON. Painter. N.B. I shall be glad to answer any enquiries

respecting the good the pills have done me. To Mr. T. Roberts and Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

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 propounced to be Cancer. 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 MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely A of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine

> From Mr. R. Turner, Lewton. To Messrs. T. Roberts & Co., Crane Court, Fleetstreet, London.

Lenton, near Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1842.

Dear Sir.-I beg leave to tender you my warmest thanks for the great benefit which I have recieved from your valuable Parr's Life Pills in the cure of a distressing species of fluttering, or palpitation of the heart, which I experienced some years, and which has now, by the use of three small boxes of your invalufollowed by observations on the Obligations of able medicine, entirely left me; and indeed, I now MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the some time. Hoping you will, for the benefit of the the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a publicat large, make my case known, I remain, Gentlemen, yours, very gratefully,

RICHARD THEND N.H.—Any person who may not credit this statement may, by referring to me, obtain satisfactory answers to their enquiries.

From F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

Jaffra, October 17th, 1842.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that having undertaken the small supply of the celebrated Parr's Life Pills, lately received here from you by the Rev. P. Perciof such complaints as arise from a disorganization val, they have met with a very rapid sale, and the constantly increasing demand from every part of the province ensures to a very large extent success to from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford | the dealer, and good to the people at large. May I system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by opportunity, making, if you please, the usual discount to purchasers of such large quantities. I beg to and that nervous mentality kept up which places the remark that the value of the above will be given by individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of me into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Percival, who has life. The consequences arising from this dangerous kindly offered to be responsible to you for the same. I remain, your obedient ervant.

F. MATTHEISZ. Please address me F. Mattheisz, Jaffra, Ceylon.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills, Crane-Court, Fleet-street. Communicated by Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Win-

chester. East Stratton, near Winchester, Dec. 13th, 1842.

Sir.—You will remember I sent to your shop for a bottle of medicine round which was a paper containing testimonials of cures effected by the use of Parr's Life Pills. Amongst many others I observed one; a case of Rheumatism, which appeared to me similar to my own case, and seeing it so successfully treated, simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills. I resolved upon giving that invaluable medicine a fair trial. I had been afflicted with Rheamatism many years, and at the time to which I refer was suffering acutely. I determined, as I have said, on giving Old Parr's remedy a fair trial; and accordingly sent for a box of the Life Pills. By the use of these pills I am enabled to say that I am now as well as ever I have been during the whole of my life. Thank God, I can now walk as well as ever I did. At the time when I first tried Parr's Life Pills, I could scarcely walk during the day-time; and at night I could get no sleep. I am now enjoying excellent of every kind. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES DANIELLS. (aged 50 years.)

Mr. H. Foster, Chemist, Winchester. Parr's Life Pills are acknowledged to be all that is required to conquer disease and prolong life.

No medicine yet offered to the world ever so rapidly attained such distinguished celebrity; it is questionable if there now be any part of the civilized world where its extraordinary healing virtues have sion of nearly 500 letters from influential, respectable, and intelligent members of society, all bearing tesvaluable remedy ever discovered.

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 sides eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven of each box, in WHITE letters on a BED ground. Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious, and an imposition? Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Horson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price ls. 11d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

THE IRISH NATIONAL GATHERING.

TARA OF THE KINGS.

Tail week we had not room even for the meagre and unratisfactory report of the Great Irish National Cathering, to declare, or pronounce, for Repeal, which appeared in the London daily papers. It was at a late period of the week that the account, meagre and Liberator of Ireland to the shorn-down as it was, appeared; and we we were then portant occasion—(cheers). groaning under a "press of matter." We are glad that it happened so. Had we presented our readers with the chair was taken by the report that has since gone the round of the English press, no adequate idea of the nature, and extent. and enthusians of this most extraordinary GATHERING and we are glad that the delay has enabled us to do so: hand should rightly understand the extent, and nature. and scope of the Irish Movement.

The Journal describes the procession of Mr. O'Connell from his own house in Merrion-square, Dublin, towards Liberator was met by the men of Kells, and Trim, and storation of her nationality-(cheers). Kavan, with their respective bands, playing airs of trimph. The Trim band, one of the firest in Ireland. was dressed in an extremely beautiful uniform of white. the Very Rev. Dr. M'Evoy, the patriotic parish priest land we love thee, and glory in struggling for thy cause;" and "Obedience to the laws is the pivot upon which all curactions turn." At this point the scene became passed, each of the bands struck, up" Behold the conquering Hero comes," but in a moment the music was of most respectable persons, who occupied private phaetons, and among whom were several elegant and fashionably dressed ladies. The scene had been already sufficiently interesting

and animated, but the moment now arrived when it became incomparably more so. A turn in the road disclosed to view the side of the Hill of Tara, with countless thousands spread over, and the leng road lead ing to it filled with one dense mass of human beings, As the carriage of the Liberator reached this spot a shout was raised that rent the air for miles; and the shout passed along the line until it profane to the truth of my assertion-(hear)-there reached the hill where all "Temora of the Kings," took is really no union between the countries—(hear.) I up the echo, and returned it back with a long, hoarse murmur, like "the sound of many water." Mr. O'Connell rose in his seat, profoundly affected, and there were few who beheld the scene at that moment upon the strings themselves, and the drums and horns of the numerous bands were dumb; the voice of half a million shouting welcome to their Liberator, and Hurrah! for Ireland, could alone be heard.

Crofinn. They, were, indeed, thrilling sounds to hear. glistened in the eye of the stranger when he looked on heart was too fall to restrain the big drop which joy, and grief, and hope, and sympathy, made to trickle

Europe, there is no record of a meeting like that which are rewarded by the calling together of our native Parwas winessed on Tuesday on Tara's Hill. Whether liament by our beloved Sovereign. Three cheers for Ireland has yet witnessed in the cause of her legisnedense, were it even less in numbers than any of them, but in numbers, too, it has far exceeded

The platform, which was raised at a short distance

At nine o'clock a temporary altar was erected near the summit of the hill, and the Rev. Francis Plinn, P.P. people, amounting to hundreds of thensands. The occasion was one of most awful solemnity. The place-

the spot where the ratron saint of Ireland first preached the gespel of salvation before the assembled princes of the land, and where the idols of paganism crumbled chieftain's tent, but on the desert ruins of them all, and beneath the blue canopy of heaven—then and there it day to be devoted to the regeneration of their native in 1890, is there a coward amongst you—is there a

At half-past nine the Rev. Mr. M'liroy, C.C., Navan, again celebrated mass, and after him the Rev. Mr. Coghlan, of Collinstown, celebrated the Divine mysteries, and having addressed the countless multitude at some of the most impressive character, and was followed by an extempore prayer in which the people audibly on their leader, and freedom for their country. Masses

Amidst the other interesting features of the day there Drogheda trades' preceded by their band, and bearing one and twenty banners, arrived on the hill about twelve o'clock, and immediately proceeded to the centre of Rath-Na-Riodh, and planted their colours in a circle around the Lia Fail, which stands over the graves of the United Irishmen who fell at Tara in 1798. During of the ring struck up " God save the Queen," and then were congregated around the interesting spot. The effect of the circle of banners, as seen from the distance to crown the summit of the mound, was most picturesque, and could be equalled only in the emotions it was calcolated to produce by a knowledge of the circumstances under which it was formed.

In general the bands on entering the field proceeded to this melancholy monument, and with solemn dirges mainted the memory of the dead. On one occasion, thirty Wexford men knelt around the Stone of Destiny, and with uplifted hands offered a prayer to Heaven for their massacred fathers and brothers whose remains reposed beneath. The effect was irresistible; and, with Encovered heads and bended knees on the green swarth, thirty thousand men followed the pious example. The moment was solemn in the extreme, as the incense of Prefer thus ascended to Heaven for the lamented dead; and to add to the profound interest of the occasion a band on the summit of the mound played in excellent Tile the funeral dirge or Dead March in Saul. It may here be mentioned, to the credit of the brave men of Wexford, that on the fatal 25th of May, 1798, when disograpization and treachery, and, above all, intexiation, canned the insurgent army on Tara Hill to be himshtered by the royalist troops, but few of the Wexand men who fought in the Irish ranks survived the Eght to return home.

On the evening before the meeting several incidents occured which called up recollections of the unbappy of that day. One old man, bending with age, weeping over the "Cropples Grave;" and As I am the person referred to, and as the number stated in figure period of the perio

out fear or danger, and in the middle of the noon day, the reporter. When Mr. O'Connell came I went once

tained-Mr. Nicholas Boylan, of Hilltown House, came forward, and said he had the honour to move the illustrious Liberator of Ireland to the chair, on this great and im-The proposition was passed with acclamation, and

THE LIBERATOR.

Mr. O Connell proceeded to address the meeting, and was received with load cheers. When the cheering had could have been formed. From the Weekly Freemen's subsided, he said—It would be the extreme of affecta-Journal we could get a much more satisfactory notice; tion in me to suggest, that I have not some claims to for of all things it is important that the people of Eng- would be worse than affectation—it would be drivelling folly, if I were not to feel the awful responsibility that the part I have taken in this majestic movement imposes upon me-(hear). I feel responsibility to my country -responsibility to my Creator-(hear). Yes, I feel the the place of meeting—Tara-Hill. He describes tremulous nature of that responsibility—Ireland is the enthusiasm of the people throughout the aroused, is aroused from one end to the other. Her mulwhole line of their journey; and states that titudinous population have but one expression, and one at Belpir, about a mile and a half from the hill, the wish, and that is the extinction of the Union, the re-

A Voice-There will be no compromise. Mr. O Connell—Who is that that talks of compromise (cheers)? I am not here for the purpose of making anyfaced with brilliant green; and the band from Kells thing like a schoolboy's attempt at declamatory elowas conspicuous in a large caravan, constructed for quence; I am not here to revive in your recollection any the purpose, with flags at the four corners, and a of those poetic imaginings respecting the spot on which large white flag in the centre, having the words "Ire- we stand-hear, hear) - and which have really become land for the Irish." A large and very beautiful green as household words; I am not here to exaggerate the hanner, pierced with a crimson border, and a device historial importance of the spot on which we are conexecuted in the centre, was borne behind this band, and gregated—but it is impossible to deny that Tara has historical recollections that give to it an importance, of Kells, who was himself the bearer of a flag at one of relatively, to other portions of the land, and deserves to the corners of the wast vehicle in which his band was be so considered by every person who comes to it for carried, cheered the Liberator enthusiastically as he political purposes—(hear)—and gives it an elevation and passed. The standard borne by the Navan band had point of impression in the public mind that no other the following judicious inscriptions, namely:—"Ire- part of Ireland can possibly have. History may be tarpart of Ireland can possibly have. History may be tarnished by exaggeration, but the fact is undoubted that mished by exaggeration, but the fact is undoubted that the area at Tara of the Kings—(cheers). We are on the spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarchs of Ireland were creeted, and spot where the monarch were creeted, a infinitely more animated than at any preceding one where the Chieftans of Ireland bound themselves by during the procession. As the Liberator's carriage the sacred pledge of honour and the tie of religion to stand by their native land against the Danes, or any tainers, at these Assizes, £4,000 in fees, and without other stranger—(cheers). This is emphatically the spot drowned in the still more soul-stirring thunders of the from which it emanated the social power—the legal multitude. In passing by the demesne of Mr. Lynch, authority—the right to dominion over the furthest of Ramave, the Liberator was greeted by a great number, extremes of the island, and the power of concentrating the force of the entire nation for the purpose of national defence—(cheers). On this important spot I have an important duty to perform—I here protest in the face of my country, in the face of my Creator—in the face of Ireland and our God, I protest against the continus ce of the unfounded and unjust Union-(cheers). My proposition to Ireland is that the Union is not binding upon us; it is not binding, I mean, upon conscience—it is void in principle—it is void as matter of right—and it is void in constitutional law—(hear, hear).

don't speak now of those details that should make the Union a mockery; but there is, I repeat it, no real Union between the countries—(hear). My proposition is that there was no authority vested in any person to that did not feel deep emotion. The old Harper pass the Act of Union. I deny the authority of the touched the chords of his harp, but the sounds died Act. The English Legislature had no such competency -that must be admitted by every person. The Irish Legislature had no such competency; and I arraign the Union, therefore, on the ground of the incompetency of the bodies that passed it-(hear). No authority How glorious were the sounds that awoke the long could render it binding but the authority of the Irish milent echoes of "Temors of the Kings." The music of people, consulted individually through the counties, Ireland was once more heard in the ruins of the Hall of cities, towns, and villages; and if the people of Ire-Tara, and among the desert remains of the House of land called for the Union, then it was binding on Ryland.

Cormac. The melodies of the olden time resonnded them, but there was no other authority that could GRIM weetly from Rath-na-Roigh, and from the Tea-mur, make it binding—(hear, hear). The Irish Parliament and from Rath-Laoghaire, and from the Dumha-na- had no such authority; they were elected to make laws Nighall, and from Rath-na-Seanaigh. The Lia Fail, or and not legislatures, and it had no right to the autho-Some of Destiny, was there; not on the mound of the rity which alone belonged to the people of Ireland. Hestages, where it once stood, but over the "Groppies' The trustee might as well usurp the right of the person Grave;" and although it did not emit its mysterious who trusts him; the servant might as well usurp the thunders as of old, the thunders of Ireland's myrlads powers of the master. The Irish Parliament were elected were heard around it, from the mounds of the Cathair- 25 our trustees—we were their masters—they were but our servants, and they had no right to transfer us to any Twas a cold heart they would not move! The tear other power on the face of the earth—thear, hear. When I proclaim the Union to be a nullity. I have the that seeme and thought of our history; and many a words of Saurin, who declared, in speaking of the Union-" It will be obeyed as a law as long as you have a sufficient force to keep it so, but no longer; and I now tell you to continue your peaceful, but steady, In the history of Ireland, and in, perhaps, that of opposition to that Union, until your loyalty and fidelity

we estimate its importance from its numbers or from her. (Here the immense multitude cheered for several the associations connected with the scene in which it minutes.) We will break no law. See how we have was held, we find it equally unprecedented. There was accumulated the people of Ireland for this Repeal year. a prestige about the spot which would have rendered it When, on the 2nd of January, I ventured to call it a more important and a more interesting demonstration the Repeal year, every person laughed at me. Are than any of the other "monster meetings" which they laughing now? It is our turn to laugh at present. Before twelve months more the Parliament will be in College Green—(cheers). I said the Union did not take away from the people of Ireland their legal rights. I told you that the Union did not deprive the people of that right, or take away the authority to have selffrom the outer enclosure of the Rath-na-Riodh, was cal- legislation. It has not lessened the prerogatives of the culated to be capable of containing more than a thousand crown, or taken away the rights of the sovereign, and persons, and within a few paces of it was constructed a amongst them is the right to call her Parliament smaller one, which was devoted exclusively to the ladies, wherever the people are entitled to it, and the people of and presented during the meeting a brilliant galaxy of Ireland are entitled to have it in Ireland. And the Queen has only to-merow to issue her writs and get the Chancellor to seal them, and if Sir Edward Sugden does not sign them, she will soon get an Irishman that will, to of Navan, offered the holy sacrifice of the mass, which revive the Irish Parliament. The towns which sold was attended by a congregation of temperate and faithful their birthright have no right to be reckoned amongst the towns sending members to Parliament. King James the First, in one day, created forty boroughs in Ireland, and the Queen has the same right as her predecessor to do so- (hear, hear). We have a list of the towns to return members (the counties, as a matter before the blaze of eternal truth that burst from the of course, will return them) according to their populauplifted cross. There, on the same hill, no longer in tion, and the Queen has only to order write to issue, the gorgeous palace, in the warrior's camp, or in the and to have honest ministers to advise her to issue those writs, and the Irish Parliament is revived by its own energy, and the force of the Sovereign's prerogawas that the humble minister offered up an oblation for tive—(hear). I will only require the Queen to exercise the people—there, on the wreck of former grandeur, her prerogative, and the Irlah people will obtain their and amid the memorials of past glories, did the people nationality again-(cheers). If, at the present moment, bend before the throne of mercy as the first duty of a the Irish Parliament was in existence, even as it were

wretch amongst you so despicable that would not die rather than allow the Union to pass? A Voice-Yes, to the last man-(cheers). Mr. O'Connell-Let every man who, if we had an Irish Parliament, would rather die than allow the length, on the importance of temperance, and its value | Union to pass, lift up his hands. (The immense multi-25 a moral assistance to their spiritual advisers, and as tude lifted up their hands.) Yes, the Queen will call an aid to their political leader, he called on them to that Parliament; you may say it is the act of her kneel and offer up a prayer to the Mercy Seat for the ministry, if you please. To be sure it would be the prolongation of the life of him who—the promulgator act of her ministry, and the people of Ireland are enof the doctrine of moral revolution—was leading them | titled to have their friends appointed to the ministry on to a bloodless and stainless victory. The address was [thear, hear, and cheers). The Irish Parliament will then assemble, and I defy all the generals, old and young, and all the old women in pantaloons-(laughter). joined, and, with uplifted hands, implored a blessing Nay, I defyall the chivalry of the earth to take away that Parliament from us again-(cries of never). Well, Were afterwards celebrated in succession by the Rev. J. my friends, may I ask you to obey me-|cries of we Coghlan, of Miltown, and the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, of will -in the course of conduct I point out to you, when I dismiss you to-day; when you have beard the resolutions put, I am sure you will ge home with is one which we cannot omit to mention here. The the same tranquillity you came here—(yes). Every man of you (every man of us,) and if I wanted you again, would you not come again to Tara Hill for me-(cheers)? Remember me, I lead you into no peril. If danger existed, it would arise from some person who would attack us, for we will attack nobody; and if that danger exists, you will not find me in the rear rank. their march to the rath they were joined by the Kells | The Queen will be able to restore our Parliament to and two other bands; and, having formed the circle of us. The absentee drains, which caused the impoverishbanners, the four lands which were placed in the centre | ment of the country, will be at an end; the wholesale ejectment of tenants, and turning them out on played "Pstrick's Day," which was again and again the high-way; the murdering of tenants by the rapturously encored by the innumerable growds that landlords shall be at an end-(loud cheers). The rights of the landlords will be respected, but their duties shall be enforced: an eqitable tenure will take the place of the crnel tyranny of the present code of laws, and the protection of the occupying tenants of Ireland be insribed on the banner of Repeal-(cheers). Carry home with you, my advice—let there be peace and quiet, law and order, and let every one of you enrol yourselves law and order, and let every one of you enrol yourselves some very low-roofed cottages. To avoid his pursuer, spring of the heart; when we consider it coursing obtained at the Meeting Place. At eleven o'clock Repealers—(cries of "We will")—men, women, and the creature scrambled upon the roof of one of them, rapidly through its various channels, and branching the following question will be opened, (by a Repealer.) children (yes, men, women, and children). Give me and the frail tenement yielding to its weight, the poor ont into a thousand different directions and complified and the frail tenement yielding to its weight, the poor ont into a thousand different directions and complified and Moral condition bully made one amongst the family circle assembled cated windings, for the nourishment of the frame; improved the Mental, Political, and Moral condition to the frame of the frame -(cheers). The next step is being taken, and I announce to you from this spot, that all the magistrates that have been deprived of the commission of the peace.

shall be appointed by the association to settle all the disputes and differences in their neighbourhood-(hear). Keep out of the petty sessions court, and go not to them on Monday next. We will submit a plan to choose persons to be arbitrators to settle the differences of the people without expence, and I call upon every man that wishes to be thought the friend of Ireland, to have his disputes settled by the arbitrators, and not again go to the petty sessions. We shall shortly have the preservative society to arrange the means of procuring from her Majesty the exercise of her prerogative, and I believe I am able to announce to you that twelve months cannot possibly elapse without having a hurrah for our parliament in College-green.

After Mr. O'Connell's speech, several other distinguished Irishmen addressed the vast assembly, and a series of resolutions were passed, affirming the preposition for a Repeal of the Union, and asserting the right of the people to seek it. When the business was

that the friends of them that is gone could come here more round Tara, and continued for more than an hour NEIGHBOURHOOD.—On Saturday evening last, this counting various groups, measuring the ground they occu- place was visited by a most dreadful thunder storm, Mr. Thomas Holland, Temperance Hotel, No, ting-As seen as the promoters of the meeting had taken pled, and by the result applying to other portions of the which continued from about eleven o'clock in the ham. Persons wishing to join it may do so, a'ext their places on the platform, and silence had beeen obmeeting not counted, tried to come to a correct estimate, evening, until about four o'clock on Sunday mornthat there were on and near the hill upwards of one million, probably not less than twelve hundred thousand people! I am as folly convinced of this as that there the flashes of lightning came in rapid and thick sucwas a multitude there at all. Taking into account the cession during the continuance of the storm. We hundreds of thousands on the roads, who never reached have not heard of very serious damage having been Tara, there were above one million and a half of people ont on that day, for the special purpose of being heighbourhood have sustained considerable injury through the various parts where the depredations at the meeting. In my account to the Morning Chronicle from the heavy rain which fell during the night. I have stated my opinion of the numbers; and I have said, what I may here repeat, that the meeting on Tara was to me, as it must have been to every one whose souls were not senseless and dead to feeling, the most be the leader of this majestic meeting—(cheers). It awfully grand and solemn scene that the human eye ever witnessed. It was a scene to make Irishmen proud, though they might grieve for the causes that brought them together. It was a scene to make strangers regret that the Liverpool time is a quarter of an hour before guilty. M. Kante was sentenced to one year's im-

ONE WHO HAS WHISTLED AT THE PLOUGH.

Local and General Entelligence.

becoming general in most parts of England. THE GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY on her. John Byrne, Esq., Coroner for this county, and a highly respectable jury, proceeded to the spot, up for repairs. A WOMAN, named Roche, died last week near and after having examined two witnesses, they Thurles, from injuries received by her in resisting a returned a verdict of accidental death, with a decsaizure made for 4d. Poor Rate by the Collector.

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT PETTED, in special rediminishing his ordinary attention to the interests of his | mercy of the parish officers. constituents - Western Times. AT Mons, the other day, 114 donkies were entered

for a sweepstakes, and all came to the starting pest. How many reached the distance we are not told, the scene is described as irresistibly comical. SEVERAL young men with large investments, who to the country being overstocked with adventurers. THE TOTAL amount of paper money in circulation in the three kingdoms during the last eight months, was

£34,545.794. The bullion in the Bank of England during that period was £11,872,000. I protest by everything that is sacred,—without being A FRANKFORT journal of the 7th instant, states.

was as follows :- Artillery, 949 ; Sappers and Miners, 83; Cavalry, 2,117; Infantry, 13,373; Marines, 425. Total, 16.947.

AT THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS, on Saturday, Wm. Sanderson, keeper of a cigar shop in Great Turnstile, Holborn, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for an attempted assault on his female servant, Harriet

An action was brought at the Galway Assizes, by

stances, and the young lady got a verdict of £2,500 A RENEWED APPLICATION for an injunction has been made by the North Union Railway against the Bolton and Preston, to prevent the latter from taking from the effects of the dreadful injuries he had reup and setting down passengers on the North Union

Union against this Company. farmer's labourers, who also found it hard, and on ripping it open, found in it twenty guineas and twenty half-guinear.—West of England Conservative.

WE DO NOT CHARGE the Conservative Members of Parliament with systematic hypocrisy, but we do affirm it to be a fact that more than four score Members of the Commons, and more especially with the Prime Minister.

-Morning Post. FEVER is still very prevalent in Glasgow. Although not generally of a fatal character, it is the cause of much suffering and privation amongst the poorer classes, whole families being laid up with it at once. The demand upon the poor's funds is at present, therefore, unusually great, and the district surgeons are very actively employed in rendering medical assistance.-Glasgow Journal.

FROM THE 1st January, 1830, to the 1st January, 1843, there have been born in France 967,386 children, of whom 69,417 were illegitimate, being in the proportion of 1 bastard to 12 legitimate children. In Paris the proportion was nearly as 2 to 3. During the same period there were 805,950 deaths and 249,167 marriages. The relative numbers of boys and girls born was 16 girls

A GREAT NUMBER of the Irish labourers who have now come into this country harvesting, are far better clad than they used to be. This is attributable to Opera, under the management of Van Amburgh, and a dog had killed a considerable number in a the temperance cause—the uncessing labours of Father Mathew. The money which used to be spent in whiskey ment, met his death on Thursday night at the Circus | water-wheel which partly revolved in the interior of is now laid out in clothes.

tained any injury from it. They go in and out at the key-hole. - Cambridge Chronicle. IT SEEMS not to be generally known that all bakers

means of weighing it. The penalty for neglect of this his liberality can effect on the melancholy occasion, dreadfully rent and torn from his thigh, so that his by the baker and dealer is Five Pounds. Half to the Smith, a great trampoline and vaulter, met his death life was despaired of from the first. The name of by the baker and dealer is Five Pounds. Half to the Smith, a great trampoline and vaulter, met his death informer. IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—The Aurora, Captain Heyen, arrived here on the 11th, from Ronnebeck, after passage of eight days, having on board nine oxen,

three cows, and six sheep. The Hamburg steam ship also brought from Hamburg, on Thursday week, six oxen and one sheep. INCOMBUSTIBLE THATCH .- It has been preved by repeated experiments that straw saturated with a solution of lime, or common whitewash, is incombustible. This fact is of great importance to the rural population; especially as the thatch is not only rendered fire-proof,

but more durable. A solution of alum has been tried, but being soluble, the rain destroys its virtues. HER MAJESTY'S war steamer Cyclops, sailed on the 11th instant from Carrickfergus for Cove, after landing and pork, in barrels, of Limerick and Cork cure; 400 to 500 bags of bread, 40 casks of rum, 2,000 stand of arms, and 350,000 rounds of ball cartridge.

MR. ASHTON, of Londonderry, a Protestant gentleman, who presided at the great Repeal meeting in Inneshowen, had a shot fired into his windows on Tuesday night week, fortunately he escaped the aim of the assassin. Several slugs were found in the room. some of them having passed through a massive door. An INTRUDER.—On Thursday week, at a place in the parish of Wrington, a bullock, which was being driven reflect, for an instant, on the astonishing manner in along the road, got into an enclosure in which were within. It is hard to say which party was the most

frightened. IT APPEARS that the most serious losses have been sustained by the helders of property in the extensive and fertile part of the country comprised within the Bedford level, and particularly within the neighbourheod of Wisbeach and Peterborough, by the late thunderstorm. In the fens alone upwards of 2,000 acres of the hay crop, of the value at the least of £10,000, have been lately destroyed, and the pasturage for 1,000 head of cattle is entirely inundated. THE Bankers' Circular says.—" Mr. John Shore, for-

wood farmer would desire.

AWFUL THUNDER STORM AT CARLISLE AND ing, without the slightest intermission. For some fee, time the thunder was not so distinctly heard, but Scene in an Irish Steamer from Dublin to

LIVERPOOL.—Irish Passenger-Steward, how soon will we be in! Steward-In about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, Sir. Irish Passenger (looking at his watch) - Ah! that'll do! it wants twenty minutes to four; so I shall save the four o'clock son who was killed in the duel, have been brought train. Steward—I fear not, Sir; you forget that before the Criminal Tribunal at Liege, and found fore Dublin time. Oh, holy Nelly, and you call that seconds to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 100f. Justice to Ireland" I suppose.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—A servant maid in the PEAS were freely offered in Nottingham market, on Saturday, at three halfpence per peck.

THE ACCOUNTS in the provincial papers of the weather and the harvest are highly favourable. Resping is the heat of the send of the harvest are highly favourable. Resping is the heat of the send of the sen the heat of the sun, when suddenly the suppor gave way, and the rick, containing several tons fell dand of 2s. 6d. on the hay. IT IS SAID THAT VIR. THESIGER is about to retire

ANOTHER "SOCIALIST" PARSON, AND WORSE.-A from the representation of Woodstock, to make room Mr. Benham, or a Rev. Mr. Benam, a Dissenting for the Marquess of Blandford.

Mr. Benham, or a Rev. Mr. Benam, a Dissenting minister, who had refused to support his wife, and SALMON FISHING.—The take of salmon in the river who left her likely to become chargeable to the Lune has been predigious of late, averaging at least parish of St. George in the East, appeared with Mr. his wife refused to reside in his house. The Rev. tunate affray at Turloughmore, was resumed this his wife refused to reside in his nouse. The fields at large at large and jury. The friends calves no alteration. Prime small Porkers sold trate refused to hear him farther, leaving him to the of the deceased produced additional evidence, to freely; other kinds of Pigs, slowly, at our quoted

AT THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES an old woman, whose evidence was required in a bigamy case, refused to be sworn. She said she had been a member of the Church of England, but that she was then "trying to be an Israelite," which she subsequently explained, emigrated to New South Wales, Australia, and New by stating that she had been converted to the sect of Zealand, are reduced to a state of mendicancy, owing Johanna Southcote's believers. Mr. Justice Wightman threatened her with imprisonment, but the old lady was stedfast, and was finally discharged, the Grand Jury finding the bill without her testimony. PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS.-A private in the

lst regiment of Life Guards, named Shields, stationed reapers (strangers) who were on their way to Scotland however, having been skilfully performed, Bennett acting, were guilty of wilful murder."

The Army."—The Company of their way to Scotland however, having been skilfully performed, Bennett remarked, "Oh, I've left a little bit of hair under "Refeat in the Army."—The Company of the strangers of their way to Scotland however, having been skilfully performed. vonr chin, and now I'll give you the finishing stroke." He then, by way of a joke, drew, as he imagined, the back of the razor across the other's throat, when the blood spirted forth in a stream, to the great terror and alarm of the operator, Bennett having most clumsily mistaken the blade for the back of the razor. The wound thus inflicted was nearly three inches in length, and extending to the depth of within the sixteenth of an inch of the windpipe. about the country representing himself as a son of Wheat quite in retail, and at 3d to 4d per bushel Ryland.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF STAFFORDSHIRE.—Between Monday morning, the 31st ult., and the night of
Saturday, the 5th instant, just one week, one hundred
Saturday, the 5th instant, just one week, one hundred
of the regiment, who was fortunately immediately in
the county

within the sixteenth of an incu of the windpipe.

Several of the arteries were divided, and the effusion of blood was immense. Mr. Campbell, the surgeon of £20,000, and deluding several females of the regiment, who was fortunately immediately in into marrying him under these representations, was terms, and very little of either could be sold. Flour found coultry of bigamy at Liverpool, and transported being in small supply has maintained previous rates; and twenty-nine prisoners were lodged in the county attendance, sewed up the wound, and the poor fellow, found guilty of bigamy at Liverpool, and transported being in small supply has maintained previous rates; who has thus experienced so providential an escape, for seven years. His mother set up for him the plea about 500 barrels of Canadian have been sold in is now in the hospital, and out of danger. It will be of insanity. He is supposed to have married seven bond at 29s per barrel. Barley, Beans and Peas, Miss Mahon, against Mr. Flanagan, for a breach of some weeks before he will be fit to resume his mili- or eight women, is only twenty one, and is most re- must each be quoted the turn cheaper. tary duties.

DREADFUL AND FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. - On Sunday afternoon a man, named William Deacon, aged twenty-five years, expired in Guy's Hospital ceived under the following circumstances. It ap-Railway, in fact, from becoming carriers on the North pears that on the previous afternoon, about half-past four o'clock, the unfortunate man was at work on deceased upon hearing it moved from off the line, but in what was termed a sluggish manner, when just at the moment another train towards London approached, and from the slowness of his motions, the latter was close upon him before he could get off the line on which it was running, and the step of the House of Commons who support the Ministry, are the line on which it was running, and the step of the highly dissatisfied with the Ministers in the House of engine struck him, and he was knocked down. The engineer, upon seeing the occurrence, stopped the engine as speedily as possible and returned to his hours, and he lingered in the greatest agony until down, resting against his lathe in the workshop. death put a period to his sufferings.

seasons back. FATAL ACCIDENT -On Saturday night, between nine and ten o'clock, another experiment with Robinson's night signal for shipping, was made from a skiff on the river off the St. Katherine's-dock, which, we regret to state, was attended with the loss of one life, and several others had a most miraculous escape. It appears that during the experimental trials, some of the combustible materials of which the signal is made, and which were lying in the skiff, accidentally got ignited, and instantly the skiff was in a blaze. The parties in it, to save themselves from the flames, leaped overboard into the water, and at the garrison sixty tons of stores, consisting of beef were, (with one exception, that of a young lad, living at the west end of the metropolis, but whose name we have not be able to ascertain) with great difficulty saved from drowning. The skiff, which belonged to a waterman named M'Niel, was almost wholly destroyed. The body of the lad who perished has not yet been found.

THE BLOOD.—To a person who has at all studied the organization of the human system, the circulation of the blood will necessarily appear one of its most interesting and essential principles. When we thrill of astonishment :-

"And we exclaim, while we survey the plan,-How wonderful this principle in man.

United Brethren, Leicester Unity. A Lodge of this order has just been opened at the house of

The Madrid mail coaches having been several Bayonne, the authorities of Spain, upon the representations of the coach-proprietors, have stationed have been committed, so that travellers may now venture on the journey without any fear of impedi-

M. Kante, the surviving principal in the late fatal duel in Belgium, Messrs. Schummer and Jamme, his seconds, and Lauwers, one of the seconds of the perthe Dublin time. Irish Passenger-A quarter be- prisonment and a fine of 1,000f., and the three

RESUSCITATED MUMMY WHEAT.—There is now employment of Mr. Patrick Byrne of Dundalk, lost growing in the garden of Messrs. Barker and King, her life under the following melancholy circum- of Cockhill-house, a small plot of wheat, the seed of supposed to have been unvisited by man for a period of three thousand years. Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper succeeded in 1840, in raising from this sented by Mr. Tupper to the talented authoress of doing. that very useful botanical work "Plantse Utilores." London Smithfield Market, Monday, Aug. 21-

show that for some minutes before the firing com-menced the rioting had entirely ceased; and one girl, the servant of a publican, swore that in the course of the day the police were drinking and dancing with country girls, in a room set apart for their and, the demand having been freely met by the own use. Mr. Higgins, on the part of Mr. Brew, fac ors, a fair amount of business was done during declined to call any witnesses, conceiving the inquiry the week. The sales of Oatmeal have been on the Blakeney, the coroner, then proceeded to charge the jury in a clear and forcible manner; and they retired to their room, were they continued in deliberation for half an hour. After the lapse of that interval they came into their box, and handed in a verdict to the effect-"That the deceased had at Windsor, was within a hair's breath of losing his received a mortal gun-shot wound, inflicted by some from Ratisbon that of 260 persons who had embarked life on Friday last, in consequence of a practical joke one of a party of police acting under the command of on the Danube, 240 had been drowned, but not one of being played off upon him by one of his comrades, Mr. Tomkins Brew, at Turloughmore, on the 1st inst., the circumstances of the calamity is given.

On Sunday week, a body of Orangemen in the neighbourhood of Dromore severely beat seven poor shave him without drawing blood. The operation, said Tomkins Brew, and the party then and there

> "REFEAL IN THE ARMY."-The Cork Examiner reiterates its statement respecting the draught of articles. the 64th regiment giving "three obsers for Repeal" on emparking for Plymouth; and adds, that proof of The week's arrivals of Grain, &c. to this port are of the matter can be had upon the evidence of respect- very moderate amount. We have had several days able parties who were eye and ear witnesses of the of very fine weather, which appears to have been transaction.

pulsive in personal appearance.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE. On Wednesday week, a curred in New George-street. A child, three or four from our last prices. Beef 42d to 52d, Mutton 42d years old, was playing in a passage, and run out into the middle of the street at the very moment that a cart, laden very heavily with stones, was passing; unconsciously, as it seemed, the children under the characteristics of the street at the very moment that a cart, laden very heavily with stones, was passing; unconsciously, as it seemed, the children under the characteristics of the street. A cana, three or four into our last prices. Beef 4½d to 5½d, Mutton 4½d to 5½ d per lb. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 1,179, Sheep and Lambs 7,139.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

We had a fair supply of Grain in our market to-Union against this Company.

A FEW DAYS SINCE, a farmer purchased a mattree of the Greenwich, Dover, Croyden, the joint lines of the Greenwich, Dover, Croyden, shafts of the cari—between the hind legs of the horse and Brighton Railways, situate near the Neckinger and the cart-wheels. The mother, who was at the form of the cart-wheels. The weather, this week has tress at a broker's shop in Exeter, but on trying it, Spa road, Bermondsey, when the usual signal was neither he nor his wife liked it, as it was very hard in given of an approaching down train, in order that threatened her offspring, and, regardless of self, 28 8d to 38 8d. Barley 4s to 4s 6d. Beans 4s 6d to sprang into the street, and, to snatch away the 5s per bushel. child, placed herself in the same dangerous position. Another second, and mother and child must have inevitably been crushed under the wheels; fortunately, the horse was a steady one, and the driver succeeeded in stopping it on the instant, and both parent and offspring were saved.—Hull Paper.

THE LATE SUICIDE AT BRISTOL. -FURTHER PAR-TICULARS .- Mr. Heynes was 74 years of age; and assistance, when it was found that his body had been had been watched about his dwelling by the family nearly severed in two, and that his bowels were pro- for the last month or so, as it was feared he would Messrs. Saithson and Mitten, Southampton-buildings; truding upon the ground. He was placed in one of destroy himself. He was in the habit of occupying and Messrs. Dunning and Stawman, Leeds; official the railway carriages and conveyed to the terminus his time by ivory turning; and so determined does assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane. at London-bridge, and from thence to the above hos- he appear to have been to commit the act, that he pital. Mr. Aston Key, Mr. Cock, and Mr. Thomp-drove a 31 guage, very rusty, into the pit of his at half-past 11, Sept. 28, at 2, at the Court of Bankson, the surgeons, were promptly in attendance on stomach, with a mallet, about an inch and a half, ruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Newborn and Evans, Wardfound that the hipbone had been completely severed, and then thrust in at the second place a dart that Belcher. and the abdominal viscera nearly torn out. Every had teeth cut on two sides of it, for a float. This he preclude all hope of his surviving beyond a few out on to the floor. The deceased was then sat Throgmorton-street; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.—A very shocking accident DREADFUL DEATH OF MR. AYMER, THE CELE- took place on Friday last, at Bracy Bridge Mill, BRATED AMERICAN VAULTER.—This unfortunate Lowthorpe, near Driffield. On the forenoon of that man, whose recent performance at the English day a person was engaged killing rats in the mill. excited so much admiration in his peculiar depart. corner under the arch of the stream turning the of Mr. Batty, proprietor of the Royal Amphitheatre, the mill in an uncovered state. One of the millers, SINGULAR FACT.—For four successive years a bee's who has several various establishments in various at work in the mill, called to another to go and see nest has been built in a lock of a yard gate in the parts of the kingdom, and one in the Island of what devastation the dogs was making amongst the town gaol. This lock is opened some thirty or forty Jersey, where the late performer was fulfilling his rate, and in his anxiety to look down the opening times a day, but the little creatures do not seem to engagement. The particular performance for which in which the wheel revolved, he became entangled heed the interruption, and none of them have sus. Mr. Aymer was announced concluded with a couble with the wheel, and was dragged through the opensummerset, a feat considered almost (if not quite) ing. His limbs were torn from his body, his head impossible, and in throwing it the ill-fated artist, was completely severed, and the trunk embowelled instead of alighting on his feet, fell on his neck, and shockingly mutilated. Of course he was quite and persons dealing in bread are bound to have scales death was the immediate result. Mr. Batty, on lifeless when taken out of the pit. In the scramble and weights placed in their shops, so that every one hearing the fatal intelligence immediately quitted of the moment, the other man was also caught who buys a loaf may have instant and convenient London for Jersey, to render every assistance that by the paddles of the wheel, and his flesh in a manner precisely similar during the manage- the unfortunate man who thus so dreadfully lost his ment of Messrs. Ducrow and West, at Astley's, some life was Paul Storey, who was highly respected, and has left a window and four children. Theother young man had lately gone to his situation, and came from the neighbourhood of Scarbro', but his name we do not know. An inquest was held on the body on the same day, and a verdict of "Accident Death" was returned. It is reported that the other man died on Sunday last.—On the same day, a youth in the service of Mr. Jewison, of Raisthorpe, farmer, was driving a waggon down a hill, near Fimber, when the drag chain broke, and in his attempt to hold the horses, he was thrown down on the road. The wheels of the waggon passed over his leg and thigh and along the whole length of his body, and over his head. His leg and thigh were broken, the knee crushed to a mummy; his collar bone was also broken, and his body and head were dreadfully crushed and lacerated. The poor man was not expected to live.

> CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIEN-TIFIC INSTITUTION, 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE, SKINNER-STREET.

which this crimson current shoots from the main place, for Hampton-court. Tickets 2s each, to be cated windings, for the nourishment of the frame; improved the Mental, Political, and Moral condition we cannot avoid being moved by an involuntary of the people?" Admission free. In the afternoon at three o'clock, the Metropolitan Delegate Committee will meet as usual; it is hoped that this important South Molton-street; official assignee, Green, Aldermancommittee will ultimately prove itself, in real earnest, the stumbling block over which the monopoly of class legislation will break its neck. In the evenframe; and inasmuch as the strength and verdure of ing at seven o'clock, Dr. Bowkett will in a short as tree are dependant upon the moisture derived from address, challenge any visitant to the above Institute. the root, the health and vigour of the body are indis- on the occasion, to disprove his plan of making Freepensibly connected with a pure and free circulation holders, for the purpose of emancipating the working of this important fluid. It is this, that, must feed the class from slavery. Already Messrs. Cameron, flame of existence; and unless its replenishments are Cowen and Lewis, have entered the field as dispumerly the dispenser of the power of a great provincial Bank in England, is now, we understand, a thriving and happy farmer among the woods of Canada, where he extinguished. In this light, and in this light alove, held in the Hall of the Institute, for the purpose of Charles. has plenty of range to follow his favourite parsuit, unobstructed by preserves; and his wife, formerly the
belle of the ball-room of (at that time) the gay little
tewn of Wakefield, is as diligent a superintendent of
the dairy and manager of household affairs as a backthe dairy and manager of household affairs as a backconstant freedom and purity. Nature, it is said, has containly, in furnished a remedy for every ill; and certainly, in the useful researches of Old Parr, this sentiment is which occasion their much tried and persecuted ruptcy. Solleitors, Mesars. Watts, Yeevil, Fannell and their weekly meeting to the useful researches of Old Parr, this sentiment is which occasion their much tried and persecuted ruptcy. Solleitors, Mesars. Watts, Yeevil, Fannell and their weekly meeting to the useful researches of Old Parr, this sentiment is which occasion their much tried and persecuted ruptcy. Solleitors, Mesars. Watts, Yeevil, Fannell and their weekly meeting to the useful researches of Old Parr, this sentiment is which occasion their much tried and persecuted ruptcy. strained what alled him he answered, "Enough to his home; and in a few hours all was as it had the following notice was yesterday posted on the following in this town:—"The bank has suspended pagment to the numbers present, we give the following:—

To the Editor of the Pilot.

To the Pilot.

To the Editor of the Pilot.

To then and as he spoke, the harrowing recollections will first in his memory; the sobs almost choked his ment in the Horning Chronicle of Thursday, that a who have heard it stated that the liabilities of the bank amount to short 430 000 and that a there might have hear some reason for questioning.

Livergool, purity and source in the present. We have long contemplated the purity and source, and, as a natural also for the present, on Thursday evenings, dancing consequence, every purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at consequence, every purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at probability of such an event; but its suddenness has consequence, every purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at probability of such an event; but its suddenness has consequence, every purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at probability of such an event; but its suddenness has consequence, every purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at probability of such an event; but its suddenness has consequence, every purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at probability of such an event; but its suddenness has consequence, every purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at probability of such an event; but its suddenness has consequence, every purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at probability of such an event; but its suddenness has consequence, every purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at probability of such an event; but the probability of such an event; but the probability of such an event; but the probability of such an event in the purpose of a healthful, and proclasses are held, terms 6d per lesson; commencing at probability of such an event in the purpose of a hea Who listened to that short tale of wos. A poor old with the protections of the bye-gone times also reporter his opinion that there were 500,000 assembled.

The claims of our patriots being urgent, perseverence of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning of the bank amount to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning to about £30,000, and that a there might have been some reason for questioning to about £30

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, AUG. 21st .-New Wheat ruled extremely various, there being a lodge night, at half the usual amount of entrance difference of at least 103 per qr. between the value of the best and most inferior samples. Old Wheat suffered an abatement of from 1s to 2s: new ditto rates obtained on Monday last. Fine Foreign done; but we understand, that the crops in the numerous detachments of troops to serve as escorts. Barley at a decline of quite Is per qr.; Malt by Is per qr. for the secondary kinds. For Oats the qua-tations were hardly supported. Beans and Peas on rather lower terms. Town-made Flour declined to 50s per 280lbs, while ship marks were 2s cheaper.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS .- Potatoes exhibit an improvement in quality, and command a steady demand, at prices varying from 33 to 53 6d per cwt. BOROUGH HOP MARKET. - Most of the reports which have lately reached us from the Hop districts state that the bine is looking improving ; this has caused the demand to rule firm, and prices in some instances are again higher. The duty is called £135,000, but we think it will exceed £145,000. Tallow.—By letters received from St. Petersburgh

this morning, dated 11th instant, there had been more business doing than previously noted, and at rather higher rates. The deliveries here continue larger than at the corresponding weeks last year. which accounts for the market being firm, at our quotation. Town Tallow is scarce.

WOOL MARKET.—The public sales held in the past week have been well attended by buyers. A slight "mummy wheat" a crop of two ears, the seed of improvement has taken place in the value of combing which he again planted, and in 1841, produced a qualities, and most of the parcels offered have second crop; the ear planted at Cockhill was pre- changed hands. Privately, very little business is

in No. 23 of which will be found a minute account of Owing to the attendance of both town and country Mr. Tupper's experiments; also in the Times, and buyers being by no means large, and the weather other newspapapers, about October 10, 1840. Four- unfavourable to slaughtering, the Beef trade was in teen grains have produced eighty-six ears, thus a sluggish state. Prime Scots, &c., supported last increasing near four-folds—Doncaster Gozette. Monday's quotations, or from 3s to 4s per 8lbs; but

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Aug. 12. -We have experienced an improved inquiry for good and choice descriptions of fresh English Flour. most limited scale. The weather is favourable for harvest operations, which are generally in progress throughout the kingdom; but the reports hitherto received relative to the quality and probable yield of the crops, are exceedingly conflicting. With the exception of Oatmeal, of which the imports from Ireland consists of 5.071 loads, the arrivals at Liverpool and Runcorn are unimportant; and the supplies of Flour from the interior are rather diminishing. At our market this morning there was little passing in Wheat, and we lower the quotations 2d to 3d per 70lbs. On Flour we note a decline of 3s per sack; and on Oatmeal of 1s per load. Oats were offered at a reduction of 2d per 45lbs, but few sales were effected, and the trade closed dull for all other

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY Aug. 21. general, and the crops are rapidly maturing; cutting has commenced in many districts. The trade during ROBERT TAYLOR, a man who has been running the same period has been very inactive; the sales of LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Aug. 21.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE. On Wednesday week, a —We have had a fair supply of Cattle at market to-miraculous escape from almost certain death oc-day, which met with dull sale at little or no variation

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Aug. 18. BANKRUPIS.

George Walter, Oundle, Northamptonshire, grocer, o surrender Aug. 28, at half-past 2, Sept. 28, at halfpast 12, at the Court of Bankruptey. Solicitors, Thomas Megary, Love-lane, coal-merchant, Aug. 25.

the unfortunate man; and on examination it was and afterwards a smaller one about four inches; robe-place, Doctors' Commons; official assignee, Mr. William Vann, Old-street, upholsterer, Aug. 25, at 1,

attention was paid to him that surgical skill could passed into his heart. Two of the inmates arrived Sept., 29, at half-past 2, at the Court of Bankruptoy. devise, but the injuries were of such a nature as to just as the deed was done, and the dart had fallen Solicitors, Messrs. Casterton and Dixon, Angel-court, William Snowball Walker, Pall-mall East, pastrycook, Aug. 25, at half-past 10, Sept. 28, at half-past 1, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Piercy, Three Crown-square, Southwark; official assignee, Mr.

Belcher. Robert Honnor, Camden town, contractor for wood paving, Aug. 26, at half-past 10, Sept. 28, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. birkman, King William-street; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. James Ralfs, Piccadilly, upholaterer, August 20, at 1, Sept. 23, at half-past 1, at the Bankrupts Court. Solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinners'-hall, Old Broad-street;

official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. Richard Richard, jun., and Wm. Brown, Prescott Lancashire, balance-makers, Sept. 5, 21, at the Bankrupta' District Court, Liverpool, Solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Toulmin, Staple-inn; and Mr. Hostage, South Castle-street, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool

Joshua Horten, Hart's-hill, Dudley, Worcestershire, and Joseph Horton, St. Peter's street, Islington, ironmanufacturers, Aug. 29, at 1, Sept. 21, at 11, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. Corser, Stourbridge; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Leeds. James Woods, Heathfields, within Saddleworth,

Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer, Aug. 29, Sept. 22, at 1, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, Lincoln's-innfields; Mr. Buckley, Ashton-under-Lyne; official assignee Mr. Hobson, Manchester, Joseph Higginbottom, Ashton-under-Lyne, solicitor,

Aug. 30, Sept. 22, at 12, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Fox, Finsbury-Circus; Mr. Earle, Manchester and Ashton-under-Thomas Oldfield Hazard and Henry Bingham, Sheffield, merchants, Sept, 9, Oct 11, at 11, at the Bank-

rupts' District Court. Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Gaskill Johnson, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 5, at half-past 12, Sept. 16, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court,

Liverpool. Solicitor Mr. Garey, Southampton-buildings; and Mr. Whitley, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. and E. Emsley, Cheapside, Manchester, ware-ON SUNDAY morning, August 27th, at eight housemen—Habgood and Marsden, Liverpool, saw mill o'clock, pleasure vans will start from the above proprietors.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug. 22.

BANKRUPTS. John Charles Ord, coal factor, Waterleo-place, Pallmall. to surrender Sept. 5, at twelve, and Oct. 17, at 11. at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Goren,

Samuel Fox Parsons, iron-founder, Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, Sept. 14, and Sept. 28, at 11, at the Bristol

Sept. 21, and Oct. 10, at 12, at the Manchester District Court. Solicitors, Mesers. Reed and Shaw, Fridaystreet, London; Sale and Worthington, Manchester; Bennett, Manchester, official assignee, Frazer, Man-

Martin Henry Lewis Gaetano Colnaghi, printseller, Charing-cross, Sept. 15, at 1, and Oct. 14, at 11, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Fiddey, Paper-buildings, Temple; official assignee, Groom, Abchurch-

Kelly, Bedferd-row, London; Laidman, Castle-street. Exeter. Official assignee, Mr. Hirtzell, Paul-street,

John Wesley Davis and Francis Davis, drug-grinders, Livergool, Sept. 7, and Oct. 3, at 11, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptoy. Solicitors, Mesers. Forshaw and Blundell, Liverpool. Official assignee,

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

LONDON-Mr. Sherrard will lecture on Sunday morning at the Working Man's Hall, Mile End Road. Miss Susannah Inge, will lecture at the same place in the evening.

MARYLEBONE.—Dr. Fussell will lecture at the Mechanic's Institution, Circus-street, New-road, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock.

Sources' Town Locality.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. Grover will lecture at Mr. Duddridge's, Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road. DEAR-STREES, SOHO .- Mr. Davoc will lecture at the Golden Leon, on Sunday next, at eight o'r lock. MR. Marie will lecture at the Black Horse and Windmill, Fieldgate street, Whitechapel, on Sunday, the 27th inst, at eight o'clock in the evening. After the lecture, some important business.

A Public meeting will be helden at the large Assembly Rooms, of the Two Brewers, Vine-street, Hatton-wall, to take into consideration the distressed state of the country. The proceedings will commence at eight o'clock precisely.—On Wednesday next the meeting will be addressed by Messrs. M. Grath, Fussell, Bolwell, Cameron, Cowan, Parker and Sharp.

A CHARTEST meeting will be holden at the Patriot Coffee House, every Monday evening, and at the Two WARWER -A meeting will be holden at the Sara-

cen's head, next Sunday evening, precisely at halfpast seven o'clock, when it is expected that the Delegate Fand will be completed. HALERAX.-A public meeting will be helden in

the Charlist Association room, Pellon-lane, on Monday the 28th inst. at eight o'clock in the evening, to appoint a delegate to the projected Conference.

A Special Designate Meeting of the Halifax
District will be holden at Lower Warley, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon. A good attendance of delegates is expected.

in the afternoon. SUNDERLAND, Messre, Dobie and Charlton will lecture on Monday evening, the 28th inst., in the Chartist room. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Admission free. OLDHAM.—On Sunday, to-morrow, a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist room, at mx o'clock in

the evening, by a friend. ON WAKES TURSDAY & Tea Party and Ball will take place in the Town Aall, Oldham. Mr. O'Connor has pledged himself to attend. Mr. Duncombe is also invited, and expected to attend. Tea on the table precisely at four o'clock, and the Ball to comthe hall, 1s 2d; Ladies, 1s; to platform, Gentlemen, Is 6d; Ludies Is 3d each; to Ball only 8d each. Early application is requested, as only a limited number of tickets will be issued.

liberty are respectfully informed, that a Concert and Ball will be holden on Tuesday the 29th inst., at the Artichoke Inn. William-street, for the benefit of Mr. William Flower, sub-Treasurer, their old friend and Isbourer in the cause of truth and justice. The attendance of reformers is respectfully solicited. Northella.-Mr. Doyle's route for the ensuing

week:-Nottingham Market-place, on Sunday the 27th; Mansfield, on Monday the 28th; Sutton-in-Ashfield, on Tuesday the 29th; Bulwell, on Wednesday the 30th; Ilkeston, on Thursday the 31st inst.; and Derby on Sunday Sept, 3rd ROCHDALE -- Mr. Thomas Davis, of Hawick, will

deliver two addresses to-morrow, in the Chartist zeom, top of Yorkshire-street, to commence at halfpast two and six o'clock.

the 27th inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon. As collections were made at a number of places, where may be settled. BIRMINGHAM.-A Grand Tea Party and Ball will

BIRMINGHAN DISTRICT.—A delegate meeting will

he held at Wednesbury, on Sunday, Sept. 3rd, when delegates from the following places are requested to attend from Birmingham, Walsall, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Oldbury, Stourbridge, and the | years make; that few have turned their attention to surrounding district. STOCKPORT.-A members' meeting will be holden

in the large room, Hillgate, at two o'clock, to-morrow (Sunday).-Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the evening, at six o'clock. Subject: "The Fallacies of the Anti-Corn Law League." On Tuesday a public meeting will be holden at

the Conference to be holden at Birmingham on Tuesday Sept. 5th. lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday evening. (to-mororw.) Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock. The adjourned discussion upon the Land

question will be resumed in the Large Ante-room of the above Hall, on Sunday (to morrow.) Chair to quisite capital; nor if he had, (which is not at all be taken at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. DEWSBURY.-A Public Meeting for the Election of Delegates to the Birmingham Conference (which is to be holden on the 5th of September) will be holden in the Market place, Dewsbury, on Monday

next, the 28th instant. Chair to be taken at seven SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday, at half-past two o'clock, that eloquent advecate of the people's rights, Mr. It is in vain that you demonstrate the evils to agri-David Ross, of Manchester, will deliver a lecture in culture itself, attendant on the making of the land-

the Fig-tree-lane room, on the Rights of Man. In the evening of the same day on The great Delusion. On Monday evening, the same gentleman will deliver tenant's vote. It is in vain that you prove, by actual a lecture on Political Power. COVENTRY.-A public meeting will be holden in

the Chartist Association Room, on Monday, August 28th, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the Chartists of Coventry in the forthcoming is in vain that you prove that it is possible, in all

a lecture will be delivered in the large room, But- It is in vain that you show, by actual fact, that the terworth Buildings, on the various Plans of Or-ganization, now before the public. Discussion in-produce may, in many instances, be increased tento the forthcoming Conference.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Apperley Bridge, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on Sunday.

THE CHARTISTS of Manningham, will meet in important business. A full attendance is expected. THE CHARTISTS of Bowling Back Lane will meet in their Room, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock; and at two o'clock in the afternoon, when a discus-

sion will take place on Organization. THE CHARTISTS of George's street, will meet on Sunday, at nine o'clock. The shareholders of the Co-operative Store, will meet in the Store, Chapel Lane, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

MANCHESTER -- CARPENTERS' HALL-On Sunday evening last, the above Hall was crowded in every part by a highly respectable andience to hear an address from Mr. Peddie, of Edinburgh. Mr. Sutton occupied the chair; and after a hymn had been sung by the choir, and the leading article in precisely in this manner has he met the advocacy of Dest Saturday's Star read, Mr. Peddie was intro-

wenty persons joined the Association.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF MAN CRESTER.-A numerous meeting was holden in the Carpenters' Hall, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the forthcoming thing with the Northern Star. The letters of Mr. usiness by reading the placard convening the meet-Il-merited compliment to that gentleman for his Job n Nuttall seconded the motion in an effective articles that have appeared, from time to time, and i was carried without a dissentient. The Rev. . Jackson then came forward and preposed Mr. to. Thanks were then given to the Chairman, agreed and the meeting separated.

LIEGE IMPORTATION OF FRUIT, &c.-On Monday last, the sa with shed of the Humber Dock presented the appears wee of a market, the Emerald Isle steamer day, shameing them out of existence by mere force of having are itsed on the preceding evening with contrast? The battling of "Resecca" with "fixed upwards of, we thousand baskets of fruits and vegetithes, taxes, and rents:" what is that but the Land son. A speci at order having been received from the question in another phase, struggling to get itself into Board of Cust was, facilitating greatly the delivery of its own and proper position! The now incessant advice perishable art cles brought by this conveyance, the from our "profound political economists" themthe whole was , unded in excellent condition. Buywent to Leeds); I of mel. as; 201 carameters, and 637 bushel of Lava, to prevent the growth 1 am happy to be able to give the results of a series girkins; 2 crates of each lowers; and 637 bushel of ANCTHER BLADE OF CORN OR GRASS, that our of "experiments," which fully bear out Mr. Linton's continuous and are hesides hard "facts" which will

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843.

"THE LAND" AND THE LEEDS MERCURY CAPBAGES AND POTATOES, cersus "HISTORIES

OF THE COTTON TRADE." WHEN the employment of our unemployed labour and unproductive capital, upon the soils of our own country, under circumstances that will ensure independence to the labourer, has been advocated, as the means of producing PLENTY for all, and removing the horrible mass of poverty and misery caused in the manufacturing districts by the labour-displacing-process of machinery; and in the agricultural districts, by the Big Farm Bull-Frog system: machinery in the manufacturing districts, and, by general public attention. consequence, a further displacement of labourers: and cause, too, the main portion of the lands in the sequence, a still further decrease of the number of choose to advise people to grow potatoes or not? labourers employed in tilling the soil: when the Pray what connection has my "History of the Cotton friends to the application of HOME-LABOUR for the Trade" to do with cabbages? production of Home-Food, have hinted that common sense dictated that it would be more judgematical to make our own Land produce the quantity of food required, rather than be placed in a position to be Sowerby.—A camp meeting will be holden on Ratten row Moeron Sunday, Sept. 3rd, at two o'clock do without: when this scheme has been advocated, DEPENDANT on others for that which we could not both as a measure of sound national policy, and as the only means of real relief from the misery and destitution engendered by the present direction of our National Energies, a yell of clamour has been set up by the "Profound Political Economists" as senseless as it has been loud. "England can not produce enough of corn." "She can not BECAUSE she does not." "Capital will always be employed in those pursuits that will give a return; and it is clear that if a better cultivation of the mence at ten. Gentlemen's tickets, to the body of Land would be more remunerative, more capital would be employed in that cultivation." "We shall therefore always have to depend on the foreigner for a portion of our supply: and it is manifestly our Braseren. The supporters of the cause of interest to get it from him as CHEAP as we can; and all laws that would prevent us from doing so, though passed to PROTECT HOME LABOUR, are vicious in principle, and injurious in practice." Such are a few of the Cuckoo songs that are instantly sung, the moment a plain, simple, common-sense, unpretending politician, ventures to speak of THE LAND as a remedy for the national evil of non-employment, and as the first and best field for the exercise of National It is in vain that you adduce facts in support of

your common-sense positions. It is in vain that you show that the Land is, in reality, UNTILLED, com-Huppressurp.—A District Delegate Meeting will pared with what it might be, by the aid of science be holden in the Chartist room, Honley, on Sunday and modern improved modes of culture. It is in vain that you point attention to the well-known-fact, that no pains have been taken, comparatively speak-Mr. Davies lectured, to defray the expenses attending that no pains have been taken, comparatively speak-the same, it is hoped that Delegates from those ing, to encourage agricultural science; while every places will attend, in order that the money matters care has been had to foster "invention" and "improvement" in manufacturing machines, until the be holden on Tuesday, September 5th, in the Hall of , whole art is now almost wholly performed by inani-Science, Lawrence-street, in honour of Thomas S. mate means; and chemical power applied to the Duncombe, Esq., M.P., J. T. Leader, Esq., M.P., williams, Esq., M.P., and Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P. Tickets, One Shilling each. months. It is in vain that you show that the implements mainly used by the tiller of the soil, are the rude and ill-adapted ones of more than a thousand the employment of the new lights of science in the construction of tools wherewith to cause the earth to teem with PLENTY in abundance; and that fewer still have striven to cause the far deeper and more general chemical knowledge we now possess to be emeight o'clock in the evening, to elect a delegate to ployed in aid of agriculture. It is in vain that you show that the operations of our Bull-Frog Big Farm system tend to the bad-culture and no-culture of the Manchester. Mr. J. R. Bairstow will deliver a Land (even rude as culture now is); from the absolute impossibility of one man attending to the wants of such an extent of surface as the Big Farm system causes him to have: that he cannot have the redesirable) he cannot rightfully superintend the necesgary operations from sheer want of time to attend to all and each. it is in vain that you show the baneful workings of our iniquitous law of primogeniture. which causes the Land to be locked up in the hands of the few to the wrong and great injury of the many. It is in vain that you demonstrate the evils to agrilord's land the qualification for the subservient experiment, what can be done with the Land by improved implements, a judicious application of chemical knowledge, and improved modes of culture. It cases, to quadruple your produce, from land badiy Bradporn.—On Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, tilled, by tilling according to a less expensive mode. vited. After the lecture, a collection will be made, fold, and more. It is in vain that you show that the to defrav the expence of the West Riding delegates rudest and most antiquated modes of culture are the most excensive and wasteful; and that a less ontlay of labour and capital, if judiciously and scienti-THE CHARTISTS of Little Horton, will meet in the fically applied, would result in a far better return, scheme is beautifully simple, and is comprehended in the School Room, Park Place, on Sunday morning, at It is in vain that you adduce, and prove all these things. The "profound political economist" heeds their Room, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, on them not. Wrapped up in the axioms of his school; object, he is to set about the cultivation of his farm. crammed to the throat with the cuckoo sayings of and the following he is assured will be the reward of his tribe; stuffed with self-conceit and puffy vanity, almost to bursting; big with disdain of all that is three roods of land, near the town of Selby, with disunpretending and "un-learned"; being, in short, tinguished success. the actual embodyment of supercillionsness and coxcombery, your CRACK " profound political economist" will dispatch your facts with a sneer: and forthwith spont a "lot of theory" to PROVE to you that that which you know has been done, could not BY POSSIBILITY BE !!

Precisely such an animal as this, is the " Profound

tural workers by his " political economy."

The advocacy of the employment of THE LAND to advantages to be derived to all classes of society from nth Lancashire in the Conference; and paid a proper and useful application of labour's energies and uprightness of conduct and character. Mr. to our own soil; and we trust that the many Editorial ch, which was deservedly and repturously months ago, from the pen of the present writer, have inded. The Chairman then put the motion, not been without their effect. The present position of THE LAND question clearly shews that the efforts Dison. The proposition was seconded by of its advocates have not been in vain. It now occu-Lawe, and on being put was manimously pies, in some shape or other, the main portion of the public attention. What is the cry for, and the dread of, "fixity of tenure," but the LAND question forcing for itself a way through and amidst the "profound political economical" nostrums of the perishable art seemed at six o'clock precisely, and miloading come teneed at six o'clock precisely, and selves to the agriculturalists, to rely more upon imers having arrive d by the first train from Leeds, purpoved modes of culture for a return for their capical chases proceeded pretty briskly, and before the delivery of the cargo was completed, early in the dication of the general feeling in connection with the £305! as I have conclusively shown in the forepears, and 5,041lbs of red currents had been due occupation and employment of the soil: and sidered and small be a pufficient engage. despatched by railway for the markets of the West this indication is all the more satisfactory, because will not leave it there. I will not content myself don't; therefore we can't." Such are the AXIOMS deep as scarlet, became white as snow by compadespatched by rails by the markets of the markets o Bibs each, currants; we as: 2 of cucumbers; 89 of an encrustation of Lava, to prevent the growth i am happy to be able to give the results of a series no doubt respecting the capabilities of the soil. the change is the result of the people's resolve

cheaper agricultural produce, both corn and cattle ;" GROWTH OF POTATOES.—A correspondent, who one time, when the "manufacturing game" was with a communication on this subject, sends us the der upon THE LAND question, and teach the farmer productive, every row of potatoes is reckoned ten how to use his soil to produce more of national wealth. What is the loud demand of the working people for a plain, simple, and efficient PLAN for practical in two, but planted before they begin to sprout; operations on THE LAND, but the effort of man to many small ones when ripe regain his natural position, from which he has been one inch before they were planted; the tops were dislodged by the combined operations of high-tax- sherter and the potatoes ready for use fourteen ation, paper-money, and an unduly-hot-bed-forced days sooner; when ripe, few small amount of manufacturing machinery ? Yes! THE when this plain, simple, easy, and practicable plan of LAND question is THE QUESTION of the day; grown very bushy, and few small ... relief has been proposed, rather than the enactment of and well is it for the suffering poor that it has been a measure which will cause a farther "extension" of so strenuously and so successfully forced upon

> But what has all this to do with me, exclaims the before they begun to sprout; when ripe, part " Profound Political Economist" of the Leeds Mer-

Softly, good Mercury. Don't get out of wind Yon'll need it just now to blow your OWN Pora- but the cut potatoes will be ready for use first. TORS with, as they are just about to be served up again. "all hot": and we intend you and ourselves to discuss" them together. You are a "dab hand" at growing them, we all know: let us see what sort as to leave only one eye for a plant; very weak ... of a customer at eating you are.

It was not long ago, Mr. Mercury, that you sneered at Mr. O'Connon, because he drew a perfectly legiti- inch, and planted whole mate deduction from a plain unmistakable fact of experiment : and you asked if it were " possible that any man in Europe could be so ignorant, as to be im- child's ball, planted with long stable litter posed upon by such a monstrous mass of absurdities"! The fact which Mr. O'CONNOR detailed. was, that Mr. John Linton, of Selby, Yorkshire, nineteen miles from Leeds only (not in Japan); had proved to himself, from actual practice; from actual experiment; that a little more than three roods of land, with more than one-third of it in RACK RENT, and after paying taxes, and for seed, and for wear and tear of implements: Mr. John Linton PROVED to himself, that he could, from the abovespecified small extent of land, and that too not of the best quality, but far from it when he began his experiment, and with less than two-thirds of it in cultivation: the fact from which Mr. O'CONNOR drew his deduction was, that Mr. John Linton made manifest, at Selby, no further from Leeds than Selby-one hour's ride-that 4,021 square yards of land, with 1,350 square yards of it in grass; that vouched for by the Mercury's "profound" self ! this small extent, when partially cultivated, could be made to yield crops worth £57, after paying RACK RENT, taxes, for seed, and for wear and tear of implements! Such was the fact narrated by Mr. O'Con-Regent's potatoes (No. 8, in statement) 160lbs. This NOR, on the authority of Mr. John Linton himself, sort was planted in rows thirty inches apart. who is no stranger in Selby, which is only nineteen miles from Leeds; and the inference that Mr. O'Con- twelve rows, ten yards long, producing 160lbs. each NOR drew from that fact was, that if three roods row; or 1,920lbs. in the whole. of Land would leave £57, after payments as above set If 100 square yards produce 1.920lbs, one acre cultiforth, FOUR ACRES cultivated in the same manner only: i. e., with more than one-third of it in grass, WOULD LEAVE £305. This fact, and the naturally-formed inference from it, the Mercury designated "a monstrous mass of absurdities"; and asked "if it was 264 bushels; an acre will produce 1,290 bushels; and possible for any man in Europe to be so IGNORANT" Ives. IGNORANT was the word! 1 "as to be imposed upon" by them ?

It happened, however, that the "profound" Mercury, had himself vouched for the accuracy of a much more apparent "monstrous mass of absurdi- the present market price. ties," which made the doings of Mr. LINTON, extraordinary as they appeared to the "Profound Political Economist." to be a mere bagatelle, when shall soon see). Indeed, the main object that we CROP per year, will produce £290 2s. 4d.!! have in view is to chronicle those "doings" of Mr. LINTON, round-about as we may appear to go to work agricultural labours of the "PROPOUND" Mercury them. tele-a-tele with "the grower" while we "skinned wore THAN THREE TIMES THE QUANTITY! his murphy"!

We will very soon have Mr. Linton's account of his new doings; but it shall be by way of dessert. letter from which the Mercury made his extract, I The meal: i.e. the FEED, shall be the Mercury's supposed the eight pigs to consume as much as two own. Whether his potatoes are "meally" or not, four cows. The Mercury's Man, if he could produce will be best proved by the eating.

"Prince Regents," warmed-up, and seasoned with potatoes, would be able to keep three times the quan-

"CHARTIST PROSPECTS .- That very profound politician and political economist, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, is at present engaged in developing a plan for the advancement of the wealth and happiness of his followers, and for securing the success of the Charter. This single sentence—' Get possession of the land.' Not all the land, that is unnecessary; but each Chartist is to buy or rent four acres. Having accomplished this his labours: a large ironfounder, of the name of Linton. at Selby, in Yorkshire, the Chartists are told, cultivates

"'And now, says Feargus, for the result of his experiment: (we quote Mr. O'Connor's own words)upon this three quarters of an acre he last year fed two cows and eight pigs, besides a quantity of poultry, and had vegetables for his table. We will suppose the eight pigs to consume as much as two cows, in order that we may come to something like a calculation of value. To do this he has not cultivated anything near the entire of the three quarters of an acre and he gives Political Economist" of the Leeds Mercury; and his labourer 3s. a day for every day's work. Leaving out, then, everything but the four cows, see what the profit of nineteen days' labour leaves, for that is, I unduced to the meeting. His address occupied upthe employment of The Land to the removing of the derstand, the number of days' work required for all
wards of two hours in the delivery. Upwards of destitution caused to the manufacturing and agriculMr. Linton's operations up to the present time. If an such an end as we have just spoken of, is no new not suppose that Mr. Linton's bad ground possesses

operative can now sell his labour for fifteen shillings a week, he considers himself a happy man; and let us see by this scale what it would be worth. We must much charm beyond that which labour can communicate, and the following is the result upon three quar-Conference. Mr. James Leach was unanimously O'Connon in its pages have done much in the way of ters of an acre. He feeds, or could feed, four cows. alled upon to preside. The Chairman opened the forming public opinion upon the question, by direct- Suppose such cows to give six quarts of milk at a meal, g. Mr. Daniel Donovan then rose, and proposed ing public attention to it, and setting forth the for the six summer months at 2d, per quart, each cow apon the four cows £60 for thirty days' labour, and 153 rent, for this land is not worth more than £1 the acre, or 1bs. for three quarters of an acre. Now four acres cultivated in the same way, would leave, after

> of which £4 for rent should be paid.' "Is it possible that any man in Europe can be so ignotical sect? which is in due time to swallow up all other political parties, and to become Lord of the Ascendant."- Leeds Mercury, May 6th, 1843.

Now, it might, in all conscience, be considered a full answer to the above specimen of Mercurial "profundity" to adduce the statement of Mr. Linton, as to what he has actually done with his little more than three roods of ground. It might be considered, and would be, a full crushing answer to this sneering Political Economist," to show that when Mr. Linton's three roods, parily cultivated, leaves £57, after paying a " BACK-rent," and payment of taxes too, as , to give to the foreigner in exchange for his much of the Mercury to overcome! Here is the statement: small!

it demonstrates that the "wise" men who could at takes a good d'al of interest in the production of potatoes, and who on a former occasion furnished us "profitable:" when it was leaving its thousands and following as the result of his labours. The experiha'pence" to the men; it shows that even those, who na pence to the men; it snews that even those, who ground. The plan has been pursued for two years; could then spout this balderdash, and wish England the month of March in both years being selected for a barren rock, are now forced, themselves, to consi- planting. In order to show which plan is the most yards long, and the first row to produce 40 pounds :-

> "1st. Ashtop Potatoes, size of a hen egg, cut " 2nd. Ashtop Potatoes, cut in two. but sprouted "Ard. Ashtop potatoes, the size of a goose egg, planted whole, and sprouted one inch; when full

one inch; they were ready for use fourteen days sooner than the above ... " 5th. Ashtop Potatoes, cut in two, and planted

"It appears in this statement, that one Ashtop poagricultural districts to be still less cultivated than cury. Why have you mixed me up with your Land tatoe, the size of a hen egg, cut in two, produced the they are at present by the Bull-Frogs, and, by con- question? What have I to do with it, whether you same weight as the size of a goose egg set whole: the only difference is. that there were less small in the latter: and it will be found that a potatoe cut in two. will, after having made its appearance above ground, in the course of ten or fourteen days, appear more promising than a whole potatoe; in about a fortnight afterwards, however, the whole one will take the lead,

> "6th. Prince Regent Potatoes, the size of a wall-nut, planted whole, before they began to spreut ... "7th. Prince Regent Potatoes, cut in pieces, so "8th. Prince Regent Potatoes, the size of a cricket-ball, cut in two, but sprouted one inch ... 160 "9th. Prince Regent Potatoes, sprouted one "10th. Prince Regent Potatoes, cut in pieces, so as to leave only one eye for a plant; strong tops...

"11th. Whole Prince Regents, the size of a soot, night soil, &c., well mixed together. "The land is rich black soil, clay, sand, and red earth, and in order to ensure a fair trial, six rows of

land for four years, and the last crop has been the best. "Our correspondent formerly sent an account of 10 GRASS, could be made to produce, after paying a yards 10 inches producing 10 stones 5 lbs., the tops 10 yards each, he obtained 70 stones 5 lbs., or out of 120 yard. 985 lbs. of potatoes : 24 of these potatoes weighed 28 lbs. "Ashtop Potatoes.—The ridges were twenty inches

Prince Regents.

Now, where does the reader imagine I have picked up this statement? Where is it from? From the Chartist, Mr. Linton? or from a Chartist at all. No! It is from the Leeds Mercury itself!!! truth of this "monstrous mass of absurdities" is Let us examine this statement. Let us analyse Let us see if it does bear out both Mr. Linton

One row, ten yards long, produced, of Prince broad, making 100 square vards in all, would have

and myself.

In an acro of land, there are 4,840 square yards. vated in the same way will produce 92,920lbs; and FOUR ACRES will produce 371,702lbs.

when bought by weight, 72lb, is given to the bushel. One hundred square yards will therefore produce four acres 5,160 bushels.

house-hill, in Leeds, at 91. for 48lbs; i. e. ls. 11d. the bushel of 72lbs. This price is extremely low: lower that has been

If one bushel of Potatoes sells for ls. ld., the produce of FOUR ACRES, 5,160 bushels, will sell for £290 2s. 4d. 1!! Bravo "PROFUNDITY"! I estimated the yearly compared with the doings of the "POTATOR-GROWER" amount of produce of FOUR ACRES, when cultivated so as to give FIVE CROPS IN THREE YEARS, at £300; and THE "Political Economist" of the Mercury more "doings" of Mr. John Linton, who lives at exclaims "is it possible that any man in Europe can Selby; and a portion of those doings relate to be so ignorant as to be imposed upon by this potatoe-growing' too;—(perhaps he has been monstrous mass of absurdities." The Mercury him-

Where now is the sneer ? The Mercury's man has beaten Mr. Linton hollow to accomplish that object. The fact is, that a bare statements, compared with the "monster montrosisight of Mr. Linron's letter brought to mind the ties" of the Mercury. Let us examine each of

"Potatoe grower;" and we could not refrain from Mr. Linton's statement is, that upon 1,748 yards cooking up "the mess" over again, and having a Man produces upon 1,748 yards 466 bushels!!! or Linton, with his mode of cultivation, keeps upon the five crops in three years, with as great an increase First, then, for the sneer: and then the DISH of upon Mr. Linton's produce as in the case of the tity of cattle! Should we say that Mr. Linton could keep four cows, the Mercury's Man could keep fact, that Mr. Linton keeps two cows and eight pigs, the Mercury's Man could keep six cows and twenty-four pigs! But should we sink the pigs altogether, as the Mercury seems to doubt the pig-keeping capability of three roods of land, and the Mercury's man would find food for six !! Mr. Linton, with his two cows, and his 140 bushels of potatoes, calculated at is, the bushel, shows a return Mercury's man would have a return for labour of £171 10s. for the little more than three roods!! If he could do this with the amount of land Mr. Linton £844 68, 2d, !!!

> And "THE Political Economist" of the Mercury, profoundly" sneers at me for saying that the produce of FOUR ACRES might be made to amount to £300. Let his 'Profoundship' try again."

Now then we have had the "feed"; and a precious their workmen. one it is, to say that it is provided at the expense of a "profound political economist." We will now serve up the dessert, provided by a plain "ignorant") grower of "masses of absurdities." Here it is :-

" Selby, Aug. 17th, 1843. first crop of cabbages and potatces for this year. The following is the result. I have had 7400 early York cabbages from the plots of lands Nos. 2 and 3. On the 2nd of June some of them weighed 7lbs, each. I sold them him, and by him, that "one of the natural conseto persons to retail at thirty-two for a shilling. What I sold was the heart of the cabbage cut out; the remainder I gave to the cattle; SOME WEIGHING AS MUCH AS FOUR POUNDS AFTER THE HEART WAS SOLD. I hand, that "in manufactures, he cannot get a glimpse however, she has had an opposition; AND HER had a great number of people to see them; and all of hope respecting them"; "that the common subject declared they were the finest crop they had ever seen. No. 1 was planted with potatoes, called Early Maize. I have had this crop measured; the produce was at the males and females; for both young, middle-aged, rate of 568 bushels per acre. I sold them at 2s. per and old persons"; that "the introduction of any bushel. I have now an excellent crop of Swedish turnips production and price, the sum of £300 per annum, out No. 2 was planted with PRINCE REGENT POTATOES. To all appearance, at present, THIS WILL BE A MOST no help, NO EMPLOY, BUT IN THE SOIL"!!! All EXTRAORDINARY CROP. I never, in all my life, saw rant as to be imposed upon by this monstrous mass of anything to equal it. No. 3 is planted with Swedish absurdities? And is it further possible that such a turnips. They are the finest I have seen anywhere man should set himself up for the founder of a poli- this season. Many of them are now as large as a cricket ball. I cannot even imagine to what an extent the land may be made to produce. The improvement in my crops every year is so great as to perfectly astonish

"I am, dear Sir, yours, most respectfully. " JOHN LINTON." Quantity of land, No. 1 ... 825 square yards. No. 2 ... 923 ditto. No. 3 ... 923 ditto. No. 4 ... 1350 ditto in grass.

Total, ... 4021

economist"; or he would have known that "improve- Tory opponents. The time was-but has passed ment" in crops is "impossible." "It is impossible away—when present insult operated as a correcfor us to grow food enough in England;" "we tive; when the crimes of those out of office, though sense, common and uncommon, he would have had habit of allowing others to think for them: and English cabinet would gladly change the scene of baskets of potators, together with several packages of fried yeast, only of flower roots, and twenty baskets of dried yeast, chire population might be employed in manufactures, take all the "profundity" of the "Political Economist" would have been very to give to the foreigner in and mourn over the

Seven thousand four hundred cabbages from one fate of those countries whose destinies are comthousand eight hundred and forty-six square yards mitted to such misrule. But, in our grief, we of land ! and some of them weighing seven Pounds | CANNOT FORGET THE MOST GUILTY PARTY! those, to work to keep our jaws going!

It was only the hearts of his cabbages that Mr. ninety-three days, at 160 lbs. a-day; and this too, to produce."

We had heard of these cabbages, before Mr. Lin-TON sent the account inserted above. It happens, as we have before stated several times over, that SELBY is only distant from Leeds some nineteen miles. It so happened too, that the main or at least a large portion, Selby to Leeds, by Leeds green grocers, and sold to the "bill of fare," which, at the opening of Parthe Leeds Lieges in the Vicar's Croft market. Many liament, was laid upon the table, as compensation of the teeth of the "Leeds Loiners" have come in for the "supplies" to cook it. We can admit the contact with Mr. Linton's "monstrous mass of ab- | "something promised," and the "worse than surdities": but they have gotten through them, and nothing performed." We can pity Ministerial prothey have digested better, and done more good, than fligacy in the midst of National distress. But, for any the" profound" man of the Mercury ever served the life of us, we cannot see any great distinction up, always saving and excepting his "dish" of between the foul deeds of the past and the foul deeds " prime putatoes"!

But the cabbages are not all. There has IT WAS NOT THE WHIGS, BUT THE TORIES WHO "All the potatoes (excepting No. 11) were planted been a crop of potatoes; and again there with manure composed of ashes, road-scrapings, lime, are crops of Swedish turnips and potatoes now on been a crop of potatoes; and again there DID IT! the ground. The potatoes are of the Mercury's own cities, the Tories would have backed them in the sort-Prince Regents. Mr. Linton says that "the good work; and authority would have gained much each sort of potatoes were planted in different parts of crop promises to be a most extraordinary one;" he that it has lost by the faint opposition of the Whigs. the field; and potatoes have been grown on the same never, "in all his life, saw anything like it." Ah! To ramble over the sayings and doings of the two he never saw the crop the "profound" man grew! He Houses, would be an insult to our readers. We never saw the crop at the rate of 92,926lbs. per have long laboured to bring corruption into disgrace; weighing 7 stones 3 los; out of 12 rows, measuring acre! He has yet to hide his "diminished head." and we have at length succeeded in directing the pub-His " Early Maize crop," though most extraordinary lie mind from the "little minds within" to the for early potatoes, was only at the rate of 40,896lbs. "great minds without." The centralization of the few per acre. "Profundity" beat that! How matters has triumphed over the disorganized many; but the will stand, when Mr. Linton reaps his Prince roused many have at length seen the weakness of Regents, remains to be seen. But we would their opponents. seriously recommend the "Profound Political Econo- Did the supporters of the Whigs from 1833 to mist" of the Mercury to run down to Selby to see 1841, attempt to hamper our tyrant masters, who them growing, if he can spare so much time from reigned during that long season of rank oppression? correspondent" is the Mercury's own; and the his " profound" studies. He can then judge whether No! no! Every act of tyranny was palliated by the he is likely to be "done," or not, in the matter of cry: "the Tories would do worse." The Tories have

"potatoe-growing" too;—(perhaps he has been self shows from actual fact, from stern stubborn you not manage to "cut" your cabbages when they enact the Irish Poor Law Bill, so hostile to Irish trying to beat the Mercury; with what success we experiment," that Four Acres, with only ONE were grown; and "get" your potatoes when they feelings? Did they not fill the gaols with political His "monstrous mass of absurdities" are sober Linton does, to get the "extraordinary" crops that existence of distress, until the moment of their he is every now and then telling us of.

> if you could manage to eat what you grew. To get stifle? "Our upon such RASCALS"! that Land should be your main, your first object. A new feature in the English character has now In another part of this sheet is detailed A PLAN been developed; and to meet it a new system of secby which this LAND may be got; and the means of tional agitation is being concocted. The high and protection when you have it :- POLITICAL POWER. mighty are tired of repose, and look once more for Look that PLAN over. Study it well. And if it the fatigues of effice; while the subordinates of seems to you, on examination, to be calculated to their party look for patronage under them. To meet say that Mr. Linton only produces food for two cows, get you THE LAND, set to work under it, to carry the improved condition of English mind, new politiboth objects. Organize under it. Apply the means cal devices must be had recourse to. But however you have at your command; and you will very varied the system of warfare may be, the people may for labour of £57 3s. 4d., after rent, taxes, seed, and soon BE ABLE TO GROW CABBAGES AND POTATOES rely upon it, that one and all of the discontented wear and tear of implements has been paid. The FOR YOURSELVES!! You will then not care sections are pulled by "head men," who, while they much about "Baines's History of the Cotton Trade." profess identity of social feeling with those whose The Rotten Cottons and the "author" of their "His- champions they would fain be constituted, are themfarms, he could produce from four acres the sum of tory" and your (now) misery, may then go and selves actuated solely by political motives. These lament together for "the days of auld lang-syne," sectional streams, though flowing in different chanwhen Cotton-lords, with their hundreds of thousands, nels, yea, though moving in apparently different engrossed in a few years, pleaded Ruin as a reason directions, all converge to the one point; AND why they should drain the last drop of blood from THAT POINT IS POLITICAL POWER!!! out of the shrivelled and almost dried-up carcases of To meet this sectional warfare, the working

however, return to it next week. We have not done and to their own power; and to that Alone! Of with the "Profound Political Economist" of the all things they must bear in mind that the restora-Mercury. We have some more "pie" for him; not | tion of the Whigs to office would be followed by a printers' " pie." nor potatoe " pie"; but " political | temporary repose, to give the newly installed "Dear Sir,-I have now reaped the whole of my economical" "pie." We shall show that THE LAND Ministers "another trial;" and that the more Achas been prescribed by Mr. Baines himself, as "our cursed their acts, the more likely would then last, our only resource"! We shall prove, from BE TO ENSURE TORY SUPPORT. quences of machinery must be the decrease of labour"! We shall shew that he has declared, under his own of complaint is, the want of employment for both other manufacture might shift the evil, but would not REMOVE it?; and that "he can see [WITH US] this we will prove from Mr. Baines's own mouth : and then we shall leave him to settle the question of his "prefundily" with the public as he likes. A fine "pie" for you, readers, next week!

WHIG AND TORY WEIGHED.

"TANTARARA-ROGUES ALL! ROGUES ALL"!!

THE desponding manner in which the Whig scouts in both Houses have reviewed the acts of the past Session, would lead those ignorant of the treachery. the imbecility, and cowardice of that defunct fac- may be rewarded for their services! The men tion to a belief that their own Sessional Settlements | who would withhold the right of SELF REPRESEN-Ah! Mr. Linton is not a "profound political would stand honourable contrast with that of their

acts of the passed Session, and mourn over the Lion!

each by the 2nd of June !! and at SELBY too! so near | who by directing the REFORM BILL from its its MILLIONS to the "masters," and "more kicks than menta may be found very useful to those parties who Leeds as Selby! Really if this be true, and done so promised purpose, prepared the public mind, near home; our home, and the home, too, of the by progressive acts of tyranny, for that state man of "profundity"; if this be even so, we shall of things which they have been mainly begin to doubt some of the axioms of "political instrumental in producing. We can see the ineconomy," and entertain a faint idea that good Old justice of an "Irish Arms' Bill," as keenly as others England may yet be made to produce enough of We can look with horror upon the first step tofood for us, without our having to set the Americans | wards the attainment of an "Irresponsible Standing Army," and can imagine the uses which may be made of this assumption of power by the minister. LINTON sold; he kept the rest for "fodder;" some of In this move, we see the military force of Britain the "leavings" weighing no less than 4lbs, each. divided into two distinct armies, having two distinct Say that he had 2 lbs. each, from the whole 7.400 and separate interests: the Parliamentary army. cabbages sold; here would be food for a cow, for subject to the annual vote of Parliament for its subsistence; and the Royal army, irresponsible to after selling £12 worth of hearts: and all from a Parliament, and under the command of the Minister. piece of Land only containing 1846 square yards. It is folly to talk of Parliament having controll Verily Mr. Linton has cause to say, "it is almost over the "Invalid National Guards!" They impossible to imagine what THE LAND can be made have been enlisted for the remainder of life; and so well matured were the plans of our "physical force" government under their general, that Ministers rejected the limitation of enlistment to five years. We can regret the proposed means for redressing Welsh grievances, by adding new burdens to their already overload of suffering, in the shape of a county police. of Mr. Linton's cabbages have found their way into paidfor by the sufferers as the penalty of their rashness Leeds market! Loads of them have been fetched from for complaining. We can cast a backward glance at

Had the Whigs perpetrated the Sessional atro-

of all former Sessions. The only difference is that

"tater growing;" and, if necessary, hatch a given a standing army to England; but did not "thumper" or two to get himself out of the mess. | the Whigs give a standing army to Ireland? Yes. It ought to be mentioned that the Prince Regent | did they not garrison the very capital with the most potatoes now growing in Mr. Linton's small plot of odious of all military "forces," A Police " force," LAND, were planted according to the directions given | under the direction and command of rampant city A small plot of land, ten yards long, and ten yards in Mr. O'Connon's work on the management of authority !- a "force" irresponsible save to the pas-Small Farms. The number of that work containing sions of their commanders? Have they not filled the general instructions relative to potato-planting. our peacoful rural districts with a similar spy "force," reached Selby just about when Mr. Linton was to be paid for by the broken shop keepers? Did ready for planting his Plot No. 2 with potatoes for a they not commence the foreign crusades, and second crop. He was much struck with the reason- civil commotions, which are now ripping A bushel of potatoes is accounted to weigh 72lbs.; ing of Mr. O'Connor on the subject; particularly open the very bowels of society! Did they with that portion of it contending for the great not add insult to injury, by furnishing fat advantage of planting sets whole, and uncut; and Poor Law officials as a galling contrast with these, too, the largest of the sort of potato you plant. gaunt poverty, which the officials were hired to keep Potatoes are now selling, from the boats at Ware- He therefore wisely determined to try it. He in subjection? Did they not make extensive proplanted the largest Prince Regents he could procure; mises at the commencement of each session, with planted them whole; and his letter says that "he full reliance that those promises would be frustrated known for a considerable period. The average price never, in all his life, saw anything equal to the prois accounted is. 6d. per bushel. I will, however, take mised crop."

Into the Lords? Did they not reject Sir Heskerh
is accounted is. 6d. per bushel. I will, however, take mised crop." FLEETWOOD'S proposal for an extension of enfran-And now then working-men, a word with you. chisement, the effect of which would have been to Do you think that THE LAND would not do as well curtail the evil of which they now so loudly comfor you. individually, had you but your share of it, plain—the £50 tenants-at-will clause? Did they as it does either for MR. Linton or the "profound" not "basely compromise" Mr. WARD's appropria-Mercury? Could not you manage to dig it with a tion clause? and denounce all further interference spade : to rake it with a rake : to hoe it with a hoe ; with the Irish Church revenues ! Did they not to put "muck" on it. and spread it, and dig it in ; pledge themselves to "RESIST A REPEAL OF THE to plant cabbage-plants, or "set" notatoes? Could union to the DEATH !" Did they not propose and were ready ! Could you not manage to do these offenders, and mock their appeals even for mercy ! things? For it is only these things that Mr. Did they not laugh at our petitions; and deny the dismissal, when their hearts became soft? LABOUR applied to THE LAND is the secret of Mr. Did they not even reject, by larger majorities than LINTON'S SUCCESS. There is no other secret about it. the Tories had, a Repeal of the Corn Laws? Did he produces 140 bushels of potatoes. The Mercury's He has not sun, day and night, as some of you might not their leader recommend the magistrates of Stafsuppose. He has no means of causing the shower fordshire to call magisterial tyranny to the aid of the to come, only when God pleases to send it. He cannot law, and to "RUIN WITH EXPENSES" (MELBOURNE) produce of his little mere than three roods, two cows keep off frosts, or cause dry weather, when it is all those who sought protection under the law ! Did and eight pigs. For the sake of simplicity, in that "steeping wet." He can do none of these things. He not their leader, in the Commons, conspire against can only watch the seasons as they come, applying the life of FROST, lest he should oust him from LABOUR SO as to take the greatest advantage of them. Stroud ! And at the present moment does not their You have the LABOUR. You only want THE LAND stock of Irish sympathy consist in denouncing those whereon to employ it: and then you could live well, very grievances which they demanded coercion to

classes, who have been sufferers from Whig du-For the present we leave this question. We shall, plicity and Tory tyranny, must look to themselves,

For ten years England was destitute of an "opposition:" and her voice of complaint was never heard. Since the restoration of the Tories, HAVE RUNG THROUGH THE WIDE WORLD! We long longed for what we have got: an organ through which the doings of oppression might be published to all the nations of the earth; and it is our duty to hold the trumpeters to their post, until ECHO answers "stay where you are, unless you are prepared to allow those capable of redressing the grievances of which you complain to take part in making the laws under which those grievances can no longer exist!"

We make no distinction between political sects. We fearlessly give it as our opinion, that every agitation which does not embrace every principle, and the sacred name, of the Charter, in which the soul of political life breathes, is based upon a desire to restore the Whigs to office, that the Generals of Brigades TATION, cannot be safely trusted with the guardianship of other men's rights! as it is evident that in popular weakness he recognizes his own and his party's strength.

We conclude this general review of factions with A WARNING NOTE. The time is fast approaching when the Leaders of "moral force" Whiggery WILL RELY UPON A POPULAR OUTBREAK FOR THE RESTORATION OF THEIR PARTY! And the "physical" action from United Ireland to disorganized England, in the hope of reading a wholesome lesson to the Irish people! Let all of them. however, beware how they rouse the British

WHERE IS THE MONEY! OW TO GET AT IT.

"Solomon was a wise man, and Sampson was strong man: and yet neither of them could pay

money if he had'nt it." Unpalatable as many of our truisms are to the pars of fraud and oppression, we have nevertheless a right to expect universal acquiescence in the above ariom. Wise, then, as our present "Solomon" (Pret) may be; and strong as our present "Samp. BOD" [WKLLINGTON] may appear: vet will all who have been accustomed to rely upon the wisdom and strength of former "Solomons" and "Sampsons" hope of propping corruption upon a threefind that to pay money a man must first have it.

The gambling system to which we have referred upon many, very many, occasions, has had precisely the effect that we have so often foretold. It has so centralized wealth, by the operation of artificial non-consuming power, that its owners may safely defy the "wisest" statesman to devise means " to get at it;" while the necessity for getting at it compels reckless expenditure to hold the greatest sufferers from the system in silent subjection. Centralization is the rock upon which the system will split; for system is and the bayonet may be used as collectors, they one thing, and MONEY is another thing! A man may be a great admirer of, and very loyal to, a system which has enabled him unjustly to horde millions out of the labour of others; but his god will not be not be upheld, or even worshipped, at the expence of the fortune of any portion of it, that it has conferred upon him. So long as the productions of all were in some measure equally distri-BUTED among all,-capital and speculation being justly required, while labour was partially protected, -so long was it easy to devise means "TO GET ar" the general labour and capital fund, through be holden at Birmingham on the 5th of next month, the usual channels of taxation. Some regard was we have, in common with many of our corresponthen had to demand and supply, not only in the pro- dents, to express a fervent hope that none but good ducing, but also in the mercantile and agency and true men will be appointed as delegates. The forthdepartments. When the markets were sufficiently coming meeting surpasses in importance all others stocked, production and speculation in business that have ever been holden by the Chartist body; slackened: that is; when manual labour gave the and will consequently be looked forward to with an sterling stamp of value to real money, and when intensity of interest. The recent dodgings of the capital consisted for the most part of that real ATTWOODS, the MUNTZES, and the EDMONDS give an money, a combination of both interests checked the additional interest to the place of meeting; while evil of over-production in its infancy; while trade the reception of the people's friend, Mr. Duncombe, being also carried on for the most part with real will be calculated to furnish an additional test of money, the agency, or shopkeeping, market was popular devotion to the principles of the People's it does appear to me that gross and unfeeling neglect regulated by demand and supply. These two cir- Charter. counstances then, traffic being carried on in real money, and prodence forbidding too great a venture in a balanced trade and shopkeeping market, insured to the legality of agitating for the People's Charter; ter; but it gives me much pleasure in being able to say the expenditure of the whole labour fund in such and further to remind them that to the MODE of commodities as our "Solomons" could devise means "to get at." This process was aided by the law of has legal authority been enabled to stretch the Fund, without receiving any assistance in return from primogeniture, which closed the land market against quirks and quibbles of the law. Baron Rolfe has speculation; and all these circumstances combined said: "The advocates of the People's Charter have various terms of imprisonment in Southwell House of ensured the circulation of the great national fund a LEGAL RIGHT to endeavour, by all peaceable Correction, whose defence, and the support which through such channels as would flow, in one shape means, to induce others to join them, in order to make their families received, cost the sum of £106. Indeor other, into the Government Exchequer. The in- the Charter become the law of the land." Again the siduous means, however, by which taxation could same great constitutional Judge said "A man cannot be brought to bear upon the necessaries of the many, be TRIED FOR CHARTISM. It is perfectly legal to cannot by any possibility be made to reach the large be a Chartist and to advocate Chartist principles." fortunes amassed by the few! The great "extension" Mr. Justice Ersking has delivered the following of our trade in artificial produce, has led to a cor- opinion-" Let it not be said that a man can be tried they ought to have done, I am certain that sufficient responding extension of artificial money to keep it for being a Chartist: it is absurd." Baron Alderson affect; and What Machinert is to Labour, Pic- has said: "Any man, or body of men, have as good TITIOUS CAPITAL IS TO REAL MONEY; each depressing right to be Chartists as other men have to be Whigs or of August last. and hourly rendering less valuable that which it Tories." Chief Justice TINDAL has said: "The peoproposes to represent. Hence the existence of a ple have a right to meet when they like and where of their abilities, to wipe away the foul stigma from sound labour market is incompatible with the like, for the discussion of the Charter." Mr. lies of their persecuted friends suffer, and also learn a existence of an unsound monetary system: and the Justice Ersking has further said: " The people of lesson from the past, struggle is now between nature and artifice. The this Empire have a right to meet whenever they Government,-would it continue to exist,-and the please to promote the People's Charter, by fair diswhole body of the people must take the side of cussion and LEGAL MEANS." Sir F. Pollock. ment is said to represent, "national faith"; and the opinion: "I do not say that Charlism is unlawful; fatteners upon national folly and Government imbe- on the contrary, I beg you to dismiss from your minds

an interest by no means commensurate with the an- these several opinions, given by a majority of the ticipated profits from a bustling trade. These are Judges, and all within the last six months, it may be sion, and confiding "shareholders" all: the total of from this altered tone! worthless speculators in the same market. Hence law !- the vengeance of the Executive !- the whim has arisen a system of gambling in the manufactof the Judge !- or the caprice of the Jury ? Elseturing market upon the necessities of small traders: where, in our number of to-day, will be found an stock" in the money market is affected by persons merely transferring it from side to side of their ledger; speculating upon a "rise or fall" in the ciples and details, we trust that those who are prevalue of other men's money! How many small pared to oppose it, will be also prepared with a submanufacturers have been ruined by one or two depressed markets! while those who have caused the depression have made that profit which legitimately belonged to the fair trader, by merely overholding their produce for a "rise"!!

keepers. We will suppose twenty or thirty small tions in detail, in a written form, to be transmitted Council; and duly confirmed by the members at a traders in clothes and woollen cloths to be making to the Chairman of the delegate meeting. a living, with moderate profits, upon real capital. We will also suppose that a portion of "surplus hitherto lived upon the dissension in our ranks have capital" is applied by some adventurer in the same failed! There has been an under-ground struggle | we find ourselves utterly powerless. We need not inline of business. With a bank-credit, he starts in to circumvent all attempts at Organization! But form you that Mr. Cleave has signified his intention of opposition; advertises; sends out his placards and the voice of the faithful has silenced the growling of disbursing the monies in his possession, till the forthperambulators; raises money upon appearances; the disaffected. In the combination of the improved munication with parties who are, or have been, undersells all; fill he fails himself, with PULL mind of the working classes, the "trafficking poli- incarcerated in Kurkdale Gaol. Now as Mr. Cleave PECKETS! and when he has swallowed up tician" sees the destruction of "his trade;" and states that he hopes to be perfectly cognizant of the the profits of "brisk trade," and destroyed all without credit, he makes a settlement with the representative of the shareholders of some unfortunate "joint stock"? To put the climax on the wise" proceeding, all the costs of legal proceedings are saddled upon those who, BY THE SYSTIM, have lost all controll over their all"; and at length another respectable class of the community, composed of retired tradesmen, widows, and these who anticipated security for the remnant of their fortunes, are thrown helpless and unpitied on the world! while To Readers and Correspondents. proceed at once to the relief of the cases we have been commissioners, lawyers, and law sharks, laugh at their misfortunes, and fatten upon the fragments of CARDIFF.—Will some friend at Cardiff be so kind as Decide either way, and we shall be satisfied. We the "stock"!

In the midst of this general confusion, brought about by this fictitious system, we find the parties who have fattened upon it characteristically bawling lustily for its " extension"! And in this " bawl" they are joined by the men who have been stripped of their "all" by its operations so far! This is most unaccountable! There need be no wonder why men shovelling up thousands and hundreds of thensands in a few years, etrennously strive for the continnance and "extension" of the system which heaps upon them wealth faster than they can count it; but why men whom it fixeces as bare as a deal board should aid them, is indeed wonderful! The "extent" to which the system has already gone, has caused all that poverty to the working classes which the levisthens now so "humanely" deplore, in the hope of rallying pauperism for another suitidal blow against those who linger under its repeated thocks.

The Birmingham "paper"-merchants trumpet forth their own sufferings, and demand such an increase of " paper money" as would stifle recollection of the past, and assuredly lead to a worse future. They will not succeed, however ! for those whom they have plundered, have discovered that every " extension" of Piction is a further DEPRESSION OF NATURAL LABOUR! and that THE . wantal labour; and il has not opened up another tion, that you should continue to fill the office of Trea-

OBJECT OF INCREASED ABTIFICIAL MONEY IS AN INCREASED ARTIFICIAL PRODUCING

So enormous is the amount of the present "kites" necessary to keep pace with our artificial system of production, that REAL MONEY, like real labour, has been driven from the market! and is, at the present moment, lying dead in the coffers of the bank.

Having allowed this state of things to gain an ascendancy "without," and which is now struggling for ascendancy "within," the Government have closed the Parliamentary Session, in the vain legged stool! The "coming man" may rest assured, however, that neither an "Arms Bill for Ireland;" a "Chelsea Pensioners' Bill' for England; nor a "Constabulary Bill" for Wales will keep THE THING from the ground! Nor will they make him do, at the present time, what neither Solomon nor Samson could accomplish in their day. He cannot get at the money! It is in the hands of the few, whom no possible system of taxation can reach! and although the bullet will be useless, unless the fundlords will take payment in blood, and the soldier be satisfied with the game that he bags!! Human flesh and blood is but a bad substitute for that REAL MONEY in which taxes must be paid!

Having discovered that "the jewel lies in the toad's head," we would recommend our "Solomons" to devise means "TO GET AT IT"!!!

THE CONFERENCE.

Ir being now arranged that the Conference shall

It will be well to remind the delegates of the opinions expressed by several Judges of the land, as agilation, and not to the principles contended for, sent about £40 to the General Defence and Victim nature; while THE THING, which the Govern Attorney-General, has pronounced the following THE BRIGHTON CHARTISTS desire us to notice that any cility, must marshall themselves under the banners all idea of Chartism being unlawful. WHEN THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT THE CHARTER The system of producing by an unconsuming MUST BECOME THE LAW OF THE LAND." power has driven the owners of real capital out of Mr. Judge Patrison, in passing sentence upon the market. Men with £3.000, £4.000, or even Cooper and Richards, said: "I wish to correct an \$10,000, and without artificial credit, could not erroneous impression which appears to have been hold up against men who, though without any real made upon the mind of one of the defendants, that he capital, are still in alliance or partnership with the has been convicted of being a Chartist. It is no such Managers of the "John" funds of others; having thing. He has a right to be a Chartist. BUT HE an unlimited use of "I promise to pay," and as HAS NO RIGHT TO BREAK THE LAW IN many "Renewals" as they please to "accept", at HIS ADVOCACY OF CHARTISM." Now from the sharks of the speculating order; and have not safely inferred that to public opinion, and not to only devoured the profits of those who, without diminished hatred of the principles of Chartism, is large bank-credits, were compelled to buy and sell to be attributed even so much of judicial toleration. with the day; but they have also swallowed up the The growth of opinion since 1839, when "to be remnant of every bankrupt's fortune, widow's pen- a Chartist was to be a traitor," may be gathered

which constituted the supposed security of ten Having the assurance of the Attorney-General times the amount of "paper" it was said to repre- that " when the people DEMAND the Charter, it MUST sent. The command of capital and of machinery become the law of the land," would not its advoenabled the Levisthans of trade to hold and to cates be culpable and highly censurable, were they over-hold; while the small fry, with the produce to fail in so fencing those principles, the legality of of real money, were compelled to compete with the which is admitted, as to defy the intrusion of the established precisely upon the principle by which elaborate disquisition upon the question of questions -the Organization of the public mind; and, while we invite the most searching inquiry into its prinstitute EQUALLY CALCULATED to achieve the general object. Relying, as we ever have done, upon the ing upon you to give unreservedly your opinions as to vigilance of the popular mind, we would invite it to a close perusal of, and serious deliberation upon. Chartists of this locality to appoint a committee as the THE PLAN to which we refer: while we would almoners of your bounty; and after a great deal of de-Let us now see how this system affects the shop- further suggest the propriety of meeting any objec-

All the petty machinations of those who have

To be free, we must be united. To be united, we must be of one mind. To be of one mind, we must to by Mr. Cleave; especially as not a line has been thoroughly understand each other. And, to under- in this unpleasant business which we wish to have stand each other, we must be completely Organized, satisfactorily arranged, before we proceed to the dis-"Our strength is in our Union; our power in our, bursement of monies sent to us; and in order that all voice : and our success in our perseverance."

we announced that the woolcombers of Halifax had sible. on the conduct of those leadly professing HIGH- members on the following Sunday.

WAGES-gentlemen, who demur to give their poor Wages in brother forms and arrangements made to procure members on the following Sunday. to the contrary, the members of the National Victim their thousands, some little share of the "bustling" Fund Committee. trade they now boast of! These men are such inordinate advocates of a " large loaf," and cheap bread, and withal so pious, that they seem as if they, one and all, were "going to heaven" with a "large loaf" as regards the woolcombers in Yorkshire, let us When the above was in type the following came under their arms! While this is the state of things have a look at the condition of their brethren in the West of England. There they are in the most; deplorable state. The sufferings and privations My dear Cleave,—I have the pleasure to inform you endured are horrible in the extreme. There, that I have seen a deputation of the most active of the machinery has done its work! It has displaced Council and others, who entirely agree in my sugges-

the condition of those still left on, is materially duties of it; and not one dissented, but, on the contrary, werse! The decrease in wages, and in numbers of fully acquiesced in the just tribute to your services. employed, has kept pace exactly with the "march of machinery." For years past the poor woolcombers of Kidderminster have been but partially employed; many having frequently been for eight, ten, and twelve weeks together without a "hand-stroke." standard of wages in the kingdom; and now, to grown all; now, that trade is "improved;" now, employment; now, when the poor worker should have his share of the Tariff caused " cheap food :" now it is that A FURTHER REDUCTION is attempted! for himself, and there establishes a standard of wages, below which none need work! THEN will an end be put to these reductions. Then will the relations between employer and employed be changed: the former seeking the latter, and tempting him with "BIGH WAGES;" but singing precious small about the "plenty-to-de" to obtain them. THE VICTIMS, AND THE VICTIM FUND .- Again We

must reiterate the calls of the Victims for help! Nothing worthy of the name is being done! We up the attention, and engrosses almost all the means of the Chartist body at the present moment. Still the Victims should not be quite forgotten! Amidst all, and amongst all, they should be present before the mind's eye: and that presence indicated by some small sums for their relief. Let us implore those who have done nothing to get to work on the instant; and let us urge on those who have already done something, to try once more! See the numbers in Kirkdale Gaol! Remember the appeal of Hoyle and WILLIAMS. Forget not their generous, their magnanimous effer to be without assistance themselves, sooner than their brethren in bondage should be turned out of prison penniless, and destitute! Remember, too, the fate of the wife of James Heague of Dukinfield. Whe died for want of the common necessaries of life! Remember that she has left four! motherless children to be provided for. Call to mind these things; and a "mite" to succour the distressed will surely be found and forthcoming.

Happy are we to say, that some towns have nobly done their duty in this case of the VICTIMS. We lately published an account which redounded much to the honour of the London men. We now present a record of some of the "country doings": doings which deserve to be recorded:-

DEAR SIB.-For some time past, I have observed, with much pain, your columns occupied with complaints by, and on behalf of, the political victims. Now, Sir, has been manifested by the various towns and districts where those victims reside, and also where the men themselves are suffering their terms of imprisonment. Nottingham has had its share of difficulties to encounthat the Chartists of the district generally have nobly performed their duty upon this occasion,-they having such Fund, although twenty-nine victims were made pendent of this outlay, we have rendered assistance to the wife of the martyr'd Ellis, and the sick wife of the indomitable Cooper; also to Dr. M'Douall, and Mr. Leach, of Hyde; and, though last, not least, we have had to find means to fight our enemies at four contested elections in the short space of two years.

If, Sir, the country generally had done their duty as funds would have been at the disposal of our worthy Treasurer to have relieved every one who had been so unfortunate as to have fallen into the "League Tran"

Hoping that my brethren will endeavour, to the best their characters, and no longer see the wives and fami-

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully, JAMES SWEET. Secretary to the Nottingham Political

Victim Fund. locality wishing to correspond with them are requested to address to Mr. Ellis, 86, Edward-street. Brighton, Sussex. They state further that they shall be glad to correspond with any other locality, to urge one another to be "up and doing." Now, simple and praiseworthy as the act here invited is, yet the doing of it, without Organization; or with an Organization NOT ENBOLLED; would subject both parties, the sender and receiver of the letter, to imprisonment for three months; or the importation for seven years! if the "authorities" choose to wreak the "vengeance of the law" on them! Are not these heavy risks to run? Is there any sense in running those risks, when we can so easily avoid it? Agree to some such Plan of Organization as we this day publish; get it enrolled under the Acts of Parliament now in existence on the Statute-book;

THE MANCHESTER VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE .-

We have received the fellowing from the Manchester Committee. We had been given to understand, by Mr. O'Connor, that the matter had been arranged. We understood him to say that he had seen some of the Manchester Committee, or the Manchester Council, and had suggested to them that the best course to be pursued to get rid of the difficulty that had presented itself, was for the Committee to examine all cases referred to them; and then issue their order for Mr. Cleave, as Treasurer, to honour. And this suggestion, we understood Mr. O'Connor to say, the Manchester friends had acceded to, as the best course to satisfy all concerned. In reference to the following appeal we would say, that the Manchester Committee should disburse the sums now in their hands of themselves; examine into the other cases needing relief; and then say to Mr. Cleave what sum they think each particular case entitled to. We would further suggest that the Committee act on this plan immediately: for "while the grass grows the horse starves." It will not do to be eternally coquetting about the disbursement of a few pounds. Here is the address :-

Address of the National Victim Fund Committee, to the

Chartisls of Great Britain BROTHER CHARTISTS,—It is with great regret that we feel ourselves bound to issue this brief address callthe line of conduct you would wish us to pursue. You are aware that repeated calls were made upon the liberation they complied with what appeared to be the national wish. We were appointed pro forma by the special meeting, called expressly for the consideration of this important subject; but although we have met several times in our official capacity; and though applications of a most pressing nature have been made. circumstances of each applicant so as to be enabled to trembles at the exposure to which its continuance lay them before the country, we consider it would be presumptuous in us to proceed to an investigation of the cases, or recommendation, of the applicants alluded of you may understand what we mean, we will ask two plain questions: Ist. " Are we justified in withholding movies from Mr. Cleave sent for our appropriation?" 2nd. "Shall we transmit them to him, or investigating?' (Our Carlisle brethren will see these questions have a reference to them in particular). to call on Mr. J. Williams, Librarian of the Me- disclaim any desire to deprive Mr. Cleave of the pleachanics' Institute, and say that we are sorry that we sure he experiences in the alleviation of misery engencannot oblige him. We have not a copy of the Star dered by tyranny. Nor are we ambitious to remain left containing the account he requires: nor are we in office; but will willingly resign upon the first intiaware that it was ever published in a separate form. mation that it is the wish of the country we should do MACHINERY AND THE WOOLCOMBERS.—Last week so. Let us then know your opinions as speedily as pos-

been trying to obtain some slight advance to their In conclusion, we will just advert to Mr. Cleave's miserable wages, prompted to the step by the success remarks upon "the Committee of the Carpenters' Hall of their brethren at Bradford, and the vastly Locality having appointed a Victim Fund Committee "improved" trade of the present moment. In from among themselves." To this we answer that the several instances they had met with the kind consi- appointment was made to meet the exigencies of the deration of their employers; and the advance was case. They never had it in contemplation to elect a agreed to. In other instances, particularly amongst Committee without consulting the members; and as those who band for "HIGH WAGES and cheap bread," the members ratified the appointment, Mr. Cleave may they were not so successful. Some of these, however, now add the Manchester members to his list of those were so ashamed of their position, that they gave a who voted for the appointment. We wish also to set conditional consent: " if the men could induce the him right relative to his statement that the Council met Messrs. Acroyd's to give the advance, they would also." on the Sunday night. They did no such thing. The Whether the Mesers Acroyd's have given the advance business was discussed on the regular meeting night; or not, we have not yet heard; but we cannot but reflect and arrangements made to procure the sauction of the

We remain, brother Chartists, till you have decided

George Marsden. Thos. Roberts. Wm. Hughes, Wm. Grocott, JOHN HUDSON, Chairman, MAURICE DONAVAN, Secretary.

Manchester, Aug. 17th, 1843.

to hand :-

channel! Ten years ago, when the oldest firm in surer; and that the Manchester Committee should THE BIRMINGHAM DEMONSTRATION TO MESSRS. Kidderminster manufactured much less than they do select the persons for relief, you distributing the fund. now, they employed upwards of three hundred hands. As I thought I was in duty and in kindness bound, I Now they manufacture considerably more; and the represented the trouble of your office, and the faithful number of hands employed is materially less; while and satisfactory manner in which you discharged the

Yours very truly,

F. O'CONNOR. London, August 23d. To the People.—I have much pleasure in being able Three months ago they were reduced to the lowest to announce that (without any further interference on my part with the subject) a deputation of the National Charter Association of Manchester, called upon me on that marters have orders, and there is a likelihood of and approval of, the plan which I suggested for the management of the Victim Fund; namely, that the Manchester Committee should recommend those who When will these things have an end? WHEN? stood most in need, and that Mr. Cleave should, as When the worker gets to work in the natural market in administer the fund on such recommendation: in order to relieve Mr. Cleave from the apprehension that any, the slightest, offence was intended to him by the proposed arrangement, I beg to state that those of the Council—as well as some of the most prominent Chartists who were present-concurred in the approval of Mr. Cleave's zeal, honesty, and usefulness; while their anxiety that something should be done, and promptly, led to misconceptions on both sides; which I trust the present arrangement will destroy.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. know there is the Conference on; and that that takes | We are happy that the affair has taken this turn. It has been a most annoying one to us. It placed us in a wrong position with one with whom we have been intimately connected for a great number of years. Still that connection could not make us forget what was due to others. Having been instrumental in calling into existence a body of men for a just and noble purpose; and having done this without the slightest intention to do any man even the semblance of wrong; we could not desert them, because a friend had supposed that slight to him was intended by the step. Now, however, the matter is arranged. Both parties will understand each other; and both go unitedly to work.

> Of course the committee will disburse the funds they have in hand. It would be folly to send to London, to have to come back again, DEFENCE FUND.-Mr. O'Connor begs to acknowledge the sum of £2 7s., received from that excellent and indefatigable gentleman, Mr. Lonsdale, of Manchester, who, by his own exertions, has largely contributed to every fund for general, local, and individual pur-

poses connected with Chartists and Chartism.

IR. J. SHAW, of the Tower Hamlets, would wish to hear from Mr. Lowrie, late of French Park. Mr. PEPLOW. -- Mr. O'Connor begs to acknowledge the letter of Walter Thorn relative to the charges recently made against Mr. Peplow. In every word of Mr. Thorn's letter Mr. O'Connor entirely agrees; and is happy that his conduct in the affair has entitled him to the thanks of Mr. Thorn. The course pursued by Mr. O'Connor was in strict accordance with a resolution proposed by him, and seconded by Mr. O'Brien, and carried unanimously, in the Convention of 1842. The object of Mr. O'Connor in proposing that resolution was, to put a stop to the cowardly and brutal practice of writing private letters for the purpose of creating prejudice against individuals whom the slanderer hoped, by such means, to destroy: and if every person who receives such communications was to adopt the same course that Mr. O'Connor has taken with respect to Peplow, it would go far to check the evil, to expose the assassin, and to protect the victim. Mr. O'Connor begs to assure Mr. Thorn, that all attempts to undermine Mr. Peplow in his estimation will fail, as he believes him to be an honest man and sincere Chartist: and he further begs to state, that all letters addressed to him, containing charges against individuals, shall be forthwith transmitted to the party accused. It should be understood that Mr. Peplow declines receiving anything for his services.

PLANS FOR ORGANIZATION .- Mr. R. T. Morrison, of Nottingham, will see that it would be useless to give his outline at the present. His object is fully lout in the plan given in this day ontline, but in full. Points of detail can be best attended to at the Conference. We were much pleased to see that he has simed to compass exactly the same ends as ourselves. It is, to us, another evidence that the time has come when we can take a STEP IN ADVANCE; for MIND is much more ferward than it was only twelve months ago: and we must keep up to it. Mr. Morrison's reports were also received: but when they came to hand, a notice furnished by another friend was in type. MARY GRASSBY AND THE HULL FEMALE CHAR-

TISTS.—We fear the publication of their letter to Mr. Theseiger would not do much good. It is better to leave him to his own reflections, knowing that the abuse he sputtered forth was paid for, and that he was but a VILE HIRELING. TODMORDEN will do next week.

MR. MAURICE DONOVAN desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the National Victim Fund :- Mr. William Tatlow 5s., Mr. T. Bennett 9d., A few Friends 6d., Mr. J. Huges 1s. 6d., Manchester Local Victim Fund, per Mr. John Nuttall 15s. 73d.

MR. DIXON. MANCHESTER.—We are glad to hear that Mr. Dixon is recovering from his severe effliction, though it is but slowly.

JOHN ADDISON .- Certainly: he can have either the direct by post.

THE DURHAM COLLIERS' DELEGATE MEETING .-Their report was much too late last week, as was then noticed. This week the request for its insertion only reached us again on Thursday morning.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE.— Again we repeat that all meetings for the election of delegates to Conference must be public ones, publicly aunounced; and the election must be free and public. It must be stated too, what the object of the Conference is; and the day and place of its meeting. Credentials, signed by the Chairman of each meeting, setting forth the election of each delegate to "a Conference of Delegates, to be holden at Birmingham, on the 5th of September, 1843, to consider upon and devise A PLAN for the Organization of a Society to enforce upon public attention the principles of the People's Charter, and to devise means for their practical application,' should be given to each delegate, to entitle him to

There seems to have been some misunderstanding in North Lancashire respecting the delegate to represent them. It appears that Burnley and Padiham would not have been represented by the gentleman fixed on: for his opinions, on a vital point, were diametrically opposed to theirs. They have, therefore, resolved on sending a delegate for themselves: while the first delegate will represent the other localities in the district. In this matter we think the Burnley men have acted properly. They have a right to be represented; and if that cannot be done by general representation, special representation can alone get over the difficulty. We are glad to see the resolution of the friends relative to this matter. It shows that they are too wise to make it a ground of quarrel. The bare fact of objecting to the fitness of parties for office is too often sought to be turned into "personal attacks"; and many a man has been suffered to step into office unopposed, from a fear existing that, if grounds of objection were stated, it would be construed into "an attack upon his private character" This nonseuse we must have done with. A man either is fit, or be is not. Those who elect are the only judges. Before his election his merits and fitness ought to be canvassed over. Opinion should not be fettered; but be freely given; and the decision, when come to, generally abided by. It shows a weak

mind, or is evidence of bad intention, when any man objects to have his qualifications questioned. or his fitness disputed. Another peculiarity connected with this choice of a delegate for North Lancashire deserves a passing notice. Some one there, it seems, thought of Mr. D. Ross, and mentioned him as one likely to serve them. It was stated, in answer, that Mr. Ross was fixed upon by some place in Yorkshire; and, therefore, he was fore-gone by the North Lancashire men. thev not wishing to have one man representing two places. It now turns out that the story about Mr. Ross being "to be elected for some place in Yorkshire," was unfounded. The North Lancashire District Secretary writes us :- " I have Mr. Ress's authority to state that he never anticipated being sent from Yorkshire nor did he authorize any person by word or letter to make such statement." Now this is unfortunate. It is not acting fairly to Mr. Ross. That statement, and its publication in the report of the doings of the North Lancashire Delegates, has most probably prevented Mr. Ross from being fixed upon, by some locality or other, for a representative Thus he has been placed in a false position. Now, however, the Chartist body will know that Mr. Ross

PLACE OF MEETING FOR CONFERENCE.—The friends

they deem his services of value to them.

DUNCOMBE, O'CONNOR, FIELDEN, CRAWFORD, AND LEADER .- We have a letter from Mr. O Con-

tea party on the 5th. . R. KIDDERMINSTER. His first communication was received, and used before the second one came to hand. We did not refuse it, when we saw that it referred to the condition of the suffering workers. His mode the first instance, to Mr. Hobson, of the Leeds Times Jos. Hobson, Northern Star Office, 5, Market-street,

MR. LINTON AND THE CONFERENCE -Glad are we to perceive that the East and North Riding Chartists have nominated Mr. Linton as their delegate to Conference. We sincerely hope they will send him. This is the first time we have ventured or desired to interfere in any election: but they must permit us to turn canvassers for once: and solicit "the favour of their vote and interest." Mr LINTON'S experimental and practical knowledge will be invaluable on the discussion of the LAND question, which will most assuredly come upon the carpet; and however it may be decided, it will be of importance to adduce all the information possible to guide to such decision. Information of the most valuable kind can Mr. LINTON render: therefore his presence at the Conference is most desirable. He is, besides, as good and as hearty a Chartist as breathes. We trust, therefore, that the Chartists of the North and East Ridings of York will send him. In the letter which we have given from Mr. Linton in another place, he also says :-- "The Land must be combined with the agitation for the Charter. I am convinced it will, if properly carried out, very soon give every man his political rights. Probably I may attend the proposed Conference at Birmingham. If I cannot make it convenient to do so, I will endeaveur to state my views to you on the subject in a letter. This will be a mighty movement, if arranged with judgment; and I sincerely hope we shall have no more false steps-no more imprisonments-no more transportations. May God protect you in the rightcous cause you are engaged in." Mr. LINTON must "make it convenient to attend"; and the Chartists of the North and East Yorkshire must send him.

MR. HILL'S SCHEME OF ORGANIZATION.—When the long article on Organization which appears in another part of this sheet was made up for press, we received from Mr. Hill his promised plan for organizing the public mind. As we anticipated, in the main we are identical. We have both been at the same well: tried to compass the same ends; and we have both gone to work in the same manner. The only differdetailed duties of the several divisions of the Grand Army, Mr. Hill is more precise and more defined even that he was several miles from the meeting during our own. Enough is however given in the article peace for twelve months, after spending three days bearing of the question: at the Conference Mr. HILL'S details can be considered along with our plan. Indeed we shall contrive, before its assemference as perfect as it can be made by ourselves and

WAY TO WELCOME A VICTIM.-All honour to the Dewsbury "lads"! They have set a praiseworthy shonts, and clapping of hands, and blowing of horns, and beating of drums, as a welcome to their lately will be found another day. They have CLOTHED principal, William D. T. Grant, H. L. D. Cud and noise, and clapping of hands, and meeting by for Friday. thousands, are all good in their way. In such a case as that which lately called them forth at Dewsbury, they are an expression of good-will and respect to worth and integrity; and calculated to have a good impression upon the public mind. But when they are followed by deeds of plain palpable good, those deeds give a force, and being, and value to that expression that make it lasting and endurable. The following account of monies received and expended will show in what manner the good opinion of the Dewsbury "lads" has been substantially manifested :- Receipts - Second subscription, Dewsbury and Dawgreen, £5 49, 11d.; Do. Batley Carr, £1 5s. 3d.; Do. Earlsheaton, 10s.; Do. Birstal, 8s. 43d. Total, £7 8s. 63d. Expenditure—Tailors wages, £1 10s.; cloth, &c. &c. £2 15s. 11d.; brass band, £1; bills printing and posting, 6s.; banner bearers, 5s.; carriage hire, 2s. 6d.; carriage of banners to and frem Bradford, 1s. 6d.; sundry expenses, 1s. 11d.; paid to Mr. Dewhirst, £1 5s. 82d. Total,

THE SPITALFIELDS' SILK WEAVERS .- Thursday's post brought us the following short communication: Sir.—I am directed to inform you that on last Saturday evening, it being the usual weekly meeting of this protracted session, and to release you from fur-National Petition Plate, or any of the large Plates or the Union of the Operative Broad Silk Hand-loom ther attendance of your Parliamentary duties, Portraits, by sending for them, either direct, or Weavers of Spitalfields and its vicinity, Mr. Delaforce post stamps; and then the plate can be forwarded Trade, which appeared in your valuable paper of that which I have concluded with Foreign Powers. day, having been read by one of the members, it was seconded by Mr. Poyton: - "That a vote of thanks be given to the Editor of the Northern Star, for the excellent report he has given of the last general meeting the endowment of additional ministers. of the Trade; and also for his advocacy of the interests of the working classes generally."

I am, Sir, your very humble servant, W. E. BURROUGHS, Sec.

We sincerely thank the silk weavers for this expression of their good wishes and gratified feeling. If we the country.

have rendered them the least service, in their I view with satisfaction the passing of the Act for have rendered them the least service, in their war upon the anholy aggressions of unrestrained Capital, we are more than repaid. This Journal only exists to aid in fighting the battle FOR THE WORKvaluable and important "sayings and doings," we rights. but performed our duty. Of course the testimony and honourable to both parties. Will they be kind adopted at the meeting in question?

OUR GOOD FRIENDS, MESSRS. GALPIN, STOLL-MEYER, W.H. CLIFTON, ALGERNON, and several other contributors, will see in the present state of our columns a sufficient excuse for the non-insertion of their favours.

WILLIAM BROWN, GLASGOW: AND MR. PEDDIE .-We refrain from publishing this week. Inquiries do no man injustice. Next week we hope to be able either to clear the matter up, or to put the Char-In some districts of Wales the public peace has tists on their guard.

John Thomson, Hamilton — His report of Mr. Hill's lecture in that town on Thursday evening, the 17th, only reached us this (Thursday) afternoon, as we were making-up for press We have often had to complain of the late sending of news; and more often still had to bear the blame of other people's dilatoriness or neglect, when reports have not been inserted. We trust our Hamilton friends will assign this one to the right cause. Their report ought to have been here by Monday last, at the latest

G. WHITE, QUEEN'S PRISON, LONDON, writes to inform us, that through the praiseworthy interference and to excite of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., his visitors will not, in lative Union. future, be annoyed by the officials of the Queen's Prison, but may have free access to him, as usual, returns thanks to Mr. Duncombe for his prompt application to the "Home Office," at his request. LONDON LETTER FOUNDERS were too late for this

SQUIRE AUTY TO LORD ASHLEY next week.

From Dalston, near Carlisle, per J. B. A few woolcombers at Haley's Mill, Bramley 1 0 ... Henrietta Barker, Woodhouse ... 0 4 A few operative masons, per Simeon ... J. Doherty, per F. W. Simeon

Mr. Thos. Smith, Sheffield...

Local and General Intelligence.

sequence of their not being post-paid.

is at liberty; and we have no doubt will be as much inclined, as he is well able, to serve them, should Wages."-The weavers in the employ of the between different classes of my people, Morning Star," alias Tom Stuart, have struck in Birmingham ought at their very first meeting, work, owing to his paying as much as twopence per either on Sunday or Monday next, to appoint some cut under the regular town's price. The lying three active business-men, as a Committee, to for a rise. This the dirty scribe knew to be as false need a place of meeting. This should be secured as himself. They are simply demanding the same to go enjoy the sea-breeze, and the mischievous "boys" to return home to their "methers." For a while then we shall be spared the infliction of legislanced a place of meeting. This should be secured as himself. They are simply demanding the same to false as himself. They are simply demanding the same to false while then we shall be spared the infliction of legislanced as himself. before hand. What is the Aston-street Room? Is price as is paid to other weavers in the town weavit convenient? Is it adapted? Then there is the ing the same description of fabric. This Stuart is Hall-of-Science, another Chartist meeting place, one of the foremost men of the "Plague"; one of Hall-of-Science, another Unartist meeting place. One of the control of the contro committee ought also to prepare a list of ledgings; out for "cheap bread." He was one of those who clean and cheap lodgings, where the representatives of the poor may live at as little cost as may be compatible with comfort. Let the Birmingham friends see to the appointment of such Committee. Of course they will communicate their arrangements through next Star.

Communications for Conference should be addressed to the Chairman of Conference of Dalegates, care of Chairman of Chai clean and cheap lodgings, where the representatives assembled on the bloody plains of "Peterloo;" and Mis. G. White, 38, Broomsgrove-street, Birming- watched suicide may be the result! What a pity, if bourhood, but Wheat will not be result! it should!

August 21.—Before Jonathan Thornhill and Wm. Nelstrop, Esqrs.—Case of Wages.—Thomas Stuart, ner, authorizing us to state, in answer to an invita- manufacturer, appeared, by proxy, to shew cause tion from the Chartists of Birmingham, that he will why he refused to pay the sum of 4s. 6d. wages have much pleasure in meeting his friends at the alleged to be due by him, to Edward Shelmerdine, powerloom-weaver. It appeared, from the statement of the complainant, that the whole of the weavers in the employ of Stuart, with the exception. of a few "black sheep," had given notice to leave their work, in consequence of his paying considerably of addressing it, however, was wrong. There are under the "town's price." This so enraged the lord many Mr. Hobson's in Leeds. There are two in of smoke, that all (but biting his finger nails Briggate alone. This very communication went, in off), was done to show how much his mightiness was exasperated at the "b-y thieves," who had Office. Addressed as it was, it was rightly delivered. dared to say they would no longer enrich his coffers Mr. Hobson, of the Northern Star, does not reside in | at the expence of their hungry children and famish-Briggate, but in Market street. All communications ing wives. On Wednesday last, the man of cotton for the Northern Star ought to be addressed "Mr. had an opportunity of spitting his venom on Shelmerdine, whom he suspected of being one of the rebel chiefs. On Wednesday, then, it appeared, the complainant took four "cuts" into the warehouse to be examined. Stuart was present; and on looking over the work, found fault with it for being too heavy, and remarked "such work as that would not do." This called forth a reply from com-plainant, to which Stuart demurred. An altercation ensued, which ended in the master telling the complainant "he should weave there no more, after he had furnished the pieces which were then in his looms." Accordingly on Thursday, as soon as the "cuts" were finished, the overlooker, at the instigation of the master, seized the shuttle and would not allow him to weave any more, notwithstanding that there were printed rules hung up through the mill, stating that no weaver could leave work without giving and having one week's notice, except in cases of mutual consent; and as Shelmerdine's week would not expire until the following (Friday) evening, he determined to claim the wages for the remainder of Thursday and Friday, as the separation was not mutual. Three witnesses were called on the part of Stuart, who merely proved that a dispute had taken place. One of them, the son of Stuart, swere to the complainant calling his father "a liar." Another of the witnesses, M'Mahon, an overlooker, proved that the complainant was a good workman, and had never before been found fault with. The Magistrates decided, that though the calling of Stuart "a liar" was very wrong, nevertheless that did not justify him in sending the man about his

WAY TO DO WORK .- BOROUGH COURT, MONDAY.

BRADFORD.-On Sunday afternoon, a camp meeting was holden at Idle, near Bradford. Mr. Joseph Alderson addressed the meeting at considerable length on the present state of the country, and agree. Indeed the body and sleeves of the garment the position of the Church of England; and strongly exhorted his hearers to take care and not be enboth drunk from the same spring. We have both trapped again as they were last year. Mr. Alderson said his term of bond to keep the peace had just expired. He was charged with attending a meeting ence between the two plans is, that in some of the on the 14th of August, 1842, at Bradford Moor; and although he produced most respectable witnesses than we are. Some of his rules are amendments of the whole of that day, yet he was bound to keep the before-mentioned to show the general scope and in a dungeon. The next camp meeting was announced to be holden at Apperley Bridge.

business, without paying him his full wages. The

decision was, that "he must pay the sum claimed."

This gave universal satisfaction. It was no more

than was expected from Mr. Nelstrop, who is justly

esteemed as an impartial Magistrate

THE WOOLCOMBERS OF BRADFORD hold district meetings, daily, to organize the town; each locality bling, to weave those of them we deem improvements to consist of eighty or a hundred members, with a into the plan, so that it may be presented to Con- delegate from each locality to act as a general councillor, a sub-treasurer, and secretary for each district; to keep record and report according to the division of his district, at the council meeting. When the whole is organized, the general council to example. They have not contented themselves with determine on the best means of appropriating the

THE DUELERS .. - At the Central Criminal Court liberated VICTIM: but they have let their friendship the Grand Jury have found a true bill for wilful and respect manifest itself in deeds of reality that murder against Alexander Thompson Munro, as their victim with their good opinion! Now, shew, seconds, and George Gulliver. The trial was fixed

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Thursday, the second Session of the Whigmade Parliament for Tory purposes, was put an end to. [Only the Session, reader! It is not the Parliament that is put an end to, God forbid! What ever would become of us, were such an event as that to happen?] The first Session was distinguished for the passing of THE TARIFF and the Income Blister ! The present has passed the Irish Arms' Bill. Having done that, our FEMALE head (" would you give the vote to women?") despatched the legislators home, with the following prattle. The only point in it. is the "Royal pronouncement" against Repeal. "A' FIRM DETERMINATION TO MAINTAIN INVIOLATE THAT GREAT BOND OF CONNECTION"—the Union. Well! our paper of this day contains O'Connell's PLAN OF REPEAL. He says, "he will have it." Victoria says "he shan't." Which of them speaks truth? We shall see! Here is the "pronouncement":

My Lords and Gentlemen. The state of public business enables me to clese

I thank you for the measures you have adopted through his agent. The best way is to send sixteen in the chair, the report of the general meeting of the for enabling me to give effect to the several treaties I have given my cordial assent to the Bill, which unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Moles, you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the Church available for

I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the Legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects, and that better provision will thus be made for public worship and for pastoral superintendendence in many districts of

removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of Ministers, and for securing to the people and to the Courts of ing MEN; therefore, in giving currency to their the Church the full exercise of their respective

It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend they bear that we have done that duty, is gratifying to restore religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened a sacred instituenough to furnish us with a copy of the memorial tion of the utmost importance to the happiness and

welfare of that part of my dominions. I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace. GENTLIMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a are being made. We await the result; anxious to strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

> been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders. I have at the same time directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which have led to in-

> subordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law. I have observed with the deepest concern the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ircland,

and to excite them to demand a repeal of the Legis-

It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the Government of that country in a from nine in the morning to six in the evening. He spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to cooperate with Parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develope the natural resources of Ireland.

From a deep conviction that the Legislative Union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

I have forborne from requiring any additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well JAMES SINCLAIR. Newcastle, must send his order one from my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the day earlier; at present it arrives after his papers are ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn SEVERAL letters have this week been returned in con- declarations of Parliament in support of the Legislative Union.

I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland, will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country, and STOCKPORT. -" CHEAP BREAD AND HIGH excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity

The Mouth piece of the Ministers having thus spoken, the "school broke up" the "dame" wanting to go enjoy the sea-breeze, and the mischievous We shall now have the sectional agitators at work, to "let of the steam." There will be many dodges tried. We shall have some prime fun.—" Wait a

LET US ORGANIZE!

WAY TO DO SO EFFECTUALLY.

The general cry for "an efficient Plan of Or surprised at it; for, though I do think that it never had a fair chance given to it, there was much of the times." It bespeaks a general desire on the part rily so lay and vacue in the general desire on the part rily so lay and vacue in the general provisions and a single control of the second control of the general desire on the part rily so lay and vacue in the general provisions and a single control of the general desire on the part rily so lay and vacue in the general desire of the general cry for "an efficient Plan of Or had a fair chance given to it, there was much of the times." of the working classes so to apply the power that Union can give, that it may eveniuste in real good determinate in its details; it left so much to be supplied to the oppressed many. They are unwilling that their exertions should be longer frittered away on isolated and detached portions of the system which isolated and detached portions of the system which should them into the dust and they long for an straightforward blunt honesty of the unguarded people isolated and detached portions of the system which bends them into the dust; and they long for an opportunity to direct their concentrated energies to the full overthrow of the entire system itself, and and righteonesses. Hence the demand for an "EF- that I know of. We had a name to live; while, as a the establishment in its stead of the reign of truth FICIENT Plan of Organization."

But if these desirable effects are to accrue from Organization, that Organization must be EFFICIENT It must be one that will collect together the scattered and individual units of the working classes, and unite them firmly and SECURELY in one invincible whole. To be thus EFFICIENT and thus and permanent requisite. If this be wanting, all efficiency is at an end; and to talk of SECURITY, under such circumstances, would be wicked mockery.

Let us have an Organization within the law, and

we can apply the united strength of the confederated body to a successful overthrow of faction: let us be without the law, and the moment that our strength becomes formidable or even annoying, faction will employ the powers of the law to remove the antagonist from the field. This faction has always hitherto done; this faction will always continue to do, so long as the people permit it, by placing them solves within its legal grasp. All political "Unions" of the masses have hitherto failed, from this cause. It is high time we learned wisdom by experience and endeavoured so to organize as to secure the benefit of the LAW'S PROTECTION, instead or being, as hishorto, the recipients of the "LAW'S VENGEANCE"

There is one particular connected with the Political Organization of a people against the acts or existence of its government, deserving of the most to the disruption and breaking-up of all political societies. It is the interest of govern-MENTS THAT ALL SUCH COMBINATIONS SHOULD BE ably wink at their existence, and even in some cases indirectly acknowledge them; until the time arrives when the power acquired by their means is to be directed for the accomplishment of the intended object. THEN do Governments step in, and with the law in one hand, and the key of the gaol in

The policy of Government to wink at the existence of an illegal political society when it is weak, -when it can do no harm,—has led many to calculate on a continuance of such toleration, and to conclude that it was needless to step the least out of the way to index of the people's mind, for a period of about 250 procure the full protection of the law. Experience has however, woefully taught the folly of all such calculations and expeciations. Governments always have, and always will, use the powers they possess to protect their own authority and to punish those who would assail or deprive them of it. To expect they would do otherwise is to proclaim a man a natural-born fool. The people, when opposed to a government, and especially when professedly asso- of any National Organization existing, other than such possess for the accomplishment of their object. Government in "putting down" such opposition, when it presents itself in an illegal form, does no political societies and National Organization, are commore. The evil is in the people placing themselves prised in two most sweeping and comprehensive statutes. in the hands of those whose interest it is to crush

with the laws now in being to PROTECT all associations established for Mutual Benefit, who choose to avail themselves of that protection, by complying shall, either verbally, or in writing, subscribe, or assent with the law's requirements. This we can easily do. To do it, will involve no sacrifice of principle; will entail no trouble; will run us to no additional expense; but it will save us from an infinity of finesse and double-dealing; inarmuch as it will render unnecessary all the efforts we have hitherto had unceasingly to make to evade the law; such efforts having always ended in the discovery that we had broken the law at the very time we were congratulating ourselves on a very clever evasion of it! Several ontlines and suggestions for a plan of Or-

gamization have been placed before the country. A few weeks ago we gave many of such suggestions in one long article; and intimated that we should, at a future time, publish some suggestions of our own. Indeed, on neveral occasions, we have spoken of a PLAN in course of concoction, to accomplish the perfect, and safe, and secure, because legal, Organization of the people. That Plan WE HAVE NOW TO PROMULGATE. At the expense of much thought, much time, and much labour, it has been perfected: and we have now to present it to the Chartist body. as one eminently calculated to accomplish the object

Before we insert the Plan itself we shall here give a letter from the Rev. William Hill, sent by him for our last publication, but received at such a late hour as precinded the possibility of its being then inserted. That letter refers mainly to the question of Organization; therefore this is the most fitting place for it. With the views and reasons of Mr. Hill, we, in the main, most heartily coincide. Indeed, for a long period there has been, on this subject, a perfect oneness of feeling between the present conductor of the Northern Star and Mr. HILL. Conversations, consultations, and counsellings together, have often been had respecting it. At that time it was the duty of the present conductor to co-operate with Mr. HILL in the " getting-up" of the Star; and in that capacity several of the articles respecting the proposed Plan of Organization that have appeared from time to time, setting forth the advantages that we might obtain, and the ease with which they might be compassed; several of the articles which then appeared in the Star, were from the same pen that now writes this. We mention this to show that the question of Organization is not a new one to the present conductor of the Star. Far from it. For a considerable period his attention has been directed to the subject; and he has long seen that the time would arrive when the improved opinion of the masses would result in the establishment of a PLAN at once EFFICIENT and SAFE, because plain, clear, defined. and legal. With this introduction, necessary to enable the reader to know of the entirety of feeling in the main, on this subject between Mr. HILL and purselves, we now give his letter; bespeaking for it the calm consideration and earnest attention of every man who desires to see the units of Chartism gaenergetic whole:-

TO THE PEOPLE.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,-I write this on board the You will, I know, rejoice to hear that my tour has done more already for me than my hopes looked to, in the way of reinvigorating my wanted physical energies. The bracing air of these mountains, coupled with the partial rest which I have taken, has done much for me. I am much better; and hope to be able soon to bring into our common stock of labour more strength of body. and more consequent vigour and determination of mind, than I have had for years gone by.

I have passed already through Leith, Edinburgh, pose that the respective secretaries will have told you own laws, or of crushing along with Chartism, Methodall about the meetings in each place. I shall not, therefore, take up space with the trumpeting of my own fame. Suffice it that I find the Scotch,

"All that my fancy painted them";

a cool, thinking, discriminating, reasoning-people, who will look before they leap, and think before they speak. The warm hand of friendship greeted me in every place, and I found the temper of the people so suited my opinions estimated by the people, and to take for to my own, that I am much at home with them. apathetic in its character.

" Alas! you know the cause too well." It has, not yet recovered from its exhaustion. " Bleeding at every pore, from wonnes most foul,

That all unripp'd the fountain of her life, Our country seemed as in a deadly trance, Of awoon and stupor she would ever lie; Nor once recal her wonted energies, But lie, quisscent, yet unquietly, Her fate expecting."

The spirit of the people has not departed from them: neither are they asleep; they are merely weak from fund; and the general fund will be for purely political recent effort. They will rally again and present yet to and agitating purposes; while the separate Land Fund, the enemy a front broadened, boldened, and hardened, to which every man may pay or not as he pleases, will by all that they have borne. Experience is a safe give us a title to enrolment under the Benefit teacher, and its lessons will not be lost either upon the Societies' Act; and thus give us the protec-Scottish brethren or upon you, my English country tion of the law instead of making us obnoxious men, to whom I now more specially address myself to the law. We shall then escape all the fangs of the We must begin to re-collect our powers. We must Acts of Parliament I have before adverted to. We may prepare ourselves not merely to demonstrate our power make that Organization as efficient as we please; we in the several branches; or make the necessary arrangements of ments for taking and occupying a place on behalf of ments for taking and occupying a place on behalf of ments for taking and occupying a place on behalf or ments for taking and occupying a place of the ments for taking and occupying a place of the ments for taking and occupying a place of taking and occupying a place of the ments for taking and occupying a place of the ments for taking and occupying a place of the ments for taking and occupying a place of the ments for taking and occupying a place of the ments for taking and occupying a place of taking and occupying a place of the ments for taking and occupying a place of the ments for taking and occupying a place of taking and occupying a place of taking and occupying a p resident, but to use it for a successful counteraction of other sub-division that may be necessary, and these such non-payment. the well-ordered and skilfully arranged forces of cor- may all legally and safely correspond with each other; raption. And, in order to this, we must be organized. The first thing to be looked to is such an Organization as shall enable the whole people, at any given time, within a reasonable period, to know the minds of each

we have hitherto split. We have never been It shall stand; it shall presper; it shall flourish, in men we have always acted in sectional divisions, despite of all their power, and in despite of all their by which our attempth has been lost in the mode of its sophistry; or they shall do one of two things: they Application. We must have done with this. We must shall either make a special law for its extinction, or sions, forming altogether a NATIONAL ASSOCIATION trample under foot all forms of law, and suppress it by HAVING BRANCHES; and shall be governed as follows, adopted. It must be such an one as may be sofely brute force. For either of these contingencies we of viz: adopted: If must be seen interruption from the legal course CAN make no provision. They must be left power or of perversion by the cuming and the selfish, to time and circumstance, and dealt with when they of our own party. To form such an Organization as come. this is most easy, if the people be not obstinate; but To work, then, in making out the plan. You have it will require them to make mutual concessions, on several already before you I shall probably give you

they may differ in opinion.

The plan of Organisation which we have already had surprised at it; for, though I do think that it never rily so lax and vague in its general provisions and so in-

national society, we were dead. There is no hope for us but from Organization: and there is no use in any Organization, which is not, at mention of it at all is to prevent the possibility of the same time, so perfectly clear as to be at once apour general expression of agreement in opinion with prehensible, without explanation by everybody so per-fectly simple and comprehensive as to be fitted alike to to refer to this point amongst the rest. the circumstances of every locality—so perfectly efficient secure, it must be within the law. This is the first instantaneous, communication of the whole body with its several parts, so that the whole energies of the point, without hesitation or delay.

A national Organization which did not possess all these qualities would be useless to us; while any plan of Organization, even though it had all these qualities. if it wanted the not less important one of conformity to law, wenld be much worse than useless to us.

The difficulty is to form a plan which shall be at once perfectly rational, perfectly efficient, perfectly simple, and perfectly legal. Any plan of national Organization which does not embrace all these points of commendation is nuworthy of our notice.

Among the many good things which O'Connell has said, I remember one saying of his, that "the next best thing to being right yourself is to put your enemy completely in the wrong." I fully accord with this on by the Annual Convention. For this scheme of doctrine; and hence I have ever been most anxious that the operations of the people should be conducted peacefully and legally. I know that, if their moral strength was but marshalled, and their numbers or mentary that follows; and weighed well the reasons able thus to carry any measure of a wholesome and the plan itself :sanatory tendency, without violating any of those forms and appearances of law with which the harpies WITHOUT THE PALE OF THE LAW; and they invaripower in any state successfully to resist the righteons demands of a people who are united in purpose and opinion, and organized so as to enable them to express their opinion, and to prosecute their purpose as one man. Of this the factions are most perfectly aware: the other, make short work of it: and thus rid the Organization of the people, and their greatest and hence their highest dread has ever been care to provide against its existence. And hence, from the time when the House of Commons was first sought to be emancipated from the direct controll of the Crown, and placed in its due position as an independent branch of the Legislature, and as the years, an incessont struggle has been going on between those who would organize and those who would destroy the expression of the people's will for goed. The lynx-eyed leslonsy of faction has watched every movement; and having in its own hands the power of lawmaking, has met every organised movement with new and more tight restrictions, till it was thought that effectual provision had been made against the possibility as might accord with the designs and purposes of the dominant class. The laws now in force, in reference to the 39 Geo. III. chap. 79, passed in July, 1799, and the their efforts for governmental reform. We must try well are the meshes of these two insidious and infamous statutes spread out, that it was doubtless deemed to be impossible for any "National" Organization to escape them. By the united force of those acts, every

> uphold the law, might by this clause be construed as illegal!! By the Acts before named, every Society composed of different branches or divisions acting IN ANY MANNER separately or distinctly from each other, or of which any part shall have any distinct President, Secretary, Treasurer, Delegate, or other officer, OR ANY PERSON acting as such, elected or appointed by or for such part, or to act IN ANY OFFICE for such part, shall be deemed and holden to be an unlawful combination and con-

federacy.

to, any test or declaration, not required by law, is an

unlawful combination and confederation. See the care-

fulness with which villainy has drawn the net-strings!

Not content with prohibiting such caths, tests, or

declarations as might be against the law, the words not

required by law extend the prohibition to all roluntary

declarations of whatever character; even a declared

determination, by the members of any society, to

Now, these provisions render it totally impossible for us to have any system of purely political National Organization more efficient than the one we had, which has proved, on trial, to be an utter failure; while the penal clauses of these laws are such as are by no means to be trifled with; and show us that it would be ntter madness to connect ourselves with any Orga ization whereby we should be subject to them. Having declared the cases in which Societies shall be deemed "unlawful combinations and confederacles," these Acts provide:-" That any member of any such society, and every person who shall, directly or indirectly, maintain correspondence or intercourse with any such society. or with any division branch, committee or other select body. president, treasurer, secretary, delegate or other officer, or member thereof 23 such; or who shall by contribution (money or otherwise, aid, abet or support such society or any member thereof, as such, shall incur certain penalties. The penalties are of two kinds. "1. By summary process on information before ONE Justice of the Peace on conviction, a fine of twenty pounds, or three months imprisonment in the common gaol. 2. BY INDICT. MENT; ON CONVICTION, TRANSPORTATION

FOR SEVEN YEARS." This will shew us at once that this business is not to be trifled with. We must not have an Organization which is not perfectly legal; there is no use in our question is. How are we to compass both? I still maintain the opinion which I have always

holden, that it is impossible to do so otherwise than by taking advantage of some one or other of the forms and names incidental to some one or other of the special exemptions provided by the law itself. Charitable Societies and Religious Societies of al kinds are specially exempted from the operation of the acts I have referred to; and, as I believe the Christian religion to inculcate all the doctrines of truth and righteoneness, as well social and political as personal as, in fact, I hold politics to be part and parcel (thered together, and bound up as a powerful and Christianity and inseparable therefrom—being mixed up with, springing out of, and sustaining all its principles and doctrines, I would be glad to see, for the first time since the age of the Apostles, a true Catholic steam yessel en voyage from Dandee to Edinburgh, and Christian church, acknowledging in all the full ness of their comprehensive import the precepts of that religion, which being hitherto taiked of, but neither understood nor practised, has been, and is now being made the most fearfully effective test that ever tyranny

employed for the destruction of man's liberty and of

all clear recognition of the principles of moral right.

I hold the principles of Chartism to be Religious principles, and every Chartist Society to be consequently a Religious society; and I would gladly see them so declare themselves, and leave to the vile herd of despots Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, and Dundee. I sup the option of openly and manifestly trampling on their ism in all its various shapes, and all the other isms of "dissent" in all its varieties of aspect. But a very large portion of the English Chartists have declared against this opinion. I regret this; I wish the people had been prepared to take what I think would be the best course; but I am not therefore the ass to be obstinate in my own conceitedness of purpose, and seek to browbeat every body else into it. I am content to have them just as much influence as they are thought worthy I find the movement to be here, as in England, very of. Still therefore, retaining my own opinion as to the best course of action, I now recommend to you that which I think to be the next best and the only one open to you; and that is to organize yourselves into this Association, by entering his name on its books; he but not to vote. one immense national benefit society, embracing all the thereby expressing his agreement with its principles true democrate of England, Scotland, and Wales, and and objects, and his determination to abide by its laws. Ireland in one bond of brotherhood. This may be done | Cards denoting membership shall be given to each indivi-

through the medium of an Organization with a Land dual member when he joins; and all cards shall be not District Councilmen; and these auditors are re-Fund attached, to which Land Fund each member may or renewed every three months. may not contribute, as he may feel disposed. This will enable all to use their ewn judgment on the Land have the privilege of speaking and veting on any busischeme. It will force no one to give in his adhesion to ness of the society relating to the general funds and that project unless he feel so disposed. Every one be general purposes, such as the election of officers, &c. longing to the Organization must pay to the general

and thus may all the uses and purposes of a National Organization be secured to me.

other upon any given question throughout the whole not merely of moral, social, and religious, but of legal, right; taking all these upon their own shewing. Our The want of such an Organization is the rock on Association may then bid defiance to the Government.

matters which are of no vital importance; and to another next week. I ask no preference for mine above agree to act harmoniously, though, in some matters others, beyond what you may think due to its marita But I do implore you to adopt some plan, and act on ing a branch of this society, shall forward to the general it universally. Without union, you are powerless for Executive Committee an application for A CHARTER, in partial operation has proved a failure; and I am not good; without Organization, your union cannot be signed by at least ten names, and in accordance with possible delay. The election for the number wanted approprised at its for though I do think that it across the providest therefore I cannot be signed by at least ten names, and in accordance with a provident to the provident of the members in manifest; therefore I say, ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE, the following form:-

ORGANIZE! Your faithful friend and servant, WILLIAM HILL. Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1843.

We have before expressed a general coincidence of opinion with Mr. Hill on this matter; the only difference between us being as to the desirabiwas continually running its head against some post or lity of presenting Chartism in a religious aspect. other. Thus, it was continually violated; was never in fact brought into effective operation in any one place agree with the people: but as the point is rightfully fore-gone by Mr. Hill, in deference to the unequi-vocal feeling of the great body of English Chartists, it is not worth while further to allude to it. The the object and scope of the above letter being taken

At the close of his letter Mr. HILL intimates the probability of his sending a PLAN of Organization for publication this week. At the time of our present writing it has not come to hand. OUR PLAN however whole people may be brought to bear on any given is in type; and shall be immediately placed before the point, without hesitation or delay. had time and space permitted us to give it : time to accompany it with the requisite explanation and commentary; and space for the whole. Here, then, the Plan is. We present it as a

whole; devised to enable us to have the advantage of legal protection, and making provision for a plain, simple, understandable, efficient Organization of the people in Classes, Branches, and Districts; with an Annual Convention of Delegates, for legislative purposes; and with a General Executive Committee for the execution of the general plan embodied in the Laws and Constitution of the Society, and for the carrying out of the measures of practice determined Organization we bespeak earnest investigation; deagainst, until he has read the whole, with the com-

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

NATIONAL

CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE MUTUAL BENEFIT OF ITS MEMBERS. (Enrolled under the Acts, 10. Geo. IV. c. 56, and

and 5 William IV. c. 40.) CHAPTER I.-BASIS. SECTION I .-- OBJECTS.

1. The objects of this Association are to effect peaceably and by reason alone, a change for the better of such Board shall resign office each quarter in rotain the condition of its Members, and of all classes of tion; the members elected by the fewest votes going society, by inducing the body politic to act upon those out at the end of the first quarter; and afterwards the principles of SELF-GOVERNMENT, which, when applied to practice with the requisite knowledge, will ensure health, permanent prosperity, intelligence, union at least two weeks before the day of election; and the and happiness to ALL, by teaching how to produce and election shall take place at a general meeting of the distribute, in the wisest and most equitable manner, branch held within seven days of the 1st of the respectthe best kinds of wealth most abundantly; and to ive months of March, June, September, and December, GOVERN most beneficially, without force or fraud, by in each year. The persons then elected shall enter the removal of the causes which produce evil, and the upon effice on the 1st day of the following month. substitution of those which produce good.

SECTION II .- MEANS.

First—By creating a new public opinion in favour of publications, and the Newspaper Press; all these lic, and the reasons that may be urged why the the principles on which this society is based ought to be applied to general practice; and thus induce all to join as members of this Association, to procure for themselves the manifold Benefits that would accure from its principles being generally adopted, and the objects sought for achieved.

Second—By raising from time to time, by subscriptions among the members, or by voluntary contributions; or bequests, or loans, various stecks or funds, for the mutual assistance, maintenance, and education of the members, their wives, and children, or nominees, in infancy, advanced age, sickness, or other natural state or contingency; the society.

also funds for defraying the incidental expenses of Third-By applying such stocks or funds for the purchase or rental of land, whereon to employ the labour of the members in the production of food and clothing, under such arrangements as shall secure PLENTY to those so employed, and BENE-

SECTION III .- PRINCIPLES. . The fundamental principles of this society are:-

FIT to all the rest.

happiness of the governed; and to attain this end, members. duty it is to obey them when made.

bear arms in defence of the common country.

resign their trust into the hands of those for whom order. they have acted, that they may receive the reward due to their faithfulness or negligence, either in continued confidence, or in rejection in favour of some more worthy object.

Fifth—That the represented ought to be pretected their suffrage may be an expression of their own by the power of wealth or station acting upon dependency; and this protection can be best afforded by a general adoption of the plan of private voting, under such arrangements as shall secure the election from all chance of fraud or

Sixth-That ability, talent, moral character and general fitness, ought alone to be the test or qualification (and not a mere possession of property). necessary to entitle a citizen to act as a representative of his fellow citizens; and as no man, much less a body of men, have any right to expect SERVICES without remuneration, whenever any member of the body politic is called upon to devote his energies and talents for the weal of the nation. people, he ought to be maintained at the expence of those whom he is serving.

Seventh-That the first duty of the people is to employ a sufficient amount of its labour in the tilling advantageous by the majority of branches comprising of the soil which it may occupy, so as to produce, if it be at all possible, within itself a sufficiency of all the first necessaries of life: and that, after with HOME PRODUCE up to the point of temperate available as an article of legitimate commerce, to delicacies: the equitable standard of value in each case being the actual amount of labour expended upon the article, added to the cost of raw material,

when measured by the same standard. CHAP. II.—MEMBERSHIP.

ELIGIBILY, AND CARDS OF MEMBERSHIP-

5. Right of Foling - Members of the society shall the members paying to the Special Fund (to be hereafter provided for) shall alone have the decision of matters connected with that fund. No member, under any circumstances, shall be entitled to more than one vote.

6. Suspension.—The privilege of members shall be suspended by the non-payment of subscriptions for three months, unless satisfactory reasons can be given to suspension being devoted by the withholding of the draw up regular plans for local lecturing; assist in the managers of the branch for such non-payment: such quarterly renewal card, until the arrears are paid up, or superintending the arrangements for places of meeting

7. Dismissal.-Members may be dismissed from the society by the managers of their branch for any aggra-Tated offence against the principles or laws of the society; the dismissed member may appeal against such and finally determine all matters of complaint ap-Thus shall we put our enemies "completely in the society; the dismissed member may appeal against such pealed from any branch in the district; see to the general efficiency of the Branch, or to the general efficiency of the said fines upon satisfactory evidence being and 'being in their names belonging to the said fines upon satisfactory evidence being standing and 'being in their names belonging to the said fines upon satisfactory evidence being District Board, whose decision shall be final. CHAPTER III.-ORGANIZATION.

SECTION I, DIVISIONS. 8. This Association shall consist of the members joined tegether in accordance with the preceding provi-

An annual Convention, and General Executive Committee; District Conneils: Branch Boards; and

SECTION II. - ORGANIZATION OF BRANCHES. 9. Formation of Branches .- Persons desirous of form-

We the undersigned inhabitants of , having been made acin the county of quainted with the objects, principles, and laws of the National Charter Association for Mutual Benefit," and being desirous of promoting the objects of that society. and willing to abide by the rules which are now promulgated, or which may be from time to time enacted, in accordance with the constitution of the society, and in accordance with the laws protecting Benefit Societies. do hereby request that a Charter may be granted to us to open a branch of the society in

Monstonous							
Name (in full).	Age.	Trade.	Name of stree or place of abode.				
1							
4	1 1		1				

quive Committee shall institute inquiries as to the transaction of business to be brought before it; and it in whom is vested the original appointment. But in On the receipt of such application, the General Exeknowledge and general fitness of such persons for pro- may adjourn, from time to time, within the twelve the meantime the vacancy may be filled up by the other moting the general objects of the society; and upon satisfaction as to these particulars, A CHARTER authorizing the applicants to open a Branch of the National have power to make and revise the laws of the society; Charter Association for Mutual Benefit, shall be issued. and to remain a Branch of the said Association, so long as they labour to promote its interests, and advance its objects, by a strict adherence to its laws and constitution, and a due performance of the duties of membership. For such CHARTER the sum of be paid to the General Executive Committee.

10. Constitution of Branches.—Each branch shall consist of the persons to whom a Charter has been granted, and of the persons enrolled under it, so long as they continue to comply with the laws of the Association: but neglect of the laws, or nonconformity thereto. shall the Society; to appoint paid efficers, and fix the amount siring each one to withhold all opinion, for or subject any branch so offending to forfeiture of its of salary; and generally to transact such business as Charter, at the discretion of the General Executive may come before it. Committee. Against such decision the branch may without even notice: and this passing-over has led ganized, they are invincible and irresistible. They are adduced in favour of its adoption. First, then, for appeal to the Annual Conference, at its next session, whose decision shall be final. Should that decision be in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee, the monies in hand, belonging such branch, shall be returned.

11. Duties of Branches - Each branch shall carry into effect the rules as to the admission, suspension. or dismissal of members; the collection and application of may sit and speak in Convention, though not elected to funds; the obtaining and management of places for public meetings, and for meetings of the members and vote. their families, for business, instruction, and entertainment; and generally to co-operate to carry out the to serve in Convention for twelve months; or until the objects of the Association.

12. Government of Branches. - The Board, or Committee of Management of each branch shall consist of seven members; namely, a president, secretary, treasurer, and four others who shall be appointed by the of the district, to continue its delegate, the district may members of the branch.

13. Election, and Tenure of Office.—Three members eligible to re-election. The nominations shall be made

14. Duties of Branch Boards - The duties of the Branch Boards shall consist of general supervision of 2. These objects are to be attained by the following the business of the branch; entering into arrangements for the due possession of a place of public meeting, where desirable; and for the due occupation of such place of this change in the condition of man, through the medium of public meetings, lectures, missionaries, inconsistent with the objects of the Association. chosen annually by Convention, from lists of nominafor members, and all other purposes not unlawful or be vested in a Central Committee of Directors, to be finished by the meeting then assembled, and without discussions, petitions to Parliament, tracts, cheap They shall also arrange for the enforcement of the tions from the different branches of the Association, rules of the Association, by providing means for the made at special meetings for the purpose, in the second means being so employed as to bring the objects due collection of the subscriptions of the members, week of March in each year; such nominations to be of this Association prominently before the publisher by the Branch Scoretary weekly sitting at an sent to the General Secretary forthwith, that a general appointed time and place to receive them; or by list of the whole may be in the hands of the members Visitors appointed to wait weekly upon the members before the special meeting for the election of Delegates at their own homes to collect them; or by Class to Convention. Leaders, whenever it is deemed expedient by the members of any branch to form themselves into classes; and the branch boards shall generally listen to, and carry out, the suggestions and instructions of the members of the branch, when such instructions do not palpably infringe on the general laws and rules of the body.

15. Classes.—Whenever the members of any branch determine that it might conduce to the welfare and advantage of the Branch to be divided into Classes. the Branch Board have hereby the power to constitute funds of the Society.

them of as more members as may be determined on, according to locality. Each Class, when constituted, mittee shall direct and tion of the Branch Board. The duties of the Leader will be to arrange for conversational meetings with his class, at a place of meeting most convenient; to hold friendly discussions relative to the principles and objects

without injustice to any, it is necessary to subject | 16. Appointment of Auditors .- At the time of each those who have the power of making the laws to a election for members of the Branch Board, two Au- the dissemination of the principles, and their applicawholesome and strict responsibility to those whose ditors shall also be appointed, to remain in office till tion to practice. their successors are appointed. They shall be nomi-Second—That this responsibility can be best enforced | nated and appointed just in like manner as the Branch through the instrumentality of a body emanating Boardmen. Their duty shall be to look over the acfrom, and immediately subject to, the whole people; counts of the banch as often as they please; but never thus completely representing their feelings and less than twice a quarter; and, at the end of the quarter, report to the general meeting of members the Third—That this representation to be just, must be condition in which they find the books at that time EQUAL; and to be full and complete, must include | They are not to confine their attention to a mere adding the Suffrage of all who have arrived at the age up of the accounts; but satisfy themselves as to the of majority, and are liable to be called upon to correctness of each item, by calling for explanation and Fourth-That to prevent cabal and party intrigue also be their duty to report immediately to the branch, against the interests of the represented, it is neces. Whenever they discover any, the slightest defalcation; sary that the representatives should, annually, or a departure from the strictest rules of business and

SECTION III -ON ORGANIZATION OF DISTRICTS. 17. Formation of Districts.—Great Britain shall be divided into districts, comprising a union of branches for district purposes, conformable to arrangements in the exercise of their rights of franchise, that which may from time to time be made by the Annual Convention, and subject to such revisions by the General freely-formed and honest opinion, and not awayed Executive Committee, as local or temporary circumstances may call for. The size of the district shall be governed by the necessities of each case, regard being first had to the ability of the confederated branches to maintain and employ a district lecturer.

18. District Councils.—Each district shall be governed by a District Council, consisting of one member from each branch, elected by that branch to serve for one quarter; and one member from each branch, as district delegate, to be elected every month. The nomination and election of the Quarterly District Councilmen shall take place at the same time, and in the same manner, as the nomination and election of the Branch Board; 'he election of the monthly delegate at the usual weekly meeting of the branch, after a week's previous nomi-

19. Place of Meeling .- The District Board, so constituted, shall meet either in a fixed place regularly; or move from place to place, as shall be deemed most the district.

20. District Officers.—In addition to the District Board, so constituted, the branches in the district shall each member of the bedy politic has been supplied also appoint a District Secretary and a District Treasurer. Nominations for these two officers may be enjoyment, the surplus wearth, if any, is alone made by any branch, three weeks previously to the election of Branch Boards and District Councilmen; General Executive Committee three months' notice, give to other people in exchange for luxuries and such nomination to be immediately communicated to or pay a sum equal to the three months' the secretary of each other branch throughout the salary. If his services should be dispensed with, the district. The votes of each branch shall be taken for like notice shall be given, or the like amount of money each candidate; and those who have the majority of be paid. votes, when the declaration is made by the Branch Secretaries at the first District Council meeting after or conduct himself in a manner likely to be injurious such voting, shall be deemed to be elected. The to the interests of the society, the board, council, or District Secretary and Treasurer shall attend the D.s. committee for which he officiates may remove him from 4 Every person shall be eligible to become a member of trict Meetings, and shall be at liberty to speak thereat, his situation, and supply the vacancy, until another lecturing purposes; which levies shall always be at the

> their first meeting in every quarter, shall appoint two auditors from amongst the members of the Association, quired to perform similar duties, and are hereby invested with the necessary power over the accounts of the District Council, as the branch auditors have over the accounts of the branch. 22. Duties of the District Council.-The District

> Council shall make arrangements for the district lecturer to lecture in each locality of the district, according to their best judgment; they shall examine as to the fitness of any lecturer in their district applying to become general lecturer for the society, and certify their opinion to the Executive Committee: they shall examine, appoint, and suspend voluntary or local lec-turers; see that their labours are suitably directed; the whole district, where it is determined to have only general efficiency of the branches; and generally, co-operate to carry out the objects of the society.

> SECTION IV -ANNUAL CONVENTION. 23. Constitution.—The legislative powers of this Association shall be vested in an ANNUAL CONVENTION OF DELEGATES from the several districts of the Association. The scale of representation being one delegate for every five hundred members.

February in each year. When the nominations are made, district.

they shall be immediately communicated to the District Secretary, so that an alphabetical list of the whole each branch by the District Secretary, with the least Committee. each branch, holden for that purpose between the 21st and 31st days of March, in each year, and of which meeting a full week's notice shall be given. The names of the persons nominated shall be put to the vote from the list in the order in which they stand, by the President or Chairman; and the number proclaimed in each case, pro and con, registered by the Branch Secretary. A return, attested by the signatures of the President and Secretary shall be prepared at the meeting, and transmited by the next post to the District Secretary; who shall, from such returns, declare on whom the election has fallen , and communicate such declaration to the General Secretary, and also to the Secretary of each branch in the District. within three days after the day of meeting for election. The returns from each branch shall be duly filed and preserved by the District Secretary, amongst the papers

of the Association. 25. Annual Session.—An annual session of the Convention shall be holden on the first Monday in the third week of the month of April in each year; and shall continue its sittings so long as is requisite for the otherwise provided for, shall be filled up by the body months after its first meeting.
26. Powers of Convention—The Convention shall

to consider upon, and report as to the progress of the principles of the society, and the efficiency of the means employed to extend a knowledge of them, and induce their enforcement in practice; to consult and devise new means for addressing the public mind, so as to operate upon it in favour of the change in condition sought to be effected by the society, that want may be unknown, and PLENTY everywhere abound, with a SECURITY by the law for its full enjoyment; to appoint the seat of Government; to elect the General Executive Committee, the General Treasurer, and the Trustees of

27. Qualifications of Delegates.-No person shall be eligible to sit as a delegate, who has not been a member of a branch at least six months, if the branch has been that time in existence; nor shall any one be eligible who is not a regular subscriber to the funds of the society, and clear on the books. 28. Ex-officio Members. - Members of the General

Executive Committee and the trustees of the society represent any district; but in such case they shall not

29. Tenure of Office.—The delegates shall be elected next general election. 30. Removal of Delegates.—If any delegate should become so situated, by absence from the district, or days' notice; and at quarterly meetings no business otherwise, as not to be in a fit position, in the estimation shall be transacted implying expense or other respon-

declare the office vacant.

31. Vacancies.—On the death, resignation, or removal by the district of any delegate, the president and secretary of the district for which such delegate was elected. shall certify the same to the General Executive Committee, who shall forthwith issue their precept for the election of some other member to supply the vacancy. 32. Votes of Officers.—No lecturer or other salaried officer, elected as a delegate to Convention, by any district, shall vote on questions personally affecting

themselves. 33. Place of Meeting.—The annual or special sessions of Convention, shall be held at Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Westminster, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or such other place as the enrolment of these laws may authorise, and as may be determined on by the annual Convention, or by the General Executive Committee.

SECTION V. GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

35. Officers.—The Central Committee shall consist of a president, treasurer, general secretary, and two other be conducted through and by the agency of the several members. Three persons shall also be annually ap- secretaries; and no letter or document shall be conpointed or confirmed by the Convention as the trustees of the Society, who shall be ex-officio members of the Board. Two competent persons shall also be appointed annually by Convention, as General Auditors. 36. Qualification—Every member of the General Executive Committee, shall be a regular subscriber to the

37. Powers and Duties-The General Executive Committee shall direct and control the general proceedings shall choose for itself a Leader, subject to the confirma- of the Society, for and in the name of the Society; they | each district. shall see that the laws are obeyed, and that the various orders of the Convention are carried into effect; they shall where expedient; they shall appoint general missionthe subscriptions of the members, and weekly hand lish such tracts and other works as they may consider them over to the Branch Secretary; and generally to calculated to promote the objects of the society; they First—The end of all Government ought to be the infuse a spirit of kindness and forbearance amongst the shall summon the annual or special sessions of Convention as provided by the laws; and generally they shall Executive Committee, who shall then make the appointtake the most efficient means in their power to promote | ment.

CHAPTER IV.—SPECIAL AND GENERAL DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION I .- PRESIDENTS. the chair during the sittings of the Convention; and he of the society, signed by the officers who usually sign shall preside at the meetings of the General Executive official documents. No one but those bearing such cer-Committee at which he may be present. The Presidents | tificate, or appointed by the District Council as a local shall only have a casting vote. The President of the society shall be the active superintending officer of the vouchers whenever there is the least doubt. It will society. The Presidents of the district councils shall preside at the meetings of such councils. The Presidents of each Branch Board shall preside at the meetings of the branch or of the board at which he is present. Each chairman shall superintend the business of the Branch or Board of which he is chairman, and regularly authenticate the minutes, as entered and con-

firmed in the minute book. 39. Casual Chairman.—If at the hour at which the business of any meeting should commence the chairman should be absent, the directors, managers, or members present at such meeting respectively shall elect a chairman for the occasion.

SECTION II - SECRETARIES. 40. General Duties-The secretary of each board, council, or committee, shall perform the following

(1.) He shall attend at all meetings of the board council, or committee, of which he is secretary. (2) He shall record correctly the names of the mem

bers there present, and keep the minutes of the proceedings in a book provided for that purpose (3.) He shall keep all the accounts, documents, and papers of the beard, council, or committee, in such form, manner, and place, and for such use,

as the laws require, or board may appoint. (4.) He shall also receive, in the first place, all monies payable to the board, council, or committee, of which he is secretary, and pay over the same to the treasurer, after defraying such expences às may be directed. (5.) He shall, under the directions of the board,

council, or committee, conduct its correspondence, and transact all business committed to him by the laws 41. Resignation of General Secretary—If the general secretary should wish to resign, he shall give the

42. Dismissal Should any secretary neglect his duty,

secretary be duly appointed. SECTION III .- TREASURERS.

43. Duties.—The treasurer of each board, council, or

committee, shall have the charge of all subscriptions and other monies paid to the secretary; and he shall pay all monies authorised by the resolutions of the board. council, or committee, on an order signed by not less than two of its members; and his books shall be a check on the secretary of the board, council, or committee. A duplicate, or abstract thereof, kept by the secretary, and authenticated by the treasurer, shall be laid before each council or committee meeting. He shall balance his glecting to pay the weekly contributions to that fund accounts quarterly, and supply the secretary with an abstract thereof; and shall, if required, attend the meetings of the board, council, or committee. He shall , two months, one penny; also pay over the various funds as provided under the heads of "Funds" and "Returns."

SECTION IV .- TRUSTEES.

44. Duties.—The trustees of the society for the time being, may, by the direction of the General Executive Committee, purchase land, buildings, implements, and other things which may be required for the purposes of fines incurred thereby are equal to the amount of all one place of public meeting in the district, that opera- the society. They may also buy, sell out, or transfer the monies actually paid by him to the land fund, such stock when and as directed by the General Executive | contributor shall thereupon be dismissed, and such

> 45. Negleci.—If any trustee of the society, at any time for a period of fourteen days, neglect any of the duties required of him, the directors may suspend such trustee, and appoint another in his place.

SECTION V .- AUDITORS

number of Delegates required for their district, at a the due performance of his duties. Any general audi- when a certificate, or scrip, shall be given him, agreemeeting of the members holden specially for that pur- tor, in the execution of his duties, may call for the able to the following form: pose between the 31st day of January and the 7th day of production of the books and papers of any branch or

47. Duties of General Auditors.—The general accounts of the society shall be audited at least quarterly, by nominated in the district may be made out, and sent to the auditors of the accounts of the General Executive

SECTION VI-RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICERS. 48. Limitation.-No trustee, treasurer, or other officer of the society, shall be liable to make good any deficiency which may arise in the funds of the society.

unless such persons shall have respectively declared by writing under their hands, deposited and registered in like manner with the laws of the society, that they are willing so to be answerable; and every such efficer, or the whole of them collectively, may limit such responsibility to the sum specified in such instrument or writing. But every such officer shall be personally responsible for all monies or other effects actually received by him on account of, or to and for the use of the society. (10 Geo. IV. c. 56, s. 22.) 49. Priority of Claims-Any monies or effects be-

longing to the society, or any deeds or securities relating to the same and coming into the possession of any officer of the society, may be recovered before any other debts are paid or satisfied, on the death or bankruptey, &c., of such officer (4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 40, s. 12). SECTION. VII.-OFFICES.

50. Vacancies-Every vacancy in any office, unless members of the committee or board until the general body shall appoint. 51. Re-eligibility—On the termination of the tenure

of any office, the retiring member may be re-elected. CHAPTER V.—BUSINESS.

SECTION I .- MEETINGS.

52. General Executive Committee Meetings .- The Ganaral Executive Committee shall meet weekly, or oftener if necessary, at such time as they shall appoint, at the general office of the Society in such place as the enrolment of these laws may authorise, and as the Convention may determine.

53. District Council Meetings. - Each District Council shall meet monthly, or oftener if necessary, at such place as they shall appoint.

54. Branch Board Meetings.—The Board of each brauch shall meet weekly, or oftener if necessary, at such time as they shall appoint.

55. General Meetings.—Every branch shall hold meetings as often as expedient for the purpose of conversation, hearing lectures or discussions, or otherwise extending the general principles, and promoting good feeling, intelligence, and morality. Meetings for business shall be constituted of those who hold cards of membership for the current quarter. None else shall be allowed to take part in them, or vote either for the election of delegate to Convention, District Council, or Branch Board; or any matter affecting the Association. 56. Notices.—No business, except of the most urgent nature, to be determined by the meeting, shall be conaidered at a general meeting, without at least seven sibility to absent members, unless at least ten days' notice thereof has been given. Such notices shall be made to the Secretary in writing, and hung up in the meeting room of the branch.

57. Adjourned Meetings-Meetings held according to adjournment shall be devoted exclusively to the business for which the meeting was adjourned.

SECTION. II.—BLECTIONS.

58. Voles.—At elections of officers, and delegates to Convention, the votes shall be taken by a show of hands, unless a ballot be demanded; and when a ballot is demanded, the votes shall be taken by the use of voting papers, where more than one person is to be elected; or by the use of balls where that is more convenient.

59. Scrutineers-Two members shall be appointed as scrutineers, to receive the votes, and report the re-

60. Time-An hour shall be fixed, after which no 34. Appointment - The General Executive power shall vote shall be received; and every election shall be

SECTION III .- QUORUMS.

61. Quorum of Boards.—Three of the members shall be a quorum of each Board; but such quorum shall be unanimous in all its resolutions, unless there be present a majority of the members of the Board.

on behalf of the body by whom it is authorized.

SECTION IV .- CORRESPONDENCE. 62. By Secretaries.—All official correspondence shall sidered genuine, unless expressed as signed by order and

CHAPTER VI.-DISSEMINATION OF THE PRINCIPLES. 63. Lecturers.—The public promulgation of the principles and objects of the society shall be more particularly confided to salaried lecturers and district missionaries. The amount of salary shall be determined by

64. Examination.—No individual shall be appointed to the office of lecturer or district missionary, unless he receive all applications for Charters, and grant them is a member of the society, and until he has been examined as to his qualification by the District Council. of the Association; to read the tracts, and authorized aries, and lecturers, when applied to by the district He shall produce testimonials of good character. He documents and reports of the general body; to collect | councils, and certified of their fitness. They shall pub- shall answer general questions; and he shall satisfy the examiners that he possesses the requisite oratorial powers for lecturing and debating; and the District Council shall certify as to his fitness to the General

> 65. Certificate. - Each lecturer and district missionary shall, upon his appointment, receive a certificate of such appointment from the General Executive Committee; and upon any such lecturer or missionary resigning his situation, or being dismissed therefrom, he shall deliver back such certificate : such appointment, 38. Duties.—The President of the seciety shall take withdrawal, or dismissal, to be published in the organ lecturer, shall be allowed to lecture in any branch, or be

recognized as lecturers of the society. 66. Dismissal.—Any lecturer or district missionary shall be deprived of his office for neglect of duty, or such discharge of it as would injure the cause which he was appointed to promote; or on account of mental or moral incapacity. Such dismissal to be by the General Executive Committee on application from a District Council or Branch Board, and satisfaction given that the case calls for such an exercise of power. 67. Local Lecturers.—The District Council may ap-

point, after examination, parties to the station of local lecturers, who, along with the district lecturer, shall be under the controll of the District Council.

CHAPTER VII.-FUNDS. SECTION I .- GENERAL EXPENCES.

68. General Fund-A fund for defraying the general expences of the Society, such as salaries of General Secretary, and other general officers, salaries of lecturers or missionaries, rents of Halls, or places of public meetings, &c., &c., shall be raised as follows:-First-By each member paying two-pence for his

card of membership when he first enrols his name on the Society's books; and one penny every time it is renewed, which shall be every three months. Second-By each member contributing weekly to

such fund the sum of one penny, either direct to the branch secretary, or through the class-leader, or weekly visitor, as may be determined on by the

Third-By donations and contributions from friends: and by collections at the general meeting for lectures, discussions, conversations, or entertainments. 69. Appropriation of General Fund-The sums of money received by each Branch Secretary for cards of membership shall be monthly remitted to the General Secretary for the use of the General Executive Committee. The General Executive Committee shall also be entitled to, and receive, one fourth of the member's weekly subscriptions, which shall be remitted monthly to the General Secretary, by the Branch Secretary. The other three-fourths of the penny weekly subscription, along with the donations, contributions and collections, shall be lodged with the Branch Treasurer, to be used by the Branch Boards for local expences, and for the satisfying of the levies of the District Council for missionary and rate of a certain sum per member throughout the dis-Treasurer, to the District Treasurer, or to his order.

SECTION II -SPECIAL FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT

OF THE MEMBERS ON THE LAND 70-Land Fund-A fund for the purchase or rental of land, and for the erection of suitable buildings, shall be raised by subscription, at the rate of sixpence (or threepence) per week from such members as may be able and willing to contribute to such fund.

71. Fines.-Every contributor to the land fund ne-

,, three months, fourpence; ,, four months, eightpence:

,, five months, one shilling: ,, six months, one and sixpence; and

,, each subsequent month, one shilling. And any contributor continuing such neglect until the monies shall be applied in discharge of the fines so ingiven them of sickness or other sufficient occasion for

auch neglect. 72. Appropriation of Fines.—All sums arising from the payment of fines under the above rule shall form

part of the land fund. 73. Check Card.—Every member shall be provided with a check card, on which all contributions to the 46. Powers.—Every auditor shall have access, at any land fund shall be entered at the time of his paying the 24. Mode of Nomination and Election — Every branch in the district shall have the power to nominate the papers, deeds, and documents whatsoever, necessary to sums so paid, until they reach the sum of one pound,

(Continued in our seventh page.)

LET US ORGANIZE! (Continued from our Sixth page.)

RATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT. Penrolled under statutes 10 Geo. IV. c. 56, and 4 and 5 William IV., c. 40.)

Catificale of Land Fund Contributions. value £ • We, the undersigned officers of the above society, hereby pertify that

above fund the sum of pound, which has been the holder to participate in all the benefits and pri- four acres each, and builded the necessary dwellings. bers paying to the land fund. Witness our hands this day of

General Secretary

And he shall receive such certificate for every pound 20 paid; and may also at any time have a certificate for the whole number of pounds paid, by giving in his

74. Deposits.—The treasurer of each branch shall Branch Treasurer to the Land Fund, and set forth by the General Executive. him in his quarterly return. At the end of each quarter, the Branch Treasurer shall transmit with the quarterly return, hereafter to be provided for, any balance of land fund that may be in his hands. 75. Investments by Trustees.—The trustees may put

to interest any part of the society's funds on such security—pursuant to 10 Geo. IV, c. 56, s. 13—as shall be approved of by a majority of the Cenvention; or be approved of by a majority of the Cenvention; or ings, or Land or Buildings, when the land has been they may invest the funds of the society, in terms of bought by the society; with due provision for the rethe statute, until they are required to carry into prace payment, at stated periods, of the capital advanced for tical operation the objects for which the society is the purchase of steck, implements, and all other things

76. Disposal of Shares, - Whenever any member, or the widow or other representative of any member, or any person who has been a member, wishes to dispose of any share, sum, right, or interest in the society, any such party may agree with some member willing to plots of land, and divided it into such allotments, purchase the same, for such value as it may be worth and builded such buildings, and furnished each allotat the time; and upon their executing a Memorandum of Transfer conformable to schedule ---, such other member may be elected by the branch to which he belongs, to hold the share, sum, right, or interest, so disposed of, and all the advantages attendant thereon; binedly with any prior right or interest, as the member shall offer the same to public sale, and effect such sale, may think fit.

77. Transmission of "Memorandum of Transfer."-Upon any share being disposed of, the " Memorandum of Transfer," along with the certificate transferred, shall be immediately transmitted by post, addressed to the General Secretary, at the office of the General Exscutive Committee, together with one shilling to be bers of the society, neminated and drafted as before paid by the purchaser of the share, to cover the expences

of printed forms, postages, &c.
78. Entry of Transfer—The General Secretary, upon receiving from the Branch Secretary the "Memorandum of Transfer, properly filled up, shall forthwith kept by the General Executive Committee, and shall be guided as far as practicable, by the principle of promark on the back of the certificate the name and number of the member to whom it is transferred, resiting in such county, allotments for the members preceded by the words "transferred to," and forward the document to him. He shall also sign where different customs and different habits prevail. a certificate of such entry, conformable to Schedule on the " Memorandam of Transfer," and safely keep the same with the other papers and documents of the General Executive Committee.

exceeding £20 the trustees or treasurer of the society— implements, whereon and with which to employ Labour if satisfied of the fact, and that no letters of administra- under such conditions as will ensure the occupier the tion or confirmation will be taken out of the funds, benefit thereof, and thus enable him to live with comgoods, and chattels, of such deceased member-may fort through life, provide for his family the best of food, pay such sum at any time after the decease of such clothing, and education; lay up for a fund against the member, according to the laws of the society. But if day of sickness; and leave his heir behind him in comthere be no rule made in that behalf, then the trustees or fortable and INDEPENDENT circumstances. treasurer may pay the same to the person entitled to the effects of the deceased intestate, without administration | tribution entitling a member to these benefits shall be in England or Ireland or confirmation in Scotland, (10 not less than £—; to be paid in one or more pay-Geo. IV. c. 56, a. 24).

80. Next of Kin.-If any member die intestate, and representative of such member, and entitled to such conditions before set forth. effects, may receive from the trustees of the society any sum that may be due to them according to the laws of the society, (10 Geo. IV. c. 56, a. 23) 81. Falidity of Payments-Such payment shall be

Talid with respect to any demand of any other person as next of kin of such deceased intestate member, or as make appromplete reports of the following matters to the lawful representatives of such member, against the General Executive Committee; namely, the funds of the society or against the trustees thereof.

82. Recourse.—But such next of kin or representatives shall have remedy for such money so paid, against the person who shall have received the same. (Ib.) SECTION III UNLIMITED CONTRIBUTIONS, AND POWER TO BORBOW, AT INTEREST.

83. General Contributions.—The contributions of mem bers in money, implements, cattle, or such other valua bles, as the Executive of the Land Fund may deem i advisable to receive, may be unlimited, subject to the

following regulations :--(L.) Interest.—Upon all such contributions of the value of £130 and upwards, members shall be paid halfyearly, on or before the 14th day of January and July, three per cent. interest upon the amount

subscribed. (2.) Repayment.—Should a dissolution of the society

or of any of its establishments be determined on all monies and the fixed amount of other valuables contributed as above to such establishment, an exceeding £130, shall be first repaid; and the remaining balance, if any, shall be divided among the members, in the ratio of the sums originally contributed by each.

34. Power to borrow.—The directors may from time to time borrow, by way of mortgage or otherwise, any zam of money which may be required for the purposes of the society. But any resolution to that effect shall be agreed to unanimously by the directors, at a meeting held after fourteen days' special notice, in writing.

85. Security—Every sum of money to be so borrowed advanced, lent, or paid, shall be taken in the name of the trustees of the society for the time being, and shall be charged upon the stocks, funds, lands, implements, buildings, effects, and premises of the society, of what ever description, and wheresoever situate; and the same shall receasin as a security for the full payment and estimaction of the whole of such money, principal and interest, and also of the costs, charges, and expenses incarred or occasioned in respect of any mortgage, charges or incumbrance, or in any wise relating thereto.

SECTION IV.—VESTING OF EFFECTS. 86. In Trusteer-All real and heritable property, land monies, goods, chattels, and effects whatever, and al titles, accurities for such money, or other obligatory instruments and evidences or muniments, and all rights or claims belonging to or had by this society relating to the land fund or to lands, shall be vested in the trustees of the society for the time being, for the use and benefit of the society, and the respective members thereof, their respective executors or administrators, according to their respective claims and interests under

these laws (10 Geo. IV. c. 56, s. 21). 87.—In Treasurer.—All monies, goods, chattels, and effects, excepting the land monies, property, and effects 23 above, or resulting from the immediate operations of the General Executive Committee on behalf of the Society, shall be similarly vested in the Tressurer of

the Society, (Ib.). 88. Death, &c.-After the death or removal of any such Trustee or Treasurer, the respective monies, pro perty, and effects above set forth, shall vest in the succooding Trustee or Treasurer, respectively, for the same estate and interest as the former Trustee or Treasurer had therein, respectively, and subject to the same truits, without any assignment or conveyance whatever, except the transfer of stocks and securities in the public funds of Great Britain and Ireland, (Ib.). 89. Bepucks-Any bequest intended for this Society for general or special purposes, may be made confor-

mable to the form following:-Form of Bequest.

"National Charter Association for Mutual Benefit," smelled under the statutes relative to friendly societies, all convenient speed after my disease, exclusively out of c. 34.) each part of my personal estate, not hereby specifically disposed of, as I may by law bequeath to benevolent Purposes; and I hereby lawfully charge such part of my estate with the said sum upon trust, to be applied towards the general purposes of the said society, and society, vested in the trustees or tressurer (chap. vii.

C.D. Witnesses.

A. B. signature. CHAPTER VIII OPERATIONS ON LAND. ments, and other things necessary to the carrying out of erection of buildings, and purchase of stock and implethe becausey operations, with the expences incident apon the obtaining or rental of land, and one half of the General Secretary's whole salary, as payment for the trouble of keeping the several accounts of the Land

91. Proportion of Funds-No operations shall com-Exerce on the land until the society shall have raised sufficient innds, enberriptions, donations, bequests, loans, or otherwise, at the rate of £130 for each family going on the land, to pay for the purchase of

the land, the directors shall from time to time sign orders for the trustees to place in some bank near to the scene of the society's operations, such sum or sums of money, not exceeding £130 for each family as may be agreed on by the directors; and which sums shall be used as required to discharge the current expenses of the under-

93. Checksfor Money-Whenever any sums are required for the above-mentioned purposes, or charges, the same shall be paid by checks drawn by the President, and member of the countersigned by the secretary, or some other member has paid to the of the Executive Committee.

94. Division and Appropriation of Land.—Whenever duly registered in the ledger of the society kept at this the General Executive Committee shall have purchased, office. This sum is transferable to members, and entitles or rented land, and divided the same into portions of say rileges conferred by the laws of the society, on mem. and purchased the requisite stock, with implements and purchased the requisite stock. they shall apprize the general members of the Land Fund, and specify the number of families they have the means of providing for, so that a due number of the members may be selected from the general body for occupation, in manner as follows:-

95 Nemination and Selection of Occupiers.—All individuals elected by this society to be residents in any of separate certificates, and paying the expence of transforth, shall be selected by a majority of the members of Committee. tary on their parts. Such selection of persons to be so resident shall be made at a general meeting of the regularly transmit to the general Treasurer the amount subscribers to the Land Fund, specially called for the of land fund received by him, whenever it amounts to purpose. The selection may be by Ballot, if the mem-£2; such transmission to be by means of General Post bers of the Branch prefer; and out of the persons so Office Order, and the expense of it charged by the selected shall the drafts be made to occupy the land, by

96. Terms of Occupation - Whenever a member is so

drafted, he shall repair to the estate, and enter upon the allotment fallen to his share by Ballot. He shall execute the necessary instrument to entitle him to occupation, subject to such conditions as will ensure a fair return for the capital laid out by the society; such instrument being a lease for ever of the Land and Buildbesides the land and outbuildings, with lawful interest for the use of the said capital while in pos-

sesion of the tenant. 97. Sale of Lands so Occupied.—Whenever the Directers and Trustees shall have purchased such plot or ment with the requisite amount of stock and implements, and leased the same to the members drafted to occupy, on leases for ever, with the provision for the repayment of the capital advanced for stock, implements, and other things, over and above the fee-simple which right or interest may be held separately or com- of the land itself and the fixed buildings upon it, they carrying the proceeds of it with all its profits, after the paying of the necessary and unavoidable expences of such sale, to the credit of the society; to be employed again for the purchase of more land, the building of more dwellings, the procuring of more stock and implements, and the leasing of the same to more memprovided for; such additional lands to be again sold, in like manner, for the purchase of more land; until the whole of the members of the society are allocated on such lands. in such manner, and on such conditions. make the necessary transfer in the Land Fund Ledger tees shall, in these purchases and drafting of occupiers, 98. Locality of Operations -The Directors and Trus-

CHAPTER IX.-ASSURANCE. 99. The Assured Benefit from Mutual Aid .- The assurance to be effected by this society shall be the perma-The sum of the state of the permanent of

viding, within each county, allotments for the members

sary for a family to remove far from " home," to places

100. Conditions.—The subscription, payment, or conments, or by weekly instalments, as before provided for. But any member not having paid up the full sum entitled to any effects according to the laws of the of £--, may be elected to occupy a portion of the society, the person appearing to be the next of kin or lands purchased and leased by the Directors, under the

> CHAPTER X.—ACCOUNTS AND STATISTI-CAL RETURNS. SECTION I .- PROM BRANCHES.

101. Quarterly Reports-Each branch shall, quarterly,

(1.) A complete statement of the number of mem bers on the books of the branch, and the amount of funds received, and the arrears arising during the preceding quarter, conformable to achedule -(2) A complete report of the members paying to the Land Fund, with the amount paid by each person

to that fund, and the amount of the arrears then

due, conformable to schedule such reports shall be made up to any Include the last days of the months of March, June, September, and December, and shall, together with any other reports which the General Executive Committee may require, be transmitted direct to the General Executive Committee on or before the 7th of the next ensuing months. 102. Fine.—If any branch should neglect to forward its quarterly reports to the General Executive Committee, with such subscriptions as may be due at the end of the quarter, within one week from the termination of each quarter, such branch shall be subject to a fine of half-a-crown for each week's delay; and the General Secretary shall make immediate inquiry by letter, sent by post, as to the reasons for such delay. Such fine shall form part of the General Fund. The branch so neglecting shall also be ineligible to send a delegate or delegates to the annual Convention.

SECTION IL-FROM GENERAL EXECUTIVE COM-MITTEE. 103. General Reports.—The General Executive Committee shall make the following statements of accounts

and reports for the information of the branches. (1.) A weekly statement in the official organ of the Society, of all monies received during the week, from the several branches, either for the General or Land Fund, duly setting forth the same under their respective headings, and making up the account to Wednesday in each week.

(2) A quarterly account of the receipts and disbursements of the Executive Committee. (3.) Half-yearly statistical tables of the state of

(4) An annual cash balance skeet of the assets and liabilities of the Executive Committee made up to the 31st day of March, to be laid before Convention at its annual session.

And such quarterly accounts zhall be made up to the last days of the month of March, June, September, and December; and shall include the accounts of the branches for the preceding quarter. . 104. Authentication - Every such periodical account shall be attested by two auditors, and countersigned by the General Secretary, excepting the weekly statement, which shall be signed by the General Treasurer and

General Secretary. 105. Copies for Branches.—A printed or other copy of the quarterly, ha f-yearly, and annual accounts, shall be forwarded to each branch of the society in the course of the succeeding month; and the General Executive Committee may charge for each copy of each quarterly reports, tables, or accounts, any sum

not exceeding sixpence. (Stat. s. 33.) 106 Schedules - The schedules to be filled up by the branches shail be furnished by the General Executive Committee, at such price as will cover the cost to the General Executive Committee; and shall be regularly filed in portfolics by the general secretary, and annually bound up and indexed. Each branch shall keep a distinct record of each quarterly report conformable to schedule -; and the General Executive Committee

or table. 107. Quinquennial Returns.—Within three months after the expiration of every period of five years, after the month of December, 1835, a return of the rate of I BEQUEATH unto the trustees for the time being, of the sickness and mortality experienced in each establishment of the society, within such period, shall be trans-

shall also keep a record of every general report, account,

198. Suing Officers-All property and effects of the the receipt of such trustees or trustee for the time being a 4.) shall, for all purposes of action or suit, as well of the said seciety, shall be a sufficient discharge for the criminal as civil, in law or in equity, in anywise conmid legacy, and I direct that the legacy duty upon the cerning the same, be respectively deemed to be, and said legacy, be paid by my executers out of the same shall in every such proceeding (where necessary) be stated to be the property of the persons appointed to the cffice of trustees or treasurer of such society, for the time being, respectively, in the proper name of such seversi officers, without any further description. And anch trustees or treasurer, respectively, if duly antho-Land Fined shall be held for, and applied to, no other tee, may bring or defend any such action or suit, conares or purposes than the purchase or rental of land, the cerning the property, right, or claim of the society as 109. Permanence of Proceedings-Such proceedings are not affected by the death or removal of the officers so empowered to carry them on, (Ib.) 110. Proceedings before Justices—Proceedings relative to fraud and imposition on the funds of the society may be taken before any justice of the peace of the borough or county within which the society is held, or by in-

dictment or complaint. (S. 25.) SECTION IL-WITNESSES. 111. Evidence of Hembers.—On the trial of any action

SECTION III .- ARBITRATION.

112. Election of Arbitrators.—For the settlement of

114. Selection.—In the case of dispute, not less than three of the said arbitrators shall be chosen by ballot. For which purpose the name of the arbitrators shall be written on pieces of paper, and placed in a box or glass, and the three whose names are first drawn out by the complaining party, or some one appointed by such party, shall be the arbitrators to decide the matter in dispute, and their award shall be final. 115 Empences—All expences attending the arbitra-tion shall be paid as may be fixed by the arbitrators.

116, Death or Neglect.—The place of any arbitrator dying, or neglecting or refusing to act, shall be supplied by another, chosen in manner as above. 117. Enforcement of Award.—The award of the arbitrators may be enforced by legal proceedings, before a justice of the peace, as directed by the statute; the senterce, order, or adjudication of such justice being final in relation to the execution of such award. (10 Geo. IV. c. 58, z. 29.)

118. Application to Justices.—If, on the application by any person having a matter in dispute with the society for the reference of such matter to arbitration, forty days elapse without such application being complied with, or on the neglect or refusal of the arbitrators to make any award, the person so aggrieved may complain to a justice of the peace; and two justices may hear and determine the matter in dispute. (4 and 5 William IV. c. 40, s. 7.)

CHAPTER XII.—EXEMPTIONS.

SECTION I-PROM STAMP DUTIES. Geo. 1V. c. 56, s. 37.)

Any copy of rules, power, warrant, or letter of attorfunds, standing in the name of trustees. Any receipts given for any dividend in any public stock or fund, or interest of exchequer bills. Any receipt or entry in any book of receipt for money

Any receipt for money received by any member, or

Any draft or order. Any form of assurance. Any appointment of an agent, or any certificate or other instrument, for the revocation of such appoint-

Any other instrument or document whatever, required produced in pursuance of the statute. SECTION II .- POSTAGE.

120. Correspondence.—Letters to and from the certifying barriater relative to the execution of the provisions of the statutes affecting Friendly Societies, are exempted from postage. (4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 40, a. 13.) CHAPTER XIII DISSOLUTION OF THE ter IV. SOCIETY.

121. Consent-This society shall not be dissolved or determined so long as the intents or purposes of the on which it is based; and the means it will employ sixths in value of the then existing members of the society; and also the consent of all persons then receiving, or then entitled to receive relief or benefit from such society, either on account of sickness, age, or infirmity, or other contingency, to be testified under their hands individually and respectively. (10 Geo. IV. c. 56, s. 26.)

122. Voles-Everymember shall be entitled to one vote on the question of the dissolution of the society, and an additional vote for every five years that he may have been a member; but no one member shall have more than five votes in the whole. (Ib.)

123. Division of Funds -In case of a dissolution of the society, the intended appropriation or division of the funds, or other property of the society, shall be fairly and distinctly stated in the proposed plan of dissolution, prior to such consent being given. The society shall not direct the division or distribution of its stock or funds, or any part thereof, to or amongst the members of the society, other than for carrying into effect the general intents and purposes of the society, declared by the enrolled rules. But if any division or misappropriation of the funds of the society be made without the requisite consent, the trustee, or other officer, or person aiding or abetting therein, shall be liable to the penalties provided by the statute, in cases of fraud. (Ib.)

CHAPTER XIV .-- PROMULGATION OF LAWS. 124. Printed Copies The laws of this society, and the several schedules and instruments relating thereto, shall be printed and published at the general expence of the society, and each member furnished with a copy, for which he shall pay a sum to be fixed by the General Executive Committee. 125. Copy hung up.—A copy affixed on pasteboard or

of the society. CHAPTER XV.-INTERPRETATIONS. In giving effect to the foregoing laws, the following meanings shall be assigned to expressions, unless either the subject or the context otherwise requires :-

wood shall also be hung up in every place of meeting

126. Singular Number.—The singular number shall include the plural number as well as the singular. 127. Genders.—The masculine gender shall include emales as well as males.

Now, then, THE PLAN is all before the reader. with the exception of the schedules referred to in it, and which it is not necessary to give at present. We shall next essay some general comments on the general question, and then give explanation of the

The first object that we have in view is to have an EFFICIENT workable plan. Under the present laws, as they relate to mere political societies (as is well explained by Mr. Hill, in his letter), this is all but impossible. It IS IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE A SOCIETY WITH BRANCHES AND DISTRICTS; the Society, conformable to the reports received their Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurers; with a with Branch Boards and District Councils, with General Executive Committee; and with a General Convention of Delegates representing Districts, chosen by the members of the society alone: it is impossible to have such an Organization as this for political purposes alone, with the laws as they exist with reference to political societies: but this Organization we can have, by the adoption of the above plan, which links a scheme for getting possession of portions of THE LAND with the general agitation for general principle. It is this linking together that will enable us to have an Organization at once efficient and safe; safe, because all will be enrolled under the special Acts of Parliament passed for the

purpose of PROTECTION. It will be seen by a reference to the plan, that it will not be obligatory on any man who joins the general society, to subscribe to the Land Fund also. That is left to himself, to do, or not to do, as be able and WILLI: G to contribute to such Fund."

THER!! To have the benefit of the Acis which give the Directors and trustees, for and on behalf of the you to the field of Peterloo, a lasting mement of the ganization; and recommended that the Chartists of you to the field of Peterloo, a lasting mement of the ganization; and recommended that the Chartists of you to the field of Peterloo, a lasting mement of the ganization; and recommended that the Chartists of protection, we must take the proper and the only society. Then they divide the land into small farms; the question fairly. Let him exercise his reason, number of occupants is selected, the trustees lease and not be entirely swayed by feeling. It is not the farms and buildings to them, for ever, condiwhether he likes it or not; but whether it is tioning that the capital advanced for stock and imr Association for Mutual Benefit," ment of the society, within such period, shall be transported in the certifying barrister, according to the pounds stering, to be paid with dafter my disease, exclusively out of after my disease that these two off again. It matters not who buys it: the occurrence of again. It matters not who off again. It matters not who off again. It matters n even were we inclined. We think that it gle consideration of obtaining security and reording to the gle consideration of obtaining security and reording to the above the law alone shows the course to a highly desirable one: while we also think, that were we even inclined to prevent the mixing-up of the Land and the Charter questions are could not do be their corrections. They have leases for ever: and that is meant by "fixity of tenure." Their They have leases for ever: and that is balance of freedom for ever, or tyranny for ever. Their Trishmen present, what think you of the movement, they would be shown,—nay, that the above sin-tenure, and their ment, too, would be "fixed"; the country? Is she not mobily working out the meeting the movement, through the columns of the Star. Mr. H. resumed to balance of freedom for ever, or tyranny for ever. Their Trishmen present, what think you of this seat amidst loud and continued cheering. The country? Is she not mobily working out the salvation! Oh yes! your own salvation! Oh yes! your own salvation! Oh yes! your own native hills the trim directors of the Charter Association was held the by gones be by gones. Your own native hills to go the order of the movement, the movement, the movement of the movement, the movement of the movement, the movement of the star. Mr. H. resumed the movement of the star. Mr. H. resumed the movement, the movement of the star. Mr. H. resumed the movement, the movement of the star. Mr. H. resumed the movement, the movement of the star. Mr. H. resumed the movement, the movement of the movement, the movement of the movement of the movement. The movement of the were we even inclined to prevent the mixing-up of the Land and the Charter questions, we could not do it. The public mind is too strong on the Land-question to be sile-tly passed over. If we refuse and the application of so much labour, would secure TO AFFORD THOSE DETERMINED TO TRY A PRACTICAL purchasers plenty. It would be the best "invest-EXPERIMENT ON THE LAND AN OPPORTUNITY OF ment" that any capitalist could make. With the CURE THE BENEFIT OF THEIR ACTIVE CO-OPERATION more land; locate more members upon it, on a milar soldiery had done there? Speaking of the soldiery DOING SO IN CONNICTION WITH US, AND THUS SE- proceeds of that sale, the Directors could purchase FOR OUR GENERAL PURPOSES, we shall have them doing it of themselves, apart from us; thus weakening us numerically: and introducing a diversity of objects, indicated by the existence of two distinct societies. In it, and stock the farms; with this much capital, such a case, what will be our position? What adoperations may be begun which can only end in the vantage shall we have gained? We shall have lost location of every man in the Society upon a piece of much support. We shall have had our strength land on conditions as good as if it were his own, being frittered away by divided objects, pursued by diff.

Selves of the law's protection and order operations may be begun which can only end in the shall at last sit on our helmets, provided they be shielded with unity, peace, and order. The lecturer then took a rapid view of our future propects, and spake of the necessity of reorganical experiments. We shall have refused to avail ourselves of the law's protection; and we shall be left | ments of this kind RETARD us in getting the Charter; | zation; and concluded one of the most powerful without an Organization; or with one that is Would they not garrier and us, by shewing the lectures it has been our privilege to hear since Bolton without an Organization; or with one that is utterly impracticable, unworkable, because of its progress and generality; or with one which, if at all definite or efficient, quite in the teeth of the law, all definite or efficient, quite in the teeth of the law, through the imprisonment or transportation of its members.

We come then to the constraint of the constraint of

92. Drafts for Money—During the first operations on a witness and shall not be objectionable on account of Land Fund who listeth; while ALL will be obliged to invest them in a bank of earth! That security BATH.—A lecture was delivered at the rooms of any interest in the result. (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 40, s. 10.) subscribe to the general fund, and take their share in this plan will give them. The trustees are em- the National Charter Association of this city on the general solution of the Clark. the general agitation of general principle. We speak of Protection from the law. By this phrase we do not alone mean that the Society, as a be far rafer in the hands of the trustees than in the disputes between the society and any member or person whole, is certified to be according to law, and thereshall be fore out of the provisions of the Corresponding Society. And at the first meeting of the General Executive Combandation of the control of the general Executive Combandation of the control of the provisions of the Corresponding Society. And at the first meeting of the General Executive Combandation of the control of the provisions of the Corresponding Society. And at the first meeting of the General Executive Combandation of the control of th And at the first meeting of the General Executive Committee after the rules are enrolled, five arbitrators shall be mamed and elected, none of them being directly or indirectly beneficially interested in the funds of the localizations. We do not mean this alone, though even factory mode of settling disputes, without going to law. Law 112, Section in, provides for the appointment of Arbitrators, to whom all disputes and the Church, which he also showed to have a localization in the funds of the localization in the political world; and having the factory mode of settling disputes, without going to law. Law 112, Section in, provides for the appointment of Arbitrators, to whom all disputes and the Church, which he also showed to have a localization in the funds of the localization in the political world; and having the factory mode of settling disputes, without going to law. Law 112, Section in, provides for the appointment of Arbitrators, to whom all disputes and the Church, which he also showed to have a great influence in the political world; and having the factory mode of settling disputes, without going to law. Law 112, Section in, provides for the appointment of Arbitrators, to whom all disputes and the Church, which he also showed to have a great influence in the political world; and having the control of the localization in the funds of the localization is legally bind-

> or keeps any portion of our property in his possession, saved: another advantage from being enrolled. zations; and that too without remedy); let any one, when the above scheme is enrolled and in operation | selves. act thus, and the LAW is down upon him with a venout possibility of redress?! In the absence of EN- the rest. deposited in the funds of the society.
>
> Section of the Act which gives this protection is named in Law 109, Chapter II., Section, I. of the executors, adminstrators, assigns, or attornies, the above plan. Get that plan into operative we to be so silly as to attempt this? If we do, we

be so fool-hardy as to try it on! with the general and special duties appertaining to by so doing they will make themselves strong; INVIN-his office, he will find them all set forth in Chap- CIBLY STRONG!

Chapter I. defines the basis of the society. It sets forth the objects it wishes to achieve; the principles principles, and means, and getting ham ENROLLED as being according to law, will surely not be without advantage!

Chapter II. relates to membership. It is right to declare who are admissible into the Association. Here the door of admission is wide enough. It ought always to be so, when universal principles are sought to be acted on, and universal objects attained. It is right, too, that each member should have something to show denoting membership; and it is also right that the document admitting a man to our meetings by any parties who may be acquainted with their and entitling him to take part therein, should be periodically renewed. These things are all provided for. The right of members to speak and vote on all general business of the society is duly set also made: a very necessary power in some cases; and one not likely to be harshly acted on. If that should ever be the case, APPEAL is provided. So that there are all the guards and protection necessary both to individual members and the body at

we shall have district Organization, or district union of localities, for district and general purposes, with a District Council for the due government of the district; we shall have Branches, with their Branch resolution was unanimously adopted :- "That whilst and kicking;" for he had been assured by many of Boards of management, and their separate Treasurer | we deplore the cessation of Mr. Hill's services as Editor | late that they were all dead !- (laughter). He and Secretary; and we shall have CLASSES of tens of the Northern Star, we cannot but admire his courage belived they were as much in want of the Charter or twenties, with their class-leaders; forming in the and strict adherence to the principles of democracy, in as ever. Indeed every day's experience convinced whole a perfect system of communication from head exposing, in any one, the least departure from them, to body, and from body to head: an indispensible in and beg to assure him that he has given another and all efficient Organization; and one which we cannot stronger proof of his sincerity to the cause of Chartism; have, except in the manner now proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had as little manner new proposed, unless and should the Chartists of Great Britain think fit to the part of the people, as they had a state of the people of the we run risks which it is neither wise, nor prudent, nor | present him with a testimonial of respect for his past necessary to run! The constitution and functions of each branch from base to head of the Association. is duly set forth in this chapter; and the mode of government, mode of election, and the powers and duties of each governing body detailed and defined. If any man goes wrong under the plan when in operation, it must be from wilfulness alone. It cannot be that he does not know what was required at his hands, either as member or officer.

Chapter IV. sets forth the special and general duties be with his eyes open. Law 44, Section 1v, in this chapter, defines the duties of the trustees of the society. It is only needful to say here that those trustees are for the Land Fund only.

lated by general laws. A single reference to it will we found all nature gay and happy; the birds of render all commentary needless. Chapter VI. is an important one. The employment their own native elements, with sportive gladness, of lecturers duly authorised; the employment or happy and free in their uncontrolled career; the recognition of none else; a simple, yet efficacious, trees and the herbage of the ground bringing forth mode of authorization; and a power to dismiss when their fruits in due season; Nature's gay carpet necessary, are all points of great moment for the due spread for all: how happened it, that if the veil

will accomplish the intended object. Chapter VIII provides for Funns: funds for gene-

to have that legal protection for themselves which their union with us will secure for the whole body. Chapters VIII. and IX., relate to Operations on he pleases. It is perfectly optional. A reference to the Land, and the Assurance held out to the subscriblaw 70, chapter VII., sec. 11 will show that the Land ers to the Land Fund. Here is, we believe, a plain, Fund is to be raised "from such members as may simple, workable plan to get upon the Land, under circumstances and on conditions that shall SECURE Surely it is not possible for any man to raise a all when there. The general plan is this: a numsingle feasible objection to that linking-together, ber of members subscribe, weekly, sums of money, when such great, manifold, and manifest advantages These sums are placed in the hands of a general treacan be secured by its means! THESE ADVANTAGES | surer, who gives security for the fund. When it has CANNOT BE SICURED WITHOUT THE LINKING TOGE- accumulated to a good amount, a purchase is made by Cheap-bread Cobden, if you can; and I will point to renewed exertions, and more extensive Or-Let any one who objects to the mixing-up of the members now ballot amongst themselves which of Peddie continued to lacerate, with bitter sarcasm, should embrace three grand requisites:—its Land-question with the Charter agitation look at them shall first go to occupy. When the requisite the opponents of an extension of the suffrage. He should be perfectly legal; and, third—it should be perfectly Land-question with the Charter agitation look at them shall first go to occupy. When the requisite farming buildings, stort, and all other incidental percent and or incidental percent and percentage of the peace, any member of the society may be ments as will induce every one to subscribe to the when they see a plan whereby they can with security also lectured at Halshaw Moor on Friday night,

powered to Borrow, and to give security; and if Thursday evening 17th inst., by Mr. J. W. Clark,

interference,—(except by special act,—and of that we should always hear in time to propare for it); from stamp duties, when executed for and on behalf be protected from the dishonesty of our own party! Our funds will be under the protection of the law! Let us get the above scheme of Organization certified by the Revising Barrister appointed under the Benefit Societies, Acts and washall them be a considerable sum of money. It is protected from the protection of the law! The constant of the public! Only means by which they could that might present itself only means by which they could be and on behalf of the Society. These exemptions will be found in practice to be worth something. The number of lease to be made; of receipts to be given; and citadel of tyranny and oppression; and the standard other legal forms attendant on Land operations of liberty be raised upon its raise. The Chairman under the Benefit Societies, Acts and washall them be a considerable sum of money. under the Benefit Societies' Acts, and we shall then be would swallow up a considerable sum of money, if made a few remarks upon the necessity and all-imable to make every man who wrongs us of a penny, stamp duty on all had to be paid. This will be all portance of a good system of Organization; and an-

individual cases. Let any man then be defaulter call particular attention to the concluding words of one single pound; let him use one single shilling law 123. They are: "If any division or misapproof the funds for his own purposes, or without priation of the funds of the society be made without authority; let him, as treasurer or secretary, the requisite consent, the trustee, or other officer, or say: "I will not give up what money I have be- person aiding or abetting therein, shall be liable to

Chapters XIV. and XV. fully explain them-Now then we have gone through the plan, chapter geance! Any MEMBER has only, in such a case, to by chapter, and commented on it generally, giving take him before any justice of the peace; and if resti- such explanation as seemed necessary for a due tution be not immediately made, the justice is bound understanding of its nature and scope. Of course ture with an eloquent exhortation to the working to issue his warrant immediately to recover! Is this we have not explained it all in detail; for that nothing? Will this give no confidence as to would be a work of supererogation. What we have own rights and liberties. The lecturer was cheered throughout his discourse, and sat down amidst the moment? Is it not worth an effort to obtain? Its details are quite another thing. We put plandits of his intelligent audience. It was then it for the opportunity now presented to obtain it forth for adoption as a general whole. After the proportunity now presented to obtain it forth for adoption as a general whole. After the proportunity now presented to obtain it forth for adoption as a general whole. After the proportunity now presented to obtain it forth for adoption as a general whole. After the proportunity now presented to obtain it forth for adoption as a general whole.

protection, then individual property. If any man believe that its adoption will place the Chartists in the Chartists of the law is tedious and tardy to punish him. If he rest of the world; even a second the society, for the transfer of any share in the public chest or construction, then individual property. If any man believe that its adoption will place the Chartists in O'Connor, Esq., for his noble and patrictic exertions a far better position than any they have hitherto in the Chartist cause, and an hope expressed amidst occupied. And while the rest of the world; even the cheers of the meeting that he would, as soon as those who advocate stand still principles, are AD possible pay the people of Trowbridge another visit, speedy, cheap, and efficacious. This is a protection vancing according to the light and knowledge that worth a good deal of inconvenience to obtain. What the times has evolved, should WE, the Charfools we should be to forego it, when we can have it tists, refuse to move and employ the experience without trouble and inconvenience at all! The we have so dearly bought to a good and useful end?

of such member, from the funds of the society.

Any bond or other security given to, or on account of the society; or by the treasurer or trustees, or any efficer thereof.

tion, and then we may bid farewell to defalca. Shall be soon blotted out!

Remember the advantages to be gained from the adoption of this plan. Security from Government events we shall have a cheap REMEDY should any one interference, without a special act; and they cannot e so fool-hardy as to try it on! get a special act, without going to Parliament for It will be seen that the entire scheme of Organiit; and they cannot go to Parliament without our zation is divided into chapters; under which heads hearing of it. Security for our own funds: full appear all the laws relating to the subject-matter of perfect security against fraud and peculation. A the chapter itself. This is an arrangement at once good, workable, Eppicient Organization: an Organisimple and useful. For instance: we want to see zation composed of parts, and branches, and divisions, or sathorised to be given, issued, signed, made, or the Organization itself. Chapter III. shews it us without danger from the Corresponding Societies all together. It tells us what the Association con- Acts! No transportation for belonging to an illegal sists of; how it is governed; and the functions and society! No fear from a visitation of the law's venduties of each division and branch of the body is geance; but all safe, legal, and secure.

distinctly set forth. So of the other chapters of the plan. Should any officer wish to acquaint himself adopt this Plan in its generalities; convinced that

Chartist Untelligence.

which Mr. Savage, Mr. Goodwin, and Mr. Clark ments made by the committee, everything went off ments made by the committee, everything went off took part, the fellowing resolution was carried :-That this meeting regrets exceedingly the distressed state of the families of our political brethren, the victims of tyranny, treachery, and misrule; and with the view of alleviating their present wants, we would recommend the Manchester Victim Committee to examine all cases of distress that may be submitted to them, by the localities in which they may reside, or situation; and send the result of their inquiries to Mr. Cleave, with the view of his giving immediate relief according to the amount of the funds in his possession : and we are further of opinion that while so many of forth; and provision for suspension and dismissal is our members and their families require relief it would not be acting just towards them if we were to relieve those who, not being members of the Chartist body, have no claims upon us." After several notices of motion had been given the meeting adjourned for a week.

Organization is simple, yet complete. Under it, we shall have a legislative body, for the devisement of laws, and determination of courses of satisfactors. cordance with the constitution of the body; we the other—when the bickerings that had lately divided cordance with the constitution of the body; we shall have an Executive Committee, with its President, General Treasurer, and General Secretary, to execute all the laws and regulations of the legislative body; we shall have district Organization, or district union

services we shall feel great picasure (by subscribing our mite) to show our gratitude for the same."

BOLTON.—On Thursday evening, the 17th inst., Mr. Robert Peddie, from Edinburgh, delivered a lecture in the Association Room, "On the present position of Chartism." The commodieus room was filled to overflowing, and, so great was the pressure, that fears were entertained for the safety of the people. Mr. Richardson was called to the chair, and he introduced Mr. Peddie, who was received of officers. Here again there can be no mistake. with deafening and prolonged cheers. He com-All is clear and defined. If any man errs it must menced by saying that it had wisely been observed by one of his departed countrymen, that

"Man's inhumanity to man

Makes countless thousands mourn." Chapter V. regulates the business of each depart- If this was not so, how came it to pass, that look ment of the Association, as far as it can be regu- wheresoever we would, to the right or to the left, and successful promulgation of our principles. We was only raised, we found the poor man, the image flatter ourselves that the provisions under this head of his Maker, stalking about, amidst this Elysium of bliss, a haggard, meagre, and oppressed creature the mere tool for his oppressor's sport? He would ral purposes from all; and funds for special purposes ask was not this a faithful picture!—(cries of from those who are able and disposed. After what Yes! yes! it is! it is!?) My friends, coninsisted on by those who call you " ignorant"; those

"Coming events cast their shadows before," something was in the gale. Ireland trembled in the Rebecca too, was a "curious lady." He wished her heart was in the right place! Nevertheless the Government might learn a useful lesson even there. "Unity" was the motto of the people of Cambria; and he would ask Sir Robert Peel what good his he would say, God forbid that ever they should be pale of the constitution, rotten though it may be, a twelve years of age; and although Mr. M'Crae has peaceful, moral, and bloodless battle; and victory

indirectly beneficially interested in the funds of the against us, because we belong to a light us, because we light us, because we light us, because in light us, becau nounced that a meeting of the members would be answer for it most speedily. The process in such cases

The laws in Chapter XIII. are legal requirements held on the following Monday to take the question is most summary: much more so than in our own of the statutes. They are just and equitable. We into consideration. A vote of thanks was then given to the lecturer, and the meeting separated.

TROWBRIDGE-Mr. J. W. Clark, delivered two lectures during the past week at the Democratic Hall, in this town. The first on "What question at present agitated principally concerns all classes of longing to you, because I disagree with you' (as has the penalties provided by the statute in cases of the working people;" the second—"On Political been said scores of times, under our former Organi- fraud." instructive; but more particularly the latter. The lecturer entered minutely into the different Plans of Organization now in practice amongst the upper classes of society, which work so effectually to keep the people in bondage. Mr. C. concluded this lecclasses to Organize themselves in defence of their it, how can we ask the people to subscribe to funds details wherever it may be deemed necessary; but purpose of raising funds for the support of a delegate which are liable to be walked off with any day, with take care that the altered details harmonize with to the forthcoming Convention to be holden at Birmingham for the purpose of adopting such a plan as 119. Decuments Exempled—The following documents ROLMENT, THE FUNDS OF NO SOCIETY ARE SAFE! THE PLAN we now commit to public examination. Will be best calculated to Organise the Chartist are exempted from stamp duties by the statute. (10 With Enrolment, they are more safe, and enjoy greater We desire for it full investigation as a whole. We body." Three cheers were afterwards given for F. and hold an out-door meeting; which would not only give general satisfaction but set the new Plan of Organization in vigorous motion.

BURNLEY.—At the usual weekly meeting of the members of the National Charter Association. resident in Burnley, the delegate to the North Lancashire District Meeting, gave in his report of the proceedings, when it appeared that in consequence of his opposition to Mr. R. Marsden being delegate to the forthcoming Conference, the Chartists of the Burnley locality were charged with endeavouring to injure Mr. M.'s public character. In order to give an unqualified denial of the charges so made the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: -". That this meeting places implicit confidence in Mr. R. Marsden as a public man; but while they admire is conduct, they are of opinion that he is unfit to represent the district in the forthcoming Conference, inasmuch as he opposes the land question being mixed up with the Organization for the Charter, while from the information laid before the delegate meeting, it appears that, where the opinions of the members of the localities have been tested, they are in favour of it." GLASGOW.-A soiree in honour of the Rev.

Wm. Hill was holden in the Chartist Church, Re-

gent-street, on Wednesday evening. Mr. James Lang in the chair. About 500 sat down to tea. Mr. Mechanics' Institution, Circus-street, New Road, on Wednesday evening last, and lafter some discussion in which were provided by a select-committee. D. Gibson asked a blessing; after which the comfor that purpose. Owing to the excellent arrangewith as much regularity as though it had been a company of half a dozen friends in a private house. The viands being speedily discussed, the Chairman, after a few prefatory remarks, gave-" The People: may the arm of the tyrant never be able to crush the love for liberty which animates a nation struggling to be free"; to which, Mr. James Proudfoot, of Clyde Mills, responded. He said, in speaking of the peo-ple, he did not speak of the privileged orders; he spoke of the sons of toil. He called those the people who lived by their labour. He did not speak to please those who oppressed them. He neither feared the r frowns, nor courted their smiles. How long the people would allow themselves to be treated as they had been in time past was a question for themselves. He, however, was prepared to do one man's part. He was not a man of learning: He did not pretend to be so. He was from his youth an observer of public events. He confessed he was more indebted to the writings of their honoured guest for what information he possessed than to any other man except Wm. Cobbett, of whom Mr. Hill might be considered the only living representative. Mr. Prond-NEWPORT, (ISLE OF WIGHT.)—At the weekly sponded in his usual happy style. He said he was meeting held on Tuesday, the 15th inst, the following happy to see so many of them together, "all alive him more and more that there was no other object worth one moment's attention. He was of opinion that the time was come for active exertions on -(laughter). The Whigs were again bidding for office. If ever these fellows appealed to the support of the people again, he Mr. Moir, was ready to take field against them. He was opposed to Russell taking the reins, till he consented to make the People's Charter the law of the land. The Chartists were charged with being advocates of physical-force:" he would read to them part of an article which appeared in the "bloody old Times," a few days age, which referred to the Rebecca riots in Wales; which proved how parties could wink at 'physical-force" when it suited their purpose. Mr. Moir read the extract in question, to the no small amusement of the meeting; particularly that part of it which declared that the writer would "prefer Miss Rebecca with all her physial-force propensities, to Mary Ann Walker, with her philosophysing and systematising Chartism." This ought to encourage them to persevere. Their enemies dreaded nothing so much as systematising or organising, which was the best possible reason why the people should organize—(cheers). After administering a severe castigation to the Dicky Cobden, and Jack Bright faction, Mr. Moir concluded one of the happiest efforts by proposing the following toast, and retired amidst deafening and repeated cheers. "Our imprisoned and exiled friends; may the wrongs suffered, the insults borne, and the injury indicted, be the means of arousing the dormant energy of those in whose cause they suffer to demand those rights which faction ought never to have had the power we have said in favour of this point in an earlier por- tinued Mr. Peddie, know ye not the remedy !- either to withhold or grant." It was responded to tion of this article, it is unnecessary to dwell longer (cheers, and shouts of "the Charter," the Charter.") by Mr. J. Colquhonn. The next toast was "HILL, Oh I said the lecturer. I am gladdened that you know our old tried friend, may his worth and tried virtue observation that a many of the rules under this head that so early. I shall return from this meeting to beliberally reward by a grateful people in whose cause are merely legal requisites, to enable the subscribers the heath-clad mountains of Scotland, and they will he labours." To which Mr. James Adams responded; be cheered to hear that such is your extent of after which the Chairman introduced Mr. Hill, who knowledge—that such is your determination. But, was received with every demonstration of respect. knowledge—that such is your determination. But, my friends, you are told by your ten-pound franchise friends that you are not sufficiently intelligent for a voice in the legislative assembly of your country. Indeed! How comes it to pass, I would ask, that your order, and yours only, assembled in the majesty of moral power, in the year 1819, to ask for a repeal of certain laws; which repeal was now invisted on by those who call you "toporant"; those Mr. O'Connor; and appealed to his friends as they who then cut and sabred you down for asking for valued the cause in which they were engaged, to what they now insist upon? Answer that, Mr. continue their support to the Star. He arged them superior intelligence and onward march of mind of the three kingdoms should be united under one build the dwellings, and purchase stock. The the poor reviled and oppressed operatives. Mr. system of Organization, which, to be successful, most earnestly prayed that they would watch the effective, After some other remarks, in support of his views on this important subject, and having promised to communicate his views more fully on this and many other things affecting the movement, through the columns of the Star. Mr. H. resumed posed of, it was agreed that the Rev. Wm. Hill be requested to deliver a lecture in the Chartist Church on Monday evening, the 28th inst.

CHARTIST TEACHING OF THE YOUNG AT STRATH-AVEN. - Wednesday week being appointed for a public examination of Mr. Jno. Wallace M'Craes's Juvenile Seminary; at the hour of meeting, the Universal Suffrage Hall was densely crowded with a respectable audience. The pupils seemed to be from five to only been some seven months in Strathaven, yet the youths who have been under his care evinced a knowledge of natural history, historical and sacred geography, arts and sciences, reading and explana-tory exercises on the Old and New Testament Scriptures far superior to many, very many grown adults. They also showed their acquaintance with a political catechism, compiled by their teacher, being an exposition of the six points of the People's Charter. A variety of recitative pieces and songs that breathed a strong and genuine feeling of democracy were given; eniefly selected from the Chartist Circular.

A NORTHERN TOUR. "A chiel's among ye takin notes, And, faith, he'll print it."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-I addressed a very good open-air meeting of the Chartists of Dumfries, on Monday evening, August 14th. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested by my auditors, and my return to the "Queen of the South" at an early period, was warmly urged by my kind-hearted and truly pairiotic friends. There are some of the most ardent and thorough-going democrats in Dumfries that it has ever been my good fortune to meet with. A wellconducted Reading-room, continued through the worst of times, and under the most disheartening circumstances, has been the bond of union which has kept the "good men and true" of this locality together. For a considerable time past much apathy has prevailed; but the train of reaction appears to be laid, and only requires the flame of English agi-1-tion to be rekindled to set the democratic spirit of Dumfries once more on fire. Even as it is, the Chartists are the moral masters of the town; and faction and mere party cannot breathe in its purified atmosphere. Neither the "freebooters" nor any other description of state-quacks can exist in it. Public opinion is here guided by men of intellect,

the attention of the visitor is arrested by two boards, the time I had the honour of supping with Robert, the time I had the honour of supping with Robert, the tenants thus:—"Burns' Cottage. Robert paid a visit to the grave of freedom's bard. Having no knowledge of arcitecture, I am incompetent to describe the Mansoleum. The nearest thing I can liken it to in outward form is a Turkish mosque, on a small scale. It is nearly circular, and crowned with a sort of dome, supported (if I remember right) by Ionic columns. But of this I did not take narticular.

The attention of the visitor is arrested by two boards, on the door. The inscription on the inscription on the company of the 46th Infantry, and a force of police who were stationed at the adjoining a force of police who were stationed at the a had visited his tomb in January 1840, at which the attention of the visitor is arrested by two boards, by Ionic columns. But of this I did not take particular notice. Within, and against the back of the buildand the muse throwing her mantle over him." He initials, of the pilgrims who, from time to time, have trated in the town. This force was under the direction. ing, are figures in alto relievo of "Burns at the plough stands with his bonner in one hand, and with the other holding on by the old Scotch plough. The attitude is extremely graceful. The countenance is said to be excellent; but I am told that, phrenologically, the head is not well formed. On this subject I can say nothing: for I am no "bumpologist." The inscription I much admired: it is simply-BURNS. Here is more said, than the most laboured panegyric could have expressed: the name of the man around whose brow fame hath-

" Entwined a garland which shall never fade Till Scotia's realm is low in min laid; Nor even then ! on breeze and billow curl'd His name is co-eternal with the world."

famed yet unhappy Jean Armour. Reflecting for a neither Auld Nick, witches, or "Cutty Sark" were moment on the domestic life of this favoured son of to be seen. The "haly table" was gone, and with it genius, and recalling with feelings of anything but its contents and the attendant "ghaists." All was satisfaction the record that has been left us of his desolation. But the "Auld Kirk" will still errors and failings, his trials and cares, we find in his "Bard's Epitaph" the most correct picture of his own character drawn by his own hand :-

" Is there a man, whose judgment clear, Can others teach the course to steer, Yet runs himself life's mad career. Wild as the wave? Here pause and, through the starting tear, Survey this grave.

The poor inhabitant below Was quick to learn and wise to know, And keenly felt the friendly glow, And softer fiame; But thoughtless follies laid him low,

And strin'd his name! But to other subjects. The virtues, rather than the glorious Burns, are themes most suited to my

> — The light that led satray Was light from heaven.

The applanding roar of millions of misguided men may follow to his resting-place the remains of that arch traitor to the rights of man and wholesale murderer of his fellow-creatures, Napoleon ; but, let me kneel here! This man of men, be he my hero, saint and sage. He was the soldier of freedom, that battled for the right. He was the devotee of truth, whose creed was "love thy brother as appropriately applied the lines written by the poet ihvself." He was the teacher who, it may be, was unable always to act upon his own teaching; but who has, nevertheless, left to us and those who shall follow a lesson of unalloyed wisdom, based on manly independence and the honest pride of worth, " Yet," as one humble bard has sung:-

"Yet still a narrow-minded few, A feeble, canting, creeping crew. Conspire to blast his honest fame, And heap reproaches on his name; Because, alar! the bard has shown Far finer feelings than their own. He was no just a saint like Southey, Wha never sinned, nor yet was drowthy; But though he liked a social glass, And though he lo'ed a bonnie lass, He ne'er disgraced his well-strong lyre, By chaunting balderdash for hire. Nor roosed he ony courtly elf, Or bow'd the knee for warld's pell."

The church-yard, or rather kirk-yard, in which the ashes of Burns repose, is a most wonderful place; containing a greater number of monuments,—some of them of a very superior order,—than I have seen in other part of Britain. It is a sort-of "city of the dead;" a Palyrma in miniature; and, independent the press; and I have not space to repeat it here. of the Irish Parliament. First they had Father of Burns's tomb, is well worth a visit. The "Mar- A portion of Mary's hair is in one of the Bibles, and Mathew-(hear, and cheers). He put him forth tyr's stone," a monument erected to the memory of some of the murdered covenanters is an object of next object which excited our curiosity was the the finest enulgence of human virtues-(cheers). particular interest. Tuesday, August loth.-Left Dumfries by a cer-

tain conveyance, which shall be nameless. The brated in several of the pieces of the national bard. On my road, I passed the mansion (one of the manmons) of the Duke of Buccleugh. On inquiry, I learned that the "young lords" were expected home that day; and that "his Grace" was expected on the following Saturday. I believe the Duke has the reputation of being a very fair landlord; I am glad that I can say thus much for him. Still it is monstrons that one man should, independent of his virtues or his vices, his wisdom or his folly, usurp to his own possession that soil which the plain principles of common sense teach us belongs, of right, to the whole, without distinction of person; while thousands, most of them his equals, and not a few his superiors, should be altogether dispossessed of their natural right, and denied even the possession of one foot of ground in their fatherland.

"It's hardly in a body's power To keep, at times, frae being sour, To see how things are shared; How best o'chiels are whyles in want, While cools on countless thousands rant An' ken mas how to wairt."

Never mind! as Robert Nicol says, we must

spiritually exists widely. There is no association; but the number of adherents to the principles is supposed to be much greater than two or three years since, when an association did exist. I breakfasted with an old friend, named McKnight, a veteran in the democratic ranks, by whom and his family I was most cordially received. The good lads were desirens that I should have staid over that day and held a meeting. I would have liked to have done so very well; but, I was already some days beyond the time that I should have reached Mauchline; and was reluctantly compelled to refuse. A number of my good friends proceeded with me some miles on the road. Passing through Kirkconnell I had the the "None," from auld mither kirk." The English and final separation :reader must not suppose that the tent in question is like a booth at Greenwich fair, meant to cover and protect the people as well as the pastor, the flock as well as the fleecer. Nothing of the sort. The tent is a Bort of box open on one side, covered in, and perched upon four legs. It is made of wood, and intended only for the preacher. The nearest thing that I can liken it to, and which it very much resembles, is Punch's Theatre! and indeed the performances in each are not very dissimilar; though for my part I would rather hear Punch than the Priest! Punch makes one laugh; the parson makes one groan. The nonsense of Punch is at least harmless, and we leave his company with a lighter, and certainly not a worse heart: but the brimstone-threatenings; the sectarian bigotry; the appeals to the worst feelings of man, by the Priest, is calculated—and rarely results otherwise—to send ng away from his gorgon-like presence, with our hearts turned to stone, and all the better feelings of our nature changed into self-conceit at our own fancied superior sanctity, and our minds filled with bitter. ness and hatred towards our brethren. The object of Punch and the Priest is alike: the "bawbees." There is this difference—Punch is content with a few coppers, and does not rifle your pockets by com-pulsion. The Priest is not content with the "baser metals"; he looks for pounds, not pennies; and whe-ther you are satisfied with his performances are not, he cries stand and deliver"; and enforces his the cries stand and deliver"; and enforces his the reader will remember Burns spent some time, that Ireland had not many sons as true as he, and cries of Waterford and Kilkenny, having respectively more than 200,000 inhabitants, should send to be a serving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons, and as deserving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons, and as deserving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons, and as deserving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons, and as deserving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons, and as deserving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons, and as deserving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons, and as deserving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons, and as deserving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons, and as deserving of her confidence (no, no)—and if it was the life and sonl of the Preemasons and later the life and sonl of the Preemasons are the lif or "the fear o' hell, the hangman's whip" in ano his favourite "Bachelors' Club," ther. Genule reader which of the mountebanks do you prefer !- I vote for Punch!

Passing over all domestic matters, which could be of no interest to the Chartist public. I come now to my visit to the birth-place of Burns. Friday, August 18th. Accompanied by a brother

in-law, I started for Ayr, which we reached after a walk of eleven miles. We breakfasted at an exceltwo friends from Ayr. Alloway Kirk, so renowned having issued directions that none of their tenantry chinery of his plan for proceeding for the Repeal as the scene of the exploits of the famed Tam o' or labourers should attend the meeting. Among would be laid before the people, and he had no Shanter, is situated about three miles from Ayr, on the state of the people and the meeting of the people and he had no doubt they would seriously read it. Their success courage, and political honesty. Uniting the mind honse, having only a ground floor. It has long been of Scotland with the energy of England, tew places can out-rival the "Queen of the South".

As "a matter of course" being in Dumfries I paid Miller Gondie. Before crossing the threshold, my devotions to the shade of IMMORTAL BURNS. I the attention of the visitor is arrested by two boards, 4th Dragoon Guards, who were quartered at the literature of the shade of immortal Burns. I the attention of the visitor is arrested by two boards, 4th Dragoon Guards, who were quartered at the literature in the proposed to attend, intimated, it is said, their intention, on passing Castle Kelly, to bring Mr. Kelly's tenantry with them to the meeting. Mr. Kelly, we have tenantry with them to the meeting. Mr. Kelly, we have visitor is a proposed to the shade of immortant Burns. I the attention of the visitor is arrested by two boards, 4th Dragoon Guards, who were quartered at the literature intention, intended, intimated, it is said, their intention. It is said, their intention, on passing Castle Kelly, to bring Mr. Kelly's tenantry with them to the meeting. Mr. Kelly, we have visited in the virituous, faithful, and religious people would be free, prosperous, and happy—(loud cheers).

Mr. Dillon, barrister, proposed a vote of thanks to subject, and obtained the aid of half a troop of the late John, better known as subject, and obtained the aid of half a troop of the Roman Catholic clergy; after which the Honour-the proposed to the late John, better known as subject, and obtained the aid of half a troop of the late John, better known as subject, and obtained the aid of half a troop of the late John, better known as subject, and obtained the aid of half a troop of the late John, better known as subject, and obtained the aid of half a troop of the late John, better known as subject, and obtained the aid of half a troop of the late John, better known as late of the late John half a troop of the late John half a troop of the late John most interesting articles in the room are three tables. visited the birth-place of the bard. The windows tion of Mr. Crossly, stipendiary magistrate, and are scratched, and the chairs and corner cupboard Edmund Carr, Esq. of Durham, J. P., whose father are carved after the same fashion. In the kitchen and brother each attended the meeting and proposed we were shewn the bed, or rather bed-place, where resolutions. the poet was born. In the parlour attached to the kuchen are several excellent plates, including a districts presented those scenes incident to these colrepresentation of the "Jolly Beggars," the "Cotters' lections of large masses of the people. Parties of their demonstration that day. The scene of toSaturday Night," and a portrait of Burns when young. Old Mrs. Gendie is a fine Athlone, Longford, Boyle, Strokestown, Castlereagh, about Burns in a manner pleasing enough.

They proceeded to meet Mr. O'Connell in the direction of their arrangements and the magnificence of their demonstration that day. The scene of tothe Repeal; if the Queen took the initiative, and day had struck their enemies with terror, and was called the Parliament, they could afterward legalise to their friends an exhibitanting assurance of success. He concluded by moving that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated.

They proceeded to meet Mr. O'Connell in the direction of their arrangements and the magnificence of the magnificence of their demonstration that day. The scene of tothe Repeal; if the Queen took the initiative, and day had struck their enemies with terror, and was called the Parliament, they could afterward legalise to their friends an exhibitanting assurance of success.

Called the Parliament, they could afterward legalise to their friends an exhibitanting assurance of success. He concluded by moving that the report be adopted, printed, and leave their pitiful little landlords to devise their which was carried. We staid but a short time; and having entered our names in the book kept for that purpose, de-

parted. The next spot of interest was the Auld In the same tomb reposes the wife of the poet, the bare walls. I looked through the key-hole, but " Live in the verse that immortally saves,"

when every stone of which it is composed shall have mixed with the dust where its immortalizer In the Kirk yard is the grave of William Burns. the father, and Agnes Brown, the mother of the poet. A plain but substantial stone marks the spot with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of William Burns, farmer

in Lochlie, who died on the 13th of February, 1784, in the 63rd year of his age, and of Agnes Brown, his sponse, who died on the 14th of January, 1820, in Jeoffrey French, Esq., of Tomona—(cheers). the 88th year of her age. She was interred in Bolson Church-yard, East Lothian." On the reverse side, the well-known lines-"O ye whose cheek the tear of pity stains!

Draw near with pious reverence, and attend: Here lie the loving husband's dear remains, The tender father, and the generous friend. The pitying heart that felt for human woe; The dauntless heart that feared no human pride;

The friend of man; to vice alone a foe; 'For even his failing's lean'd to virtue's side.' From the "Auld Kirk" we proceeded to the "Monument". For reasons already assigned, I Mr. O' must decline attempting a description. Enough that (cheers). it is a splendid structure; and one that no man or

For an Altar to Independence"-"Thou of an independent mind, With soul resolved, with soul resigned; Prepared power's proudest frown to brave: Who will not be, nor have a slave; Virtue alone who dost revere: Thy own reproach alone dost fear! Approach this shrine, and worship here."

But while the " Monument" is worthy of all admiration; not so the conduct of that class who patronised its erection. "Seven cities contend for Homer dead! Through which the living Homer begged his bread,"

says some one; and, though literally this was not the case with Burns, it was nearly so! Who that native Parliament was at hand-(renewed cheering) remembers his dying appeal to his Edinburgh book- and that was what he never would cease to work seller-" For God's sake to send him Five Pounds" to save him from a prison, but will join with me in

Within the "Monument," and enclosed in a glass case, are the two Bibles of Burns and his Highland was not remote. They had only to look around Mary, recovered by some enthusiastic Scot in Canada. them, and review by-gone circumstances and passing The story has but very recently gone the round of events, to be convinced of the speedy restoration shews her to have been of fair complexion. The with the glorious tectotallers and the temperance, faultless figures of "Tam o' Shanter and Souter Had he any teetotallers there? ("Yes, plenty." Johnny," the work of the celebrated Mr. Thom. Here, again, I must decline to attempt a description ; greater part of the road to Sanguhar winds along a task for which I confess my incompetence. the banks of that romantic stream, the Nith, cele- Enoughf that admiration, the most fervent, was the all-absorbing feeling of my mind, while entranced with gazing on this almost matchless production of human skill, which only seems to require the Promethean spark to call "Tam" and his "worthy, trusty, to Irish liberty, that they had five millions of dronthy croney" into actual breathing, feeling existence. All else seems perfect. The cold stone had not emanated from the hands of the Almighty seems ready at a word to burst into joyous, laughing

> We next visited "Mungo's Well;" and I took a hearty draught to the memory of Burns from the pure, cold, chrystal stream. Lastly we visited the "Auld Brig," where Tam's They were the first preservers of the liberty mare Meg "lost her tail;" and from its summit of Ireland, and it was for that Father Mathew gazed down upon the "banks and brace o' Bonnie was sent. The truth was that the Irish were But time pressed. I left the hallowed ground.

but the remembrance of its glories shall live green, were it necessary for him to go to battle, he would go maintain and preserve for ever, the privileges, herein my memory, while brain throbs, or heart beats there with the steady teetetallers (cheers)—with ditary and personal, of the Peers of Ireland, togeassistance they regret to say, Mr. White would have

I returned the same evening to Mauchline. I am writing this in the very heart and centre of the Land of Burns." Within the village are many spots famed in his writings: "Poosie-Nansie's" immortal beggars crib ;-" Auld Nance Tinnock's," no I reached Sanghuar in the course of the morning, and was speedily surrounded by a numerous body of a mile, where are the fields where he of old friends; Chartism here is bodily defunct; but the "manue" the "man the "mouse"—the exquisite lines on both these subjects are almost universally known and as widely near which is the spot where Burns conceived his "Man was made to mourn,"

At Trellford still resides in the asylum for the aged poor of the parishes of Manchline and Tarbolton, James Humphrey, the famous "blethering buch;" in the neighbourhood is the small burn where Burns parted with "Highland Mary," each standing on the opposite sides of the stream and exchanging bibles and vows of their eternal affection. At Coilsfield House Mary resided as a servant; and in the grounds sight, for the first time, of one of the Non-Intrusion is shewn the thorn tree, reputed to have over-Tents, used for field-preaching since the defection of shadowed the lovers for some hours before their sad

"How sweetly bloomed the gay green birk, How rich the hawthorn's blossom. As underneath its fragrant shade, I clasp'd her to my bosom! The golden hours on angel wings Play o'er me and my dearie: For dear to me as light and life, Was my sweet Highland Mary."

Again to "Mary in Heaven," the scene is thus

beautifully pictured— "That sacred hour can I forget, Can I forget the hallow'd grove, Where, by the winding Ayr we met, To live one day of parting love! Eternity will not efface Those records dear of transports past

Thy image at our last embrace; Ah! little thought we 'twas our last! "Ayr, gurgling, bissed his pebbled shore, O'erhung with wild woods thickening green; The fragrant birch, and hawthorn hoar

Twin'd amorous round the raptur'd scene; The flowers sprang wanton to be prest;
The birds sang love on every spray; Till soon, too soon, the glowing west Proclaim'd the speed of winged day."

Tarbolton lies a little beyond Coilsfield, where them yet (laughter and cheers). But heaven forbid To attempt a description of these places would to-morrow, and to be called to his judgement, take a longer letter than the one I have so far oh, Ireland would be free still (cheers)! The should each send two members to Parliament, and for conducting the afore mentioned Society. Having parted with my Sangular friends, I written. Should fortune smile, I may at some effecting of her liberty did not depend on one man, that forty-nine other towns, next highest in the Proposed by James Uttley, and seconded by Levi ratio of nonulation. should send one member each." Midgley: "That in order to give general satisfaction made the best of my way over the horrid road sepa- finture day resume the subject; or happily an abler but if it did depend upon one man's exertions, here ratio of population, should send one member each."

Midgley: That in order to give general satisfaction the delegator of the different places to many the delegator from seath form should be elegated every

REPEAL MEETING AT ROSCOMMON.

ROSCOMMON, SUNDAY NIGHT.—This "demonstrawalk of eleven miles. We breakfasted at an excellent Scotch hostelry; and after calling on a friend by a sort of tremor which preceded it, occasioned the number of counties, and towns which should have or two, proceeded on our mission, accompanied by by some of the landed proprietors in the county representatives in the Irish Parliament. The mathe road to Maybole. The cottage in which the were not to be mistaken; to counteract which, the was at hand. He read in the signs of the times and poet was born is near the Kirk, and on the Ayr side people of the near part of the county of Galway who in the actions of men that the hour was come when cording to fit. It is a low-built, old fashioned thatched proposed to attend, intimated, it is said, their inten
Ireland should have her own Parliament, and when principle. the Roman Catholic clergy; after which the Honderthe Dragoon Guards, who were quartered at the Castle, and of a company of the 46th Infantry, and a force of police who were stationed at the adjoining village of Ballygar. At seven o'clock this morning, we were informed, the tenantry were brought within the walls of the demesne, the avenues to which were the station erected in the old market took place in a pavilion erected in the old market any proper amendments submitted to say, that he threw a quantity of potatoes from a neid within the Roman Catholic clergy; after which the Honderthe Roman Catholic the Honderthis report abroad for the consideration of the Irish
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the Roman Catholic clergy; after which the Honderthe Roman Catholic clergy; after which the Honderthe Roman Catholic the Honderthis report abroad for the consideration of the Irish
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the chair, thanks were given to the previous chairman,
a force of police who were stationed at the adjoining and the meeting dispersed in an orderly manner.

THE DINNER

THE DINNER

Now on Sale, Price Sixpence, I any proper amendment to the Honderthe Roman Catholic Price In the Irish the Carry in the Irish the Carry in the Irish the Irish the Carry in the Irish the Car guarded by the military and police. The agent of house. About 500 persons sat down. Mr. French, would not lightly change it. Nothing but an overtown of Roscommon yesterday for Longford, and cut and hacked with thousands of names and the police of the surrounding stations were concen-

tion of South Park, the seat of Nicholas Balfe, Esq, dirty little schemes—(cries of "Castle Kelly"). Did M. P., where he has been staying for the last two they miss him? No! and by the course of the per-Kirk, dismantled of its roof, and nothing left but bare walls. I looked through the key-hole, but neither Auld Nick, witches, or "Cutty Sark" were A number of tents and marquees were erected on the runding, son and taken, perhaps no had saled to not taken, perhaps no had saled to nominate arbitrators. The beneved they honest faces around him that day than he was achead the plan complete by which the people would be customed to—(cheers). He (Mr. O'Countell) inhave courts of their own, and not be obliged to go to tended to propose to them a resolution that day, the present magistrates. He would also to-morrow on the field were fully as great as those at any previous meeting in the province.

The Very Reverend Dr. Madden proposed that they should commence their proceedings by giving three cheers for the Queen, which were given accordingly. He then proposed as Chairman a gentleman who not many years ago was the oldest magis- arrangement including that oath, if he did not con trate in the county, but who, in answer to the Eng- ceive that they would have put the same construct lish Minister flung his commission to the winds, and stood by Ireland—(cheers). That gentleman was The motion was agreed to, and Jeoffrey French, body of Christians who were not emancipated for

Esq., took the chair. for attending meetings, which they conceived for the insults, they ought rather not take the oath an benefit of the country; but for his part, he cared not more, and fling the Emancipation in their teeth; fo what any government would do, he would attend any that which he had wrung from them before, meeting calculated to promote the interests of Ireland—(cheers).

Dr. Burke, on being nominated secretary, said when he brought the requisition to Mr. O'Connell, he had promised him an assemblage of 500,000 per sons in Roscommon, and he now asked had he not kept his promise? Mr. O'Connell-Certainly and a tilley over-

The Hon. T. Ffrench proposed a resolution, that woman of taste will fail to visit. To it may be most after forty-three years of experience of Saxon legislation, they had no hope of remedying the grievances minded one of the cautionary lines of the poet, which of Ireland but by a Repeal of the Union, and they he would adapt to himwere determined to persist in their efforts until that all-important object was effected. Mr. Henry Carr, of Durham, seconded the resolu-

ion, which was agreed to. Mr. O'Connell, when the cheering subsided, called on them to rejoice in well-founded hope and confident expectation—to rejoice in the spirit of patriotism that their country was to become a nation again-to rejoice that the day-star of liberty was in the horizon, and that the full noon of freedom should beam around their native land: for the day, the hour, was fast coming, believe him, who never told them a lie, their country should be a nation again-(cheers). The hour of the restoration of their -and that was what he never would cease to work for till he got it—and the oldest among them, and few of them were older than himself-should live to regarding this cold stone pile as a monument of the hear of the Parliament in College Green—(cheers). meanness, as well as pride, of the Scottish Aristo- That period was approaching: for every symptom surrounding them, every appearance, every reality, denoted that the restoration of the Irish Parliament He was glad of it, for he wished to tell them that he had made a rule that no man who broke his pledge should be allowed to be a Repealer. He would place the teetotallers in the first rank of the Repealers. Napoleon boasted of his body-guard his Imperial Guard—he boasted of a guard of Chrisfor nothing (cheers). It was it that gave them all the security they had in their present movement, upon the throne of Ireland, her Majesty, Queen How could be have assembled such masses—how could he have brought a million and a half of people Doon;" a scene lovely as Eden, and beautiful as too good to be kept in slavery any longer. Elysium, I almost wished myself a Scot as I gloated They could not be kept in slavery. They were temperate. Men who drank might exhibit courage in the first flash of momentary excitement; but give and successors, for ever. may never-or years may elapse ere I tread it again; him in the front of the conflict the teetotaller; and their wives and sisters, thanking God for their virtuous abstinence, and praying for their success; and with the teetotal bands playing before them—
(cheers) he could tell them that there was not an interest of the presentation of the reers of the presentation of the reers of the presentation and limiting the peerage, as the same did of right exist before the year 1800.

In reland, toge-assistance they regret to say, Mr. White would have been placed in a more disagreeable position than if he presentation in the common gool of this county; the district in which he has laboured so assiduously as the same did of right exist before the year 1800. army in the world to match with his teetotallersing away filthy Saxon domination. The second and claim, in the presence of their Creator, the right secture on Free Trade. He exposed the anti-Corn great proof of the success of Repeal was to be found of the people of Ireland to such restoration. They in their own conduct. They had placed their enemies in the wrong, and had kept themselves in the law; but they declare solemnly that it is not right. In the Precursor Society every effort was founded on right, or on constitutional principle; and from run. After the lecture, letters were read from admired; the Braes of Ballocmyle" are within a made to obtain justice for Ireland. He defied any that it is not obligatory upon conscience. They Mr. White on the Organization, and the forthcoming short distance of the village; so is Barskimming, man to deny that grievances existed. He had called agree with the Tory Attorney-General Saurin that National Delegate Meeting, which gave great satisfacfor the relief of those grievances, and they even had the only binding power of the Union is the strength offered to give up Repeal if they got good govern- of the English domination. They also agree with ment for Ireland. The offer was treated with scorn, him that resistance to the Union is in the abstract and he raised the standard of Repeal because the a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance

(cheers). Temperance was the corner-stone of Irish | the restoration of the Irish House of Commons coniberty. It was the first proof that they were sweep- sisting of 300 representatives of the Irish people; his hearers at the Chartist Room, in Aston-street, with English Parliament would not do justice to Ireland. mere question of prudence. They will therefore He made the experiment. They were refused, and resist the Union by all legal, peaceful, and constihe would make the bargain no more, for from that | tutional means. hour forward there was nothing but the Repeal was no use in logic at all-(cheers and laughter). get an increase of 3 members. The result of the abuse was, that it made the He told them that he would keep within the constition, that there should be no attack made upon them; "That the county of Cork but he defied them to attack the people. He asked 700,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of ten if there was one man there would not fight if he members. were attacked (cheers and cries of "there is not")? There was music in that shout, and a pretty tune it proposed that the City of Dublin, having more than expenditure, after which the following resolutions was. Now that shout was exactly what he told them. 200,000 inhabitants, should have eight representa- were passed unanimously. Proposed by John Mar-

them too. What did they propose to do? Nothing. They hoped, indeed, that the efforts of Ireland would

and they would maintain all her prerogatives. The Irish House of Lords would be acknowledged with Irish House of Commons having the number of three hundred members. He would submit to the public in Ireland.

The usual loyal toasts having been given.

The CHAIRMAN gave "O'Connell and the Repeal"

Mr. O'CONNELL, in responding to the toast, said

days. The meeting was convened on the Furlough, son alluded to had taken, perhaps he had seen more appointed to nominate arbitrators. He believed they the ground, which gave it more the appearance of a agreeing to petition for the abrogation of the thing move the abolition of the thing called the Catholic fair or race-ground than a spot appointed for a policalled a Catholic ca tical meeting. It was half past three o'clock before smaller one, and his mind had not been so taken the meanest and basest of human beings could call up, he would have done so, but he promised them accompanied him in the procession and were present that he would let no other meeting pass without The Association then adjourned until to-morrow. proposing a petition to abolish that oath-(cheers) For it was without example, and it was not to b endured that scoundrels and hypocrites should insul them, and that they should be taunted and insulted every other day by Broughams and Beaumonts (Cheers). He never would have consented to an tion upon it as they did upon the coronation eath Nothing but the most prejudiced malignity could have dared to attach the imputation of perjury to Esq., took the chair.

The Chairman said that persons were punished themselves. (Hear, hear). Than be subject to such could get from them a second time. (Loud cheering As to the wretch Beaumont, they had heard of conduct to a lady at Florence, and he (Mr. O'Connel felt that he was degrading himself in not treating him with contempt and scorn. The other wretch Brougham, was the most degraded of human beings What would he who talked of perjury, not do procure for himself place and promotion. (Hear, hear). He was a man of great talent, considerable power of rhetoric, but he degraded it to a civil bill attorney sort of eloquence. His present position re-

"If parts allure thee, think how Brougham shined, The brightest, maddest, meanest of mankind." (Cheers). The Honourable and Learned Gentleman then called on them to rally round him, to be conciliatory and firm, and Ireland should belong to Conference for the re-organization of the Chartist move-

the Irish. After several other toasts the company separated.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

money were collected.

THE REPEAL SCHEME. An adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Tuesday, at the Corn-Exchange. Dr.

Murphy in the chair. various parts of the country,
Mr. O Connell entered the room, and was received by the meeting with loud cheering. He proceeded refused to insert it! Now, working men, who are by the meeting with loud cheering. He proceeded refused to insert it! New, working men, who are when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons who stand upon to empty his pocket of the cash and communications your real friends, and who are not? The old Whig Recognizance, and others having business at the considerable time in stating the names of the conributors, and reading their letters. Amongst the

leans, if necessary." The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then rose, and said that he would now come to the more immediate business of the day. He had to lay before them his plan for the mode of the restoration of the Irish previous. He also delivered a most eloquent lecture, Parliament-(cheers). He then read the following on Tuesday evening, in the Hall of Science, on "The

report:-PLAN FOR THE RENEWED ACTION OF THE IRISH

PARLIAMENT. 1. "The Irish people recognise, acknowledge, maintain, and will continually preserve and uphold Victoria (whom God protect!) Queen, by undoubted right, and by hereditary descent, of Ireland, and together, if he were not backed by the tectotallers i her heirs and successors for ever. The people of They were the first preservers of the liberty Ireland recognise, acknowledge, maintain, and will of Ireland, and it was for that Father Mathew continually preserve and uphold, all the prerogatives of her Majesty, and of her hoirs and successors belonging to, and inherent in, the Imperial Crown lowing resolution was unanimously agreed to:-"That of Ireland; and they will true allegiance bear, pure, this Committee acknowledge, with pleasure and gratiundivided, and indivisible to her Majesty, her heirs tude, the invaluable assistance rendered to their im-2. "The people of Ireland acknowledge, and will

"3. The people of Ireland do firmly insist upon sary for his support."

"4. The plan for the restoration of the Irish Parfor Ireland—(cheers). Their enemies had resorted liament is as follows: -1. That the county members Ireland. One of the first of their newspapers called the venerated clergy of the majority of the people of Ireland. "Surpliced ruffians," ademon priesthood," and designated the people of Ireland and designated the people of Ireland and signated the people of Ireland and signated the people of Ireland and with less than and designated the people of Ireland and with less than loo,000 inhabitants, should get an increase of 1 from Romans i. 16, showing the accordance of the row; Dublin: D. O'Brien. Abbev-street. to abuse. They vilified the people and the clergy of should be increased to 173 in the manner hereinafter Irish people. He wished there were as many Eng- member, so as to have 3 representatives; that every principles of Christianity with the demands for the lishmen before them as there were Irishmen present, other county having above 100,000 inhabitants Charter. and that they dared to use that language. If they should get an increase of 2 members; that every did not beg pardon before they went home there county ranging above 150,000 inhabitants should

"That every county ranging above 250,000 inha-Irish people more ready to join him than they bitants should get an increase of 4 members.

were before in driving off the Saxon yoke, and giving Ireland to the Irish—(hear, and cheers).

Distants should get an increase of 4 members.

"That the county of Tipperary, having more than and giving Ireland to the Irish—(hear, and cheers).

"5, With respect to the towns and cities, it

" It is proposed that the city of Cork, having more "That the city of Limerick and town of Belfast.

help them! He was young enough for the best of should send four members each. "It is proposed that the town of Galway and the his fate to be placed beneath the cold stone each three members to Parliament.

"The population is taken from the returns of 1831, which having been made for a different purpose, I saw several old friends in the course of the evening. Chartism is for the present down in Cumnock.

Wednesday, August 16th. Anniversary of the Manchester Massacre. May that day of blood

Manchester Massacre. May that day of blood

Deauty of the soil. I have travelled not a fittle in the same price was set on the nead of a price as on the nead of a pric

"8. The Monarch de facto of England at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, shall be monarch de Mr. Walker, of Mytholm Royd, was waited on to all its privileges, and they would insist upon the jure in Ireland. And so in case of a future regency,

> "9. The connexion between Great Britain and Ireland by means of the power, authority, and prerogatives, of the Crown, to be perpetual, and incapable of change, or any severance or separa-The foregoing plan to be carried into effect ac-

"Signed by order, "Daniel O'Connell,

"Chairman of the Committee." Mr. O'Connell continued to say, that he threw whelming conviction would make them swerve from it, and he trusted it would be unanimously adopted there at their meetings. They had now nothing to read from the Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Dr. Brown, R. C., do but to carry it into effect-(cheers). His own Bishop of Galway; Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, opinion was that the Royal prerogative was sufficient to restore to Ireland her Parliament-(loud cheers). It would be remembered that when King James abdicated, the Parliament began by appointing William as King, and then proceeded to enact that all they had done when without a At an early hour in the morning, the surrounding that they had really taken him by surprise by the king, during the abdication of James, was legal.

Mr. O'Connell said they would adjourn till tomorrow, to receive the report of the Committee

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3).	The Association then adjourned until to-	що	TO	٧.
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been held. On Sunday evening, after the reading of the papers (the Northern Star and Nation) the usual discussion took place. On Monday evening, Mr. nization; Authentic Dialogue between O'Brien and Edwin Gill delivered an interesting address on the life of that celebrated patriot, Sir Wm. Wallace.

SABDEN.—A public meeting was holden here on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., when Mr. Anderton moved, and Mr. Robert Wilkinson seconded, Mr. Richard Marsden to represent them in the forthcoming Booksellors. ment. The motion was carried unanimously.

BIRMINGHAM.—This town seems again to be In the course of the evening several large sums of taking that proud position in Chartism that it formerly honey were collected. siasm has been manifested by the working men. Since it has been intimated that Mr. T. Attwood was again to commence another agitation, much anxiety has been manifested to learn the principles upon which that ings, both of the middle and working classes, have been almost of nightly occurrence: those of the working men declaring that they will support him for Several sums of money having been handed in from nothing short of the People's Charter. An address to Mr. ATWOOD was passed at a large public meeting, as reported in the Star, but the Birmingham Journal with which they were filled, and was occupied for a rump of the Birmingham Political Council have holden their meetings in small and obscure rooms; and have had for their object the getting up of a requisilatter was one from a priest in the county of Roslatter common, enclosing a subscription of fifty-three get up an agitation to "dismiss the present Ministry; ladies of his parish, every one of whom, the rev. and to reinstate the Whigs again in office."!!! Whilst writer stated, was " ready to become a Maid of Or- the mere tools of faction are thus busily engaged, the Chartists are not idle. On Sunday morning last, Mr. Mason held a more numerous meeting at Duddeston Row than on any former occasion during the summer, in spite of the interference of the police on the Sunday rise and fall of the Grecian Empire," which was received with the greatest satisfaction imaginable. The chairman announced that there would be a public meeting on that night week, to elect delegates to the National Conference; and likewise that the council were making preparations for holding a public meeting on the day the Conference assembled, and were arrang-

ing for a tea-party and ball on September 5th, in honour of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Feurgus O Connor, J. T. Leader, M.P., W. S. Crawford, M.P., W. Williams, M.P., and John Fielding, M.P. ASTON-STREET.—At a meeting of the Committee for the relief of Mr. George White, on Sunday last, the folprisoned friend by the Chartists of London, and which has enabled him hitherto to avail himself of the pri-

not having contributed one-third of the means neces-ON SUNDAY evening last, Mr. Wm. Chilton delighted tion to all present.

REDDITCH.—On Monday last, Mr. H. Candy delivered a lecture, on the Chapel Green, to a numerous audience, His subject was, "The present position of affairs; and the necessity o: a change" For upwards of an hour he exposed the evils arising from class legislation; and the fallacy of the Corn Law Repealers: the effect of machinery; and the tory, stated with boldness, firmness, and impartiality; necessity of persevering and agitating till the Peo- and while he is willing to please all, he trusts that

THE CHARTISTS of this place intend meeting Mr. Duncombe in Birmingham, and giving him a hearty welcome, with the assembled thousands who will gather on that eventful day to do honour to that distinguished gentleman.

WOOLCOMBERS AT HALIFAX-On Monday the 21st

"That the county of Cork, having more than inst., a meeting of the woolcombers was holden on Illingworth Moor, when John Evans was called on to preside, and after making the necessary remarks is he proceeded to read over the amount of receipts and was. Now that shout was exactly what he told them.
He translated it into English for them, and sent it back to Peel and Wellington with his compliments (cheers and laughter). What was the consequence? They said they had no notion of fighting. He laughed, and the people of Ireland could laugh at laughed, and the people of Ireland could laugh at laughed. So were passed unanimously. Proposed by John Martines, should nave eight representatively four for the parts north of the Liffey, and four for the parts south of the Liffey.

That the University of Dublin should continue on the basis of its present constituency to send two laughest and the people of Ireland could laugh at laughed, and the people of Ireland could laugh at laughed. Nothing a fund to be connected with the general fund at than 100,000 inhabitants, should have five members. Halifax! to be called the Halifax Woolcombers' pass away. In the first place they said O'Connell "That the city of Limerick and town of Belfast, Protective Society." Proposed by Mr. J. Bawden, was old, and would soon die (laughter). Heaven having respectively more than 500,000 inhabitants, and seconded by Mr. T. Robinson: "That in order to carry out the first resolution, each firm shall send one or more delegates according to the number emeach three members to Parliament.

"That other towns having about 7,000 inhabitants ment, and also to elect the necessary officers rating the "Land of Burns" from Sanghuar; and a pen than mine may do justice to the scenes I have merely named, or but feebly attempted to pourtray to give general sands actions, here that it did depend upon one man's exertions.

nock, I found myself in Ayrshire. Finally, after a walk of eighteen miles, I reached Old Camnock and parcel of the natural chance there was of striking their presents. Formerly, and the Black Bull-Inn.

This is the clime of beauty and of song. Female abused, they intended now to bribe. Oh! what a loveliness seems to be part and parcel of the natural chance there was of striking their presents. Formerly, be assigned to each was then set forth, and the person or persons, as they think most proper to sit beauty of the soil. I have travelled not a little in the same price was set on the head of a relative population; and the number of members to gates shall meet among themselves, and appoint such be assigned to each was then set forth, and the person or persons, as they think most proper to sit beauty of the soil. I have travelled not a little in the same price was set on the head of a relative population; and the number of members to gates shall meet among themselves, and appoint such be assigned to each was then set forth, and the person or persons, as they think most proper to sit beauty of the soil. I have travelled not a little in of opinion that a deputation be appointed out of the delegates assembled, to wait upon the different Commock. Wednesday, August 16th. Anniversary of the Manchester Massacre. May that day of blood never be forgotten until its stains, by ample justice, are effaced from the page of British history!! Left Commock by the coach at eight o'clock, and, passing through Katrine, was speedily at Mauchline. Here I was met by my friends, and received with all that warmth of affection so characteristic of the people of this heaptiful portion of Scotland.

George Julian Harney.

George Julian Harney.

George Julian Harney.

George Julian Harney.

Mauchline, Ayrshire, Aug. 21st, 1843.

Torms to inspire a poet sequit.

Reader; art thou as sigle man? Hast thou an eye for beauty, and an ear for the poet's lay? and does they would still be faithful to each other; and he was well attended, there being about 800 present.

"6. It is proposed that the right of voting should be first from other; and he was well attended, there being about 800 present.

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The good of British issory?! Left be would suffrage, requiring in the speakers generally confined themselves to the war will let their enemies bribe the priests if they could. The speakers generally confined themselves to the war will be faithful to each other; and he was well attended, there being about 800 present.

The meeting if the would promise the Minister that the people of Ireland would be tired of looking in the towns of married men residence in the counties; with the six months' residence in the counties; with the would promise the Minister that the people of Ireland would be tired of looking in the speakers generally confined themselves to the war well attended, there being about 800 present.

The meeting in the speakers generally confined themselves to the work of married men residence in the counties; with the would promise the wind in the towns of married men reside localities to Organize them into Protective Societies in with loud cheers.—On Monday morning, the firm of solicit an advance, which was refused. The men the Regent de facto in England to be Regent de jure in the above employ immediately took in their combs, with a determination not to return again without their request being granted.—On Tuesday morning, the firm of Appleyard, of Cause yfoot, was waited upon and solicited to give an advance, who refused, and discharged the men who solicited him; but seeing they were in earnest, in half an hour he sent for the men again, and complied with their cording to recognized law, and strict constitutional request.—Several other little masters have given the advance required.

> REBECCA IN WEST AUCKLAND .- During the last week this mother of many thousands, with some of her children, are said to have visited this place, and taken a quantity of potatoes from a field very near the town. Five pounds reward is offered; but the "lady" and her

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ready in a few days.

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The Sheet also contains a VIEW OF THE MONUMENT erected, to perpetuate his Memory, by the Working

Classes. Published, for the Hunt's Monument Committee, Monument,) by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office. May be had of Cleave, London; Heywood and Leach, Manchester; Hobson, Huddersfield; and Paton and Love, Glasgow.

LONDON CHARTIST MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of September will be published No. 4 of this periodical, price 6d. Contents.—On Orga-O'Conner: Cleave and the Victims: Hill, O'Connor and the late Executive; Watch Watkins; What must we do with the Charter; On the State of Chartism in London; Poor Law Martyrs, a Tale, &c., &c. Published by Watson, 5, Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row, London; Hobson, Leeds; and may be had of all

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MIDSUMMER SES-SIONS FOR THE TRIAL OF FELONS, &c. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MIDSUMMER GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, for the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden by Adjournment, at WAREgentleman means to ground his exertions; and meet- FIELD, on MONDAY, the Fourth day of SEPTEMBER next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and by further Adjournment from thence will be holden at Sher-FIELD, on Thursday, the Seventh Day of the same Month of September, at Half-past Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the TRIAL OF FELONS AND PERSONS INDICTED FOR MISDEMEANORS, said Sessions, are required to attend the Court.

Prosecutors and Witnesses in cases of Felony and Misdemeanor from the Wapontakes of Staincliffs at WAKEFIELD; and those from the Wapontakes of Strafforth and Tickhill, Osgoldcross and Staincross. being the remainder of the West Riding, must attend at the Sessions at SHEFFIELD. A Second Court will be appointed which will pro-

ceed with the Trial of Felons, as soon as a sufficient number of Indictments heve been brought into C. H. ELSLEY.

Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office.

THE PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. ON SATURDAY, 9th September next, will be published, Price Three-pence, (to be continued every succeeding Saturday till finished.) No. I. of a HISTORY OF IRELAND AND THE IRISH PEOPLE, under the Government of England. To be published also in Monthly Parts, Price One Shilling. The whole to be concluded in about Twenty-four Numbers. The Work will embrace an account of the means

by which Ireland was brought under subjection to

the English Government, and of the legislative and other cruelties systematically inflicted on the Irish People. It will also include a History of the Civil and Religious Wars of Ireland, the dreadful persecutions of the Catholic People, their struggle for Emancipation, and the means by which they ultimately succeeded. The deeply interesting proceedings and transactions connected with the Irish Volunteers, the United Irishmen, the Rebellion of 1798, the Union between Ireland and England, and the infamous means by which it was accomplished and finally, the Great Repeal Movement will be fully and circumstantially described in The People's History of Ireland. In connection with the latter movement, the Life and Career of the Irish Liberator, O'Connell, will be faithfully delineated. The object of the Work is to depict the sufferings of the Irish people from cruel misgovernment-to show what the country has been, what it now is, and what it is capable of becoming under a better system; with a view of exciting in the mind of the reader an honest and cordial sympathy for the

wrongs of the Irish people. The aim of the Author will be to give, in the smallest possible compass. a concise, yet comprehensive narrative of Irish His-

Sold by Smith, Scotland place, Liverpool; Heywood, Manchester; Mann, Leeds; and all Book-

May be had of the Agents of this paper.

BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24 .-Wool.—There still continues a dullness in this department, which may be accounted for by the Spinners having supplied themselves at the various markets and fairs. We do not learn that Wool has declined. or are prices any better supported. Yarn.-There is nothing new since our last report. Yarns are ready sale, and full prices realised. Piece. There is an average attendance of buyers to-day, and the

demand continues good, and stocks low. In prices no

alteration.

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one Premises. All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Lee

(Saturday, August 26, 1843.)