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FROST, O'CONNOR, RIDLEY, AND THE MANDARIN OFFICIAL.

TO MR. RUFFY RIDLEY.

"Nobly suffered injuries undeserved, do sit as graces."

Sir,—I address this letter to you, not with a hope of convincing you of your error, but for the purpose of opening your eyes, and the eyes of the public, to your folly. I write the letter because I consider every public man (when accused) relatively to the public, to be much in the same position to the people as a bankrupt to his creditors. The acts of the former are as the accounts of the latter.

I have been very forward in recommending close watching and severe public censorship, when censure was deserved, but in proportion to public punishment, there should be fair, open, and public exposure, but only after fair, open and public trial.

Now, Sir, having said so much by way of preface, allow me to ask you if you were vain enough to hope to effect, by storm, what the combined enemy has so long failed to accomplish by stratagem? Did you expect to take, by a *coup de main*, the garrison that has withstood so many sieges, and always routed the besiegers on the very first sortie? If you did, you were either very, very vain, or very silly.

Now, Sir, pray take your own blunderbuss into your own hand. I don't know who loaded the infernal machine for you, but, should it burst and blow you all up, blame yourselves and not me. Don't, afterwards, like my other friends, turn upon me and say, "*What a shame for O'Connor to cause this disunion, rather than stand an explosion from our infernal machine.*"

Now, Sir, shoulder arms. You say:—

"Mr. Ruffy Ridley said he attended on the previous evening a meeting at the Tower Hamlets. He was there introduced to a person who held an office on board the Mandarin, which carried out Frost, Williams, and Jones. He was not at liberty to state either the office or the name of that person. But he would state to the Convention all that that person told him. He said that the Mandarin was a merchant ship, employed by Government to take out transports. The Captain and the Doctor of the ship sympathised with Frost, Williams, and Jones, whom they treated with the greatest kindness. They kept them apart from the other prisoners, and allowed them to walk the decks. Frost and Williams appreciated that indulgence, and always expressed their gratitude for the attention paid them. Jones was quite the contrary. He considered himself in a degraded position, was sullen, and could not be induced to feel comfortable. Frost said that he considered himself a sold and a victimised man. He was much grieved for his family, but expressed a strong hope that the country would look to them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Frost wrote fifty letters to his friends, which he intended to confide to that man; but a superior officer gained his (Mr. Frost's) confidence, who always supposed that treachery did not exist in man's bosom. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Frost confided those letters to him, which he never delivered. It was no difficult matter to guess where they went. (Hear, hear.) He sent a verbal message to Mr. Lovett, which was to be personally delivered to Mr. Lovett. "I then asked my informant," said Mr. Ridley, "if Mr. Frost spoke of Mr. Feargus O'Connor." My informant replied that he did, and that Mr. Frost said that he looked upon Feargus O'Connor as in the employ of the Government. (Great excitement, during which almost all the members rose simultaneously as if to speak.)

Now, Sir, firstly, observe that although aimed at me, if every word in your speech were true it contains not the slightest charge against me. If Frost said it, it contains no charge. If Frost thought it, it contained no charge against me; but it does contain a very serious charge against Mr. Frost, and to refute that charge I shall presently apply myself. If Mr. Frost stated what your *official friend* represents him to have stated, he must be either a great fool or a great hypocrite. A great fool, if he believed it, to have so far relied upon me to the last, as to refer all matters relative to his trial to my judgment; and a great hypocrite, if he did not believe it, to have said it.

But now, Sir, let me just make out your folly, so that a half fool may trace it to its source. You go to a public meeting on Tuesday evening; you are there, for the first time, introduced to a GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL; he enters into a very minute detail of Frost's feelings, actions, treatment, hopes, views, and expectations, with you in a first interview. He tells you all about walking upon the deck; all about his letters and messages; but that is not enough—you wish to hear something more substantial, and you ask, "Well, what did Frost really say was his intention? Did he express any opinion as to his trial, or as to the noble manner in which the poor subscribed for his defence? Did he say anything of his council?" No, no, not a word; nor does your official informant once mention the name of Feargus O'Connor. But he does say something about A MESSAGE TO MR. LOVETT, which message, as a matter of course, related to O'Connor, and which Mr. Lovett, *for harmony sake*, would have concealed for ever, had it not been mentioned to you. But you actually drag O'Connor's name out of your nautical official Mandarin. He never once mentioned it, till the most important part of the whole conversation is brought out in your postscript.

Now, Sir, for one moment, hold your blunderbuss steady while I let off a squib. You say that you are not at liberty to state either the name or the office of your informant, but you feel yourself at perfect liberty to use both for the conviction of a person in prison, and whose notice of your accusation must depend upon the chance. Is this what you call justice?

You say "he sent a verbal message to Mr. Lovett, which was to be personally delivered to Mr. Lovett." Now, what was that message? Did your very communicative new official acquaintance, in his introductory conversation with a working man, conceal anything from his friend? Sir, you shall tell me everything. What is your friend's name, and what his station now, and what was it on board the Mandarin? Where does he live? Who introduced you to him, and what more than you have divulged did he say? Tell me every single word. But you don't stop here; I follow yourself in your folly.

You interrupt the business of the Convention upon almost its last day. You interfere with the most interesting dialogue, and, when you have said enough, then say, O, but wait, "If I am allowed to go on, something will come out to prove false the *charges against Feargus O'Connor.*" Horrid! Why not say that first? But you proceed, and when you say that your monster is likely to destroy you, you say, "*Mr. O'Connor stands clear.* IF I WAS ALLOWED TO SPEAK TRUTH IT COULD BE PROVED." Now, Sir, explain the meaning of the words, "*If I was allowed to speak truth it could be proved.*" Who would not allow you to SPEAK TRUTH? Not the Convention. You cannot couple this sentence with the determination of the Convention to hear you speak AT ALL. Who made you speak anything but the truth? Now, if what you could say was to qualify what you had said, you spoke false at first, and then you say the sequel will prove the charge false, and "*Mr. O'Connor stands clear.*" Now, how could you say anything that would clear me, if your first charge was true; if false, why make it?

You say, the "REMAINDER BEARS HONOUR TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR." Sir, I ask you, was ever cold-blooded villany equal to this? How, in God's name, could anything which must be mere surmise "*bear honour*" to a man against whom such an insinuation was made, without any qualification? Here is the charge. You said that he "LOOKED upon Feargus O'Connor as being in the employ of Government." Observe, LOOKED upon, and that Frost said it; and then, bear in mind, that no living person, but Frost, could say anything to qualify the insinuation, and anything said must strengthen it, or you must suppose him to be a fool. How, then, could anything else that he said say "*bear honour to Feargus O'Connor!*"

Now, Sir, I retaliate. I charge you with being in league with a Government official. I charge you with being introduced to that person with your own will and consent, and for the purpose of giving shape and colour, complexion and plausibility, to any story which Mr. Lovett and his party may hereafter think proper to hatch up, out of the "*verbal message*" which was to be delivered personally to Lovett. Why send a message, when Mr. Frost had written so many as fifty letters? Why not write it? The message to Lovett, therefore, must be considered as of the fifty-first degree of importance, although confided to a Government official; for, surely, if very important, it would have made one of the letters, instead of being communicated verbally and by an official. What a very odd thing to make an official the bearer of a verbal message, condemnatory of his friends!!!

Now, see how you destroy the value of your testimony and even of your information. You have no scruple in saying, that Frost declared to the official, that he *looked* upon me as in the employ of government; but, in the next breath, you say, that "*Mr. Frost always supposed that treachery did not exist in man's bosom.*" Well, then, admitting, which I do most fully, that Mr. Frost was, and is, possessed of a most manly, generous, and confiding disposition, don't you think that such grounds for suspicion would naturally turn his confidence to hatred and distrust? Now, mark my reasoning. Frost must be a fool or a hypocrite if he used the words, and, inasmuch as I sincerely believe Mr. Frost to be one of the most single-minded, honourable, deep-thinking, and generous men in existence, I prefer believing you and your acccomplices to be both fools and hypocrites, to believing Frost to be either the one or the other.

Now, Sir, let me, for argument's sake, meet Mr. Frost's LOOKS by evidence, for you only say, that *he LOOKED upon me as being in the employ of Government.* I join issue, and plead not guilty, and defend myself thus. Is not one employed by another, firstly, paid for his services; and, secondly, expected to perform those services according to the instructions and for the advantage of his employers?

Firstly, then, I have never been paid for my services, except eighteen months incarceration in a felon's dungeon, in solitary confinement, is to be considered as part of my wages, the remainder to be made up in every species of government persecution, government insults, and newspaper intolerance.

Secondly, was the employment of two of the most able counsel at the bar, both opposed to my employers; both being Tories, and Queen's Counsel, and one the ex-Attorney-General of the Tories, and, of course, most anxious to prove anything degrading to a Whig Government, at an expence of £1,000, all advanced by me before a guinea was subscribed, likely to be of service, and to the advantage of my employers? Was it prudent to have instructed those able, powerful, and searching legal examiners to make my employers' employment of spies a leading feature in their defence and to have sat for seven whole days at their elbow, not knowing the moment the cat may jump out of the bag, and the finger of scorn may point at me, and say, "*Thou art the man?*" Was it prudent, or justice to my employers, to have excited general disgust against them for my own act? and were my employers likely to bear all my taunts calmly, without getting the employed, who made the bargain, to come forward and extinguish their greatest, most bitter, and most powerful foe for ever, by proving his delinquency? Was it fair for the employed to offer to prove a Government official guilty of perjury, and the Attorney-General of a perfect knowledge of the fact, provided he, the Attorney-General, would undertake not to prosecute him (the employed) for libel?

Now, attend to me while I prove my assertion, that Frost, if he said so, was a fool or a hypocrite. If he believed it, he was a fool, and for this reason—because he confided in me beyond his counsel, and his solicitor, *who was his step-son, to the last.* I went to see Mr. Frost upon the night of my arrival at Monmouth, and when we had embraced each other, I said, "Well, in God's name, what is all this about; what has brought you to this?"

"Why, *your* damned Chartist friends, ———, and Dr. Taylor," said Mr. Geach.

"William, William, hold your tongue."

"Sir, did you ever hear me mention Dr. Taylor's name?" said Mr. Frost.

Mr. Geach—No; but I know all about it.

Mr. Frost—Well, Sir, if you do, you know more about it than I do, but don't mention Dr. Taylor—the dear gentleman never had a word of conversation, or a line of correspondence, with me upon the subject, in his life.

Many subjects, relative to certain arrangement about the trial, were then discussed, when Mr. Frost confided in each and all to my opinion and judgment, and thanked me, most heartily, but not for "BEING IN THE EMPLOY OF GOVERNMENT." Well, Sir, I saw him upon the following night, when the legal point had been made in his favour by his able counsel. I saw him in company with his counsel and Mr. Geach, and let his counsel say to whose opinion he appeared to lean, as to his conduct upon matters then proposed. Upon the third night, I again proceeded to his prison, but was told that there was an order from my *employer*, the Attorney General, not to admit *me*. Sir F. Pollock and Mr. Kelly, however, saw him, and, after their interview, sent Mr. Geach to request an interview with me. At that interview, which lasted till midnight, counsel were anxious to receive all the information they could, and Mr. Geach and I differed as to certain propositions, when Mr. Kelly said he wished to know what Mr. O'Connor thought, as Mr. Frost appears *to confide much in him.*

Now, Sir, so much only I deem it prudent or necessary to communicate FOR THE PRESENT; and give me leave to ask you whether Mr. Frost, the most confiding and affectionate husband in existence, was most likely to confide in a government official, or in the best and most affectionate wife; and, to her, *I beg to refer* you for his opinion of me to the last, *yea, after the last.* I will just give you one of scores of extracts of a similar character from a letter of Mrs. Frost, who, thank God, knows justly how to appreciate my poor exertions on behalf of her husband; she says:—

"I have often and often listened to my dear husband speaking of you, and the great danger to which you subjected yourself. He used to say that you were too generous, CONFIDING, and good-natured; but, my dear Sir, you may thank your popularity and influence for the many jealous rivals with whom you have to contend; when was it otherwise with any person who sincerely wished, and honestly endeavoured to serve the poor and really industrious."

This is one of many. Does that prove any suspicion?

Again, suppose, for argument's sake, that Mr. Frost believed it, what then? But, suppose he said it, upon mere suspicion, to a Government official, what then? Why, that you would deprive Mr. Frost of every particle of public sympathy, by charging him with one of the grossest, foulest, and most foolish acts of ingratitude ever committed by man; for, be assured, that no man's suspicion, word, or even oath, will be taken by an enlightened public, against good, plain, bold, unequivocal evidence.

Perhaps, you may now ask why I contradict it? My answer is, because I have, and ever will, meet every charge in its infancy; because no public man ought either to consider himself above suspicion, or to hold public opinion so lowly as to pass it over in contemptuous silence; because the plot was intended as a nest-egg for others to lay upon, if I had not thus addled it, and destroyed your nest; because, *in proper time*, it would be said, "O, you see, he never contradicted what Ridley *offered to prove*, AS HE CONTRADICTED EVERY OTHER CHARGE, SO HE MUST BE GUILTY;" and then would come Mr. Lovett's verbal personal message, so long and SO GENEROUSLY WITHHELD FOR FEAR OF CREATING DISUNION.

Now, Sir, it is said, that "no man can serve two masters," yet, am I obliged to serve three, and get nothing but kicks for my pains. Your Government official says that I serve Government, Government says that I serve the Tories, and the Tories say that I serve the people. Whose servant am I, then, that I may know to whom to look for my salary?

Just listen to one word. On Saturday last, the *Star* arrived, conveying your information, and upon the previous day (Friday) Mr. Barkley, a candidate for the representation of York, did me the honour to visit me. The first word I said was, "Well, Barkley, the 'FUSION' *did not take place, though I am in gaol.*"

"*No, no; you have knocked that in the head, and so you ought, for I have long done with the Whigs, the people have nothing to expect from them,*" said Mr. Barkley.

"Well, what's to be the next move?" said I.

"Why, they swear now that YOU HAVE GOT £20,000 FROM THE TORIES, and, O'Connor, they hate you with a most rancourous hatred."

I answered, "Well, I regret to say that I have not yet received the £20,000."

"My dear fellow," said Barkley, you need not tell me; but they would do *anything to* GET RID OF YOU."

"No, no," said I, "but you misunderstand me, I wish them, both Whigs and Tories, to send me all the spare cash: tell them so; and also assure them that I will never send back one rap of it, but that the next post shall carry it, just as it arrives, to James Leech, for the Executive Council of our *illegal* association, to help both Whigs and Tories, to the benefit of the only measure that can save them from perdition.

What now have you to say? and excuse me if I say that I think my position the most novel ever occupied by man; paid by two parties out of three, and serving the third who don't pay me at all.

Well, but come, you shall have a dose of it now while my hand is in. Are the Whigs such fools as not to look to the performance of their employed servants? and let us see what I could, or did, do for them. I never had a letter in my life from Mr. Frost, with the exception of one, about August, 1839, inviting me to his house. I never wrote a letter to him. I was not in Monmouthshire for fifteen years before the occurrence. I never wrote a letter to a man in Wales. I never had a word of conversation with a Welshman. I never had a message from a Welshman. I never sent a message to a Welshman. I WAS NOT IN ENGLAND FROM THE TIME THAT THE PROCESSION TO MONMOUTH WAS PROJECTED, UNTIL A FEW DAYS BEFORE IT TOOK PLACE.

Now, what have you to say? I will give you, or your official, or any other person or persons, a reward of £1,000 if you prove to the satisfaction of John Collins, Henry Hetherington, and William Lovett, or one of them, that I have ever in all my life been guilty of one single act of deceit or treachery to my party or my political foes.

Now, what do you say? They shall have every facility, and I will produce no witnesses, except your Government officials.

I last week tendered the olive branch: I have since learned that my act of grace has but emboldened the faction. I now challenge them; as they would not fight with me, they shall fight against me *openly*; I will have no "*bush fighting*;" no "*sharp shooting from ambuscade*;" no half and half retractions and shooting of poisoned arrows from the *unrelenting penitents.* They shall face me. I am now in possession of all. They have refused peace. I declare war.

One puling fool says, "If Feargus vexes me, I'll write a letter of condolence to Lovett." Another says, "If my papers are stopped, I'll join the 'new move.'" So now come on with your sectional battle; I am ready for you all. The Hume, Collins, and O'Neil *clique* in Glasgow, Bristol, London, and everywhere, come on. I know you all. Come from your ambush, and fight me fair. I can beat you and the Whigs at the same time.

I now tell you, Sir, in conclusion, that when I can get a House of Commons to grant me a committee, I undertake to prove that Frost's crime was having *mentioned* his determination to oppose Lord John Russell at Stroud; that was HIS *treason*;—and that the Government were the mere tools in the hands of the Newport officials, who had long vowed vengeance against Frost, as he was not to be bought or intimidated.

For Vincent's liberty, Frost periled his life, and should Vincent live for ever, his days will be too short to repay Frost and his family for their sufferings. Let Vincent then be instantly ORDERED, by the country, to proceed to Stroud, there to marshall the public to meet Frost's oppressor upon the public hustings. Let the electors be taught to prefer a Tory, or a Devil, to Frost's noble oppressor, and let Vincent stand by the Noble Lord's side, and justify the acts of him who suffered to set the captive free, or better his condition. Let the Noble Tyrant hear the real verdict upon an appeal to the legitimate source of all power. Let him listen to the voice of truth and to the resolve of Englishmen. Frost never suffered for me, but this, if at large, I had determined to perform for my VICTIM, and against my EMPLOYER.

I shall now conclude by assuring you that I am to be purchased, and that Universal Suffrage is my price, and nothing less. That you may as well hope to turn the sun from its course, as to stop me, while living, in my career. That I never did, nor ever will, receive place, pension, or emolument for any service which I can render to the people. That I would not be the means of conveying one sentence of a working man's confidential communication to an enemy, to save my life. That I will neither be bullied off, frightened off, bought off, or sopped off. That I will fight my way to the end.

When poor Hunt left *his* dungeon, he looked with suspicion upon every man. Thank God, I have created a mere enlightened public opinion; and when I leave my dungeon, I shall look upon every fustian jacket as a guardian angel, and upon every blistered hand as part of my armoury.

Now, whether am I servant to the Whigs, or to the Tories, or to the cock-tails? or am I to be

Your obedient, very humble servant,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

York Castle, Felon's side,
20th of 13th month of receipt of salary
for services rendered to my employers.

P.S. I have just received the following letter from Mrs. Frost. Let the points which she makes, be compared with the points which I have made; and ask yourself if any two things can be more similar. I did not write for this letter, or write at all; but I had a right to expect something of the kind, and you find that Mrs. Frost looks upon the matter as I do—as a base attack upon her absent husband. She says:—

"14, Montpelier, Bristol, May 17th, 1841.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I see by the *Northern Star* and the *Dispatch*, that there is an *attempt* at another thrust at *you.* What is it for? Are your enemies maddened because they see that the people *will not* forsake you, and will do your bidding?

"I cannot help feeling disgusted at this last base attempt. How dreadfully your enemies must be driven to their shifts, that they cannot get a person nearer home to malign your character. They would not dare charge my beloved husband with this slander, if he was at hand to meet it. He is not a likely person to tell *his wife* at one time that O'Connor was one of the most open-hearted and good natured men he ever met with—good natured to a fault—and directly after to tell a STRANGER that he was a *traitor.* No, no; this is not John Frost's character. He never wrote *fifty letters*, and trusted them to any one; if he had, why should he tell ME to remember him to all his friends, saying that he would not *particularise any*, fearing he should forget *some, and wound their feelings*; and why did he name Mr George Rogers's letter, and no other, if he had written fifty? Mr. Rogers had his letter before I had mine, and he sent it to me, fearing my letter would be detained. Whoever Mr. Ruffy Ridley is, I think he has acted very wrong, even if his motives were good, which I much doubt. Of what use was his bringing it before that assembly? You, Sir, know too much of public life to be at all affected by these things. You must know that the more honest and sincere a man is, as a *Christian and a patriot*, the more malignant his enemies are. They envy those *virtues* they are *afraid* to imitate. You have nothing to fear from them; you have the mighty millions with you, and, I hope, the approval of your own heart, and that is enough. In conclusion, I have only to say that if you are in the employ of the Government, they take a strange way of paying you your *salary*.

"I see, upon looking *again* over this statement of *Mr. Ruffy Ridley*, that Mr. Frost has not *written* that you are in the employ of Government, but had only spoken it. How easy it is to make a man say anything. Why did Mr. Ruffy Ridley ask about Mr. O'CONNOR, more than any one else, and why was he in such a hurry to carry the slander to the Convention? Why did he not begin with that part of his tale which bears honour to Feargus O'Connor? I am sick of the base trumped up tale, and must conclude with my own and daughters' kind regards, and beg to subscribe myself,

"Faithfully, your obliged,

"M. FROST."

Chartist Intelligence.

WORSBRO' COMMON.—The Chartists of this place wish to place on record their protest against the "new move" and its concoctors, (particularly Hetherington,) and their unabated confidence in O'Connor and the *Northern Star*.

KETTERING.—The new move has been soundly denounced here. Condemnatory resolutions were passed in the earlier part of the month, but inasmuch as the address had been signed by two Kettering "leading Chartists," it was thought right to hold a meeting, and discuss the subject in the presence of the said "leading Chartists," giving them the opportunity of defending their conduct. This was done, and the resolution was confirmed, after hearing all that the "leading Chartists" had to say. An effort was afterwards made to vend the tickets of the "new move" society, but not one could be sold.

WESTMINSTER.—PUBLIC MEETING AT THE LATE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, BROAD-WAY, MR. PITKETHLY IN THE CHAIR.—Mr. Pitkethly opened the proceedings in an animated address, contrasting the conduct of the Whigs while in office, with their liberal pretensions when in opposition. Mr. Wheeler moved the adoption of the first resolution, "That this meeting deeply sympathise with the incarcerated political victims, and pledge themselves to support the Petition Convention in their laudable and humane exertions to procure their immediate liberation." In moving this resolution, he was confident he should meet with their enthusiastic support. We must be deficient, not only in patriotism, but in the common feelings of humanity, if we did not exert every nerve to procure their liberation—to restore them to those homes *from which* they had been so cruelly, so tyrannically torn; they had fallen victims to their endeavours to abolish the accursed system of class legislation, a system which had caused the very earth to grow rich—rich with the blood of millions of her sons and her daughters who had died—died ere their time, through the wars and oppressions of a mind destroying, a soul-withering, privileged aristocracy. Mr. Cuffey seconded the resolution in a very humorous speech, and called upon the men of Westminster to destroy the two factions, by knocking their heads together. Morgan Williams, from Wales, in supporting the resolution, entered at some length into the case of the political prisoners, showing the manner in which John Frost and his companions had been victimised, and called upon the men of London to renew their exertions, to trust no longer to men, but place their dependence upon principle; to practice morality, good government, and sobriety in their own homes, and no government would ever be able to keep them in tyrannic subjection, and concluded by calling upon them, if they valued the blessings of the widows and the fatherless, if they possessed the feelings of humanity and justice, to show by their conduct, during the ensuing fortnight, that they were determined to obtain the release of those who had fallen victims in their cause. Mr. Smart, from Leicester, had come from the centre of England, to arouse the men of London to assist them in the grand undertaking. Surely there must be something wrong in the present system of society, which demanded such sacrifices—which compelled him, a hard-working operative, to come to London, to endeavour to compel the Government to do justice to the people. There was an anecdote related of the first *George*, that upon his landing in England, he told the people, in his imperfect English, "That he was come for all their goots," and was answered by a wag in the crowd, "Aye, and for their chattels too." It was not so with him; he was come for their good; but he wanted none of their chattels. He was proud to tell them of the part he played in the Nottingham election, and to point it out for their imitation. We, the Chartists, were now acknowledged to be a party of some influence in the State. We held the balance of power in our hands, and he trusted the men of Westminster would look well to their representatives. For himself he was determined, that if the very Devil himself, with seven heads and ten horns, presented *himself* before him, he would vote for him in preference to a Whig, considering him to be more consistent—mere of a gentleman. The resolution was then carried unanimously. Mr. Wilson moved the second resolution, "That this meeting pledge itself to renewed exertions in favour of the People's Charter, and will never rest satisfied until it shall have become the law of the land." He trusted that they would, in the words of the resolution he had just read, renew their exertions in favour of the People's Charter. A glorious prospect was now before them; they had only to rally manfully round the standard of freedom and success was certain. The good ship Charter had struck upon many shoals, had met with many disasters; but now that wind and tide were in their favour, they must spread their sails to the favouring breeze, and it would waft them to plenty and happiness. Mr. Wilson concluded his eloquent address amid universal acclamation. Mr. Walton seconded the resolution, by ably explaining the principles of the Charter. He was sure no one *in the meeting could raise* a resonable objection against any single point. He, therefore, called upon them to follow out their conviction, by joining the National Charter Association. It had been stated by the cowardly Whigs, that we were too ignorant to receive the Suffrage; but he would tell them a bit of plain truth; if we were too ignorant for the Suffrage, we were also too ignorant to understand their new humbug of the Corn and Sugar Duties; the fact was, we were *too enlightened for their purpose*, they were afraid to trust animate matter with the Suffrage, but would fain transfer it to inanimate bricks and mortar. Mr. Morgan, of Bristol, said those who expected to hear a long or an eloquent speech would be disappointed; they might exclaim, what! a member of the Convention, and not a good speaker, impossible; but he would tell them that his constituents had sent him to work and *not to talk.* Mr. Morgan then, in a humorous speech, detailed the result of the interviews he had had with Lord Palmerston, the members for Bristol, and other places, and concluded, by making an appeal on behalf of Mrs. Frost, with whom he was personally acquainted, and detailing the insults and injuries she had received from professing Christians in Bristol, *where she now resided. The* Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Wheeler moved the third resolution, "That a deputation be appointed to wait on Mr. J. Temple Leader and Sir George Lacey Evans, calling upon them to support the foregoing resolutions, by their votes in Parliament;" seconded by Mr. Tredwill. Mr. Skevington, from Loughborough, most cordially supported the resolution. He trusted that the men of Westminster would look well to their members; he was one of the actors in the Nottingham election; much cant was used by the *press on this question.* He had been told that if the Tories got in power, the reign of tyranny and persecution would commence; but he defied them to show that the Tories had ever acted *towards* political prisoners in the brutal manner the Whigs had done; they had encouraged the people to break the laws, to refuse to pay taxes, &c., when it suited their selfish purpose; but no sooner were they in power, than they turned round, imprisoned the people for merely following, and that too, at a humble distance, the example set them by *the liberty-loving Whigs. The Tories would long*, ere this, have taken office; but as Sir Robert Peel confessed, they were useful out of office; if they were in power, they would be compelled, spite of themselves, to pass liberal measures; but which now, by their opposition, they could crush; as long as the people were content to be led by either of the factions, the Whigs were gratified and the Tories satisfied; but he trusted the men of Westminster would follow the good example that was set them at Nottingham and Sandwich, and destroy the one faction *by the aid of the other.* The men of Leicester were determined upon the election of Feargus O'Connor—(immense cheering),—or at any rate to turn out the Whigs; he could not at that late hour enter into further particulars, but he was commissioned, by the men of the provinces, to tell them that, if there was to be no plenty, no happiness in the cottage, they were determined there should be no peace, no security in the mansion or the palace. Mr. Ridley, M.C., supported the resolution in an animated address, and ably descanted on the profligacy and partiality of the Whig Government, as exemplified in the case of Cardigan, Waldegrave, Duff, Keane, and others. The Chairman then addressed the meeting in a neat practical speech, stating his reasons for adopting the line of conduct he pursued at Nottingham. He took the hazard upon himself at the risk of being called a traitor to the cause; but he was happy to find that his conduct had been approved by the country; an open foe was better than a deceitful friend. The conduct of the Whig-Radical members was a great injury to our cause; by their half measures of reform, they deceived and deluded the people, *splitting them into sections and* parties, thereby aiding ministers in carrying their Poor Law and Rural Police Bills. He threw out a suggestion that the men of London should walk in procession the day the petition was presented; if it was carried out with spirit he thought it would be of great assistance; but he left it to the men of London, as being the best judges of the practicability of it. *The meeting concluded with the usual honours to the Star.*

LONDON.—At a meeting of a few flint shoemakers, subscribers to the Victoria fund, held at the Bull and Bell, Rope-makers, Moorfields, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—First. "That ten shillings be forwarded to the *Star*, for the aged mother of Mr. Mellon, who has suffered persecution for advocating the Charter, and circulating the *Northern Star*, the people's paper, in Ireland."—Second. "That we do continue our weekly subscription as usual, and that it be applied for assisting the persecuted Irish Chartists against the threat held out by that deceiver of his country, Dan O'Connell." Third. "That the money in the Treasurer's hand, collected for the wives and families of the incarcerated victims, be withheld until the appearance of the balance sheet, and an account of the Easter Monday penny subscription." Fourth. "That this meeting has the greatest confidence in that noble-minded, uncompromising foe to tyranny, deceit, and hypocrisy, Feargus O'Connor, and the reverse to Daniel O'Connell." The collection being appointed for the following month, the meeting dissolved.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING.—The adjourned meeting of the West Riding delegates was held on Sunday, May the 16th, in the large room over the Co-operative Store, Dewsbury. Delegates were present from the following places:—Dewsbury, Mr. William Mosely Stott; Huddersfield, Mr. Edward Clayton; Halifax, Mr. Crossland; Bradford, Mr. J. W. Smith; Lepton, Mr. Whittle; Sowerby, Mr. J. Hallewell; Wakefield, Mr. J. Waring. Mr. J. W. Smith in the chair; the following resolutions adopted. Moved by Mr Crossland, and seconded by Mr. Clayton, "That a lecturer for the West Riding be appointed for the ensuing month." Moved by Mr. Crossland, and seconded by Mr. Whittle, "That Mr. George Julian Harney be requested to become a West Riding lecturer." Moved by Mr. Clayton, and seconded by Mr. Hallewell, "That the Secretary do correspond with Mr. Harney, with the view of engaging him." Moved by Mr. Clayton, and seconded by Mr. Crossland, "That in consequence of Mr. Pitkethly being detained in London, his case ought to be left over until the next meeting, so as to allow Mr. Pitkethly an opportunity of attending." Moved by Mr. Clayton, and seconded by Mr. Crossland, "That this meeting be now adjourned to Sunday, the 20th of June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to be holden in the large room over the Co-operative Store, Dewsbury." After a vote of thanks had been given to the chairman the meeting separated.

LEEDS.—At a weekly meeting of the Association on Monday night, the quarterly report was submitted to the members. It gave a very cheering account of the progress the Association has made; during the three months its numbers have been very much augmented; it concluded with this very gratifying intelligence, that the Association was in a very prosperous condition; its members had begun to feel the importance of their object, and redoubled exertions were the result. We would say, Go forward in your noble cause, and soon will the tyrants' power shake before such determined spirits. After the report was read, three friends addressed the meeting in glowing and eloquent terms; Mr. O'Connor's letter of last week was touched upon, and strongly recommended as one, if carried out into practice by all the Chartists, that would be the most effectual way of obtaining the Charter. It was shown that the tradesmen have very erroneous ideas as to the power and worth of the working classes. They think that they depend upon the higher classes of society; this is a general opinion amongst them; they think nothing of a working man's penny, but when a carriage happens to stop at their door, even for the smallest trifle, we see them all attention, and ready to do everything which is commanded of them. In fact, as Brougham once said, and he said very truly, "they are the *most cringing race that people this earth*," and to a set of persons who bring no benefit at all to them. It was said further, that this state of things wants altering, the middle classes want convincing, and that by the most convincing of arguments—an empty till, that they depend upon the working classes; it was shown that nothing was so likely as exclusive dealing, recommended by O'Connor, and the members were called upon to support no one but who would support them in their struggle for their rights. Only let the Chartists see this in its proper light and act upon it, *the Charter will not be long before it is the* law of the land. The Chartists have the power, let them wield it in this manner, and down falls the tyranny of the middle classes.—On Monday night, the propriety or impropriety of starting two Chartist candidates for Leeds, at the expected election, will be taken into consideration. Chartists attend to this.

CHESTER.—A meeting was held last night (Monday), in this truly priest-ridden town, to petition *Parliament for the "free pardon of all incarcerated Chartists*," and also that the "Charter become the law of the land." We could get neither bill-sticker nor bellman that dare undertake to post our bills or cry our meeting. Messrs. W. Speed and John Burkhill posted the town with bills, amidst the smiles and scorn of this old city. One working man said, while we were posting a bill on the Maypole, Handbridge, "He would sign a petition to hang us all." At seven o'clock the meeting commenced, and was very numerously attended. Mr. John Vaughan spoke for two hours and a half with a wonderful effect. At the close of the meeting, ninety-five signed the petition. A gentleman of the name of E. V. Parey, at the close of the meeting, stood up to oppose what our speaker had advanced. He made a miserable attempt indeed. At length he said his time was short, shewing he wished to make his escape, but he was stopped by the groans and waggish remarks of the meeting. At all events, we never expect to see his honor there again, neither will he soon forget the reception he met with. Upon the whole, Chartism is going on very well in Chester. Priestcraft is on the totter; the workies are beginning to think for themselves, so that our prospects look cheerful. A Chartist sermon was announced to be preached to night (Tuesday) by a Mr. Chalinor.

DUBLIN.—The Charter Association held their usual weekly meeting, on Sunday the 15th instant, Mr. Rafter in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Brophy and Dillon in support of the Charter. The subject of the "new move" was discussed, and the following resolution was passed:—"That while we deplore that anything should cause a division in the Chartist camp, we cannot but censure the concoctors of any measure short of the Charter." Several new members were enrolled. A communication from Mr. Rigby, of Chorley, was read, which elicited the approbation of all present. Chartism is now sure of success in Dublin.

THE GREAT REFORM MEETING, held at the Exchange, on Friday, was a complete failure; there were not two hundred persons present, and there were more of the working classes than of the respectables.

DAISY HILL, (NEAR BRADFORD.)—The following resolution was unanimously passed here, at the usual meeting on Sunday:—"That we, the Chartists of Daisy Hill are highly satisfied with the proceeding of the Petition Convention, and we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions in obtaining money towards its further support should its sittings continue another fortnight."

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.

DERBY.

11 to 10 on the field agst four (taken).
11 — 4 agst Scott's lot (taken).
1000 — 15 — Mr. Rush's lot (taken).
1000 — 15 — Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken).
11 — 2 — Lord Albermale's Ralph.
7 — 1 — Lord Westminster's Van Amburgh.
8 — 1 — Lord Westminster's Marshal Soult (t).
10 — 1 — Mr. Rawlinson's Coronation (taken.)
11 — 1 — Mr. Vansittart's Galaor (taken.)
12 — 1 — Lord Lichfield's Belgrade (taken.)
25 — 1 — Col. Crauford's Ermengardis.
28 — 1 — Mr. Mostyn's Prince Caradoc.
30 — 1 — Duke of Rutland's Sir Hans.
40 — 1 — Lord Jersey's Joachim.
40 — 1 — Mr. Copeland's Mustapha Muley.
3000 — 50 — Mr. Thornhill's Eringo (taken).
1000 — 15 — Mr. Griffiths' Hereford (taken).
1000 — 15 — Col. Wyndham's Monsieur Le Sage (t.)
2000 — 25 — Capt. Williamson's St. Cross (taken).
2000 — 25 — Mr. Rush's c by Plenipo, out of Bangtail (taken).
1000 — 10 — Lord Westminster's Satirist.
100 — 1 — Col. Anson's Duke of Wellington.
2000 — 15 — Mr. Wimbush's Finchley (taken).
3000 — 25 — Mr. Ford's Metternich (taken).
2000 — 10 — Mr. Negus's Negus Portsoken (taken).
1000 to 500 on Sir Hans agst Satirist (taken).
500 to 400 on Sir Hans against Joachim (taken).
500 to 400 on Eringo agst Cameleon (taken).
1000 even between Knightsbridge and Palæmon.
1000 even between Knightsbridge and Eringo.
2000 even between Mustapha and Eringo.

OAKS.

4 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Lampoon (taken).
6 — 1 — Colonel Craufurd's Ermengardis.
7 — 1 — Mr. Batson's Potentia (taken).
14 — 1 — Mr. Treen's Una.
16 — 1 — Mr. T. O. Powlett's Mystery filly (taken)

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

NUMEROUS inquiries have been made, in Leeds, relative to the brief space of time allowed for attaching signatures to the National Petition, which we cannot, at present, reply to. However, as the sitting of the Convention is now prolonged, we have prepared an additional number of sheets, which are laid for signature at our office.

LEEDS.—MOURNFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Foxcroft, the Yorkshire Hussar Inn, in Union-street, before John Blackburn, Esq., on view of the body of George Henry Foxcroft, the son of the landlord. The deceased was four years of age, and on Saturday last had accompanied a man named Wm. Varley, with his cart, to Chapeltown, from which place they were returning about six o'clock, with the cart partially laden with sand and gravel; the little lad was sat in the front of the cart, with the whip in his hand, and when descending a hill, in Chapeltown-lane, it is supposed that he over-reached himself in attempting to strike the horse, when he fell head foremost to the ground, and the wheel instantly passed over his head, killing him on the spot. Not the slightest blame is attached to Varley, whose wife has had the child to nurse, and he has lived most of his time with what may be considered his foster parents, who were extremely attached to their now lost charge. The event has plunged Mr. and Mrs. Foxcroft into the greatest grief. The jury thought the circumstance purely accidental, and returned a verdict accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday evening, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Robert Catlow, the North Tavern, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Louisa, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Catlow, who was found dead, by its mother, in bed, on the same morning. Mrs. Catlow stated that they went to bed, after closing the house, about one o'clock, and on awaking the child was laid in her arms. She laid her on one side to get up, and after being some time down stairs, she went up to fetch her down, when she found her dead. There was nothing to account for the death, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Found dead in bed, without any marks of violence on the body."

ROBBERY.—The premises of Messrs. Baines and Sons, printers, and Messrs. Baines and Newsome, booksellers, Leeds, were entered by thieves between Saturday night last and Monday morning, and cash to the amount of £120 to £130 in notes, gold and silver, stolen therefrom. The notes were chiefly of the Leeds Banking Company. It is supposed the thieves had secreted themselves on Saturday night in the cellar—the entrance to which is at the back of the premises. In their course they removed two locks entirely from the doors, and picked the locks of five drawers, besides breaking open a patent safe. A handsome reward is offered for the apprehension of the offenders which we hope may prove successful.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening, about six o'clock, as Mr. Herfield's Wakefield coach was entering Leeds, along Hunslet-lane, a little boy, about six years of age, the son of Thomas Roebuck, a cab driver, fell off the causeway into the turnpike road, when it is thought he came in contact with the leg of one of the horses, by which he was driven with such force against the kerb-stone, that he was literally "scalped." The skull, however, was not fractured, and the little sufferer being at once removed to the Infirmary, we are happy to say that, severe as are his sufferings, he is likely to recover. Not the slightest blame attaches to Mr. Herfield, who was driving the coach; the youth was playing with some others, and the accident was the result of his own carelessness.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday morning, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Norfolk, the Mulberry Tree Inn, Hunslet-lane, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Mr. Christopher Frankland, of Hunslet, who died suddenly on Saturday evening. The deceased was an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton, and had been from home a fortnight in the neighbourhood of Malton and Scarboro', pursuing his favourite occupation. He parted with Mr. Greenwood, a gentleman who had accompanied him on his excursion, at the Railway Station, and proceeded towards his home, at Hunslet. He was then to all appearance in perfect health, and was soon after seen by a woman leaned with his head against a wall in Leathley-lane; she enquired if he was ill, and on being answered in the affirmative, she obtained assistance, and he was removed to the Mulberry Tree, where every attention was paid to him and a medical man was sent for. He was dead, however, before the surgeon's arrival. The jury, after hearing the circumstances, returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." The deceased was well known and highly respected by all the lovers of angling in this neighbourhood; and was famous for his construction of all descriptions of artificial flies; he has died sincerely lamented by all. We are glad to hear that those who respected in life, are coming liberally forward to relieve the necessities of his family after his death; and that by the exertions of some brother anglers, a handsome subscription has been got up on their behalf.

REPORTED MURDER.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held at the Hope Inn, York-road, before John Blackburn, Esq., on view of the body of John Holmes, a cloth weaver, residing in Accommodation Road. Rumour, with her thousand and fifty tongues, attributed the death of Holmes to violence—violence inflicted by his own son. This, however, was completely upset by the result of a *post mortem* examination upon the body; and though it was currently rumoured that the deceased had had his throat cut, we can assure our readers there was not the slightest foundation for such a statement. After the inquest had been opened, the coroner first took the evidence of the surgeon, Mr. James Walker Howard, who deposed that, in company with Mr. Teale, he had examined the body; that they found considerable congestion of blood on the brain, with enlargement of the arteries, and an accumulation of watery fluid in the ventricles; that the left ventricle of the heart was much indurated and unusually thick, with a contraction of the valves; in fact, that he was labouring under what was generally termed "enlargement of the heart." From these symptoms he would, when violently excited, be subject to apoplexy. In the opinion of the surgeons, he died of apoplexy. It was proved by other witnesses (his daughter and a young woman who lived with them), that the deceased was very drunk on Saturday night; that he went home at twelve o'clock; that his son, Samuel Brown, and he had a quarrel, but that the deceased was not struck at; that he was in an excessively excited state, and was suddenly seized with a fit, in which he died about two o'clock on Sunday morning. Under these circumstances, the Jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes." Samuel Holmes, the son, who had been in custody from the time of his father's death, was then liberated. He bears a good character, and there is not the slightest ground for supposing that he in any way accelerated his father's death.

ALLEGED DEATH BY BURNING.—On Monday last, an inquest (adjourned from Thursday) was held at the house of Mr. Stott, the Fleece Inn, at Bramley, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Sarah Perkin, of the Back-lane, in that village. The unfortunate deceased had been for some time afflicted with insanity, and in the month of January last, was placed by the husband at the asylum kept by Mr. Isaac Taylor, Grove House, Acomb, near York, under whose care she became much better, until, on the morning of the first of February, soon after breakfast, when her clothes accidentally came into contact with the fire, and though Mr. Taylor and his housekeeper, Mrs. Atherton, together with other assistants, did all in their power to extinguish the flames, the poor woman was very severely burnt, and from the injuries then received it was alleged she had died. Some few days after the accident, Mr. Perkins went to Acomb, and insisted upon having his wife away; Mr. Taylor did all in his power to dissuade him, and assured him that every attention should be paid to her; the surgeon, also, Mr. Nelson, intimated to him the danger that might arise from such a step in the woman's then state. But all would not do, and she was removed home, where she was attended by Mr. Johnson, surgeon of Bramley, under whose care her wounds healed, and he ceased his visits; at this time, however, it is necessary to say that there were two small wounds on the back which had not healed, but from which he did not anticipate anything unpleasant. Mrs. Perkin improved both in body and mind, and it would appear that as her health returned she had ventured more, and sat up in bed without any covering, from which she caught cold, to which succeeded the influenza and erysipelas, in a severe form, which, in Mr. Johnson's opinion, were the cause of death. These circumstances having been all detailed, the jury, after some elucidatory remarks from the coroner, were unanimously of opinion that death had ensued from natural causes, and therefore returned a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God." It is due to Mr. Taylor to state that he was anxious for the fullest inquiry, and himself and Mrs. Atherton attended the inquest. The gossips, who are ever foremost with a tale of wonder, had clothed the case with horrors, and expected, we believe, that a criminal prosecution would have been the result; they therefore, it may be expected, will be disappointed when they learn that Mr. Taylor is no way to blame in the matter, and that his conduct throughout has been distinguished by kindness and humanity.

RICHMOND.—On Saturday night, the 1st inst., the cow house belonging to Mr. Richard Pickersgill, of Brookes, near Richmond, was broken into and four hens feloniously taken away.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY OF A EWE.—A ewe belonging to Mr. Ralph Miller, of [illegible] near Richmond, miller, dropped a lamb on the [illegible] of November last, which was sold in January [illegible] for three sovereigns; the same ewe, on [illegible] of May inst., produced two lambs. The ewe and her offspring are both doing well.

Chartist Intelligence.

CARLISLE.—Mrs. Frost and James Bronterre O'Brien.—Since the announcement of the distressed circumstances in which Mrs. Frost has unfortunately been placed, and the serious indisposition of that master mind, Mr. O'Brien, the most lively interest has been manifested in their behalf. One pound has been sent off for Mrs. Frost, and a subscription is going on in behalf of Mr. O'Brien, whose life we sincerely trust will be spared. Were it not for the very depressed state of trade here, much more would have been collected, but never in our recollection has there been so much suffering and distress. The wages of nearly all those engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods are being reduced, and many of the works are running short time. Whether this arises from a ruse on the part of the masters to give effect to their anti-Corn Law agitation, or whether it is the effects of bad trade, we know not, but of one thing we are certain, that is, that they never lose an opportunity, on the slightest plea being offered them, of taking a villanous advantage of the work people.

KILBARCHAN.—On Saturday evening, May 8, a lecture was delivered in this place by Mr. Wm. Thomason; it contained a copious exposé of national abuses, as well as the method by which they were to be redressed. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and chairman, and the meeting dispersed. Mr. Thomason preached three sermons to attentive and intelligent audiences, and impressions made which will induce them to unite more perseveringly in working out the redemption of our common country.

MALVERN, Worcestershire.—The Chartists of this place have forwarded their petition to Mr. Duncombe for presentation. They have also sent the sum of 5s. 6d. to our office towards the expences of the Petition Convention.

ELGIN.—The Chartists of Elgin have had an excellent meeting, notwithstanding the opposition of the middleocracy, of which they have had a sample. Speeches of the right sort were delivered, in which the principles of the Charter were fully and explicitly elucidated, the trickery of the factions forcibly exposed, and the "new move" deprecated. A petition on behalf of the incarcerated and exiled Chartists was adopted, which has since been forwarded for presentation. A subscription was made in aid of the Convention, the amount of which we have noticed in the proper place.

VALE OF LEVEN.—On Saturday evening, May the 8th, a lecture was delivered in the Democratic Seminary, Alexandria, by John M'Crae, Kilbarchan. The address made a powerful impression upon the audience. At its close, Dr. Smellie moved, and James Smith seconded, "That a committee be chosen to get up a petition for the repeal of the Corn Laws." An amendment was moved by James Aitken, seconded by Peter Robertson, "That this meeting is of opinion that the grievances of the people will never be redressed until Universal Suffrage be the law of the land; this meeting pledges itself to join no party, but continue its onward course until the whole Charter, and nothing less, become the law of the land." The amendment was carried by a forest of hands. A resolution was brought forward by John Weir, seconded by Mr. M'Crae, "That this meeting pledges itself to bring forward a Chartist candidate at the next general election for the County of Dumbarton." A vote of thanks was given to Mr. M'Crae and the Chairman, and the meeting separated. Mr. M'Crae preached twice in the Democratic Seminary, on the Sabbath following.

OUSEBURN.—The Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting, on Sunday morning, May 16th, in the School-room, Byker's Buildings. After the preliminary business had been gone through, Feargus O'Connor, Esq.'s letter was read from the *Star*, when a resolution was moved and carried unanimously, pledging themselves to carry out the excellent recommendations of exclusive dealing stated in the letter, and that they are determined to buy neither groceries, cloth, hats, shoes, or get anything made of any one who will not pledge himself to vote for a Chartist candidate, when brought forward, and join the Association. A conversation then ensued about getting up a public meeting, when a resolution was moved and carried, that a public meeting be held on the Ballast Hills, on Wednesday evening, May 26th, at nine o'clock. It was suggested that a subscription be made at the close of the meeting, on behalf of Mrs. Frost, which will be done. A number of individuals gave some shillings, others sixpences, eight threepence each, for the victim fund. A vote of thanks was passed to the Convention, for their unity, energy, and perseverance in behalf of Frost and his compatriots, and the incarcerated Chartists. It was the most spirited meeting we have had for some time. A great many strangers were present from Hetton and surrounding neighbourhood, to whom we gave a great many tracts, to distribute among their fellow workmen. We have got 1,100 signatures of males to the petition, which was sent to Newcastle.

NEW LANARK.—A public meeting of the inhabitants was held on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at the Independent Chapel, Mr. Thomas Navin, in the chair. A dispute took place as to the right of the Chartists to be present; after which the Corn Law party proceeded to elect a Committee, amidst the disapprobation of the meeting, and with a decided minority. Mr. Martin then read a petition in favour of the ministerial measure, and Mr. Chambers moved an amendment, stating, that the meeting concur in a repeal of the Corn Laws, but had no faith in her Majesty's Ministers, and affirming that the surest method of repealing the Corn Laws was by obtaining the People's Charter, which would give the whole body of the people a share in the representation of the country. A division took place on the question, which showed a large majority in favour of the amendment. The meeting quietly separated, its concoctors being evidently chagrined at the result.

MANCHESTER.——South Lancashire Delegate Meeting.—The above meeting was held in the Brown-street Chartist Room, East Manchester, on Sunday afternoon last, the 16th of May, for the transaction of business connected with the cause in the above county. Delegates present:—Mr. Gresty, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; Thomas Davies, Tib-street, Manchester; John Cartledge, Brown-street, Manchester; John Toinson, Hardman-street, Manchester; John Millington, Salford; John Mossey, Newton Heath; Thomas Lawless, Oldham; James Taylor, James Scholfield, Openshaw and Droylsden; Daniel Haslem, Failsworth; Edward Lawless, Warrington; Edward Whitworth, Middleton; James Heywood Heywood, Unsworth; Exersly Dootson, Prestwich; Richard Allen, Pilkington. The credentials were read over, the accounts examined and found correct, and other business for which they had met before, was dispensed with; after which the following resolutions were submitted and called forth discussion, and ultimately passed unanimously; moved by John Mossey, and seconded by Edward Lawless:—1st "That it is the opinion of the delegates present, that the men who are going about the country calling meetings upon the subject of the Corn Laws, are insincere, deceitful, and wish to delude the people. They profess to be the friends of the working classes; which professions we conceive mere humbug and treachery to gain confidence, as fully demonstrated in their conduct in resorting to every means within their power to lock the working men's jaws, and cunningly evade public discussion. That the question is purely one betwixt the cotton lord and the landlord; in the way they advocate it, therefore, we believe their object is not to benefit the working classes, otherwise they would assist them to obtain a power over the law which would protect their labour, which is their only property, and the loaf when they have it." 2nd. Moved by Thomas Davies, and seconded by Jonas Schofield, "That this meeting confirms the resolution passed by the Oldham people in reference to Mr. Greaves, as we have full evidence that he has become an instalment man, and that it is our determination not to countenance any one in this movement who will not, or who does not, advocate the Charter, and nothing less." 3rd. Moved by John Cartledge, and seconded by Mr. Exersly, "That we agree with the plan laid down by Feargus O'Connor, relative to exclusive dealings; and we recommend it to be carried out generally, in order to bring the shopocracy to a sense of their duty towards the producing millions of this empire. That the tills being empty will be a slap in the face to the middle class, which will make them savage, and probably be the means of opening their blind eyes, and convince their stubborn understandings that the working classes have rights as well as themselves, and that the oppression and tyranny which has so long been practised by every class of society upon the most essential, most useful, and, consequently, most important class of society,—nay, further, the prop of the nation, namely, the producing millions, shall be brought to an end; and that no man deserves to be supported by the working man who will not in return support him by voting that the brand mark of slavery and inferiority may be erased from his brow." 4th. "That the delegates present view with feelings of regret the circumstances which have apparently caused a bad feeling to exist in the mind of Mr. H. Hetherington towards our present organization, and Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; but, as both are in prison, we will leave those questions, which are not immediately connected with us, to be settled betwixt themselves; still we consider Mr. Hetherington has made a very erroneous and unwarrantable comparison in stating that Feargus is 'as great a humbug' as Daniel O'Connell, and relative to the Association being Mr. O'Connor's; and that we, the members of it, his tail, take that assertion to be a direct insult upon every individual member, more especially when we take into consideration the notorious fact, that O'Connor had nothing at all to do with the forming of the plan of organisation; that he was then in prison; that the people's delegates met twice in Manchester, and sat several days each time, and that Feargus never saw it till it was printed. Such being the case, we wish respectfully to convey to Mr. Hetherington, and the country at large, that we are not the tools of Feargus O'Connor, or any other man; that we respect consistency in every man, and are prepared to throw every man overboard who does not act up thereto." Mr. Davies moved this, and Mr. Massey seconded it, and Mr. Julian Harney was requested by the delegates to either speak for the motion or against it, which he felt prepared to do, upon which he said he had no wish to mix himself with party squabbles, though he had too often been compelled, in self-defence, to do so upon former occasions; nevertheless, being called upon, he would offer a word or two upon the conduct of certain parties who figured at the head of the "new move." He had been a member of the London Working Men's Association, the leaders of which were mostly the leaders of the "new move;" he could testify to the truth of William Rider's assertion, that the members of that body were really anything but working men. The occasion of his leaving that body was as follows:—At the time the Glasgow Cotton Spinners lay in Edinburgh gaol, awaiting their trial, Daniel O'Connell thought proper, in a speech made in the House of Commons, to denounce these persecuted men, and with them the trades' unionists of England, Ireland, and Scotland, generally, asserting that they were banded together, for the most atrocious purposes, not scrupling to resort even to assassination to effect their ends. He (Mr. H.) was not a trades unionist, but deemed it his duty to call the attention of the Working Men's Association to this matter; he did so; the answer was, "Write to O'Connell, and if he pleads guilty to the charge, no language will be too severe in which to denounce his villany." He (Mr. H.) did so; he wrote to O'Connell: Dan replied in a saucy note, stating he had sent his answer to his (Mr. H.'s) questions to Mr. Cleave. He went to Mr. Cleave. Mr. Cleave read Dan's answer to him, in which he (O'Connell) twice distinctly stated that, although not fully reported his speech so far as it appeared was correct—upon this he (Mr. H.) moved certain resolutions in the Working Men's Association denouncing O'Connell as the enemy of the working classes; his resolutions were rejected, the only parties supporting him being Mr. Ireland, afterwards one of the leaders of the Democratic Association, and an excellent patriot, and Mr. Neesom, afterwards member for Bristol in the Convention; Mr. Cleave had declined giving up the correspondence with Dan to him, (Mr. H.,) but had committed it to the Working Men's Association. He (Mr. H.) then demanded the correspondence, that he might publish it. The Association by vote refused it. He next demanded a copy; the Association, by vote, again refused; and lastly, the Association passed a resolution to lock up the correspondence in the secretary's desk, that its publication might be prevented. He, however, published in the *Northern Star*, the *Champion*, and other papers, all that portion of the correspondence he retained in his own hands. For this he was hauled over the coals, and a vote of censure passed upon him, —(cries of hear,) whereupon he flung up his card, as did Messrs. Ireland and Neesom, and they three founded the Democratic Association, which, if it did no other good, did this—it crushed, it annihilated, the humbug Working Men's Association. (Cheers.) After some other remarks, Mr. Harney said, in reference to Mr. Levett, he considered it but right that he should speak to the conduct of Mr. Lovett, when Secretary to the Convention; whatever had been his feelings toward that gentleman as Secretary to the Working Men's Association, when he saw that the courage of Mr. Lovett increased as the danger menacing the Convention augmented—that he rose equal to the crisis—he (Mr. H.) flung to the winds all remembrance of the past, and hailed and did honour to Mr. Lovett as a man worthy the most perfect confidence, esteem, and admiration of the people. When he (Mr. Harney) remembered this, he deplored that Mr. Lovett was not with them; he lamented to see one so talented in the company of, and associated with, parties whose sincerity he (Mr. H.) doubted—in whose patriotism he had no faith. Mr. Harney concluded by giving it as his opinion that had it been O'Connor himself who had proposed the "new move," the people would at once have flung him overboard. Thank God, the people cared now everything for principle, nothing for men. (Cheers.) But as regards Mr. O'Connor, though at times he had differed with that gentleman, particularly upon the question of the National Holiday, he (Mr. Harney) would say, that he (O'Connor) had well earned, by his meritorious labours in the cause of democracy, the people's confidence and love. These he had, and so long as Mr. O'Connor continued to act the same straightforward part, the people would support him, and every effort of his enemies to ruin him would miserably fail. Mr. Harney resumed his seat amidst loud cheers. 5th. "That every delegate be requested to instruct the secretary of his district to send the time and place of meeting, to the county secretary, as early as possible, for the benefit of the missionary in making out his tour." 6th. "That we perfectly agree that the Convention should sit another fortnight, and that one penny per head be levied upon the Association, and every other means tried, to support the representatives of the working men." 7th. "That Mr. Leech be re-elected as lecturer for the next month, he giving every satisfaction in the capacity in which he is placed." 8th. "That this meeting stand adjourned till this day month." —A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman for his valuable services. The business throughout was conducted orderly and with the best feeling.

Lecture by Mr. Doyle, an Irish Chartist.—On Sunday evening last, in the Chartist Room, Tib-street, a lecture was delivered by this gentleman. He commenced by saying that he was very happy to have the opportunity of expressing to them his opinion openly and above board, and without being afraid of being, as had been done on a very recent occasion, put down by the argument of clamour, physical force, and violence. (Hear, hear.) Those who wish to advance their cause by persecuting the members of another, will never succeed. But, in many instances, the cause which had been most persecuted had prospered best; just so it was with Chartism. The pleasing prospects of the Chartists, and the success which they have of late met with, have been owing chiefly to the fair and upright manner in which they had, on all occasions, conducted their proceedings. Projects had been put out by hypocrites of the deepest die; men who called upon the people for support to obtain a certain end, and then they, in return, would never rest satisfied till they, the people, were in possession of their rights also, who, after making such promises, could turn round upon the very parties who put them in power. Have not the Whigs done this? (A voice—"Yes.") They had; and he was not sorry that these wretches were dying a political death—that an end would shortly be put to their life of mischief and misrule. They were now gasping for breath: away with them, he would say, and God speed their flight. (Laughter and cheers, and a voice or two said, "Amen, amen.") No man who possessed common sense could look upon the present anomaly of things, if he laid claim, at the same time, to honesty, sympathy, and truth. (Hear.) Here he found the artizans of Great Britain sinking lower and lower in their condition—so much so that they were actually in thousands bordering upon starvation—that the one class who have to toil and fill the granaries with corn, to build the mansions, fight the battles, man the ships, and fill the warehouses *with cloth, are starving for food and clothing, whilst* the other class, who produce nothing useful to society, are living in the greatest splendour, and luxuriating upon the fat of the land. That this was the case, no one could deny; and why was it so? There must be a cause for all this. Why, the cause was, one class had the power to make the laws to keep the other in slavery, want, and bondage. (Hear, hear.) Now, in order to see whether this class have properly discharged their duty, and to come to an understanding upon the subject, it was necessary to look at their actions. He, therefore, would direct their attention to these classes separately. The first class, then, was what is termed the Royal. There are persons who contend that it is the will of God there should be kings. Mr. Doyle then went to the origin of kings, as laid down in the first chapter of Samuel, and his declarations were that kings were not first established by God, but by men. Of course he allowed every man to enjoy his own opinion upon the point. Mr. Doyle said that, according to history, wherever they had a king in any nation, poverty, misery, and wretchedness were the lot of the mass of the people. We have been told that we have had good kings. Now, how many good kings have we had in this country? Ten? No. Nine? No. Here the lecturer came down to two, and said that we have not even had so many good kings. He would acknowledge only one, and that was Alfred. He was the only man who was and acted like a father to his people. He was the only one who appeared to wish to see his people in a state of happiness. He only has been the king who wished to give true liberty to the people. (Hear, hear.) The speaker continued in this strain for some time. Here the speaker commenced upon the wars, and gave an account of the money spent and the lives lost. Then came to our beloved Queen's salary, which was £470,000 a year. The same sum, if divided, would give to 30,128 hand-loom weavers 6s. per week. Then there was another royal beggar who received £30,000 per year. Then there is the young Princess, who will require in a very short time six or eight thousand to educate. And it is said that the Queen is "in a likely way again." So that we seem likely enough to have young Royal paupers springing up like mushrooms. (Laughter.) The speaker then went on to shew the amount of money the King of Belgium and the King of Hanover have cost this country, and compared it with the wages of the agricultural labourers, and showed how many it would keep according to their rate of wages. On the 14th of May, 1830, Sir James Graham moved for an humble address to his Majesty for an account of all salaries, pay, fees, and emoluments, whether civil or military, from the 5th of January, 1829, to the 5th of January, 1830, held and enjoyed by each of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, specifying with each name the total amount received by each individual, and distinguishing the various sources from which the same was derived. The total number of Privy Councillors was 169, of which 113 received public money. The whole sum distributed annually amongst these 113 was £650,164, and the average proportion of that sum paid to each yearly was £5,752. Of this total of £650,164, £86,103 was for sinecures, £442,411 for what was called active services, and £12,650 for pensions. Now, friends (said Doyle), out of the 113 Privy Councillors who were receivers of the public money, thirty were pluralists, or persons holding more offices than one, either as sinecurists, or civil and military officers. The amount received by the pluralists was £224,133 annually amongst them all, or £7,321, upon an average, to each annually. The number of Privy Councillors who enjoyed full or half-pay, or were pensioned as diplomatists, was twenty-nine, and the gross amount of their income from the public purse was £126,175, or, upon an average, a yearly income to each individual of £4,347. The whole number of Privy Councillors who were members of both Houses of Parliament was sixty-nine, and of those seventeen were Peers, whose gross income from the public purse was £378,846, or, upon an average to each, £8,065 a-year. These robbers took an eighty-eighth part of the National Debt. The whole expenditure of the civil and military list of the Government of America was—President, 25,000 dollars; Vice-President, 5,000; Secretary of State, 6,000; Secretary to the Treasury, 6,000; Secretary of War, 6,000; Secretary to the Navy, 6,000; Postmaster, 3,500; the Chief Justice 6,000; six Judges, 5,000 each; three Commissioners of the Navy, 3,000 each; making a total of £24,299 of English money. The late Marquis of Buckingham received from his sinecure £700,000; the Marquis of Camden, £700,000; Lord Arden, £500,000; the family of the Seymours, £400,000; the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, Marquis of Bute, Lord Melville, and others, nearly half a million each. (Hear, and loud cries of "Shame, shame.") Now let us see the increase of taxes. When Queen Anne came to the throne in 1701, the yearly amount of the taxes was £4,212,858. When George the first came to the throne in 1714, it was £6,762,643. When George the second came to the throne in 1727, it was £16,652,540. When George the third came to the throne in 1760, it was £8,744,682. After the American War, in 1784, it was £13,300,921. At the close of the Anti-Jacobin-war, in 1801, it was £36,728,971. For the year 1809, it was £70,240,226. The English in Germany. It is estimated that there are in Germany 150,000 English families who spend each upon an average £200, or in the aggregate, £30,000,000 sterling. This is unquestionably a larger sum than the profits of our trade with all Europe amounts to, in the twenty-two years of peace. It would amount to £660,000,000, or nearly as much as three-fourths of the miscalled National Debt. The Duke of Buccleugh is in the receipt of £250,000. The Marquis of Salisbury, £330,000. The Duke of Northumberland, £280,000. The above sums make a total of £880,000, which would give 17,600 persons £50 each, for one year. In 1688 there were 160 temporal peers in England, whose average incomes amounted to £3,200 each per annum. Now 3,200 multiplied by 160, makes an aggregate of 512,000, so that three peers of the present day receive £268,000 more than the whole of the peers of England did at that time; of course money was more valuable. The lecturer continued enumerating facts and figures, for about an hour and a half, and made some very appropriate remarks on the various classes of society, and concluded amid the cheers of his audience, an argumentative, eloquent, and convincing speech, by very forcibly recommending perseverance for the attainment of the Charter.

44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

In CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical assistance.

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The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but *when neglected, or improperly* treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, *Private Entrance in the Passage*; and No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from 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.

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Witness—James Burgess, Bookseller, &c. &c., Hinckley.

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Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old Lenton, near Nottingham, has been severely afflicted for the last thirty years, with a violent cough, and difficulty of breathing. The affliction has been so severe that she could not fulfil her usual domestic obligations. She took cold when only fifteen years old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's Life Pills. She had tried almost every kind of medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quantities, but nothing afforded relief.

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Signed, Edmund Stephenson, her Son.

Witness—Joseph Noble, Hull, May 8, 1841.

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"Mrs. Ann Lamb, of Haddington, in the Parish of Auborn, bought two small boxes of Parr's Pills, at your Agent's Medicine Warehouse, Mr. James Drury, Stationer, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, for her son Jesse, who was suffering very badly from Rheumatism in the hands, knees, and shoulders; he is seventeen years of age, and in service, but was obliged to leave his place from the complaint. The two boxes completed a cure on him, and Mrs. Lamb bought a third box of Mr. James Drury, last Friday, for him to have by him, and to take occasionally. He has now returned to his place, free from Rheumatism.

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

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THIS *is to give Notice, that* I Joseph White, of Clayton-West, Labourer, will not be answerable for any Debt or Debts my Wife, Maria White, may Contract, on my Account, after this Public Notice, she having left my House without any Cause. Dated this 12th Day of May, 1841.

His
JOSH. (X) WHITE,
Mark.

Witness
JOSH. BOTTOMLEY,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

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For contents of No. 5, for May, see above.

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No.
1. Rise, Gentle Moon, Meet me by Moonlight, and seven others.
11. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others.
13. The Sea! the Sea! and ten others.
17. The Deep, Deep Sea, and seven others.
20. The Brave Old Oak, and eight other tunes.
26. Pretty Star of the Night, and ten others.
53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles from Rory O'More, and two others.
54. The hour before day, I leave you to guess, and nine others.
55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen others.
56. In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets, Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs.
60. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine others.
69. The celebrated Echo Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz, &c.
74. Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others.
75. Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and ten others.
76. Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert, and twelve others.
77. Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest, 'Tis the Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others.
78. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard), Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's new song, Down in the Deep, and four others.
79. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the Gipsy, three famous Chinese airs, Mr. Balfe's new popular melody, The dawn is breaking o'er us, two more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five others.
80. For July, contains Jack Redburn's Gallop and Race, in honour of the Derby, the whole five melodies of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from Weber's Euryanthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethoven's Fidelio.
81. For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen; the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six movements): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and three others.
82. For September, contains My Dog and my Gun, We all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale Waltzes, and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia.
83. For October, contains—'Twas Nature's Gay Day, the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six others.
84. For November, contains Two Melodies from Auber's new Opera, Zanetta, Lanner's Six Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, Claude du Val, and Three others.
85. For December, contains Six Melodies from Zenetta, I know a Bank; and nine others. To purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis The Royal Lullaby, the words and music printed on rose coloured paper.
86. Happy New Year; the whole set of L'Elizir D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard; Lovely night; The Days that have Faded; Fairy, lead them up and down, and others.
87. The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We are Spirits; the two popular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier, and four others.
88. Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream; Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others.
89. Three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of "Keolanthe;" the whole of Jullien's Five Quail Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from Macbeth.
90. For May, contains one of the greatest atttractions ever offered in music, viz.:—A description of the Easter Hunt, in a set of Quadrilles! No. 1, Meeting; 2, Start, yelping of dogs, and gallop of horses; 3, The River, the Check; 4, Stag at bay; 5, Death of Stag. To this extraordinary novelty (which is copyright) there will be added ten other beautiful melodies, amongst which will be the new comic song called "Jim along Josey," with the music, and whole eight verses of words; and this number will contain a catalogue of contents of the whole ninety numbers of "Flutonicon." Orders should be given early for this number (No. 90).

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To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

Dartford, Jan. 2, 1841.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in stating to you that Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills have been of the greatest service to me. Between nine and ten months ago I became afflicted with that most painful disease Sciatica; the agonising pain which I suffered in my legs and thighs for so long a period, baffles any description which I can possibly give of my then miserable state. I could seldom obtain either rest or sleep. I had the best medical advice, including that of two physicians in London, without obtaining any essential relief. I went to Margate, and had the best medical advice, trying the warm bath there and at other places, without obtaining any benefit.

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I am, Sir, your's respectfully,

J. B. MISKIN,

Brewer and maltster, Dartford, Kent.

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Poetry.

ANSWER TO J. C. ELLIOT'S CHARADE.

L is your first, 'tis essential to *life*,
And is [illegible] in the *loveliest* smiles [illegible]
[illegible] plays in [illegible] smiles of your wife;
I is your second, in light it is seen,
With the rich it hath also constantly been.
B is your third, which in Mel*b*ourne is seen,
Better known by the title of cook to the Queen.
E is your fourth, in Daniel 'tis found,
Whose treachery curses the *E*merald ground.
R is the fifth, 'tis the head of Jack *R*ussell,
Who in Stroud will soon be all of a bustle.
T is your sixth, which in ke*t*tle and po*t*
To see with delight may it oft be my lot.
Y is your last, which in *Y*orkshire is found,
And they hail with delight its rapt'rous sound.
Your whole is a cause I have striven to gain,
Mid danger and toil, through trouble and pain.
Ever dear to my heart and sweet to my eye,
Your enigma must be, for it means LIBERTY.

THOMAS M. WHEELER, Kensington.

Sir,—The following lines to the memory of the unfortunate FROST are humbly dedicated to his friend and fellow-martyr, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, by an admirer and follower of his patriotic principles,

JOHN MULHOLLAND.

THE EXILE'S FAREWELL.

The last rays of day linger still o'er the billow,
Soft tinging in beauty the gold crested wave,
As a last look I take through the tear slowly gathering,
Of the land of my fathers I struggled to save.
As through the wild waste of waters in crossing,
Our bark bounds along o'er the bright heaving swell;
And mountain and spire in the distance receding,
Ev'r for ever I leave thee take an Exile's farewell.

Famed isle of the ocean! just sinking in glory,
The dread once of nations, their sport now and scorn;
That glory to save e'er its sun set for ever,
I tore from oppression the mask it had worn.
The laws that the despot and tyrant had made thee,
I scorn'd to obey them—I dared to defy,
On liberty's altar I swore to avenge me,
Thy rights to restore thee, defend them, or die.

To the cry of the millions my bosom responded,
Their wrongs called for vengeance, their sufferings a tear;
Concentred on feeling alone knew my bosom,
The hopeless a home, and the tyrant a bier.
From the heath-covered mountains of stern Caledonia,
To the southermost point of Britannia's shore;
A spirit I walk which never shall slumber,
Till liberty's flag be unfurled once more.

But ah, ruthless fate, too quickly impending,
By treachery I fell in the zenith of fame;
Yet green shall my memory be still in your valleys,
When a *Russell* forgotten shall save not a name.
Could nothing but blood sate thy vulture-nursed vengeance,
Poor minion of faction—base tyrant in power?
The curse of the widow and orphans shall curse you—
O'Connor still lives and bides but his hour,

O, yes, his brave spirit parades vale and mountain,
Nor silent it stalks in the heart of the throng;
The sons of old England fire their souls with its story,
And Scotia repeats in her Highlander's song.
The strong hand of power for a moment may lull it,
And tyranny seem more secure in his reign;
Like the calm that precedes the wild blast of the mountain,
Ere the simoom descend strewing death o'er the plane.

But a morn shall arise, nor distant its dawning,
When o'er your sweet valleys now sleeping in shade;
The broad sun of freedom oppressing, dispelling
Its beauties diffusing in glory shall ride;
When labour protected, the millions releasing,
Enfranchised, united, resistless in power;
Pure science, injustice and error repelling,
Even exile were sweet could I breathe such an hour.

Then the pale cheeck of beauty by poverty blighted,
Alternate the victims of suffering and fear;
All radiant with smiles, woman's blessings bestowing,
Shall warm o'er my story and grant me a tear.
And ye, dearest partners, whose spirits unbending,
Shall yet reap the fruits of the toils that we bore;
Will think on the exile that shares in your dangers,
And sigh for the friend you can never see more.

One tear, 'tis the last, and the struggle is over,
Oh, memory be tranquil, nor goad to despair;
Dear wife of my bosom, and children, I bless you,
Reign, reign in my heart's core your empire be there.
Now night draw thy curtain, wake winds from your slumbers,
And quick waft me on the dark heaving swell;
No fear has the exile, when hope shuns his bosom,
My friends and my country—farewell, farewell.

JOHN MULHOLLAND.

Burton-on-Trent, March 12th, 1841.

A FRAGMENT FOR THE LABOURER.

When virtue—mild virtue—must hide its fair head,
And the glories of truth in effulgence lie dead;
When modesty droops 'neath the lashings of scorn,
And worth—honest worth—of its value is shorn;
When labour, productive of all that is grand,
Of wealth, and of ease with its money and land;
Of plenty that fills the rich fields with their store,
The barns with their food till abundance runs o'er;
That supplies the rich drones with their fairest array
Of grandeur, of luxury, trappings and pay;
Of titles, of honours, and merit and name,
Of books and of learning to build up their fame;
And when these materials, united, combine
To tear the last remnant of all that's divine,
From the brow of the giver, producer, and slave,
With his back all in rags and his foot in the grave;
By hunger, oppression,—by tauntings and pain,—
By robbery—barr'd e'en the right to complain:
Dispirited,—broken,—a fugitive band,
Be-beggar'd, be-pauper'd, and worse than be-damn'd;
With wives and with children imploring for bread,
Yet denied, even that, while the beasts are well fed,
What heart feels not sick? what reasoning brain
Is not maddened; and reels with a sense of its pain?!
The winds in their fury shall swell with our sighs,
And earth shall re-echo our woes to the skies!

O, soul of my country, her strength and her pride!
Whom falsehood would shackle and tyrants deride;
Her sinew and bulwark in danger's dark hour,
The sun of her glory, the arm of her power;
That must make her the gem of the proud swelling sea;
The rose among nations, when all shall be free,
Arouse, ye producers! and, arm'd in your might,
At once put the rebels 'gainst freedom to flight.
In your majesty come—come east and come west;
Come from the north; let the south do it's best;
Factions leave—prejudice—come and be blest!
Come for the Charter—come weal or come woe,
Till your title to freedom's establish'd by law.

WM. HICK, Leeds.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Dear friend of my country, with foul chains they've bound thee,
The cold chill of silence has hung o'er thee long,
But firmer thy heart than the fetters that bind thee,
And true to thee still are the labouring throng.

Yet still though the minions of tyranny sear thee,
Can they chase from the heart, or erase from its page,
The bright star of freedom, that's lingering near thee,
In the hearts that are true to their leader engaged.

No, cold though thy cell be, and treachery near thee,
And chill on thy brow blows the wintry blast;
Yet still shall sweet visions of liberty cheer thee,
And shed on thee lustre and joy for the past.

E. M.

FATAL COACH ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon an adjourned inquest took place at the Cumberland Head Tavern, City-road, before Mr. Baker, coroner, to investigate the circumstances relating to the death of Mr. James Mottram, aged fifty, a proprietor of the Rockingham Leeds coach. The inquiry was adjourned from Saturday last, in order that the body should be disinterred. Mr. Hammond, of No. 18, Frederick-place, City-road, said, on the 4th of February last, at about six o'clock in the evening, he was alarmed by a loud crash in the road opposite his house, and, on going out, saw the Rockingham Leeds coach, drawn by four horses, overturned on the footpavement, and the luggage strewed in all directions over the pallisades fronting his shop. With the assistance of several persons, the passengers were extricated, and the deceased and another person (since dead) were taken to a surgeon's in the neighbourhood, and the deceased, after his wounds were dressed, was removed to his lodgings in York-street, City-road. The accident was occasioned through the driver of the coach attempting to pass a loaded waggon in the centre of the road, in the most dangerous part, and, as it was close to the kerb, the vehicle swerved, and immediately overturned. Mr. Fairhead, surgeon, living in the City-road, stated, he had attended the deceased at his lodgings, in York-street, since the unfortunate accident, until about ten days ago, when he was attacked with malignant typhus fever, resulting from the injuries he received, and which was the cause of death. The Coroner adjourned the inquiry for further evidence. He stated the case came under his notice by a letter which he had received from a Mr. Wm. Richards, of No. 21, High-park-garden, wherein it was alleged that the deceased had been neglected, the attendance of whom he gave directions to Bennett, the summoning officer, to enforce at the next assembling of the jury.

Local and General Intelligence.

GLASGOW.—EXECUTION OF DOOLAN AND REDDING.—On Friday, May 14th, pursuant to sentence, the extreme penalty of the law was carried into execution upon Dennis Doolan and Patrick Redding, for the murder of John Green, ganger on the Edinburgh Railway. The great interest excited by this melancholy affair brought vast multitudes from a distance to see the unfortunate men expiate their offence near to the place where the murder was perpetrated. As early as five o'clock on Friday, the people began to assemble in thousands in front of the gaol, and the numbers kept swelling until the prisoners were brought out. Judging from what was passing in front of the prison, no one would have thought there was going to be a public execution: all appeared to be glee and merriment, and the writer of this actually heard jokes passing, and sportive allusions made to the doom and approaching sufferings of two fellow-mortals about to be sent from this world to another. A little after seven o'clock in the morning troops of dragoons, posses of police, and one or two small companies of foot soldiers and artillerymen, came to prevent any outbreak on the part of the *overwhelming multitudes assembled*. Several carriages were coming at this period; one was a long black vehicle, with seats across for the unfortunate prisoners, and Bishop Murdoch, and one or two ministers of the Catholic religion; and a number of other carriages for the Sheriffs, magistrates, and executioner, all stood in front of the gaol. At eight o'clock the prisoners came out of their cells, took their seats in the carriage without any assistance, and sat seemingly indifferent to what was passing. Redding, on first coming out, was pale and agitated, but with an effort regained his composure. The procession having been formed, and every thing got into a state of readiness, the assemblage began to move to the place of execution, about four miles distant, to the place called Crosshill. As the mass of human beings moved from the gaol up High-street till it got out of town, the press was really awful; the windows above and the streets below were swarming with men, women, and children, all anxious to see the prisoners; nor was the road much thinned till the procession began to approach the place of suffering. Redding, all the while, seemed to sit with his head bowed and indifferent to everything passing; Doolan remained quite firm till he got beyond Bishops-bridge, and began to approach the place of execution—his whole frame shook, and he turned as pale as death. When within a mile of the scaffold, several dragoons from Edinburgh, who had been guarding the place all night, now rode and met the procession, going along with it to the place, formed a large circle round the fatal scaffold. The place chosen for the gallows was a rising ground at a short distance from the Kirkintilloch road on the right, situate between the road and the bridge where Green lost his life. Right below the scaffold, in the direction of Glasgow, was a regular declivity, from the base of which the instrument of death was easily seen; beyond this, in the same direction, the road took a gradual rise, forming an amphitheatre, where thousands upon thousands saw the melancholy scene. Between nine and ten the prisoners arrived at the scaffold, where was a temporary erection, in which the finisher of the law pinioned the prisoners; to this they yielded with the greatest firmness, and then took their stand under the fatal beam. Bishop Murdoch accompanied them to the drop, and prayed *most fervently for the unfortunate men*, and in this exercise they engaged like men on the threshold of another world. Their religious exercises having been gone through, the executioner began to do his duty, by putting a cap over Redding's face, which had been provided for the occasion; the unfortunate man's shirt collar was then put down, and the fatal noose placed round his neck. Doolan's eye was stedfastly fixed upon his companion while the preparations were making. Just before the cap was pulled over Doolan's face—the following expressions in prayer escaped his lips—and with a strong voice. "O God, be merciful to me; forgive my sins; Lord Jesus Christ, into thy hands I commend my spirit; Lord Jesus, receive my soul." Everything being in a state of readiness, the signal was put into Redding's hand. The prisoners stood a few seconds, as if making their last appeal to Heaven for mercy, when the handkerchief dropt; the bolt was instantly drawn. Redding died almost without a struggle. Doolan's sufferings were great; the noose had got shifted, and for four minutes his agonies were horrific. The bodies, after hanging forty minutes, were taken down, and buried within the precincts of the gaol. The drolleries indulged in upon the road showed how little capital punishment does towards awing the multitude, and making salutary impressions upon the minds of the people. Let us hope that these disgusting scenes will not be repeated—that poverty, the super-inducing cause of every crime, shall vanish before mild and equal laws; and that peace, contentment, and equal laws shall be the portion, as they are the birthright, of every inhabitant of this country.

THE CONVICT HARRIET LONGLEY.—The Jury who tried her for the murder of her child recommended her to the mercy of the Court, and the Judge ordered sentence of death to be recorded against her, intimating that he thought the ends of justice would be fully answered by her undergoing a punishment short of death. A few days since an order was received at Newgate directing the convict to be transported for the term of ten years. The unfortunate woman still remains in Newgate, where she has conducted herself with propriety, but shortly will be removed, in order to be sent abroad by the next vessel that sails with female convicts.

CARLISLE.—THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE DEFEATED IN THE TOWN COUNCIL!—A few days ago, at a meeting of this body, Mr. Alderman Ross brought forward his promised motion for a total repeal of the Corn Laws. There was an unusually large attendance of members present on the occasion, and considerable difference of opinion prevailed on the subject. Mr. Ross made a long and tedious speech, full of quotations and false data, from which he erroneously reasoned—drawing the most groundless and extravagant conclusions; he concluded by moving "That the Town Council of Carlisle do petition Parliament for a total repeal of the Corn Laws." Mr. James Steel, Editor of the *Carlisle Journal*, seconded the motion, but reserved anything he had to say until any other gentleman might address the meeting. Mr. Alderman Mounsey moved an amendment to the effect—"That the Council ought not to interfere in the matter; but let a public meeting be called, and the sense of the town be taken on the subject." As Mr. Mounsey's amendment was about to be put, Mr. Ellwood Brockbank proposed a second amendment to Mr. Ross's motion, to the effect that the Council approved of the Ministerial measure for an alteration in the Corn Laws. Here some very angry discussion took place, Mr. Railton and others charging Mr. Steel with deceiving the Council on a former occasion, by giving it to understand that they only wished for inquiry. Mr. Steel indignantly denied the charge; but which was distinctly reiterated by several members of the Council. The Mayor then put Mr. Mounsey's amendment, when it appeared as below:—

Mr. Mounsey's amendment	11
Against it	15
Majority	4
Mr. Brockbank's amendment	17
Against it	9
Majority against Mr. Ross's motion	8

This is a very important decision, for it shows the feelings of the members of the Town Council; and that they are not to be misled by the mis-statements of the anti-Corn Law League, of which Mr. Ross, the Mayor, and some others form a part. They dare not call a public meeting, for they know they would be beaten.

POOR JOE.—The *Kilkenny Journal* says there are already eight candidates in the field desirous of contesting the representation of the seat now filled by Mr. Joseph Hume.

A RUMOUR has reached us, that the extensive cotton mills of R. J. Peel, Esq., at Burton-on-Trent, are likely to be closed; no less than eight hundred hands will be thrown out of employment.—*Derby Reporter.*

SIR CHARLES NAPIER has addressed the electors of Marylebone in characteristic terms:—"Gentlemen, if a dissolution of Parliament takes place, and you would like to be represented by an Old Sailor, I am at your service."

HOPS.—In the better grounds the bines are flourishing most vigorously, many of them already tied, and most others in progress. One bine in the Old College ground was ascertained to have grown, within twenty-four hours, last week, no less than thirteen inches.—*Maidstone Gazette.*

BY THE REPORT of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Petitions, brought down to the 7th May, it appears that the petitions presented—for Repeal of Corn Laws, are 344, the signatures 126,755; against, petitions 225, signatures 13,119; for revision of Import-duties, petitions 80, signatures 31,462.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC, &c.—The following is the total amount of traffic on the several railways in England and Scotland (29 in all) for the last week, that is to say, up to the latest period to which the several returns are calculated, viz. total amount of passengers conveyed, 222,210. Total receipts (including passengers, parcels, carriages, horses, merchandise, &c.), £61,850.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF A MAGISTRATE.—Wm. Flood, Esq., J.P., of Paulstown Castle, was charged, on Thursday last, at a Police-office in Dublin, with being riotous on the preceding evening, and calling out "To h—ll with Pope and Popery." He was obliged to find bail to keep the peace.

MR. DYER, the magistrate of Marlborough-street police-office, London, died on Monday afternoon.

AN EPIDEMIC has been for some weeks raging among the soldiers of the first battalion of Grenadier Guards, stationed in the Tower, which has in some instances proved fatal, and not less than eighty men have been sent to the Military Hospital at Westminster. It resembles influenza.

LORD MELBOURNE AND THE BOY JONES.—At Queen-square police office, on Saturday, William John Donovan, described as a bricklayer's labourer, was charged with exhibiting a placard on the footway in front of the House of Lords, to the annoyance and obstruction of the passengers. The charge was made under the 8th section of the 54th clause of the new police act. Police constable Carter, 151 B, stated that about half-past four o'clock, he was on duty in front of the House of Lords, when he observed the defendant parading up and down, in the front of a House with a board, on which was a placard, reflecting upon the character of Lord Melbourne. The defendant's desire appeared to be that of attracting the attention of the Lords to his placard. He then took defendant into custody.—The placard was exhibited in court, and was as follows:—"Extract from Jones's Peep into the Palace:—'There certainly is, my Lord, a vast majority of palace dinners in favour of your Lordship over myself, for on making reference to the palace circular I find from June, 1837, the time when her Majesty ascended the throne, to the present time, your Lordship has taken *pot luck* with her Majesty 867 times; myself four times; or, to place it thus:—Viscount Melbourne, 867 dinners; E. Jones, 4; majority for Lord Melbourne, 863;—thus giving your Lordship a clear working majority of 863 dinners over me.' London: Pattie, 4, Brydges-street." Mr. Burrell (to the defendant)—Have you anything to say? The defendant said he was a poor labouring man, and glad to earn a shilling. He knew nothing of the laws; he had been employed by Mr. Pattie, of Brydges-street, to carry the placard, and was told to go down to the Houses of Parliament. Mr. Burrell said, defendant had committed an offence punishable under the police act, and he could not do otherwise than convict him in the mitigated penalty of five shillings, or in default seven day's imprisonment. The defendant being unable to pay the fine, was locked up, but in the afternoon Mr. Pattie, the publisher, came down to the court, and paid it for him.

THE VALIDITY of baptism has been decided by Sir Herbert Jenner, in the Arches Court. An action had been brought by Mr. Cliff, an inhabitant of Gedney, in the county of Lincoln, against the Rev. Thomas Sweet Escott, vicar of the parish, for having refused to bury the corpse of the prosecutor's infant daughter. The proceeding was instituted under the 68th Canon, whereby it is decreed, that "No minister shall refuse to bury any corpse that is brought into the church or churchyard, convenient warning having been previously given to him; and if he shall refuse to bury the same (except the party deceased were denounced, excommunicated for some grievous crime, &c.) he shall be suspended by the Bishop of his diocese from his ministry for the space of three months." The defence was, that "in the Rubric of the Book of Common Prayer, which was part and parcel of the statute 13th and 14th Charles II., c. 4., in the order for the burial of the dead, it was enjoined that such office was not to be used for any that are unbaptized, excommunicated, or having laid violent hands upon themselves; that the deceased having been baptized by a Wesleyan Methodist minister, any rite of baptism performed by him was null and void; and that the child was therefore unbaptized in the eye of the law and the church." Sir *Herbert Jenner, in a speech which occupied between* four and five hours in the delivery, decided that baptism by a Dissenting clergyman was tantamount to lay baptism; that Mr. Escott was bound, according to the canons and constitution of the Church of England to bury the child; and that by refusing to do so he had subjected himself to ecclesiastical censure. It had, Sir Herbert said, with a most praiseworthy and benevolent spirit been decared, that the party proceeding was only desirous that Mr. Escott should be admonished, and not canonically punished; but the Court had no discretion in the case: Mr. Escott was therefore sentenced to be suspended for three months, and to pay the costs.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—BRISTOL, MAY 14.—The Great Western arrived at Kingroad from New York this evening at eight o'clock, having left New York at two o'clock on the 1st inst., thus completing her home voyage in thirteen days. Her outward voyage was completed in fourteen days and a half, having arrived at New York on the 23rd of April. She has brought home ninety-seven passengers, and some despatches for Government, but no specie. We have received by her New York papers to the 1st inst., but we regret to say that up to the time of her departure nothing whatever was known of the President, although news had reached New York from Havannah, and other West India islands, to the 15th of April. In the House of Assembly for the State of New York an important debate upon the case of Mr. M'Leod had taken place on the 19th ult., on the motion of a Mr. Homann (a decided *Locofoco*) for the release of Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Homann holding it to be inconsistent with the national honour to continue Mr. M'Leod in prison after the Government of Great Britain had taken the affair of the Caroline upon themselves. Mr. M'Leod *however, still continued in prison at the time the* Great Western sailed, and nothing definitive was known of the negociations between the United States Government and that of Great Britain, nor would anything definitive be done in the matter until the extra session of Congress. It was, however, known that a good understanding subsisted between the organs of the two Governments at Washington on the subject. Congress was to be convened on the 31st of May, and the eyes of the whole country, it was said, would turn in anxious expectation on the first movements of the dominant party. The new President was going on well, and the impression was becoming general that he would infuse into every branch of the public service a degree of energy and integrity that had not been seen since the early days of the republic, occupying, as he did, a position independent of all parties. In Canada a strong opposition was growing up against Lord Sydenham, and the Canadians were in a state of considerable excitement at the proposed alteration of the timber duties in the Imperial Parliament. A meeting of the commercial interest had been held at Quebec, and strong resolutions against it passed, with which they had waited on the Governor General. *London paper.*

MISTRESS AND MAID.—At Hatton Garden police-office, on Saturday, Ann Horwell, a respectably attired woman, who was described in the police sheet as being married, and residing at No. 11, Park-terrace, Camden-town; and Hannah Milligan, a young woman, who was described as her servant, were placed at the bar, before Mr. Greenwood, charged by Sergeant Grey, No. 12, G. division, with being drunk, fighting, and creating a disturbance.—Grey having been sworn, stated that, yesterday morning, about one o'clock, he was attracted by a noise in Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-road, and, on proceeding thither, he found the prisoners fighting together. Milligan knocked Horwell down, and rolled her in the kennel; and, on Horwell getting up, she belaboured her with her parasol. Witness separated them, and threatened that he would take them to the station-house if they did not go home. They left the spot; but, in a short time, they returned, and commenced fighting again, when, with the assistance of policeman 39 G., he took them to the station-house, when a bottle of gin was found in the possession of Horwell, who said she was a respectable married woman, residing at No. 11, Park-terrace, Camden-town, and that Milligan was her servant.—Constable 39 G. corroborated this evidence, and produced the bottle of gin (a ginger-beer bottle). Inspector Penny here stated that the mistress was well known. She had been in custody a month ago for being drunk, and she was then bailed out. She had also been at Islington station-house, under singular circumstances.—Horwell: I certainly was in custody about last Christmas. I had a party of friends, and took too much wine. (A laugh.)—Mr. Greenwood: What have you to say to being drunk and fighting with your servant, as you call her? Horwell—I went to see my husband off to New Orleans yesterday morning, and I received an invitation to take some wine at the docks; I took my servant with me, and we certainly did take more than agreed with us, and we quarrelled on our way home. Inspector Penny—She told me that she had a "tasting order," to taste wine at the docks, and she was so fond of "Malaga" that she took too much of it. (A laugh.) Mr. Greenwood—How do you account for the possession of the gin, after "tasting" so much "Malaga?" (A laugh.) Horwell—We called upon our baker on our way home, and he gave me the gin. Mr. Greenwood—Such conduct is not very reputable—drunk and fighting at such an hour in the morning. Inspector Penny expressed his suspicion that Mrs. Horwell and her servant were no better than they should be, and that the former kept a house of a certain description. She had been seen about at late hours in the Pentonville-road. Mrs. Horwell (starting with apparent astonishment.) Oh, dear! I can assure you I am a respectable married woman, and I am living with my poor old mother, with her broken finger, in Park-terrace. Hayliss, the usher, said he knew Park-terrace, Camden-town, to be a most respectable place, and they were all highly respectable houses in it. Mr. Greenwood asked the servant what she had to say? Servant—(looking downward)—I certainly quarrelled with mistress and we fought together, I am very sorry for it. (Laughter.) Mr. Greenwood said that whether they were mistress or servant was quite immaterial; if she, Horwell, was mistress the case was rendered more disgraceful, that she should be found drunk fighting with her servant. He would convict her (Horwell) in the penalty of 20s. and Milligan in the penalty of 5s. Mrs. Horwell clasped her hands, bawled out and exclaimed, "Oh! my God! I hav'nt got the money, what shall I do; do forgive me, I pray." Both prisoners were locked up until their fines were forthcoming.

A YOUNG LADY named Jenkins poisoned herself with a dose of laudanum, at Dover, on Thursday week. The loss of her parents, and disappointment in a love affair, led to the melancholy act.

SUICIDE.—A determined act of self-destruction was lately committed by a married woman, named Linted, residing in Marcham-street, Westminster. A lodger went to draw some water for breakfast, and looking into the water tank, saw the deceased sitting at the bottom of the tank, the water barely covering her head. When got out she was cold and lifeless. The unfortunate woman got into the tank and deliberately sat there until she was suffocated.

A BIT OF BULLYING.—The *Vindicator*, an Irish paper, says:—"Once again, and again and again, we call upon the people of Ulster, as men of shrewd sense, as men of the world, to consider, looking at their interests alone, whether they will rather pull *different ways, like greyhounds in couples, for insolent, ignorant, plundering* England, than pull together as one man, for the elevation of their common country."

DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.—According to the *Augsburgh Gazette*, some disorders had broken out in the Government of Moscow, caused by the dearness of food, resulting from a succession of bad harvests. The same paper states that the differences on Church matters between Russia and the Papal See had been settled. This journal, as also the *Suabian Mercury*, announce that the French Government had at length consented to liberate Don Carlos, who was to receive an annual allowance from the Northern Courts.

USEFUL HINT.—A graduate, who had taken high honours at the University, was selected, on account of his known attainments and learning, as Incumbent of a new church in a populous parish. Inexperience, however, in a most important duty led, much to the surprise of his parishioners, to a failure, which was promptly rectified by an old matter-of-fact church-warden leaving in the vestry-room the following note:—"Rev. Sir, if you would preach 50 per cent. slower, and 110 per cent. louder, you would preach with 1,000 per cent. greater effect."—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

EAST LONDON PARK.—On Tuesday week, Mr. E. J. Stanley moved a resolution to the effect that a sum, the produce of the sale of York House, with the interest accruing thereon, now vested in Exchequer bills, should be expended in the purchase of a royal park, to be laid out for the accommodation of the public in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields. The particular site fixed upon was that piece of land called Bonner's fields, containing 290 acres.

GERMANISM.—Germanism is "going it" at a more furious rate than ever. At the Court and the camp, in fashion and literature, the transcendental pretensions of these whiskered hordes are thrust upon us. A German newspaper in London, it appears, is the next nuisance to be endured by the public; as if German principles and habits were not already sufficiently propagated among an English community. Such a speculation could, of course, only be entered into upon the supposition that there is Germanism enough amongst us to make it *pay*, for the idea of Germans doing anything from disinterested motives would be utterly ridiculous. As to a German paper being taken in by the vagabondising personages who infest this metropolis, its projectors are much too shrewd to form any such rash expectations. They rely mainly, doubtless, on the amiable propensity of native noodles to patronise foreign talent. Yet we might be content, one would imagine, with German singers, German musicians, and German humbugs of other kinds too numerous to mention. We might have hoped to keep the press pure; but it seems as if the fashionable German infection of the day was to spread over the surface of English society.—*Satirist.*

SINGLE STICK.—It would seem that this old English athletic game, for which the county of Somerset was once so famed, has not been entirely relinquished. On Monday, two matches came off, at the Three Crowns, Walcot, between the celebrated Simon Stone, and the well-known Uriah Wall, for £25 aside; and between Henry Dove and Israel Hole, for £10 aside. The game between the two former was most scientifically played. Stone was the winner in the third bout. Hole was the winner in the eighth bout. Also a match between two Batheaston men, named Beasley and Sweet, which was won by the latter. Stone and Wall then commenced play again, but seven bouts having been played without any decisive result, Wall "gave his head" (as it is technically termed) to Stone, and he was accordingly declared the conqueror. In like manner, Dove also "gave the head" to Hole, who was declared the victor. A considerable number of spectators assembled on the occasion.—*Bath Chronicle.*

A THIRSTY SOUL.—At Union Hall, London, on Saturday, Ali Babao, a lascar, was charged with entering a brewery and drinking a quantity of beer, beside spilling a quantity of the same liquor. At an early hour in the morning, as a policeman was on duty at Peckham, he heard a noise as he was passing Berryman's Brewery, and, on entering, he saw the defendant, who was on his hands and knees, drinking beer out of a waste tub, which was underneath a barrel, from which the tap-cock had been drawn, and the porter was flowing into the vessel beneath it. The tub was flowing over; and, when the defendant was discovered in such a situation, his excuse was, that he was thirsty, and that, having found his way into the brewery, he was determined to make the best use of his time, and having no smaller vessel, he pulled the tap-cock out of one of the barrels, and filled the waste butt, out of which he drank until he was satisfied. He added that he had no intention of stealing and carrying away any of the liquors; and all that he wanted was to satisfy his appetite, and hoped that he would not be punished this time. In reply to the magistrate, the defendant said that he was a native of Calcutta, and wanted to go home, but could not get a passage, and he was starving about the streets. The magistrate committed the defendant for a month, as an idle and disorderly character.

THE WALDEGRAVE AFFAIR.—There is a strange story abroad, relative to the outrage for which Lord Waldegrave and Capt. Duff are now confined in the Queen's Bench. It is said that one of the parties could, without any difficulty, have proved an *alibi*, but that it could only have been done at the expense of a young aristocrat, whose *orthodox* prospects *would have been endangered*. The awkwardness of a possible exposure, it is said, was the real reason of a late resignation of a seat in the House of Commons.—*Chronicle.* Mr. Hetherington, a prisoner in the Queen's Bench, complains of the indulgence shown to Lord Waldegrave in being permitted to promenade with his lady between the gates; and he asks whether he and his fellow prisoners are not entitled to a similar indulgence? He adds, that the "liberal" donations to the poor prisoners were confined to a solitary 2s. 6d. dropped into the poor-box by a gentleman who accompanied Lady Waldegrave when she first visited the prison.

EXTRAORDINARY FIELDS OF ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.—The following letter, which will be found very interesting, was given to us by the commander of the Great Western on boarding that vessel:—"Great Western steam-ship, Bristol Channel, May 14, 1841.—Sir,—Under the impression that ice, to the extent it has been seen this year, has never before been heard of in these latitudes, I give you the following particulars for the information of your readers:—On Sunday, April 18, the ship steering west, at six p. m. first saw one iceberg on the starboard bow; at 7 30, passed it; at that time, four or five others in sight; at 9 15, passed several small pieces of ice—slowed the engines. In a few minutes after, the ship was surrounded with light field ice, which appeared similar to a field I ran through on the 11th February, 1839: this induced me to go slowly, with the hopes of getting through, as I had done on that occasion, but, by 9 30, finding it became closely packed, and much thicker, prudence dictated our escape by the same channel we had entered. I then stopped, and attempted to get the ship's head to the eastward by turning a-head and astern until there was room for her to come round; in the course of this operation, the ship had occasionally (at least) two strokes heel given by either wheel passing over large masses of ice. At 10 15, succeeded in getting the ship's head to the eastward, and by 11 entirely clear; from that time went slowly, passing several icebergs; the night at times very clear, the aurora borealis very bright. At 3 30 a.m. of the 19th, again got embayed in the ice, stopped, hauled short round on our keel, and steered out E by S, coasting the ice for five or six miles; 4 40, kept her to the westward running through innumerable icebergs until 8 30, when we passed the last iceberg and point of the field ice. When the sun arose the ice was visible as far as the eye could reach in an unbroken line from NE by E by the northward to NW by W, at the same time icebergs innumerable in every direction, forming one of the most magnificent sights I ever beheld. The first iceberg we saw was in lat. 43, long. 48.30, and this last in lat. 42.20, long. 50.0. I am quite sure there was an unbroken field of that extent, and from what I heard from Captain Bailly, of the American packet ship United States, I have no doubt the field ice extended, with very little break, to lat. 40 30, where Captain Bailly fell in with it on the morning of the 11th. Several other ships also fell in with it in the same longitude, and were completely stopped, giving them an opportunity of killing seals, which were on it in great numbers. Some of the icebergs I estimate a little (if at all) less than a mile long, and from 150 to 200 feet high; this field of ice was in large masses, some of them not less than twenty feet square by six feet thick or more. The temperature of the water, when within two miles of the first iceberg seen, fell suddenly from 50 degrees to 36 degrees; air, 40 degrees to 36 degrees. When in the ice the water was 25 degrees, air 28 degrees; during the remainder of the night and following morning the water was not higher than 30 degrees, nor the air higher than 32 degrees. Immediately after passing the last ice the water became 36 degrees, and the air 42 degrees. I am, Sir, &c., JAMES HOSKIN, captain."—*London paper.*

NEW SECT.—They have established a society of "Sacred Virgins" at New Orleans. The *Crescent* says—"Each member is to be fifty years old, with a policy of insurance on her life for ten years more. All flirting with bachelors vitiates the policy, and the 'fair penitent' is to be instantly excommunicated, and denied the benefit of clergy."—*New York paper.*

THE NORTH MIDLAND and other connected railways are making arrangements by which they will be able to convey passengers from London to Edinburgh in about two hours less time than they can go by the western routes. They will also be able, by the starting of a coach from Newcastle at half-past five in the morning, to take passengers from that town to London in a single day. The mails will shortly be still further accelerated on the line.—*Tyne Pilot.*

THE HAT TRADE.—There are more than one thousand journeymen hatters out of employ in London and the North of England, in consequence of their demanding an advance of wages and regulation of prices. The strike has continued eleven weeks, and there is no chance of a settlement. This applies to the fur hats; and as the country shopkeepers cannot get a supply of their beavers, they are compelled to sell silk, so that the makers of the latter sort of goods are now reaping a rich harvest.

ELECTION PROCEEDINGS.—Mr. Thomas Gisborne, M.P., made his appearance in Leicester on Wednesday, and breakfasted with his Radical friends at the Bell. We understand this movement is in connection with the tottering state of the Ministry and the impending dissolution. The Radicals here are in great fear about returning Mr. Ellis, and intend to propose Mr. Gisborne instead of him. As an instance of the versatility of this worthy, we may mention that he told the farmers that, under any circumstances, corn could never be less than £3 per quarter. "How, then," they inquired, "can you talk about cheap bread? what benefit will the change bring to the poor? what can you say to them?" "Oh," rejoined the Liberal, "I must think about that—I must hit upon something to say to them!"—*Leicester Journal.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—About twenty-five minutes to one o'clock on Monday morning, the cooperage of Mr. Bryant, in Cross-street, Blackfriars, was discovered to be on fire: in a very short time the engines from the Waterloo-road station and the West of England were on the spot, followed by those from Watling-street, &c. In less than ten minutes after the outbreak of the fire the whole building was one mass of flame, and the greatest fears were entertained for the safety of the houses on the left hand side of the street. By the united exertions of the firemen, assisted by a good supply of water, the flames were confined to Mr. Bryant's premises, and by half-past one o'clock all danger for the safety of the adjoining property was at an end. Owing to the confusion which prevailed, we could not ascertain whether Mr. Bryant is insured.

BIGAMY AND ABDUCTION; OR, POSSESSION NINE-TENTHS OF THE LAW.—A rather novel case was tried at the Belfast Petty Sessions last Thursday. A gay Lothario, named Pat M'Cann, having succeeded in securing the affections of one of the fair daughters of Ballymacarrett, called Nancy Walsh, offered to lead her to Hymen's blissful altar. Nancy embraced not only Pat, but the opportunity of being made happy through life; and thereupon the pair proceeded to a couple-beggar, got married, and were returning home; but being, unfortunately, detained at a friend's house, another fair lady, called Peggy Burns, *alias* Graham, whose prior claim on Pat's hand is *evident*, stepped forward, and "forbade the banns." Pegg succeeded in carrying off by force the astonished wight, and left the hapless Nancy to enjoy the benefits of single blessedness, not, indeed, until the windows of her friend's house had been left *minus* divers panes of glass, and her own fair person presented with a few tokens of affectionate recognition, in the shape of black eyes. Peggy, in the meantime, thinking that not a moment was to be lost, managed matters so well, that Pat allowed her to make him a happy man, and herself an *honest* woman. The case and cross-case being fully heard by the bench, both were dismissed, Mrs. Peggy M'Cann having to pay over to the less fortunate Nancy Walsh all costs.—*Vindicator.*

A HINT TO THE FEMALE CHARTISTS.—A writer in the *Scotch Patriot*, speaking of Mr. Moir, says:—"Like Mr. Feargus O'Connor, of whom he is an ardent admirer, Mr. Moir is a tall, handsome, well-proportioned gentleman; and, so far as outward appearance goes, is in every way well qualified to hold the position of a leader. He has a clear complexion—a bald, open forehead—is also of fair height, and well-proportioned. His hair, which is not of very thick growth, is of a light sandy colour. He has a pair of small sparkling eyes, that, when adorned by his spectacles, seem to penetrate every object on which they may be rivetted; and, upon the whole, he may be described as a genteel, well-dressed, good-looking, middle-aged gentleman. We would suppose him about forty years of age. He is a bachelor, by the bye, and, being free and affable in his manners, *he would doubtless prove a very agreeable companion for any marriageable female Chartist*, who was fortunate enough to inspire him with the tender passion. But he is not a man to be cozened out of his own opinion, or to be turned aside from the path he has chalked out for himself for any ordinary consideration. He is a man, too, who seems to look to two sides of a picture, and to look well before he leaps."

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inactive liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and at the *Northern Star* office. It is only necessary to see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pills" engraved on it in white letters, and to let no one put you off with any other pills.

N.B. The Pills in the boxes enclosed, in marbled paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperient, and are particularly and universally praised. They are admirably adapted for sportsmen, agriculturists, men of business, naval and military men; as they contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

The Columbia steam-ship arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon. She left Boston on the 1st and Halifax on the 3rd inst., and has made the passage in about twelve days. The following are the only extracts from the American papers of the slightest interest:—

LIBERATION OF MR. M'LEOD.—The distinguished *Charles H. Delavan is again in town from Washing*ton, where he spent the last two months. Mr. Delavan informs us that at a Cabinet Council on Saturday last, it was agreed to deliver up M'Leod to the British authorities—and perhaps Mr. Delavan himself will be appointed to the important trust of making the delivery.—*New York Herald*, April 30.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The newspapers have busied themselves very much of late with the pecuniary affairs of General Jackson, and considerable sentimentality has been expended upon a statement made in several of the journals that he had become poor by endorsing for his friends. The old Roman don't stand this, and has authorised a Pennsylvania paper to pronounce the story "false in every particular!" We need not say that we are very glad to hear it.

EXECUTION OF NEGROES.—HAVANNAH.—Havannah papers to the 15th have been received in New Orleans. The *Courier* says—"A few hours previous to the departure of the Natchez, intelligence reached Havannah that sixty-two negroes from Jamaica, believed to be abolitionist emissaries, had effected a *landing on the south side of Cuba. Thirty of those* black subjects of Queen Victoria had been arrested and ordered to be shot. The Spanish authorities were in pursuit of the others."

The *Bee*, of the same city, says, that these thirty "were immediately arrested, tried, condemned, and executed."

The *Courier* adds, "It was understood at Havannah, that 8,000 troops were about sailing from Cadiz for Havannah. Indeed, a few of them arrived last week. This looks as if Espartero was apprehensive of an attack on Cuba from some European power or other.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—An attempted murder and suicide occurred on board the steamer Clipper, on Sunday evening last, while on her way from this city to Bayou Sara. As we could learn the particulars, it seems that Mr. Tiernan, an old and respectable planter of Point Coupee, had a sum of money stolen from him while on board the Clipper, and soon ascertained that it was taken by a yellow boy belonging to him, some fourteen years of age. He did nothing to the boy at the time, but threatened him with a severe flogging on reaching Point Coupee. Shortly after Mr. T. went to his berth, lay down, and was soon asleep. The boy, probably instigated by the fear of future punishment, got a large butcher's knife, went to his master's state room, and stabbed him twice in the throat, inflicting severe, and it was feared mortal, wounds. He then fled to the bow of the boat, and, as the men were approaching to secure him, jumped overboard, and was seen no more. We learned the particulars at Donaldsonville on Sunday evening last, at which time it was feared that Mr. Tiernan would not survive.—*New Orleans Paper.*

THE NOTORIOUS VESSEL the Malek Anhel arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday, from Rio Janeiro, under command of Lieut. Ogden, of the U. S. Navy. The crew have all been arrested, examined, and committed on a charge of piracy. Joseph Nunez, the captain, escaped at Bahia, and was not retaken.

Five young men are now in gaol at Brooklyn, New York, for committing a most atrocious rape on a married woman, in Myrtle-lane. They were of a gang of fifteen, and strong hopes are entertained that those now at large will soon be secured. The poor woman, we understand, is dead. No punishment can be too severe for these inhuman rascals.

MORE MORMONS.—The St. Louis Bulletin says—"Two hundred and thirty-seven Mormons came up in the Moravian yesterday from New Orleans. They are from Westmorland, Lancaster, and Yorkshire, England, and are bound for Nauvoo, Illinois."

MR. FOX.—It is intimated that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, is about to marry a sister of the Russian Minister's lady, Miss Williams. The bridegroom in this match, should it occur, will be aged about sixty, the bride about sixteen.—*New York Tatler.*

The Temperance Reform is exciting the most intense interest in Montreal. Meetings are frequently held and fully attended, eloquent addresses delivered, and during eight days 328 new signatures were obtained to the pledge. Its beneficial influence is felt, particularly among the soldiers stationed at that place.

MANUFACTURES.—Numerous cotton manufactories have been erected within a few years at the South, most, if not all, of which are successful in their operations. In the city of Feyteville, F. C., six large mills have been erected, and the amount of capital invested is 300,000 dollars.

MORE ILL NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—The correspondent of the *Savannah Republican*, in a letter dated Pilatki, April 19th, says—"I am sorry to inform you that the war has broken out anew. I have just learned that all the Indians, save about twenty, have left Tampa—among them Wild Cat, and, in fact, all of any note. They have killed a couple of express riders. The bag containing the mail has been found perforated with two bullets, one of which was found in a package of letters. I fear we shall hear bad news shortly from these Indians."

Captain Ward, a passenger on board the ship Grotius, below at Boston, from Manilla, and last from St. Helena, reports that seven vessels, slavers, had arrived at St. Helena, with 700 slaves, prizes to her Britannic Majesty's cruisers on the west coast of Africa. The last that arrived (March 2) threw overboard sixty dead slaves in sight of Helena.

DARING.—On the 15th of February, a Mr. Tancy of Washington county, Ma. was awakened about midnight by a sound like the breaking of a door, in an adjoining room to that in which his family were sleeping. He sprang from his bed, seized a loaded rifle, and stood waiting about fifteen minutes when the door was softly opened, and he saw his servant-man by the light of a fire in the stove, with a large butcher knife in his hand. Upon his exclaiming, "advance one step and you are a dead man," the negro instantly ran, and succeeded in making his escape to Pennsylvania.

FIRE.—The cotton mill owned by Messrs. James Rhodes and Sons, at Rhodesville, Thompson, Ct. was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The building was of brick, and eighty feet in length. It contained 3,000 spindles and 50 looms. It was insured for 10,000 dollars at the American Office, and for 12,000 dollars at the Manufacturers' Mutual Office, in Providence. The origin of the fire is unknown.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—While Mr. Martin Mikesell, Cambria county, Penn, and wife were absent from home at a sugar camp, their house took fire and was totally destroyed, with all its contents. When they returned they found their dwelling in ruins, and that three little children left in it had perished in the flames.

THE *Cincinnati Chronicle* of the 17th inst., states that Edward Layton, the young man who had been arrested on the charge of having caused the death of Mr. Griswell, a Baptist preacher, was brought before the Mayor for examination. After hearing the testimony in the case, he was committed for trial on the charge of murder.

MURDER.—The *Portland Argus* states that Mr. Moses Butterfield murdered his wife and two youngest children, in Sumner, Oxford County, Maine, on Wednesday last. Two others of the family only saved themselves by flight. Mr. B. has been hitherto a highly respectable citizen of that town, but has been subject to fits of insanity. His alleged reason for murdering his family was to save them from eternal ruin at the approaching end of the world. He has been committed to gaol in Paris.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, May 14.

BANKRUPTS.

Cochran Davidson and Samuel Bradley, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, merchants, to surrender May 25, at eleven, June 25, at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Ellis, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

John Walter, Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, cheesemonger, May 29, at eleven, June 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Humphreys, Newgate-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick-place, Old Jewry.

Thomas Dare, Exeter, builder, May 27, June 25, at one, at the Old London Inn, Exeter. Solicitors, Mr. Pearson, Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. Floud, Exeter.

Thomas Toney, Birmingham, draper, May 28, June 25, at one, at the Union Inn, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Barker and Son, and Mr. Bartlett, Birmingham; and Messrs. Holme, Loftus, and Young, New Inn.

Alexander Fothergill, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, May 26, June 25, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Smith, Chancery-lane; and Messrs Shuttleworth, Holdgate, and Roberts, Rochdale.

William Wetton, Coventry, riband-manufacturer, May 26, at one, June 25, at eleven, at the Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry. Solicitor, Mr. Beck, Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street.

John Algar, Great Yarmouth, fishing merchant, May 18, June 25, at nine, at the Star Inn, Great Yarmouth. Solicitors, Mr. Palmer, Great Yarmouth; and Mr. Storey, Field-court, Gray's Inn.

Ambrose Riley, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, May 27, June 25, at twelve, at the Bull Inn, Burnley. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple; and Messrs. Caistor and Farnworth, Manchester.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

R. Sharp and S. Thompson, Bradford. J. Crookes and H. Crookes, Sheffield, manufacturer of pen-knives. T. Jones and T. Swinton, Warrington, Lancashire, grocers. E. Lamb and E. Overend, Manchester, publicans. W. Hutchinson and S. Buxton, Leeds, brickmakers. A. Johnston, R. Hardey, and S. Stephenson, Kingston-upon-Hull, timber-merchants; as far as regards A. Johnston. R. Guest and J. Farnworth, Bedford, Lancashire, brewers. H. Rhomer, sen., J. Rhomer, and H. Rhemer, jun., Manchester; as far as regards H. Rhomer, sen. F. Pickersgill, R. Pickersgill, and J. Pickersgill, Leeds, common carriers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 18.

BANKRUPTS.

John Kingsford and Flavius Ebenezer Kingsford, wine-merchants, Dover, to surrender May 26, at two, and June 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings, official assignee; Dimmock, Size-lane.

William Mallison, merchant, Blackburn, June 8 and 29, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Preston. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple, London; Neville, Ainsworth, and Beardsworth, Blackburn.

William Day and Thomas Day, oilmen, Gracechurch-street, May 29, at twelve, and June 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; Capes and Stuart, Field-court, Gray's Inn.

Robert Field, banker, Cartmel, Lancashire, May 26 and June 29, at twelve, at the Commercial Inn, Kendal, Westmorland. Wilson and Harrison, Kendal; Norris, Allen, and Simpson, Bartlett's-buildings, London.

Ralph Harris, merchant, Lower Thames-street, May 28 and June 29, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; Luttly, Fourdrinier, and Morse, Dyers'-hall, College-street, Dowgate.

H. W. Fernyhough, bookseller, Reading, May 25 and June 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Pennell, official assignee; Lamb, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

Jonah Wheeler, victualler, Bath, June 8 and 29, at eleven, at the Commercial-rooms, Bath. Horton, Furnival's-Inn, London; Mant and Harvey, Bath.

William Knowles, clothesman, Hyde, Cheshire, May 28, at eleven, and June 29, at two, at the Commissioner's-rooms, Manchester. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Brooks, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Peter Higgins, brewer, Salford, Lancashire, May 28 and June 29, at ten, at the Commissioner's-rooms, Manchester. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row, London; Morris, Manchester.

Ralph Johnson, builder, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 10, at eleven, and June 29, at two, at the Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Cuvelie, Skilbeck, and Hall, London; Keenlyside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Richard Rimmer, tailor, Liverpool, May 31 and June 29, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Neal, Liverpool; Hall, Bishop, and Meurilyan, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-Inn, London.

Thomas Dash, innkeeper, New Windsor, Berkshire, May 25 and June 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignees, Basinghall-street; Ward, Essex-street, Strand.

James Cadbury, cheesemonger, New Bond-street, May 25, and June 29, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury; Humphreys, Newgate-street.

John Noble and Joseph Freer, hosiers, Leicester, May 24, at eleven, and June 29, at three, at the Castle, Leicester. Stone and Paget, Leicester; Taylor, Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row, London.

John Knowles, Henry Rodwell, George Russell Parker, and John Thomas King, silkbrokers, Throgmorton-street, May 31, at half-past ten, and June 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Turquand, official assignee, Copthall-buildings; Crowder and Co., Mansion-house-yard, London.

William Northcroft, builder, Egham, May 28, and June 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Cannan, official assignee, Finsbury-square; Dyte, Hare-court, Temple.

"FREE" DISCUSSION!

PACKED MEETING!

WAY TO GET "SUPPORT" FOR THE WHIG MINISTRY.

(Reported by a Stranger Present.)

The Whigs of Manchester have this week held a meeting, for the purpose of supporting Ministers, under circumstances which but too plainly proclaim the wretched condition to which the "*bloody faction*" is reduced. They had the impudence to call their meeting a *public* meeting; while the measures they took were such as to effectually exclude the *public*. The meeting was called by the Mayor, in pursuance of a requisition, very numerously signed; the major portion of those signatures having been obtained so that a trick might be played off upon the public; and that, by means of this trick, the place of meeting might be *packed*, and a favourable opinion respecting Ministers thus secured.

The trick was this: a large number of tickets were prepared, purporting to be addressed to the requisitionists, and to them only. The following is a copy of this ticket; first premising that the meeting was called for *eleven* o'clock:—"As one of the requisitionists, you are requested to attend at a quarter past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning."

These tickets were extensively distributed amongst all persons, whether requisitionists or not, wherever those distributing them thought they were *safe*. Scouts were entrusted with them by hundreds, to ferret out those whom they could depend on. Warehousemen, overlookers, and hangers-on of every description, and even persons from a distance, totally unconnected with the town of Manchester, had these tickets given to them. In fact the writer of this report, though an inhabitant of a town sixty miles distant, and who was only in Manchester on private business, was presented with one of these tickets; and he was accompanied to the meeting by four other gentlemen, not one of whom was a requisitionist, or indeed hardly ever saw the requisition even when printed; but all whom had had tickets presented to them as requisitionists, and they were admitted to the meeting by the *private entrance* in that character.

By half-past ten the public began to assemble, and on attempting to enter by either of the usual passages they were repelled by parties who refused to give either their names or authority. On further inquiry it was discovered that persons were in the meantime procuring admission through the police-office in another part of the building, and on proceeding to the spot, we found this passage lined on the inside with police on either hand, and ticket-bearers only admitted, one by one, with the most jealous scrutiny and precaution. On one side was a person, said to be the son of a well-known Whig and member of the Corporation, distributing tickets of admission to *approved individuals* who presented themselves unprovided; but most respectable Conservative gentlemen were distinctly and positively refused. One of them, to our knowledge, asserted his right to enter as a Commissioner of Police, and succeeded. The writer of this report, accompanied by the friend above alluded to, presented *himself* at the private entrance, and readily obtained admission on producing his "ticket." On entering the large room, he found it about half filled with persons who had been admitted in the same manner as he had; while large crowds of persons were waiting in the portico and in the street, in front of the building, every one being refused admittance if he was not possessed of a "ticket." Indeed, the following fact, as given in the *Manchester Chronicle*, of Wednesday, will shew the extent to which this system of exclusion was carried, and the resolute determination to have none but thoroughgoing Ministerialists present.

"Mr. Robert Gardner, an eminent merchant and manufacturer, of Conservative politics, and an ardent friend to free-trade principles, had engaged, on the faith that the meeting was to be of a purely commercial and not political character, to move the first resolution. On first presenting himself at the police barricade he fortunately had his ticket with him, but meeting a gentleman, of the highest respectability, who had been repulsed for want of a ticket, Mr. Gardner endeavoured to introduce him in his company. Finding that the police were under orders so stringent that they could not allow this, Mr. Gardner went in alone, and remonstrated with the parties assembled, on the extreme severity of the measures adopted to exclude the public. He subsequently returned to communicate the result of his remonstrance to his excluded friend, but unfortunately left his ticket behind him. On presenting himself a second time at the barrier, he was rudely refused admittance; and on producing the resolution which he had to move, as evidence of his title to entrance, the officer in command of the police exclaimed—'Take that man into custody;' and he was, in point of fact, actually ejected—thrust out—by the hands of the police!

"Of course the police-officer would never have presumed to have acted thus, had he not received distinct and positive orders from the presiding authorities; so that the case amounts to this. The Manchester Whigs, with the Mayor at their head, first entrap a Conservative gentleman into a promise of co-operation with them under false pretences; and when he ventures to remonstrate against the unprecedented and unwarrantable steps they take to pack their meeting, they actually seize a pretext to get him turned out with insult and even violence! It is only of Manchester Whigs and Manchester Corporators that anything so utterly despicable, unmanly, and brutish could be predicated."

By these means the room was fully three-fourths filled with "*Requisitionists*" who had not signed the requisition! As a sort of pretence for this *trick*, the committee of arrangements went through the farce of submitting their resolutions to the "Requisitionists," and taking a vote upon them. All this time, and until after the clock had struck *eleven*, (the advertised hour for the business of the meeting to commence,) the doors were kept closed, and the public excluded!

Before the doors were thrown open, the Mayor assumed the chair; and he rose to open the business of the day simultaneously with the appearance of the first batch of the persons constituting the *public*. After the doors were opened, not one word of what he said could be heard by the meeting; for he spoke while the persons who had been excluded (until a majority had been *packed* into the room) were entering. He is reported, by the *Manchester Guardian*, to have said, "He had taken the chair according to the power vested in him by law—(hear, hear)—he wished to allow fair and free discussion—(hear)—he hoped no one would advance principles he was afraid of being controverted, and that the meeting would patiently listen to any observations made. Any amendments to the resolutions to be submitted, so long as those amendments were in accordance with the subject for which this meeting was convened, should be submitted to the meeting for its decision. He hoped that, as Englishmen, they would respect the laws, and would conduct themselves with that peace and decorum becoming the important subject they were this day met to consider."—("Hear, hear," and a cry of "Down with the Whigs!")

A Mr. Alderman KAY rose to move the first resolution to be adopted by the *public* meeting; and Sir THOMAS POTTER seconded it. Both these gentlemen were heard with the greatest patience and attention. Indeed, not a single interruption of any kind or degree was offered to them.

When the Mayor rose to perform the farce of putting the motion to the meeting, the Rev. Mr. SCHOFIELD presented himself to move an amendment. No sooner, however, did he rise for this purpose, than it seemed as if hell itself were let loose. The patriotic, enlightened, "*educated*," "liberal" Whigs set up yells, groans, hisses, and brayings; some of them using cat-calls, and other artificial modes of annoyances. Not a word could be heard from Mr. Schofield; and he was ultimately compelled to sit down, with barely moving his amendment in dumb show.

Mr. ELIJAH DIXON, who was in the body of the room, called out that he would second the amendment; and he attempted to go upon the hustings to offer to the meeting his reasons for so doing. His progress thither was opposed by a gang of "respectable" blackguards, who set upon Mr. Dixon with fiend-like ferocity, using their feet and fists in the most "educated" manner, and pushing about, hooting, and kicking in the most "*gentlemanly*" style. For full five minutes did they succeed in keeping Mr. Dixon from the hustings, though he was not five yards from it when he first set out to get upon them. During all this time, the Mayor, who had *promised* a "fair and free discussion," and had called upon his friends to "conduct themselves with decorum," actually stood in front of the chair, saw the manner in which his friends were using Mr. Dixon; saw blows, and kicks given; *and never held up a finger, or uttered a word, to get them to desist!!!* Mr. Dixon, however, at last fought his way to the hustings, and his appearance there was the signal for another outburst of "education" and "intellectuality." The "broad-cloths" yelled most vociferously. The profit-eater produced his cat-call, and most "elegantly" did he use it. The sleek-looking, primly-dressed, "buttonless blackguard" Quaker might be seen in many an instance contracting his rigid saintly features, and hissing in most charming style. Indeed, all the "ignorant," "uneducated," "low fellows" in Manchester could not have beaten the "respectables" at this most intellectual version of "free discussion!" After this had continued fo some minutes, the Mayor, who had guaranteed free discussion; who had requested for every one a fair hearing; who was not afraid of any of their principles being controverted;—[he need not when he had so effectually *packed* the meeting]—who had called upon his friends to conduct themselves with peace and decorum; actually had the impudence to put it to the vote in his packed meeting, whether Mr. Dixon should, or should not, be heard! The "Requisitionists," on this *cue* by the Mayor, instantly voted he should not be heard! and even after this "educated" exhibition of "liberality," the Mayor had the still greater impudence to go through the farce of putting the amendment to the vote, when not a single word of it had been heard, or a single reason allowed to be adduced in its support! As might be expected, the "packed meeting," who had refused to hear the speakers in support of the amendment, rejected the amendment itself! Actuated by feelings of unutterable disgust at such "*respectable*" conduct, the writer of this report left the meeting, strongly convinced of the absolute necessity for an extended system of "National Education," which should have *for one of its objects* the teaching of the broad-cloth-gentry how to behave *themselves as well as the poor, despised, persecuted* Chartists.

The writer understands that, in an after stage of the proceedings, the following Protest was handed to the Mayor, and by him read to the meeting. It was also extensively posted as a large placard on the walls of the town.

"PACKED MEETING.

"FELLOW-TOWNSMEN,—We the undersigned inhabitants of the borough of Manchester, attended at the Town Hall, this morning, from ten until eleven o'clock, in consequence of the Mayor having convened a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Borough, to be holden there at eleven o'clock; and we having DEMANDED and been REFUSED ADMISSION at the door of the Police Office, (all the other doors of admission being locked,) and having witnessed the refusal of many hundred other persons, whilst all parties presenting a ticket were admitted, do, on these grounds, PROTEST AGAINST the said Meeting being considered a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of the Borough, or competent to express their opinions, inasmuch as the room was manifestly PACKED when the doors were opened at eleven o'clock.

"J. B. WANKLYN.
"THOMAS FLINTOFF.
"JOHN BARKER.
"JOHN MIDDLETON, Jun.
"ROBERT BRADLEY.
"R. KEYMER.

"Manchester, 18th May, 1841."

In reference to this very proper and necessary protest, the *Manchester Guardian* tries to get his friends out of the dirt in the following manner:—"Why these very amusing gentlemen should go to the Town Hall at ten o'clock, when the meeting was called for eleven, we cannot conceive, and they do not choose to explain. Unless *they* wanted to pack *the meeting, we conceive they would have waited* until the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings. But they allege that "parties presenting a ticket were admitted." No doubt they were; tickets had been issued to the parties who signed the requisition, and who were requested to assemble a little before the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, in order that they might determine upon the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting, and select the parties by whom they were to be moved and seconded. Owing to the large number of the requisitionists, no other room in the building could have contained them; and hence there was a necessity for their assembling in the same room appointed for the public meeting. This proceeding was in strict conformity with the practice of former public meetings in the town; and its propriety is perfectly unquestionable."

In answer to the *lame* effort of the *Guardian*, it may be observed that it nowhere appears that the protesting gentlemen offered themselves for admission at ten o'clock. The doors were not opened for those who had not tickets until *after* eleven; and with reference to the other portion of the *Guardian's* explanation, the following remarks from the *Manchester Chronicle*, published on the same day as the *Guardian*, dissipates it into thin air. The *Chronicle* says:—"We understand the Mayor affirmed that precedent existed for the preoccupation of the room by ticket-bearers, admitted one by one, through a double column of police lining a private entrance, but we maintain confidently that no such expedient was ever resorted to before. The requisitionists to public meetings do often assemble before the hour announced, to meet the authorities, and settle the preliminary arrangements; but such meetings invariably take place in another room, from which, at the due time, the parties proceed to the place of *public* meeting, when the chair is taken. The business at such previous meeting is strictly *preliminary*, and the public are expected to assemble meantime in the place assigned for open meeting. But the cards of summons issued on the present occasion, say nothing about *preliminary* business, and these were distributed to hundreds who were not requisitionists; and by these means the place of public meeting was effectually packed before the hour for opening the doors. This, we repeat, was *wholly unprecedented*, and it utterly destroyed all the pretensions of the assembly to the character of a public meeting. It was a mere party demonstration, to which, by their command of the Town Hall and of the police, the Corporation attempted to give somewhat of the exterior semblance of a Town's meeting."

Yes, the meeting was a *packed* one! The Whigs of Manchester feel and know, that unless they had resorted to this new method of obtaining an expression of "free opinion," their meeting would have been a decided failure! To prevent this, and to procure for their friends a *semblance* of support, they resorted to the miserable trick of packing the meeting. If they DARE, let them call an out-door meeting—and submit their resolutions to it. If they *dare* take this step, let them do so! If they do not, the meeting—the packed meeting of Tuesday—will have its due effect upon the country, and no more.

MR. O'BRIEN.—We have much pleasure in stating that there is no truth in the rumour of O'Brien's ill health. A letter from him is now lying at our office, in which he states that he is unable to account for the origin of the report, but that he is certainly not suffering from any unusually ill state of health. This letter was sent to us for publication in our last, but arrived too late for insertion.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

AGITATION FOR THE WHIGS IN 1832.
AGITATION FOR THE WHIGS IN 1841.

HAVING borne our full share of abuse for the well-merited odium which Whig deception has so unsparingly heaped upon the Whig party, we now begin to look about us in order to discover whether or no one poor *outcast* of a provincial journal could have created so tremendous a storm against our friends, if unaided by their own malicious co-operation.

In 1832, no amount of Tory money, Court favour, newspaper support, or oratorical appeals, could stay the anti-Tory torrent, or hold the Whigs from office. A succession of abuses spoke in language too powerful to admit of either doubt or defence. Every town poured forth its thousands of Whig backers, while not a *few offered smoking incense* in condemnation of the unmanageable Tory tyrants. Every banner floated in the breeze. Every patriot was at his post, and the leaning of monarchy to the breaking reed seemed rather to weaken than strengthen the cause it professed to save. The name of the King lost its wonted magic, even with a people beyond all others enamoured of monarchy; while the fervour of party, for the passing moment, induced some, (we rejoice to say not many,) to merge the Englishman's gallantry into the bad man's spleen. The King, then, was no one, or something less; the Queen was some one, *and something more*. In spite of all opposition, the "fiery Duke" was compelled to yield to the FIRING people. His very house, the Englishman's castle, was to him no sanctuary. His name, theretofore a tower of strength, lost its magic in the storm of "peace and retrenchment."

All this was, of course, in anticipation of what the Reformers promised; and, so courteous was public opinion, that even Irish coercion, as the very first instalment of English justice, and the New Poor Law, the first of Whig gratitude, were, of themselves, insufficient to change the strong trade-wind, which had just then set in in favour of general Whig policy. Still, in the teeth of these ISOLATED acts, as they were called, was the cry of "down with the Tories," raised at every single election. "I am a Whig," was the only passport to public confidence then required by candidates, either in single combat, or general conflict.

The first general election, the election of promise, gave the Minister a majority of two hundred in the House of Commons, the largest, as well as the most noisy, ever remembered—a majority quite sufficient to bring the Peers to their senses, and to have proved (had there been a real desire to purify the system,) that the bottom of the well being at length cleansed, henceforth the surface would be clear. The intention, however, being transfer, and not organic change, the Commons, in their strength, proposed only what the Lords could *conscientiously* subscribe to. The lower House, through its leader, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, declared it prudent to avoid *collision* with the other branch of the Legislature, except upon some grand fundamental question. The Noble Lord and his party, however, allowed their fundamentals to pass unnoticed, although compelled to submit to daily kicks and insults, until, at length, the timidity of the Commons emboldened the unreformed Lords, and made a stumbling-block, which, if taken in time, might have been removed with a single breath.

This truckling the people saw, but were yet silent and hopeful, until, at the end of about two years, the Whigs were compelled to taste the bitter fruits from their own tree, by seeing the old enemy strong enough to take office.

The elections of 1835 again gave courage to the Whigs; and again, in 1837, the possession of the Queen's name by the party in power, backed by "*exclusive dealing*," and French and Belgian policy poured into the young and confiding ear of a nation's Monarch in nursery tales, gave the Whigs another majority. But again did tyranny and presumption break down what promise and confidence had built up, and from that hour to the present, the acts of the Whigs have been the most bloody upon record; and now we ask, in 1841, after sustaining a most disgraceful defeat, where is the enthusiasm—where the single WHIG CONFLAGRATION, so welcome in 1832—where the grand Glasgow, Birmingham, West Riding, Bristol, Nottingham, and all the other demonstrations of POPULAR WILL, then thought worthy of Ministerial courtship? Where are they? Where is the magic of that young and endearing name, so fondly cherished and so successfully used as a spell to conjure up support but four short years back?

In 1832 the Queen was told that she was a German. The people may now retort and say that the present lady has married a German pauper, to whom the skin-a-flint Whigs would have given £50,000, instead of £30,000 a-year. Where, we ask, is the magic of that name now? This brings us to the grand question.

We are told that it is in reserve, and that the old story, "Stand by me, and I'll stand by you," is very current. Again we counsel Lord MELBOURNE against a repetition of this child's play, and, though reluctantly, the very Club announcement of the scheme, which is an ominous precursor of events, compels us to offer an observation or two upon the danger of such a course.

When anything like justice has been done to the English people, they have shown no disposition to quarrel with the maxim, "*The King can do no wrong*." In fact, anxious to respect royalty and an English monarch, they have been more servile upon this point than upon any other. But the moment that a monarch assumes a power unknown to the Constitution, and not frequently practised in darker ages, that moment will the people turn all thought from the Commons to the Minister and the Monarch.

Let us then see how matters just now stand. And the Queen being once before paraded as a shield for Whiggery, and the country being again threatened with such an obstacle to the public will, we are most reluctantly compelled to enter into some consideration upon the subject.

The Queen, then, though young, has, as the Executive, witnessed, unmoved, more inequality of law; more injustice to her subjects; more unjust persecution of her people; more affliction among the working classes *of her own sex; more degradation of females*; more ministerial, domestic, and colonial profligacy; more popular dissatisfaction and discontent than has ever existed in England heretofore. Hence, she must, if she now allow herself to be tampered with by a profligate Prime Minister, bear the reproach of all these sufferings, which the people would most cheerfully hold her guiltless of. She cannot "run with the hare and hold with the hound." She must make her election between *her* people and *her* Minister.

We must go further. If such a latitude were allowed to a monarch, what difference is there between such a state of things and a perfect despotism! Nay, has not the practice, as far as it has gone, subjected this country to a perfect military despotism? Has it not rendered trial by jury a farce—the poor man's relief-house a place of degradation—the old man's alms-house a charnel-house—every prison an inquisition—every policeman an inquisitor—every magistrate a tyrant, and every official a dictator?

Having stated some of the acts, with which any improper interference of the Queen will make her personally responsible, as the Executive, let us see whether or no there is not already too much representative power vested in an English monarch.

As the Executive, he is supreme and sole; has a power of life and death. As Peermaker, he has a power which has been, recently, most injudiciously and extensively used—a power of making Peers of the partisans of the minister in office; a right never contemplated by the ancient constitution to be otherwise used than as a means of distinguishing the truly noble, without reference to political bias. In *the House of Commons, no ministry deprived of the* support of State paupers, royal servants, salaried officers, ministerial commissioners, and secretly paid partisans, could hold office, even upon the present franchise, for a single month, while the unrepresented, the most numerous and powerful party in the State, are oppressed by the Commons and not relieved by the Executive.

Thus we show that those two estates, over which the Monarch should have no controul, but over which the people should have all controul, must, as a matter of necessity, if once unfettered and freed from Royal trammels, appeal to the whole people, as the only means of holding office for a single season, while Court influence now makes them not only independent of public opinion, but actually presents the frightful anomaly of a nation divided against itself.

Upon the question of Royal interference, some very chuckle-headed ante-diluvian scribe writes thus, in the *Weekly Chronicle*, under the head:—

"A DISSOLUTION—BUT WHEN?"

"The Queen, in answer to an address for the removal of Ministers, (if carried,) might reply, that their resignation had been delayed solely for the purpose of enabling the country to come to a calm and definitive conclusion upon the most important subject ever submitted to it. Who could gainsay *Her*? Who would dare to call the decision unconstitutional? The object being not the miserable desire of prolonging official existence, but the wish to give additional weight and deliberation to the national will."

So jabbers the consummate fool who wrote the nonsense about "*no miserable desire to prolong official existence*," (O! ye Gods!) and "to give additional weight to national deliberation." O! ye Gaols full of national deliberators!!!

But the *Chronicle* asks a question—"who would dare to call the decision unconstitutional?" We would dare, and do dare, to do so—we call it unconstitutional.

The *Chronicle* then draws some unfortunate precedents from the dark days of PITT. Is it not, we may observe in passing, very strange that the Whigs are eternally compelled to draw all their precedents from Tory practice and "*vice versa*." How is this? But of precedents, we may observe that nothing can be more dangerous than a blind following of them. In fact, nothing more foolish than the custom of following precedent. A good act requires no precedent, while no precedent can either soften or reconcile a bad one. The Judge who preferred remaining shut up in his carriage when crossing a ford, preferred the chances of drowning to sitting upon the box with the coachman, because the coachman when inviting his Lordship could furnish no precedent for a judge sitting alongside his coachman, and his Lordship was constitutionally drowned, but had the honour of dying according to precedent. Acts of persons living without controul in barbarous clod-hopping ages, will be found to furnish but sorry precedents for the government of our steam population.

Three or four of the EDWARDS, and as many of the HARRY'S, furnished CHARLES with precedents how to lose his head, and JAMES how to lose his throne; whereas, if CHARLES had followed those precedents, which every passing breeze bore, he might have taken his head upon his shoulders to the grave, and would now have been an unmutilated royal mummy, snugly niched up in Westminster Abbey, instead of being a vulgar headless trunk. Had he used the follies of his predecessors as beacons to point out the shoals which subsequent squalls and tides had thrown up in *his* stream of *life, instead of using them as charts to direct him* in his course, he would have been one of the best, as he was one of the most amiable, of monarchs that ever wielded a sceptre; but he lived by rule and died by precedent, and peace be with him.

However, as the ghost of precedent has been paraded, and as we look upon current public opinion and passing acts to be the very best precedents which a monarch in doubt can follow, and inasmuch as a second "bed-chamber plot" is very likely to be tried, and as we feel convinced that a following of the precedent once successfully established may be most dangerous, if attempted to be followed, we beg, for the protection of the much-abused, ill-advised, and misinformed QUEEN, to submit the propriety of the following resolution being proposed at those "*national deliberations*" to which the notorious host of the Chartists invited them, and then persecuted them for attending:—

"That while we admit the maxim, '*The King can do no wrong*,' to be a just part of a just whole, yet do we deny the right of the monarch to continue a minister in office against the wish of the people, and a majority of the House of Commons. And, inasmuch as the present Administration is most obnoxious to the whole country, we respectfully, but firmly, beg to remonstrate with her Majesty upon the impropriety of interposing bad precedents, or royal will, against national opinion, for the mere purpose of being surrounded by the friends of her youth, and who have been the greatest enemies of our order. A nation taken *once by surprise* may tolerate, as experiment, that which it will not submit to as a precedent."

In another article upon the general question, we have entered fully into the state of parties, and their respective prospects, and shall close this with a recommendation to the Chartists to proceed onward in their anti-Whig course, while they keep steadily in view the certainty of a successful issue making them one of the two great political parties who must, henceforth, contend for ascendancy.

The Whigs, as leaders, are tyrants; perhaps a short training in the school of adversity may make them useful and willing followers of better men than themselves.

THIRTY SIX!!!

OVER!

THE CASTER'S OUT!!

NAY, not so, Mr. GROOM PORTER, his Lordship will have a "back-hand." Dice? Well, *well, to* be sure, was there ever in this "blessed world" such a set of cripples as our precious rulers, her Most Gracious Majesty's precious advisers? We never knew such "gluttons" in the "ring," even in the palmiest days of BELCHER and MENDOZA; and, as for TOM CRIBB, he swears they are out and outers. Their motto is "*s'oumis pas vaineu*." In the first round they have got a sickner in the "*sweet breath*." In the second they will get a finisher in the "bread basket;" and, should they come up to the scratch again, the third is to be fought with Canadian battles. But EASTHOPE tells us that the little noble pigmy Lord, who has no objection to a torch and dagger agitation to insure his salary, will, as a last resource, throw himself upon the country. Now, we tell him flat and plump at once, that, if he dares it, the country will throw him not back again, but into the dirt. He tried torch and dagger in 1832, the smoke and the steel were then on the right side, but let him NOW beware of creating an excitement which, if once raised, will never be subdued till it exhaust itself in the complete and entire annihilation of the order of the Noble Lord. Let "pot-walloping" agitators speak the language of intimidation. We sound a warning to tyrants, a caution to those who know not the deep-*rooted* hatred which the people bear to every thing Whig and Whiggish, throughout the length and breadth of the land. We warn them, we tell them that the "Pile" is raised, and to be cautious how they put the match to it? *If there is one feature* more disgusting than another in the new face which the Whigs would put upon deception, it will be *found in the unblushing* attempt to create an anti-slavery feeling, while they are actually trying to shuffle the pea from one thimble to another.

The culprits are still determined to be at it, and we imagine literally propose to snatch no small proportion of the quarter's salary out of the fire of a protracted debate. Well, no wonder they should die hard, for die they assuredly will, notwithstanding the powerful stimulants administered by the daily quacks, and the weekly sedatives so copiously recommended by the consulting physicians. Yet all, all cannot save them, they still want the St. JOHN LONG counter-irritant—"The scratch in the BACK," which JOHN BULL will by no means administer.

On Monday night, the confectioners literally fired an uninterrupted volley of "sugar-stick" at the enemy, without having once hit the mark, or being honoured with a shot in return. Nearly a dozen had the mortification to—

"Spout, and spout, and spout away,
In one weak washey everlasting flood;
While each succeeding pump, which
Up and down its awkward arm did sway,"

had the mortification of lacking anything but the dry ground of his predecessor to sprinkle with his watering pot.

While thus the war proceeds in calm inside, the *Chronicle* "rides the storm" and "reaps the whirlwind" with the combined powers of "Great Jove" and "Rude Boreas." A new chart of England is daily presented; hamlets, never before dotted upon the surface of a parish map, are magnified by the modern geographers into townships, parishes, and wapentakes. It is not very long since a pawnbroker's back parlour was promoted to the style and dignity of a "Depôt;" a snuff shop received the distinction of a bazaar, and so taking was the fever of local distinction, that we knew an honest cobbler who gave the title of "menagerie" to a little cage with a little sparrow in it.

The *Chronicle's* "*demonstrations*" are very laughable. We extract the following from the most "*powerful*" and recent:—

"CORN LAWS

"GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

"The three tailors in Tooley-street had a powerful *demonstration* on Tuesday last, on behalf of her Majesty's Ministers. They met at their guild at twelve o'clock, P.M., when Mr. Snip was unanimously appointed to the chair. Mr. Goose was requested to act as Secretary, and Mr. Cabbage as Treasurer. Spirited resolutions were unanimously carried, as also a vote of thanks to her Majesty's Ministers, after which the immense assembly retired to the '*Hole in the Wall*,' to complete the business by signing a *numerous* petition for cheap food and high wages."

On Monday last, Sir THOMAS POTTER had his demonstration; and, on Wednesday, *perhaps*, the most important meeting ever held in this country took place in the spacious nursery of the PRINCESS ROYAL, Buckingham Palace, Nurse LILLY in the chair. It would be vain to attempt any thing like a report of what we heard upon this stirring occasion. The speeches of the Baroness LEHZEN, the Countesses of NORMANBY and LISTOWEL, produced so powerful an effect upon the chair as literally to curdle the milk of the Royal Nurse, just as we hear of a whole dairy being soured by a sudden shock of thunder. One passage from the speech of the learned Baroness is worthy of being printed in letters of gold. She said, "Mrs. Chairwoman and my Ladies, I will not attempt to harrow up your feminine, your delicate, and too-susceptible feelings, but can I allow the opportunity which now presents itself to pass?—(No, no, and clapping by the ladies.) No, I should be a base ingrate, indeed. Behold, then, (said the Baroness, turning slowly and majestically towards the cradle, in which the Princess Royal lay sweetly slumbering,) *behold, the lovely object* of all our solicitude, the magic spell which has still more closely bound every Briton's heart to the royal mother. Behold the babe, whose first heavings we have witnessed, whose birth we watched, whose cradle we rocked, whose loved form we have so oft caressed, and I ask you are YOU prepared to surrender such a charge into the hands of the friends of ——; but, no, no; no matter, he shall be nameless." (Here the name of CUMBERLAND burst from all present, followed by long and loud cries of "No, never.")

It would be vain to attempt a description of the scene which followed, the Princess, as if conscious that her dearest interests were at stake, literally sat up in the cradle and said "**NO, NO; NO!**"

This fact has been authenticated to the *Sun*, upon authority on which our excellent contemporary assures us he can implicitly rely.

Nurse LILLY came to her milk, as if by magic, at the sound of the voice of the Princess, and the demonstration proceeded to pass the following resolutions, moved by the Baroness, and seconded by the Countess of NORMANBY:—

Resolved, "That Lord Melbourne be requested to stand by us as we have stood by him." Carried unanimously.

Resolved, "That the Ministers who promise us '*sugar stick*' and 'buttered bun,' are in every way entitled to our open and undisguised support."

Resolved, "That we do hereby pledge ourselves to resist the introduction of Sir Robert Peel, and the Tories, by all the constitutional means in our power." Carried unanimously.

After which a council was held in the anti-room, and the demonstration peaceably separated.

Then follow the powerful demonstrations of Town Council men, mayors, and aldermen; and then o private correspondents, and then of a meeting of repealers, at the "Coal-hole," and then the Ward meetings, and then the opinions of the shop-boys of the provincial press, who know that their bread comes from the baker, and their sugar from the grocer, and that's the extent of their knowledge; and then comes the open column glossary,

CORN LAWS

AND

COMMERCIAL REFORMS.

"Our space is too limited to give any thing like a sketch of the enthusiasm which pervades all classes of society, and which is hourly becoming more and more manifest in all parts of the country, in aid of the great, the important, and statesman-like commercial reform, so nobly proposed by her Majesty's Government."

So much for the *Chronicle*.

Never was the weakness of a party so manifest as that *of the Whigs in* their present deplorable situation. A debate worthy of running into the third week, and not a single hit made by a single friendly journal; but, on the contrary, staggered morning and evening, and knocked down weekly by their friends.

The poor *Chron.*, the morning gun, looks for its old wadding to serve for a second shot. The *Sun*, the evening gun, has no powder even for a report; while it actually gives us a sore throat to look upon the cold poultice of long primer, in stereotyped column. The *Globe* "genteels it," but says *nothing* either way. The *Weekly Dispatch* has astonished us by his ignorance of the whole subject. The *Examiner fights wide of the principle*, but dips deep in the sugar crock. GREVILLE BROOKE is too much taken up with the "Rake's Progress" to read what others say upon the subject. GEORGE HENRY WARD is obliged to fly to the shades of the great statesman, now no more, for precedent. NEDDY BAINES still sings his lamentations to the tune *the old cow died of*, and sounds his cracked horn like a huntsman, in the hope of collecting his scattered hounds after a hard day's run, but no one hears him, or harks to holloa, while the country whelps keep yelping away to fill up the cry of the leading dogs; and, of the whole Whig press, the *Spectator* is left to pick the one bit of marrow from the bone for which the two hungry dogs are fighting. The *Spectator* makes the only point. He says, "What is the charge of the Whigs against the Tories? It is just this—that the Whigs say, although you oppose us, yet you are resolved, when in power, to *perform* what we now *promise*." This, the *Spectator* most shrewdly observes is the true case, truly stated by the Whigs. The changes are necessary, and while the Whigs merely *promise* them, to insure a renewal of office, the Tories will *perform* them when they acquire power.

This is well put by the *Spectator*, and constitutes, in reality, the great, indeed the only difference.

In the debate, it was something refreshing to find Mr. DUNCOMBE *daring to mention* the case of the white slaves, but he was afraid to put the saddle upon the right horse, and to tighten the girths.

Now, the fact is, that the *Manchester Guardian* has just said it,—"it is a straw," and by no means could "Ceres" have furnished a lighter one for a heavy breeze. It is a straw, and is so very light that had any other been tossed up, it would have had equal support.

Let us suppose the question to decide the fate of the Whigs had been, *Is the devil black or is the devil white?* If the result was to be similar to that which is expected from the direction to which public opinion shall drive the present straw, we should have all the Bishops claiming acquaintance with the devil, and all the saints calling him their honourable friend; each party swearing to a PREMATURE knowledge of the fact as to his Satanic Majesty's colour.

Of one thing the Whigs may be quite certain—If they come to the country, they had better "look out," for, most assuredly, a rougher handling no set of feeding patriots ever yet got. A *promise* of sugar-stick and hot rolls will not be an antidote to remove years of lawless plunder, tyrannical sway, and despotic oppression. The poor may be in their cold bastiles, but they will not be forgotten; the rurals may be bottled up for the occasion, but JOHN will draw the cork and let the spirit out; the captive may be sick, silent, dead, or at hard labour in his dungeon, but a fierce and terrific howl, a horrid noise, will ask where are they, and wherefore are they there? Have you not asked for public opinion before, and have you not filled the gaols, for two years, with men who violated no law and received the best of characters? When the Tories were in they transported for slight acts, but when they incarcerated for opinions, it was always from the higher classes they selected victims. You, too, have transported a greater number and for slighter offences than the Tories.

Give them Frost! roar him in their ears, and Dorchester, and Glasgow, and Birmingham. Give them a bellyfull of Chartists, and no quarter. You have *nothing* to expect from them; and when you have annihilated the enemy before you, then we shall rejoice in bringing the awkward squad of the metropolitan and provincial press gang up, in *close column*, to teach them how to storm a Tory breach, dislodge a Tory position, and to take a Tory garrison.

Yes, that shall be our next work; for let the Tories rest assured that public opinion is now too strong to be either Torified or Whiggified, and that we do not use them to beat the Whigs for love of them.

The Whigs have stated their desire to be an appeal to the *national will*, and yet we find the Chartists, at *public meetings*, as systematically insulted as ever.

But, how have the mighty fallen! Would the fiery inflammable pressure without have borne a three weeks' debate within, in 1832, without *igniting*? No, truly; but that which served as a match in 1832, is now but a wet blanket.

Chartists, if the "Plague" should attempt to effect their object by gold, and to bribe a single one of your leaders, take no excuse, suffer no apology to justify HIS sudden conversion, leave that to the slaves of office, while we boast of our consistency. Down with the *Bloodies*; take our word for it they are in the situation of bankrupts who would put their name to a promissory note to meet a sudden emergency. They are merely bidding for a renewal of confidence, to betray it for seven long years. Better they should, as they will, be driven to a union with the olden enemy—the Tory faction. They will unite before they surrender, but every manœuvre weakens them and strengthens us. We have the choice to stand alone and conquer, or be divided and perish.

O'CONNOR has said to us, within this week, "LET ME LEAVE THIS CELL A CORPSE, BUT LET NO COMPROMISE BE MADE TO SAVE MY LIFE." Have at the *Bloodies*: good Chartists!

WILLIAMS, BINNS, AND THE CHARTISTS

versus

THE CORPORATION OF SUNDERLAND AND THE WHOLE OF THE WHIG CLIQUE.

IN our last we were only able to give a brief account of the all-important victory gained over Tory trick and Whig policy by our Sunderland friends.

The meeting of which we now speak was convened upon a requisition, signed by ninety-two of what are called respectable Whigs; and a Dr. BROWN, in the absence of the Mayor, took the chair against the vote of the meeting. However, the reception which he, otherwise much respected by the Chartists, experienced at *their hands, fully* proves the folly of even friends hoping longer *to blindfold* the wide-awake, "wild-associates" of Chartism. We have not room for his Whig palaver, but may say, in passing, that the *wild-uns* made every point, hissed everything that ought to have been hissed, heard everything with respect that ought to command respect, and "*whewed*" and whistled at all that wanted music to make it at all passable.

The Whigs moved a resolution of confidence in the ministers, and a Mr. WRIGHT moved and a Mr. POTTS, an *Attorneyman*, seconded, an anti-ministerial amendment; and this brings us to the cream of the joke. Yes, the manner in which Williams and Binns, the very Castor and Pollux of Chartism in the North, avoided Scylla without falling upon Charybdis in their course, at once gives the lie to the many charges of Toryism so freely made against our party.

In another part of our paper we give the speeches of Binns and Williams, and every thing else worth reporting of the meeting. They are beautiful specimens of Chartist speeches, and when read, who will say that we are ill-behaved when in conflict; here we have a pacificator *complaining* that such is our training that a single wave of the hand seats, silences and "uncaps" us.

But wherein consists the value of the whole proceeding? Why, in this—that it was not sufficient, in the estimation of our friends, to be mere anti-Whig and chequered-Tory, but they were resolved to be "whole hog" Chartists, "*bristles and all.*" (We thank our South Shields friends for the happy term.) Yes, youngsters might have been satisfied with the amendment, which would have damned us effectually, but our young veterans were not to be caught with chaff. This is the right course—this is the way to add strength to our party and dignity to our cause. We can beat them both if we are but united.

In looking over the *Morning Chronicle's* lamentable catalogue of Whig meetings, we do not find any mention of Sunderland, Edinburgh, Stockport, Birmingham, and hundreds of others, but we do find, as a test of national will, a note from a correspondent, informing the *Chronicle* of "a resolution passed by the Bethnal Green Auxiliary anti-Corn Law Committee"—of a special meeting of the Manchester "TOWN COUNCIL"—of DEMONSTRATIONS at Southampton, attended by the Mayor and twelve others, and of DEMONSTRATIONS at *Belper*, Acton, Torrington, Mostyn, Bangor, Carnarvon, Flint, Town Council proceedings at Edinburgh; and he brings up the rear with an Irish rump of the real old Goat, Lord CHARLEMONT, and the hacks. Ah! ah! Alas! sorry substitutes for the high-sounding Reform demonstrations. *Bristol in flames*—"HURRAH FOR THE WHIGS." *Newcastle on fire*—"DOWN WITH THE TORIES." *The Duke attacked, and compelled to fortify Apsley House*—"UP WITH THE PEOPLE." *Glasgow Green alive with people. The West Riding assembled. Nottingham and thousands of others*;—but, bah! it's all bother; we have them now!

THE ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION.

NEVER in our lives did we insert any production with half that pleasure which we derive from the publication of the above document. Let those who still doubt the march of intellect, compare the address of the "bakers' dozen" in 1841, with the address of the General Convention in 1839, and say, who can long resist such a torrent of improvement.

It throws the whole of the former documents far in the shade. It expresses well, in a condensed form, what our usurpers have spent eight nights in mystifying. Yes, here you have the whole question, as far as regards the interests of the working man, and *in the same view* as we have repeatedly laid it before you. You will only be injured by the contemplated change.

It will be found by our report of the proceedings in Convention, that the members have resolved themselves into a Committee to watch, in fact, into a corps of observation. Now, if they are necessary, and, in the language of the GREENACRE *Chronicle*, we say, "*Who will dare to doubt it?*" let money be at once sent for their support. Let no time be lost. Mr. O'CONNOR has already handed over all the funds collected for the Convention (£60), and the members cannot live upon air. Let every locality send its mite without delay, and let every name be sent off by Sunday night's post, to be added to the National Petition. Let this be done at once, and no mistake. Their exertions deserve well of the country. Up, then, Chartists, send your pence at once.

We understand the petition of 1841 will outnumber that of 1839 by as much as the address of the latter year outshines that of the former period. Up, Chartists! drink no beer this one night; send it for the prisoner, the expatriated, and the cause, and may God bless the donor! We are requested by our York friends to correct an error respecting the signatures to the York petition, stated in our last to be 247, while the numbers are 1,247,—the greatest amount of signatures ever appended by the working men of York to any petition.

DANIEL AND THE "MISCREANT CHARTISTS."

THE report of the thrashing DAN *received at the* Crown and Anchor from the "miscreant Chartists," will be read with intense interest. As to his joining the physical-force or the moral-force Chartists, we beg to assure him that if he went down on his knees and begged and prayed for the remainder of his days, that not ten Chartists in England would join him, believe him, or confide in him. No, no; his day is gone by!

MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS ENEMIES.

WE have long abstained from saying even a word upon the frightful persecution of which Mr. O'CONNOR has been for years the victim, but which has recently shewn itself in colours too vivid to be mistaken. We now ask if there is one single instance upon record of an imprisoned man being suffered to be thus attacked in his absence? We have in our possession documents and evidence to prove a deep conspiracy against O'CONNOR, in which Lord BROUGHAM, Mr. HUME, Mr. PLACE, and many of the "new move," have for years taken an active part; nor is Mr. WAKLEY altogether free from imputation. We need say no more. We have more than once cautioned O'CONNOR against his over-conciliatory policy; he has begun to feel its effects. However, it is more than disgusting to see slander coming from the very parties, whom, when oppressed O'CONNOR defended night and day—in season and out of season. If this is to be the patriot's reward, we shall very soon find patriotism a rare commodity; and yet, singular to say, one from our office saw O'CONNOR yesterday, and he *states that he was* never in better health and spirits, and that he is able to smash as many more of them. But will the people leave all to one man, while they stand looking on? If so, we have made a wrong estimate of English love of fair play. O'CONNOR'S two letters, in reply to two fresh slanders which appear in our present number, will be read with intense interest.

MR. O'CONNOR IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SEVERAL FUNDS TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN TREASURER.

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS.

MY FRIENDS,—I address you, because I have disowned all other classes and support. I am really worse treated than any murderer has ever been treated in barbarous ages. All attacks upon my conduct towards my party having failed, and ruined the assailants, the wretches now attack me as your treasurer. Yes, a parcel of eaves-droppers run about asking, "Oh, what about this fund, and what about that fund, and what about the other fund?" and the interfering brats, not only chatter, but write letters to me, and to the office, asking, not for information, but for mischief's sake.

Now then, hear an account of all my treasurerships.

1st. Clapham Fund—Not £4. Merged into Stephen's Defence Fund, by desire of the people, at public meetings expressed.

2nd. Stephen's Defence Fund—Paid in full, as per receipts.

3rd and 4th. General Defence Fund, and Frost's Defence Fund—Due to me, upon settlement, as ten times published, between £200 and £300.

5th. Mrs. Frost's account—Settled, as per her receipts in January, for all monies received up to that time, including a halfpenny upon every paper published on the 7th of November, and £5 being a quarter's amount of £20 a year, which I pay to Mrs. Frost. For 2000 of these papers, I received no additional halfpenny, yet I paid upon every paper printed.

6th. M'Douall Fund—Paid in full, as per receipt, £35 odd.

7th. Mrs. Clayton—Paid in full to Mrs. Clayton, as per her signature in my Clerk's book, about ten days since, when she called and thankfully received £24; and very properly thanked Mr. Ardill for his trouble; and, bear in mind, every additional fund attaches additional labour to him, without any additional emolument.

8th. Convention Fund.—Promised to pay £60, and to hand the balance to the Executive—paid £60 the moment a treasurer was appointed, as per receipt. The balance stands to credit of the Executive, as per agreement.

9th. Victim Fund.—Paid in full, as per Treasurer's receipt. This fund I always looked upon as a kind of Savings Bank, and that it was not to be diminished below a certain amount, while so many prisoners were under sentence for such long terms. I have made many efforts to raise it to a permanent stock of £100. I should have succeeded before Christmas but for the resolutions condemning me at Sunderland, for the appointment of two lecturers to be paid by myself, or by raising the *Star* for the benefit of the victims, I had contemplated a large increase to this fund. I will say that I have exercised some interference over the disposal of this fund, and I shall also state my reasons. I knew that we could not depend upon the thing being kept up, so as to insure a safe supply from hand to mouth for four years—I knew from the fact of the Committee living in the midst of the distressed victims, and from the humane feelings that they would (as I should have done if at large) have dealt it out as long as it remained; and I saw ten shillings, and sometimes less, per week, coming in. In all my correspondence with the Committee I have found THEM most polite and reasonable. I have sent money in larger sums than it has been required, but I have now paid all that has been received. In fact, I did hope, and do yet hope, to place my remaining friends' families above want, when I get my foot once more loose, but always to have some reserve. To raise funds for the Executive, and the families of the remaining prisoners, shall be with me a primary object.

I also deem it necessary to say a word upon Mrs. Frost's account. Very little, if any, money was received at my office for Mrs. Frost, I regret to say, from our last settlement till last week. Mrs. Frost has transacted all her own business like a perfect gentlewoman, knowing each week, upon reference to the *Star*, the amount received, and applying to me when she required payment of it; but not writing on Monday for every five shillings collected during the previous week. Mrs. Frost knows, that to me it is a source of extreme pleasure and gratification to be the humble medium of lessening her sorrows, and rendering any little consolation for the heavy loss she has sustained. She knows, in her heart, that I would wish every penny was a sovereign. When she writes she addresses me as I would expect from the wife of such a husband, and as I deserve; but some who would destroy her husband, in the hope of destroying me also, have no delicacy: they presume to mention her name as authority for their villanous slander.

I have paid to families of incarcerated victims, through Mr. Cleave and Mr. Heywood alone, over £150, with strict direction never to mention it, lest it should damp the public spirit in subscribing.

I have paid to George White his full wages when his principles lost him his work; I continued his full wages to his wife during the whole time of his incarceration, and to the moment of my appointing him to an office of £52 a-year; and let White say if, in return, I ever said, "White, I wish you to go one yard for me, or to say one word on my behalf." Never in my life; and, thank God, he, at all events, is grateful, and does not slander his benefactor. This, and other gratuities, are independent of the amount paid by Messrs. Cleave and Heywood.

Now, I ask you, my friends, if you will allow a parcel of contemptible, little, idle rascals, to go about the country wounding me in both sides?

When, in the history of this world, was there such an account of nine treasurerships of the funds of the poor working man? No deductions; no posting bills, no postage. Bah! the pettyfogging rascals: they are wild because I make them work, and won't allow them to plunder or finger the cash with their sticky claws, and this is their real cause of hatred.

See the triumphs these fools give me, by allowing me an opportunity of explaining what otherwise might remain in doubt.

In their endeavour to ruin me they will not stop till they literally canonize me. But this I tell them, that I am no child, and will not be intimidated out of my offices, so long as my holding them is beneficial to my only friends, the poor, who subscribe their pence upon the faith of him who faithfully administers them. I will be a Treasurer for Mrs. Frost, and agitator, when I get out, for her and for you. It is the least reparation I can make for *betraying her husband*.

Your Friend, to death,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S. If this work go on, some of the *gentlemen* will get more than they bargained for, from a blistered hand, some fine day; and, when I get out, the wretches will slink their tails and run to their hiding holes.

I have had a long and interesting letter from poor Ashton, it shall be published next week. He hopes there will be no division. I say there can be no division, so long as Feargus O'Connor, the old list, and the fustians are united, and that will be till the Charter is the law of the land.

F. O'C.

To Readers and Correspondents.

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

ONCE MORE, *we trust it may be for the last time, we tell our friends that if they will load us, as they have done this week, with matter enough, by Thursday's post, to fill two papers, they must not charge their disappointment on us. We have now lying on our table more than a hundred letters from all parts of the country, most of them containing information which we would gladly have found room for, but most of them arriving at such a time of the week as that, this is the only notice which can be taken of them.*

CHELTENHAM.—*A Cheltenham correspondent has forwarded to us some remarks, in reply to Hollis's letter, inserted in our last, in which he states that the efforts of the "new move" gentry have been ineffective in that town. We are rejoiced to hear it. Having, however, notified our determination to withhold all individual communications relative to the "new move," we cannot give publicity to his very sensible letter. Thanks for his information.*

THE CHARTISTS' LAMENT" *will do better to sing than to print.*

THE "LINES TO CHARTIST WIVES AND MOTHERS" *are declined.*

STOCKTON RADICALS.—*We have received from the committee an address, calling upon the people of their locality to throw off their apathy and bestir themselves for the Charter. We have not room for its insertion.*

W. ELLIOTT *will best obtain the information he seeks relative to O'Brien's printing press by referring to the Secretary of the O'Brien's Committee, Mr. Illingworth's, White Horse Inn, Vicar Lane, Leeds.*

LUKE SMALLEY.—*We believe he may.*

JOHN BAINBRIDGE.—*We stated last week that we should insert no more individual communications on the "new move." His letter contains nothing new: it is merely a repetition of the statements of Messrs. Cleave, Hollis, and Sandy.*

A FUSTIAN JACKETTED CHARTIST *sends us a spirited letter on the cost of the Poor Law Commissioners: we have not room for its insertion.*

"A CHARTIST OF THE RIGHT SORT" *sends us a lamentable tale of suffering from poverty and lack of employment; but he gives no name, nor any reference.*

"A DEMOCRAT OF THE OLDEN TIME, &c."—*We have not room.*

WILLIAM THOMPSON, *of Saltcoates, writes us to complain that he has received by railway, from Glasgow, a very small parcel, for which he has been charged a shilling, and which would have come by the common carrier for fourpence. He thinks, and we think he is right, that railway companies, and all other monopolists, should be subjected to the controlling influence of the people.*

BENJAMIN SEWELL.—*We have no room.*

WILLIAM BEILBY *must have seen, from notices in the* Star, *again, and again, and again, that it is to no use asking us to insert the items of every subscription list: we cannot do it. If we do it for one place we must do it for all, and if we do it for all the* Star *would not hold one half of them.*

ROBERT TURNBULL.—*The men seem to have been duped; but we see not how we can interfere.*

SHEFFIELD CHARTISTS.—*Their news has always been inserted when it has arrived in time. We suppose that we must have given notice forty times, that we can guarantee nothing that does not reach us on Wednesday, or, at the latest, on Thursday morning; and yet we are every week inundated with letters on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning, to scores of which it is, therefore, impossible that the slightest attention can be paid.*

AN OLD WATCH-DOG *bites too keenly.*

GEORGE COWING, *Hull, must seek some other vehicle for his abuse.*

HENRY JONES *must take the same answer.*

VICTIM FUND.—*We are compelled to omit the Balance-sheet till next week.*

MR. COOK, *Dukinfield.—Get a specimen from Heywood.*

THE 10s. *and* 1s. *from Wigan, for Convention, noticed in our last, should have been for Mrs. Frost.*

J. KENTOWL, CRIEF.—*Had only had the paper twice when the Plate was given.*

H. E., BARNSTAPLE.—*All the Plates will be sent in one parcel when we hear from the Agent, to whose account we have placed the* 1s.

THE 6s. *for Widows and Families, noticed in our last, as being sent by the Working Men's Association, Alva, should have been 6d., from a friend, by J. Stein, Alva.*

E. HOBSON.—*The letter was £5 12s. 2d.*

The 5s. from Sheepshead, near Loughborough, in our last, was received by the Convention, and should have been noticed as such.

J. CLAY.—*Why are the Post-office orders sent payable to the Editor?*

FOR MRS. FROST.

	£	s.	d.
From the Chartists of Honley	0	10	0
— Riccarton, by Clackmannon	0	2	6
— W. Thomason, Vale of Leven ...	1	0	0
— a few friends at Ripon	0	5	2
— a few friends at West House, near Otley	0	2	6
— Mr. Whittle, Lepton	0	2	6
— the family of J. T. Mills, London ...	0	7	0
— Wolverhampton, Bilston, Walsall, and West Bromwich	1	0	0
— G. Wright, Accrington	0	1	0
— Duckinfield, per Mr. Cook	0	1	0
— the West End Friends, Cheltenham...	0	5	0
— a few Hand-looom Weavers of Wadsworth-row, near Hebden-bridge...	0	10	0
— the O'Connor Radical Association, meeting at the Labour and Health, Halifax	0	10	0
— a few friends at Bradford Moor ...	0	2	6
— the Chartists of Sutton-in Ashfield ...	1	1	6
— the Chartists of Loughborough ...	0	5	0
— the Greenock Universal Suffrage Association	0	10	0
— Kettering, per George Harding ...	0	7	0
— Mr. and Mrs. Isaacs, London... ...	0	1	0
— two friends at Cundall-green, per G. Halton, Preston	0	1	0
— T. Smith, Esq., Liverpool ... 10 0			
— the Chartists of ditto... ... 10 0			
	1	0	0
— Campsie Universal Suffrage Association	0	10	0
— Chorlton and Hulme National Charter Association...	1	6	6
— Arnold, near Nottingham	0	7	0
— the Charter Association, Ashburton, per S. Mann	0	10	0
— Salford Co-operative Society	0	7	0
— do., W. B., 1s.; J. B., 1s.; Friend 6d	0	2	6
— Bury's silk-dyers, per J. Ledsom ...	0	4	10
— Salford Chartist Association	0	11	11
— Oldham Charter Association	0	15	0
— Lion Mills	0	4	0
— a Friend	0	1	0
— J. Cleave, London	0	9	6
— Mr. Williams, Sunderland	0	13	10
— a Leeds Goose with a Chartist head ...	0	1	0
— Kingstown, per James Arthur, Carlisle	0	2	0
— a few female Chartists, per J. Arthur	0	1	0

POLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION FUND.

	£	s.	d.
From Newport, Monmouthshire	0	10	0
— Pitlissie, per W. Archibald	0	3	2
— a few friends to the Charter at Great Malvern Worcestershire	0	5	6
— Elgin, per J. Kintrea	0	5	0
— T. Nixon, Cockermouth	0	7	0
— Barnstaple, per H. E....	0	6	0
— Hexham, per G Proud [the 5s. noticed in our last should have been 10s.]	0	5	0
— Agricultural Labourers near Brighton	0	1	10
— a young Ratcatcher, Lewes	0	2	0
— Mansfield (2nd sub.)	0	10	0
— Bristol (2nd sub.), per F. W. Simeon	0	10	0
— Wigan	0	5	0

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

	£	s.	d.
From Lepton, per Mr. Whittle	0	2	6
— the Radical Association, Warley ...	0	4	0
— Williams, Sunderland...	0	1	6

FOR MRS. CLAYTON.

	£	s.	d.
From the Chartists of Brighton (2nd sub.)...	0	3	5
— Mr. Williams, Sunderland	0	5	9

FOR MRS. PEDDIE.

	£	s.	d.
From the Campsie Universal Suffrage Assotion	0	10	0

FOR MR. MELLON, OF IRELAND.

	£	s.	d.
From a few Shoemakers, of Moorfield, per W. Holiday...	0	10	0

FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN.'S CHARTIST WELCOME TO LEEDS.

	£	s.	d.
From G. Wright, Accrington	0	0	6

THE PETITION CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

The Convention reassembled this morning, at nine o'clock, Mr. Cullen in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

Mr. Buller, M.P., entered the Hall shortly before ten o'clock, and he was immediately followed by Mr. Hawes, M.P. Those gentlemen were very warmly greeted on their entrance, and both declared their willingness to co-operate in every measure contemplated by the Convention for the liberation of the prisoners, and enacting the People's Charter as the law of the land.

Dr. M'Douall said that when he last visited Mr. O'Brien, he found him so reduced, that he was satisfied that if he was kept in his dungeon he could not exist long; indeed, even if he was liberated he could not survive the shaking which his constitution sustained by imprisonment. He was labouring under a severe organic disease.

Mr. Martin visited Mr. O'Brien. His dungeon was a frightful place, the window of it was small and so high, that he could not reach it. Even the day room was a dark and miserable place, provided with a small window, which, even in the day time, did not admit as much light as a dark evening afforded. The treatment he experienced was also cruel in the extreme, and there was little doubt of his life being sacrificed by a cruel and unrelenting government. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Martin) knew that offers had been made to Mr. O'Brien to write for newspapers which would pay him £7 or £8 per week. But he could not avail himself of these offers in consequence of a prohibition being issued against his writing for the press. (Shame, shame.)

Mr. Hawes—Every effort should be made to obtain his release, as he considered his case to be one of peculiar and unprecedented severity. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Buller—Decidedly. I agree with Mr. Hawes, that Mr. O'Brien's case should meet with prompt and immediate attention, and that his release should be immediately secured. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Martin eulogised the manly and humane conduct of Messrs. Buller and Hawes, and gave notice of a motion, That the Chartists should, in the event of a general election, give those gentlemen their support.

Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, Messrs. Cullen, Morgan Williams, and Pitkethly left the Hall, with Messrs. Buller and Hawes, for the purpose of waiting upon the Marquis of Normanby, with a view of ascertaining whether they could present the memorials to her Majesty, and in the event of a refusal to ascertain what course should be pursued respecting the memorials.

As soon as the deputation left the room, Mr. Morgan was called to the chair.

Mr. Ruffy Ridley read a letter from Mr. Leader, expressing his readiness to vote for the liberation of the prisoners.

Mr. Skevington read a letter from Nottingham, stating the desire of the Loughborough and Hathern Chartists that the Convention should sit another fortnight, and expressing their willingness to support its funds. A petition was handed me from Forfar, bearing 3,027 signatures; a letter from Mr. John Booth, which accompanied the petition, stated seven sheets containing 756 signatures, had been lost.

The Convention having adjourned, reassembled at five o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Morgan in the chair.

Mr. Cullen said that the deputation accompanied Messrs. Hawes and Buller to the Home-office. On reaching the office, they ascertained that their letter to the Marquis of Normanby had not been forwarded to him, in consequence of its not having been marked "Private." They, therefore, did not see his Lordship until four o'clock, when they had a long conversation with his Lordship, who informed them that it was quite foreign from the rules of the office to receive a deputation in favour of criminals. He would, however, waive those rules, and was willing to hear what the deputation had to say. (Hear, hear.) He said that it was impossible to obtain an interview with the Queen, but that if they forwarded to him their memorials and their wishes, that they should be attended to, and that he would present the memorials.

Mr. Pitkethly then presented to his Lordship two petitions, one of which was in favour of Mr. O'Brien. The Marquis of Normanby repeated that a deputation could not be received at the Home Office, on any matter connected with criminals, unless when mixed up with extraordinary circumstances. He suggested that the applications and memorials should be as brief as possible. It was for the Convention to say how the deputation should act, after having been informed that they could not obtain an interview with her Majesty.

A conversation then ensued on the best means to be adopted.

After some further discussion, it was unanimously recommended that a public meeting should be held at the Crown and Anchor, after which the Convention adjourned.

A public meeting was held in the hall immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. Wylie in the chair, for the purpose of adopting measures for holding a public meeting at the Crown and Anchor. Messrs. Wheeler, Skevington, Wall, Ridley, and Wilson having urged upon the meeting the propriety of holding a public meeting in the Crown and Anchor, and resolutions to that effect having been passed, Mr. Sewell was appointed treasurer, and Mr. Wall secretary. Several contributions towards defraying the expences of the meeting were handed in, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Ruffy Ridley said, that he had constructed a machine for rolling the petitions upon, and that it would be immediately brought to the hall. (Hear, hear.)

MONDAY, MAY 17.

The members assembled this morning at nine o'clock, Mr. Cullen in the chair. The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, when

Mr. Pitkethly said they were not a Convention, as the time for their sitting had terminated.

The Chairman—Shall we then adjourn; or is not this an adjourned meeting? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pitkethly—A Septennial Parliament might as well continue its existence, by adjournment, as this Convention.

Dr. M'Douall—But the business of the Convention has not yet closed. The accounts, for instance, have not as yet been passed. (Hear, hear.) There should be two auditors appointed to examine and report on them.

Mr. Pitkethly had no objection to submit his accounts to be revised by any two friends; but as a member of the Convention would do nothing.

A spirited conversation then took place, in which Messrs. Pitkethly, Ruffy Ridley, and Williams, insisted that the period for which the *original* Convention were appointed having now expired, their powers were now at an end; while Messrs. Rose, M'Douall, Smart, and Wall contended, that the business for which their constituencies sent them there being unaccomplished, they had no right to dissolve until they had done all in their power for the accomplishment of that business. It was ultimately moved by Mr. M'Douall,

"That the Convention do dissolve, and resolve itself into a General Committee, for the purpose of completing the presentation of the petitions, and awaiting the result of Mr. Duncombe's motion in the House of Commons."

Mr. Wall seconded the motion.

Messrs. Williams and Pitkethly would not object to that motion, as such members who approved of it might join the General Committee.

The motion was put and carried.

The General Committee then adjourned.

The following members of the Committee affixed their signatures as members of the General Committee:—

P. M. M'Douall,
John Skevington,
Thomas Wall,
John Rose,
Ruffy Ridley,
William Morgan,
William Martin,
T. R. Smart.

Mr. Pitkethly moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. Parker, Bates, and the other proprietors, who obliged the Convention with the Hall, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, and carried.

A gratuity of ten shillings was voted to the door-keeper.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

MONDAY, MAY 17.

The first meeting of the members of the General Committee was held this evening, at five o'clock. The Hall was densely crowded on the occasion. The attendance of ladies was very numerous, as was also that of masters and employers.

Mr. Skevington was called to the chair.

Mr. Hall acted as secretary, and read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

Mr. Skevington stated that he received a letter from Nottingham, requesting him to remain until the petition was presented.

Dr. M'Douall moved that an agent be appointed to receive money, and that a vote of three fourths of the Convention, sanctioned by the Chairman's signature, be required for drawing any money from the Treasurer.

Mr. Smart seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Dr. M'Douall moved, and it was carried *nem. con.*, that Mr. John Cleave be the agent appointed by the General Committee to receive all monies collected for their use.

Mr. Cullen said that he would act with the General Committee until he heard from Glasgow. He was anxious that the memorial should be presented to her Majesty. He found every obstacle thrown in the way of an interview with her, still he would persevere, as he was resolved not to compromise one particle of principle. (Hear, hear.) He was not acquainted with court etiquette, and perhaps through that ignorance he had not discharged his duty; he therefore was willing to make a second trial. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pitkethly suggested that the petitions should be confided to the London Petition Committee, as he was of opinion that Mr. Duncombe's motion could not come on as was expected on the 25th, in consequence of the many notices that were before his.

Dr. M'Douall considered that they had a sacred duty to perform, and that duty was to see that the petitions be presented to the House of Commons—that the memorials be presented to her Majesty. (Hear, hear.) That duty they should and they would discharge. (Cheers.)

Mr. Martin considered that the Convention had a right to rouse the country. (Hear, hear.) He cared not for etiquette; he looked for the support of the country in carrying the Charter, and that support they would most assuredly obtain. (Hear.)

Mr. M'Douall inquired if the London Committee were willing to oblige the General Committee with their hall.

Mr. Parker replied that they might have it during their sittings.

Mr. Ridley moved, and Mr. Rose seconded, that the following circular be addressed to their several constituents:—

55, Old Bailey, May 17, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—It has been moved, seconded, and unanimously carried, "That the Convention do *dissolve*, and RESOLVE ITSELF into a GENERAL COMMITTEE, for the purpose of completing the Presentation of the Petitions, and awaiting the result of Mr. Duncombe's Motion in the House of Commons."

I am desired by the General Committee to place this resolution before you, for the purpose of ascertaining your opinion on the same, and the propriety of the Country supporting the Members of the Committee in their humane and sacred duties for another fortnight.

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS WALL, Secretary.
An immediate answer is desired.

The Committee referred then to the exertions made by Mr. Parker and the London Petition Committee in the good cause. It appeared that Mr. Parker brought up a petition from *Pontypool on behalf of* Frost, Williams, and Jones, signed by upwards of 3,186 persons, also a memorial from the inhabitants of Wakefield. He likewise presented to the Convention the returns granted by the House of Commons of all political prisoners confined in her Majesty's prisons, with their sentences, &c. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Parker and the London Committee, for the efficient manner in which they discharged their onerous duties.

The following letter was received from Trowbridge:—

SIR,—I have sent by this evening's post, four petitions to Mr. Duncombe—one from Trowbridge, with 1885 signatures, one from Kinston and Monkton Deveralls, with 448, and one from Shaftesbury, with 193; also one from Idere, with 1480 signatures.

JOHN MOORE.

To Mr. John Cleave.

Dr. M'Douall was happy in being enabled to state that letters from all parts of the country confirmed his opinion that the people were resolved to support the Convention. (Hear, hear.) They had many strong and irresistible reasons for continuing their sittings. The result of the interview with the Marquis of Normanby was not yet known. It was not fully ascertained whether they could or not have an interview with her Majesty; and, if not, her Majesty's Ministers were, as a kind of ultimatum, to be seen. (Hear, hear.) How could they go back to their constituents, while those objects were unattained? The question was asked, have the memorials in favour of Frost, Williams, and Jones been presented? (Hear, hear.) Has the National Petition been presented? (Hear, hear.) No, they have not. Why, then, should they depart without at least ascertaining from the Manchester Executive and the Birmingham Frost Committee how they should dispose of them? (Hear, hear.) Had their authority been delegated to them to confide to others those memorials and those petitions? Certainly not. (Hear, hear.) They stood not on form; they were sent to present those memorials, and they should remain until they were presented. (Hear, hear.) They were not sent to London for the mere purpose of waiting upon Members of Parliament, and knocking at the doors, and submitting to the insults that were repeatedly offered them at their houses. No; they were in London *to struggle for* the restoration of the banished to their homes; they were in London to obtain the liberation of the imprisoned Chartists, and they were also in London to carry their Charter. (Hear, hear.) It was also their duty, in the event of a dissolution, which was daily and hourly expected, to instruct the country how it should act in the elections. (Hear, hear.) He for one would never stir until he presented the petitions and the memorials, and until he had made every effort to have an interview with her Majesty, and, failing in that, until he had an audience of her Majesty's Ministers. (Hear, hear.) Any other conduct would be degrading to themselves, as it would be insulting to the country. (Hear, hear.) Again, he asked what was the result of the interview of the deputation with the Marquis of Normanby? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Williams—When Messrs. Buller and Hawes came out, they told the deputation that when they were admitted, they were not to ask the Marquis of Normanby any questions, and that they were only to present the memorials.

Mr. Cullen—The Marquis stated that it was contrary to the rules of the office to receive deputations connected with criminals; but that he waved etiquette and admitted them. The discussion here dropped.

Mr. Morgan presented to the members of the Convention, a complete set of the *Chartist Circular*, which Mr. Cleave begged of him to hand to each delegate. (Hear, hear.) The *Chartist Circular*, in his opinion, was one of the most useful cheap publications that could be distributed amongst the working classes. (Hear, hear.)

A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cleave for his kind present to the Convention.

Dr. M'Douall moved, and Mr. Martin seconded, that a deputation wait upon the Marquis of Normanby, with a view of ascertaining the possibility of the General Committee presenting the memorials in a body to her Majesty.

The Committee then rose.

TUESDAY, MAY 18.

Mr. Ruffy Ridley in the chair.

Mr. Wall read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

Mr. Skevington read the following letters:—

"SIR,—I am requested to acknowledge the receipt of yours dated May the 5th, and at the same time to inform you that we anticipate a dissolution of Parliament, and have made arrangements and commenced a canvass upon principles, viz., to support any candidate who will pledge himself to advocate and support in Parliament the six points contained in the People's Charter, and if you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for that purpose, it will greatly accelerate our exertions, because it is the wish of the Radical electors that you should do so. But if it is not convenient to you, perhaps you will have the goodness to name one in whom you can confide. Without flattering, I say that you are the favourite, and a favourable answer will oblige the Northampton Working Men's Association, and with others in their behalf,

"I am, yours respectfully,
W. WILLEY.

To Dr. M'Douall.

Mr. Skevington.—I read that letter, which, as you perceive, is directed to Dr. M'Douall, to save his blushes, as I know he is very modest. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)

Mr. Wall.—All that Dr. M'Douall requires is the qualification.

Dr. M'Douall.—Oh, that will be easily arranged. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Skevington then read the following address to himself.

"SIR,—Your letter addressed to friends meeting at the 'George on Horseback,' came to hand yesterday, and they kindly and promptly handed it over to us. We do highly appreciate the very important services the Convention has rendered the cause of freedom during the short period you have been in London, and we are fully alive to the absolute necessity of your continuance to prosecute the business for which you assembled to a successful termination. Conjure heaven and earth to your aid for such a result! Only succeed in opening the dungeon doors, and restore Frost, Williams and Jones, and Chartism, at this momentous crisis, will make such a mighty impression upon the public mind that cannot be resisted. Already both factions are courting our favour.

"To night we hold a public meeting, to show the people the necessity of the Convention continuing for a little longer in London. No exertions on our part shall be wanting to afford you the sinews of war. We shall begin the system of individual petitioning, and continue on while the mischief-doers sit in London.

I am, dear Sir,
In the Cause of Freedom, and on behalf of the Council,
Yours faithfully,
WM. RUSSEL.

Mr. W. Slater introduced to the Committee Mrs. Newby and Mrs. Wiles, a deputation from the East London Female Chartist Association, who presented 8s. 6½d. collected for Mrs. Frost on the previous evening at a meeting held at the George the Fourth, Globe Fields.

A young man, named Erle, presented himself and stated he had been most strangely treated on the previous evening at a Corn Law meeting, held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. He merely dissented from some observations that were made, when he was dragged down stairs, brutally treated, and his clothes torn from his back.

The Chairman and the members of the Committee regretted and condemned the cowardly attacks upon Mr. Erle; but they could not interfere in the matter.

Mr. Wall waited upon Sir Benjamin Hall; five other inhabitants of Marylebone accompanied him. Mr. Hall expressed his readiness to support the petitions and the memorials. He was asked if he would present a memorial to her Majesty. He replied that twelve months had elapsed since he was at Court, and he was therefore ignorant of the etiquette at present observed. During the Reform Bill agitation, he presented a petition to his Majesty; he did not therefore see why he could not do the same at this period. (Hear, hear.) He however *pledged himself to* attend the presentation of the memorial in favour of Frost, Williams, and Jones. He was then informed that a deputation waited upon the Marquis of Normanby, and that the members of the Convention waited in the ante-room while Messrs. Buller and Hawes had an interview with the Home Secretary; after which they were introduced to the Marquis, but were not permitted to make any observations upon the memorials, that being the etiquette of the office. Sir Benjamin Hall expressed much astonishment, and said that they were very foolish indeed not to speak after they were admitted to an audience. Mr. Wall then asked the Hon. Baronet if he would accompany him (Mr. Wall) to the Queen, so that he might be enabled to present a memorial to her Majesty. He said he would. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Martin suggested that Mr. Cullen, who held a memorial, should be introduced to Sir Benjamin Hall, with a view of having him presented to the Queen, so that he could submit to her Majesty that memorial.

Messrs. Skevington and Cullen submitted the propriety of hastening the answers from their constituencies, who no doubt would forward their instructions how they should act respecting the memorials.

Mr. Cullen expressed his willingness to accompany Sir Benjamin Hall to the Queen.

Dr. M'Douall read letters from Daventry, announcing that it had forwarded petitions, and that it was Mr. Thomas Webb and not Nebb who had written to the Convention last week; from Hanley with a petition containing 2,267 signatures; from Newcastle, Gateshead, stating that the petition from that place had 15,674 signatures; from Aberdeen, announcing that the petition from that town contained 6,592 names; from Caledon, stating that the petition from that town had 337 signatures; from Great Malvern, announcing that the inhabitants had forwarded their petition; and from Leamington requiring a form of the National Petition to be sent there.

Mr. Wall said, that or the following day he would wait upon Lord Teignmouth, and for that purpose prayed half an hour's absence. Granted.

Dr. M'Douall conceived it to be of the first importance that they should hold a public meeting at the Crown and Anchor. It would be much better than frittering away their strength on sectional meetings. (Hear, hear.) He, therefore, moved that measures be adopted for holding that meeting.

Mr. Wall seconded the motion. He had already received £1 towards the expences.

The motion was carried, and a committee appointed to fix on the day for holding the meeting, which will be either on Friday or Monday next.

In reply to a question, Mr. Wall said that he had applied to ascertain the charge for a room in the Crown and Anchor. The large room would be fourteen guineas; the second room would be either seven or eight guineas; the other room would be five guineas; but it was too small. He would recommended the second room if the large one was too expensive.

Mr. Cullen said that he had examined the accounts in a very hurried and dissatisfactory manner. From the columns of the *Northern Star*, he ascertained that £79 had been received for defraying the expences of the Convention. He also ascertained that Mr. Pitkethly had received £62, and expended £53.

Dr. M'Douall stated that Mr. Cleave had gratuitously printed the "Address of the Convention." (Hear, hear.) The printing cost Mr. Cleave 15s. Mr. Cleave also promised to give it insertion in the *Gazette*, and the *Chartist Circular*.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Cleave was moved and seconded for having gratuitously printed the address, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Martin said, Mr. Cleave had that morning presented him with £10 worth of the most useful works. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. M'Douall inquired if each delegate had called upon his own members.

Mr. Skevington replied that he did, and that he reported it.

Mr. Smart knew it to be useless to call on the members who represented him.

Mr. Rose had made arrangements to call upon the members for Middlesex. The result of his interview with Mr. Hawes was known. (Hear, hear.) He also waited upon several other members.

Messrs. Cullen, Morgan, and others stated that they had waited upon other members.

Dr. M'Douall would wait upon the Marquis of Normanby and Lord John Russell: Mr. Hindley, and the members for Birmingham and Manchester should be also waited upon, and required to support the objects of the General Committee. (Hear.)

Dr. M'Douall said that when the last National Petition was left at Mr. Attwood's, it was accompanied by a very large body. He would wish that the same numerous attendance should accompany their petition to Mr. Duncombe. (Hear, hear.) They would not be allowed to accompany it to the House; still, after leaving the petition with Mr. Duncombe, they could file past the House, and let the Members know that they were there. (Hear, hear.) They should avoid anything calculated to injure the banished or the imprisoned. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wall trusted that all the tomfoolery which characterised the presentation of the Dorchester Petition would be avoided. (Hear, hear.) They wanted no high priest in canonicals. They could leave it in the lobby of the House, or, if necessary, walk into the House with it. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)

Mr. Martin hoped that at least 200,000 men would accompany the petition.

After a short discussion on the propriety of addressing the Trades upon the necessity of their going in procession with the petition, (and on which discussion Messrs. Smart, Skevington, and Cullen took a part,) it was resolved "That the Secretary be instructed to take steps for informing the Trades of London, that the petition will be left with Mr. Duncombe on the 24th, and to request their attendance to accompany it to his house.

Dr. M'Douall moved, "That Messrs. Smart, Morgan, and Ridley be appointed to arrange the various plans of organization recommended in the address of the Convention, with a view of having them discussed on next Thursday."

The general Committee adjourned at half-past seven to nine o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

The members of the committee for general business assembled this morning at nine o'clock, Messrs. Ruffy Ridley, Cullen, and Smart were present.

Mr. Cullen read a letter from Scotland, stating that the Rev. Patrick Brewster, a clergyman of the Scotch Established Church, preached, some time since, a sermon to a congregation of Chartists, and for that *offence* he has been cited before the synod. In consequence of this act of despotism, the people of Paisley called a public meeting, for the purpose of throwing the shield of their protection over the Rev. Mr. Brewster, who is a clergyman of the most spotless character. The letter to Mr. Cullen was signed W. Brown, secretary, Lanarkshire Association. Letters were also received from Stockport, stating that the petition from that place, contained 30,000 signatures; from Stalybridge, stating 3,050 signatures were attached to the petition from the district. Letters were also received from Malvern, Yeovil, and other places, all speaking in the highest terms of the manly conduct adopted by the Convention, and expressive of the people's determination to stand by their representatives.

A letter from Aberdeen, signed "George Smart, Secretary of the Charter Union," stated that the Aberdeen petition had 6,952 signatures, and that the people were confident that the last death-blow was about being inflicted upon corruption.

A letter from Mr. Malcolm, of Callander, stated that the petition from that place had 337 names; and a letter from Mr. Henry Roberts, of Malvern, announced that the petition was signed by upwards of 114 inhabitants of that locality. A letter from Mr. Simpson, of Honley, Staffordshire, to Mr. John Cleave, stated that the petition from the National Charter Association of Hanley had 2,620 signatures.

The Committee then adjourned to evening.

THE EXECUTIVE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,—We call upon you at once and without delay to send into the General Secretary, the returns of all your votes. We had intended the result of the elections should be published in the *Star* on the 22nd inst., but must now postpone it in consequence of there being so very many places to send in yet. At all events, we will not wait any longer than Tuesday the 25th inst., and after that no return will be of any use.

We may also state to you, that as soon as the elections will be decided, the permanent Executive must be called together. Can they be called together without funds? No! Then we would impress on all of you, the absolute necessity of clearing their debts with the Executive, as well for their cards of membership, as for their monthly contributions.

Every member of the National Charter Association, has, according to the plan of organisation, to pay one penny per month to the Executive to forward the great work of agitation. Hoping that after this call there will be no necessity to place this affair before you again, and informing you that the balance sheet will soon be published, when the Association will have an opportunity of judging the real merits of this matter.

We remain,
JAMES LEECH, President.
RICHARD LITTLER.
JAMES CARTLEDGE.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Wednesday Evening.

MY information relative to the determination of the Ministers not to resign has proved correct. Her Majesty's Ministers will not go out. They are resolved (to use my Lord Palmerston's words) "to die game." They are now to make another effort, and the question of the Repeal of the Corn Laws is to decide not whether they are to resign and acknowledge their impotency and incapability for office, but whether they shall embroil the United Kingdom in all the turmoil and the anger of a contested general election, and whether they shall create all that ill blood and ill feeling, which are invariably attendant upon elections, especially general elections. Lord John Russell has declared that they will bring before the House the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and that if defeated on that question that they will dissolve the Parliament, and appeal to the country. It is certainly a subject of great laughter amongst the people to witness how these two factions are endeavouring to outwit each other. The Tories were of opinion that the Whigs would go out, if beaten, on the last debate, and made arrangements accordingly. So secure were they, that they actually arranged, as a matter of expediency, that all the old Tory Judges, old Masters in Chancery, and all the old Tory magistrates should forthwith reign! Daily communications are reaching the Convention from different parts of the country, containing offers from the several constituencies to support at the next election any member of the Convention who may offer himself as a candidate. The Committee will make such arrangements respecting those offers as the country shall recommend. To avoid an erroneous opinion going abroad, in consequence of all the members of the late Convention not affixing their names to the document establishing the General Committee, it may be well to state that the absence of their signatures is not caused by any difference of opinion between them and those who signed, but merely originates from a scrupulous feeling to do so, until they had the approbation of their constituents for it. In all other points, they are unanimous in their efforts to carry out the objects of their mission to the Metropolis.

The National Petition at present measures 1,115 yards, and is wound up on the machine furnished by Mr. Ruffy Ridley. Other petitions are joined to it as they are forwarded to the Convention. The petition will be finally filled up on the 24th, on which day the machine, with the petition, will be left at Mr. Duncombe's house, preparatory to its presentation on the 25th. Every thing, at this moment, promises success to the efforts of the Convention. The Chartists hold a proud, influential, and commanding position, from which they never can be disturbed, so long as they abide by the noble and patriotic principles which at present influence and direct their efforts in the cause of universal freedom. The Whigs have convened public meeting for to-morrow, in Covent Garden, ostensibly with a view of repealing the Corn Laws, but in fact to ascertain how public feeling beats. The meeting is called for one o'clock, an hour when the working classes cannot attend. The Whigs are indeed dying a lingering death.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, MAY 18.

The royal assent was given by commission to a great number of public and private bills.

Lord HASTINGS (late Sir Jacob Astley) took the oaths and his seat for the first time.

Some petitions were presented for and against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

Their Lordships then adjourned until Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 18.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. SHEIL, who contended that it was futile to struggle against the slave trade by means of differential duties, which raised the price of a necessary of life to the labouring classes without benefiting any class of the community except the monopolists.

Mr. HERRIES said that the finances of the country had certainly been reduced to a most alarming condition. This he attributed to the Government, who should have kept up a surplus revenue, and who were the first Ministry in this country which had ever failed to keep up a surplus in time of peace.

Mr. VILLIERS expressed much disappointment that *the Right Hon. Gentleman had not pointed out what he thought should be the remedy for the serious evil he complained of.*

Sir E. KNATCHBULL regretted the length to which the debate had extended, because, during the eight days that it lasted, all the great interests likely be affected by the Government propositions were placed in a state of incertitude, and were of necessity at a stand still as regarded commercial operations.

Mr. C. BULLER designated the resolution of Lord Sandon as a rare specimen of the most refined fanaticism, and strenuously advocated the doctrines of free trade.

Sir R. PEEL said that every argument was so exhausted by previous speakers, that he should not have risen were he not convinced that he had no alternative but to deliver his opinions before the debate was brought to a close. He must say, then, that it would neither be for the honour nor the interest of the country to open the markets of the country to slave-grown sugar, and being of this opinion he would give his vote for the motion of his Right Hon. Friend (Lord Sandon) totally apart from his opinions upon the Corn Laws or any other question.

Lord PALMERSTON contended that throughout the debate the weight of argument was most triumphantly on the side of Ministers. So far was his Right Hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer from asking the Right Hon. Baronet for a budget, that he came prepared with one to supply the financial deficiency, not by means of fresh taxation, but by relieving the people from a portion of their present burdens.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, after which the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the original motion......... 281
For Lord Sandon's resolution 317
Majority against Ministers——36

The announcement of the numbers was received by loud cheering.

Chartist Intelligence.

SUNDERLAND.—The Chartists of Sunderland desire to acquaint their brethren with the cause of Mr. Deegan's absence from the Petition Convention, to which he was elected. Previous to the election taking place, Mr. Deegan had expressed a wish to visit his friends in Liverpool and Ireland, where he would hold himself in readiness to proceed immediately to London, if elected. On the intelligence of his election, or the earliest day (Sunday) after it arrived, a meeting was held, at which it was resolved to remit him the sum of £3 to defray his expences. This was accordingly sent by post-office order, and they therefore fully expected that Mr. Deegan would be in London on the Thursday following, at the latest. On that day, however, they received a letter from Mr. Deegan, stating that he had received the order, but could not get it paid, because the Postmaster at Sunderland had neglected to send a letter of advice with it. This functionary was immediately seen and remonstrated with, on his neglect. They, however, fully expected that Mr. Deegan would, on the receipt of the money, proceed direct to London, but on Saturday last they received a letter from him, from Mount Mellink, dated the 12th inst., stating, that on receiving the money, he went to Dublin, but could not get a vessel for Liverpool till Monday, the 10th inst., at noon, and that he would not have arrived in London till the 12th, consequently he considered it too late, and did not proceed further. They are of opinion that it would have been better for Mr. Deegan to have proceeded to London or written a letter of explanation to the Convention, but the chief blame rests with the Post-office authorities. Mr. Deegan may have erred in judgment.

LIFE BOAT HOUSE.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Williams delivered an address at this place to a large audience. His subject was, the rights and duties of the people with reference to public meetings.

CO-OPERATIVE HALL.—A meeting of the Chartists was held here on Sunday evening, when Mr. Hemsley presented a financial report. A letter was read from Mr. Deegan, stating the reason why he had not gone to the Convention. Mr. Williams moved and Mr. Small seconded a resolution, which was carried unanimously, "that the sum of £1 10s. contributed by the friends in Newcastle, towards Mr. Deegan's expenses, should be returned to them accompanied by a letter of explanation." It was also resolved, "That similar letters should be sent to Stockton, Bishop Auckland, and West Auckland, and the opinion of those places taken respecting the disposal of the money contributed by them." Mr. Williams delivered a short address chiefly upon the business affairs of the society, and urging upon the Chartists of Sunderland immediately to re-organize themselves. He also announced his readiness, in order to promote that object, to deliver a course of three or four lectures, on Sunday evenings, in the Golden Lion Long Room, admission free.

DURHAM.—The usual weekly meeting was held here on Monday evening, at Mr. Bradford's Temperance Hotel. Mr. Thomas Carr having been called to the chair, Mr. Mowbray rose, and after a few appropriate observations, submitted the following resolution to the meeting, as a means of eliciting their opinions respecting the recent conduct of Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and Co. 1. "That having carefully considered the plan of Lovett, Collins, and Co., we are of opinion that, though good in itself as an auxiliary to the present plan, it is calculated to retard the progress of our glorious cause, inasmuch as it is put forward as a leading movement, without being first submitted to the National Executive. If attempted to be carried forward, it must divide us into parties—a thing more to be dreaded than anything else. We therefore trust, the parties will, at once, like honest men, give it up, and join the National Charter Association, and thereby prove themselves worthy the confidence of the people." Mr. Mowbray again rose, and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Quilt, and carried with but one dissentient. 2. "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given to Feargus O'Connor, Esquire, and the Editor of the *Northern Star*, for the prompt and able manner in which they exposed the character and tendency of the new movement." Mr. Williams being present was then invited to address the meeting. He began by stating that having previously been engaged with some of their members in an animated and interesting discussion respecting the utility of Corn Law Repeal, he thought that it might be productive of some good to lay before them his views upon this, the "question of questions," as it was called. Mr. W. then delivered an address upon the subject, and at the close invited discussion. Mr. Green and Mr. M'Carthy at the close of Mr. W's. address, had a short though interesting conversational discussion with the latter upon the subject of his lecture. The City of Durham is already in a state of electioneering excitement, three candidates are in the field and more are talked of. Now is the time for the Chartists of the City of Durham to do their duty by starting a Chartist candidate. This can be done at a very trifling expence, if properly managed, and if done, will afford an admirable opportunity of reviewing before the electors and freemen, the policy and principles (if they have any) of both factions. From what we know of the freemen, we are sure that such a candidate, though with no other gold than that of principle to recommend him, would meet from them a hearty reception.

STOCKTON.—The Chartists of Stockton have arranged with the proprietors of the Reading Room, to meet every Sunday afternoon for the purpose of paying their contributions and holding their weekly meeting. The room will be open every Sunday from two till four in the afternoon, for free discussion and reading the papers of the week.

THE PETITION CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Mr. Pitkethly in the chair.

The Convention Hall had this evening a very full attendance of members and strangers.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,

Mr. Skevington stated that the Loughborough petition had received 1,359 additional signatures.

Mr. Rose said that he had had an interview with the Member for Lambeth, upon whose support they might depend. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hawes made most particular inquiries into Mr. O'Brien's case, wished to see his letters, and to have an interview with Dr. M'Donall, so that he might be made well acquainted with his state of health. Mr. Hawes was of opinion that he should be immediately released. He further said that he would attend the Convention on Saturday morning. (Hear, hear.) He professed himself a Chartist, and declared that *he felt himself bound to join* in the opinions of the greatest number. (Hear, hear.) He also consented to form one of the deputation to wait upon the Marquis of Normanby. (Hear, hear.) Messrs. Benjamin Wood and Humphrey also promised their support.

Mr. Cullen said that, in compliance with previous arrangements, the deputation waited yesterday upon Mr. Fielden, to ascertain if there was a possibility of obtaining an interview with the Queen. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Fielden seemed to know very little about the Court, and could give no opinion as to the way by which they could obtain an audience of her Majesty; General Johnson, upon whom they also waited, made very light of the matter and seemed to look upon it as delusive. He designated court dresses as tomfoolery, and said that the money expended upon them would be a useless expenditure. (Hear.) He recommended the deputation to apply for advice at the Chamberlain's office. They did so. One gentleman said that an interview with her Majesty could be obtained, and that the memorials could be presented at all events on levee days. Another gentleman, who appeared to have more experience than the former, said he would recommend the memorials to be sent or presented to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. They then went to Mr. Francis Place's. On entering his office they found a gentleman apparently connected with the Government conversing with him, and stating that Government had decided upon a dissolution and that a declaration to that effect would be made in a day or two. (Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN—Did Messrs. Fielden and Johnson say that we could not get to the throne, or did they advise us not to go?

Mr. Cullen—They gave no decided opinion. Mr. Place said that the Queen was surrounded by corruption, and that she would continue to be surrounded by corruption, until the working classes by their unanimity overthrew both parties who were equally bad and equally corrupt. (Hear, hear.) In his (Mr. Place's) opinion a *general election would enable the working classes to achieve that victory*. (Hear.)

Mr. Pitkethly, although he differed widely in politics from Mr. Place, yet he must acknowledge that at various times he derived the greatest assistance from him. When the three men were sentenced to be hanged in Birmingham, Mr. Place did all he could to save them. (Hear, hear.) He acted the same part in Frost's case. He devoted his time and his talents to the saving of Frost, Williams and Jones's lives. (Hear, hear.) They should avail themselves of the assistance of every man; and without regarding Mr. Place's Malthusian doctrines, they should look upon him as he was, a real Republican, and accept of his assistance. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. Morgan—Yes, we should make as many friends as possible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cullen said that he understood that members of Parliament were admitted to her Majesty by courtesy, and that Peers alone had the right of demanding an audience. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pitkethly said that the deputation appointed to wait upon Lord Teynham respecting the presentation of the memorial, called at his Lordship's house, when they were informed that he was at Cheltenham. They then wrote to him on the subject.

Mr. Wall said that a frightful system of corruption was carried on by the Whigs. About twenty of them met daily at Cleveland-row, and made arrangements for the disposal of vacant places in the House of Commons. They agreed with the candidate who offered himself that if he succeeded, he should pay all the expences of the election, and that if defeated, he was to pay a certain portion of them. (Hear, hear.) Hume and Coppock, the election agent, were at the head and tail of the junta; they should expose to the country the base and corrupt workings of that gang.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pitkethly—They should take all the help that was offered, and should not make enemies.—(Hear, hear.

Dr. M'Douall said, that the address to the country was ready.

Mr. Pitkethly—*The address should not be made public until the Convention was dissolved.*—(Hear, hear.

Mr. Martin said, that it would be well to read the address then, and it could be in readiness for publication on the dissolution of the Convention.

It was ultimately decided that the reading of the address be deferred till to-morrow (Friday.)

Mr. Pitkethly said, that they should appoint a deputation to accompany Messrs. Hawes and Buller on Saturday. The memorials ought to be presented separately, and should be arranged by the committee for that purpose.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smart—We will go; and be all things as far as we can.

A general committee, consisting of Dr. M'Douall, Messrs. Williams, Smart, Martin, and Skevington, was appointed to read all letters, and to expedite the general business of the Convention.

Mr. Skevington said that he waited upon his own representatives, and other Members of Parliament, and he informed them that unless the condition of the starving and suffering people was ameliorated, that there would be no peace for the home of the rich, as, while such a state of things existed, there was no peace for the poor man's cottage. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smart—Avowed enemies were better than pretended friends. If that redress was not afforded to the working classes, they should address the whole country, and threaten to Nottinghamise it, if the Members of Parliament refused to support the People's Memorials and the People's Charter. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wall said that the Marylebone petition had 1,500 signatures.

After some routine business the Convention adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Mr. Barmby in the chair.

Mr. Skevington handed in a memorial from Loughborough, in favour of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones.

Mr. Pitkethly said that they were doing all in their power to ascertain if they could obtain an interview with the Queen, as their constituents expressed a strong wish they should effect it. After they had had an interview with the gentlemen at the Chamberlain's office, who held out no hopes that an interview could be had, the deputation went to Mr. Place, who agreed to make all necessary inquiries, stating at the same time his opinion that they could not have an interview with her Majesty, or have an opportunity to present the memorials, unless at a levee. He was also of opinion that the memorials should be presented to Lord Melbourne and the Ministry, and that it would have a greater impression than presenting them to the Queen. (Hear, hear.) The court dresses would, at least, cost £20, which could be better applied by dividing it amongst the prisoners. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Pitkethly) waited upon Mr. Duncombe, who promised to speak in the House that night upon the state of the country. With regard to the ten or twelve pounds paid by Mr. Duncombe, he was gratified on being enabled to state that the post office intimated a willingness to refund it. (Hear, hear.) He went to Mr. Berkeley, who expressed himself in similar terms with Mr Duncombe. There was no doubt of their success, if the country sanctioned and supported them. As Mr. Duncombe was not on good terms with the Marquis of Normanby, it would be as well to select some other Member to accompany the deputation.—(Hear, hear.) Lord Normanby was greatly opposed to such deputations.

Mr. Smart said they had but one course to pursue, and that was to obtain, if possible, an audience of her Majesty. To obtain that they should exert every nerve until they were fully satisfied that every access to her Majesty was blocked up against them. (Hear, hear.) Then they could inform their constituents that the royal ear was closed against their prayers. As soon as that gained publicity, it would make such an impression as would force every man who regarded civil liberty to join in the present struggle for freedom. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Rose—Has the Convention the power to interfere so far with the memorials as to direct or recommend the Committee to present them to any one but her Majesty?

Mr. Pitkethly—If we had your advice, it would strengthen our hands. We will, however, again try to present them. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. M'Douall—We can recommend the Committee to adopt such measures as may appear advisable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pitkethly said that Mr. Duncombe informed him that Mr. Collins had been with him, and urged him to present the memorials. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Williams—We have done our duty. Still we would not be justified to let the memorials pass from our hands without the approbation of the Birmingham Frost Committee. (Hear, hear.) We are still willing to press on again and again for our interview with her Majesty, and to obey any further instructions that may be forwarded from our constituents. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Skevington—I don't see how we have done any thing so long as we are denied the interview with her Majesty. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smart—A refusal to see the Queen will do us no harm. (Hear, hear.)

It was then moved and seconded, "That the address to the country, as recommended by the general committee, be read and adopted."

Dr. M'Douall then read the following address:—

The Address of the undersigned Members of the Victim-Restoration and Charter-Convention of the Industrious Classes, to the Working Men of England, Scotland, and Wales—to the Members of the National Charter Association—and to the Chartist Electors of Great Britain.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND BROTHER CHARTISTS—You have honoured us with your confidence, and delegated to us the most sacred and important duties. We have endeavoured to realize your hopes; and, in the pursuit of our humane and merciful mission, we have done everything which mature deliberation could devise or reason suggest.

In one sense we have been successful, and in another we have failed. We have successfully appealed to many Members of Parliament, and have secured the support of men of opposite sentiments and interests. Mercy has been listened to by many, and justice has been heard.

On the other hand, we deeply regret the obstinacy of an unrelenting and merciless Government, which still refuses to restore the lonely prisoner to his family, his fireside, and his friends, and which denies the far-distant exiles the hope of again beholding the shores of old England, the scenes of their early youth, or the faces of their wives, their kindred, or their children. Can these men expect your support at the next election?

They aspire to it now—they expect it hereafter, and therefore it becomes our duty to caution you on the one hand, and advise with you on the other. At the present crisis our duty is an important one; and, feeling it to be so, we have found it necessary to act with caution, at the same time that we address you with firmness. We address you as men ruined in your trades, oppressed in your homes, and insulted in the midst of your poverty. The accursed Whig Poor Law has driven you to three of the worst of all ruinous alternatives. First, you are compelled to labour for poor and inefficient wages; secondly, to starve within the iron-barred bastile, or steal in defence of nature; thirdly, to seek an uncertain refuge in the far distant lands of the emigrant, or become the liveried servants of your oppressing masters.

The centralised army of spies and blood-thirsty slave-drivers have destroyed your independence of action in your homes, and your freedom of speech in the streets.

We address you as men who are forced by bludgeon and bayonet beyond the pale of the constitution, whose best friends have been immured in dungeons, crowded in hulks, tortured on tread-mills, and even murdered by the cruel devices of a vindictive Government, in cells where the voice of friendship could not soothe the agonies of death, or the tears of a sorrowing wife even fall on the body of the dead.

We address you as Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen, who have laid a just and merciful prayer before the footstool of royalty; and we ask you as fathers, as husbands, and as men, whether we ought to bear with patience continued refusal to our petitions, or suffer a government to insult with impunity our mild and constitutional demands?

We have made our last demand; we have carried our last petition to the throne. We wait the issue with firmness, and leave the final result to the insulted God of justice and of mercy.

We declare, without hesitation or doubt, that we hope for nothing from the sense of justice which the Government pretends to; and we cannot conceal from you that we, on the other hand, anticipate much from the fears of a struggling Ministry, and an imbecile and dying faction. The least accident may cast the relentless gaolers at the mercy of the masses; and whilst you ask impatiently, "What shall we do?" we have found it to be our duty to proclaim, on the evidence of a recent election, that the balance of the elective power is even now within your grasp. The Chartist electors can now fight the battle of justice. Will they be firm and faithful? Will you be united and ready? We doubt neither, we depend on both. The day of battle approaches. It will be an eventful day, as the issue will decide the fate of the banished and the incarcerated—the fate of the Charter—the fate of our cause, of our liberties, and of our country.

The next paramount duty we have to perform is, to implore you, the labourers, to unite. We denounce none; we appeal to all; and earnestly do we call upon you, in the names of Frost, O'Connor, O'Brien—for the sake of all that is dear to principle and sacred to justice, unite, unite, unite! organise, organise, organise!

We deplore the various divisions which have weakened us and wearied us; and, actuated by the sole hope of securing your political power, and thereby doing justice to all, we particularly recommend that all sectarian discussion may cease, and all party spirit be for ever still.

Oh, think of the glorious cause we are engaged in! Sympathise with the prisoner, and be just to each other, with the wives and the children, and be united to aid and protect them.

Think of your wrongs, and then only will you form a brotherhood to secure your rights. Pass a vote of oblivion on the past, and let union be the bright star to guide us for the future. We have heard much of Church-Chartism, of Teetotal-Chartism, and of Education-Chartism; we hold it to be the sacred right of every man to worship his Maker as he thinks best; to regulate his domestic habits as he may think proper; and to adopt any one scheme which he may think conducive to human happiness and social reformation.

Why dispute with any? Why not invite all to enter the Great National Charter Association? Our end is not to secure power to party, or separate privileges to sects. Admit all parties in religion, invite all denominations, and refuse no man who declares himself a Chartist; no matter what may be his creed, his country or his caste. We hope that our appeal will not be in vain; and having appealed to your sense of justice, let us now address your reason, and your judgment.

Our old and untiring enemies have ascended the Political Auction Box, and, like unprincipled salesmen, they have offered hollow and deceptive wares to the mass of onlookers.

You are not to be deceived with chaff, nor will your judgment be arrested through your excited hopes. Three ministerial clap-traps have been cast upon the waters of opinion, and after a few days they expect an abundant return. They shall be deceived.

A reduction is proposed in the Timber Duties, which will admit foreign wood at a cheaper rate, instead of the colonial timber.

What benefit can this measure effect for the poor labourer? If the workman had the means of building a cottage for himself, he would not be a gainer of ten shillings on the whole edifice; because the reduction will be only felt on shiploads; thereby throwing the whole benefit into the pockets of the capitalists, ship builders, and large importers. It will not make a chair or a table one farthing cheaper, and the landlord will not lower his rents a single penny. Are you to support an agitation for reducing the duties on timber for the *sole purpose of increasing the profits of the capitalists* or middle class? Forbid it, justice! The same fallacy was made evident on the reduction of the duties on leather. It benefitted the wholesale trader, but were shoes any cheaper? All changes which appear to be beneficial to the wholesale dealers are ever found to be really detrimental to the retail purchaser. Take as an example the second Whig bubble—the reduction of the duties on Sugar. The movement will secure the votes of the sugar refiners, and attract the large traders, and wholesale grocers. Again we ask what benefit will the labourer receive? The reduction amounts to 1s. 6d. the cwt., therefore the purchaser of a pound of sugar would have it 6-10ths of a farthing cheaper than it is now. What coin have we to express that? None. What difference then will it make to the handloom weaver who buys one ounce at a time? Out upon the hypocritical crew! Down with the defrauding ministry!—Why did they expend 20,000,000 of money in emancipating the slaves? Why did they then ask us to pay dearer for sugar, so that the slaves might be liberated? Why do they now ask us to accept of cheaper sugar grown by the slaves of Cuba and the Brazils? Are not these proofs that their policy is one tissue of fraud, deception, and injustice?

We are likewise destined to have an agitation created for a fixed duty on corn. How often must we explode the fallacies circulated under this head? The most ardent haters of the Corn Law show us that the quartern loaf would sell twopence cheaper after a total repeal; therefore the labourer who earned one shilling per day, would have his wages raised twopence per day; he who earned two shillings would be benefitted at the rate of fourpence; and he who earned four shillings, at the rate of eightpence per day. The Government propose to have a fixed duty at eight shillings the quarter. Under this fixed duty, the difference in the price of a quartern loaf could be consumed by an infant at one meal. Is it possible that reasoning men can be deluded by such ministerial frauds? No! We think higher of the reasoning workmen of this oppressed land, and therefore we content ourselves with simply cautioning you as to the domestic policy of the Whigs. They tell us that labour will become scarcer. Have they proved to us that wages will be higher? No! because we are sensible that there are three powers in the hands of the manufacturers which will enable them under the present form of Government to destroy that scarcity, to lower wages, and throw thousands out of employment.

First—The labourers out of employment, at the present time, are sufficient to supply ten times the existing demand.

Second—If insufficient, the railways would pour into the manufacturing districts the discharged agricultural labourers, and glut the market in a few weeks.

Third—If both sources were exhausted, experience has proved to us that the infallible specific for high wages would be adopted, viz., the introduction of new machinery.

The end of the "whole boon" of cheap bread, we safely predict, would be the lowering of the wages of the highly taxed operatives of this country, so as to enable the capitalist to compete with the low taxed workmen of the continent.

Besides all these reasons, what human object can be gained, in a moral or physical sense, by driving thousands off the land into the unhealthy and overheated factories. Finally, our object being to legislate for the labouring population, we must take into consideration the wrongs of the agricultural as well as those of the manufacturing workmen.

We despise all such Whig plasters: we want justice for the working men of Great Britain; and if we mean to have it we must contend for that political power being placed in your hands which will enable you, not to repeal the taxes on one or two articles, but on all articles of foreign growth and domestic consumption.

The duties on timber and dyewoods amount to £1,668,584, and on corn, grain, meal, and rice, to £1,131,075; on sugar and molasses, £4,826,917. The Whigs propose to repeal part of these duties. Our objects are to abolish ALL, as well as the duties on tea, tobacco, coffee, wines, fruits, spices, hides and skins, wool, cotton, besides such provisions as bacon, hams, butter, eggs, &c. &c. &c.; in short, the whole host of taxes which press upon your industry, and diminish the supplies of life.

We advocate no half measure beneficial alone to the master. We extend our views of amelioration to the oppressed workmen and the starved labourers of the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. Will you support us? will you listen to our advice? will you pursue our directions?

Your subtle and designing enemies also design to introduce manufactured goods, and thereby destroy the trades of cork-cutters, brass founders, potters, watch and clock makers, embroidery and needle workers, glass blowers, glovers and silk manufacturers, (already starving,) and a host of other trades, who will be overrun by the introduction of goods manufactured by the low-taxed operatives of the continent. Do you not see, therefore, the reason why the capitalists have erected mills and manufactories in Belgium and parts of France, and likewise, why they have vested their capital in speculations in Saxony, Switzerland, and Germany?

Do you not see the reason of inviting the operatives of this country into Holland, Prussia, and Belgium? Their design is upon our home market, because we exclude manufactured goods coming from other nations after the following rate:—

	Duty.	Amt. of do.
Brass manufactures	30 per cent.	£ 1,710
Boxes of all kinds	30 do.	2,769
Bugles	1s. per lb.	2,140
Earthenware, china, &c.	15 to 20 per cent	5,623
Clocks and watches	25 do.	9,628
Copper, manufactures of...	30 do.	731
Cotton do.	10 made up 20	6,584
Embroidery and needle-work	30	8,578
Artificial flowers	25	5,299
Bottles, all sorts of glass	30 to 120	27,304
Hair and goat's wool manufactures	30	3,097
Leather gloves	20 to 40	18,505
Boots and shoes	30	6,095
Paper hangings	3d. per lb. 1 sq. yd.	1,573
Silk goods	2s. to 40s. per cwt.	247,361
Toys	20 per cent	3,793
Woollen manufactures	15 do. made up 20	25,113

The cloven foot has been shown, and poverty stares in the face of thousands of our operatives. Arise, awake, fellow countrymen, or ye are betrayed.

Let the trades of this great nation vindicate their character, and come forward in the cause of justice and humanity.

It is better at times to submit to a real despotism than to a Government of perfidious, treacherous, and pretended friends.

We are natural enemies to Whiggism and Toryism, but being unable to destroy both factions, we advise you to destroy the one faction by making a tool of the other.

We advise you to upset the Ministerial candidates on every occasion, to doubt their professions, and disbelieve their hustings promises. They even propose what they term a large extension of the Suffrage. Be not deluded again—stand by the Charter, accept of nothing less, and like the stern and indomitable Romans, rather bring your enemies under a despotism than be deluded with their treacherous professions.

We advise you, after mature deliberation,

First—To make returns to the Executive of the voters and the state of parties in each constituency in the empire, with the view of considering the propriety of contesting an election and of appointing fit and proper persons to do so.

Second—To raise a fund by voluntary contributions, for election purposes, and to appoint three national treasurers.

Third—To report the places where the members are returned, and where there is a likelihood of the opposite parties proposing to split the votes with our candidates.

Fourth—To pledge all candidates to vote for the Charter, the release of all prisoners at home or abroad, repeal of the Poor Laws, the abolition of the Rural Police, and the removal of all grievances complained of.

Fifth—To elect committees for the purpose of carrying out the above objects, and to act as election committees in any place where a Chartist candidate is likely to be returned, or a Ministerial hack upset.

Sixth—To pledge all Chartist candidates to sit and act as members upon a Convention which shall meet in London, and be called the Great Convention of the People's Deputies. Its constitution to be as follows:—The members to be the People's candidates, proposed and elected by them to serve in Parliament; the deputies elected by large towns or counties; and a deputation appointed by the General Executive; all of whom shall meet in London after the elections, to devise the *best means of securing the People's Charter—of* liberating the Political Prisoners—and of protecting or preserving the remaining rights of the trades and labourers of every description within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(God save the People.)

P. M. M'DOUALL.
T. R. SMART.
JOHN SKEVINGTON.
WM. MARTIN.
THOMAS JOHN WALL.
WILLIAM MORGAN.
JOHN GOODWYN BARMBY.
MORGAN WILLIAMS.
LAWRENCE PITKETHLY.
MATTHEW CULLEN.
RUFFY RIDLEY.
JOHN ROSE.

Mr. Rose and Mr. Martin moved and seconded the adoption of the address.

Mr. Pitkethly asked if all agreed to the address?

Dr. M'Douall said that all agreed to it. The Committee, however, were willing to introduce such modifications as the Convention might suggest. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Martin said that it ought to be issued at once. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Skevington said it could be left with the Executive to carry into effect the recommendations of the address.

The address was adopted *nem. con.*

Mr. Martin moved, and Dr. M'Douall seconded, that it be forthwith printed. Carried.

Dr. M'Douall stated that Carlisle had offered to split at the next election between Chartists and Tories. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smart said that operations were carrying on at Leicester to effect the same object. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. M'Douall said that it was generally believed that Government had resolved not to dissolve Parliament, and that they would resign. (Hear, hear.) It was pretty clear that Ministers would die game, and gloriously, as Lord Palmerston had said they would. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Pitkethly recommended the address to be kept back until the Convention terminated their sittings.

Dr. M'Douall.—It will be adopted as the last act of the Convention.

Mr. Morgan.—Steps should be taken to give it immediate publicity.

Dr. M'Douall then brought up the following report of the General Committee to the effect that Mr. Mason's letter to the Convention was of such a nature as it could not be entertained by the Convention. That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Marquis of Normanby with a view of ascertaining the probability of presenting the memorials to her Majesty, and that in case of a refusal to wait upon her Majesty's ministers to ascertain the probability of laying them before them, and that Mr. Pitkethly, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Cullen, be the deputation. That the treasurer be instructed to produce his accounts on Saturday morning with a view of ascertaining the real amount of funds in his hands, and also the expenditure that has taken place. That all letters on public business be handed over to the General Committee. That they advise the people of Andover to place themselves in communication with the London Committee, as the pressure of business will not permit the Convention to lay down a plan of organisation for that place.

The above report was unanimously adopted.

Upon the motion of Dr. M'Douall, it was resolved that Messrs. Morgan, Williams, Pitkethly, and Williams, be of the deputation to wait on the Marquis of Normanby.

Mr. Cullen waited upon Mr. Oswald, the member for Glasgow, who declined to accompany the deputation, but promised to give the memorials and the petition his consideration. Mr. Cullen informed the Honourable Member that he would let his constituents know the reception he gave him, and his answer to his request that he should support the memorials. Mr. Cullen, in conclusion, handed in a petition from Falkirk, most numerously and respectably signed. He also handed over to the treasurer four shillings, forwarded from Falkirk.

Mr. Pitkethly said that their friends in Parliament had expressed a strong wish that the petitions should be as numerously signed as possible, in order that a powerful impression be made. (Hear, hear.) Such was the recommendation of Messrs. Duncombe, Berkeley, and Fielden.

Dr. M'Douall said that Mr. Duncombe wished to know the exact number of prisoners in the different gaols, and also their names, and their state of health.

After some discussion between Messrs. Pitkethly, Morgan, and other gentlemen, respecting the situation of the prisoners, Mr. Pitkethly said he had written to a large number of their friends to ascertain their present state, their treatment, and the effect that imprisonment had on their health. The other members resolved to write to other friends of the imprisoned for similar information. After which the Convention rose.

REPEAL—"THE MISCREANT CHARTISTS"—DAN'S SIXPENNY MEETING.

On Friday, the 14th inst., a general muster of the Repealers of London was held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand. A silver sixpence afforded a pass-port for strangers, while Dan's retainers were admitted on presenting a card, or giving by sign, watchword, or otherwise proofs of their determination to "cut the painter." This was called a public meeting. Notwithstanding the arrangements made by the Repealers to the contrary, a very large body of the Chartists contrived to get in, played their artillery very effectually during the night, and, as the sequel proved, marred the intended victory of the liberator.

A full hour having elapsed beyond the time for taking the chair, the assembly evinced strong symptoms of dissatisfaction. At length the ould Irish cry announced the arrival of the "lion" of the night, who made his appearance with his long sweeping tail, composed of "my son John," Mr. Dillon Browne, M. P., Mr. Martin Blake, M.P., Father M'Hales Pets, Mr. O'Niel Daunt, *secretary to Dan, a barrister named* Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Timothy Duggin, late spirit dealer in Liverpool, and now "rint" collector in Manchester. A Mr. Edward William O'Mahony, business, profession, or residence unknown, was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having delivered himself of a long speech, in which he lauded to the skies the *respectability*, the *intelligence*, and the *influence* of the meeting. (A laugh; cries of "hear, hear.") Ireland, he said, was a degraded province, and England, being ignorant of her wants, could not legislate for her. (Hear, hear.) The Ministry, whose existence depended upon the votes of Irish liberal members for their existence, should remember that no paltry concession would satisfy them. (Hear, hear.)

A Mr. HOGAN next presented himself. He said that he was a working man, and would denounce the Chartists if they attempted to disturb the meeting. (Immoderate laughter from the Chartists.) If the Chartists raised a clamour, they were prepared to put them down. (Immense confusion, and hisses.) The liberator unfurled the flag of Repeal—(laughter)—and would lead them to victory. (Increased laughter.) Since the Repeal of the Union Ireland was robbed of £49,000,000 sterling (Shouts of laughter, amidst which Mr. Hogan resumed his seat, apparently much pleased with the hit he made.)

A Mr. O'BRIEN, a true Milesian in appearance and manner, announced himself as "an exile" from his native land. (Cries of "why don't you go home?") He said that the curses of their fathers, that the curses of their mothers—(laughter)—and the curses of their sisters—(increased laughter)—would fall thick and heavy upon them if they did not *repale* the union. What cared Irishmen for physical-force Chartists? ("Ah! ah!" groans, and cries of "hear," and cheers.) He knew something of physical-force Chartists. (Hisses.) They knew the Chartists—they defied the Chartists—(hisses)—for they knew that if the Chartists were in power to-morrow they would act towards them as their ancestors did. (Loud hisses from the Chartists, and then from the Repealers.) Ireland never trusted in England that she was not deceived. (Hisses.) They would obtain back their own Parliament by their own stalwart arms. (Hisses, and cries of "turn him out," from the Chartists, and cheers from the Repealers.)

Mr. DILLON BROWNE said that, after much anxious consideration, he came to the conclusion that the English legislature was incompetent and unwilling to legislate for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) A crisis had arrived of importance to England and Ireland, when the reins of power were about being resumed by men hostile to liberty—by the advocates of slavery, and who invariably opposed Mr. Wilberforce in his struggle for the freedom of the unhappy beings who were in bondage. (Hear, hear, and hisses.) He hoped that Irishmen and Englishmen, sinking their petty differences, would unite in driving Wellington and Peel from office, and in hurling the Tories from power. (Hisses, groans, and cheers.) Those men were opposed to liberty, and their motto was persecution. (No, no; yes, yes; hisses, and cries of hear.) He attended the Chartist meeting at Palace-yard, but he separated himself from the Chartists, because he repudiated the means adopted by them for carrying the Charter. (Hisses and cheers.) If the Chartists conducted themselves like rational men they would be supported. (Loud hisses, hooting, cheers, and stamping of feet.)

CHAIRMAN—Englishmen should listen to him. He is inculcating the first principles of liberty. (Oh, oh, hisses, and cheers, and great confusion.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—Order, order, order.

[Here a Chartist attempted a remark, but he was put down with hisses, and a cry of turn him out.]

Mr. BROWNE resumed. He followed his political leader, and adopted his new philosophy of moral force. Physical force was the doctrine of renegades and cowards. (Hear, hear, and hisses.) Mr. Browne was obliged to retire amidst the hisses of the Chartists.

Mr. O'GORMAN said that if they had their own Parliament back again in College Green—(a laugh)—they would have more beautiful streets—(increased laughter)—and would erect a splendid testimonial to the Liberator. (Hear, hear, and "Oh, oh.")

A Scotchman named M'LEOD said that he was a convert to repeal, and would give it his support. The rank and title of this new accession to repeal were not known.

Mr. O'NIEL DAUNT said that the Union had been forced down their throats; they should sooner feel at their sides their swords than yield to it. (Cries of "Is not that physical force?") The Union robbed them of £100,000,000 sterling. The bigots of Exeter Hall——

A Voice—What have we to do with them?

Mr. O'CONNELL—If you will not listen to reason, others will. (Hisses and cheers.)

Mr. DAUNT—The foul Church establishment—(immense confusion, accompanied by the cheers of the repealers, and the hisses of the Chartists.) Mr. Daunt endeavoured to get a hearing, but was ultimately compelled to sit down.

Mr. O'CONNELL here introduced to the meeting Mr. Martin, a member of the Convention, who was hailed with immense cheering by the Chartists. Mr. O'Connell called upon the meeting to give him a fair hearing.

Mr. MARTIN, who is the representative of the Birmingham Frost Committee, in the Convention now sitting in London, ascended the platform amidst loud and reiterated cheers. Order being partially restored, Mr. Martin said, I hope you will take the advice of Mr. O'Connell, and be silent, as I do not wish you to give me a single cheer, but that you should hear what I have to say. (Hear, hear, hear.) When you hear me out, Mr. O'Connell will then have an opportunity of answering me. (Hear, hear.) I, with other Chartists, regret that ill feeling exists between Mr. O'Connell and us. I am, like Mr. O'Connell, a Repealer—(cheers)—I say that Ireland has a right to a Parliament of her own, and that she ought not to be—as she is—a paltry province, for she never was conquered, but betrayed. (Hear, hear.) I am an Irishman; and as devoted to Ireland as Daniel O'Connell says that he himself is, and, as an Irishman, I oppose the Union which was foisted upon Ireland by fraud and by force. (Hear.) I also oppose the existence of a Church Establishment which, under the name of Christian, has, and is still ready, to spill the blood of our fellow Christians. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Some of the unwashed of St. Giles here created a disturbance, when

Mr. O'CONNELL exclaimed will you not hold your tongue, you blockheads? (Cheers.)

Mr. MARTIN—I appear here this night from no factious motive; I only come forward to confront Mr. O'Connell, who has declared himself the enemy of the Chartists. (Cheers, mixed with Repeal hisses.) Yes, Mr. O'Connell, in his letter to Lord Charlemont, after alluding to us, says—"The Chartists, from whom we could expect no aid, but upon the terms with which neither you nor we, my Lord, could comply. The Chartists are exclusionists of the worst kind. They would exclude from political power, not only what are called the upper—that is, the wealthier ranks of society, but even the intelligence and independence of the middle classes. Be assured, therefore, that, from the great masses of popular support that your Lordship relies upon, you must deduct the entire body of Chartists, be they more or less." Why, the majority of the working classes form the basis of the fabric of society. (Hear, hear.) The working men are the protectors of society, and the friends of Ireland, while the middle classes and the aristocracy are the bitterest enemies of Ireland. (Hisses, and loud cheers.) If the working men had the privilege of voting, they would support the laws that would benefit that unhappy country, Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that the aristocracy—that the shopkeepers, and the middle classes, opposed those laws, and did all in their power to destroy the liberty and welfare of England and Ireland. (Cheers and cries of hear, hear.) The electoral power was in the hands of the middle classes, who returned to Parliament aristocrats, bankers, and wealthy landlords. (Hear, hear.) The magistracy were composed of bankers—the sons of wealthy men, and of wealthy middle-class men. (Hear, hear.) All these parties agree amongst themselves to oppress the working classes. The members of Parliament say, take care of us and we shall take care of you, by giving you a share of the plunder, and enabling you to extract the greatest possible produce from the labour of those under you. (Hear, hear.) Again, writing to Lord Charlemont, Mr. O'Connell says:—"That the body of Chartists are, to say the least of it, neutral as regards justice to Ireland." I deny that. On the contrary the body of the Chartists will unite with the Repealers, if the Repealers will unite with them. (Hear, hear.) It is said that we cannot place confidence in Mr. O'Connell, and that his conduct shows that. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear, from the Chartists, and hisses from the Repealers.) I fear that he cannot be trusted. (A volley of hisses from the Repealers, answered by Chartist cheers.) I will adduce evidence that he cannot be trusted. (Here the Repealers lost all patience, and setting up a wild cry, endeavoured to come to an angry collision with the Chartists in the body of the room; but the latter wisely declined the honour.) It is said that he received money for his vote against the factory children, or at least for his conduct regarding that question. (Hisses, and cries of "Hear, hear.") There is evidence to prove that he was called out of the House of Commons, and that in the lobby of the House he received £1,000, the amount agreed for. (Loud cries of "Shame, shame, shame.") I make that charge against Mr. O'Connell, which Linney, a working man and a Chartist, can and will, if necessary, prove. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Bravo, bravo," from the Chartists, with a few hisses from the Repealers.) Mr. O'Connell has declared that if he obtains Repeal, that he will raise thirty Baronets to the House of Peers. They will be creatures of his own, and not as they ought to be, selected by the common voice of the people. (Hear, hear.) Thus Ireland was to be converted into a den of corruption. (Hear, hear.) Was it necessary that that selection should be made from Baronets? (Cries of "No, no," "Yes, yes.") He also declared himself the supporter of Household Suffrage. ("Oh, oh.") If Mr. O'Connell acted upon the broad principle of Chartism, he would not require the aid of the aristocracy, nor would the people look for their support.—(Hear, hear.) But Mr. O'Connell shall speak for himself, and you can judge of his honesty. In his letter to Lord Charlemont, he says, "It is quite manifest that a great many of the Peers would be naturally desirous of having their sons and immediate connections in the House of Commons, and they could not expect a son or a relative to succeed with a popular constituency, if *the Peer himself continued to oppose patriotic measures.* The Irish House of Commons being a popular party, the Government must necessarily be such as would favour the advancement of popular institutions. The consequence would be, that every Peer who held out in opposition to such a Government would be deprived of all participation in Government patronage; he could not have the least hope of providing for any of his family through the Government unless he supported the plans of such popular Government." (Hisses and cheers.) In the same letter, Mr. O'Connell says, "In 1782, an Irish Parliament threw open the blessings of education to the Catholics of Ireland." Whether the poor peasantry were benefited by the blessing may be judged of by the fact that they cannot even read! (Hear, hear.) That blessing, no doubt, benefited the aristocracy and the middle classes, but how could it have benefited the poor peasants, or how could they, out of sixpence a day, pay for the instruction of their children? (Hear.) In that letter Mr. O'Connell boasts as follows: In 1792 the Irish Parliament conferred another measure of emancipation upon the Catholics by opening the bar to them, and admitting Catholics as attornies. In 1797 an Irish Parliament passed another act abolishing a penal statute, and authorising Catholics as eligible to be placed on grand juries, and likewise conferring on them the right of the elective franchise. A great boon indeed, which merely admitted the sons of Roman Catholic gentlemen to be attornies, or rather created a new race of conjurors and robbers who had not the slightest sympathy with the poor, and in their oppression were only surpassed by the rapacity of the priests, who, under the pretence of saving men's souls, robbed their pockets. (Most awful confusion, accompanied by hisses, groans, cheers, and every demonstration of popular fury and popular pleasure.) The noise continuing, Mr. Martin's voice could not be heard, when

Mr. O'CONNELL rose and said, you promised to hear him.

A VOICE—He has no religion. (Hisses and cheers.)

CHAIRMAN—Pray do hear him. (Increased confusion, amidst which a young man was most brutally dragged out of the room and hurled down stairs amidst cries of "murder.")

Mr. O'CONNELL—Will you do me the injustice not to hear my accuser. Hold your tongues. Let him spin himself out, and then you will have an opportunity of laughing at him. (Hisses and great cheering.)

Mr. MARTIN—When I spoke of the priests, I meant the priests of the Established Church—those vagabond robbers of the poor. (Immense cheering from the Chartists, with hissing and hooting from the Repealers.)

CHAIRMAN—Pray, do keep silence; the sooner the accusation is over, the sooner will Mr. O'Connell have an opportunity of refuting it.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Oh, no, no; let no man suppose that there is an accusation against which I am anxious to defend myself. (Cheers from the Repealers, and groans from the Chartists.)

CHAIRMAN—I was wrong. I should have said that the sooner his opponent closed, the sooner Mr. O'Connell can defend himself.

Mr. O'CONNELL, jumping up in a rage, exclaimed—No, no; let no man suppose that I have anything to defend myself against! (Oh, oh, and immense laughter from the Chartists.)

Mr. MARTIN, in continuation, said Mr. O'Connell also opposed the Trades' Unions in their efforts to secure fair wages.

Mr. O'CONNELL—I did no such thing.

A VOICE—Martin is a brave fellow.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—Hear him out. There is not a single wretched calumny that I will not demonstrate to be false and absurd. I will make short work of it.

Mr. MARTIN.—I have another charge against Mr. O'Connell. In his letter to Lord Charlemont speaking of the outbreak of 1798, he classes as murderers with Government spies of that day, the noble patriots and illustrious dead who poured forth their lives and blood in the struggle for freedom. (Oh, oh, shame, shame.) Yes, he says that he holds in utter contempt such men as Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the Shearer's. (Hisses and groans.) Yes, that is the language which he applies to men who sacrificed their lives in their efforts to emancipate the poor Irish from the yoke, the galling, grinding yoke of an heartless aristocracy. (Hear, and cries of "shame.") Speaking of them, Mr. O'Connell says:—"As to 1788, we leave the weak and wicked men who considered force and sanguinary violence as part of their resources for ameliorating our institutions, and the equally more villanous and designing wretches who fomented the rebellion and made it explode in order that in the defeat of the rebellious attempt they might be able to extinguish the liberties of Ireland. We leave both these classes of miscreants to the contempt and indignation of mankind, and we equally with your Lordship, detest and deprecate the crimes of both." Is that language becoming an Irishman? Should such assertions escape his lips? As well as Mr. O'Connell I am a paid agent. I am a member of that Convention which is now sitting in London for the purpose of devising measures for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of all Chartist prisoners. (Cheers.) The Convention are not aware that I attend here. Nor could I do so with their approbation, as they have passed a resolution prohibiting their members interfering, as members, in public meetings.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Don't mind the Convention; go on.

Mr. MARTIN—So I will, Mr. O'Connell. You stated that the Chartists who were convicted deserved punishment—(groans)—and that you would lead over 500,000 Irishmen to put down Englishmen. (Hisses, groans, &c.) There is not much philosophy, there is not much philanthropy in Mr. O'Connell's acting with Melbourne, who apprised of, nay, who encouraged the Manchester slaughter. (Hear, hear.) There is not much patriotism in Mr. O'Connell's co-operating with Lord Palmerston, who could, if he liked, liberate Sligo from the two Tories who now represented it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell is wonderfully vexed because the Chartists assisted in returning a Tory for Nottingham. I assure Mr. O'Connell that the Chartists detest the Tories as much as they do the Whigs, and that their reason for supporting them is, that the Tories have promised to release the 400 Chartists now in prison. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If the Whigs throw open those prison doors—if they act a merciful part—if they restore Frost, Williams, and Jones to the bosoms of their families, and if they release all political prisoners, the Chartists will support them, and will address the country in their behalf. (Loud and continued cheering, and immense hissing.)

The room at this moment presented an awful appearance. The platform, the reserved seats, and every part of the place exhibited all the rage of party. In vain Mr. O'Connell exerted his authority to preserve order: irritated to the highest pitch, he stamped, exclaiming, "For God's sake, be quiet; he is no friend of mine who makes the slightest noise." (Hisses, cheers, &c.) Order having been partially restored,

Mr. MARTIN, who remained quite tranquil amidst the storm, said—Gentlemen, I have but imperfectly discharged my duty. Mr. O'Connell has heard the charges against him; let him answer them. (Hear, hear, hear, and hisses.) But before I sit down, I will read for him a report of the Select Committee on the Factories Regulation Act, and will then leave Mr. O'Connell to reconcile his conscience with the course he pursued respecting the poor, helpless, and defenceless factory children. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Read, read." Mr. Martin then read the following extract from the report of the Factory Select Committee, which contained the evidence of a factory child—which detailed the sufferings of one of the victims of that accursed system:—

"My name is Eliza Marshall. I live in Leeds. I was born in Doncaster. I am seventeen years old. My father is dead: he was guard of a coach. My mother came to Leeds when I was nine years old, to seek work for us. I got work at Mr. Marshall's flax mill, in Water Lane. I left there because it was so dusty: it stuffed me so that I could scarcely speak: it affected my health: I should not have lived long if I had not left. The factory bell was a doleful sound to me. My father was dead, my mother was very poorly off, and my sister and I did what we could for her. I have cried many an hour in the factory. I could scarcely walk. I could hardly get home. I was exceedingly fatigued at night. Sometimes I had to be 'trailed' home. I have an iron on my right leg. My knee is contracted. It was a great misery to me to work. I was straight before. My sister has carried me up to bed many a time. I have been an out-patient of the Leeds General Infirmary nearly twelve months, and this last winter I have been in the Infirmary six weeks. I was under Mr. Chorley; they put irons on to my legs, which cost the Infirmary £3. I have gone with great difficulty to the mill, and could not tell anybody what I suffered. They could not believe me, I am sure, if I did. My mother was very unhappy to see me so dealt with; she cried, but she could not keep me at home. I was obliged to go or else drop in the streets. I went to the mills as long as I could. At last I cried, and used to fall back in bed when they called me, so that they could not find in their heart to send me. I now live with my mother. Mr. Chorley has examined me thoroughly; he says that it is with long standing, and that the marrow is dried up quite out of the bone. He says, that when the marrow gets dried out, it will never be formed again."

One simultaneous burst of execration followed the reading of the above; after which, Mr. Martin left the platform amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose, and was received with groans, hisses, yells, and cheers. He at first attempted to render Martin ridiculous by cross-examining him on his place of birth, &c. Failing in that, Mr. O'Connell said that he never had voted against the factory children.

A VOICE—Who gave you the £1,000? You know you got it; we can prove it. (A general fight, during which several Chartists were unceremoniously forced out of the room.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—Sir Thomas Potter declared that it was a lie, the paper declared it a lie, and he defied his enemies to state the time or place when he was paid that money. (Cheers from the Repealers, and cries of "We don't believe you," from the Chartists.) He voted for every Bill in favour of reduction of labour. As to the education charge against him, the Parliamentary returns proved that in Ireland the poorer Catholics who were educated were three to one as compared with the Protestants who enjoyed that blessing; and that there were more Catholic children educated at their own expence in Ireland than there were Protestant children so educated in England. (Hear, hear.) He would be glad to know, from Mr. Martin, which of the Tories promised to let the Chartists out of prison. (Great confusion, and cries of "hear, hear.")

A VOICE—Don't answer him.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Oh, wretched, deluded men, who support the Tories who perpetrated the Manchester slaughter, and would again, if opportunity offered, crimson their swords with human gore. (Cheers and hisses.) At the Nottingham election the Chartists supported Walter, who designated Irishmen as beasts, brutes, savages—a filthy ferocious crew, and their priests as surpliced ruffians and ferocious tyrants.—(Hisses, and cheers.) Yes, Walter so designated their venerated and venerable clergy; and that night the Orangeman was breaking out on Martin, as he was about applying the same epithets to them, when he was reminded of his error. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Yes, yes, he (Mr. O'Connell) would lead 500,000 Irishmen to put down the miscreant Chartists, if they threatened the torch or the dagger. (Yells, hisses, and cheers.)—Mr. O'Connell then abused Feargus O'Connor, and said that it was reported in the Tory press that he (O'Connell) wanted separation; that was a lie. All that he sought for Ireland was, that she should enjoy those rights which she had before her connection with England. In his devotion to his country he sacrificed £8,300 a year which his profession returned him. He refused to be Master of the Rolls and to be Chief Baron of the Exchequer, both of which were offered to him by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell reiterated his oft-repeated arguments in favour of repeal, and concluded amidst groans, hisses, and cheers.

Mr. JOHN CLEAVE presented himself in the front of the platform, and was received with loud cheers. He said—Fellow-countrymen, I will not, at this late hour (twelve o'clock) detain you long. I have during my life attended many meetings, and I have heard many strange sayings at those meetings, but this night's sayings and this night's doings have surpassed for strangeness all that I have either heard or witnessed before. (Hear, hear, hear.) For many years past I laboured with the Catholics in their endeavours for emancipation; and, above all, in the exertions that were made to ameliorate the condition of the Irish Roman Catholic working classes. (Hear, hear.) During those years, I never attended a meeting which gave me so much regret as the one of this night. (Hear, hear, and a partial dissent by Repealers.) I assure Mr. O'Connell that he will ere long deeply repent the statements he has made, and the language he has *adopted this night*. (Hear, hear, hear.) From the first moment that Mr. O'Connell landed in England, from the first moment that he took his seat in "the Old rotten House," I, in common with other liberal English Protestants, extended to him the right hand of fellowship. Have we not a right to expect that he and his countrymen should in turn hold out to us the same right hand of fellowship? (Hear, hear, cheers, and a few faint hisses.) When the rabid Tory press, aye, and the equally rabid Whig press denounced Mr. O'Connell and his followers as rebels, when they attempted to cry down repeal as rebellion, and when they recommended the question to be kept back by force, then Mr. O'Connell found friends and stanch supporters in the English working classes. (Hear.) Why then does he at this moment attempt to turn upon and vilify those men? (Hear.) This is not the time for him to create new enemies. When the Whig and Tory press are armed to the teeth against him, as a repealer. (Hear and cheers.) When the only Catholic paper in London is I believe opposed to the repeal of the union (Hear.) I appeal to Mr. O'Connell if such is not the fact.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—Yes. The *Tablet* is opposed to Repeal. (Hear.)

Mr. CLEAVE.—Well; Mr. O'Connell is anxious to give the Whigs every support, and to retain them in office. (Hear, hear, from Mr. O'Connell.) What did Lord Althorp say in the first reformed House of Commons? He declared that sooner than submit to the Repeal of the Union, he would risk the dismemberment of the British Empire. I tell Mr. O'Connell that the Chartists are *not endeavouring to create rebellion*. (No, no, no.) They are only struggling for their rights, and those rights *simply consist* in the power of self government—a power to which as *Englishmen they are entitled by the constitution* of their country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell was one of the *first men to draw up the Charter*, and was the first man to sign it. (Loud cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—I draughted it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CLEAVE—Yes, Mr. O'Connell, and you were the first to sign it. I hold in my possession that signature of yours. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—I acknowledge that I signed it. (Increased cheering.)

Mr. CLEAVE—My delight was great when Mr. O'Connell ratified the Charter by affixing his signature to it. Mr. O'Connell well knows that until the British House of Commons be constituted upon the principles of the Charter he will never effect Repeal, unless he does so by open rebellion, and with an awful sacrifice of human life. (Hear, hear, hear, hisses and cheers.)

A Voice—That's false.

Mr. CLEAVE. I regret that Mr. O'Connell has made this meeting an occasion for an attack upon the Chartists and the working classes of England, and upon Feargus O'Connor. (Hisses.) His conduct to Mr. Martin was unbecoming—was unmanly and most unwise. (Hear, hear.) His conduct towards Feargus O'Connor—his countryman—a Protestant—a brother barrister, and formerly a member of the same House with him, was most cowardly. (Immense rioting amongst the Repealers, whose rage appeared to have no bounds, in which they indulged by screeching, hooting, and hisses. As soon as they exhausted their anger, the Chartists followed with repeated rounds of cheers.) Yes, his conduct towards Feargus O'Connor was most cowardly, was most unwise, and was unstatesmanlike in the extreme. (Continued hisses and rioting among the Repealers.) I am afraid I must not call you, who thus conduct yourselves so indecently, my friends. I repeat it, that Mr. O'Connell's attack was most cowardly, especially when coupled with the bombastic threat of bringing over 500,000 of his countrymen to put down the "miscreant Chartists," as he called them, if they in any way assailed the throne of the "angelic creature" who sits upon it. (Laughter and hisses.)

Here an indescribable scene of confusion ensued, amidst which we could only gather from Mr. Cleave, whose speaking at the moment was a mere dumb show, that he told Mr. O'Connell that he ought to get him (Mr. Cleave) a hearing, so that the public might be made acquainted with his statements. He, however, pledged himself that Mr. O'Connell's attack upon the *family of Feargus O'Connor, and upon Feargus O'Connor* himself, would be repaid with interest.

The CHAIRMAN cried out, Gentlemen, do hear him.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Be so good as to listen to him.

Mr. CLEAVE, as soon as order was partially restored, said, I am surprised that Mr. O'Connell should attack an absent man—an imprisoned man, as his (Mr. O'Connell's) countryman, Feargus O'Connor. It was cowardly. It was cruel. It was unbecoming a statesman. (Hear, hear.) If the Irish unite with the Chartists the Chartists will unite with them, and that union is the only way by which Ireland will be enabled to obtain Repeal, and obtain her political station amongst the nations. (Cheers.) Let not the Irish be deceived, and let them know, once for all, that they will never obtain the repeal of the Union, so long as they retain renegade Whigs in office and in power. (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—I am asked by Mr. Cleave if I will *join the physical-force Chartists*, the torch-and-the-dagger men, and if I will follow the men who broke out in open insurrection. ("No, no," and "Yes, yes.") I tell Mr. Cleave that I will do no such thing. (Hear, hear, and confusion.) Justice must be done to every one. Lord Althorp did say that he would rather see a dismemberment of the empire than accede to Repeal, forced upon him by a faction. (Hear, hear.) But he also said, that if the universal Irish people desired it they were entitled to it. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cleave complains of my attacking Feargus O'Connor. Has he read his papers, which calumniated me? When I was exposed in Leeds to the assassin's dagger, had Feargus O'Connor the honesty to take my part in his print? Once for all, I tell you I will not join your miserable Chartist prejudices. (Hisses.)

Mr. CLEAVE—I am not asking you. (A laugh.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—You come forward to encourage rebellion and revolution. (Great tumult, and hisses.) I seek Reform. You talk of the Chartists carrying Repeal. It would be better to suffer any persecution, than adopt their plans of effecting Repeal. (Hisses.) In conclusion, I say, Heaven preserve my country from Chartists. (Tremendous hisses, and cheers.)

Mr. Cleave was loudly cheered during his address, after which the meeting broke up. A body guard of Repealers escorted the "*Liberator* of Ireland" to a patent safety cab, which conveyed him away amidst cheers, hisses, and groans. It is said that several persons were dangerously injured by the Irish wharf porters, who were in attendance at the meeting to turn out *vi et armis* any one who even dared to dissent from Repeal. One young man from *Marylebone* is very seriously indisposed from the savage treatment which he experienced. The Chartists are getting up a counter-meeting at the Crown and Anchor, to which they intend inviting Dan and his myrmidons.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—This evening, as Mr. Spencer was addressing the numerous auditory who have been accustomed to listen to his exposition of the Scriptures every Sunday night, at Mile End Gate, for the last two years, whenever the weather would permit, two policemen came up to him, and demanded a sight of his license, and were very much chopfallen when they were shewn the instrument they asked for. Policeman K 29 said, "This is not a license to preach Chartism, and unless you preach some other doctrine, you shan't preach here." Mr. Spencer replied that he taught those things that the Scriptures taught, that all men were equal in the sight of God, and that all those differences which were exhibited in the present state of society, in which one portion were revelling in luxury on the produce of other men's labour, while those who laboured hard to produce for them, not only necessaries, but luxuries, to pamper every appetite, were themselves denied the use of sufficient even to support their natural existence from their own labour, were contrary to the Scriptures, and contrary to common sense; that he believed it to be his duty to preach that Gospel, and that he would still continue to preach at all risks.

Now, Sir, by what power are these men elevated into judges of theology? There were two other preachers of a different doctrine, and who regularly hold forth every Sunday, but they were not asked to produce their licenses; but it must be acknowledged they are not honoured by the constant attendance of four policemen, as Mr. Spencer is, and he would perhaps feel proud of the distinguished honour if they would merely confine themselves to taking notes of his teaching for the benefit of themselves and their masters, and not interrupt him, and seem so desirous of creating a disturbance, which, however, they will not be able to succeed in. It ought however, to be known, that Mr. Spencer preached in his own parish, within a very short distance of his own dwelling, while those who are not hunted, but rather petted by the police, come from distant parts, and are paid preachers, while Mr. Spencer earns his bread by the work of his own hands.

I am,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES SAVAGE.

Mile End, New Town,
16th May, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of the *Northern Star*, to throw out the following suggestions with regard to a more efficient plan for supplying the Irish Chartists with *Stars*, and other papers favourable to the Chartist cause, to distribute among their fellow-countrymen, namely, by the class-leaders of the Charter Association collecting the papers from those of their class who choose to give them, and transmitting them to a Committee of four or five, to be chosen for the purpose in each town, who will send them to the Liverpool Committees.

Now, I think, there is hardly one Chartist who would keep his paper after he had read it, knowing the purpose to which it would be applied: namely, as a means towards the political regeneration of O'Connell-deluded Ireland—an event to which every real Chartist looks forward with the feelings of the greatest anxiety.

A Chartist,
And a sincere well-wisher of Ireland,
C. WESTRAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—However I may feel it my duty publicly to acknowledge my errors, I am not prepared to become the scape-goat of every man who may choose to take advantage of my confessions.

In a letter addressed to yourself by Mr. Hollis, of Cheltenham, published in last week's *Star*, that gentleman states that he wrote to head quarters for an explanation concerning the plan of the old move. I beg leave to state in the columns of the *Star*, for the satisfaction of all parties, that I never received any communication from Mr. Hollis on that subject, or any other; and often wondered, considering the excellent lectures that were at that time delivered in Cheltenham—a place with which I am well acquainted—that they (the lecturers) did not establish a society, and apply for cards, particularly as there were associations at Worcester, Redditch, Gloucester, Stroud, and other places in that part of England. If Mr. Hollis's first letter received no attention, he might have written again, or addressed the Executive through the *Star*. I have no desire to enter into recrimination, but, at the same time, I wish it to be understood, that I am determined to be answerable for no more than my own manifold sins.

I remain, dear Sir,
Without dread of the charge of being servile or fulsome,
Yours, &c.,
WM. TILLMAN.

Manchester, May 17, 1841.

THE CORN LAW QUESTION.

"You take my house when you do take the prop
That doth sustain my house; you take my life
When you do take the means whereby I live."
Shakespeare.

The design of all Government was twofold—1st. To protect the people from themselves and each other; 2ndly. To protect them from foreign invasion. For these purposes laws and arms were instituted. The wisest and best were freely chosen to rule the rest, and the people pursued their labours in peace and confidence. Partial or remiss governors were condemned or superseded. If the bad refused to give place to the good, the people rose and made an example of them, for they would not permit their rulers to be above the law and themselves alone under it. But if faction proved successful—if governors degenerated to tyrants—the people were oppressed by the very power which they had maintained for their protection. Then one part was raised to keep down the other—brother held brother in subjection, while masters plundered them. Free labour became a slave. God help the people that suffered such a state of things to come to pass—that did not die rather than yield to the yoke; for their usurping and irresponsible rulers next made laws to establish oppression and to perpetuate it from generation to generation. Having bound and silenced the people, they got priests to persuade them that the will of man was the will of God, and nations were thereafter divided into two classes—"tyrants and tyrants' slaves."

Negroes kidnapped in Africa, and sold to be tortured and tasked, are not more unjustly treated than Englishmen robbed of their rights; who must obey laws which they have no voice in making—laws which enslave them; who are worked when wanted—starved when not wanted.

The difference between the white and the black slave is absolutely in favour of the latter. The black was, at least, born free—he was born a man, though afterwards broken to a beast. The white man is born a slave, without a birthright; he has his freedom to gain; the state disowns him; he is not provided for like the black, and he is prevented from providing for himself; he envies the horses and dogs of his oppressors—and not without cause. Work is given to him as a favour—the work which he does for another. Was there ever such a serf? Poor wretch! he knows not the cause of what he feels—he dares not seek the remedy. Priests tell him that it is the will of Heaven that he should suffer thus. Lawyers tell him that the injustice which he experiences is law. Must he resign himself to the fate which they award him? Must he steal the bread which he can neither buy nor beg? Must he die of hunger by the way side, or of starvation in the bastile?—a quick death or a slow death? Must he not rather obey God, who gave him life, and a land to live in?—nature, that says, "Die not while you can live?"—reason, that exclaims, "Starve not amid plenty?"—and justice, whose trumpet-tongue pronounces that not the willing working man, but the idler, should not eat? If these inward voices are disregarded, will the outward call be obeyed that cries, "Rise, unite, regain your rights—recover your lost heritage, or eat grass and perish?"

Who sees not the pitiable but unpitied state to which the working man is reduced? And where is his wife? She is glad to do man's work—to unsex herself for bread? What becomes of their children? Go and see them in the factories!

Little boys and girls that should be playing in the fields are toiling in a frightful mill, kept awake by fear, urged beyond their strength by torture, and maddened to crime by misery. Saints, who are horror-struck at the sufferings of negroes and at the sins of idolators, enrich themselves by cruelties too abominable for slave-owners to practice, and worship idols more hideous than those in heathen lands. Children are thrown into the fiery arms of Moloch, to be rendered into gold for the shrine of Mammon. Silkworms are better cared for.—Complain of machines throwing human beings out of employment!—is it fit that ought but iron and steel should be put upon such tasks? But money is wrung from the souls and bodies of the poor with as little remorse as metal is smelted from stones.

The Corn Laws are blamed for those evils; but the Corn Laws are not the cause of them. They are not of such recent growth; they existed prior to the Corn Laws, and are independent of them. In fact the Corn Laws can scarcely be called in question. Let us go to the root of the matter.

When England was conquered by a bastard, he parcelled out the land among his followers, and the English were compelled to till it for them. The descendants of these foreigners still pursue this plan. Such was the degradation and misery to which the conquered natives were reduced, that they were glad to escape from husbandry, the most patriarchal and patriotic of all pursuits, and to ply the loom, to become weavers, or anything rather than such serfs.

In process of time, a manufacturing interest arose; a trading or middle class, whose money power broke the feudal power of the fighting aristocracy, and mill lords disputed the pretensions of the landlords. Corn was formerly exported from this country: it can now be imported cheaper than it is grown here; but not cheaper than it could be grown. Rents are kept up by a prohibitory tax on foreign corn, that the landlords may have time and space for their pleasures. The manufacturers hate the landlords with a perfect hatred, and would fain "buy all their corn in Egypt," in order to ruin the landlords at home. For this purpose, they raise the cry, "Repeal the Corn Laws!" so say we, "Repeal the Corn Laws!" but not with the hope of laying our cultivated lands waste, but with the hope of bringing our waste lands into cultivation. The manufacturers pretend that they cannot afford to pay men the high wages which the dear price of bread requires; but they know—the hypocrites—that they are superseding the use of men as fast as they can, by the introduction of machinery; and that they get men for half the wages they formerly paid them. The agricultural and manufacturing interests depend upon each other; but each seeks its self aggrandisement at the expence of the other. When goods are supplied faster than the demand, and there is no market for them, the manufacturers—who dread foreign competition, and are in a hurry to make large fortunes—blame the Corn Laws, like the old man who said that Tenterden steeple was the cause of Goodwin Sands, because he had never heard of those sands until that steeple was built. Their own selfishness is to blame; but, like Shylock, when balked the gratification of their evil passions, they exclaim—"The curse never fell upon our nation till now—*we* never felt it till now." Like the one-eyed stag, they watch the land, and turn a blind eye to the danger that threatens them from the sea; for, if they could succeed in extirpating the "bold peasantry" at home, what defence could they maintain against a foreign enemy?

Both landlords and mill lords take a wrong or perversely obstinate view of the subject. Mill lords, in wishing to import all their food from abroad—landlords, in refusing to supply it cheaper at home. Repeal the Corn Laws—do away with a monopoly that only protects idleness, and corn will soon be grown as cheap in England as it is in Poland. But the landlords sit at the head of affairs—they are secure in their own possessions, and will not so much as suffer an inquiry to be made into the evils complained of by the manufacturers. The landlords carry their heads on high like those overtopping flowers which Tarquinius decimated. The only method of reducing them to reason is by the help of the people; but the people are not so simple as they used to be. The middle classes could formerly conjure up the power of the people to frighten the aristocracy; but now the people will not come at their call—they had as lief lie under the tyranny of the landlords as under that of the *mill-lords*; but they are resolved to remain no longer under either—they claim *their own rights*—they demand their Charter! They have too often done the work of the factions and been cashiered—they will henceforth work only for themselves—their own cause is the best—it is the cause of all. The middle classes see that their day of cajolery has gone by, and they are frantic with rage and vexation.

The Corn Laws cannot and ought not to be repealed until justice becomes law; it will be time enough then, and that will be when the People's Charter becomes law. Let the Corn Laws be the first laws repealed after the Charter is passed. We are convinced that more husbandmen would then be employed, and we have no wish to see the poet's lines realised—

"trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land and dispossess the swain."

As the manufacturers have been necessitated to ransack their brains for new inventions, to extend their trade into every land, so, if the farmers were likewise thrown into the field of foreign competition, they would make every portion of uncultivated land available for the purposes of husbandry. No more talk of emigration!—no more complaint of increase of poor rates!—plenty of work would be found by all who seek it. Talk of a surplus population!—that is to lay that blame on Providence which belongs to man. God is not in fault. England might be made to produce double the food needed by all Englishmen.

There are millions of acres that lie waste—millions that are laid out in unprofitable pleasure-grounds—millions that might be made to produce fourfold. What right have the rich to deny the poor sustenance from their own soil? To send them to the antipodes for food? Foxes and hares are bred for the sport of titled men, on lands that would feed the patriot-poor—rabbits feed on crops that would feed many famishing families. Should the poor man take one, he is taken for it. An insolent, ignorant, and arrogant aristocracy have all, and keep all. If an honest labourer seek to enclose a piece of common, he is forbid by the squire, who encloses it himself—who adds it to a large farm, so that from him who hath nothing is taken even that which he hath, and given to him who already hath too much. Should the labourer succeed in appropriating a piece of waste ground, the parson immediately comes, and claps his ten claws upon it for tithe. It may be seven years before the land yields any benefit to its cultivator, but the parson, who stands idly by, counts the produce of every year's labour, and takes his tenth from the first. And what is his pretence? He has the care of the labourer's soul! "May the devil give him good of it!" prays the plundered peasant. Oh, if the parson and lawyer could be kept out, as well as the polecat and the fox; but there are no mantraps for these.

Those who tell the poor to emigrate should be told to do so themselves—those who would force the poor to expatriate themselves, should themselves be made to do so. What right has idleness to deny labour its reward—and pride to deprive life of its land? The right of might alone. Our native soil is the fittest for us—we belong to it, and it belongs to us. It is God's gift, appointed to us at our birth by Providence—another soil is not suited to us, and is tenanted by its own appropriate people. Quit not your native soil in obedience to the wishes of its unjust possessors—remain at home and regain your rights. "THE PEOPLE SHALL ENJOY THEIR OWN AGAIN!" W.

(To be concluded in our next.)

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

If not victimised in gaol, I am left to perish from principles I still hope to see carried out, by advocating the rights of the labouring classes to live by their labour. For this have I found enemies in masters and men; the latter have I found to succeed—invariably the most deadly foes I have had to contend against. I have been told to get my breadby my Chartism, having five children, destitute of support. I trust you will not withhold your aid from one who has relieved others.

Your's, respectfully,
RD. MEDCROFT,
No. 1, Trinity Court, Trinity Lane,
Queenhithe.

THE SIXTY OUNCE INGOT, OR BAR PLAN, OF THE LATE DAVID RICARDO, ESQ.

"Et genus, et formam, regina pecunia donat."

David once with a sling
Made Goliah's head ring,
But David Ricardo
At least would as far go,
E'en the slinger surpass
With gold bars in a mass,
Tho' long since he be dead
And from Stock Exchange sped
To crave the full discount
On his final account;
For he to directors,
Our wealthy protectors,
Left a notable scheme
Their flash notes to redeem,
And bar out the rabble
From making a squabble,
And from draining the Bank
Of its gold (a fine prank);
When the gold, it is clear,
Bankers make it appear
All belongs to rich men
Who grow fat by the pen—
That is, who are thriving
By rapid quill driving
And stock speculation
In this and that nation;
Witness Roths—d and such
Who the gold fain would clutch,
And have it (cunning elves)
In a lump to themselves.
To insure which sly trick
And all law folk to nick,
The whole hog they would go
With defunct Ricardo;
For though not in their line
To drive bargains in swine,
Such blades have at command
The choice fat of the land,
And whenever they hie
To the Threadneedle sty
Never get, it is clear,
The wrong sow by the ear.
Thus the men of the bar
Shew themselves above par,
Than dwarf serpents more wise,
They appear to our eyes
To shine as the victors
Of boa-constrictors.

BYSANITES.

"I like the Bank of England to be the head Bank, to have all the specie under their care, and all the issues, and to be as liberal of money as they can. It is these little people that drain the country banks, and take gold from the Bank of England."—*Evidence of N. M. Rothschild to Parliamentary Committee, 24th June*, 1832.

"The talent of that gentleman (the late David Ricardo) was of the highest order, and his loss greatly to be regretted. Perhaps there never was an idea more deserving of consideration, than his plan for a circulation of notes convertible into ingots of gold or silver, and it would have been well for the country, had the government of his day given the subject mature consideration, prior to the issue of gold coin, and forming that metal as our standard of value."—*J. H. Palmer, Esq. a Bank Director*, 1837.

Mr. J. H. Palmer seems to think as little of the exceeding villany and terrific consequences of adopting the sixty ounce bar plan of the defunct Stock Exchange speculator, as a fox-hunting joint stock banker does of the risk to his own neck in leaping a five-barred gate.

In fact, the bar scheme is a Jacobinical conspiracy to swell out bank dividends, to banish the gold coin, bearing the effigy of our Kings and Queens from the realm, to rob the Queen and her successors of the right of coining money of ascertained weight and fineness, and to substitute a barefaced permanent assignat system of paper currency. Such a plot concocted by a class of men who are continually vaunting their own superior wealth and wisdom, ought to be crushed at once by a prosecution on the part of the Attorney-General; for what more insidious plot, than one which would uproot all the ancient monetary regulations of the country, and that too after the Parliament had congratulated the people on their return to the ancient metallic money, and had warned them against tampering with the wise institutions of their forefathers? If a Chartist or Socialist, or any political party, the designation of which ends in *ist* or *ism*, had propounded such a scheme, the country would have resounded with the phrases, "deep laid plot for the subversion of property," "insidious blow aimed at the prerogative of the Crown," "daring attempt to involve the community in anarchy and confusion," &c.; and it is more than probable that even the patriot banker, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., forgetting his own partiality for high inflated paper prices, which he recorded in a letter to the people of Ireland, would have offered to aid her Majesty with a hundred thousand of his "rint" paying body guard, to crush in the bud such a monstrous invasion of her rights, and those of her subjects. Perhaps, however, the Attorney General may be shy in taking any hostile steps against the conspirators in the back parlour, as he may be a bank-stock proprietor himself; but if he forbear, it will only furnish one more to the many proofs we have, that, in this country, "one man may steal a horse, while another dare not look over a hedge."

J. B.

N.B.—Any wealthy person, with £233 12s. 6d.* in bank notes, might, under the plan in question, demand from the bank 60 ounces in bar gold, so that the honest scheme would effectually prevent the great Dons of the paper debt market from being elbowed by "these little people that drain the country banks, and take gold from the Bank of England." Will the Papyrists try the efficacy of their plan? If they do, (and they are powerful in the Legislature,) it will ultimately strengthen the cause of the Chartists; and the writer, for one, would rather live under the domination of the latter, than under the ruthless sway of a tribe of false money manufacturers.

* Sixty times £3 17s. 10½d.

Nottingham, 15th May, 1841.

MR. PETER HOEY.

TO THE GENEROUS CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

An imperative duty demands that we call upon you to render assistance to our tried friend Mr. Hoey, who, we feel bound to say, deserves your utmost aid at this moment. We firmly believe that it is only necessary to make public the distressing particulars of his case, to cause you to rush, as one man, to furnish the means required for his present emergency. You are too well aware that it was for advocating your rights, as well as his own, that he drew down upon his devoted head the united vengeance of both the plundering factions of this town, who obtained for him a place in the Whig hell-hole at Wakefield. The treatment which our beloved friend received from his torturers has brought him to a very ruinous state of bodily health, besides a very bad leg, which dreadful state of bodily affliction was, no doubt, the principal reason of the base and bloody brutals (as O'Connell says) liberating their victim before he was Claytonized. Ever since he was liberated from the mad-house, he has been under a course of medicine, with little or no success. His medical attendants have advised that our friend Hoey should go to his native town (Drogheda, in Ireland) to make trial of his native air, and to drink the salt waters. Unless that course is taken, great fears are entertained that amputation of the sufferer's leg will be necessary to preserve to him his life.

Brother Chartists,—We call upon you, then, to come forward with your mites at once, to enable the Barnsley Committee to send our victimized brother to Drogheda for two months, to make trial of the doctor's advice, where no doubt he will be as serviceable in the cause of democracy as ever he was wont to be in this country.

We are,
Your Brothers in the cause of Chartism,
FRANK MIRFIELD,
GEORGE UTTLEY,
WILLIAM NORTON,
JOHN VALANCE,
JOHN FIELD,
JAMES UTTLEY,
JOHN SHAW,
DAVID LEECH,
JOHN FRETHWELL.

All persons wishing to contribute will oblige us by remitting it to the *Star* office.

JOHN FIELD, Secretary.

Barnsley, May 16th, 1841.

SHALL THERE BE AN "ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR?"

"And a voice was heard, saying 'Paul, Paul, why persecutest thou me?'"

We earnestly entreat the attention of our readers to the following:—

To the Editor of the *English Chartist Circular*.

SIR,—In consequence of a difference (not a division) which now exists in the Chartist ranks relative to Lovett's plan of organisation and the Manchester plan, many persons foolishly threaten the *English Chartist Circular* with annihilation! Now, Sir, this proves that men are objects of perscution merely because there happens to be a difference of opinion as to the best mode of obtaining the Charter. I contend that such a difference ought not to be the cause of a malicious persecution of a work similar to the *Chartist Circular*, got up as every one must know at an enormous expence, continued at a weekly loss, and sold at one halfpenny only! for the purpose of disseminating the principles of Chartism more widely. Such a work requires at least a weekly circulation of 20 or 30,000 before it can pay its own way; and if from foolish motives it is invidiously attacked, the circulation must fall off, and ultimately become extinct, which, instead of becoming a triumph to the persecutors, it would be a glorious triumph to the enemy, who dislike the spread of cheap democratic knowledge among the people.

I hope the silly idea of crushing the *English Chartist Circular* will be abandoned by those who differ with Lovett and others. And here let it be observed that Lovett is not the editor as many suppose. I will give it or any other publication of the same nature my warmest support. Where is the use of my acquiring political information, if I have not the facilities such as you afford me of giving the world the benefit of my studies and researches? Sir, so long as you continue to publish, will I contribute articles to your columns, trusting to your judgment for their insertion. Though the stamp laws prohibit political remarks upon passing events, and justly-merited censures upon some of our M.P.'s and officers of state, black bottles, Sunday flogging, and such like articles found in newspapers, from being inserted in your columns, yet an article written with care I have no doubt meets a ready admission in your *Circular*.

I remain,
Your obedient servant,
R. J. RICHARDSON.

Salford, near Manchester,
April 28, 1841.

[Thanks to Mr. Richardson for his very friendly notification—thanks for the assurance that "so long as we continue to publish, will he contribute articles to our columns." We had thought that to contend against the prejudices of declared antagonists of "Equal rights and equal laws," and to infuse something like animation into lukewarm friends, now cradled in ignorant supineness, was difficulty enough for us to conquer—but when to this is added the *misconceptions* of a portion of those who are "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh," we are in very truth oppressed with exceeding great sorrow. What have we done to deserve the enmity—what to call for our "annihilation" at the hands of Chartists? We dare affirm—nothing! Point us an article,—nay, but a solitary passage, in any one number of the *Circular*, that the most enthusiastic Democrat need be angered at? We reiterate that we are unconscious of,—nor do we fear that the most microscopic vision can discern any such passages!

Whence originates then the dissatisfaction so bitterly bewailed by us? Doubtless from, we must say, the no less strange than erroneous supposition on the part of the brother Democrats alluded to by Mr. Richardson, that, 1. The *Circular* is but the organ of a section of the Chartist army; and 2. That it is conducted as such by Mr. Lovett.

Now, as regards the first, we have in a previous number disclaimed all connection with either sections or individuals. We seek but to promote the happiness, and humbly to diffuse a knowledge of those eternal principles of justice, by whose triumph alone can we hope to win a glorious freedom for all. It is painful to feel necessitated to repeat our most solemn asseveration that it has ever been our studious anxiety to keep aloof from every topic that would seem to savor of controversy, or engender personalities. The name of Chartist has always been a sure passport to our regard. On no occasion have we deviated from this fraternal feeling in deciding upon the many communications with which we have heretofore, and hope again, to be favoured. Was the article transmitted such as our judgment believed would serve the "good cause"—if so, its insertion was at once decided, without question as to whether its writer was a member of this or that association.

We must also declare that Mr. Lovett has not, and never had any further connection with the *English Chartist Circular*, than that of Correspondent. The communications of Mr. L. depended as much as those of any other correspondent upon the acceptation or rejection of the *de facto* Editor.

What is the name borne by the actual Editor cannot surely be of the slightest import, so that he perform well his duty to the publication entrusted to his care. That is his sole ambition, and, despising the "bubble reputation" he looks for his best reward in the secure establishment of the *Circular* itself. But let no man imagine that he is a mere hireling scribe. No, this is to him "a labour of love," of devotion to the sacred cause of the world's redemption from the hell-born powers of darkness and despotism. He would fain believe that those who have known him personally, can witness that he has been no idler, that he has cheerfully made some few sacrifices, and endured not a little without quailing. If a William Lovett have grasped his hand, so also has a Bronterre O'Brien "many a time and oft" proclaimed him—friend.

Thus much for the *English Chartist Circular*, its true objects, and its Editor. Less we could not say, nor do we feel inclined to add more than that we ask not favour from any man, but justice from all who boast the title of Chartist. It is for them to decide whether after an enormous sum has been sunk upon the *Circular*, it shall now perish. Let them, however, we entreat, take good heed that they, the advocates of truth and demanders of justice, do not countenance falsehood and injustice to us. Let them judge the *Circular* according to its own merits or demerits, and not denounce it for "differences," which its Editor deplores, and with which he is in no otherwise connected. If a truly honest and adverse verdict is returned, we will submit without reproach; but if we fall a victim to passion and misrepresentation, we shall have good cause of complaint. Now, brother democrats, what say you? "shall there be an *English Chartist Circular?*"—Ed. *English Chartist Circular.*]

TO CABINET-MAKERS EXTRAORDINARY.

Wanted immediately, some skilful hands to put in order a very curious *cabinet*, the workmanship of which has been in a disabled and ricketty state for some months past.

It is not very ancient, having been put together only about five years ago, since which period it has experienced many changes in several of its most important departments, no alteration having been productive of the slightest permanent benefit.

This *cabinet* is composed of *fourteen* important parts, termed by the craft, "*Ministers*," which are so contrived as to fit very closely together, and made to go in and out by a secret and influential spring, whenever it is applied for that purpose.

It is also adorned with an abundance of little wooden figures resembling men of different ages, habited in the costume of the present day. All these automata are new within a few years, and have been manufactured at a vast expence.

These figures, by a secret touch of the main spring, are so contrived as to utter and emit sounds like the speech of human creatures, and may be made to change their notes, and sing in quite a different key merely by shifting their places. The loading the puppet with coin will also occasion it to move any way it may be directed.

It is worthy of remark that the main spring of the whole *cabinet* is so exquisitely contrived that the slightest touch even of a child or a female is sufficient to put it in motion and direct all its movements.

Owing to recent unlooked for accidents this *cabinet* has lost many of its customary supporters, and has been thrown into confusion, and consequently has become unable to perform its movements and functions. Several *cabinet-makers* have been consulted as to its repair, but on account of its complicated machinery none have yet been able to agree in what is necessary to be done. The most eminent, however, are of opinion that it ought to be completely taken to pieces and *a new cabinet* formed.

Whosoever will undertake to put the same into complete repair without taking it to pieces, or looking at the works by which the secret spring is regulated, and which must on no account be touched, may apply at the office of the proprietor, Miss VICTORIA GUELPH, *Queen's Buildings*, Buckingham Palace.—*Satirist.*

WHAT IS COMING.

There are some persons among us who have persuaded themselves, or seek to persuade others, that the Reform Bill constitution can only be worked by its inventors. This is but a poor compliment to it. The use of a constitution is to place the nation less at the mercy of the individual characters of rulers—to establish so strongly certain forms of conducting business, that the most reckless and ambitious men shall feel themselves hampered if they seek to use for their own selfish purposes the power intrusted to them for the public good. A constitution which can only work well in the hands of one party, is as good as no constitution at all. To say, as some do not scruple to say, that our liberties are in danger as soon as the Tories come into power, is to confess that the Reform Act gave us only a sham constitution.

Without exaggerating the merits of that piece of legislation, it is not quite so bad as some of its admirers *par excellence* would make it. The old borough-mongering constitution which grew up subsequent to the Revolution was bad enough—especially in its latter days; but it was better than the constitution or no-constitution which preceded it. Under it, men enjoyed in security what they were allowed to earn, and went to their favourite churches without impediment. Some qualified praise of the same kind will be bestowed a couple of generations hence on our Reform Bill constitution, even after the Conservatives have tried their hands at giving it a finish to their own taste. Catholics cannot be again subjected to political disqualification; the Test Act cannot be again made law; the principles of Adam Smith must be carried into more extended operation; more attention must be paid than formerly to keeping the national expenditure as moderate as possible, and collecting the revenue in the manner least severely felt.

New principles of action must be avowed, and to a certain extent acted upon, by any set of men who shall obtain and hold power under the Constitution of 1832. It does not follow that because the son of the Anti-Reform-Bill Conservative will call himself by the same political designation as his father, that his principles will not have been modified by the different framework of society, to the influences of which he is exposed. The fathers of Marshall Macdonald and General Wingfield Scott were obliged to leave this country on account of their devotion to the divine hereditary right of the Stuarts; yet the one has made a very respectable Revolutionary General in France, and the other an equally respectable Republican General in America. Most men's principles or opinions are a mere supplement to their existence—certain forms of speech, by which they reconcile themselves to any disagreeable feelings occasioned by their reflections on their own conduct and circumstances. The principles and opinions of a party are the same thing on a larger scale: they are not so much rules of action as apologies for belonging to the party. The political creed of the Conservatives under the Reform Bill, if they ever obtain a lease of power of any continuance, must be worded in such a manner that the recruits they have picked up among the disappointed promoters of that measure can use them without being constantly reminded of their inconsistency. And the danger to be incurred by too glaring a contradiction between words and actions, will make their political creed to a certain extent influential in controlling their conduct.

When Harley and St. John got hold of the reins of Government in Queen Anne's time, the task of inventing a political confession of faith devolved principally on St. John and Dean Swift. A very dexterous piece of patchwork it was; retaining just as much of Tory principles as would not prevent its professors from working a Revolution Government—just as much of philosophical morals as served to expose the rottenness of the Whigs, without tying down their rivals to be "absolute Josephs." Harley and St. John were driven from power, but the Tory party formed under their auspices, as contradistinguished from the Jacobite party, gained strength every year, till, under George the Third, it was installed in office, and held it with a high hand till the advent of Canning. When Sir Robert Peel comes into power—as there is at this moment every prospect of his doing—*some* clever fellows will lick the discordant popular professions of his supporters into shape, and the Reform Bill Conservatives will obtain a code of political principles. A nice medley they will be, to suit the heterogeneous assortment of Colonial *monopolists*, *anti-slavers*, Presbyterian Non-intrusionists, Puseyites or semi-Puseyites, anti-Poor Law enthusiasts, and bread-taxers, out of which a party must be organised. But they will be, like the speech of Chaucer's student, "souning in moral vertue," and will serve their purpose for a time.

That time, however, will most probably be brief. There is an element at work in society, the character and extent of whose power is yet too undeveloped, too little known, to allow of our estimating its influence. It does exist, however; and the manner in which all parties alternately rail at and fawn upon it shews that they hate it with the hatred of fear. Its name is Chartism.—*Spectator.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented several petitions from Liverpool, Manchester, Norwich, and other places, complaining of the present state of the marriage law with respect to marriages with the sister of a deceased wife. The Noble Lord believed that such marriages tended to promote morality and domestic happiness, as no woman was more likely to superintend a family of young orphans with care and affection than the sister of their deceased mother.

The Bishop of LONDON pronounced himself strongly against any alteration of the law in this respect.

Lord MELBOURNE presented several petitions praying for the abolition of Church Rates.

The House adjourned.

Monday, May 17.

The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Excise Collection and Management Bill, and the Banking Co-partnerships Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

Several petitions were presented for and against any alteration in the Corn Laws.

A number of petitions against any alteration, presented by the Duke of Rutland, led to some discussion upon the policy, as well as upon the results consequential upon the enactment of those laws, in which Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Ripon, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Stradbroke, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Radnor, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Ashburton took part. The latter Noble Lord, in the course of his speech, attacked the Government for having taken measures, by means of their officers, to excite agitation throughout the country upon the subject of the Corn Laws.

The Earl of CLARENDON rose to give the most unqualified contradiction which the forms of the House would admit of, to the charge made by the Noble Lord, that they had excited agitation against the Corn Laws.

Some reflections pronounced by the Earl of Wicklow on the conduct of Viscount Melbourne, who had left the House, produced a warm rejoinder from the Marquis of Normanby, in the course of which he stated that every item of the Government plan respecting the import duties was decided upon long before Easter, and was not the result of anything which had since occurred.

Some petitions against the Corn Laws were presented by Earl Fitzwilliam, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOSUE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 14.

After the presentation of some petitions, and the transaction of some general business, the House proceeded with the adjourned debate on the Sugar Duties.

Mr. P. HOWARD contended for the admission of slave-grown sugar, on the ground that the supply of our own colonies was likely to be insufficient. He approved of the principles of the Budget, and gave credit to Ministers for a lofty disregard of the emoluments of office, and he moreover announced his conviction that, on an appeal to the country, the people would respond to the views of the Government. He believed that the opposition, if they succeeded to office, would adopt the very project they now resisted; but he wished to see it carried out by Reformers, not by Conformers, and he trusted, at all events, that Ministers would not resign without a dissolution.

Mr. Alderman COPELAND bore testimony to the general feeling of mercantile men against this Budget, as deeply injurious to the commerce of the country.

Sir H. VIVIAN observed, that people who professed their general belief in the principles of free trade were often found to desire an exception for their own case. He commented upon the evils of the existing Corn Laws; and illustrated them by quoting an opinion expressed by the gunmakers of Birmingham, that they could not compete with those of Belgium while the Corn Laws continued to keep up the price of bread, which was the standard of wages. He was as zealous as any man in his hatred of slavery; but he did not consider himself inconsistent in endeavouring to increase the general consumption of sugar. There would be no colonial sugar displaced, if, as he expected would happen, consumption would be increased so far as to absorb a quantity of Brazilian sugar in addition to the colonial.

Sir C. DOUGLAS, after an elaborate attack on the Imports Committee, said, he claimed for the "great Tory party" the merit of having been at all times opposed to slavery. To prove this, he read extracts from letters from Lord Castlereagh, written about the time of the Congress of Vienna, in which his Lordship urged that the Great Powers should exclude from their markets the produce of those countries which, after a reasonable time, refused to abolish the slave-trade.

Sir H. PARNELL defended the conduct of the Imports Committee. He next reviewed the working of the Corn Laws, which he described as a burdensome tax, that brought nothing into the Exchequer. With regard to the subject more immediately under discussion, he said that the West India colonies, when relieved from the commercial restrictions under which they had themselves laboured, would be perfectly able to compete with other sugar-growing countries.

Sir EARDLEY WILMOT would not take one step to serve the West India interests; but he should oppose the proposals of Government, because he thought them calculated to promote the slave trade.

Mr. H. F. BERKELEY thought it was yet too soon to expose free labour in the West Indies to the competition of slave labour. Of the general principles on which the Budget was based he approved; and at no very distant time he believed the colonies would be equal to any competition to which they might be exposed.

Mr. J. PARKER said he stood in that House as the representative of the non-elective part of the population, as well as his own constituents, and he was determined to do every thing in his power to obtain for them cheap bread, cheap sugar, and all the other necessaries of life, as cheap as they could be had consistently with the exigencies of the revenue. Alluding to the attempts to get up a cry of humanity on the question of the sugar duties, Mr. Parker expressed a conviction that an opinion was rapidly gaining ground among the public that the real humanity of the case was entirely on the side of the Government. Several of the provincial Associations for the Abolition of Slavery had already protested against the conduct of the London Committee, and on that very day he had heard that a spirit of insubordination had manifested itself even in Exeter Hall. He regretted to see an anti-commercial spirit so strong among the Hon. Gentlemen opposite.

Mr. D'ISRAELI endeavoured to show that the value of the commerce of Brazil had been much overrated, and made it matter of complaint that more attention had not been paid to Mexico and the other ex-colonies of Spain, where slavery no longer existed. The complaints now made of commercial decline were only the continuation of those which had always been put forward, from the time of Walpole to the present day. His own belief was that our commercial greatness, so far from being on the wane, had not yet attained its meridian splendour.

Sir H. VERNEY spoke in support of the Budget, and looked to the proposals of Government, if agreed to, for new openings to British commerce.

Mr. KEMBLE maintained that to lower the duties on foreign sugar would be to undo all that had been done by the Emancipation Act. The proposals of the Government were in themselves ill-timed, and presented a most unfavourable account of the financial administration of the party who had now been in power for eleven years.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER pointed out the inconsistency of those who offered so strenuous an opposition to the reduction of the Sugar Duties. They insisted, on the one hand, that he would derive no revenue from foreign sugar, and, on the other hand, that the country would be inundated by an overwhelming importation of sugar grown by slave labour. One of these positions must be wrong. If there was a large importation there must be a corresponding revenue; whereas, if no revenue were obtained there could be no importation, and, consequently, no injury to the colonial growers. But the fact was, that he gave to the Colonists a protection of 50 per cent., which would secure them from injury by leaving them a fair and remunerating price. To the consumer, at the same time, he secured a supply in case of an extravagant rise in the price of colonial sugar. The Right Hon. Gentleman contended that the arguments of his opponents, that his proposal was ill-timed, were disproved by their own statements, when they said that the supply from our Colonies was likely to be so abundant as to render the proposed measure a dead letter. He expressed a conviction that some degree of competition would be beneficial to the cause of free labour, to which the same principle might be applied as to every other branch of trade. Nothing could be more injurious, as had been well observed by Mr. Huskisson, than to bolster up any species of trade or industry by prohibition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ridiculed the pretensions to humanity by which his proposals had been met. To object to receive Brazil sugar, lest by doing so encouragement be given to the Slave Trade, was futile, so long as we sold our manufactures to the Brazilians, and took their sugar in return. We did not ourselves consume that sugar, but while we took it, and sold it in foreign markets, we encouraged slavery just as much as if we consumed it at home. Viewing the question in a financial point of view, the Right Hon. Gentleman said he had proposed a scheme by which he believed the difficulties of the country would be obviated, without imposing fresh burdens on *the people. If he was wrong, let those opposed to* him point out the means by which the crisis should be met. Such had been invariably the conduct of Mr. Huskisson, of Lord Spencer, and Lord Ashburton, when in opposition. The debate had now lasted a week, and he would defy friend or foe to say on what principles the Opposition would shape their course when they came into power. This was, no doubt, politic, if the only object was to keep together the great party by whom he was opposed; but it was not the good old practice. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by expressing a belief that the policy now recommended by the Government must be eventually adopted, whatever party might be in power.

The debate was then again adjourned till Monday.

Monday, May 17.

The adjourned debate on the sugar duties was resumed by Sir C. Grey, who supported the Government propositions, and was followed by Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Hodges, (who took exception to the fixed duty on Corn,) Mr. Trotter, Mr. W. Roche, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. G. H. Cavendish, Mr. Strutt, Mr M. Philips, Mr. Barron, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. T. Duncombe, (who made an excellent speech,) and Mr. Briscoe, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Matthew, and Sir B. Hall, spoke in opposition.

Mr. MUNTZ said the really honest course would be to lay on a property tax, both on land and money, and to repeal a proportionate quantity of the indirect taxation which presses heavily on the poor.

Mr. SHIEL moved the adjournment of the debate until Tuesday.

Chartist Intelligence.

SMETHWICK.—THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.—CORN LAW REPEALERS DEFEATED.—A public meeting was called at the Talbot Inn, at this village, on Monday last, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Corn Laws, when a deputation from West Bromwich attended to speechify upon them, and amongst them the Rev. W. Stokes. As soon as it became known that the cheap bread criers were going to hold a meeting, two working-men came over to Birmingham to procure help, and if possible to prevent the people from being deceived by such humbugs, when Mr. T. P. Green, and Mr. W. Dean Taylor, were appointed to go, to give battle to the Repealers; prior to the meeting commencing, Mr. Barratt lighted the candles on the rostrum, and while there took occasion to turn the portrait of the Queen, which hung over the mantel-piece, face to the wall; immediately upon the arrival of his Reverence and friends, they proceeded to move a Mr. Downing as chairman, when the Chartists moved as an amendment, that Mr. Seagrave take the chair. The amendment was carried by a great majority, after which the Rev. Mr. W. Stokes got up to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That all laws which interfere with the importation of the necessaries of life are opposed alike to sound policy and national prosperity, because they afford an undue protection to the landowners, to the manufacturing portion of the community, and whilst they sacrifice the commercial interests of the country, they afford *no real protection to the agriculturists.*" "That the Corn Laws are opposed to the sacred principles of religion and morality, by preventing that intercourse between nations which Providence, by bestowing upon one country what it has denied to another, evidently intended should be the means of promoting 'Peace on earth and good will to men.'" "That the Corn Laws are peculiarly oppressive to the working portion of society, for whilst Holy Writ declares 'That the labourerer is worthy of his hire,' these restrictive laws have a direct tendency to prevent the fair remuneration of labour by raising the price of provisions, whilst they choke up the springs of industry." Now, this was originally three separate resolutions, but finding the Chartists prepared to shew fight, *they determined to move them as one.* The old hackneyed arguments of repealers, which have been a thousand times told, were retailed here, but with great ability and considerable tact, and, as usual, pity for the workers, was the moving cause of the appearance of his Reverence that evening. He spent considerable time in shewing his ability to make black appear white; and, in so doing, stumbled upon the confession that he was an advocate for universal right and Universal Suffrage. Mr. Jones seconded the resolution, who did anything but aid the cause he had espoused; but, as far as personalities and ill temper could do so, he was mighty valiant in its defence. A plain labouring Derbyshire man then moved an amendment as follows:—"That this meeting considers the Whig scheme of a partial repeal of the Corn Law duty as one of trick and fraud, for the purpose of keeping themselves in office to perpetuate national plunder; and this meeting will not acknowledge the House of Commons as at present constituted to be the veritable representative of the population of this country; nor the House of Lords any thing else than a house of territorial aristocrats; and further, this meeting considers it folly and madness to expect any redress of the grievances of the industrious classes, until the People's Charter be the permanent basis of the constitution of this country." He remarked, that he thought it was wondrous fine to talk about repealing the Corn Laws, but what would be the condition of the farmers, unless their high rents were repealed also? He also clearly pointed out the manner in which it would drive the agricultural labourers into the manufacturing towns; and concluded by giving them a broadsider upon their inconsistency, amidst the laughter and cheers of the people.—Mr. W. Dean Taylor, Chartist lecturer, then got up to second the amendment. He appeared there not as a lover of Corn Laws. He did not believe they were either holy, just, or good; but, though he was convinced that any tax upon food was in itself wicked and base, yet he was also well assured that the Corn Laws could not be repealed without a decided change in Government. Mr. Stokes had said we must first know the disease before we could know the cure; he, therefore, contended that the cause of the miseries of the people had not been shown. The question was, whether the passing of the Corn Law had produced all the misery and want of this country. If it had, then its repeal would, of course, take it away. But if the passing of the Corn Law had not produced the whole of the evil, then its repeal would not remove it, or impart permanent peace or prosperity to the country—(hear)—on the contrary, he was prepared to show that its repeal at present, and by itself, would not only fail to give domestic peace or national prosperity, but that it would produce real evil and greater distress. It had been stated, that before the passing of the Corn Laws the people *could purchase food at remarkably low prices*; when it was a fact that, in 1803, the quartern loaf was 10d., and in 1812, 20d. was paid, and that these two periods were both prior to the passing of this iniquitous law; while it was well known that in 1841 *the same quantity could be purchased for 7½d*, and this while the Corn Law was in existence. Much had been said about the great orders that would come to this country, and make the labour market prosperous. But he wished to ask, what would be the effect if machinery was introduced to perform it instead of human labour? Numerous authorities could be brought to show, from among the Repealers themselves, to show, without doubt, that they were well satisfied that nothing but improved machinery could ever enable them to maintain their position in the market, the meaning of which was, that there must be less hand labour, and consequently the labour market more glutted than it was. He would also ask if this tremendous power of invention was to go on so as only to require mere overlookers, how it would be possible to keep up our wages, when our wages depend on the scarcity of our numbers, and when the population is continually increasing. He clearly pointed out the impossibility of competing with foreigners who manufacture to a great extent, who grow their own material, who are not burdened with taxes as we are, without we also come down to their low wages, which a repeal of the Corn Laws by themselves would speedily bring about. He then referred to the exportation of machinery, that the countries expected to give us corn for goods, had the first and best machinery, English mechanics and workmen—in fact, whatever was superior in British manufactures and machinery, they had them; besides could any man in his senses expect those countries to throw away their machinery, buildings, and capital, for the sake of ploughing, sowing, reaping, &c., to please the manufacturers of this country—it was monstrous to suppose it. They were told the Corn Laws were injurious to the manufacturing interests; but they must always understand that to mean the interests of the masters, not the workmen. It was not a Corn Law Repeal that was wanted, but a labour repeal, and an increase of wages. Englishmen worked too much already; in fact they had worked for the world, and a few had reaped the benefit; and now the masters had eaten up all the produce of the manufacturing operatives, they were resolved to gormandize and gulp down their ungodly throats the land and its produce too. It was well known that a cotton spinner, thirty years ago, would earn three times as much with two hundred and fifty or three hundred spindles, as he can now produce with one thousand, or from that to two thousand two hundred spindles; *it was also known that the increase in* speed was such, that where some spindles only revolved fifty times per minute, that they perform from four thousand to five thousand revolutions in the same period of time. How, then, can the labour-market ever be made prosperous again by the repeal of the corn, or in fact, by the repeal of any other laws, until we labour for ourselves only and turn our attention to the cultivation of our country. Mr. Taylor then informed them that there were 30,000,000 of acres of land in this country comparatively waste, and yet we wanting corn from others. Of all kinds of insanity, this appeared the worst; he laid before the Repealers such a number of facts and with such a power of argument that they appeared completely chop fallen, and concluded by showing the Charter must be the law of the land. Mr. T. P. Green then got up to support the amendment, when he very clearly pointed out the part the clergy had taken in the matter, and that if they had wanted a repeal they would have got it, and if they wanted the Charter they could also have got it; he gave the black slugs as he termed them a regular drubbing. He sat down and Mr. Benjamin Hill arose also to support the amendment, in doing which he showed that bread was as dear long before the war without Corn Laws as it was now. (Hear, hear, hear.) He also explained in a very able manner the expense of freightage for corn to this country, the damages it was liable to, and that it could not possibly be brought to this country, leaving profit out of the question, without being as dear or dearer than we can produce *it* at home; he supported the amendment because he was resolved that the enemy should not slip through our fingers by cunningly keeping another resolution back, and thereby slide us out of the field, and publish it as having passed. He did his work like a true Chartist, he stood to his post. Now Mr. Hill is a member of the Christian Chartist Church, and in supporting this amendment, he was *opposing* Mr. O'Neil, his PASTOR, who would *not go* for the amendment, but for the original motion, and this, a professed leader of Chartists. Mr. Hill, however, would not be juggled out of the victory, nor give an inch to the repealers, but opposed Mr. O'Neil *to his face.* Mr. O'Neil then said he thought the original resolution ought to be carried, and an amendment attached to it to make it perfect, thus giving the repealers a victory over Chartism. He also stated that as we would not do this, he would vote for both; others could please themselves. The amendment, of course, was put and carried by an overwhelming majority. The resolution was also put, when about fourteen hands were held up in its *favour, by Corn Law repealers, amongst whom was* Mr. O'Neill. Three cheers were then given for O'Connor and the *Star*, three for the exiles and prisoners, and three for the Charter; concluding, as all meetings should do, having had a good dose of Chartism that night. Down with the repeal, and up with the Charter!

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. T. BARBER BEAUMONT.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. T. Barber Beaumont, a county magistrate, and resident director of the County Fire-office, expired suddenly, at his residence in Regent-street. He was sitting in his parlour alone, and upon one of his family entering the room he was observed reclining in his chair as if asleep, but it was soon discovered that the vital spark had fled for ever. Mr. Beaumont was a fine healthy looking man, apparently about sixty years of age. A few months since he had a severe attack of illness, but overcame it, and from that period to his death he enjoyed very good health. About eight months since the deceased gentleman erected, at a vast expense, a large building in Beaumont-square, Mile-end, and which is used for literary and scientific purposes, and which he has endowed for ever with the sum of £400 annually. Mr. Beaumont had extensive property in Mile-end.

INTELLIGENCE arrived at the different insurance offices in the metropolis, on Saturday, of a terrific fire having occurred on the morning of Wednesday week, in the quiet village of Stoke Cannon, situate a few miles from Exeter, and which occasioned the total destruction of fifteen houses, the dwellings of forty-six poor labouring families.

ANOTHER LESSON FOR THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH FOR COMMON-SENSE AND EQUAL JUSTICE.

The League here commenced their Ministerial campaign most inauspiciously. They choose their own battle ground, selecting such spots for a simultaneous demonstration as appeared morally certain from a variety of general causes and local circumstances to afford a guarantee for an easy and decisive victory in their favour. Edinburgh, as the metropolis of Whiggery, was called on to afford them aid in this awful crisis. She indignantly refused. Sunderland was selected for a demonstration which if successful was expected to give the tone of feeling to Newcastle, Gateshead, and the neighbouring country.

On two former occasions the League attempted to effect a breach to carry by storm the people's fort in Sunderland, but they signally failed. So decisive was their defeat that it was generally thought they would never rally again. They did, however, as last week's struggle proves. For a long time we regret to say that the organisation amongst the friends of the Charter has been extremely defective, meetings have been held irregularly and not well attended when held—trade too has been awfully bad: availing themselves of this state of things the anti-Corn Law Association have been incessantly distributing pamphlets and tracts, about the advantages of a cheap loaf, and the great spur to trade which Corn Law Repeal would give. It was attempted to ascertain the effect of this extensive machinery by canvassing the sentiments of the workies—the men of course assented to the advantages of cheap bread and good wages—the prospect therefore appeared good. It was therefore resolved to try once more the fortunes of war with the Chartists, the anti-gammon and humbug party. A requisition for a meeting, most numerously signed, was got up, presented, and the meeting fixed to take place on Wednesday evening week, in the Arcade long room. No effort was neglected to insure a triumph for the Repealers, the whole of the men connected with the Bishopwearmouth Iron Works, Burlinson's Foundry, and Lambton's Coal Works and Staiths, were individually canvassed, and all compelled to promise to attend and support the movement. A meeting was held the evening before at which returns were presented, and it appeared from the paper documents that there was no doubt of success. The Chartists, however, though apparently quiet, were by no means idle—they resolved to give the leaguers battle; although they could not call to their aid the powerful influences of the Leaguers, they had an unwavering faith in the integrity of the people, in the justice of their cause, in the power of truth, and the generalship of common sense logic. On Wednesday nothing was talked of but the meeting; groups of Whigs, Tories, respectables, and workies might be seen all along the streets, canvassing the prospects of the evening's struggle. When six o'clock came, the whole of the men engaged in leading coals at Lord Durham's staiths were ordered to leave off, many ships were therefore actually detained a tide which were waiting for their cargoes, and the men marched down to the meeting. The doors were opened at half-past six, and almost immediately the immense room was filled; we went about a quarter to seven, and to our astonishment found the platform occupied with the Leaguers. Five minutes before seven, the tug of war commenced, by a Chartist rising from the body of the meeting and proposing Mr. Williams to the chair; this was seconded by another, when the respectables immediately came forward and proposed Dr. Brown; issue was here joined; on its being put to the meeting the numbers appeared equal, and again it was put, and finally decided to have been carried in favour of Dr. Brown: this gave the Leaguers confidence; they were uproarious in their cheers. Poor fools, they had not the discernment to see that the event was just what the majority of the Chartists wanted. They did not vote for Mr. Williams, knowing that he could be more serviceable to them in another capacity.

Dr. Brown then came forward, and, amidst considerable interruption, repeated the usual quality and quantity of "League" matter, which the "lads" received amidst hisses, cheers, and loud laughter.

Bernard Ogden, Esq. next moved a resolution, embodying the opinions of the Repealers, deprecating the existing Corn Laws as bad in principle, injurious in operation, &c.

A. J. Moore, Esq. seconded the motion, and travelled again over the ground already traversed by Dr. Brown.

The Chairman having enquired if any other gentleman wished to address the meeting on the motion,

John Joseph Wright, Esq. presented himself, and was received with a burst of applause, intermingled with hisses and groans. The real tumult of the very crowded meeting now began; for though it was evident Mr. Wright had a great majority in his favour, a considerable number of persons were so vehement and persevering in their efforts to drown his voice, that only a few broken sentences reached the body of the room. Even Mr. Williams endeavoured to get the speaker a quiet hearing in vain; and in order that his words might not be wholly lost, Mr. Wright several times turned right round with his back to the Chairman, *vis-a-vis*, and once or twice, we thought, personally; whilst he flung his body backwards and clapped his hands, as if under great excitement; but when he ever and anon turned round to the heaving and shouting assemblage, a lurking smile furtively glanced across his features, betokening that he had a perfect relish for the scene before him.—The crush at the high end of the room, in front of the platform, was tremendous during his address; and all parties gave vent to terms of impatience before its conclusion—the natural consequence of total inability to hear. For ourselves, we are constrained to admit—such was our unenviable position in the *melée*—that even if Mr. W. had been perfectly audible, we could have given no connected report of his speech; our *reporting arm* being engaged, during nearly the whole time, in staving off the "pressure from *within*" against the window frame, if the strength of which had once been overcome, some half dozen of us must have been precipitated into the street, where hundreds, attracted by the noise, seemed waiting to break our fall. In all our experience, we never endured a tighter jamming; and it is rather strange that our two severest reminiscences in this way are both of them associated with elections in the borough of Sunderland. Pinched and crushed as we were, however, we could not refrain from laughing at the scene presented on the platform, over the excited gentlemen occupying which was the venerable figure of Father Mathew (many of our readers will have seen it) raising his arm, and pleading the cause of temperance in vain. But to return to Mr. Wright, and what he said, as well as did, on the occasion. We understood him to remark, that whatever opinions they might individually hold on the Corn Laws, as doubtless, in that large assemblage, differences must prevail on so important a subject, he thought there could be but one feeling as to the time and the circumstances in which this question was now brought before the country. He denied that any man with a particle of common sense, unless he did so wilfully, could resist the conviction of his own mind, that in promoting the present movement her Majesty's grasping Ministers had no other intention than to be able to retain their hold of office. (Loud cheers and hissing, "That's the truth," "Down with the Tories.") Therefore, he said the question before that meeting was not whether the present Corn Laws should be continued or abolished; but the question was this——(It was impossible to catch the words during the uproar, but the purport will be understood.) The subject had been brought forward to gull the people. ("Aye, but they won't.") It was thought that by it this wretched Ministry might remain in office, and longer plunder the revenues of the country. [Great cheering and uproar; every body that could do so having now mounted the forms that were towards the head of the room; and thus blocking up the view of those behind, the latter pressed forward, and caused the extreme crush above referred to. In one of the "sways," so well known to those who have mingled in large masses at public meetings, two or three individuals fell under-feet, and were got up with difficulty. And we fear "mine host" of the Temperance hotel would find sundry articles of household furniture not quite so shapely after, as before the meeting—if any faith is to be put in the probable effects of the crashes which occasionally, about this time, reached our ears.] The question was (said Mr. Wright, when we next caught a sentence) not whether the Corn Laws should be repealed—though as to the several subjects of corn, sugar, and timber, it was very desirable to have an amicable, honest, and permanent settlement—but whether the people would continue to be duped by the present ministers—by the most worthless and incompetent ministry that ever held the reins of government. (Great cheering, hissing, and numberless sounds, for which we are aware of no vocabulary that would furnish us with names.) He asked them, if that ministry had not truckled to every party, and basely deserted them all? Not content with oppressing, they had insulted the poorer classes; first turning them out of their homes, and then immuring them up in Union workhouses. (Cheering and cries of "Oh.") In reply to some question from the platform, we understood Mr. Wright to say, that he did not come there as a friend of the present Corn Law, but as one favourable to a moderate fixed duty. He concluded by moving an amendment, of which we gathered the following to be the substance. Believing that the Administration have put forward the proposed alterations in the duty on foreign corn, in connection with the sugar and timber duties, for the sole purpose of raising an excitement in the country to enable them to remain in office, and to assist them in keeping their places; and that they have proved themselves incapable of carrying on the business of the country, with advantage to the community at large: therefore, this meeting, though anxious to see these important questions speedily and equitably settled, decline taking any step, by petitioning or otherwise, on the present occasion.

Mr. Potts (we understood) seconded the amendment, and did his best to keep up the excitement which Mr. Wright begun. He said, he came there to defeat humbug, for he felt convinced that nothing else was at the bottom of this meeting, as well as all throughout the proceedings of the present Government. Mr. P. looked vastly indignant whenever he met with any interruption. During his speech (for, not being able to hear much from the platform, our attention was rather awakened to the bye-play of observation going on around,) a little Irishman—who at first swore he would give a shilling to get out of the row (so hot-pressing was it even to Paddy), and at last shouted most bountifully in praise of Binns and Williams—made a remark which we think worth noting. Some one was crying out against Mr. Potts as a Tory; when the Irishman quietly exclaimed—"By the powers, honey, if you want to make a Radical of him, take all the money out of his pockets; and if you have any notion of making us Tories, give us plenty of money." We pledge ourselves to the accuracy of this statement. Mr. Potts having concluded,

Mr. Binns next came forward, and was welcomed with a tumult of approbation, which continued for some minutes. The well-known theatrical cries, "Down in the front," "hats off," now resounded from the back settlements; and Mr. Binns having waved his hand, with delicacy and grace, down sunk the mass, and remained as still as if it had never been in a ferment. We were reminded of Scott's description of the silent dismissal of his mountain force that so suddenly and alarmingly bristled-up in arms before the knight of Snowdon, and vanished in a moment at a wave of their leader's hand, leaving nothing but a bare hill-side to to the view. And so each Chartist night say of Binns, as was of old said of Coriolanus, that he

"Dismiss'd me
Thus, with his speechless hand!"

The meeting was now cool and comfortable, and Mr. Binns proceeded at length to address the company. The gist of his argument was, that every Chartist admitted the evil of the Corn Laws, and wanted them abolished: but they wanted, further, to have a security that when they were removed from the statute book, they should remain removed: and this was only to be effected by giving the people a voice in making the laws—in short by adopting Universal Suffrage, and allowing the Charter to supersede the Corn Laws, as part and parcel of the law of the land. He proposed, as a second amendment,—"That this meeting is of opinion that the Corn Laws ought to be totally and immediately abolished; but that it is nevertheless convinced there is no possibility of getting these Corn Laws repealed, except by the means which are laid down in the People's Charter: that we will pledge ourselves to unite with those good men and true, who have unfurled such a glorious battle-flag among our masses; and that, on every occasion, we will enforce the sublimity of our principles, and struggle for them to the end." The conclusion of the resolution was received with tremendous cheering.

Mr. Williams seconded the motion, and was honoured with an equally warm reception. He began by trusting they would recognize no party there, but discard from their minds every sectarian feeling and prejudice, and consider the question solely with reference to its bearings on the interests and prosperity of the whole people. The original resolution, he observed, affirmed that the existing Corn Laws ought to be repealed. In that all men agreed. But if this was to be accomplished how could it best be done? and if done, what regulation, any or none, ought to be substituted? These were questions which ought then to be answered. There was no necessity for, no advantage to be derived, from delaying, till a future occasion, the consideration of the means. In proportion as a case was made out against the Corn Laws, in that proportion did the anxiety increase respecting the best means of securing their repeal. This question must then be be entertained. Mr. Binns's amendment embraced both the evil and the remedy; there might be a difference of opinion respecting the latter; if so, that was the strongest reason why the subject should be discussed, to remove the difference. So long as a division so extensive as at present existed upon this subject, meetings and petitions for Corn Law Repeal could be productive of no effect. Only by unity of action could they succeed, and this unity of action must spring from unity of opinion and common principles. He asked what were the remedial means? That was the practical, pressing question. Their original resolution was silent upon this subject. Mr. Wright's amendment expressed opinions respecting the motives of the Ministry in their present reforming motives, in which he entirely and unreservedly concurred. (Hear, hear.) He could cordially assent to every word of Mr. Wright's resolution; because he felt certain the existing Administration had brought forward the measure, not to promote the welfare, or to redress the grievances of the people—*not to secure the working classes cheap food and good wages*, but simply to hold place and power a little longer. (Great applause.) These acclamations proved that such was almost the unanimous feeling of this meeting. He was convinced that not a former friend of the ministry on that platform would dissent from the terms of this resolution. (Cheers, and laughter.) He only wished he had Lords Melbourne, Russell, and Normanby there that night, that they might see how their early admirers no longer held connexion or boasted affinity with them. If this would not prove to them how, by their systematic abandonment of all principle—by their treacherous treatment of the people—by their defiance of every principle which they came into office pledged to support—(loud cries of "Question," "Order," hissing, and cheering loud and long, followed by the remarks, uttered in a tone of great satisfaction—"The pride of Sunderland"—"Had away, my canny lad;")—if, he said, this was not sufficient to convince them that their glory was gone, that their power was departed, and that a plundered, an insulted, and an outraged people had for ever uttered the fiat of their condemnation, and washed their hands of them entirely, he really did not know what could bring them to a sense of their degraded condition. He would now undertake to show that Mr. Binns's amendment was the only one deserving their support. It was the only terms of union which the masses would recognise, the only condition on which they would tender their support, and without their unanimous and enthusiastic support Corn Law repeal could never be carried. When they (the Corn Law repealers) came forward with what they called the question of questions, and submitted that to the people, what did they mean? did they not by such an act recognise the ability of the people to understand it? If the people were not able to understand it, why did they waste their own time, talents, and money, in addressing them, or in circulating their publications amongst them? Were they performing a farce before the people, or engaged in an honest, rational agitation? If the people had the ability to understand the question of questions, surely they would be quite capable of understanding and settling the minor questions. He asked them to come forward and tell that meeting which they had called together, what reason they had for refusing them their franchise who had the ability to understand the Corn Laws, and were willing, on fair terms, to aid them. They could not—they dare not tell the assembled thousands that they were incapable for, or unworthy of, political freedom. What did they mean, then, in calling them together? Did they merely want their aid to sustain a physical contest with the aristocracy—"to speak to the fears" of the latter, as O'Connell had unblushingly avowed. That might be the object of some, perhaps of many, he hoped not of all of them. But he could assure them that the next time the people did that, they would also do some business for themselves—they would assert and secure their own rights. The speaker then went on to enquire why he missed the words "total and unconditional repeal" from the resolution? This most assuredly might, he said, be accidental, but it looked suspicious. Let the meeting beware, he said, that this was not a cunning trick to make it an instrument for propping up the deomed Whigs. The Corn Law Repealers had said repeatedly that nothing short of total repeal would satisfy, or ought to be accepted; why did they not stick to that now? Was it because the ministry proposed a fixed duty? Who were the ministry, he asked? What confidence could be placed in any measure emanating from them in their present desperate dilemma? None whatever. Lords Melbourne and Russell, he said, had declared it would be madness to repeal the Corn Laws: and then read the well-known extracts from Lord Melbourne's speeches, in which he describes the struggle—the agitation of society to its foundation, and so forth, that the country would have to undergo, before these laws could be repealed. He said he could quote similar passages from speeches by Lord John Russell. The ingenious application made by Mr. Williams of Lord Melbourne's remarks was—that if Lord Melbourne thought the struggle he had himself sanctioned to be now commenced, would have these consequences before the question could be settled, why were he (Mr. Williams) and Mr. Binns, and many others, imprisoned for the little agitation they indulged in a year or two ago? Either Lords Melbourne and Russell must be mad for proposing it, or they have wrongfully punished men for attempting to gain their ends by the same means which they were now themselves about to carry into operation. And if, he asked, as Mr. Binns had asked—if all these exertions were to be made—these divisions to be encountered—and these agitations of the bases of society to be undergone, and the people to be called on, as they had been, and would be, to aid in the work; why should the people not, at the same time, and without a second struggle, demand their own rights—more particularly when Universal Suffrage would make it certain the Corn Laws could never be re-enacted, nor the people be again subjected to the mercy of a bloody aristocracy. (Loud and continued cheering.) Russell and Melbourne were no youngsters; they were men of mature age. If, then, they were of sane minds two years ago, it was clear, from their own showing, that they must be mad now. Had the national affairs, then, been in the hands of madmen, who only now had received their senses—or were we now, he asked, about to resign ourselves to the leadership of madmen or knaves? One or the other they must be—if either, they were unworthy of countenance or support. If the former, the lunatic asylum was their fitting place; if the latter, they ought to be committed as rogues and vagabonds. (Loud laughter, and cheers.) If, said the speaker, to carry Corn Law repeal requires that society should be agitated to its foundations, that class should be arrayed against class, and man against man; if there is to be so much ill blood, that the peace of the country will be perilled, I ask the gentlemen on the platform, the men of property, the lovers of peace and order—the society of Friends, many of whom he saw on the platform, whether they as members of the Universal Peace Society, were prepared to join in a struggle, the appalling consequences of which Lord Melbourne had so strongly depicted? (Hear, hear, and no, no.) No, no! said Mr. Williams; if it will not require this, then Lord Melbourne would deceive us—and you can do the business quietly without the people. It would require it, and therefore I ask, whether in that solemn crisis you would stand or fall by the people? Will you (the middle classes) abandon them as you have done before, or with the people brave the fury of the storm? But, he observed, if these classes identify their cause with ours, the struggle will be short and peaceable, and victory secure. I am here (said he) to offer you the terms of union, he would that night sign their petition, and bring them 8000 supporters, if they would then sign the document he held in his hand, which was a petition for EQUAL RIGHTS, and the liberation of imprisoned victims. He was proceeding to make some remarks, in anticipation of the Chairman refusing to put the Chartist amendment, but Dr. Brown at once said he would do so; and Mr. Williams then concluded a lengthened, and in many parts very adroitly managed address, amidst great cheering.

After a few words from Mr. Thompson, solicitor, in favour of the Charter, and in condemnation of the interruption which the earlier speakers had received,

The Chairman took a show of hands on Messrs. Binns and Williams' amendment, which was carried by a very large majority.

Thanks were voted to the chairman; three cheers given, on the motion of Mr. Binns, "for our leaders in gaol and out of gaol;" and sundry groans for we did not watch what or whom—and the meeting then separated.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Daisy Hill, near Bradford.—A Chartist Temperance meeting will be holden on Sunday, the 23rd, at two in the afternoon.

Accrington.—Mr. George Julian Harney will lecture here, at the Wheat Sheaf, bottom of the Abbey-street, on Wednesday evening, May 26th, at half-past seven.

Bolton.—Mr. Leech will lecture in the Oxford-street-room, on Sunday evening next.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—An important meeting is to be holden in the Chartist room, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

Stroudwater.—The tea-party has been deferred till Whit-Monday.

Mrs. Frost.—In consequence of the unsettled state of this lady's affairs, the committee, appointed to get up a Social Tea Festival and Ball, at the John-street Institution, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday, May 24th, in honour of Henry Hetherington, on his release from the Marshalsea, have publicly announced their intention of appropriating the whole of the proceeds to Mrs. Frost and her family. The friends of this persecuted family will, therefore, do well to make immediate application for the remaining tickets, which may be had of Messrs. Lovett, Cleave, Hetherington, &c., and at the Social Hall, John-street, at the following prices:—Tickets for tea and ball, 1s. 6d.; double ditto, 2s. 6d.; tickets for ball only, 1s.; double ditto, 1s. 6d. Tea on the table at five precisely. Ball to commence at nine. An efficient band will be in attendance. Men of London, the voice of your martyred hero, John Frost, echoes across the water, "Attend!"

Working Men's Hall, Circus-Street, New-Road.—The Rads of Marylebone and Paddington, (two glorious hot-beds of Chartism,) intend having a ball and festival in their New Hall, on Whit-Monday, (May 31st.) A bumper is expected.

Chartist Meeting.—Mr. Binns will deliver an address at the Life-boat House, Sunderland, next Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. On Sunday evening Mr. Williams will commence the first of a course of four lectures to be delivered in the Golden Lion room. The first lecture will be on morals, politics, and religion.

CONTINUATION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

William Bennett is to be added to the General Council.

ASHTON.

Thomas Stover.
Richard Pilling.
James Jackson.
Erving Platt.
John Shater.
William Wilson, sub-Treasurer.
George Roberts, sub-Secretary.

BRISTOL YOUTHS.

Thomas Whiting, St. Michael's Church-yard.
George Powell, sen., Cherry-lane.
George Powell, jun., Narrow Wine-street.
Henry Cooke, Denmark-street.
William Davison, Horse-fair.
Frederick Gibson, Charles-street.
Thomas Haimes, 13, Lower Maudlin-street.

CITY OF LONDON.

William Wilkinson, mason.
John Wilson, do.
Charles Young, toolmaker.
William Waters, shoemaker.
James Sanders, do.
George Wyatt, wheelwright, sub-Treasurer.
Thomas Salmon, sub-Secretary.

Local and General Intelligence.

BIRMINGHAM.—Legal Murder of the Poor.—A monster in the shape of a man, named Hickman, who keeps a pawn-office in William-street North, and also follows the business of a brass-founder, has had two orphan boys apprenticed to him to learn the art of brassfoundering. The mother of the lads (whose names are Steventon) agreed with Hickman that he was to learn them their trade, allow them a fixed weekly wage, and pay them for over-hours. Time rolled on: the old mother died, and left her children to the protecting care of this tender-hearted profit-monger. No over-work was given to them: at length the younger lad remonstrated with his master, stating that his wages were insufficient, and requested to be allowed to work over-hours. The master agreed, and furnished the boy with some brass looks to finish. The boy finished them; but when pay-day came, his master refused to pay him. The lad, finding that he had worked over-hours in vain, determined to absent himself the same number of hours which he had laboured for nothing, and remained at home. He received a summons from his master for neglect of work, which so terrified him that he told his cousin "it would break his heart if he had to appear before a magistrate." He went to his work, and the summons was overlooked; but, in consequence of a quarrel with his master's son, it was put into force, and he was ordered to appear on the following Saturday. The lad attended the Public Office, and remained until half-past two o'clock, when nobody appearing against him, he was told by the officer of the Court that he might go to his work. He had scarcely left the Court before his master made his appearance. An officer was despatched in search of Steventon, who brought him handcuffed to the Public Office. When they arrived, the magistrate had left; and the poor fellow was locked up until Monday. He was visited on Sunday by some of his friends, and he told them that he should never work more, as he knew the treatment he had received would break his heart. He was tried on Monday, and defended by Mr. George Edmonds: the magistrates dismissed the case, and the boy was discharged. He went home, and died on the following Saturday! But it is quite legal! God help the poor!

BARNSLEY.—This town and neighbourhood have been in great excitement, in consequence of Mr. Taylor persisting to make his drills five yards per cut longer than the other manufacturers, at the same price paid by them. The result has been that Messrs. Lee, Jackson, Harvey, and others have told their workmen that they should be compelled to do *the same, if they did not make Mr. Taylor pay with* them. There was a great public meeting of the weavers holden on May Day Green, on Monday last, Mr. William Moxon in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Alexander, Sykes, Mirfield, and others, when the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—1st. "That we, the weavers of Barnsley, in public meeting assembled, view the past and present conduct of Mr. Taylor with feelings of regret, seeing that he still persists in reducing the wages of his workmen, by making his drill bunts a mark longer than the other masters; and on that account the other masters are about to follow his example, which induces this meeting to come to the determination to resist such infringement." 2nd. "That the motion just passed by this meeting do commence operation on Monday, the 17th instant, at nine o'clock, a.m." 3rd. "That we, the drill weavers of the other masters, do contribute the price of the mark in support of Mr. Taylor's weavers; and all other work 3d. for every 5s. bunt, 6d. for a 10s. bunt, 9d. for a 15s. bunt, 1s. for a £1 bunt, and so on in proportion." 4th. "That the town of Barnsley and its vicinity be divided into districts, and collectors appointed for the purpose of supporting Mr. Taylor's weavers."

BEDALE.—A most Horrid Murder, attempt to Murder and Suicide.—On Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst., this neighbourhood was thrown into the greatest consternation by the report of a dreadful murder at Newton House, the residence of Her Grace the Duchess of Cleveland. Inquests were held before Wm. Dinsdale, Esq., coroner, on Friday, on the bodies of Thomas Robinson, the elder, (head gardener to the Duchess of Cleveland, at Newton House,) and his son, Thomas Robinson. The facts are briefly these. Robinson for some years past has been the gardener at Newton House, with excellent wages, but by some means or other which cannot be accounted for, he has been much embarrassed in his pecuniary circumstances. This the jury considered had so much excited him, as to drive him to desperation and insanity. On the afternoon of Thursday, he so far arranged his plans as to send the under gardeners into the pleasure grounds, at some distance from the hot-houses. He then sent his eldest son, seventeen years of age, to work in the hot-house, to which place he followed, and there in the most brutal manner murdered him, by a blow or blows so as to fracture his skull, cutting his throat, and afterwards tying a rope round it to strangle him; and in this condition he was found. Robinson then proceeded to his cottage in the gardens, where he made an attack on his wife to murder her; happily, however, by one of the younger children giving an alarm, his attention was diverted from his purpose, and the unfortunate woman escaped; but lest he should be immediately detected before carrying his intentions fully into effect, (which were, no doubt, to murder the whole family,) he shot himself! The Rev. George Mason, Rector of Scruton, was the first who witnessed these dreadful scenes, and who corroborated the above account on his examination at the inquest. After an examination of witnesses by the Coroner for the space of five hours, the Jury were clearly of opinion, that Robinson had murdered his unfortunate son in a state of insanity; and they were further impressed that it arose from pecuniary embarrassments. They accordingly returned the following verdicts:—"We find Thomas Robinson, the elder, guilty of the wilful murder of his son, Thomas, being then in a state of insanity. We further find him guilty of shooting himself with a gun, in a state of insanity, which insanity, we believe, arose from pecuniary embarrassments." During the inquisitions, the Rev. Richard Anderson, Vicar of the parish, the Rev. George Mason, Captain Peirse, Mr. H. R. Glaister, her Grace's solicitor, and Messrs. Buckle and Fothergill, the medical gentlemen of the household, were in attendance. We lament to state that the recovery of the poor unfortunate wife is almost hopeless.—*Abridged from the York Courant.*

BRADFORD.—Shocking and Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the Star Inn, Westgate, Bradford, on the body of Ann Coop, who met her death in the following lamentable manner. On Sunday, Mr. Nathan Coop, flour dealer, Westgate, (who had been a widower two months,) and deceased, whose maiden name was Newell (a mill girl aged thirty,) started with some friends in a gig, or some such vehicle, for Tong, for the purpose of being married. After the ceremony they proceeded to Wakefield, and spent the day. On returning home down Bowling, the horse took fright and ran away; when it came to the Wheat Sheaf Bar, the horse ran against a post, and for a moment stopped, when Coop jumped out, but the horse started again, when the bride jumped out also, and alighted with her head against a lamp post. She was taken up senseless, and expired immediately after in a neighbouring house. The wife of her brother, who was in the vehicle, was flung out of the gig, and sustained such injuries, that at the time we are writing we hear she is dead. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" on Mrs. Coop.

Chartist Victim.—Mr. Clarkson, who has been in correspondence with that friend of humanity, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., received on Wednesday last an official communication from the Home Office, for the release of Emanuel Hutton, of *Bradford, who for a length of time has been an* inmate of the "sick room," in Wakefield House of Correction, caused chiefly by want of proper exercise, and cruel treatment.

Coal Informer.—A common informer, named Wheater, on Wednesday last, preferred several informations against persons in the neighbourhood of Bradford, "for selling coals by measure, and not by weight, contrary to law." However, the fellow was not entirely successful; for, although Messrs. Foster and Lassey submitted to convictions in mitigated penalties, another case was dismissed for want of proof; and, in a third, Mr. Clarkson appeared for John Sutcliffe, of Allerton, and by legal ingenuity succeeded in extricating his client from the fangs of his merciless antagonist.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Boards of Health.—The annual meeting of delegates from various parts of Lancashire assembled at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 1st May, have issued an address to the country, contrasting the Board of Health system with that of the Benefit Societies, contending for great additional advantages, and calling upon the people for the general support and establishment of Boards of Health.

BOLTON.—Independent Methodists and Chartism.—On Sunday last, an individual connected with the Independent Methodists of this town, and who has been engaged to procure signatures for the Anti-Corn Law Petition, gave notice that after the evening service, he would propose a petition in favour of a Repeal of the Corn Laws, to the congregation for their adoption. This the Chartist members were determined to oppose, and procured a heading of the National Petition for the Charter, release of prisoners, &c., and, at the appointed hour, when the Repealer brought forward his petition, the Chartists also produced theirs, to the no small astonishment of the Repealers. A regular discussion took place, and after an hour's debate, the National Petition *was*, on a division, carried by a large majority.

More Falsehoods.—The *Morning Chronicle* of Friday last, contains an account of an Anti-Corn Law meeting, said to be held in Bolton on the Monday previous. No meeting for such a purpose was held in this town on that day. A hole-and-corner meeting was held, convened by circular from the Mayor, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to adopt the propositions of Ministers relative to the import duties, &c. There were about fifty mill-owners, manufacturers, and shopkeepers present. The petition was all but unanimously adopted—the Corn Law Repealers thus virtually and meanly abandoning total repeal, by praying for a fixed duty.

Town Council.—The quarterly meeting of this body was held on Wednesday last, when a petition to Parliament, in favour of the propositions of Ministers relative to the import duties, was read and proposed for their adoption. It, of course, received the support of all those sham-free-traders, and would-be Corn Law repealers, or anything else sooner than "let in the Tories"—those who regard no principle that does not quadrate with the support of Ministers. However, the really honest free-trade men in the Council were determined to show fight, and stick to principle. Mr. P. R. Arrowsmith said "he believed they were all for free trade," and proposed a resolution in which that principle would be recognised; but this did not suit the Ministerialists—the professing cheap-bread and total-repeal men. They said it would "embarrass Ministers;" admitted that there was something inconsistent in "a total repealer applying for a fixed duty;" but that they would "merge their little differences to support Ministers," at present, and look for more afterwards. Mr. Arrowsmith hoped the Council were not willing to make a compromise, and give up their principle. As to damaging the Ministry, that was nothing to them; let them adhere to principle. He was supported by Messrs. J. Lomax, Tong, Lawson, Haslam, &c. On a division the resolution was lost by a majority of two. This has caused the honest Corn Law repealers to reflect a little, and exclaim "How is this!"

SECOND EDITION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The House met at the usual hour; the presentation of some petitions, and the transaction of other routine business occupied some time. The House was crowded to excess.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and said—Sir, I give notice that, on Monday next, I will move that the House shall resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to move the usual annual Sugar Duties therein. (Cheers.)

Lord John Russell rose amidst the utmost silence, and said "Sir, I move that this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday next."

The House, which was crowded, and the Members of the other House, who had congregated under the gallery, seemed lost in astonishment for a few moments, and then burst out into loud cheers on one side, and laughter on the other.

The Earl of Darlington said, that after what had just taken place, he was relieved from all suspense as to the intentions of the Noble Lord, notwithstanding the division against him the other evening; and he (the Earl of Darlington) might be allowed to add, with a tenacity unparalleled—(Loud Opposition cheers)—after the decision which the House of Commons had so unequivocally delivered against him—(cries of "Hear," and "Order.") he might, however, be allowed to ask the Noble Lord on what day he intended to bring forward the debate on the Corn Laws. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Russell—On Friday, the 4th of June. ("Hear, hear," from the Ministerial benches.)

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned to Mondhy.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

Mr. Martin in the chair.

The Hall was this evening very much crowded with strangers.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,

Dr. M'Douall read a letter from Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in reference to the statement made by Mr. Ridley respecting Mr. Frost's opinion of Mr. Feargus O'Connor's sincerity in the cause. Mr. O'Connor stated in his letter that when he first heard of the charge made against him that he was much grieved; but that, on consideration, he felt convinced that it originated in a conspiracy against him, that he could prove it, and that he would expose it as a foul libel upon his character, and a base attempt to stab his character.

Mr. Rose said that he waited upon Mr. Hawes, in company with Mr. Skevington. Mr. Hawes was anxious to persist in seeing her Majesty. If, as he said, that he and Mr. Buller would endeavour to have an interview with her Majesty, and present to her the memorials. He further recommended that all documents referring to Mr. Bronterre O'Brien's health, should be furnished him. He Mr. Hawes further said, that the expence attending an interview with her Majesty would be enormous.

Mr. Wall reported that he had an interview with Lord Teignmouth, who objected to pledge himself to support the petition. He declared himself friendly to Lord John Russell's new Poor Law Bill.

Dr. M'Douall moved, and Mr. Rose seconded, that the letter from the Birmingham Committee on Frost, Williams, and Jones be received. The letter of the Committee directed that the memorials should be brought back, unless an interview with her Majesty could be obtained, and that they would not consent to their being left in the hands of the Marquis of Normanby.

A letter was read from Mr. White, of Birmingham, stimulating and exhorting the Convention to renewed exertions, until an interview was obtained.

Mr. Morgan said that he had met Mr. Walter at Mr. Oastler's, when Mr. Morgan asked him if he would support the petition. Mr. Walter stated that he would not vote against it. He also stated that Frost was sacrificed in consequence of his opposition to the New Poor Law Bill. Mr. Morgan was almost certain of Mr. Walter's vote and speech in its favour.

Dr. M'Douall said that being appointed to accompany Mr. Lovett to the ship Mandarin, for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of Mr. Ridley's statement, that he did so, and had an interview with Mr. Douglas, the steward, who was Mr. Ridley's informant. The result of the interview was positively nothing. He could elicit nothing from Douglas, beyond that he had a private communication to make to Mr. Lovett, the nature of which he (Mr. M'D.) could not learn.

Mr. Morgan Williams said that he went on board the Mandarin with Mr. Ridley. The steward appeared to be very friendly with Mr. Ridley. He (Mr. W.) put the question to the Steward, and asked him if the statement made by Mr. Ridley was a fact? The Steward replied, that it was a certain fact.

Mr. Morgan—Order, order.

After some further remarks, of no public interest, the subject dropped.

It was resolved that Mr. O'Connor's letter in reference to the balance in hand, be forwarded to the executive, and that they be requested to make a return of the communications sent to them on the same subject, of the names of the correspondents, and *if possible copies of the letters*.

The following resolutions were adopted:—"That the Secretary be requested to write to the Frost Committee, requesting a copy of all correspondence they have had with different members of the Convention regarding the Frost's Memorials, *i. e.* that all correspondence sent to the Executive Council, at Manchester, by members of the Convention, prior to the dissolution of the Convention, on Monday, 17th, be transmitted to the Committee, that Messrs. Pitkethly, Cullen, and Morgan Williams, be requested to delay the transmission of the memorials until to-morrow (Thursday) night, that in the mean time a deputation be appointed to wait upon Mr. Buller, M.P., and such other M.P.'s as the meeting thinks proper, to solicit their assistance and advice.

Dr. M'Douall, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Ridley spoke to and supported the above resolutions.

Mr. Cullen read the following letter from the Marquis of Normanby:—

"Whitehall, May 19th, 1841.

"Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (without date), and to inform you in reply that it is not usual for persons to be admitted to Levees, for the purpose of presenting memorials of the description mentioned in your letter, and that no person is ever presented at Court, except by one who has himself been presented to her Majesty. The usual and most proper course is that memorials of the nature referred to in your letter, should be presented through the Secretary of State.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient Servant,
"S. M. Phillipps.

"To Mr. Pitkethly,
" Mr. Cullen,
" Mr. Williams."

The Secretary then read a communication from Dewsbury, stating that the petition-sheets from that place had been forwarded, having 2,000 signatures from Dewsbury, and 1,100 from Dawgreen.

A letter from Chorley stated that the Working Men's Association of that town forwarded a petition, with 2,950 signatures. Mr. William Pitfield complained that two letters, which had been forwarded last week, were not noticed in the *Star*. Mr. Pitfield also stated that the petition which weighed 197 ounces, and for which £1 was charged as postage, was sent in consequence of his having been told at the Post-office that it would go free.

A letter was read from the Chartists of Deptford to Messrs. Williams and Rose, begging their assistance in forming a Charter Association in that place, and stating that a public meeting will be held at eleven o'clock on Sunday next, at which they respectfully solicited the attendance and assistance of *those two delegates*.

A letter from Mr. Charles Naseby, sub-Secretary of the Congleton Association, stating that a petition was forwarded with 1,090 signatures. A letter from Mr. David, Dumferline, stated stated that the cause was rapidly progressing there and that 4,543 had signed the petition. A letter from Mr. C. Clarke, Bath, approved of the Convention sitting in London, stated that the Chartists were so organised that they could reject or return candidates at the next election as they pleased. A letter from Dunshalt, Fifeshire, announcing that out of a population of 750 346 signed the petition. Mr. James Mackie, the writer, stated that the Chartists of that district were quite on the *qui vive* respecting the National Petition and the memorials. Mr. Wm. Blackwood writes from Kinross, stating that the petition from that town contained 575 signatures. A letter from Mr. Joseph Vickers, of Keighley, stated that the petition from that district had 4,409, viz., 3,480 men, and 1,920 women. Mr. Simpson, of Devizes, complained that the receipt of the petition from Devizes was not acknowledged. A letter from Mr. James Sinclair announced that the Newcastle petition had 15,674 signatures.

After some further routine business, the General Committee adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 20.

The Committee assembled this morning at nine o'clock. The attendance of strangers was very thin.

Mr. H. Daniells wrote, stating that the men of Lasswade and Bonnyrigg were favourable to the Convention sitting another fortnight. They were also of opinion, that they should sit until the petitions were presented, and that the Convention, in which they had the greatest confidence, should give instructions to the country how it should act. Mr. William Tucker, of Wastebury, stated in his letter that the petition from that town had 520 signatures. Mr. John Wilkinson, of Salisbury, in his letter, stated that the petition from Salisbury, had 663 signatures. Mr. Henry Pritchards, of Stroudwater, wrote, stating that the petition would be up next Monday. A letter from Mr. Wild, sub-Secretary of the Bermondsey Association, stated that the men of that district will support three delegates. Mr. R. Giffren, of Stratham, stated in his letter that he forwarded a petition with 1152 signatures. Mr. James Simmons, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, wrote up, stating that the petition from that place had 2,970 signatures, viz. 1,610 males, and 1,360 females.

Mr. Martin read a letter from Mr. William Gilly, of Sheffield, requesting him to wait upon the representatives of that place, and request their support to the National Petition, and the memorials.

Mr. Martin read another letter from Mr. White, sub-Secretary of the Birmingham National Charter Association, recommending him to remain in London, and continue as a member of the Convention, until the men who were being slowly murdered in the Whig hells were released.

Mr. Skevington read a letter from Mr. William Russell, stating that the men of Nottingham would willingly contribute their portion of the expences of the Convention for another fortnight, and that they had adopted the plan of individual petitioning. The letter contained the following resolution, adopted at Nottingham, on Monday, at a public meeting:—"That the meeting highly appreciate the services of the Convention, during their short time in London, and that no efforts be spared to raise funds to pay them for another fortnight."

The Committee then adjourned to five o'clock.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

A GRAND BALL and CONCERT will take place in the Marylebone and Paddington Working Men's Hall, No. 5, Circus-street, Marylebone, on Whit-Monday, May 31, 1841, in Aid of the Funds of the above Hall, which has been taken at a very great expense by the Members of the National Charter Association, for the purpose of holding their meetings in; when the Committee pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to render the Evening's amusement as effective as possible. In the course of the Evening, a selection from "Wat Tyler." Mr. Tipper, a Chartist, will sing the favourite Song of "The War Cry;" and several Comic Songs in character, by Mr. Thomas.

Double Tickets, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 1s. 6d.; Single Tickets, 1s.; to be had at the following places:—Mr. Christopher, George-street, Foley Place; Mr. Savage, Mechanic's Institution Tavern, Circus-street; Mr. Ford, 17, High Row, Knightsbridge; Mr. Murray, 18, Fitzroy Place, New Road; Mr. Lunn, New End, Hampstead; Mr. Ross, 20, Regent-street, Kennington Cross; and Mr. Lovett, Sec. Pro. Tem., 18, Shouldam-street.

THE ILLUMINATOR.

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINATOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published every Saturday Morning, by Mr. Seal, of Leicester, and may be had of Mr. Cleave, Shoe-lane, London; of Messrs. Sweet, (Nottingham,) Skevington and Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers in the Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave London, or to the Publisher, Leicester.

"The *Illuminator* we hesitate not to pronounce infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition, to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, written by and for educated men."—*Northern Star.*

"We lately received a small weekly Chartist publication from Leicester, entitled the *Illuminator*. We are pleased to find it is a well conducted and talented paper, containing much useful matter, and many interesting extracts from the best social and political writers. In the number before us (No. 11,) is inserted an article on the 'Wicked Law of Primogeniture.' It contains sentiment of the right sort, and speaks well for the intelligence and good sense of the writer."—*New Moral World.*

No. 15, (published Saturday, May 22,) contains: "The Whigs at their death-struggle—the forthcoming battle;" "Mr. Wm. Biggs's renegadism;" "An attempt to unravel a local mystery;" Address of the Convention to the working-men of Britain, and to Chartist Electors; Col. Thompson's letter; A Chartist Missionary's Record, No. 1, (being the first of a series of journalising letters from Mr. Bairstow, Chartist Lecturer for Derbyshire;) Letters from Mr. Smart, Leicester Delegate to the Convention; "Thinker's Note-Book;" "Matter-of-Fact Man's Note-Book;" &c. &c.

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FROST AND THE CONVENTION OF 1839.

Now Publishing, Price One Halfpenny,

THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR, No. 18, containing a DECLARATION of RIGHTS (in Thirty-nine Articles) "of the People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the Ancient Laws and Customs of the Realm of England."

The above valuable document, the monument of our ancestral rights, was presented by its author, Julius L. Schroder, Esq., to the Council of the General Convention, on Friday, the 9th of August, 1839, to be by them approved and executed to the utmost of their ability, in furthering the great cause of national and rational freedom, and rescuing both from the accumulating wrongs of oligarchical, aristocratical, and monarchical tyranny. It is now reprinted from a corrected copy supplied by the Author for the "English Chartist Circular."

At a Meeting of the Members of the General Convention, held the 9th of September, 1839, John Frost, Esq. in the Chair, the "Thirty-nine Articles" were unanimously adopted, with an earnest call upon every constituency in the kingdom to reprint and circulate this important document among the people. This recommendation was signed by all the members of the Convention (twenty in number) who happened to be in London at the time.

The Circular also contains a great variety of interesting Articles on Law Making and Law Breaking, Private Property, Corn Laws, America, National Debt, &c. &c.

London: Cleave, (Proprietor and Publisher,) Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; and all Newsmen and Booksellers.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.)

Friday, May 21.—Wheat is in request, at one shilling per quarter advance. Barley nominal, Oats as before; but Shelling rather dearer. No alteration in Beans or other articles.

Leeds Corn Market, May 18.—The arrivals of Wheat, Oats, and Barley, to this day's market are larger than last week. Beans rather smaller. There has been a fair demand for Wheat, and rather more money has been made. There is very little doing in Barley, and prices are nominal. Oats and Beans slow sale, at last week's prices.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING May 18, 1841.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
4834	546	710	0	254	0
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 2 9½	1 11 4¼	1 3 10¼	0 0 0	1 18 1	0 0 0

Leeds Cloth Markets.—The business at the Cloth Halls, on the two last market days, has been of an extremely limited character. The entire absence of speculation, and foreign demand, cause the greatest dullness to exist; and though there is a strong hope that ere long a demand will arise, one thing is clear, that the *present* home consumption is not sufficient to create employment for all. The arrival of the Great Western has not furnished any ground for hopes of better things from the New World, and the warehousemen are consequently in a state of inactivity.

Bradford Market, Thursday, May 20.—*Wool*—In this article we have still to report a gradual decline in price, and until some spirited demand arises, we fear this dulness will increase. *Yarn*—We cannot learn that any better appearance has manifested itself to-day or during the week for Yarns: we learn that prices are not lower than last week. Spinners appear resolute to stop their machinery till there is some likelihood of obtaining such prices as will induce them to resume their avocation. During the past week several large houses have adopted the short time system, and others entirely stopped part of their concerns. *Piece*—The demand is by no means increased since our last report, and at this season of the year we have seldom known so few goods change hands. Prices are exceedingly low; in fact, so much below the cost of production, that most of the manufacturers are fast reducing the number of their weavers—*this* applies to power-loom as well as hand-loom establishments.

Bedale Fortnight Fair, May 18.—We were well supplied with both Beasts and Sheep at this day's fair; the attendance of buyers was good, yet the market was heavy; prices lower. Beef, 6s 6d to 7s; Mutton, clipped, 6d per lb.

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

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, May 22, 1841.