by between 1,300,000 and 1,400,000 of the if it was right that persons imprisoned for merely not compel him to give a vote against this proposition. criens inhabitants of this country, and it would political offences should be treated in a manner worse (Hear, hear.) become that House to receive such a petition, than felons? When horse-stealers, forgers, and utilities allegations it contained undiscussed, terers of base coin were condemned to imprisonment, it was limited to a term of one year, but political the representatives of the people. He, offenders were kept in prison for from twelve months to three years. Felons when released were not askthe Crown to exercise its preregative, he punishment enough, and he was sure the House was Bench Prison, entertaining their friends, and sufferer to the case of Sir Manasseh Lopez, who too enlightened to expect that persecution could put fering no other inconvenience than being prevented down public opinion. It was the neglect of the attending the Derby. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.)
House, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. House to the complaints of the people that had produced Chartism. He begged the House to recollect agistism, and it was too bad that the working the Crown, praying for that this would probably be the last occasion on classes, who were still unrepresented, should, for their world probably a petition signed by

weeker offender. Every gentleman must wish to mercy and forbearance, as far as justice would pant, but the case in point was not one in which. the called on to advise the Crown to interpose its with levity and frivolity the petition for the Naturalive of mercy, in the same way as they might tional Charter. He had been in the House when that petition was presented, and he could bear his he House had a right to advise the Crown on testimony that no signs of levity or frivolity had

the House was called upon to interfere, because whatever their faults had been in the unfortunate Generament could not of its own impulse liberate situation in which they had been placed, they had prisoners more than they could Sir M. Lopez, at least conducted themselves during the late months notion, he would observe, was confined to home of privation and suffering in a manner that insured ers, persons confined in the gaols of England, the respect of their countrymen—(cheers)—even thand, and Wales. But the petitioners went though many might think that the demands which ther than that, and prayed for the liberation of they made for political privileges were somewhat example williams, and Jones, and that the House aggerated, and could not now be conceded. With result adopt the principles of the Charter. He told gard to the interference of the House of Commons individuals who wished him to present the with the preregative of the Crown, his Hon. Friend sen, that if they mixed up the case of Frost, had quoted a case which he did not think had much taber for Westminster brought forward his certainly did not dispute the right of the House tion for the release of Frost, Williams, and of Commons to advise the Crown on the exercise of the first was negatived by a large majority, only of any of its prerogatives, but he much questionables, he believed, voting in favour of it. tioned the expediency of interfering frequently, requently, he had told the petitioners that it or under any but the most argent circumstances. be of no use to propose any motion of that That House had the greatest interest that the pro-id; and in reference to the principles of the rogative of mercy should not be exercised indiscrirogative of mercy should not be exercised indiscri-minately, or for any bad purpose, but if the House are to the extension of the franchise, which were to advise the Crown to exert the prerogative re also rejected by large majorities. (He ar, on special occasions, he was afraid that circum-the wished there had been such majorities stances might arise in which parties out of doors.) He wished there had been such majorities stances might arise in which parties out of doors those measures which had tended to dis- might be encouraged to the commission of offences would be discussed in reference to the home would not, be realised. (Hear, hear.) Under these many alone. Many of these persons had suffered circumstances he could not reconcile himself to the motion. than twelve months' incarceration, and had course proposed by his Hon. Friend. With referading treatment; even follows were not visited political offences, in no case had any sentence been meh cruelties and indignities as they were carried into effect more severely than was prescribed pelled to endure. The petitioners alluded to the by the judge, and required by the regulations of the of the realm having been lately and justly ac- judges, the juries, or the magistrates, to inflict fied, as they said, by a jury of pears, upon a charge of punishment on those misguided individuals for the

by, because it was so loosely brought as to be insake of revenge. (Hear, hear.) If any attempt had be of justifying a verdice against him. They been made by the Executive Government to curtail trasted the sentence passed upon some of the the privileges of the people, to interfere with the largest with the sentence passed upon Lord Wal-right of meeting in public, which they possessed, and Fare and Captain Duff. (Hear.) It had come he trusted always would possess, and to prevent the knowledge of some of the relatives of Captain them from making known their grievances to the that his name had been mentioned in the peti-authorities of their country, then there might have and within the last hour he (Mr. Duncombe) been some excuse for the proceedings resorted to in sectived a memorandum from some relatives of 1839 and 1840. But no such disposition had been Rentleman, stating that though Mr. W. Duff manifested, and it was with regret that he saw those best sentenced in the Court of Queen's Bench to meetings, begun in a constitutional manner, gradumonths' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £25 ally assuming an unconstitutional appearance, and the alleged offence of being a party to a brutal leading to outbursts of sedition, which at last renapon a policeman at Twickenham, he was dered indispensable the interference of Government. all upon a policeman at Twickennam, he was dered indispensable the interference of Government.

The policeman at Twickennam, he was dered indispensable the interference of Government.

The policeman at Twickennam, he was dered indispensable the interference of Government.

But the Speaker having given his casting vote with the policeman at Twickennam, he was dered indispensable the interference of Government.

The policeman at Twickennam, he was dered indispensable the interference of Government.

The policeman at Twickennam, he was dered indispensable the interference of Government. his anwillingness to expose other parties to none of an extraordinary and dangerous kind, but though Captain Duff was present at the first of the judges and juries. If all the relics of the punisher, he was not at the second dissible affair, he was not at the second dissible affair and the second dissible affair and the second dissible affair at the second dissible at the sec nor at the third occurrence; that the were now to be swept away, it would be by no means of the proceedings were at present undergoing an encouragement to jurymen to discharge their GRAND CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION AT that two gentlemen who had escaped were although he hoped such an hour never would arrive. ration in the petition relating to this gentle- of political offences, which was generally understood oppressors that Chartism was as strong, as vigorous, the believed, however, that considerable of matters of a less grave nature. There had been and as influential, as when those brutal tyrants a pleer in his leg, which was brought on by Royal prerogative of mercy would be extended to its walls. At half-past seven there could not be less that and he had become a confirmed them. His Hon. Friend who had brought forward than three thousand persons in the room, while the for the remainder of his life, though he never the present motion had alluded to the Charter; but stairs and avenues leading to it, and even the Strand, a day's illness before he went into gaol. he (Mr. Fox Maule) thought that his Hon. Friend were crowded with others anxious to witness the prothe there the inmates were made to rise at half- would have done better if, instead of asking the ceedings. the o'clock in the morning and go into an open House of Commons to pass it, he had given the

a pound of bread for breakfast, dinner, and his support. At all events, the Charter embraced

GENERAL ADVER-USER.

VOL. IV. NO. 185.

lated to a subject of deep interest. He wished, in

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

the Hense might come to, it months imprisonment, but the unfortunate prisoner sent to be a party to address the Crown in their

Mr. O'CONNELL supported the motion. he had heard maintained in the many public meetings he had recently attended, that in this country to the contents of that petition. He was well ed to enter into any surcty to keep the peace, but the there was one law for the rich and another for the of the difficulties of the course he had propersons for whose case he entreated the consideration poor. This feeling was justified by the results which
to take, and that he might be told he was of the House were bound in heavy recognizances after had followed, the trial of Lord Cardigan in the this on the present misters and the Crown. But they had fulfilled the term of their confinement. House of Peers, and of Lord Waldegrave and nisters and the present members of the House of Combatantian and the present members of the House of Combatantian and the present members of the House of Combatantian and the present members of the House of Combatantian and the present misters and the present members of the House of Combatantian and the present misters and the present members of the House of Combatantian and the present misters and the present members of the House of Combatantian and the present misters and the present members of the House of Combatantian and the present misters are present misters and the present misters are present misters and the present misters and the present misters are present misters and the present misters are present misters an became the duty of the representatives of be gained by keeping those individuals any longer in their sentences with that pronounced upon and suf-The severity of punishment ought to be re- fered by Lovett and Collins. The latter had suf- yet rational and sensible character, and produced on the respective. There was a difficulty in finding a gulated by the test of public opinion, and he would immense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a liminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a liminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a liminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a ludicrous style, which made a deep and sensible character, and produced on the juminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a ludicrous style, which made a deep and sensible character, and produced on the juminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a ludicrous style, which made a deep and sensible character, and produced on the juminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a ludicrous style, which made a deep and sensible character, and produced on the juminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a ludicrous style, which made a deep and sensible character, and produced on the juminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a ludicrous style, which made a deep and sensible character, and produced on the juminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a ludicrous style, which made a deep and sensible character, and produced on the juminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of a ludicrous style, which made a deep and sensible character, and produced on the juminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gradular to be relief of the stringent rules of the stringent rules of the juminense audience an effect of the most lasting and gr

maission of the sentence. The motion was which they would receive a petition signed by so agitation with a view to reform, be subjected to by the Tories of that day, as an intermany thousands of their countrymen. He had distance these punishments. At all events, guilty as they The with the prerogatives of the Crown; and charged his duty by stating the prayer of the peti-had undoubtedly been according to the strict letter several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the strict letter several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the strict letter several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the strict letter several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the strict letter several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the undoubtedly been according to the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us those who were not with us for the several minutes. He said it

wynn, who was always considered an authority results of their deliberations. He begged to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, and to endeavour to the warfs and to endeavour to the factions which would die in its grasp. (Cheers.) He factions which would di Mr. Leader seconded the motion.

open their eyes, and induce them to dissolve the disMr. F. Maule agreed with his Hon. Friend who graceful alliance into which they had entered with less Government, that deprived us of the right of petilands, instead of being confined in cotton-traps. Mr. had just addressed the House, that the motion re- the Tories. (Hear, hear.)

But it appeared that the individual in bation of all parties in the House, however they bation of all parties in the House, however they bation of all parties in the House, however they bation of the present motion. The persons in whose favour prive the people of a right, without which life, bation of all parties in the House, however they bation of the present motion. The persons in whose favour prive the people of a right, without which life, bation of all parties in the House, however they bation; and their own witers contradicted and the present motion are the people of a right, without which life, bation of all parties in the House, however they be the people of a right, without which life, that the people of a right, without which life, bation of all parties in the House, however they be the people of a right, without which life, that the people of a right, without which life, that the people of a right, without which life, that the people of a right, without which life, that the people of a right, without which life, that the people of a right, without which life, the people o

which had been observed on this question by Hon. spirit and unfurled the proud banner of freedom, and present to enroll themselves members of the Society. Gentlemen on the opposite side, when a word from which has infused into the minds of the people, a de- This meeting was decidedly the best ever held in the Right Hon. Barenet would prove so effective. termination to follow that banner to the overthrow of Warrington, and will do much good. After the lec-(Hear, hear.) The Hon. Member the Under Secre- opposing obstacles. (Hear, hear.) The people have a ture, three cheers were given for the lecturer, and tary of State, alluding to the working classes, said power in their hands which they will not abuse-a three cheers for Feargus O'Connor, Esq., after which that they should seek redress of their grievances, not power which the Whigs and Tories fear and hate. the meeting quietly separated. by violence, but through the legitimate channel of an (Hear, hear.) They dared not listen to the complaints | CARDIFF.—At the weekly meeting of the Charhear),—and that was the reason why they were so we will see on one side the representative Star." 2. " That the Executive Council be requested

speaker to call on him for a statement of his opinion; fair representation? (No, no.) Thus it is that their memorial, have hitherto been with little success, but he should not shrink from expressing it. It was, oppressors are enabled to steal from the poor man his yet, we are satisfied they have done the utmost in that the House of Commons ought not to interfere wages—to oppress him, and to deal in every manner their power towards effecting it." with the prerogative of the Crown in the adminis- most cruelly and unjustly with him. (Hear. hear.) tration of criminal law. On that constitutional Speaking of the police force, the Decter said-If we ground he must resist this motion. He opposed no turn to Lord John Russell's history of the British Obstacle to the due consideration of these cases by Constitution, we will find him saying that liberty is the Crown, although he hoped that in that considera- not endangered by a military power, but that liberty tion the Ministers would not suffer themselves to be could only be endangered and despotism established

warped by a desire of popularity. Sir DE LACY EVANS supported the motion.

mediected to the severest rigours and the most ence to the treatment of the persons confined for sons why the house should not carry out its sympa- curiew bell, compelled the inhabitants of that country thy in this case. A question of the very highest to keep within their homes; and that curfew bell importance was involved in the motion, for nothing will, ere we close our eyes in death, be also, I am could be more dangerous than on the eve of an eleces frarious persons, contrasting them with the prison of which they were inmates. There had tion to use such a question as the means of canvass- obliged to keep within their homes after eight o'clock, been no desire on the part of the Government, the ing for votes. Lord John Russell opposed the motion, on the hour, even have lights in their houses. (Hear, hear.) ground that the prisoners had not been convicted On one occasion, a party of dragoons, who were on prosecutions by the House.

Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the motion. Mr. WARD pointed out that the length of time whether watch was keeping at the bed of sickness, or during which this petition had been in preparation over the corpse of some dear friend, four of those was an answer to the suspicion that it had been ruffians levelled their carbines, and without giving the brought forward by way of canvass for the approach order for extinguishing the light, fired in upon the family.

of the prisoners. Mr. T. Duncombe replied. appeared-

For the motion..... 58 the "noes," the motion was consequently lost.

### Chartist Entelligence.

THE CROWN AND ANCHOR.

policy, and to the public mind upon this 450 offences connected with Chartism, and in 379 attempted, in Birmingham, to bludgeon and sabre the "bloodies," continuing a most merciless and here on Sunday, in the afternoon and evening. and how could it be otherwise! From the cases the parties had been convicted. Not one of people out of their rights, and into tame submission. I raking, but skilfully directed fire, upon the factions for these had suffered the extreme penalty of the law. The country is aware that Monday was the day aparent length of time, amidst the hearty and reiterated thrashed here. A tremendous meeting of not fewer of political offences. Of these twelve had (hear, hear), and nine of the more atrocious offenders pointed, by the Chartists of London, to hold an aggrebransported, 398 had been released, one had had had their sentences commuted to transportation gate and public meeting. The timid and the wavering Son after his confinement, and thirty-three were for life. Where the sentence could be mitigated, predicted that the meeting would be a failure. The ining in prison. What had tended chiefly to conformably with the exigencies of justice, Govern- enemy prayed that it might be so. Pseudo friends Public sympathy were the accounts which the ment had not been reluctant to exercise the prero- ridiculed the idea of holding such a meeting in Lonthen who had been released had given to their gative of mercy. To four persons a full pardon had don. But the Chartists felt confident that it would be indignities and cruelties to which been granted; four others were excused from findwere subjected during their confinement. It ing recognizances after the full term of their sen- moral lesson to their rulers, and would tell them in therefore, most natural that the friends of those tence had expired; two had had the time of their accents of thunder, that the men of England—that the in prison should make an effort, and a great imprisonment shortened, and four had been removed strength of the country—that the real and only faithdetermined effort, to save them from the to gaols where the discipline was less severe. With ful supporters of the Throne and Constitution, and eruel treatment to which those other respect to the three individuals of whom so much that the bone and sinew of the land, were not to be had bean subjected. (Hear, hear.) had been said, and whose proceedings he believed trampled upon by tyrants, or crushed to the earth by of those who had been relieved chiefly on the ground of extreme to two two years' imprisonment in Wakefield to two years' imprisonment in Wakefield the stated that he was liberated in consequence of correction, but he remained there but one the stated that he was liberated in consequence and the stated to the strongest the deciared to the strongest that the metal tha

At the close of the proceedings the proprietor was where one bucket of water was made to serve House an opportunity of discussing it. There was asked how many attended there that evening, when he washing of fifty individuals, and the towels one part of the Charter for which he (Mr. F. Maule) he replied that not less than from 10,000 to 12,000 Rever fit for use after the third or fourth person | had given his vote in that House—there were other | persons passed in and out of the room that night. The The allowance was one pint of gruel portions of it, however, to which he could not give galleries and platform were crowded with ladies.

The meeting was no more remarkable for its numbers The most cruel restraint was imposed the prisoners, so that that they could not attend imperative wants without permission of the most imperative wants without permission of the most cruel restraint was imposed topics not now to be discussed. As to the question than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During them are Tories, differing only in the shadow of a topics not now to be discussed. As to the question than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During them are Tories, differing only in the shadow of a topics not now to be discussed. As to the question than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During them are Tories, differing only in the shadow of a topics not now to be discussed. As to the question than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During them are Tories, differing only in the shadow of a topics not now to be discussed. As to the question than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During them are Tories, differing only in the shadow of a topics not now to be discussed. As to the question than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During them are Tories, differing only in the shadow of a topics not now to be discussed. As to the question than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During them are Tories, differing only in the shadow of a topics not now to be discussed. As to the question than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During them are Tories, differing only in the shadow of a topics not now to be discussed. As to the question than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During them are Tories are the doom of the whole proceedings the alightest disturbance did not take place. Extinction is therefore the doom of the whole proceedings the alightest disturbance did not take place. Extinction is therefore the doom of the whole proceedings the alightest disturbance This feature in the miscreant Charshaper, and for the slightest deviation from that
message in the miscreant of the stopped, and
message in the meeting of "the miscreant Charmiscrable supper would be stopped, and
message in the meeting of "the miscreant Charmiscrable supper would be stopped, and
message in the meeting of "the miscreant Charmessage in the meeting of the one lately
beld in the same place by Dan and his myrmidons.

Mr. Jakes Edward Nagle, and match-wood
an Irishman, was called by placard for
meeting for ministers, was called by placard for
the deviation from that
meand are setting about forming an association.

REDDITCH.—A corn, sugar, and match-wood
an Irishman, was called by placard for
the relative place of the meand are setting about forming an association.

REDDITCH.—A corn, sugar, and match-wood
an Irishman was

The state of the printings, signed by the state of from Manchester, Newports, Chord of the Manual of £708. New, in requiring such exercises, Congleton, Cardiff, Northallerton, Manual Parks, Congleton, Cardiff, Northallerton, Manual Parks, Chord of the Manual Parks

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that no Go- which lasted for an hour, proving the fallacies of vernment is deserving of the confidence of the people, become him, having presented a petition had been sentenced for five years. He asked the House behalf, and therefore he trusted his Hon. Friend would who have unconstitutionally broken down the spirit of corn Laws that ruined the working classes, but the law by introducing an army of foreign spies and bludgeon men, who have deprived the poor of all pro-Mr. LEADER supported the motion. There was them in the accursed bastiles, who have denied the Law being put on in 1815, the wages decreased in a a growing opinion in the country, an opinion which workman the constitutional shield of the suffrage posseased by their ancestors, and who, while contemplating other acts of aggression, treat the petitions of the people lated to benefit the working classes, as a means of with studied indifference and contempt." (Cheers.) He giving them their just rights; and advised all most cordially supported that resolution. He never had followed, the trial of Lord Cardigan in the knew so imbecile a set of men as were the present mi-

> Mr. SMART, a delegate, seconded the resolution, in a words of the Church liturgy they may exclaim, "We have done, and there is no health in us." (Cheers.)

and Sir M. Lopez had been guilty of a pressed, and that the vote that would be come to, ment would now remit the remainder of their incarlives and their liberties had been sacrificed by the Whigs. already, and cautioned the people against being the
lives and their liberties had been sacrificed by the Whigs. already, and cautioned the people against being the
lives and their liberties had been sacrificed by the Whigs. already, and cautioned the people against being the
lives and their liberties had been sacrificed by the Whigs. But a change had taken place. The slaves of the whole world, by our working populawas the proper party to interfere. But how countless thousands throughout the country, who it is Noble Lord met? He was answered by were waiting with breathless hope and anxiety the law had been already sufficiently asserted in the factions which would die in its grasp. (Cheers.) He and was the means of degenerating his countryment. he Tories. (Hear, hear.)

tion, trampled upon us when we complained, was inMr. Hume considered that the law had been too different to our distresses, and which has sacrifized the las he adopted the usual mode of his brethren of sites by with their duty, with the forms of Parthe first place, to advert to a sentence in the prayer severely exercised in the instance of the Chartists, best interests of the country at the altar of avarice. the saintish faith—silence. The next champion of the prayer that has been so long played the repeal was Mr. Ryland, the Secretary of the two might exist in which the House might in justing a charge against the House of having treated to a subject to deep interest. The next champion of the country at the altar of avarice. the saintish faith—silence. The next champion of the repeal was Mr. Ryland, the Secretary of the two might in justing a charge against the House of having treated to a subject to deep interest. The next champion of the country at the altar of avarice. the saintish faith—silence. The next champion of the repeal was Mr. Ryland, the Secretary of the outliness in the instance of the Chartists, best interests of the country at the altar of avarice. the saintish faith—silence. The next champion of the repeal was Mr. Ryland, the Secretary of the outliness in the first place, to advert to a sentence in the prayer that has been so long played the repeal was Mr. Ryland, the Secretary of the outliness in the first place, to advert to a sentence in the instance of the Chartists, best interests of the country at the altar of avarice. It is altar of avarice. The next champion of the prayer and the saintish faith—silence. The next champion of the prayer are altar to a subject to a sentence in the prayer and the saintish faith—silence. The next champion of the prayer are altar to a subject to a sentence in the prayer are altar to a subject to a sentence in the prayer are altar to a subject to a subject to a sentence in the prayer are altar to a subject to a sentence in the prayer are altar to a subject to a sentence in the prayer are altar to a subject to a sentence in the prayer are altar to a subject to a sentence in the prayer are altar to a subject severely exercised in the instance of the Chartists, best interests of the country at the altar of avarice. the saintish faith-silence. The next champion of consider the sentences which were passed, for he The petition of one million of men has been refused, Mr. Leech whether cheap bread was not preferable

was of opinion that a well-timed act of mercy now to be presented to the Queen. (Hisses.) Is there an to dear bread !- whether a repeal of the Corn Laws would give satisfaction to millions. (Hear, hear.) instance on record of such tyranny. In Russia; even in would not stop foreign manufactures and foreign Mr. Warburton thought it was not right to Turkey, that sent of despotism, the King or Queen competition?—whether it would not give increased testimony that no signs of levity or involity had been shown by the House on that remarkable occupied many that was supported with all its prerogatives."—

That was the opinion given by Mr. casion. The attention of the House had been ably the particular individuals whose crimes were of a confound the general class of political offenders receives and hears the complaints of their subjects stimulus to the trade of this country, &c.? Mr. Hear, hear.) Petition, which by the constitution is casion. The attention of the House had been ably the particular individuals whose crimes were of a confound the general class of political offenders receives and hears the complaints of their subjects. Hear, hear.) Petition, which by the constitution is directed to the petition by the then Member for more atrocious character. The names of Frost, the just right of every man, has been denied to the occupied half at hour, and said that cheap bread was Wr. Canning. The Noble Lord withdrew his Birmingham, in a manner which insured the appro- Jones, and Williams should not be mixed up with country by the Whigs, and thus they attempt to de- far preferable to dear bread; a child would know

Titians, and Jones, and the Charter, they would be aring on the present. He alluded to the occasion of the landed interest, and on the other to give their destination to exclusive dealing, as and Universal Suffrage, if applied to the town of the landed interest, and on the occasion of the landed interest, and occasion of the landed interest, and occasion of the landed interest acceptance of the landed i the working classes.

produces the wealth, the affluence, and the luxury endeavours of the Convention, to have a personal Sir R. Peel denied the right of the preceding with which the land abounds. (Hear, hear.) Is that interview with the Queen at the presentation of the by the introduction of a police force. (Hear, hear.) Yet Lord John Russell, the determined friend of Sir B. HALL and Mr. AGLIONBY supported the liberty, introduced that very force, for the purpose of

crushing liberty. (Hear, hear.) Yes, with his Coercion Bill for Ireland, which, at the sound of the or death was their lot. They could not, after that scouring the country, observed a light in a small cottage. They approached the window, and without inquiring of which his wife and children were anxiously awaiting to which I am entitled to go as it is my castle, which it they have never yet deviated." is the right of every Englishman to have." The policeman immediately struck him down, and left his grey

hairs covered with blood. (Cries of "horrid, horrid, shame chame.") The moment that I witnessed that act and Moir. of brutality, I raised my hands to heaven, and swore these who had been guilty of the assault. He It was hardly just to call such crimes as high treason then, that no advantage would be taken of and serious breaches of the peace by the mild name people, who on that day proved to their tyrants and the control of the worthy Doctor next fell foul of the control of the contro oppressors that Chartism was as strong, as vigorous, New Poor Law, and then passed to the "free trade" policy, and to the corn, sugar, and timber clap-traps of plaudits of the meeting.

Mr. SANKEY, late Member of the old Convention, supported the resolution in a most able speech. The resolution was then put and carried amidst loud

Binns lectured at the Life Boat House, to a good majorities. The first amendment, denouncing the audience. His subject was, the duties of the people Corn Laws, but declaring their repeal to be useless at the approaching elections.

dilemma. They have no candidate in the field to in substituting the minority for the majority, and represent their sentiments, and none available, with orders that copies of this protest be sent to M.P.'s, the slightest chance of success, unless they would and to the Star and the Times for insertion."

in gaol; he was at length released on bail to while others not standing in the same position ascertained that their duty of that evening was of a priest-ridden city of Durham.

PRIDE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY, o Five Shillings per Quarter.

appositional on Thursday night; it was convened by the billowing placard — The Recople's Charter:
A public meeting will be held in the Chartist Room, I Union street. Bank street, May 20th, and a lecture will be delivered to Mr. James Leech, Chartist Missionary for least a penaltic, aberting the superiority of the least a penaltic, aberting the superiority of the least and will be gied to meet the Committee of the Committee of the above subject. The many control of the least street, as the above subject. The many control of the control of the meeting said that he felt at a penaltic as a working man, in being selected to all last saids and aller a few more preliminary observations as a principle of the Leeth,

tection, and under pretence of relieving have imprisoned | sell one another. He proved, previous to the Corn corresponding degree to what they have done since —that nothing but the People's Charter was calculated to benefit the working classes, as a means of present to be no more gulled by Whig and Tory agitations and promises, but seek their own redemption, by making the Charter the law of the land. During this admirable lecture he explained the comomit the speeches, which were of the most stirring and petitive system at full length; he exposed the factory system in all its horrors; he exposed Whiggery Crosfield, a Corn Law repealer, got on the platform, Mr. SMART, a delegate, seconded the resolution, in a and said that he was for Universal Suffrage and speech replete with humour and sound sense. In the Vote by Ballot; he was a friend of the working classes, and he did not see that a repeal of the Corn have done the things which we ought not to have done, Laws would be detrimental to getting the Charter. and we have left undone those things which we ought to He argued that England was calculated for a manufacturing country, and the workshop of the world,

petition. He was gied to see that there was every disposition in the House to receive the present that grossest of offences—bribery. There then some warrant for the motion he was the petition of a large body of the working classes, of whom he might say, that

DUBLIN.—The Charter Association of this place, held their annual weekly meeting on Sunday last, Mr. O'Malley in the chair; he opened the business of the meeting, by pointing out the duty which Chartists had to perform. He said that every Chartist ought to make his family circle a Chartist meeting, to expound to them its principles, and by such means to form a new race of agitators, adding that as the old cock crows the young ones learn." following resolution was moved by Mr. O'Connor, and seconded by Mr. Woodward, "That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to Messrs. Martin and Cleave for their manly and patriotic conduct at the Repeal humbug meeting, in confronting, charging, and convicting, to the satisfaction of every honest man, the author, and now the enemy of Chartism, Daniel O'Connell." A letter from Mr. Clark, of Stockport, was read, relative to the base. brutal, and physical-force conduct of the anti-unionists of Manchester, on Monday, the 17th inst., which, to say the least of it, would be disgraceful to

men, even in a savage state. DEWSBURY.-At the weekly meeting of the Chartists, held in the large room, over the Co-operaing election. But he entreated Mr. Duncombe not (Dreadful sensation of horror!) When the day dawned tive Stores, on Tuesday night last, the following to take a division, lest he should injure the chance there was seen the innocent child dappling its little resolutions were passed:—"That we hereby tender fingers in the grey and ensanguined hair of its murdered our best thanks to Mr. William Martin, and Mr. grandfather. (Cries of "horrid, horrid, shame, shame.") John Cleave, for the manly manner in which they The House then divided, when the numbers I do not speak without facts to support me. In the met the base traitor, Daniel O Connell, in his own Bull Ring, Birmingham, I witnessed the despotism of the | den, at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London, in police. A grey-headed officer of three-score and ten showing him and his friends when and where he acted years of age, was on his way home towards the Bull as a traitor to the people; also that we pledge our-Ring. He was stopped by the police who asked him selves, individually and collectively, to support our where he was going. Pointing to his house, at the door unalterable friends, Fcargus O'Connor, and the Rev. liams in the evening, at half-past six, at the Golden Wm. Hill, editor of the Northern Star, so long as Lion room, Queen-street, Sunderland. his return, he said, "I am going to my house, my home, they pursue that straightforward course, from which

MIDDLESBRO'.—A spirited meeting was held here on the 20th, in behalf of Mrs. Frost. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Hollinshead, Sutherland,

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON.—The Chartists of these towns have voted thanks to O'Connor, and the Total Abstinence Lecture, at the Guildhall, which Editor of the Star, for their unceasing exertions in the Mayor, Mr. Williams, has kindly lent us for the the people's cause.

OLDHAM. - Messrs. Cartledge and Leech lecture

than 30,000 was held on Monday. Every means, fair and unfair, had been resorted to for the purpose of ensuring a Whig triumph at this meeting. Whig noon. masters marshalled their workmen on their own premises, and marched them with music playing and Doyle will lecture in Brown-street Chartist-room, banners flying straight like cattle to the ground. The High Bailiff took the chair; but in spite of every effort, all their resolutions were rejected, and SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. G. the people's amendments carried by triumphant to the people, even if effected, without the Charter, NATIONAL PETITION.—The petition from Sunder-land was despatched on Sunday with 3558 signatures claring the Ministers to be unworthy of confidence, Law Repealers of Sunderland are in a pitiable tests against the partial conduct of the High Bailiff,

retires. Alderman Thompson and David Barclay, of Loudon, have declared themselves candidates, and their friends seem disposed to coalesce. Both of them are Tories, differing only in the shadow of a ble villages in the neighbourhood—to attentive audi-

se quantities of modeine he had taken, and that Mr. Feargus O'Connor and Mr. Bronterre The Chairman rose and said that on looking at the The Chartist candidate. Let other places imitate the resolutions, but were glad to obtain leave from the Lord Westminster's b c Van Amburgh (Holmes) 2 Chartists to adjourn sine die .- Poor " Plague."

STAFFORDSHIPE POTPERS
stow has been lectured and press
great success during to past week. TROWBRIDGE -A triumphant meeting and

tea party was held here on Saturday, for the reception of Mr. Vincent. IPSWICH .- Mr. Goelin lectured here on Tuesday, "On the progress of events and the state of parties." He produced a good effect. WARWICK. The petition was signed here by

513 males and 73 females. NOTTINGHAM The Board of Poor Law Guardians have resolved to dessire the Union; to stop the clerk's salary, and set the Commissioners at deflance! Brave! Nottingham!

STOCKPORT.—The Rev. Mr. Maris is delivering lectures here on ancient laws and Takiament.

PLYMOUTH.—The "Plague' have a mid-day corn, sugar, and matchwood meeting a Monday. The workies mustered and carried an adjournment to the evening. to the evening. Evening same and the plague men did not venture even to show themselves; they left the field to the people, who carried all their own way. Alas, poor plague!

RADCLIPPE BRIDGE.-Kreellent addresses were delivered here on Sanday, by Messrs Harney and Clarke, of Manchester. DEPTFORD (KENT) On Sunday last, the first organised body of Chartists in the county of Kent was formed at Deptford. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Williams and Rose, of the Caprentian, and by Messrs Maynard, of Surrey, and live an imprisoned Chartist. It was reduced to correct the Chartists of Deputord in the National Charter Association.

here to bring out "I bear bread Joseph;" but "it won't do;" the Charists won't," nor allow themselves to be bitten. NEWCASTLE .- O'BRIEN .- The Chartists of Newcastle and Ouseburn have appointed a Com-

mittee to manage the O'Brien fund. THE NATIONAL PETITION has received in Newcastle and Gateshead, 20,698 signatures.

THE CONVENTION.—Thirty shillings have been sent from the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead, for the Convention, addressed by post-office order to

NOTTINGHAM. - The Chartists here have voted thanks to Cleave and Martin, for their efforts at Dan's Repeal meeting.

LEEDS .- At the weekly meeting of the Chartist Association a discussion took place as to the propriety of nominating two Chartists at the forthcoming election. One feeling seemed to pervade every member-that it was incumbent on them to bring two forward, but no resolution was come to upon it, on account that it would be better to have a public meeting in some part of the town, so that every individual might have the chance of saying who they shall be.-After this, a discussion took place upon exclusive dealing, and a resolution was adopted upon it," That we, the Chartists of Leeds, do pledge curselves to support no person who does not support us in obtaining our rights." The meeting to determine upon Candidates will take place upon St. Peter's

A MEETING took place on Wednesday night, in the General Washing tists there were in favour of bringing out two Candidates. Mr. Harris was called to the chair, when Messrs. Briggs, Clayton, Westlake, Gardner, Roberts, Walker, and Brook addressed the meeting. Various resolutions were submitted to the meeting, and among them was the following, which was adopted with the greatest enthusiasm: "That this meeting pledges itself to support two Chartist Candidates to represent this borough in Parliament, being satisfied that no Candidate who comes short of the Charter will ever endeavour to benefit the working classes of this country; and we call upon every honest man to do the same."-On Monday, the tea for the benefit of O'Brien takes place, when several talented friends

will be present and address the meeting. THE TEETOTAL CHARTISTS meeting in Council at Mr. Joseph Oldroyd's, Quarry-hill, have determined upon doing their utmost to annihilate Whig influence is the approaching election; that if no other means of accomplishing this be in their power, they have determined upon advising others, and voting in a body for the Tories. They know not how sufficiently to express their disgust at the late decision of the House of Commons, in reference to the Chartist prisoners, and if ever zeal and enthusiasm burned in the breast of man for the destruction of tyranny, this additional insult to their prison-bound friends shall stir them up to tenfold more, and irresistible exertion, to conquer the basest faction that ever cursed the shores of any country. It was also de-termined that Messrs. Parker and Hick should deliver Christian addresses to the Chartists and other friends, on Hunslet Moor, on that all-important doctrine, as laid down in God's Holy Book, duty towards our neighbour." Service to commence by violence, but through the legitimate channel of an (Hear, near.) They dared not instead to the compelled, not appeal to their representatives. He would, however, of the people, but ere long they will be compelled, not tists of this town, the following resolutions were passed:—I. "That we continue to place full congive a lecture, in the Spitalfield Chapel, Bank, on classes had no representatives in that House—(hear, look into the interior of the House of Commons, fidence in Feargus O'Connor, and the Northern Wednesday evening next, to commence at eight o'clock, on "the comparative merits of Household feverish and restless under the evils which they en- of the landed interest, and on the other the repre- to give their best attention to 'exclusive dealing,' as and Universal Suffrage, if applied to the town of

CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER.

I appeal to you on behalf of an individual who has suffered severely in consequence of advocating your rights; the person to whom I allude, is Mr. William Butterworth. Mr. Butterworth has not been enabled to procure employment at his trade, namely spinning; the fact is, the factory despots of Manchester will not employ him on any consideration whatever. It is his determination to commence selling newspapers on Saturday the 5th of June; now what I want is this, that the readers of the Northern Star should immediately commence to purchase their papers of Mr. Butterworth, by doing this they would serve him without putting a single penny out of their own pockets. I would ask the Chartists of Manchester whether it would not be wiser to assist such a man to obtain a livelihood, than to do as a great many of the Chartists do by buying their papers from Whig and Tory newsvendors? Bear in mind by purchasing your papers from Mr. Butterworth, you will enable him to go on advocating your cause, and also recollect that your indomitable champion, Feargus O'Connor, has recommended to you that you ought to deal with your friends; hoping that you will take the remarks I have made into your most serious consideration.

I subscribe myself, your brother Chartist, JOHN CAMPBELL. Salford, May 26th, 1841.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

will lecture at the Life-boat House, and Mr. Wil-

WEST RIDING.-Mr. Harney will lecture during the next week, on Monday, at Sowerby; on Tuesday, at Keighley; on Wednesday and Thursday, at Halifax; on Friday, at Queenshead; and on Saturday, in Mount Zion school-room, Bradford, NORTHAMPION.—On Wednesday, the 2 day of

June, the Rev. J. Jenkinson will deliver a Chartist

Mr. Julian Harney lectures at Middleton in the afternoon, and again in the evening of Sunday, (to-

LITTLE-HORTON.—A Chartist Temperance mee

MANCHESTER.-Messrs. Charles Connor and C. Manchester, on Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) May 30th. Mr. James Cartledge will lecture at the Chartist Tailors' and Shoemakers' room, on Sunday (tomorrow.)

HALIFAX.-Mr. Harney will lecture at Halifax on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of June, and at Queenshead, on Friday, the 4th.

# SECOND EDITION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MAY 57. Sir Robert Pegl rose pursuant to his netice given on Monday evening to move :- " That her Majesty's Ministers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them start a Chartist Corn Law Repealer, such as Col.

Thompson; against this the pride, prejudice, and creasingly attended; and, in addition to seeing to carry through the House measures which they considered to carry through the House measures which they considered to carry through the House measures which they can be a second to carry through the second to ca illiberality are powerful obstacles. All, however, Chartism prosper in the borough, we have the please deem of essential importance to the public welfare, must eventually succumb to interest. Andrew White sure of knowing that a revival of its interests is and that their continuance in office, under such cir-

EPSOM RACES.

the police, &c. 154 subs.
Mr. Rawlinson's b c Coronation ... (P. Connelly) 1

Twenty-nine started.

whose meetings have been for some time holden at the Dispatch Coffee Rooms, Bride lane, Fleet-street, now i soundly beaten here by the "wakies., hold their meetings every Tuesday evening, at the Political and Scientific Institute, 55, Old Bailey.

Salford.—The cause goes on here gloriously; meetings are held and lectures delivered by one or another almost continually. The spirit of the people is kept fully up, and shows itself in almost all forms. The fashion of white hats is being again brought up, to distinguish the friends of truth and justice from those of class legislation. Mr. Smithurst, of Oldham, the talented Chartist lecturer, whose exertions for the cause in that neighbourhood have been visited with the loss of his employment, has set up Chartist hat manufacturer, making them with the emblems of the cards of several orders from Oldham. They have appointed a ablea."

finds all places, and this among the rest:—A public meeting has been held, which was addressed by several was manifested, and 100 signatures obtained to the petition. Some tracis were distributed, and we hope much good may have been done.

support. The Birmingham Chartists call upon the whole the Convention-THE FROST RESTORATION CON-MITTEE have passed and confirmed unanimously, the following resolution :- Resolved, "That the Secretary be instructed to write to the Convention, requesting them to get up a numerous and influential deputation to wait on Lord Normanby, requiring of him, whether he will procure an audience of her Mojesty for the deputation on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and. in case of his refusal, that the deputation take into consideration the propriety of appointing three persons, residing in London, who shall present them the next Levee day, as this committee has no confidence in Lord Normanby.

was determined to meet there regularly on Tuesday

LIVERPOOL-The Chartists here have formed a discussion class, which meets every Sanday evening, in the large room of Musgrave's Coffee-house, at eight

ARNOLD NOTTINGHAM, -At the weekly meeting.

on Monday, it was resolved ununimously, "That the Chartists of Arnold pledge themselves to stand by the National Charter Association of Great Britain, and foot any other movement—that they will never ceas;

members of the Convention who pr - seciety." tested against Mr. Collins—that they treat scornfully the base effort now making to injure O'Connor through

Friar-street, on the light, and passed reselutions, condementory of the "trap for the unwary" set by certainfriends—operatives—in the form of a petition against the Government Tarkii Bid, in which the rejeal of the Corn Laws is insidiously lugged in as a remedy for the evils of the commercial system. The Chartists of Worcester were not to be so caught. They saw the hook and, consequently, threw aside the bait with very little ceremony. A correspondent writes us that the tariff question excites much attention among the working GLASGOW .- A meeting was held on the 17th, in the men of Worcester and its neighbourhood. It is non-Universal Suffrage Hall, College open, at eight o'clock, look into matters of detail legislation.

YORK .- On Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, the Chartists of this city met in the large room occupied by the Forester's, situate in Straker's-passage. Fossgate. where they now hold their weekly meetings, Mr. Demaine in the chair, when, after the usual business of the meeting, an investigation of the conduct of Mr. Charles Stuart, a member of the Conneil, took place, in coasequence of the part he had taken in the electionseering m wements of Mr. Barkley, a can littate for the repre-Sentation of this city, by calling upon the Chartists of York to support that gentenian, without having previous y put the question, "would be support the Pegple's Charter in case of his being returned to Parlinment?" A majority of the Council considered that Mr. S. had acted inconsistently by so doing, and requested him to attend a special meeting of the Council, for the purpose of explaining his conduct on that occasi n. The meeting Le attended, but refused to give any explanation, and treated the Council with contempt-insisting, that it any charge was brought against

him it should be at a public meeting. Tule lay being the night of public meeting, a charge was accordingly made against him by Mr. Cordeux, for incompletency of con lust in the proceeding as above stated. Mr Stuart then entered into a defence of his consuct by charging the C uncil with, what he temped, auducity and improlences in daring to call his conduct into question, and entired into a defence of Mr. Barkley's principles, Stating that because he alvocated the Ballot denounced bribery, and admitted the right of the Suffage, he

Cugit to be supported by the Curtists of York. He charged the Council with dragging him before they at its that they at a council with the principes be expressed a the Barkey calculated the principes be expressed a the meeting on Follow, he cared not by what name he called the in he should support blue. After a new remarks from Mr. Burley in answer to a change of incomsisting in that notices him by Mr. Sound in the course of his abbess. Do having moved and carried in

ame that it has ar of Universal Suffage at the late. While meeting, without having previously ac-

opinion of this meeting, that the conduct of Mr. C. whole must necessarily pass-would be able to lay Stuart, in attending a public meeting of Mr. Barkley's hold of as much as might satisfy their wants, (that Bud calling upon the citizens of York to support that is the working portion of them); but it is a fact, gentleman, without having previously put the question which could not be controveried, that those who whether or not he would support the People's Charter produce all the feed of secrety, are miserably fed in case of his return to Parliament, was highly censu
-Mr.C. then proceeded to depict the privations to rable, and that we the members of the National Charter which the manufacturers and artizans of this country Association will not place confidence in any man, or are subjected, and then proceeded to enquire into the

Whole Charter." Mr. D. Halton proposed, and Mr. Corn Laws would banish starvation, give every man

MONNOUTH.—Mr. Black, of Nottingham, have been lecturing and preaching here with considerable effect.

DERBYSHIRE.-Mr. Bairstew labours, with great success, in this county; lecturing, preaching, and privately exhorting wherever he may be. The Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter, his one continued text and thems. The present communication contains notices of his lecture at Ockbrook on Friday, the 14th, his sermon at Derby, in the Market-place, to more than 2,000 persons, on Sunday, the 16th, and his lectures at Burton-on-Trent. on Monday and Tuesday, when he had a glorious triumph membership in the bottom of the hat. He has taken over the brutality and obscenity of the "respect-

auniting, determined to put all obstruction and division down, and taking principle as our guide, we are determined to put down all those party differences and personal squabbles which have so long distracted the good and holy cause in our district; we therefore earnestly until the enslaved millions were in possession of and holy cause in our district; we therefore earnestly until the enslaved millions were in possession of the runds of the ru friends from Dalkeith; add at which a very good spirit "uniting, determined to put all obstruction and division to wit, that if the people would assist for the obtain-BIRMINGHAM.—A numerous meeting was held in call upon all our brethren and sisters—Chartists, to those rights which truth, reason, and the laws of effective as possible. In the course of the Evening, at which resolutions were passed, eulogising the exertions of the place Stockport in the position she once held, and no which, when they considered themselves sufficiently by their acts and conduct told the parties who are optivitien, shall have been presented, and promising possed to us, and who tell upon all our brethren and sisters—Chartists, to those rights which truth, reason, and the laws of effective as possible. In the course of the Evening's amusement as for one pound's work of your eye medicines, giving call upon all our brethren and sisters—Chartists, to those rights which truth, reason, and the laws of effective as possible. In the course of the Evening's amusement as for one pound's work of your eye medicines, giving call upon all our brethren and sisters—Chartists, to those rights which truth, reason, and the laws of effective as possible. In the course of the Evening's amusement as for one pound's work of your eye medicines, giving call upon all our brethren and sisters—Chartists, to those rights which truth, reason, and the laws of effective as possible. In the course of the Evening's amusement as the call upon all our brethren and sisters—Chartists, to those rights which truth, reason, and the laws of every particular of her case, on the law of the every particular of her case, on the law of the selection from "Wat Tyler." Mr. Tipper, a law, thank God, in one month, when they considered them to remain in London till long the exertions of the particular of her case, on the law of the laws of the law of the la the petition shall have been presented, and promising posed to us, and who tell us that Chartism is at dis- people in language too plain to be misunderstood, country to follow them in cheering on and supporting a course of lectures on the parliamentary history of They have forced upon the people the infernal New

at this place, on Monday the 17th instant, which was not very numerously attended; but the zeal which was displayed towards the holy cause that we espouse, by those who were present, made amends for the smallness of the number. The object for which we met was very important; inasmuch as the proceedings of that meeting decided, whether the Chartists of this town should continue to be an organised body, acting in co-operation with each other; or whether we should for the future be considered as a few isolated innividuals, each THE CHARTISTS RESIDENT IN DARIMOUTH STREET following his own particular views. The business of and the vicinity, had a meeting last week in Mr. Tay- the meeting was as follows:—A short time after we lor's house. An interesting and instructive lecture commenced the Chartist agitation in this town, we was delivered to them by Mr. W. D. Taylor. It was took a room to meet in, thinking by so doing, we should have a better opportunity of making known our principles, and, that it would be the means of augmenting our numbers; but in consequence of the apathy manifested by the working classes of this town towards the Chartist cause, and the retrogade motion of some of our members, we have incurred a heavy debt. The subject for discussion was, the best-mode of liquidating the same; and to decide upon our future movements. Mr. Hewlett was called to the chair. The Chairman then proceeded to read a very encouraging letter from our worthy secretary, Mr. Bainbridge, who countenance no man, or set of men, that would set on was unavoidably absent, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, proposed by Mr. Stevens, agitating till the Charter become the law, and the piliand seconded by by Mr. Wheadon, "That it is necestical victims be enlarged—that they place unbounded sary for the future welfare of this society, that we confidence in Feargus O'Connor, and condemn the hase should know our resources; we do therefore request the wretches who would injure that patriot's character- class-leaders to go round to the members of their classes, that they will stand by O'Connor and the Star till who are in arrears with their subscriptions, and apply death, presuming them to persevere in the cause they to them for the same, and if they do dot paythem immehave hitherto pursued—that they highly approve the diate y to be considered as no longer members of this Proposed by Mr. Stevens and seconded by Mr. Tucker, "That considering the embarrassed circumstances under which we are now labouring, we do the sides of Frest-and that they thank the Easter enter into a voluntary subscription to help to pay the of the Northern Star, for his noble advocacy of the above debt." After which some of the members volunteered to pay 3d. per week extra, until the debt was discharged, rather than see the society become defunct. Workester.—The Chartists met at their room in It was the opinion of the members present, that much good might be effected if we had a talented missionary down in the west; to make known the truths of Chartism, and to awaken the dormant energies of the people. But unfortunately it is not in our power to support one; we think that it would not be the worst money which will be spent by the Executive Council. if they have the funds at their command, in sending

sense to talk of remidelling the commercial system, in mi, for the purpose of transacting lusiness connected making. Whatever advantage might be obtained from taken the chair, the Secretary, Mr. Brown, read the something for the prolongation of the Convention subject being the Scittish Poor Laws, and the rights of both factions, Whigs and Tories." A person from strings, whited upon sundry "friends" among the middle classes; but quickly found out their mistake. The people must hepe nothing from any but them.

The people must hepe nothing from any but them. The people must hepe nothing from any but them. Salves. The National Petition has been signed here by Presbetery of Paisley, the upshot of which is that Mr. thanks was given to Charles Connor, and the meet-Brewester is to be tried before the General Assembly of ling broke up, well satisfied. - [We received a very the Church of Scotlan I, for a misdemeanour, and he lengthy report of the above named meeting, but such runs a pretty good chance of being kicked out of the is the demand upon our space and the importance, mending that a public meeting be called in the Bazuar, compelled to curtail the report.] in order to afford Mr. B. an opportunity of lashing his brethren of the "black coats and cravats so white." others, thought it was a subject which ought to be taken up by the members of the Chartist Church, and not by the Lanark-hire Association; upon which Mr. A. Pinkert in remarked, that as a great number of persons not at all friendly to Chartism would attend to hear the The rev. gentleman produced a glorious feeling upon disclosures of Brewester, they should take that opport the minds of his audience by encouraging them to tunity of making them swallow the Charter, as the persevere through good and through evil report, only means of getting rid of the corrupt system alto- until the Charter becomes the law of the land, and gether. This proposition was at once agreed to, as well the people of this country are comfortable in body as the holding of the meeting in contemplation. Messrs. and mind. He afterwards announced that a public Moir, Pattison, M'Farlane, M'Ewan, Jack, and Malten party would be held in the Brown-street Rooms, colm were then proposed as candidates to move and on Thursday in Whitsun week, for the benefit of second the Charter. Mr. Pattison was objected to for that tried, valued, uncompromising, and noble pathe part he had taken in the debate on the New Move. triot, now in Chester Castle, William Benbow. This was over-rule i, as Pattison had always been a consistent Chartist, whatever opinions he thought projer to hold regarding the characters of Lovett and Collins; besides, it was contended that as far as Glas-Collins; besides, it was contended that as tall as class of which story was concerned, they had decently interred the sticking to place, that they are praying, beseeching, terised by a variety of painful and distressing symptemains of the New Move on the night of the 16th and begging the support of the "dead" Chartists at toms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which askes to sleep for the future in silent repose; and so far as Mr. Malcolm was also concerned, he had lately shown such strong Whiggish propensities, that it was a question whether the great body of the Chartists whall listen to him or not. Similar objections were expressed against Mr. Jack. Mr. Moir and Mr. Pattion whre then appointed to move and second the Charter. A committee was also elected to get up the meeting. A vote of thanks was then given to the TISM .- The Corn Law party to give every semblance Chairman, when the meeting dissolved.

quadried the Connect of his intentions, with men the MANCHESTER.-An important meeting was correnstances a alered is impossible for him to do one held in the Char at Rooms, Tib-street, on Monday Mr. Corionx rose to roply, and expressed his sure very evening last; the room was crowded to excess, that Mr. Scuart also I have included in so much pas- The chairman, after a few remarks on passing events, sionate invective, instead of giving a calm explanation said he would introduce the speaker who was about of his conjust; in fact, he considered is no explanation to address them, hoping that they would give him a at a l. Mr. Strart hall contended that because Mr. caudid and fair hearing, and at the conclusion, if he Barkley a lycasted the Ballot, he ought to be supported by the Chartists of York. He Mr. C thought different—many of the White, who are our most invetement, would pledge himself to obtain for him, or rate entities, being streaming advocates of the Billon them, a peaceable hearing. (Cheers) Mr. Charles With respect to his demoncing bribery, both Whits Commor them rose, and said he came there at the and I dies had denounced the system, even with the request of his friends to address them that evening, bribe in their hands. Mr. B. he agreed, had a built it and in doing which he claimed a right which he ship for, such men as O Consell and Hume, the former having offered to bring 500000 men from Reind, to put lown Charlism, whilst the latter advocated coarse for placing of the woodlest good enough for the woodlest good enough for placing of the woodlest good enough for placing configured in such a wing that the Charlism which in such a wing that the Charlism of put place in such a wing that the Charlism of the woodlest good enough for placing configured in such a wing that the Charlism of put place in such a wing that the Charlism of the woodlest good enough for placing configured in such a wing that the Charlism of the principles, which would be for the adoption and the principles, which would be for the adoption and the principles, which would be for the adoption and the principles, which would be for the adoption of specific and beautiful the proposition of the principles and beautiful the proposition of the principles and the country and the darling purchased a small box; she began to mend immediately manifested by the same party frequently passing the about; it is in order to get up a petition about the purchased a small box; she began to mend immediately manifested by the same party frequently passing the about; it is in order to get up a petition about; the proposition of the same party frequently passing the about; it is in order to get up a petition about; the former to get up a petition about; the former to get up a petition about; the freedom of specific as about; it is in order to get up a petition about; the following date of a measure that would, when ob- the following date of a measure that would, when ob- the following date of a measure that would be smatched from all the pros- of the proposition of the same party frequently passing the about; it is in order to get up a petition about; the same party frequently passing the date of the same party frequently passing the date of the same party frequently passing the date of the proposition of the same party frequently passing the date of the propos reas in for placing confidence in such a man. Was it the benefit of the numan race. There was a spirit not a fact that the whole of Mr. Berkley's Committee abroad which all the opposition in the world could were epposed to the Charmer? and had not the charmen not quench, and a train of circumstances at work of that Committee refused to sign the petition for the waven would ensure success in the end, and that the meeting in terms of the requisition, Dr. Snirley restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, when solicited people would never rest, nor be led astray, by anyto do so by Mr. Strart himself, only a few dars prething less than the Charter. (Loud applause.) The Yously, alleging, as his reason, that the Government principles of the Charter were known to them all. Were perfectly justified in the course they had taken. They had been so often and so well explained to Chartists) who were so impertinent as almost to stitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a against these exiled patriots? Mr. Stuart had stated them that it would be a waste of time for him to that he had been dragged before that meeting by the a tempt to dwell upon them. He would, therefore, Council. This he Mr. C. denied, as it was his own leave that subject to men much better qualified than determination, and contrary to the wish of the Council, he was, and would proceed to examine who the Mr. Stuart, he contended, had not refuted the charge actual producers of wealth were. (Hear.) The probrought against him; in short, the fact of Mr. S. having during class are those who toil in the fields, mines, called for three cheers for Mr. Barkley, and neglecting to workshops, and fisheries, creating or procuring food, call for the same honours, more justly due, to clothing, houses, and other necessaries, for the susteour noble patriot F. O'Connor, was of itself incon- nance and convenience of society. Now, what was sistent with the principles which Mr. Stuart professed, the condition of all those producers of human food? and concluded by moving the following resolution. One would naturally suppose that those who prowhich was seconded by Mr. Burley, "That it is the duce all the food of man-through whose hands the any set of men, who advocate principles short of the remedy he said: -Some tell us that a repeal of the

James Webster seconded the fellowing amendment, plenty of work, raise wages, and make working-men "That we the members of the National Charter Asso- comfortable. How was this to be done? They never that he has received for Mrs. Frost the following ciation do place the utmost confidence in Mr. Stuart on take into consideration the rapid progress of machi- sums :- Mr. George Hall, late of Wakefield, 2s. 6d. that occasion, and do, therefore, return him our hearty nery, and the hundreds of hands which are thrown collected by F. Green, Is. 6d.; Mr. G. Medley, Is.; thanks." The original motion was carried with only out of employment every week, and the machinery J. Hentley, ls.; Maria Day, 6d.; Brutus, 2s. (d.; which was being every week got up in this country Typo, 6d.

OUR LAST FOR WANT OF ROOM.

OUR LONDON.—The Chartists of this locality, finish their business before they return home."

BRISTOL.—The Chartists of this city, at a meeting in the Hall of Science, after a lecture by Mr. Vincent, passed a resolution to the effect that "the Convention frequently alluded to of late, in the discussion of the subject adverted to. He read the petition from PLYMOUTH.—The Corn Law humbugs have been variety of topics through which our space will not allow us to follow. He concluded amid loud cheers. The chairman then gave out the notices, and several letters and placards were read from different parts of the country, which showed that the people were up, and at their post, and which received the plaudits of the assembly. Mr. Griffin rose to move the following resolution; he merely read and moved it, which was loudly cheered at the close, "That this meeting is of opinion that the sop thrown."

NEWSVENDING, and Retailing other Articles, hoping, by unremitting assiduity in Business, to merit the confidence and support of the Chartist Friends in Sheffield, and the Public at large, assuring them all Orders for their Papers and Cheap Publications will be promptly attended to:

S. C. begs to tender her grateful acknowledgments to her numerous Friends, for their past sympathy and support, whose commands will at all times have and support, whose commands will at all times have her best attention.

TESTIMONIA

TESTIMONIA

No. 12 Union-place Clay "That this meeting is of opinion that the sop thrown out at the eleventh hour by the base, hypocritical, scurvy, doubled tongued, treacherque, unprincipled, rapacious, shameless, unblushing, hillow, tyrannical, greedy, insincere Whigs, is done for the purpose of deluding and deceiving the people to misgovern the several orders from Oldham. They have appointed a committee, one half electors and the other non-electors, to commence active operations to bring forward a Chartist candidate, and teach the brace of plundering factions, that the Chartists are resolved to do business on their own account. They have sent £1 7a 1d to order of the immortal Emmett, and another of O'Brien, to organize their rooms, or to be used as figs. The Coordinate their rooms, or to be used as figs. The Coordinate are very auxious that their system may be adopted as soon as possible.

PATH-HEAD, MIDLOTHIAN.—The Charter agitation finds all places, and this among the rest:—A public person the properties of the secondary of the immortal Empet, and another of O'Brien, to organize their rooms, or to be used as figs. The Coordinate are very auxious that their system may be adopted as soon as possible.

The meeting appointed a committee of three persons, Benjamin Hartley, William Eastwood, wool-combers, and a secretary, George Bairstow, weaver It was unanimously agreed that they join the National Chartists of the Editor of the Manual Chartists of the Editor of the Stock and the Salford Chartists of the Stock and the Salford Chartists of the Stock and the Salford Chartists of this district, like the accursed the properties of the section of the many; instead of which the organization of the Manual Chartists of the Salford Chartists of this district, like the accursed the properties of their committee, or the committee of them places and the salford Chartists of the Common. They have sent £12 to do business the Chartists are resolved the brace of plundering that they come into power with plegges of economy, retrenchment and referm. They said economy the committee of themeting appointed a committee of three persons, Benjamin Hartley, William Castrood, the University of the William Eastwood, wool-combers, and a secretary, George Bairstow, weaver It was unanimously agreed that they join the National Chartists of the Manual Chartists of the Manual Chartists o nation. In taking a retrospective view of their consimoom, have now blewn over us, and that we are again promises they (the Whigs) made when our of power. count.—The Rev. John Williams Morris is delivering that may go to the devil for further indulgencies. England and Ireland, from the earliest period on record, down to the present time.

YEOVIL—There was a meeting of the Chartists held at this place, on Monday the 17th instant, which was cotton-spinners; have imprisoned four hundred of our industrious countrymen for telling the truth. By Regent-street, Kennington Cross; and Mr. Lovett, desires to state that he is perfectly restored to sight, their tyranny and oppression, they have driven a vast amount of capital abroad, and thousands of the cleverest artisans to compete against and ruin us; they beingeither too short-sighted or dishonest to foresee and avoid it. They have held out all manner of inducements, and have fitted up ships for thousands to emigrate. When the narrow-minded, superstitious, National Debt £60,000,000, and consequently increased the interest. They gave a deaf ear to white slavery, by treating their petitions with scorn and contempt, and voted £20,000,000 for the emancipation of black slavery. They voted a German woman Songs that were published in five former Numbers £100,000, and voted for £50,000 for another German at Sixpence each. pauper. They have added a great number of Peers. augmented the Pension List, and increased taxation £5,000,000. They have coerced Ireland, and slain the Canadians. They gave £70,000 for building stables for horses, and only voted £30,000 for national education. They have brought the country Joint Stock Society, instituted in Manchester, September 1972 the working the country of the country of

to a most wretched condition. In 1832 the working tember, 1840. classes were denominated by the Whigs as wise, industrious, and peaceable subjects; but they are stigmatised now as seditious, rebellious, and disaffected. Rents and taxes have increased, while wages have decreased. The commercial condition; of the country is most lamentable. The working classes are the only classes taxed, yet poorly fed, thinly clad, wretchedly housed, and treated like slaves. They deserve the contempt of every true lover of his species, the Labouring Portion of the Community. for their recent base, unprincipled, flagitious, unconstitutional, decency-defying, hypocritical, meanly cruel, sneakingly malicious, spitefully revengeful, and waspishly venemous treatment of Feargus O'Connor, O'Brien, and the rest of the incarcerated Chartists, and for kidnapping and banishing Frost, Williams, and Jones. Having taken a view of their conduct while in office, and found by experience that they have forfeited the confidence reposed in them, and believe them incapable of governing the country

meeting is determined to put no further trust in them." Mr. James Leech said there was not a sentence in it but what he perfectly agreed with. It GLASGOW .- A meeting was held on the 17th, in the gave no quarter to either Whigs or Tories, and he hoped the working classes would endeavour to main- and important. tain their own position in society, and scorn both with any view to the advantage of the "workles," with Charter increments. After the Vice-chairman of parties. The resolution was carried amid loud apwhile the "sharks" possess all the power of law the Lamarkshire Universal Suffrage Association had applause .- Mr. Mahon moved the next resolution, Leeds; and all the Agents of the Northern Star. "That the Editor of the Star be requested to give a a revision of the factions; not to the people. Let the people seedlegate in Convention. Some other matters of a private that the Dunder Chronicle, the two Chronics, the Secretary, Mr. Brown, read the That the Educor of the Edu M'Ewan rose to state that the members of the Chartist . Odd Fellow, Cleave's Gazette, and the Dublin World, Church Lad applied to Mr. Biewester to preach a would copy the resolutions, in order to show the Mansfield.—The Chartists here, anxious to do sermon to that congregation, which he had done, the sentiments of the Chartists of Manchester respecting

We have inserted the resolution, above, verbulim, not feeling ourselves at liberty to alter the phraseology; ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical Massrs. Ross, M. Farlane, &c., supported the proposal. yet we cannot, and shall not, undertake to justify the On the other hand, Messrs. Dickson, Chisholm, and unnecessary use of such a redundancy of harsh terms, however merited by the factions.]

BROWN-STREET CHARTIST ROOMS .- The Rev. W. V. Jackson preached here on Sunday evening last.

STOCKPORT.—COURTING THE "DEAD" CHAR-TISTS .- A short time ago the Whigs boasted that the Chartists were dead; but now, alas! the poor completed in a few days; and in the more advanced personal application or by letter, addressed "Mrs. Whigs are so far reduced in their probabilities of and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characteristics." the coming election; this must convince plain John Campbell that there has been a resurrection, and purifying and healing virtues of the principal part therefore the day of judgment must be at hand; prepare then, ye Whigs; an offended, insulted, and oppressed judge, in a united people. Chartists, be tions, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations up and doing, and remember the tender mercies of the base, brutal, and bloody Whigs."

LANARK.-CORN LAW AGITATION versus CHARof popularity and importance to their movement, 1 their head, but in this they failed, as will be seen in task, inasmuch as they did not dare to meet the attempt was the getting up of a requisition to the magistrates to confene a public meeting, for which they got upwards of 400 signatures, in answer to which the magistrates declined to interfere, but granted the use of the County Hall, for the said purpose. The next step was the invitation of two or three guished by attending to the directions fully pointed pose. The next step was the invitation of two or three dozen of the requisitionist, under a pretext of a preliminary meeting, preparatory to a public one, who met on Monday, the 17th inst. When Mr. A. Hislop, ex-baillie, was called to the chair. The Chair man said something like the following. "Well, Gentlemen, I suppose ye a ken what yere a here about this preents and enloyments of life by the consequences of life by the consequences. Law Secretary, which urged him to get up a meeting it is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, ing, and to procure as many signatures as possible. To this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of Hull, has been severely afficted with a bad leg for scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin reminded the meeting that a number of gentlemen nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, had met in Edinburgh for the same purpose, and diseased nose, with necturnal pains in the head and unknown to her for above ten years. were annoyed by a set of fellows (meaning the limbs, till at length a general debility of the conpush the chairman from the chair. When the period to their dreadful sufferings. Learned Doctor had concluded his luminous speech. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeous, may be

1838, when the Chartists carried a vote of want of have proved ineffectual. confidence in Mr. Gillon, M.P. in a meeting called by the Whigs themselves, although they were assisted by a Tory justice of the peace. Mr. J. Cunningham stated that they had nothing to fear from the Chartists, for they had sufficient moral power to put them down. Notwithstanding, the Chairman proposed "That this meeting adop the Glasgow petition presently, and have no more meetings about it.'-

Mas. Frost.—Mr. John Cleave desires us to sav

SARAH CLAYTON

"Fielden's Factory Curse," and entered upon a NEWSVENDING, and Retailing other Articles,

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Double Tickets, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, s. 6d.; Single Tickets, ls.; 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, Sec. Pro. Tem., 18, Shouldam-street.

by Mr. Thomas.

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44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE I on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, No. 41, Albion-street, Leeds, one box, I immediately began to recover Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great one box, I immediately began to recover one box of the passage; and 4, Great one box of the passage; a 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, shew-Establishment altogether. He concluded by recom- of passing events, that we have been reluctantly often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical communicated to the Wholesale Agent for Parr's directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with Life Pills, at Nottingham:—

> ncluding Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, tities, but nothing afforded relief. and all other means have failed; and when an early than she has ever been in her life. moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally kindly consented to answer any inquiries, either by and effectual Cure, when all other means have of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affec-Scrofulousor Venereal taint; being justly calculated every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. 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 his life. fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the

mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration.

the chairman advised them to take Doctor consulted, as usual, at No. 44, Albion-street, Shirley's advice, adding, if you had been Leeds, Private Entrance in the Fassage; and at a meeting that I attended in the No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only West Church, when Mr. Gillon was here, you would one personal visit is required from a country not think of calling any more public meetings. The patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give Chairman seems to have had a vivid recollection of such advice as will be the means of effecting a perthe signal defeat which they sustained in December, manent and effectual cure, after all other means

the usual fee of one pound.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great matism. efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and pro-Seconded by Dr. Shirley. Mr. J. Simpson moved, moting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for benefit by those invaluable Pills, Old Parr, and they meeting in terms of the rest. hypocendriae, consumptive, and female will willingly answer any enquiries and feel very juvenile imprudencies.

> family bottle, for 33s., duty included. Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds.

> > Private Entrance in the Passage.

Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one

MOST Respectfully informs the Iuhabitants of Sheffield and its Vicinity, she has commenced NEWSVENDING, and Retailing other Articles, hoping, by unremitting assiduity in Basiness, to merit the confidence and support of the Chartist Friends in Sheffield, and the Public at large,

TESTIMONIALS.

No. 12, Union-place, Clayton-st., Liverpool. Sir,—I take the opportunity to write to you, to inform you how my brother's eyes are getting on, Alexander Frazer, (that was blind through inflammation and thick films, and was declared incurable at Glasgow,) that called upon you at Bolton. He can now see to read the smallest print, for which I feel truly grateful to you, Sir, for my brother's progress in sight, as well as many more friends in Glesgow. Given in my handwriting this day August, 1840,

No. 98, Gallowgate, Glasgow, Scotland. Sir,-For the good of the public, and, especially unto those who are labouring under the distressing A GRAND BALL and CONCERT will take A 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 she was severely blistered, leeched, &c., until her had very bad eyes at the time, and they are per feetly cured by your medicines. Given in my handwriting, this 14th day

January, 1841, WILLIAM LEECH, Amicable-street, Tunstall,

Staffordshire Potteries. Mr. Newbrooks, in High-street, Tunstall and is happy that he had the chance of meeting with your valuable medicines.

Sir.—Being blind (Amaurosis) of the right eye and very deficient of sight of the other, it being I tory of the Bank of England, the Funds, the gradually failing for years, and in my 70th year. I Debt, the Sinking Fund, and the Bank Stoppage; had given up all hopes of ever being restored to and bigoted Tories left office, there was a clear also showing how Money is raised or lowered in sight again; but, hearing of the cures you were persurplus revenue of £2,665,000, which the Whigs value by alterations in its qualities; and the evil forming in Liverpool, induced me, Sir, to place have not only extinguished, but have actually created effects of the whole upon the Community. By Wm. myself under your care, and I can with pleasure a deficiency of £940,000, besides adding to the Cobbett, condensed by Margaret Chappelsmith. inform the public that, after being under your treatment for one month, I can now see to read tolerable sized print, without the aid of glasses.

Given in my handwriting, this 28th day of

FREDERICK HAMILTON.

No. 39, Charlotte-street, Liverpool. Mrs. Price, Dance Street, Copperas Hill, Liverpool, 53 Years of Age, blind (Amaurosis) for Three tioned to be inserted, for the good of others, on herself.

N.B. Every satisfaction will be given from the when they write to them.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

MORE PROOFS that this noted Medicine will restore to health the afflicted, and continue in Read the following from a soldier, discharged

"Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe to you and to be had of Cleave, London; Hobson, Market-street, the Public at large, to acknowledge the astonishing benefit I have received from taking 'Old Parr's Pills.' I was for nearly nine years in the 52ad Regiment of Foot, but was discharged in the year 1839 as incurable, after having the best advice her Majesty's service afforded, being pronounced consumptive: I then returned home to Hinckley, where my attention was attracted to Old Parr's Pills. I was induced to purchase a 2s. 9d. box, and from that

> one box, I immediately began to recover, and two "I am, yours most obediently,
> "JOHN OSBORN." Witness-James Burgess, Bookseller, &c. &c.,

moment I date a renewal of my life; for on taking

The following extraordinary case of cure has been

Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old Lenton, near Nottingham, has been severely afflicted Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., for the last thirty years, with a violent cough, and 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine with-out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of severe that she could not fulfil her usual domestic each wrapper) which are well known throughout obligations. She took cold when only fifteen years Europe and America, to be the most certain and old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Life Pills. She had tried almost every kind of Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quan-

Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and She heard of Parr's Pills about last Christmas, Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of and as soon as she had taken about half a box, she time, confinement, or hindrance from business. found herself completely cured, and was never They have effected the most surprising cures, not affected in the slightest manner during the severe only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation weather that followed, and is now better in health application is made to these Pills, for the cure of | This cure does indeed appear miraculous, but for | personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medithe Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has cines that will enable them to obtain a permanent

Two remarkable cases (selected from many others) in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving communicated to Mr. Noble Bookseller and Printer, the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury,

3, Market Place, the Agent for Hull. will establish their claims for support. As this Mr. Plaxton, of Cottingham, five miles from Disease is one which is likely to be contracted 23, Market Place, the Agent for Hull. Hull, had long been afflicted with a most severe whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many internal disease. So dreadful were the paroxysms other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, one to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract that he frequently expected death was at hand to infection may scarcely have been removed, when release him from his sufferings. For a great length another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, tiated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

of time he had been unable to sit down at ali, even the practitioner requires real judgment in order to being compelled to stand at his meals. His next treat each particular case in such a manner as not attempted to get the Provost and magistrates at Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; door neighbour having heard of the virtues and merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve under the notion of its being an antidote for a cer- unprecedented success of "Parr's Piles," purchased the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition their head, but in this they failed, as will be seen in the declaration of ministers was hailed tain disease, the untutored think they have only to a small box for him, and on his calling for a second at no distant period. The man of experience can as a God-send, but they were not competent for the saturate their system with Mercury, and the busibox, he told me that such has been for the greatest improvements in task, inasmuch as they did not dare to meet the ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are effects produced by one box, he was able to sit down, modern practice, by being able to distinguish between public, lest they might sustain a defeat. Their first annually either mercurialized out of existence, or and on taking two other boxes, his pains have left discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild him; his appetite is good, and he is able to follow nature, which can only be made by one in daily his vocation nearly as well as he has ever been in practice, after due consideration of all circumstances.

> been for a great length of time afflicted with a order to discriminate their real nature, and which severe internal disease. To use his own expression, may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. at last he was compelled to send her to the Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too Infirmary; there she received no permanent cautious into whose hands they commit themselves, benefit. Having heard of "Parr's Pills," he The propriety of this remark is abundantly mani-

The letter also contained the draft of a petition, and illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, more than ten years, and during that period has bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, tried all kinds of medicines, but without any which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of permanent relief. After taking four small boxes of &c. &c. meeting in terms of the requisition, Dr. Snirley sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets. Parr's Pills, she is able to go about her day's business in a manner which for comfort has been! Messrs. W. and Co.'s invariable rule is to give 3

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

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Pills. "Mrs. Ann Lamb, of Haddington, in the Parish at any of the following Agents, with Printed Direcof Auborn, bought two small boxes of Parr's Pills, tions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Cure at your Agent's Medicine Warehouse, Mr. James themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-Drury, Stationer, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, for fellow. 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 Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain 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 Rheu-

" This statement, by Mr. Robt. Lamb, and Ann, his moting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for wife, parents of the youth, is given that others may "That we call a public meeting, in terms of the recomplaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from will willingly answer any enquiries, and feel very complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from the good they have done to their son?" thankful for the good they have done to their son." Lincoln, April 17, 1841.

This Medicine is sold by most respectable Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Boxes at ls. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 11s., duty included. The genuine has "Parr's Life Pills' engraved on the Government Stamp.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY DERSONS having . little time to spare, are MR. BAXTER has left Liverpool, and may be consulted Daily at his Residence, Bridgeman Place, Cockerill Spring, Bolton, (personally, or by Letter, pre-paid.) upon all Cases of Ophthalmia, or Inflammations, Specks, &c., Amaurosis or Dimness of Sight, cured without Surgical Operation, or any restraint of Diet or Business.

N.B. Mr. B. may be consulted at the White Horse, in Southgate, Halifax, Yorkshire, on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th of May.

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CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary

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They hope that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode they have adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Shaw, yeast dealer, had knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in

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

For the accommodation of those whe cannot conveniently consult Messrs. W. and Co. personally, they may obtain the Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d.,

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#### Boetry.

ACROSTIC. L ife, what is it !-toil and woe: I nfernal Whigs have made it so: B lood is on their heads; and weeping E yes bedew the sod, where sleeping B ests a victim. Hark! that cry! T is from a voice that cannot die: Y outhful, smiling, LIBERTY.

JAMES CLARKE Giyton West, May 19th, 1841.

ANSWER TO ELLIOT'S CHARADE. My dear friend Elliot, your charade, as you call it, I will answer, though it be but shy; I mastered by time, and I am no hand at ryhme;

But I guessed LIBERTY.

Darlington.

Local and General Intelligence.

BRADFORD.—CHURCH RATE MEETING .-Another attempt has been made to lay a churchnie: thousands of rate-payers were present on the rate: thousands of rate-payers were present on the secsion. The meeting was adjourned from the restry to the church-yard. The Vicar occupied the chair, and read a something called a monition, purporting to have come from a Rev. Father in God at York. A great deal of hubbub and nonsense ensued. It was then moved that a rate of one halfpenny in the pound be laid. As an amendment, it was moved that no rate should be laid, which was carried by a majority of at least twenty to one. The Rev. Vicar next inquired in what manner, and by whom. the old edifice was to be repaired; when immediately was moved and carried that the "needful" should he raised by voluntary subscription, in which the epositionists promised their utmost support. Howera, nothing would suit but a compulsory rate; and in accordance with the monition, the churchwardens hid a rate. A protest was then entered against the preceedings of these individuals, and a fiery disension ensued as to whether it should be inserted in the town's books, which ended by its insertion, and was afterwards signed by a large number of the

MANCHESTER .- On Sunday last, a proession of Modern Druids was formed in Manchester. to accompany the remains of a deceased brother to his resting-place. It was truly cheering to witness 450 working men assembled to pay the last tribute of

EMIGRATION.—Three hundred agriculturists from to the orderly state of the meeting, that they did not Limerick, Tipperary, and Kerry, embarked last week as Cork, for Sydney .- Dublin Pilet.

It is reported that the proprietors of the South Western Railway have taken up the subject of a gistrates were of opinion that the defendants were milway to Salisbury. of the Police Act, and they must pay a fine of 1s. THE TIDE of emigration still runs strongly towards each, and the expenses. the United States. In the absence of goods, the

ships fill with steerage passengers. THE Augsburg Gazette gives a frightful account of the atrocious massacres perpetrated by the Turks apon the Christian insurgents of Bulgaria.

THE Constitutionnel has a letter which says, "We know not on what authority, that another rest Russian expedition is on its march against the

A STEAM frigate has been built at Bordeaux for the Spanish Government, and is just completed. As soon as some guns expected from England arrive the vessel will be ready to sail for a Spanish port. THE IRONMASTERS of Staffordshire and Shropshire find it necessary to blow out forty-two furnaces, by which many persons will be thrown out of employ-

ment. of the Royal George are now going on with great

DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The weekly statement of the number of deaths, registered in the netropolitan districts, shows a considerable decrease compared with the weekly averages of 1838-9 40.

WE ARE informed that the magistrate who, it was of the convict Medhurst for the sum of £3,000, has been struck off the commission of the peace.—Times La France states that M. Guizot had applied to

the Court of London to unite with France in assembling an European congress, but that the British government had refused to accede to his request. Two corporals belonging to the 26th regiment, quartered at Eysses, near Agen, fought a duel a few days ago with swords. They wounded each other

at the same moment so severely that one died on the spot, and the other's life is despaired of. In the French Chamber of Deputies, the question

of a uniform postage was brought forward, when the Minister of Finance declared that the Government had no intention of introducing such a measure into France at present.

Fenale Lectures.—Last week two stranger ladies delivered lectures on Tee-totalism in the South Seession meeting-house, Perth, and so successful had

pledge. A SENSATION has been created in Madrid, by a remour that an English vessel, captured for smuggling by a Spanish preventive-service boat, and carried into the harbour of Carthagena, had been cut

out of the harbour by two English brigs of war. A LETTER dated Bremen, states that a vessel belonging to that port had just arrived there in the charge of a British naval efficer, who had captured her off the coast of Africa, suspecting her to be fitted up for the slave trade. The merchants at Bremen, it was said, were indignant at the bare sus-Pacion of being engaged in such a diabolical com-

SIR JOHN BECKETT of Leeds, says the Manchester Guardian, Mr. George Jackson the Mayor of Presion and Mr. Robert Gladstone of Liverpool, have each been named as the second Tory candidate, with Mr. Parker, for Presson.

An insurrection against the oppressive taxation of the Porte in Bulgaria, according to the Leipzic Gazette of May 16th, is a very serious affair: there I saw him and after I left him to address the mageneral anarchy; and out of 150 villages near meeting. Alesa, only twenty have escaped destruction. Some smugglers on the Swiss frontier have adopted

the plan of conveying light parcels of valuable artieles over the frontier line of customs stations by means of a balloon. They freight the aerostatic machine with a load of from 160 to 200 English pounds, and then, guiding it by a rope, take advan-tage of a favourable wind, and walk with their 2 serial vehicle into France. IT WILL be gratifying to those who have corres-

with his cart last week, saw an old pair of cloth broasers lying on the pebbles. He put them in his cart, and on examining them, found in one of the pockets a leather note case, containing four Bank of England notes to the respective amounts of £5, £20, £50, and £1,000. The man got the three smaller notes cashed the same day; but the £1,000 note the note-case to afford any clue to the owner.

street, on Saturday, John Speechley, one of the finish.

fraternity of external paper-hangers, vulgarly called After the word horrid in your letter, you say why delicio, the policeman tock him at once into custody. When called upon for his defence, the bill-sticker a free-born Englishman, and I've a right to stick bills where I like." Mr. Long—"You have no right to stick bills on people's houses." Defendant a street brought to stick bills on people's houses." Defendant brought me to a determination to give my report publicity, and I did it, knowing I may stand republish. They didn't put up a potice to stick no bills." They didn't put up a potice to stick no bills." bills. They didn't put up a notice to stick no bills, repudiate you for the future.

50 I'd a right to exercise the privileges of our profession. I've a public duty to perform, and in these times England expects every man to do his duty."

In your letter you go over all the actions coupled with your name, that prompted me to ask the questimes England expects every man to do his duty."

In your letter you go over all the actions coupled with your name, that prompted me to ask the questimes England expects every man to do his duty." Mr. Long—"And I have a public duty to perform I have no desire to support the value of my informa-Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Simpson, and all the great false or just statement of the interview, I request anctioneers. I'll do my public duty or I'll sacrifice him to affirm or deny it. myself on the altar of my country. We are all equal: you're my brother, and I can prove it." Mr. Long—"Well, but I wish my brother would behave with more moderation. Will you promise not to offend again!" Defendant—"I'll stick to my rights." Mr. Long—"Then I fine you a shilling." Defendant—"I won't pay you a farthing." The defendant retired from the bar with the air of a political martyr. An hour's confinement in the back cell cooled his patriotism. Having consented to surrender his spatriotism.

Society, appeared to answer an information, laid it must give on its own bearings of merit or demerit under the 66th clause of the Stoke Police Act, which the truth of my intentions. charged them with creating or causing a nuisance, by preaching in the open air, at Penkhull, on Sunday last. James Hope, a policeman of Stoke, said on of Bristol, and Morgan Williams, of Wales, I doubt Sunday morning last, about half-past ten, he was not will prove the desire of my intentions for good, at Penkhull, and found a large body of people congregated together at a Teetotal meeting. The defendants were all there. They had a waggon and ment; and if you require any infention regarding. cart. Huxley was preaching, between the pool and my character, private or public, I shall, on being the barn, on the left-hand side of the barn. The preachers did not obstruct the way, being on private and reputation in society. If you can receive at my property; but the crowd did. There was no noise except "laughter," "hear, hear," and general apprebation. Nothing likely to cause a breach of the peace occurred. The topic generally was to abstain from strong drinks. Mr. Williams inquired of the Maristrates if the defendants were called on the property; but the crowd did. There was no noise hands any other service to do justice and honour to your name, pray put me in the way to perform it. The only circumstance that I can call to your mind regarding me is, I took the chair at a public meeting in Chelsea, for your attendance, sixteen or eighteen Magistrates if the defendants were called on to months back. offer any defence. They had a host of witnesses | To conclude, our cause requires union. I feel to prove that there was no obstruction in the road, proud, in one respect, that my statement has drawn or breach of the peace. He could show that they forth a glorious account of your exertions on that were on private land, and that they had leave of unfortunate affair. You have laid before the public the proprietor to use it; and that he also lent a statement that will give fresh vigour to our cause, them the cart and waggon used to preach from, fresh excitements to our principles, and remove Mr. Alcock and Mr. Williams then called wit- from the minds of many doubters, entertaining susnesses for the defence. The first was Mr. John picion. Your account of that trial will redound to Rathbone of Norwood. He said he was a member actions there stated. of the Tectotal Society, and presided at the meeting.

Now, Sir, to conclude, I belong to no faction—you have it. I do not ask Rose's order to disperse the meeting, and an answer prove the truth of my statement, if found, on investigation, incorrect, and remain Williams said, if the singing in the streets were declared a nuisance, the children of the charity and Ruffy Ridley. Sunday schools, in which they all felt great interest, must be stopped, which would be a circumstance much to be deplored. Mr. Joseph Davenport said, he was employed in keeping the road clear. There was room for a carriage to pass. If any one stopped on the road, he requested them to move nearer the waggon. Now and then a few stood, but they were From the 23rd of February to the 20th of May, 1841 not generally on the road. I here was six of several particles of their own order, and to see the yards between the waggon and the road. Messrs.

Selemn decorum manifested by all the body during wm. Tams, John Brocks, Wm. Woolliscroft, Wm.

Wm. Tams, John Brocks, Wm. Woolliscroft, Wm.

Cotton, Luke Carter, R. Vivian, George Salt, and and spoke as Treasurer

Treasurer

The was six of several particles of the proceedings. not generally on the road. There was six or seven Thomas James, were successively called, and spoke

> FROST, O'CONNOR, RIDLEY, AND THE MANDARIN AFFAIR. TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE.

consider that there was any obstruction of the road.

or any nuisance whatever. After a short consulta-tion with Mr. Broade, Mr. J. Harvey said the ma-

guilty of creating a nuisance, under the provisions

"False accusations can be nobly cleared." Sir.—In the letter addressed to me in the Star of the 20th inst., if you received mine of the 18th, you have allowed your feelings to overpower your judgment or not allowed justice to take its true course.

" London, May 18th, 1841. "DEAR SIR,-In compliance with your request, I send the particulars of my interview with the steward, Mr. Donglas, of the ship Mandarin, in St. Katherine's

"It was on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, at the Social Institution, Whitechapel Road, being dele-COLONEL PASLEY'S operations against the wreck gated to a public meeting there; Mr. Douglas sought an interview to gain Mr. Lovett's direction, he having a activity under Lieut. Hutchinson, as the executive private verbal message to Mr. Lovett from our friend Frost I did ask Mr. Douglas if Mr. Frost had not THE COMPETITION among the steamers has become sent a message to any other person except Mr. Lovett; o great, and their numbers have so much increased and, in particular, I named you and your conduct en diate, that seventeen vessels are daily engaged in Mr. Frost's trial. Mr. Douglas replied no; for it was conveying passengers between Gravesend and Lon- Mr. Frost's opinion, on going out, that you was in the pay of Government. I asked what did he think Mr. Frost would say now when he heard you was in prison, and under the power of the same Ministry? Mr. Douglas told me he doubted not Frost's opinion was altered before this: he heard something to that effect before he left New South Wales for the East Indies. "This is all that was stated concerning yourself, and mid, offered to procure the remission of the sentence I thought proper, in justice to you, to have the first opportunity of making the statement, because I felt sure that Mr. Lovett, on seeing the steward, would make all inquiries about Mr. Frost's opinions on that unfor-

tunate affair, which cost him his liberty. "The steward requested me not to make any statement about him in public, because it would tend to injure him in his employ: that is the reason I was not at liberty to state the steward's name or occupation on board the ship in Convention. I was at liberty to tell any of them in private, and have done so. Morgan Williams, of Wales, went on board the ship with me on the Thursday following, and heard from the steward the same: Dr. M'Douall has been since; and I feel convinced, if you have a desire to know any further regarding our unfortunate friend Mr. Frest, the steward will answer if you write to him. The ship is fitting out to carry emigrants to New Zealand: it goes from thence to New South Wales. Mr. Douglas offers to take out to our friend Frost any parcel or any letters that may be entrusted to his care.

"Mr. Frost had about fifty letters he intended to give they been in making converts, that at the conclusion to the care of Mr. Douglas; but the doctor of the ship, of one of the lectures 200 females enrolled themselves; from his kindness, gained on Mr. Frost's feelings, and under the banner of total abstinence by signing the he gave them to the care of the doctor. You may guess who had them from him, he being in the employ of Government

" Mr. Douglas stated that Frost, Williams, and Jones were well when he left them; they were well treated out by all, and well received by the Governor. Frost is a clerk, Williams an overseer, and Jones a school-

"I hope this will find you in good health, and shall feel happy when you are again among us. " I remain.

" With all respect, " Truly yours, "RUFFY RIDLEY. "55, Old Bailey, and 19, D'Oyley-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea."

Since writing that letter I have obtained the name of the introducer of Messrs. Smart, Skevington, and myself, to Mr. Douglas the said steward which introducer is James Wilkins, 18, Vincent street, back of Shoreditch Church. Remember I have not seen him to hold any conversation, and remember he was present with the Steward before meeting.

I appeal to all men present at that meeting if did not dwell solely on the injustice done by a base Government to Frost, O'Connor, O'Brien, and all our injured brethren. You may ask why did not Mr. Smart or Skevington hear the conversation ! The answer is, the meeting was waiting, and they March 9-Mrs. Hawarth, of Denton ... the country delegates appointed to address it. Now, Sir, to your letter in the Star. I will not

enter into controversy with you, the injured person,

about blunderbusses or internal machines at work Pendents in India to know, that a great inconvenience against you; let them be so. Justice is your will be soon done away with—viz., the obligation of sword; love to your unfortunate and degraded will be soon done away with—viz., the obligation of laying the postage on this side, and that in a short lime postage may be paid both here and in India, and both on the transmission and receipt of the letters.

Transmission—Property to a considerable the that has been found lately on the beach near Weylouth. George Trent, in proceeding homewards with his cart last week, saw an old pair of cloth convinced I have taken a true course to stay all that may be made a handle against you! Did I not know what ever may be the opinions formed now, I have done good for the future, I never would have given the statement publicity.

You say I interrupted the business of the Convenbeing much defaced and torn, apparently by long called upon twice to make a statement of my interaction of the sea, has been sent to the Bank of England, by whose means, prebably, the note may be
ready to receive it. If I was not in order, the tion upon almost the last day. This I deny. I was baced. There was nothing about the trousers or Convention could not be so in allowing and calling on me to make it. I say after they entertained it, A PATRIOTIC BILL-STICKER.—At Marlborough- they were much to blame in not allowing me to

bill-stickers, was charged with having plastered the not state that first? My answer is, it was my duty thutters of an empty house in Oxford-street with to give the report word for word, after the manner his placards. Having been detected in fingranti the conversation took place. Now, if the statements

Defendant—"I'm bill-sticker to Mr. George Robins, now ask him, through this letter, if I have made a

his patriotism. Having consented to surrender his speke to four times in my life, was never in rights, he was released.

Fire.—We have the painful intelligence to communicate of the total destruction, by fire, of Tetcotthouse, the property of Sir William Molesworth, part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or part or Bart, on Friday afternoon last. The house, which factions. Your letter makes the foulest charge was built about seven years since, cost upwards of 25,000 in its erection. A report was spread ascribing the fire to be the work of an incendiary, but it has been ascertained to have been purely accidental, the portion in the statement that bears honour to apply the fire to be the work of an incendiary, but it has been ascertained to have been purely accidental, the portion in the statement that bears honour to apply the portion in the statement that bears honour to apply the portion in the statement that bears honour to apply the portion in the statement that bears honour to apply the portion in the statement that bears honour to apply the statement that the greation put. resulting from an accumulation of soot in a crack you; that clears you. Is it not in the question put, resulting from an accumulation of soot in a crack of the flue taking fire. The furniture and papers were saved.—West of England Conservative.

Conviction of Terrotalers for Street Preaching.—At the Longton Pottery Police Court on Wednesday, Thomas Hurley, William Ashford, Richard Horn, and John Kent, four members of a Teetotal Wales for the East Indies." After this explanation, it must give on its own bearings of most or demerit.

He would swear there was no obstruction of the for grace or favour at your hands; let my actions road. Heard the policeman say, they came by Mr, stand on their own ground. I request you to dis-

May 25, 1841.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE.

as Treasurer
Ratcliffe, after a lecture by 0 1 8 Mr. Leech, per Richard Hamer ... Newton Heath, per David Whittaker and Edward 0 7 2 Travis .... March 2-Nuneaton, Warwickshire, pro-

ceeds of a few Sunday evening's readings of the Northern Star, per T. Winters ... A Republican at Castle Dorrington ... Mr. Hardy, of Stapleford, per - 3-From Irvine, proceeds of a Mr. Sweet ... ... lecture, by Dr. M'Douall 0 15 0

Trowbridge, and the Chartists of Warminster, per John and Engineers of the East District of London, per an enemy to oppression... 1 7 0 From Sunderland, per J.

Rainsley ... - 13-Marylebone and Paddington Victim Committee ... 0 14 7 Collected by Mr. Churchyard ... 0 10 0 Profits of a Concerton Thursday, Feb.

... 3 8 1 4 12 8

Fourth subscription of a few flint shoe-makers of the East District of London, per Wm. Holliday .. 26-St. Pancras Political Victim Committee, per Mr. Wall Mr. Arnold, of Nottingham 0 6 0 From N. C. A., of Middlesbro' 0 15 0

18th, 1841,

~ 30-From Westminster Victim Box, per W. Y. Souter 0 10 Proceeds of a tea-party at New Pellon, near Halifax, per John Cockeroft April 11-From E. Clayton, of Huddersfield, per Mr. Campbell

Eleventh subscription of the Smiths and Engineers of the East District of Hondon, per in enemy to oppression ... From Burrhead Benevolent Chartist Society, per Mr. Pearson ... From Worcester N. C. A., per J. Blackwell From Leicester, per John Seal to Mr. Heywood ... From Chambers's Works, Carlisle, per John Bell • • • Stroud N. C. A.

Per Mr. Bartell and a few friends From Croydon, per W. Hodges 0 6 0 Norwich, per Samuel Goat ... 0 14: 0 Birmingham, collected from a few friends, per C. Steward ... Trowbridge, collected by E. Payne, per J. Biggens ... 0 7 Trowbridge, by the members of the democratic chapel Honley, by J. W., from five friends Honley, the Easter penny col-

From Mr. Maddock's sale of Mr. Cleave's pamphlets ... 5-Westminster, the penny subscription ... From St. John's, in Westminster, per George Taylor ... 0 - 14—From Northern Star office ... 76 0 2

Total money received by the Committee ... Total money paid by the Com-... •••

Money in Mr. Heywood's

hands, as Treasurer ... 57 11 9 Mrs. Armitage, of Stockport Mrs. Burton, ditto ... Mrs. Whareham, ditto Mrs. Johnson, ditto ... Mrs. Livesey, of Manchester... Mrs, Barker, ditto ... Mr. Timothy Higgins, of Ashton-under-Lyne ... ... ~ 30-Mr. Howarth, on his coming out of Chester Castle Mr. Harmatage, ditto Mr. Johnson, ditto .... Mr. Burton, ditto ... Mr. Whareham, ditto... Mr. Livesey, ditto Mr. Broadbent, of Ashtonunder-Lyne Mr. Duke, ditto Mr. Carrier, of Trowbridge ... Mr. Crabtree, of Barnsley ... Mr. Hoey, ditto •••

Mrs. Ashton, ditto Mrs. Smethies, of Bradford ... Mrs. Hutton, ditto ... Mrs. Holdsworth, ditto Mrs. Brooks, ditto .... Mrs. Walker, ditto ... Mrs. Benbow, of London ... Mr. Charles Morris, of Bolton, (released from Kirkdale) Mrs. O'Brien, of Lancaster ... Mrs. Peddie, of Edinburgh ... Mr. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester Mrs. Foden, of Sheffield Mrs. Booker, ditto ... Mrs. Clayton, ditto ... Mrs. Holbury, ditto ... Mrs. Penthorp, ditto ... Mrs. Duffy, ditto Mrs. Marshall, ditto ... Mrs. Bennison, ditto ... Mrs. Barker, of Manchester... Mrs. Roberts, of Birmingham Mrs. Brown, ditto ... 1 0 0 Mr. Weevers, of Macolesfield 0 10 0

paper, &c. ... ... Audited and found correct by JAMES LEECH, ROBERT GREEN, THOMAS DAVIS, ABEL HEYWOOD, Treasurer, SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, President. PETER SHORROCKS, Secretary.

Mr. Dan. Bell, prisoner, Kirk-

dale ... ... ... Expences of Committee in rent,

A VOICE FROM WAKEFIELD HELL. House of Correction. Wakefield, F5th April, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—Being permitted only once a month to have any remnunication with it friends, I am, as may be expected, nearly ignorant of pessing events. However I am informed that that chose of Chartism, additional business also; and the Chartist's associations in each town could stand for local committees, to discuston, exists to a deplorable expect. Entit is precisely as the enemy could desire the light in the light union is strength, and therefore will consider the light in the interesting of the case. This simple plan would also union in our ranks. Of this the enemy in Barnsley are perfectly aware, having dragged most of my own different collections, which in themselves are a great perfectly aware, having dragged me out of my own different collections, which in themselves are a great house there in 1829, under a charge of medition, for injury to the cause; as all persons who may have a having at a public meeting recommended union as the claim upon the sympathy of their fellew Chartists for only means of destroying tyranny, and having at the assistance under oppression would find no difficulty in same time proved the necessity of such union, and referred obtaining such. The Star would give publicity to all to history for glorious examples of its uprooting despotism and oppression. Admiring as I do your unpaback, through fear of starvation, would immediately ralelled exertions to ameliorate the condition of the work. join our ranks; and those women who have hitherto ing classes, and feeling convinced that those exertions kept their husbands at home, when they saw that their emanate from the purest and best of motives, I deeply children and themselves were not likely to want for regret that the bitterness of your confinement should be bread, would urge them to join their fellow men in augmented by the insidious conduct of pretended obtaining justice from the common enemy. Assistance friends. I must confess that I have not agreed with should be extended in the same manner to our perseevery action of your political conduct, but I have never cuted brethren in ill used Ireland; when we should for one moment doubted the purity of your intentions, be able to give the death blow to the further deceptions and the greatest fault that I have been able to detect, has been what I then, and at this present moment consider, a too extreme DESIRE TO CONCILIATE MEN, cho have on all occasions evinced any thing but a friendly

exhibited a SECRET, but persevering and implacable enmity towards you. Whether you observe I this or not I am utable to say. However it made a deep impression upon my mind, and when I visited London, whilst the first Convention was sitting, I embraced every opportunity of satisfying myself why such feeling did exist. I shall not refer to the many convincing proofs I received of their malignity towards you, and will only add, that after remaining in London altogether about three months, and associating during that time with a great number of as good Chartists as there are in England, I was extremely glad to find that this ungenerous and unjustifiable feeling, was confined to Mr. Loyett and a few of his immediate friends.

biassed their better judgment. But, Sir, judge of my trition.-FEARGUS O'CONNOR? surprise, on learning through the medium of my friends that these two individuals, backed by a few others, have most treacherously concocted a plan for the ostensible purpose of knowledge Chartism, but for the secret purpose of removing you out of the way of Judas

I have been nearly ten years a prisoner under this and my former conviction, during which time I have suffered every privation and hardship that the refined cruelty of man can devise, yet I solemnly declare, that with the exception of what I have felt on account of my family and relations, that I have experienced more regret on this base attempt, than I have on any circumstance that has occurred during the whole period, excepting also, of course, the unfortunate Welsh affair. Feeling confident that the ingratitude of such conduct must wound, to a certain extent, feelings already harassed and oppressed by dreary confinement, (and I know that no man living can be more sensitive than yourself, on questions of honour, consistency, and independence of character.) and, having witnessed your extreme desire, by indefatigable perseverance in the most disinterested actions, to keep them above suspicion; I know Sir, that you must have felt intensely on the subject.

ling despotism unworthy of a man; but I think that it is equally mean and grovelling to withhold the sentiments of one's mind, because in giving utterance to them we are compelled to speak in praise; neither do I spiracy, and to assure you, Sir, that it is my firm belief few men in England could be found to possess such unworthy motives, as Lovett and Collins appear to be actuated by.

I regret such disunion occurring, not because I think they possess any interest to injure you, but from a conviction that such divisions retard the cause we all profess to admire and advocate. The real intentions of those individuals must be manifest to all, since the old crotchet of moral and physical force has been so very properly buried in oblivion. Hence they are compelled. for the effecting of their sinister designs, to introduce some new subject of contention. That their principal object is to ruin if possible your hard-earned reputation, and universal popularity, I cannot for one moment doubt, neither can I imagine that they will succeed. The base attempt will recoil on their own heads, or I am much deceived in my opinion of the Chartists of England.

a confession, that I imagine moral force in itself, can or will be safficient, taken in the sense that some people define it in, to bring about the objects we all have in view. My sentiments on the above foolish distinctions, remain precisely the same as when at liberty, from a conviction, that the oppressors of the country will never do justice to the working classes, only through the fear of something worse; yet such is my ardent desire to witness the downfall of the present odious and exclusive system of class legislation, that I am as willing as ever I was, to assist in every moral effort that is made to accomplish it, without any regard to my own judgment, which tells me that the people of England (and when I say England, I mean the whole empire) must be prepared to take their rights before the " powers that be" will grant them. And this is what I call moral determination, and not moral and physical cowardice. about which so much has been said, to answer certain purposes. And yet, although I am become, through continued oppression, almost impatient for retributive justice, and my soul pants to avenge my own and my country's wrongs, and, as God lives, I would prefer a glorious death, to a life of wretchedness and slavery; still I am willing and desirous to bury my own opinions for the sake of union with those who may entertain different views, and who may, in consequence of never having been subjected to the same insults, degradation, and refined cruelties as myself, be more patient. Perhaps I have already occupied too much of your time: nevertheless I must draw your attention to a Mr. John Kelly, &c., &c. subject that I think might be attended with very beneficial effects, if carried out. Men unacquainted with the social and domestic condition of the working classes, imagine that they, as a body, are contented with the present state of things, and if left to their own judgment would never contemplate a change. I have been place in the Chartists' Rooms, on Wednesday night. As told so by many respectable individuals. And this to any disturbance taking place in any meeting in

but when we enquire into causes, we discover the injus tice of such a conclusion. We all are very apt to say, that man is the lord or

master of all created beings; whereas were we to speak the truth, (but this would be confessing our own weakpess.) we ought to say that woman is. It is true, man is the estensible being that encounters the toils, dangers, and hardships of this life. But, Sir, woman is the secret influence by which men are propelled onwards, to brave dangers and even death. This I think few Allow me to mention that the repealers signed the men will deny, but some I know will exclaim, "O petition for the Charter, and also in their meeting but I never allow my wife to exercise any controll over me." This may be true in a few instances; but take the great body of mankind, and we shall find that woman, by her endearments, and timid, but fond and unaffected solicitude for our well-being, directs or controuls the whole of our actions.

This at once accounts for the apathy that so many men unfortunately manifest towards their permanent interest. And when we examine the social condition of working and middle classes of society, we find that the working and middle classes of society, we find that the poor man is entirely dependent upon the middle of the man for employment, and consequently for his them, should they dare to think and act for themselves; them, should they dare to think and act for themselves; of Chartism or Repeal; but, Sir, route the them iddle classes of society and we know also, that the middle classes of society and we know also, that the middle classes of society and we know also, that the middle classes of society as a body, are as deadly enemies to the poor man's rights as the worst of the aristocracy, or our base and working classes are never thought of in the working that the working that the working that the working that the interest of the producer is the same in repland.

SIR,—I reply to your letter of the 10th inst., and the working that the interest of the producer; the beautiful principle laid to have what he agree with you that violence most injure the interest of the interest of the working that the wo vacillating Government.

becoming members of a body so persecuted, and so and explicit answer, is the request of regardless of each others' well being? This has created a feeling of dread in the minds of wives and mothers, lest they should be subjected to the same hard fate, and therefore they exert all the influence they possess to keep their husbands from joining our ranks. Hundreds of individuals, in all parts of England, have confessed this to me, and very naturally expressed their fear of bringing ruin upon their families. But, Sir, all this might be very easily remedied, and

an irresistible impulse given to the cause. In no former period of the world have the working classes posnot to perceive that it is strictly correct; in the posa fund to relieve the victims of petty tyrants, would will publish it in full, and not omit a word of mine. speedily remove this great drawback to union; and a very small sacrifice, if we can call such a trifle a sacrifice, weekly from each individual, would provide an ample fund, to afford a comfortable and sure mainte-

nance for all who may in future be thrown out of I am given to understand that there is an Executive Committee in Manchester, belonging to the Chartist

of the charlatan, O'Connell, as our principles would rapidly gain ground under such circumstances.

This plan may appear impracticable to some, but I am confident it could be accomplished with the feeling towards you. I watched with painful feelings greatest ease imaginable, if the Chartists are willing. the conduct of Lovett, and the Working Men's Associa-tion, during the late agitation, every action of which above desirable object, namely, by a penny subscription, and then concludes thus]:-Trusting that what I have said will be sufficient to

draw your attention to the subject, and that you will tected the nation, participate fairly in the wealth triumph over all your enemies, and live to see all your which they produced? We unhesitatingly and decidedly benevolent intentions towards the working classes carried into effective

I remain, Sir, Your uncompromising and sincere Friend and Admirer,

To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., York Castle.

[I have read the above letter with great pain and pleasure-pleasure, in deserving the confidence of my The above remarks apply in part to Mr. Collins also, old friends ; and pain for the keen and cutting censure The above remarks apply in part to Mr. Collins also, old Triends; and pain for the keen and cutting censure as the whole tenor of his conduct, after the Birming ham rupture, was any thing but generous or friendly. The very day before poor Ashton's trial, he made a Being extremely desirable in the parties of tenthatempt to put me on my guard against several exceedingly in your goble and disinfant at conduct on their behalf, when they were committed to Warwick Castle, concluding in my own mind, that the exertions he turned and said, Well, Sir, you-may live to report in the pent." I have lived to repent; but it is of my having the parties who have since tried to injure me; and, instead of their behalf, when they were committed to Warwick castle, concluding in my own mind, that the exertions he turned and said, Well, Sir, you-may live to repent." I have lived to repent; but it is of my having the pent of the parties which it conveys. Yes, it is keen, and for this reason. The very day before poor Ashton's trial, he made a parties who have since tried to injure me; and, instead of their behalf, when they were committed to Warwick castle, concluding in my own mind, that the exertions he turned and said, well, Sir, you-may live to repent." I have lived to repent; but it is of my having the parties which it conveys. Yes, it is keen, and cutting censure which it conveys. Yes, it is keen, and cutting censure which it conveys. Yes, it is keen, and cutting censure.

> DUFFY, THE LIBERATED CHARTIST. The following letter from Duffy, to his son at Carlisle, has been sent to us for publication:-

Sheffield, May 16th, 1841. MY DEAR SON,—I have the gratifying pleasure to a patriot; the other was hanged as a traitor. But so inform you and my friends in Carlisle, that I am (thanks long as the human race shall exist, the name of Emmet be to God) once more enjoying the fresh and cooling shall go down to posterity in company with those of breezes of liberty! having been liberated on the 12th Epaminondas, Leonidas, the two Gracchi, Rolla, instant, on account of the bad state of my health. I had been confined in the hospital, as an invalid, since the noble and benevolent minds who could feel for the 10th December, 1840. I am happy to inform you that misfortunes of the great family of man, and shed a that after being confined in silence and having had to the lot of the wretches who would dare to breathe a endure most cruel hardships for the space of fourteen sentence against their immortal reputations. Well, months and seven days, and although I am much debilitated and all but dead, my busecutors have not been able to obliterate from my heart and mind one single to inquire, has the condition of the working men of letter of the glorious Charter! No! never, never! I Ireland been benefitted by any change that has taken repudiate the new Whig movement of Lovett, Collins, | place since? Let the present condition of the people and Co. and will, as soon as my health permits, boldly answer. take my stand on the rock of liberty, advocating until But, some of you may say, what has this to do with the death the rights of the people. I am, my dear Son, the question? We answer everything; because our most thankful to you for your noble and patriotic object in addressing you is to congratulate you in your I do not, Sir, write to flatter; it is a mean and grovel- efforts to rescue me from my late bastile; an event sacred struggle for liberty, and to show you that there

Your affectionate and distressed Father, Hurrah for the Charter!

COMMUNICATIONS STANDING OVER FROM OUR LAST.

IN MANCHESTER. On the subject of the late disgraceful physical-force

ing correspondence for publication :-TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAB.

SIR.—Will you have the kindness to give insertion JOHN CAMPBELL.

Salford, May 14th, 1841.

Salford, May 8th, 1841. SIR,—I address you as an Irishman by the request of the Irish Chartists resident in Manchester, to know whether the Repeal Association of Manchester approve or disapprove of the brutal conduct of the parties professing to be Repealers. The Irish cannot for a moment suppose that such conduct meets your sanction; the conduct alluded to is that Messrs. Doyle, Donavan, Connor and others were brutally and violently thrust off the platform when about to move an address to the Chartists of Newry, and threats at cold-blooded assassination thrown out.

Hoping that you do not identify yourselves with such proceeding, you will immediately answer this letter, in order that steps may be taken to prevent an improper impression going abroad. The Chartists of Manchester would think themselves disgraced if they would attempt to disturb a meeting of Irishmen seeking a Repeal of the Union. The Irish Chartists could not take more honourable steps than these. Let your petition for Repeal but come out, and you may calculate on every Chartist signing it. I remain, my dear Sir,

A sincere lover of liberty And your fellow countryman,

Manchester, May 10th. SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing reference to the meeting that took opinion is formed of their contentedness by their appa- which the Repealers are concerned. I assure you it bears rent apathy in not enrolling themseves as members in as injurious a tendency upon the Repeal Question, as to Chartist Associations to any extent. I must confess, any other, for all the repealers require is, a fair field the objection at first view appears somewhat plausible, and no favour, and an open, manly, and rational discussion; but this I assure you, wherever there is an attempt made to vilify, calumniate, or otherwise injure the sacred name of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., we are determined to attend to rebut such infamous charges by every legal and constitutional means, and then appeal to the sense of the meeting. You mention that we may calculate upon having the signatures of the Chartists; we would naturally expect that they would sign any thing that would benefit their fellow men. rooms introduced the petition for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and had it signed by every person in the room. Any further information that lies in my power, you shall have any time, and I have the honour

Your most obedient servant, JOHN KELLY, Secretary, 34, Cable-street, George's Road. Mr. Campbell, Salford.

o as a body, are as deadly enclines to the proceedings which took place and sanction nor censure the proceedings which took place on Wednesday evening last. I can only say that I am Now, Sir, being aware of this, and knowing also, almost confident you disavow such brutal conduct. that a number of individuals, in consequence of daring Large bludgeons were brought, and I verily believe had to profess Chartist principles, have been deprived of I not told the chairman that he would be held responemployment, and left to starve, surrounded with sible for any violence that might occur, I do sincerely famishing wives and children, unassisted, allow me consider that some of our lives would have been to ask, is not this quite sufficient to deter others from sacrificed. Hoping that you will send me an immediate

> Your very obedient servant, JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary. Mr. John Kelly. P.S.—Our correspondence will be published.

March, May 15th, 1841. SIR,-I am rather surprised at you not understand-

ing my letter; allow me to tell you there is nothing more repugnant to my feelings than seeing any meeting disturbed; but I am sorry to say that is not the case with the Chartists, for they never seem to be in their sessed such means of accomplishing it; many persons, with the Chartists, for they never seem to be in their were they to hear this assertion, would doubt its corelement, unless when disturbing meetings. You menrectness; but they must be very ignorant of past events, tion there were bludgeons in the meeting on the night; if there was, they were in the hands of your party, for session of a newspaper, regardless of frowns or perse. I am confident there were none among the Repealers, cutions, that fearlessly exhibits to public view and for I was there from the commencement until it was contempt, private oppressors as well as public despots. | concluded. You mention that our correspondence will This mighty defence of industrious poverty, backed by be published. I am quite agreeable, but I hope you And I remain.

Yours, most respectfully, JOHN KELLY, Secretary.

To Mr. John Campbell, Salford.

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER TO THE CHARTISTS OF NEWRY, AND, THROUGH THEM. TO

THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. FELLOW-SLAVES AND COUNTRYMEN,-We, your brothren, exiled from our fatherland, deem it to be our most sacred duty to address you on the reasons why we are become proverbial for being wanderers over the face of the whole globe, and also to endeavour, in the plain and homely language of truth, to point out to you the causes of the distress and misery that stalk with fearful and destructive strides through the length and breadth of our unhappy country.

We are of opinion that every evil to which the Irish working classes are subjected to arises from the fact that a few concoct and enact the laws under which the whole of the people have to live. Having set out with these premises, we shall proceed to demonstrate

It is hardly necessary to revert to the invasion of Ireland in the twelfth century; we will pass over all the evils to which our country was then subjected, and at once come to the period of what is falsely termed Ireland's greatness; premising that, if there is any greatness, it ought to he that which would place the producers of wealth on an equal foeting, in the eye of the law, with the proudest and most haughty in the land. Fellow-countrymen, was that the case at the epoch of the volunteering? Were the producers of wealth, we emphatically ask, treated as men or as slaves? The question is easily solved. We are continually told that under an independent

Parliament Ireland progressed in wealth to an extent unparalleled in the annals of the country. Again we ask the question, did the men who grew the food, who built the houses, who manufactured the clothing, who manned the fleets, who filled the armies, and who proanswer no! If they did, why were not the Catholics emancipated? why were they allowed, by this very independent Parliament, still to labour under their disabilities? and why was it left to the United Parliament to remove these disabilities from the wealthy Catholics. while the poor and oppressed portion of that large and numerous body still labour under them? Why, we ask again and again, was this the case? Simply, because the people of Ireland had not a voice in the making of the law.

We now proclaim to the people of Ireland that a more venal set of miscreants (with some very few honourable exceptions) never existed than the nicknamed Irish independent Parliament. True, they were very independent, very patriotic, when their own interests were concerned; but as to emancipating and elevating the condition of the labouring population, such a thought they were never guilty of.

In the midst of this a few noble, daring, and genu-

inely patriotic spirits conceived the project of making Ireland a really independent nation.

The result of the plans of those ardent minds led to the unfortunate insurrection, and treasonable, too! Why treasonable and unfortunate? Because unsuccessful. What was the difference betwixt Emmet and Washington? Simply this: - Emmet failed: Washington succeeded. The one was lauded to the skies as I am in a fair way of recovery, and what is still better, halo all around them. And execration shall ever be

which will make you still more endeared to me than are many of your countrymen in the country, who are ever; and though you have neglected me by letters, sincerely anxious to assist you in propagating the prin-you have nevertheless done your duty nobly and affectiples of eternal truth and justice. Do you imagine tionately. I hope you will excuse the shortness of this that if the people of Ireland had had Universal Suffrage write to have my opinions published. My only motive in writing is to express my indignation at the base conpen through the weakness of the nerves. Believe me the country? Do you think that if the people had to be, my dear boy,

Universal Suffrage, they would endure to be plundered by a bayonet supported State Church? Do you think JAMES DUFFY. that if the people bad Universal Suffrage, they would permit £125,000,000 sterling per annum to be spent by the absentee nobility of the country, in the purlieus of St. Giles, or the brothels of the continental cities : Do you think if the people had Universal Suffrage the State Church would have in its possession 669,274 acres of the best land in Ireland? Do you think that if the IRISH "REPEALERS" AND IRISH CHARTISTS people had had Universal Suffrage, parson Ryder would have escaped the hand of justice? Most certainly not. Do you think if the people had Universal Suffrage they would have to live on a sort of sea-weed, called wore, exhibitions in Manchester, we have received the follow. and on nettles, and other unwholesome herbage, while the very same year there arrived from Ireland into the port of Liverpool alone 98,000 fat oxen, 128,000 fat sheep, and 376,000 fat pigs, upwards of 12,000 cwts. of flour, besides oatmeal, eggs, and various other sorts I have above expressed my pleasure, that the old to the address sent you, and to the enclosed letters? of good and wholesome provisions; and the real to prove to the enemies of University that the old to prove to the enemies of University that the old to prove to the enemies of University that the old to prove to the enemies of University that the old to provisions which the provisions which they themselves toiled finities, were actually perishing from hunges in the midst of the provisions which they themselves toiled for? Most decidedly not "Do you think if the people had Universal Suffrage, they would toil for a cruel, antichristian, and unjust task-master for 4d., 6d., 8d., or 10d. per day? Certainly not. In fine, do you suppose that, if the whole Irish people had the power to choose their own Parliament, they would not compel the Parliament to make good and just laws for all the people? Certainly this would be the case. 'Tis for this reason the Chartists demand Universal Suffrage; in order that that which concerns all should be transacted by all. We demand Annual Parliaments in order that we may displace the bad servants, and retain the good enes. We demand the Ballot to protect the poor man in the exercise of his vote. We demand that there be no property qualification in order that we may have the power to choose our servants from any part of the community we think fit; and that a poor man, if he be virtuous and honest, may be chosen in preference to a rich man if he be an immoral character? We demand that our servants should have a salary commensurate with their services; because no person will perform his labour so well as the individual who is paid for it. We demand equal electoral districts, in order that there may be a member for an equal number of inhabitants. Such fellow-countrymen, are the principles laid down in that everlasting document the People's Charter. Its views extend alike to England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland; to Protestants and Catholics; to Methodists and Calvinists; to Christians and Infidels; to Jews and Gentiles; to the Black man and the White man. In fact it says to all men, "You are all children of the same Almighty Father, and therefore you all ought to be protected by the law; and that you may be protected by the law you ought to have the power to make the law." By Universal Suffrage is meant that every young man of twenty-one years of age, and unstained by crime ought to be eligible for any political office in the state; that the poor men, as well as the rich men, ought to be fit to serve as Jurors, Magistrates, Town-Council-Men, Mayors, Boroughreeves, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, or any other office, from that of Prime Minister, or Attorney-General, down to the most humble office in the state. In fact, the reason why we are contending for Universal Suffrage, is, that the labour of the working-man may be protected; in order that poverty, vice, immorality and crime, may disappear from our beloved country; in order that, under proper unions, we may be restored to our Country; and when our spirits shall have returned to Him who e them to us, our bodies may be consigned to the bear of our Common Country.

"Is there a man with soul so c ad, Who to himself not thus has said, This is my own, my native land?

You are told that if you had the Parliament in Dublin, all things would go well again. Have not we the Parliament in this Country? And what the better are the labourers? The condition of the working classes in this Country is getting worse and worse every week, although we have the Parliament. The fact is, the interests of the working classes are never thought of in

We can mention one as a specimen—the infamous Castlereagh, he of whom the immortal bard of liberty, Byron, said, in speaking if Ireland gave him exis-

" If she did, let her long-boasted proverb be hushed, Which proclaims that from Erin no reptile can

See the cold-blooded serpent, with venem full flushed Warming his folds in the breast of a King!" In conclusion, allow us, Chartists of Newry, to re mark, that some of the most ardent spirits in the Chartist ranks are Irishmen. We, therefore, tender you our heartfelt gratification; and not to you only, but also to the men of Golden Lane, Dublin, who have raised the flag of democracy once more in Ireland's metropolis. Go on as you have begun; agitate, agitate, agitate, until the knowledge of our holy Charter—our immortal Charter, shall wend its way over every plain, valley, bog, and mountain, into every city and town-until Irishmen shall be what they ought to be, freemen:

and then we will realise the wish of Ireland's bard. Thomas Moore-"That Ireland must be First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea."

We remain, Fellow-countrymen, YOUR SINCERE WELL-WISHERS IN THE HOLY CAUSE OF CHARTISM.

Chartist Association Rooms, Tib-street, Manchester, May 5th, 1841. TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRADFORD.

GENTLEMEN,—A Deputation having waited upon CAPTAIN WOOD, of SANDAL, to ascertain whether he would allow himself to be put in Nomination for the Representation of this Borough, in case of an Election, he has declared his willingness to stand on the following Principles :-A full and real Representation of every Male Twenty-one Years of Age, of sound Mind and un-convicted of Crime; Annual Parliaments; Vote by Ballot; No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament; and equal Electoral Districts; Repeal of the New Poor Law; Abolition of all Monopolies;

and a Redress of all practical Grievances.

ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRADFORD! Reform is now in its Eleventh Year, and you and the Masses have been in vain looking for its beneficial Results: your Prospects are becoming increas ingly beclouded, and the Condition of the Working Classes more wretched than ever : the Non-enfranchised feel degraded by their Political Disabilities. and that there is no hope for a substantial Social Improvement for them, but through a Redical Reform of the House of Commons. Such a Reform, it is evident, cannot much longer be delayed; it is for the Electors of England to render such a Reform peaceably practicable, by returning such Men as CAPTAIN WOOD: the alternative is fearful to contemplate. Act, then, like Wise Men and Patriots, by giving this Gentleman your Support and you will have the consciousness of having done your Part towards the Salvation of your beloved Country.

NON-ELECTORS!

Give proof of the Truth of the above Remarks as to your Views and Expectations, by standing nobly by your Man: you have no Vote, but you have a certain Influence which you can exercise. Do your duty like Men who respect their own manhood. By Order of the Committee.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Chairman.

Committee Room, North Tavern, North Street, May 25, 1841.





FITZHUGH & C. GRIMSHAW.

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TO PIANOFORTE PLAYERS AND SINGERS!

MADAME VESTRIS'S NEW SONG! JULLIEN'S FAMED NIGHTINGALE WALTZES!!

TAGLIONI'S NEW GALOP!!! All for 1s., in the "Pianista" for May, No. 5 Published Monthly, Price One Shilling,

THE PIANISTA gives all the Popular Songs, L Ballads, &c., with Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments; and all the Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galops for Piano, &c., which obtain, by their excellence, great popularity in London. These are given charge made by Music Sellers; as, for instance:-No. 1, for January, 1841, contains the Elizer for the poor satisfaction of giving faction a triumph d'Amore Quadrilles, "The Banks of Allan Water," popular song, with words, and an Original Ballad, over party. words by Miss Costello, and music by Lady Andover! The whole of these are given in No. 1, for 15. No. 2, for February, contains the Royal Christening Solo, (Original)—"The Old Oak," with words, symcontains the whole of the celebrated "Tarentella," by Jullien, (now the rage in London, and selling at 3s. 6d.)—an Original Song, by Thomas Moore, Esq., with words, symphonies, and accompaniments the monster. -and two of Stranss's most popular Waltzes. The whole of No. 3, for 1s.

commendations. Every page is studded with gems." nation ? No. 4, for April, contains Jullien's Celebrated Quail Waltzes; Charles Horn's last beautiful Ballad, with words, symphonies, &c.; a new German Air; and Musard's favourite Galop. 23 it is charming."—The Times.

For contents of No. 5, for May, see above. Published in London by Sherwood and Co., 23, land. Upon the law of "sic volo," "sic jubeo." Paternoster Row; and to be had by order of any "Thus I will, thus I order." Upon the will of men Book or Music Seller in the Kingdom. Any Number, as a specimen, sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for ls. 4d. Address, "Pianista, 23, Paternoster Row, London." " Editor of

EVERY NUMBER NOW IN PRINT. BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC.

becomes popular. In its pages will be found, for the small price of Eightpence Monthly, not only every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is likely to become so; all new copyright melodies of jority of Irish landlords. merit being inserted here. Nos. to 90 are already published; any of which may be had at eightpence per Number, or sent, post paid, to any part of the Kingdom, by enclosing 1s. As a specimen of the real "Irish manufacture" question, we are bound contents of some of the Numbers, the following is to enter fully into a consideration of what its effects submitted, namely:-

1. Rise, Gentle Moon, Meet me by Meonlight, and seven others.

- 11. Parewell 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. from Rory O'More, and two others.
- 54. The hour before day, I leave you to guess, and nine
- others. 56. In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets, Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs.
- 69. The celebrated Echo Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz.
- 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 tenothers.
- 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 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 melodie's of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from
- Weber's Euryanthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethovens 81. For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen; the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six move-
- three others. 82. For September, contains My Dog and my Gun, We all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy

the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete 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 knew 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. Happy New Year; the whole set of L'Elizir D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard; Lovely night; The Days that have Faded; Fairy, lead them up

and down, and others. The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper: We are Spirits; the two pepular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier, and four

others. Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream; Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others,

Three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of "Keolanthe;" the whole of Jullien's Five Quail Waltzes: and Six more beautiful Airs from Macbeth.

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). . 90 is for May, 1841, and is the last Number pub lished. Every wind instrument, as well as the Violin, can play these tunes.

Any number can be sent, pest free, by enclosing is to the Editor, pre-paid, 23, Paternoster-row. The Examiner says, 'No musician, whatever instrument he may profess, ought to be without this tasteful, correct, admirable, and cheap work. Such another collection of beautiful melodies does not exist in Europe.' And the Herald, in a long article upon it, says, 'The Fiutonicon is as much a standard work amongst musicians as the Penny Magazine, or Chambers' Journal, amongst readers.

Published in London by Sherwoods, 23, Paternoster-row; in Liverpool, by Stewart; in Birmingham, by Guest; in York, by Shillito; in Manchester, by Heywood; and may be had of all the Agents of this Paper; in short, by order, of every Book and Music-seller in the kingdom.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

"IRELAND"

"GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORMS."

As the co-operation of Ireland is most emphatically required and flatteringly courted by the the previous century. "Liberator" on behalf of her Majesty's advisers, in what is called their attack upon "monopoly," we are bound to consider what the result of Ministerial success must inevitably produce, not for the majority of the nine millions, but for the very class who are, unfortunately, armed with the "life preserver," and which they are now requested to use for self-destruction-we mean the electors.

Ireland returns sixty-four County Members, two University Members, and thirty-nine City and Bo-3rd June rough Members; and, without the shadow of a 1000 9th June shade of difference, the interest of the whole of the constituencies, be they county, university, city, or borough, is identical, as one great whole, in the approaching contest. Nay, more, to such an extent would the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws alone affect the whole agricultural, commercial, trading, and labouring interests of Ireland, that the greatest good anticipated by English speculators, even if realised, would be more than over-balanced by the blighting effects which the victory must inevitably produce in that country, and which must extend to this side the Channel.

With Ireland, the Ministerial question is one of life and death. It is not based on mere theoretic or speculative dogmas of political economists. It is not to be followed by any adjustment which may be rendered requisite and necessary, according to the subsequent working of the EXPERIMENT. It is not to be accompanied by any protective power, or retributive accompaniments, to be placed in the hands of scale, rather than reduce one farthing of their accuevery month, at a price scarcely one sixth of the those who are asked to embark their all in the Government hulk, without masts, pilot, or even rudder,

old and respectable party of English Whigs to a instances, refuse to take fifteen shillings in the mere faction, whilst their awkward management of pound of the arrears from the Catholic occupiers. their own measure, "Reform," has actually revived while they leased them out to Protestant proctors phonies, and accompaniments—and two of Strauss's their own measure, "Reform," has actually revived white they lead them for ten shillings in the pound, upon a strict prointo a powerful party. The same breath which was mise not to abate one farthing of the legal deto have extinguished Toryism, has but resuscitated | mand.

Is the part, then, which the Irish are now invited

But, after all, upon what will depend the success of the working of the measures in Ireland, should the Whigs succeed! Why, upon the law of wills,-The Pianista is a charming work, and as cheap not of testaments,—but of landlord's wills; upon the will of the broken and driving landlords of Ireland. Upon the law of "sic volo," "sic jubeo." in whom is now incorporated by the lauded Tithe Bill, all the power of landlord and parson, for the purpose of rent-screwing. Upon the will of magistrates, who can select whether they will distrain as landlords, or as parsons, for the pound of rent, or the five shilling of tithe, and for whose purpose the

> This, then, is to be the adjusting machinery placed in the hands of the "measuring cast" ma-

But, being a great, a very great question—in fact, an entirely national question, a wholesale and must produce in Ireland. In order, therefore, to relieve the subject of all those technicalities, mysteries, and absurdities, with which political economists free traders and trafficking policitians would enshroud it we start upon a simple basis-upon their own foundation stone. Upon one point only do the several sections of " anti-monopolists," as the "monopolists" 53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles whimsically call themselves, agree. They all agree that the alteration in the Corn Laws will make bread cheap; that the alteration in the sugar 55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen duties will make sugar cheap; and that the altering of the timber duties will make timber cheap. here, then, admit the fact, as to corn; and join 60. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine issue as to the result. We ask, then, does not the whole project fail of its anticipated benefit. if bread is not reduced in price? and, we ask, it bread is reduced in price, must not wheat, of which bread is made, be also reduced in price? and if wheat is reduced in price, must not land which produces wheat, as its most valuable crop, be reduced in value ! and if land be reduced in value, must not rents be correspondingly reduced, as a fair accompaniment to the scheme ! "O. yes; yes, of course. Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's and so they would; everything finds its proper level," answer the monopolists. True; we admit it; but why not look for your level first-why select the most uneven and hilly line, when you can pass over a plain without injustice to any, or damage to the State! And what, we would ask, is to happen will tell our friend, George Henry Ward, who people are asked to join in reducing the price of the reviler of the "miscreant Chartists." Man- their especial notice. is so fond of precedent, just what happened in 1821, the only thing they produce—for the purpose of chester, therefore, owes Leeds a return of the "TO THE OPPRESSED MILLIONS THROUGH. 300 or more. when every house was fortified, when the workments): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and ing classes of Ireland were Whiteboys to a man; when

oblige him to pass his Tithe Commutation Bill in two years after, by which all the Protestant grass-land of Ireland, theretofore exempt from tithe. was brought to bear its share of the Protestant Church impost.

Let us now see what led to the White Boy revolution in 1821. In 1815 we had peace proclaimed, and a partial return from high war prices for agricultural produce; speculation upon capital made in war time, and anticipation of more blood-letting, still kept the farmer affoat, and he paid the same rent without any abatement.

The harvest of 1816, however, gave high rents a heavy blow," and two other bad harvests, between 1816 and 1821, caused a demand upon the Landlords for a reduction of rent, and upon the parsons for a reduction of tithe, commensurate with the fall consequent upon agricultural produce and a return to 'cheap bread." How was this demand answered? By calling out the yeomanry; by proclaiming martial law; by appointing special commissions; by shooting without colour of crime, and hanging without colour of law! "O! true, true," say the politicians; "but it was the Tories!!!" No. no : it was not : it was the landlords, the parsons, and the magistrates, Whigs as well as Tories. It was that force which in every country, when its interests are attacked, the lead in despotism to preserve its order, or establishes one of its own in its stead.

How did the landlords and parsons meet the omergency! There were two classes of landlords. without distinction of creed or politics: one class was very, very scanty indeed; the class who made tardy reductions; but even in the mode of making those reductions they completely paralyzed all industry among their tenantry. It was this. They held them to the old condition in their leases, and gave them receipts for the full amount, upon receiving the reduced rent, and held the old arrears over them as a drawn sword, ready upon a war, or any other godsend, to have the "full pound of flesh." Thus were the farmers out of all heart, while the Irish labourers were compelled to have recourse to opera benefits patronised by the Royal Family, needlework performed by Maids of Honour, proceeds of fancy balls and subscriptions from the English humane and charitable, for support; and the plague partially terminated, by an influx of Irish agricultural labourers into the English manufacturing market; an influx greater in four years than the whole swarm of poor creatures who had been banished for

The other class of landlords were those who held on by the terms of the lease as long as the last goose had a feather in her tail; middle men, in most instances, but well backed by fee-simple proprietors. This system, coupled with Mr. Goulburn's Tithe Bill, of 1824, gave rise to the plan of knocking small heart-broken farms into pasture ground. which led to another irruption of displaced labourers.

In 1826, the Irish currency was, assimilated that is, land held by small farmers was again raised by 8-3 per cent.; the old Irish pound was compounded, being demanded in the new coin, £1 ls. 8d. This the small cottier tenants, bore, as they would bear anything for a hiding hole and a " spot to work on." But it also dislodged many.

Then came the Catholic Relief Bill in 1829, and this measure relieved the political traffickers of 330,000 of their live stock, whose little holdings of an acre or two were knocked into large farms of fifty or a hundred acres; and then had we an immense exportation of the life's blood of the country-of the

real wealth of the nation. These 380,000 heads of families constitute the whole mass of Irish pauperism, at present so humiliating to those who witness it without a struggle for its removal; and also have greatly augmented the

reserve in the English market. During these trying periods for the farmers, the parsons, as a body, tried shooting upon a large mulated demand, or abate it in future to peace prices; and although they justified their fusal by " the IRUST imposed upon them for their successors"

-the never failing plea of Churchmen, as expediency Perseverance in the path of error has reduced the is of tyrants,—yet did they, in many, very many

Now such are the parties to whom the Irish farmers and the Irish labourers are to look with confito take in the war of self-destruction, for the mere | dence, for the adjustment of any inequality which The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th, purpose of party extermination, worthy of a great the "GREAT COMMERCIAL MEASURES" may create-to a party who have systematically plundered, in violation of all laws human and divine, and who, in compliance with a Government measure, will not, we imagine, surrender in proper season, the right of "doing what they please with their own." To such a tribunal are the plundered to appeal as a last resource.

If this calamity does not come, then does the project fail; for bread will not be cheaper; and if this calamity does come, then will it be met according to precedent, by shooting, hanging, and transporting in the first instance, and then by the exportation of another million of Irish agriculturists as a further reserve for the masters; and then another million To Flute, Flageolet, Violin, Clarionet, Kent Bugle, "civil power," with muskets, bayonets, and cuttasses, And Then, perhaps, may be applied the lever That Celebrated Monthly Periodical, THE and commanded, in most instances, by half-pay which if used in time, would have spared the FLUTONICON, gives every beautiful Tune that officers. weeping the wailing and the guashing of teeth. That lever is the Charter! which by depriving the landlords of the power of annexing destructive conditions, would oblige them to give leases for ever at a corn rent, and to bring their land into a valuable retail market to meet the wants of God's own flock.

This, and this only, can make a people independent of all foreign growers. This, and this only, can insure peace, plenty, and "cheap bread:" but this they will not do till forced to it, because upon the monopoly of the land depends the existence of a lucrative church establishment, a lucrative army and navy establishment, a lucrative place and pension establishment; one and all of which are so many landed aristocracy.

you not crush that faction." We answer, No; not The blind followers hoped to give tone to the counnocent sufferers, and create in its stead a more eyes. heartless set of "quasi" landlords, what the Irish call "Sky farmers"-domestic jobbers-who would purchase the produce of the land from Germans, able reception Russians, Turks, Prussians or Americans, as cheap as they could, and sell it as dear as they could to those whose own land they had rendered sterile in order to hold complete dominion over their working

We would crush them by making them rich, whether they would or no; by taking from them the power of making themselves paupers, by impoverishing their country and their fellow-men. That we call christian justice, and we much prefer it to the justice of political economists.

cheapening the thing of which they never compliment; and Manchester, we have no doubt, consume a particle! "O but that is a part of our will do its duty. the whole strength of England's army, and Ireland's complaint," say the humanity mongers; "we mean The Pilot, Dan's tool, and the other tools of the the whole strength of England's army, and Ireland's complaint," say the numanity mongers; "we mean Orange yeomanry, could not resist the determination to make them consume more bread." To this gecheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale of a people roused to madness, by the very same neral fallacy we shall reply under the head "Tim. House to see "the Prodigy." He same whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, and with the Crown and Anchor as a complete triumph over the same which the success of the ew Government ber Duties." Cheap bread, then, must make sheep the same which the success of the ew Government ber Duties." Cheap bread, then, must make sheep the same which the success of the ew Government ber Duties." Waltses and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia | causes which the success of the ew Government | ber Duties." Cheap bread, then, must make cheap | Chartism. Now, we ask if this is fair to our Irish | lude, and to cheat the unsuspecting and unwary.

plan would once more create in Ireland, and for the land; but cheap land will not follow cheap bread, brethren, who are just now struggling to throw the adjustment of which, 1821 furnishes a precedent so long as one of the old tenants upon any estate monster from their back? Is it justice to them, we And, let it be borne in mind, that bad as it. has one fraction left, whereby he can be "kept to was, yet did Whiteboy Union and perseverance, compel the Tory Goulburn (being the Chancellor of level. would be indescribable. So much for the level would be indescribable. So much for the level would have had no mark that we should have had no mark that we had no mark that we should have had no mark that we had no mark that " fixed duty on corn," and now for

> "SUGAR DUTIES." Upon this subject, as regards Ireland, we require but a word. We would feel obliged by the "cool Mr. Baring" furnishing us with a "sliding scale." by which a lot of jolly Irish boys in a frolic may estimate the reduction to be made upon each tumbler of punch, according to the "GREAT COMMER-CIAL REFORM." We want that; because it is the only manner in which Irish labourers or Irish farmers use sugar, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. "O, but they must have sugar," say the monopolists. "They shall have the Whig Balm of Gilead,' the great sweetener of life! the joy of the poor man's heart! and the refiner of his

> morals !" Fudge, blarney, bother, humbug! Give them enough of "praties" first, and they'll find the sugar and timber afterwards.

"TIMBER DUTIES."

which the additional duty is to be laid on for their meetings. his "mud hovel" comes from "his honour's wood;" newed traffic.

and thus begins and ends his use of timber! "O, but," say the "anti-monopolists," "we mean to put an end to this. The farmers surely would use foreign timber if it was placed within their reach." Yes, they do use foreign timber, but not much, and as before stated, it is Canadian. The shafts of their carts are made of "treble deals," the bodies of their carts are made of " treble deals." and that is all they use, and that the great reform is and if a slave class, not willingly so. to make dearer for them ! "O but Memel or Norwav red deal is much better, and our 'GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORM' will bring the latter article within their reach. The Baltic trade, you know. the Baltic!" No; it will not. As well may the economists tell us that a tax upon frieze would force the peasant to wear broad cloth, or that a tax upon "jaunting cars" would oblige the Irish tradesman to drive in his carriage.

The smallest tax, injudiciously laid on, may amount to a total prohibition of the use of the taxed article. The new school of calculators would impose upon upon us the belief that the true way to make Irish farmers purchase a better article is by raising its price, while at the same time they reduce their means, by diminishing the value of sheir exchange.

For what, then, are the Irish people to join in for freedom, and sorrow! Hear it, ye bad men, contending against justice, and blush! "O!OUR RE-LIGION WILL BE ATTACKED BY THE TORIES!" Sacred liberty! what an insult! O, Mighty knowledge, what a folly! Merciful Creator! what a sin!

thou idol of the good man's worship! thanks be to heartily ridiculed by each. God ! thou art fast unbinding the tight bandage Yet we must bear in mind that Editors are but magic influence comes like a mighty torrent in the men; hence we find, that since poor Easthope midst of the calm, and will sweep away all the ignor- stretched his legs under the Premier's mahogany, ance, superstition, and bigotry of darker ages. Yes, he has lost all decency as a journalist in his duty ment. and unite the mighty masses in one over-

whelming band of freemen. Under such a combination of right and might. with the knowledge which the English and Scotch honesty to do) call his master's greatest butchery now possess to direct us, we will gain liberty without a blow. But should tyranny, strong in long possession, made courageous by unopposed sway, and confident by passive obedience and non-resistance, still resist; we will then, with one mighty blow, and I am undone!" strike the Hydra-headed monster to the earth to rise no more!

The tactics of Ireland as recommended by the Liberator." are the most dishonest, base, and flagrantly mercantile and treacherous, of his many political speculations. Must not every man with half an eye at once see that the return of Whigs by the Irish people, is the cutting of so many sticks to beat themselves soundly, when they shall first have gently whipped the Tories from the Treasury benches for six or seven years longer? Then will Mr. O'CONNELL have entirely succeeded; his object being to throw another stumbling block in his own WAY, the removal of which will be a fair excuse for raising the supplies for years from a poor deluded starving people. Never was there so rascally a juggle, and well may the Irish patriots exclaim-

"Alas! poor country, Almost afraid to know itself."

We beg, in conclusion, to give the following heartrending scrap, exultingly paraded in Monday's forms :"-

"EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION.

Up to the 15th of the present month, thirty vessels | days they would not ignite, though struck by a sudhave sailed from the port of Cork alone, with 4,662 den flash of Whiggery! emigrants, for Canada, the United States, and New The devil himself has

There "anti-monopolists," won't that rate of transportation satisfy your hellish lust for removing the pressure upon subsistence! or what more do you require, you infernal fiends!

DANIEL O'CONNELL

"THE MISCREANT CHARTISTS."

By our report of the Crown and Anchor Meeting, reported in our last, and convened by Mr. O'CONNELL and his friends under a sixpenny protection, and ostensibly for the purpose of blarneying about Repeal but really with a view of feeling his way once more into popular society for the purpose of foisting the " bloodies" for another term upon us, it will be seen that the "miscreants" can find their way even to a ticket show in sufficient numbers to upset humhot beds-nurseries and provisions for the scions of the bug. Never were insolence and folly more conspicuous than in the combination of both, which the "Well but," says an "anti-monopolist," "would learned gentleman exhibited upon the occasion, if by crushing that we crush those who would being try by the trick; but MARTIN and others opened his at Carnarvon, Corsham, Chippenham, Peterborough,

> It appears, however, that a Mr. Duggan, rent collector in Manchest er, has insured Dan a favour-IN MANCHESTER:

and we learn that the walls of the town have been covered with bills, announcing Dan's intention to meet the factory operatives of Manchester in the Carpenter's Hall, on Tuesday next.

The indignant excitement which this threat has created in Manchester, Oldham, Ashton, Stockport, and the surrounding districts, is intense; and the Chartists are resolved to give Dan a benefit! Now, be it remembered that the Leeds working

people are the most Master-ridden in the North of

expelled from their ranks ! We rejoice to find that our London friends and others have so warmly taken up the cause of the aged Mrs. MELLON, and have recommended a relief fund for all persecuted Irish Chartists. This is as it ought to be; and Mr. O'Connon, notwithstanding his many annoyances, has commissioned us to publish his willingness to act as Treasurer for his oppressed countrymen. He says that he will look upon every farthing given as a gift bestowed upon himself. We ask, then, is this the time to admit the arch traitor amongst us, just as he is imposing upon the people the additional task of supporting his victims in his native land?

The Irish Chartist Association is likely to become the most powerful body ever organised in that country; and we expect ere long to have the inexpressible pleasure of announcing their first grand procession, and open air meeting. Can we allow such indomitable perseverance to be checked by courtship, here, of the common enemy? No, we cannot. The An Irish farmer, holding fifty acres of land, and country, and our Irish brethren would very proeven more, does not use twenty pounds' worth perly hold the Executive responsible for any damage of imported timber in the whole of his life done to their cause by tolerating the enemy of and what he does use is Canadian, upon the "miscreant Chartists" even to attend one of

his relief. An Irish labourer dees not use one Have we not had enough of his oppression, and either compels the existing Government to assume plank of foreign timber in the whole of his life. He his support of the "Bloodies," or are we, like fools, is rocked in the arms of some native oak; he trips | now to pardon the greatest of all our enemies!-the deposes the Government upon refusal, and through manhood with a native shillelagh, leans in man whose sole aim is to fill his pockets at the now challenge the devil to equal their coo his old age upon a native staff, and is borne to expence of a starving people, and whose only obthe grave upon a native "bier." Every stick in ject is to purchase a renewal of confidence for re-

> Men of Manchester! you were among the first and the boldest to demand a proper reception for the "miscreant" in Yorkshire; and now, upon behalf of Yorkshire, we have a right to demand from you a return of the service which was so nobly performed, and so cheerfully undertaken, in defiance of all op- you must bid farewell to liberty; you must expect a continuance of their heartless inhuman system; you posing obstacles. Up, then ! and meet the enemy. Let him see that you are what you profess to be:

> Ireland expects every man to do his duty! We expect, in our next, to be able to publish a list of subscriptions for the relief of the persecuted Irish Chartists, and the proper reception of their system of passports and centralisation, by which

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

It is really amusing to see the lucubrations of the Artful Dodger," and the Tap-tub, served up by the immortal Sun, for our evening repast, in one hash, under the title "Spirit of the Press," and seasoned with the Palmerston piquant sauce. extracted from the columns of the little "Globe."

A bit of French and a bit of Latin, and a bit of a joke, to constitute the balance of power of a great nation, and to guide our destinies, is quite characteristic of the "Old Beau." It does to serve his purpose, and, in truth, as we were some time ago the "new move." Hear it, ye good men, struggling favoured with specimens of the poetic productions than of refluement; but we are persuaded with Mr. of members of the Cabinet, we see no reason why PITKETHLY, that the most effective step to be new every Right Honourable Gentleman should not have taken for liberty, is the crippling of the Whigshis own particular paper for chronicling his own no matter how. The people's prospects look well. peculiar views.

In fact, it would be but justice to others, inas- Chartist Candidates are already in the field. Elecmuch as the Noble Lord, whose trade is diplo- tion Committees are formed and forming every. This, then, is the real casus belli; this is the macy, has certainly out-jockeyed his colleagues in where, to watch the movements of the time—to bring mountain; this is the crutch of limping, truckling, his press-gang manœuvres. By his fascinations he out and support Chartist Candidates wherever it is blighting, blasting, hypocrisy! But, O knowledge! has won the columns of all, while he is most practicable—and Tories wherever it is not. Any

which has so long obscured man's vision! Thy men, and that they may be flattered like other knowledge will expand the mind, mature the judg- towards his host. From that fatal day to the present, if Melbourne committed murder, rape, or arson, Easthorpe would justify the act by the necessity, and would not even (as Fouche had the by the gentle title of "a political blunder." No, EASTHORPE would not allow crime in such case to be even a blunder. Well may the conquering. journalist exclaim. "but one such dinner more.

In the meantime, the Great Geographer continues to dot his surface with the names of newly discovered depôts of popular strength heretofore unknown beyond the parish boundary, save to the literati. but now swelled into frog-like impor- see him. He then waited upon Sir Wm. Molesworth tonce, and paraded under the head

"GREAT DEMONSTRATION

ON BEHALF OF THE

GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORM." Alas! the attempt creates no more excitement than the mere curiosity produced by a first glance at the "Goose Club" to return Molesworth again; a new "atlas."

there; because the people don't want a HOUSE OF certainty, if the people do their duty. The MASTERS to complete their ruin. So the poor Chron. may dot, and dot, and dot away; but the Hume! We just think we see Brown Bread close of the poll will dot him out of Leicester, and his Joseph, walking arm in arm with Herring-Soup masters out of the Treasury.

O, what a god-send the Whitsuntide holidays Chronicle, as the first Irish instalment of the would have been in 1832! and how dry the old tim- red herring, on a pole, and playing "the Rogue's very anticipation of the "Great commercial Re- bers of Bristol and Nottingham would have been for March" upon "Rough Music!" How very funny! a Whig cracks; but now, alas! the tears of the hungry have moistened them, and even in the dog-

> The devil himself, be he black or be he white, could'nt save the poor "bloodies;" and as a last hope they are calling spirits from the "vasty deep;" but alas! the spirits are too deeply sunk in announced by Mr. Duncombe to be more than one Whig poverty, Whig bastiles, and Whig dungeons, to million three hundred thousand! hear the summons. "When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window "-when Hall had been crowded with persons anxious to feast Whigs came in at the window, principle went out | their eyes with a last view of the stupendous evidence

O, the poor, poor "bloodies!!" what will become of the "bloodies?" What shall we do with the 'bloodies?" How will it be with the "bloodies?" 'Noboby coming to help" the "bloodies. "Nobody coming to woo" "the bloodies." So down! down! down! with the "bloodies!"

We are irresistibly compelled to append hereunto the most recent discoveries of depots of popular anxious prayers for its success. At a quarter past feeling by the "Artful Dodger." Hear, ye unin- three, the petition being placed upon a handsome structed in English localities, the places relied upon frame, covered with green baize, and having to carry Reform in 1841; and ask yourselves if the splendid flag waving over it, was mounted upon the Reformers of 1832 knew of the existence of one shoulders of the bearers.

"GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS

Brampton Moor, Brampton, Tynemouth, Southampton [again ?], Gosport, RIGG OF GRETNA [who the devil is the Rigg?], Honiton, Chatham, Canterbury, Epping, Dartford [GREAT OPEN-AIR MEETING, thirtynine present!], Anna," and so on ; but they were licked wherever they dared to meet the sinews: Stroud and Birmingham, to wit.

Its all up, Chron. so you may map away, old boy, till you are black in the face! You may just as well whistle jigs to a mile-stone, as offer your "commercial Reforms" to the people of England now.

THE ELECTION CRISIS.

we feel that the following nervous and well-timed The great anomaly of the corn branch of the England; and yet did they, in the depth of winter, address, is worthy of attention from all parties of The good temper of the people prevented their while the Government engineers are levelling! We new "commercial exotic" is this, that the Irish with snow upon the ground, turn out well to meet the producing people; and we therefore call to it having any pretext on which to use the bludgeous

OUT THE LAND.

"Huddersfield, 26th May, 1841.

Huddersfield, headed— Monopoly or no monopoly, that is the question—in favour of Whiggery, says, very truly, That the inhabitants should refuse to paid or unpaid; because we should have needed none; that drew would never have had the power to inflict a law so bloody, so cruel, and so torturous.

That hypocritical banditti could not have in. flicted upon us so many Commissions, so many Rural Police; they could not have created such immense burdens for the industrious community to bear; they could not have added so heavy an amount to the National Debt; they could not have granted £190,000 to the old Queen, nor would they have had the baseness and impudence to recommend recipes, and publish them, as Baines, their organ, has done, to the free and independent labourers of has done, to the tree and independent isbourers of this enlightened country, by which, from a collection of garbage, eight pints of soup should be produced for 4½d.; or that from rubbish, not fit for pigs, a mess should be made, which should make a dinner for five able-bodied labourers, for the charge of 5½d. Those ingenious starvation mongers—those refined inventors of skillygolee, and advocates of free trade -those Judases, who, for the last nine years, have been engaged in contriving the best mede of making the people labour harder, and produce more, and live on less, and coarser fare—who have brought them to the starvation point, and from thence to the bastiles and through these to their graves, by thousands those vile monsters who have been so consistent and so successful, in the work of lowering wages enslaying, starving, and extirpating the industrion community; may, with their common, audacions, and barefaced effrontery, now that the tradesmen, all over the country, are becoming bankrupts by wholesale, and the trade is at a stand still, while ruin and starvation is all but universal—when their own reckless cruelty and extravagance have cast them upon their beam ends—when they cannot progress in their work of havoc one step further, they may effrontery, when they come to us and say "That a bold attempt has at length been made by her Majesty's Ministers to revise our partial, and oppressive, &c., Laws." Why, I ask, did they not begin there; and keep improving, instead of retrograding during the whole nine years of their misgovernment! Why at the last moment do they come forth with the clive branch. I tell you plainly, it is to allure you—to bring you again intotheir meshes to induce you to seat them again in sower. And if you do; if you permit yourselves to be deluded.

"A bill, dated the 25th inst., and printed at

must look for a renewal of their systematicarrogance; you must look for starvation, rags, slaver and premature death-you must expect clad and high fed army of blue bludgeoners, backed out by a red army with bullets and bayonets, and a land covered with bastiles, commissioners, and Government spies, with the foreign every germ of mercy, justice, (to the poor) and be-nevolence will be annihilated, and we are slaves for ever! Then up, Britons, up, Now is the day and now is the hour, and if it is the last day and the last hour, the last opportunity which will ever be afforded you, let it not pass-let it not slip, for the sake of mercyfor your own, and for the sake of your families-for the sake of posterity, be up, be at your post and let Whiggery be utterly destroyed—yea extirpated—at al risks, and at all hazards, from this land, and from the face of the earth. Fear nothing but the restoration of the baneful influence of Whig faction; drive that pestilence from the land.

"I am most truly "And most faithfully yours, "L. PITKETHLY."

The tone of this appeal breathes more of honesty so far as the election is concerned. Several thing to beat down the "bloodies !"

Colonel Thompson at Hull, SHARMAN CRAWFORD at Rochdale, and Captain Wood at Bradford, are all in a fair way for invigorating the rotten carcase of St. Stephens with some really patriotic life. Let but the people bestir them, and the votes of the Chartist electors, and the power (rightly directed) of the Chartist non-electors, shall now prove itself to be all sufficient for the utter annihilation of one of the two great factions by making the other worry itand then hurrah! for the simple tug of right against might; of a united people against the single

We informed our readers some time ago, that Mr. BAINES did not intend to bid again for Leeds. We think the following extract from the Convention report will show them that Sir WILLIAM MOLES-WORTH need not :-

"Mr. Cullen called upon Mr. Leader, but did not and requested his support of the petition in favour of the imprisoned Chartists, and to present memorials for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. He first said that he would deliberate whether he would present the Leeds petition or not He then said that he could not support the petition,

or present the memorials." Will that satisfy the Chartists ! Will they permit even if they should dare attempt it? We calculate The people are not there! The people will not be not. Two Tories will go in for Leeds, to a dead "bloodies" talk something, as we hear, about Joer NEDDY, and escorted by a procession of Hand-loom weavers carrying a small brown loaf and a rotten

> THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION AND THE MOTION OF MR.

DUNCOMBE. THE National Petition was presented on Tuesday, to the "House." The number of signatures was

At an early hour in the morning, the Convention of devotion to the cause of liberty afforded by the people in this petition, which measured upwards of 1,460 yards in length, and which, though got up in a very short period, and with little or no expense of excitement, had in reality been signed by MORE THAN TWO MILLIONS OF PERSONS!!

By one o'clock, the front of the Old Bailey was blocked up with human beings, breathing deep and

It was borne to the "House" on the shoulders of eighteen "Fustian Jackets," who performed their duty well-preceded by a procession of the members of the Convention, and other leading Chartists, amidst the deafening shouts of congregated thousands, which, by the time it reached Charing Cross had, rendered the streets unpassable.

The procession passed the Horse Guards, and up Parliament-street to the entrance of "the House, where the interference of the police, who seemed anxious to quarrel with the people, would in all probability have caused a row, but for the prompt and decisive interference of Dr. M'Douall, and some other of the leading Chartists. The Police were of the A division, of Bir mingham Bull Ring notoriety; and the deeds of former days seemed to cling round their spirits, and Ar this most important and momentous period, give them strong desires for a little more bludgeon exercise. However, the knaves were disappointed. which they insultingly displayed to the number of

After a short delay the procession entered the lobby of the House at four, amidst heart-stirring "My Friends, Monopoly or no monopoly has cheers. A rush was made by the Members from the House to see "the Prodigy." Mr. DUNCOMBE WAL charge of the Petition, directed it to be forwarded

thrown open, and the brave "Fustian Jackets," the expression of the people's will" to the ber of the House; having done which, they The Petition was with some difficulty rolled the floor of the House, and in front of the epposite the seat where Mr. T. DUNCOMBE saited the opportunity of presenting this tremenbe petition to the "House," and of moving on its of the "debate" we shall say nothing. private given all the important part of it from J. J.—No.

The issue was, that Mr. Duncoube's notion for Mr. Wilde, Hull.—His papers were delayed beyond RELEASE OF THE INCARCERATED VICTIMS WAS THE BY THE CASTING VOTE OF THE SPEAKER!

Will the Government dare to keep them in prison this!! We shall see. Do the "bloodies" the people will not remember that at the They will see!

polition and their friends adjourned to the Bull where the death knell of faction was sounded a most pleasing and enthusiastic Chartist ming; when renewed evidences were afforded the deep determination of the people to renew ad redouble all exertion, till the several objects of petition SHALL BE ALL ACCOMPLISHED.

so! if there be, on this earthly sphere. boon, an offering, heaven holds dear : In the last libation liberty draws

From the hearts that bleed and burst in her cause!" Such is now the universal language of the people are " of one lip"; they will achieve freedom, e in the attempt.

#### RADICAL ELECTORS OF THE

### WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

RESERVE Your votes! Don't please yourselves say one! Steps are being taken by some of brethren in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury bring forward a Candidate of real Radical mere scion of the Aristocracy. they purpose to have a meeting of Radical Bestors from the different parts of the Riding, the purpose of fixing on a fit and proper There are more than 300 real Redicals in the West Riding who have votes, can carry their man-any man they choose! Let them fix on one; let them be determined to carry him! Let them be wenered to split with either of the factions who will split with them; and they will be taken by the hand by either one or the other, for neither can man without them! Reserve your wiss then! Be prepared to act as is here indiried, and you seat a REAL RADICAL for the West

#### to Readers and Correspondents.

cause us a great amount of trouble and ARROVANCE.

2 beg to assure Mr. O'Connor's friends that he receives more letters than he can possibly answer. We trust this announcement will be sufficient for those whose letters remain unanacered.

Mr. Christopher Doyle, of Manchester, has for-

warded us a communication respecting a piece of petty tyranny towards him and others employed at a mill in Pollard-street, Holt Town. The circumstances are briefly these: - On Easter Tuesday, the female weavers in the mill just named performed a kind of play, called "lifting," which, though a rather ridiculous custom, has been a common practice for the last nine years. The young master and the overlookers' manager looked on, and by their non-interference counternanced the play, and about 140 of the hands stopped work in the afternoon, in consequence of the confusion and disorder produced by the morning's sport. On the Saturday following, the young master fined every two loom weaver 1s. 6d., and every four loom weaver 3s., for being off. from their work. Our correspondent complained of this unlooked-for and unjust exaction, and told his employer he was stopping double the sum | A. he could earn on that afternoon, and that he did | W H not earn more than 9s. a week on the average. Mr. Doyle thus continues his narrative: - "He ensurered me very sharply, that he would not return me the fine imposed upon me. I said to Joh him, 'I consider it a piece of barefaced, unblushing robbery, to take 1s. 6d. off my small wages' (which, by the bye, were but 3s. 6d. for that week); and I told him if he would not pay me without further trouble, I would certainly apply to a quarter where I thought he would be com- From pelled to pay me. I then left him, and on Monday morning I applied again, and asked the young gentleman if he would grant me leave of absence for about three hours. 'What for?' 'I want to go to Brown-street.' What to do there?' To take out a summons.' 'For whom?' 'For you, Sir.' He then said, 'Do you mean to say you ought not to be fined?' 'Certainly not,' said I, 'in the present case.' Mr. Editor, to make my story short, he gave me my wages, and a fortnight's notice to leave." Our correspondent sends us this instance of millocratic injustice to thou his fellow workmen they have little to ex-pect from the millocracy, whether Whig or Tory, and to tell them that such conduct will continue to be the case until the people have a free voice in the selection of those who are to make the lars, by which labour as well as capital should be fairly protected.

HIGHEY (POTTERIES).—A balance-sheet of Dr. M'Douall's lectures has been sent to us, from which it appears that the receipts were £11 9s. 3d. -the expenditure. £7 18. 4d.—leaving a balance in hand of £3 10s. 11d. PREYDON"-Declined.

He Osborne, Nuneaton.—We have not room at G.J. Hirney.—Letters intended for Mr. Harney are to be addressed to the care of Mr. William From Moseley Stott, hair-dresser, Town-end, Dews-

bury, Yorkshire. IMPERINCE.—The following persons desire to have: their names appended to the Total Abstinence Pledge:—Edward Preston Mead, Chartist Misnonary; John Longmaid, tailor, Truro; Wm. POL Crossman, Truro; John Endean, jun., agent for the Northern Star, Truro; -from all exciseable whicles of luxury-wishing all the members of Fron the National Charler Association would follow.

ERSON.—His answer to the enigma is ingenious, but incorrect: the answer is a word usually thought to be synonymous with the one he has

his example.

MET (FOTIERIES).—We have been requested to tale that on the occasion of the Rev. Mr. Ste-phens' late visit to the Potteries, the receipts vere-by subscription, £2 17s. 10d.; by collection after sermon, £10 14s. 23d.; by tea party and lecture, £5 15s. 1d., making a total of £19 7s. 13d.; that the expenditure was £8 9s. 11d.; £3 0s. 7d. (inclusive of order and postage) was remitted to Mr. Oastler, leaving a balance for the Working Men's Hall of £7 16s. 74d. And that any person desirous of inspecting the. accounts. may do so by applying at the Temper-ance Coffee House, Miles Bank, Skelton. MEWORIH.—We cannot insert the communication

THOMAS cannot rote if he be not registered. THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER," a Song, will not suit us. OLION INDEPENDENT METHODISTS, AND CHARTISM. We have received a letter, signed "Nicholas Righy, President of the Independent Methodist Church, Boton-le-Moors," contradicting a statement in our last publication, thus headed; and stating that, so far from the Chartist petition, i.c. being carried by a large majority, no such petition was put to the vote in the meeting. We conceive that there is probably some quilble: here. Mr. Righy does say that such a pelition From York, per W. Cordeux was not produced at the meeting in answer to ... Merthyr Tydvil, per D. D. the Anti-Corn Law petition; but that it was not put to the vote," which may only mean that he,! the Chairman, refused to entertain it. The report of the meeting on the 18th is too late for insertion now. BLIAM BROWN, GLASGOW. - His letter shall be certainly, and at the first opportunity, delivered

to the proper party.

wrote to the Petition Convention, last Tuesday, May 18th, requesting a draft of the heading of the National Petition. He addressed his letter to Dr. M Douall, 55, Old Bailey; he enclosed ls. to help the Funds of the Convention, and is much surprised at not receiving any answer. OSEPH M'DONALD, NEWRY .- We will publish his

THE CRISIS" shall appear. PETER RIGHT. - We cannot insert his communication. If we knew his address, that we could write him privately, we could give him a satisfactory reason.

letter next week.

London papers, and merely advise our readers An Elector of Oldham.—After the declaration of O'Connor in this day's Star. We send his letter to O'Connor before publishing it.

> unfortunately, to misplace his order, instead of handing it to the proper clerk. There was not any other reason for it.-W. HILL. MRS. FROST.-Mr. J. Guest, of Birmingham, will receive any sums of money for Mrs. Frost. W. H. OWEN, Stockport .- We have not received any

confirmation of his list of Councillors from the After the division, the fustian-jacketed bearers of W. R., BRADFORD. - His "lines dedicated to Fearous O'Connor" are declined.

LINES TO TYBANTS" will not suit our columns. A READER FROM THE FIRST," AT BELFAST, is heartily thanked.—We have an eye on the rascals, and will, some of these fine mornings, put a paw

A FRIEND," AT DUNDEE, is thanked for his pious care.—We have taken the subject of his remarks we are deliberately of opinion that the matters of which he complains, as a desecration of the Sabbath, are among the most effective of the modes of " worshiping God and obeying the ten Commandments." We only wish that we had enough of "influence over the multitude" to make the practice univer-

B. F." DAW-GREEN, is not liable to any fine; but he renders his papers liable to be charged treble postage, and himself liable to pay it. He has no legal right to write any thing on them but the name and address of the party to whom they are sent.

W. Kanadan has sent us a long letter which it is

impossible to decipher; but which as far as we can make out, seems to be an earnest exhortation to avoidance of intoxicating stimulants.

ABBIEL SHAW HARGREAVES, MANCHESTER, states that a packed meeting was held in the Town Hall. on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at which he attended as well as many others. The room was crammed prior to the time mentioned; and when he expressed his dissatisfaction at the absence of all fair play, and at the gross, insulting, and partial conduct of the Chairman, who acted the part of a decided partisan, he was assailed by both kicks and blows; and, moreover, a great many of his assailants were of the out, "Throw him out of the window," "Throw him dialely gave the respectable in charge also. On descending the staircase, they were met by a person in authority belonging to the police, who made inquiries into the matter: being told, he wished our correspondent to go up again, and be quiet. He refused to agree to any such condition, unless quietly permitted being struck or abused for so doing by a set of fellows who dare not meet open free discussion like men, but who act the part of cowardly, hypocritical wretches; such as he is determined, at all risks, fearlessly to

YORK CHARTISTS—Their address next week. Mr. PITRETHLY.—We have received his b

rangements, any neglect of this would THE LINES ENTIFIED-The "Northern Star," are declined.

G. KNELL, Portses, is entitled to the plate with his

paper. The charge of one shilling is not made

W. H. JAMES, Post Office order, will do as well as pay-

ing to the Bank. THE ONE POUND for Mrs. Frost, neticed in our last, example.

CHARLES HOLLAND, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, it. He would receive it from Mr. Cleave. AITKEN, BOULOGNE.—The plates due are at Mr. John Cleave's. W. H., GLOUCESTERSHIRE, send Post-stamps

BROWN, LEVEN MILLS.—The portrait was sent.	100
L M'LAREN, The parcel waited a few days for some	asi
of the works he ordered. They have been sent, to-	caj
gether with the 1 lites, to A. Heywood, Manchester,	ag
to be forwarded in the Glasgow parcel.	the
IN STEIN, ALLOAFifteen were sent last week	no
Newspapers to the United States are charged two-	me
pence, but they cannot be sent if more than seven	mo
days old.	Bat
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FOR MRS. FROST.	me
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m the Chartist Association, Belper 0 10 0	an
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m Daniel Brindley 1 0	mod
John Turner 1 0	pop
a Friend 6	TOT
—— 0 2 6	Bat
the Chartists of Brighton 0 10 0	to l
Stourbridge, per J. Chance 0 8 0	aud
a Friend to the Cause, Leeds 0 0 3	no
T. H., Horsforth 0 0 6	fron
E. Pybus and two friends 0 1 0	into
Cliften, near Halifax, by three friends	11150

Williams ... ... 0 1 6

Dalston, near Carlisle ... ... 0 5 0

a few friends at Newport, Salop ... 0 5 0 Mr. Beverley, ... ... ... 0 1 0 a few friends at Walsall, per Mr. Crow ... ... ... 0 3 0

8 Hunslet friend ... ... 0 1 6 Oldham Charter Association ... ... 0 10 0 Coventry, per D. Buckery ... 0 6 6 Stokesley, per W. Hebden ... 0 5 0 Bromsgrove ... 0 10 0
Chesterfield, per W. Martin ... 0 2 6
the females of Chesterfield, per Wal-

FOR MR. HOEY. From York, per W. Cordeux ... 0 1 6 ... 0 5 0 FROM A FEW TEETOTALLERS AT MENSTRY. For Mrs. O'Brien ... 2 6 ... Mrs. Clayton ... 2 6 ... Mrs. Peddie ... 2 6 ... Mrs. Frost ... ... Chartist Victim Fund 2 6

BIRMINGHAM.

TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS.

The town of Birmingham has been in a state of feverish excitement for the last week. Small knots of Whigs and Corn Law repealers, were to be seen running through the streets in all directions, beating up for recruits. The workshops and factories were canvassed, and intimidation, cajolery, and all the arts of cunning were had recourse to in order to prop up the falling Whigs, and induce the working men to sign the petitions got up at the hole-and-corner meetngs. They at length mustered courage, and came the proper time of sending, because I happened, requisition was got up requesting the Mayor to call to the determination of calling a town's meeting. A a meeting at the town-hall, and on Saturday large bills were posted containing a long list of requisitionists, and giving notice that a meeting would be held at the town-hall, on the following Monday, at eleven o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a revision of the Corn Laws, and Custom Laws. The placard was signed

by the Mayor. In the meantime the Chartists were not idle. At half past ten, the doors were thrown open.— The rush was tremendous, all parties hastening to secure the best position. The immense hall, which is calculated to hold ten thousand people, was soon crammed, amongst whom was a large sprinkling of the fair sex, who seemed to take a lively interest in the matter.

Mr. Muntz then took the chair and was cheered into our most serious consideration; we are quite by the meeting. The Chartist staff then appeared, aware of the responsibility of our position; and and fell in, " rank and file," on the left of the Chairman, and were loudly cheered. At eleven o'clock, the MAYOR stood up and stated

that as the time for commencing the business had arrived, he should recommend them to give every person who addressed them a fair and impartial nearing. He hoped they would assist him in keeping order, and afterwards decide as they thought proper. He then introduced Mr. Ald. Weston. Mr. WESTON proceeded to address the meeting in the usual anti-Corn Law style. He read a string of statistics, shewing as well as he knew how the immense benefits that would arise from the proposition of the Ministry, descanted on the great bless-ings of cheap bread and cheap sugar, and concluded with a few fine flourishes about his love for the people. He then proposed a string of resolutions approving the Ministerial plan, and also a petition founded on the same, and sate on amidst a mixture f groans and cheers.

Mr. George Edmonds seconded the resolution, and with a significant nod of his head towards the Chartist speakers, informed the Chairman that he should reserve what he had to say until a future stage of the

Mr. George White then presented himself, and was received with loud and repeated cheers from the more force respectables. Several of the party yelled an amendment to the proposition brought before immense assembly. He said that he held in his hand them by Mr. Alderman Weston, and he hoped that down stairs," &c. &c.; and, finally, one of the all parties would give a fair and impartial hearing respectables (some warehouse fop, he supposed) to each speaker, as that was the only way to elicit seized hold of him, and, after some struggling, gave truth, and come to a just conclusion. The question him in charge to a policeman. However, he imme- now before them had been long agitated, and he felt highly pleased that the Chartists had at last got an opportunity of meeting their opponents face to face. (Loud cheers.) He was happy to find that the same steps which were taken by the anti-Corn Law party at Manchester had not been followed up at Birmingham. He considered that meeting as a to deliver his opinions unmolested, and without full and fair representation of the town, as all parties had free access; and whatever decision they came to that day would and ought to go forth to the country as the solemn decision of the men of Birmingham on this important question. (Hear, hear.) oppose, until the people's rights are wrested from their He had listened with great attention to the statements of Mr. Weston, but he should not follow his example—namely, going to all parts of the world in search of arguments. He should content himself PITKETELY.—We have received his balancesheet; but withhold his particulars till next

by stating facts which were known to them all, and tened to the concluding remarks of Mr. Douglas, the meeting.

which no man could controvert. The Chartists had and could not see what they meant, unless to prop

Mr. WM. week.

"ILIEGAL DISTRESS" in our next.

A Lover of Justice.—Thanks, for his trouble in sending requested to make their orders payable to mr. John Ardill, as, by a recent alteration in the Post-office ar
THE LINES ENTILLED—The "Northern Star." are

week.

"ILIEGAL DISTRESS" in our next.

A lover of Justice.—The Chartists nad been acknowledged to the Whigs. When Mr. Douglas took so much part they took in the Corn Law question, and the only reason the fullest extent, and also on account of the impartial to shuse the Tories for the part they took in the Corn Law question, and the only reason the the Tories for the part they took in the Mayor had put the resolutions, consistent on the Whigs. When Mr. Douglas took so much paul been called Tories for the part they took in the Mules. When Mr. Douglas took so much paul been called Tories for the part they took in the Corn Law question of the impartial to shuse the Tories for the part they took in the Mules. When Mr. Douglas took so much paul been called Tories for the part they took in the Whigs. When Mr. Douglas took so much paul been called Tories for the part they took in the Corn Law question, and the only reason the full the full the full the was meant to shuse the Whigs appear better. Mr. Douglas had lover for the was merely a defence of the was merely and could not see what they meant, unless to prop the Whigs. When Mr. Douglas took so much paul the Whigs. When Mr. Douglas took so much paul the Whigs. When Mr. Douglas took so much paul the Whigs. When Mr. Douglas took so much paul the Whigs. When Mr. Douglas took so much paul the was meant to shuse the full the was meant to shuse the full the was meant to shuse the form Law such the full the was meant to shuse the full the was m whelming majority of the nation, and they would required neither capital nor labour—that it had only prove it to them before they left that hall. (Loud to be picked up. He had a document drawn up by and repeated cheers.) What after all weaths pro-BASSALE - Yes, and at the same price; if any for and repeated cheers.) What, after all, was the pro- one of their own friends, from which it appeared ther charge is made it is in France, which may be position brought forward by Mr. Weston or her that the warehousing, freight, and dues of various one halfnenny per ceny postage.

Majesty's Ministers! What benefit would it confer descriptions, which was laid upon corn leaving for on the working classes! None whatever. Were reign ports, amounted to 18s. 3d. per quarter. Add they to be told, that after years of unparalleled sufferto they to be told, that after years of unparalleled sufferto this the 8s. fixed duty proposed by the Whigs, the present measure was the only one intended and he should like to know how much better they the sugar and timber duties, and as had already been here.

MR. HARROP, Chester, must send his orders to Heywood, by whom he is supplied.

A. HAXTON.—One was sent.

Ing, the present measure was the only one intended and he should like to know how much better they the sugar and timber duties, and as had already been would be off, or what benefit they would receive shewn, the amount of the proposed reduction could the toiling, starving, and oppressed working men of from the measure. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") here working man; and the Corn Laws Great Britain to be told that the present paltry Mr. Douglas had stated something about the amount being repealed, without at the same time passing humbug was all that they were to receive from their which the Corn Tax placed in the pockets of the land-tender hearted rulers? Down with such impostors! owners. If he were to be robbed, it mattered not to But what was the real amount of benefit which the him by which party the robbery was effected, for if the from "Wolverhampton, Bilston, West Brom- measure would confer, even taking all that had been Corn Laws were repealed, he saw no likelihood of its wich and Walsall," was from Wednesbury, and daylord by Mr. Weston to be true, and he could bettering the condition of his class. He would show they wanted the above places to follow their not expect to be placed in a better position the meeting that the preposed measure was not intended example.

It appeared that the duty on sugar was to do them any good, for the resolutions of the gentle-ARLES HOLLAND, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, to be made less by ls. 6d. on every cwt. than it was men on his right, admitted that it was intended to is entitled to the plate, Send to Mr. Violet for at present. Let them calculate how much that would increase the revenue. But they were told that the prereduce the poor man's pound or half a pound; it sent measure was to act as a wedge. Why? The would not make half a farthing less. He congrature reform Bill was held up to them merely as a wedge. tulated the gentlemen on his right on their happy. And what good had they received from it. How came

ment: the Corn Laws are unjust and oppressive, yet the

0 12 6 also. He hoped that the discussion might be fairly in a rage.)

from Mr. Smith, Mr. Hill resumed.) He supported proposal to be an outrageous insult to the unforof its warmest advocates, do any more than reduce a pound of sugar from 7d. to 61d. The working men could not afford to lose their time in agitating for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and were determined to get rid of her Majesty's brutal ministers. most wicked Government that ever existed in this country ! (No, no, and loud cheers.) He knew franchise? After proposing five pounds, they raised they would not. Mr. Muntz, the member for Birmingham, had declared in his place in Parliament, that a repeal of the Corn Laws could not be effected without reducing wages, and that it meant that, or it meant nothing;" yet the same man sends a letter to the inhabitants of Birmingham, advising them to support the present measure. Where was the consistency of such conduct! The people of this ill-used country were already in deep trouble, and it was the intention of the Corn Law repealers to make them still worse and bring them to a level with their suffering brethren in Ireland. They were told to agitate for the present measure. He would do no such thing, for he knew that the same amount of agitation that carried the Reform Bill would also carry a Republic, if they thought proper. Why not sgitate for the Charter, and then they could settle all other questions? For these reasons he would second the amendment. Mr. Hill retired and was loudly and deservedly cheered.

ROBERT KELLIE DOUGLAS then made his appearvoured to get up a smile, but could not manage it; wrongs-but lawyers and expediency mongers could menced to tell much the same story as the worthy Alderman who preceded him. He said that Mr. White had told them that the value of land had increased. That was just what he wanted to impress on their minds. He then endeavoured to exonerate himself from the charge of wishing to assist the While; he declared that he would have nothing to do with them. (The meeting did not relish this, and commenced shouting "It won't do," "We don't be-lieve you," &c.) He hoped they would give him a hearing; he had been all his life a reformer, and thought they should allow him to be heard. (" We have heard you too often.") Mr. Douglas then produced a small map with a zig-zag line drawn through the middle, in order to show the meeting the rise and fall in the price of corn, and got laughed and hooted at for his pains. He then produced Tait's Magazine, in order, as he stated, to read an account of the Manchester massacre. The meeting grew uproarious, hooting and yelling with all their might, so that not a single word was heard about the evil violent rage. He bellowed and formed infirst-rate give him as fair a hearing as they had given to the White's amendment, but was reserved as a second, style, and finding that fail, he begged most pitifully. The Chairman and Chartist speakers you.") exerted themselves to procure him a hearing, and ultimately succeeded. He then proceeded to tell the meeting that the men who stood with him were the most honourable men that could be found, and gave them to understand that he did not approve of the leaders whom the people had thought proper to choose. He then delivered a long tirade against prison. Mr. M'Donnell replied, "Oh; that is only a the Tories, and concluded by stating that the question was not whether they would have the Whigs. but whether they would support the Tories. He retired amidst terrific yells and groans, and looked also, but the Tories would do neither. He then entered mortified beyond measure.

received with loud cheers. He said that he had listlemen on his right. (Laughter.) There was a party Ring. (Loud cheers.) Those gentlemen would have had entirely departed from the question. He, however, them that he did not approve of the decision they had in this country called Chartists, who were an over- them to think that corn grew like blackberries, and selection of a subject on which to make their appear- it to pass that the present measure was proposed by the T. W. H., GLOUCESTERSHIRE, send Post-stamps.

J. ENDEARNE, Thuro.—The parcel was sent to Mr.

John Cleave, to be forwarded as desired. A specimen of Emmett was sent by post.

A. Brown, Leven Mills.—The portrait was sent. W. M. Laren, The parcel waited a few days for some of the works he ordered. They have been sent, together, with the listes, to A. Heywood, Manchester, to be forwarded in the Glasgow parcel.

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(Loud laughter.) But they would find to their sorrow, that neither sweet smiles, or sweet words would again entrap the working men. He would ask the meeting whether they were willing to be cajuled by men who had already deceived them, and gether, with the listes, to A. Heywood, Manchester, to be forwarded in the Glasgow parcel.

JOHN STEIN, Alloa.—Pifteen were sent last week men were sent last week men were too eplightened, and the promises of a sick bed repentance, for they often found that those who make their appearance in the provious policy was erroneous? If so, it previous policy was erroneous? If so, it to pass that the previous policy was erroneous? If so, it to pass that the previous policy was erroneous? If so, it to pass t en were too enlightened, and the promises of a teri;—but giving them all credit for sincerity, the preuthful of bread or a spoonful of sugar would not sent measure was not calculated to benefit the working tisfy them. They were determined to have full and elasses. Mr. Collins then proceeded to read from a list of the returns of the duty charged on the importation of eeting to look at the consistency of the men who de the present proposition, that they wished for last few years the average duty was less than eight shilaugmentation of the revenue—what earthly diffur-ce did it make to them whether they paid taxes was quite clear that it would increase the revenue, and tof their right or their left pocket, so long that they would have to pay more than before; they were they were compelled to pay the same amount, told by a previous speaker that if this measure was not passed, England would become a desert. He rememberung from the labour and sweat of the working ed a motto that used to be on one of the Political sses. Mr. Weston had also complained of the Union's flags, "England free or a desert," and he hoped ormous duties which were levied on imported his fellow-countrymen would be content with nothing ticles, and the small amount levied in America. less than freedom. He knew not what to think of the would tell them the cause of it. The Americans | consistency of some men, for some of the persons who were anufacturers were better off, they would pay higher productive of the least benefit. He then read various extracts from the Journal, which shewed up the conbuilding palaces for themselves on the outskirts duct of Mr. Douglas in a most unfavourable light, and every large town ?- and it was his belief that if proved his present conduct to be grossly inconsistent. y had mansions equal to that of the Duke of Whilst Mr. Collins was reading the extracts, Mr. ccleugh, they would not then be satisfied. It Douglas happened to put his handkerchief to his face, d been often stated by those parties, that the when there was a tremendous burst of laughter, and line of land had increased enormously of late shouts of ("Don't cry, Douglas.") Mr. Collins contars. Why, then, was not the condition of the tinued. He would wish to remind the Editor of that icultural labourer bettered? Instead of that paper, that the views he held of the Corn Laws were ng the case, they found that they were getting the same that he had promulgated. The Editor of rse, and he had no reason to think that the manuthe Journal had instructed the people to view the turers were any better than their neighbours. question as they then did, but the consistency of the e fact was, that if labourers were scarce, they people was not like that of some parties, it lasted uld receive high wages, but when they were longer than two or three weeks. (Loud laughter.) entiful, the masters kept them at starvation point, matter how large their profits. They were told that had been often blamed, and sometimes praised, but a measure now proposed would increase trade. Well, although he liked the approbation of his fellow men, pose that it did? The manufacturers would in- he liked that of his conscience better. The parties ase machinery to such an extent as to overstock who endeavoured to get up the present agitation, globe-and if they even had a trade to the wanted to be enabled to compete with foreigners, and whole of the proceedings, and who was to have been the Commonwealthsmen: John Pym concluded"

present House of Commons being inimical to the people's rights, will not repeal the same, except through an agitation bordering on Revolution."

He then sat down amid loud cheering.

Mr. Benjamin Hill stronged the amendment As Mr. Edmonds had reserved himself, they had resolved to keep some of their great guns reserved also. He hoped that the discussion might be fairly in mumber) who happened to drig society to pieces," We don't want to drag society to pieces," the silent whilst he addressed them? (No, no.) He be silent whilst he addressed th

patient hearing. (He was immediately interrupted loudly cheered. He said he came there to give a warn- by moral means; but he would oppose a physical force by a gentleman named Smith.) Mr. Hill proceeded. ing voice to the people, lest by any means they should party. (Renewed hisses.) He then attacked Feargus He was very sorry that Mr. Smith left his brains at give another lease to tyranny. He cast back in the O'Connor for proposing a day on which the Charter DEFEAT OF THE WHIGE AND GLORIOUS home, and could conduct himself no better. (Some teeth of their enemies the base insinuations which had should become law. confusion here took place, and after an explanation been made concerning the Chartists. They had not Mr. WHITE interposed, and told him it was cowcome there to prove whether Chartism was dead or ardly and base to attack a man who was in prison, the amendment because he considered the Whig not; but that meeting abundantly proved that they and could not have an opportunity of defending were neither dead nor asleep. (Loud cheering.) They himself. tunate beings who were compelled to toil for four or were now better informed than ever, and would not five shillings per week, to offer them such a paltry pin their faith to any man's sleeve, but were deterand contemptible measure, which, if it was ever mided to abide by principle. (Hear, hear.) They had carried, would not, according to the representation been taunted with acting with the Tories; but he like a man beside himself. He at length turned round could prove that the Tories were acting with them, for and said he would take his leave of them, and hand some of them had signed their requisition. The Chartists were determined not to take a paltry acknowledgment—they were determined to have all. (Loud cheers.) Had they any confidence in the present offer | thousand, the hall and the galleries being crammed Would the working men be the tools to prop up the of the Whig Ministry? (No, no.) What was their conduct a fortnight ago with regard to the Irish it to eight pounds. (Hear.) As an Irishman he lifted up his voice against such baseness. Were there any Irishmen present. ("Yes, yes.") Then he called on them, in the name of their country, to scout such deceivers: their cry should be, "Perish the Whigs!" They have betrayed us. Seven or eight years had rolled over their heads: they had starved in patience. and continued to hope that the end of each year would her Majesty's Ministers, and read a petition embodying bring them relief. They had hoped that something the same. might induce the Whigs to lighten their burdens; but, vain hope! they never intended to do anything for them. They had heard several opinions with regard to the Whigs; some said, "Try them again." If the present measure was agreed to, and Ministers firmly fixed in their office, and pursued the same course they lowing manner: - When he put the amendment he had hitherto done, the gentlemen on his right would

> would not put it on the next week, as they had called on all those who approved of Mr. White's done with the Malt Tax. (Hear, hear.) Do as amendment to hold up their hands; an immense forest, they would, they would still put their un- comprising at least nine-tenths of the meeting, held up ance in front, and was treated to a hearty round of hallowed hands in the people's pockets. (Hear,) their hands, and gave a cheer that fairly shook the hisses, mingled with a few weak cheers. He endea- Nothing but the Charter could cure their numerous building. The Chairman then put it to the contrary, he saw that his day was gone by. He however com- not look so high—they appealed to the commonest feel- were held up. ing of man, namely, his belly. He implored the The CHAIRMAN then declared the amendment of Mr. meeting not to sell their country for a mess of pottage. White to be carried with a considerable majority. If they supported this motion they would put the Whigs in power-let them stand up in the dignity of manhood and boldly demand the whole of their rights. | ladies who crowded the side galleries. He concluded by supporting the amendment and sat down amid loud cheers.

The Rev. T. M'DONNELL, then appeared close to the Chairman, and, in an agitated tremulous tone com- in favour of the Chartists than before. menced his address. He said he should not make use of high sounding phrases. He had no doubt they would support those whom they knew to be their best friends, and who had been so long before them. (Laughter.) He knew that he not only stood in their presence, but also in the presence of his God, and therefore would not tell a lie. (Renewed laughter.) Why did the gentleman on his left laugh? Was it because he expressed his belief in God. (Hisses.) He ooked upon the present proposal as calculated to do good He would tell them a story that had been related by fairly beaten. (Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Connell. (Loud groans, and shouts of "We want doings of the Tories. Mr. Douglas then flew into a to hear nothing about him.") He hoped they would

The Chairman and Chartist speakers exerted themshelves to procure him a hearing, after which he The parties on his left appeared to be all young men. He saw that some had black and some had brown hair. (Mr. White then pulled off his hat and mark of precocious talent.") He then stated that the Whigs were like an old hat in a broken window, although it kept out the cold, yet it kept out the light into along defence of his own conduct, and that of his friends, during which time he was treated to a plentiful Mr. John Collins then stood forward, and was supply of groans and hisses by way of chorus. He at

would not do so. He would prove by facts and arguments that the view taken by their opponents was totally at variance with facts. He came not there to defend the Corn Laws ; he believed them to be unjust and oppressive, but although he thought so, he maintained that the present House of Commons would not remove them without a convulsion. With a repeal of being repealed, without at the same time passing other remedial measures, would inevitably bring unmixed ruin on the agriculturist. He then directed their attention to the subject of machinery. Foreign countries were manufacturing for themselves, and machinery was being exported from this country on a large scale, which enabled them not only to com-pete with this country, but actually to undersell them. He then read a list of the amount of machinery which had been experted from this country to various foreign ports for the last ten years, from which it appeared that the exportation of machinery to other parts had increased enormously. Mr. Taylor then continued-Now, looking at these statements, he wanted to know how they could expect those countries to pull down their milis, and cease to manufacture? He would adduce an argument that would show the meeting that Corn Laws were not the sole cause of dear bread: for in 1803 the people paid 10d. for a loaf, and in 1812 they paid 20d.; and in those years the Corn Laws were not in existence. He, therefore, asked them whether the proposed reduction would procure them the benefit they sought? Even allowing that the present measure of Leeds, Doncaster, and Pontefract, towards would give them bread at half its present price, still the masters had the power of grinding down the wages of the working man. What object had the advocates of the measure in view, if it was not the reduction of wages, for unless they did that, they would assembled may think fit. be no more able to compete with foreigners than they were at present; and, if their wages were to be reduced, what possible benefit could they derive from the measure? The working classes of this country had been worked like slaves, and fed like hogs; they had been working for the whole world, instead of themselves. Their machinery had done them no good; but, on the contrary, produced unheard of misery amongst the great mass of the people. There were other evils in existence besides the Corn Laws: there were Poor Laws-(hear, hear, and cheers)-Police Laws, and a that now the men of Birmingham were assembled in their thousands, they would shew to the world that infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition,

weak voice. He said that he was one of the little guns talented paper, containing much useful matter, and on his side of the question; something had been said many interesting extracts from the best social and concerning the little guns on the other side, but he political writers. In the number before us (No. 11,) thought they were all big ones. He then proceeded to is inserted an article on the 'Wicked Law of pass some remarks on the American trade, which were Primogeniture.' It contains sentiment of the right of no importance.

had stated, he should support Mr. White's amend-

ment: and he then refired amidst the most enthusiastic

read some statistics which shewed up the fallacies of the Corn Law repealers.

on, and all the planets—allowing that they were how were they to do so if they did not cheapen men's pulated, and that they could reach them, the labour? His opinion was, that nothing would better then stood forward to give a final reply to the Chartist Smart, &c., &c.; "Thinker's Note Book," &c. orking men would soon be as badly off as every their condition but an alteration in the present House arguments. He pulled out his gold-framed eye-glass, Copies of Nos. 1 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 c 10 11 19 the saw no reason why Englishmen ought not live without being slaves for every other nation, ing the amendment. He retired amid loud cheers. It is passed as big as possible; and after a few "hems," ing the amendment. He retired amid loud cheers. It is passed as big as possible; and after a few "hems," commenced his speech. He reminded the meeting of the great services which he had rendered to the people. The reason why poor little children should be dragged much defeated when he found no cheer, no token of the had been the first to call a meeting in Birmingham. in their beds on a frosty morning, and converted approbation. He commenced by stating that he had abad for Reform, and he had never deviated from it. Who cripples, in order to make a fortune for other cold, but was nevertheless determined to state his was it that created the present division amongst them? People's Charter. He conjured them to stand up you." "Give us the Charter," &c.) He acknowledged George looked terrified, and he beseeched in a most Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to in the dignity of manhood, and declare to the world the principles of the Charter; he would go to the pitiful manner that he might be heard; but the remain- the Ancient Laws and Customs of the Realm of Engthat they would be free. (Loud cheers.) They question like an honest man. (Oh, oh, and confusion.) der of his address could only be caught in detached land."

had seen that Mr. Edmonds had reserved himself, He did not deal in high promises, like some people, portions by those who stood near him in the organ. The above valuable document, the monument of in order to make use of his powers of cajolery. He and tell them they should have the Charter on a warned them to be on their guard; the welfare of certain date. (The hisses and yells that followed themselves, their families, and their country deare indescribable.) Let Chartists be Chartists. (So we cause. (Groans and hisses.) He then read some statements rail Convention, on Friday, the 9th of August, 1839, pended on their decision that day. He considered will.) But if they could forward the Charter through that he had fully refuted everything advanced by Mr. Weston; he should therefore leave the matter mendous groans and hisses.) He would give them the on the Chartest speakers, said that they were all young national and rational freedom, and rescuing both to their judgment, and propose the following amend. Charter if he could, but they were divided amongst menand strangers. He could not think what could from the accumulating wrongs of oligarchical, aristhemselves. (We are not.) Who were the persons that induce the men of Birmingham to place their confidence tocratical, and monarchical tyranny. It is now rethe females of Chesterfield, per Walsingham Martin ... ... 0 5 6
York (second sub.) ... ... 0 7 3
Cardiff, Wales... ... 0 10 0

The females of Chesterfield, per Walsingham Martin ... ... 0 5 6
York (second sub.) ... ... 0 7 3
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The females of Chesterfield, per Walsingham Martin ... 0 5 6
York (second sub.) ... 0 7 3
Cardiff, Wales... 0 10 0

The females of Chesterfield, per Walsingham Martin ... 0 5 6
Proposed by the Whigs, is an insult to the toilworn and suffering millions of this country; and proves that they have no desire to do justice to the people.

The females of Chesterfield, per Walsingham Martin ... 0 5 6
Proposed by the Whigs, is an insult to the toilworn and corrected the persent division? It was them to binding the female of blanks them to binding the female of blanks. (Loud blanks)

The females of Chesterfield. The females of the General Constant the females of the Gen FOR MR. CLAYTON.

That they have no desire to do justice to the people. He did not care for their were sure to have the fores, and in the present state vention, neit the state vention of society, they could not get a Chartist Government.

Exq in the Chair, the "Thirty-nine Articles" were very constituency in the kingd of the poor.

(Hisses and groans.) He was as much opposed to the profiles.

FOR MR. HOET. unworthy of the people's confidence. That although they would be enabled to drag society to pieces, and to support them—(bah, bah,)—because they wanted to circulate this important document among the people. then, as Cobbett said, the national debt would be their get what they called the Charter, were they to forego This recommendation was signed by all the members present House of Commons being inimical to the best friend. (Tremendous greans, accompanied with the present benefit? (Renewed uproar.) Would they of the Convention (twenty in number) who hap-

the body of the House. The folding doors were John Wilkinson, Salisbury, complains that he GREAT MEETING AT THE TOWN-HALL, conducted, and that each party would receive a Mr. ARTHUR O'NEIL then stood forward, and was When the people were united they could get anything

Mr. EDMONDS endeavoured to gain a hearing, but it was no use, the meeting would not hear him. He looked the picture of despair, frothing and foaming them over to his friends on the left. He then sat down and was hissed most cordially by the immense assembly, which was estimated, at that time, to be twelve

The CHAIRMAN then arose, and stated that it now became his duty to take the sense of the meeting on the resolution which had been proposed, and as he was rather hoarse, he would request the movers of both resolutions to read them to the meeting, that they might clearly understand what they were voting

The Rev. T. M'DONNELL then read a string of propositions approving of the measure contemplated by Mr. GEORGE WHITE read his amendment, after

which The MAYOR stood up and stated that, in order to come to a just decision, he hoped they would hold up both hands. He should put the resolutions in the folwould say-Mr. White's amendment; and when he put say the same as they then did at the expiration of the the original resolution he should say—Mr. Weston's next seven years. There was no trusting them; for if resolution. Did they understand him? (Yes, yes.) they took off a tax, what guarantee had they that they The most profound silence was kept, and the Mayor when a very small portion of "Milk White" hands

> This announcement was received by loud and enthusiastic cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from the

> The ministerial gentry then requested the Mayor to put the question again, to which he consented, and on the second show of hands being taken it seemed larger The MAYOR then said that he had no hesitation in

declaring the amendment carried by a very considerable majority. The announcement gave rise to deafening and enthu-

siastic cheers. The gentlemen on the right of the chair locked on

each other with dismay, and shook their heads in solemn silence. Mr. DOUGLAS then stepped forward, and declared to the meeting, that he acknowledged they had been Mr. ARIHUR O'NEIL then moved the fellowing

resolution, which had originally formed a part of Mr. gallery. Resolved-" That the same amount of public opinion calculated to Repeal the Corn Laws, would secure for

the people the whole of their rights; this meeting is, therefore, determined not to rest satisfied until the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less, become stated that the Whigs had made his hair grey in the law of this realm, and the incarcerated and exiled Chartists be restored to their homes." The resolution was received with loud cheers

> Mr. COLLINS seconded the resolution. The parties on the right of the chair insisted that it had no reference to the present meeting, and requested the Mayor not to put it. The MAYOR hoped the Chartists would not insist, as

there was some doubt about it. The Chartists, feeling that they had already achieved a full and complete victory, and that no person could Mr. WM. DEAN TAYLOR then stood up, and was deny that their principles had been acknowledged to

come to that day,

Mr. WHITE then proposed three cheers for the Charter, which were given in the first style: three for Feargus O'Connor, which was also heartily responded to; and three for the incarcerated Chartists. Three terrific grouns were then given for the Whigs, after which the numerous assembly departed. No less than twenty thousand people attended from

the commencement to the conclusion.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS. TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the N SPRING GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, for the West Ridin, of the County of York, will be held by Adjournment in the Committee Room, at the House of Correction, at Wakefield, on Wednesday, the Ninth day of June next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forencon, for the purpose of inspecting the Riding Prison, (the said House of Correction,) and for examining the Accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, making Inquiry into the conduct of the Officers and Servants belonging the same; and also into the behaviour of

the Prisoners, and their Earnings.

And Notice is also Hereby Given, that at the same time and place, the Resolution of the Visiting Justices of the House of Correction, passed at a Meeting held there on the 29th day of April last, on the subject of the future Rates on the Boroughs enlarging, altering, or repairing the present House of Correction, or building a New Gaol or House of Correction, will be taken into consideration, and such orders made thereon as the Justices there

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, May 21st, 1841.

# ILLUMINATOR.

# NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA deep horses of Whig and Tory bloodsuckers. (Loud heers.) On the contrary, the whole expences of early in easier Government were not so much as was paid to the Bench of Judges in this country. (Shame.) The White back opposed as an imposition, and which position as an imposition, and which position as an imposition, and which position as a state of unparalleled slavery and the country to a state of unparalleled slavery and degradation. They were told that public opinion was large the consistency of some men, for some of the persons who were a short the supporters of the present measure were a short the supporters of the present measure were a short the supporters of the present plan, which had brought the labourers the country to a state of unparalleled slavery and degradation. They were told that public opinion was large the consistency of some men, for some of the persons who were the supporters of the present measure were a short the supporters of the present plan, which had brought the labourers the supporters of the present plan, which had brought the labourers the state of unparalleled slavery and degradation. They were told that public opinion was large the consistency of some men, for some of the present measure were a short the supporters of the present plan, which had brought the labourers the country to a state of unparalleled slavery and the total repeal of the Corn degradation. They were told that public opinion was large that the supporters of the present plan, which host of other bad laws, which had brought the labourers the corn the country to a state of unparalleled slavery and the country to a state of unparalleled slavery and the country to a state of unparalleled slavery and the country to a state of unparalleled slavery and the country to a state of unparalleled slavery and the country to a state of unparalleled slavery and the country to a state of unparal o proposed a real and permanent remedy. They tively stated that their repeal neither then (at the Charter. (Loud cheers.) The Whigs knew that Vickers, (Belper.) Limb, (Chesterfield) G. Robinre also told by Mr. Weston, that if the master time it was written) ner at any future time could be public opinion was against them, and for that son, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers in the reason they crept into holes and corners. There was no principle in their present proposition, and he heped or to the Publisher, Leicester.

"The Illuminator we hesitate not to pronounce they were determined to be free. For the reasons he 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.

Mr. GODDARD then addressed the meeting in a very We are pleased to find it is a well conducted and sort, and speaks well for the intelligence and good Mr. EMPSON replied to Mr. Goddard's remarks, and sense of the writer."-New Moral World.

No. 16, (published Saturday, May 29,) contains Deliberate Suicide of the Whigs, ; "necessity of Mr. GEORGE EDMONDS, who took notes during the adhering to old-fashioned argument"; "Lives of Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, may be had on application.

FROST AND THE CONVENTION OF 1839.

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#### GENERAL COMMITTEE.

POB SUPERINTENDING THE NATIONAL PETITION. THURSDAY, MAY 20.

Mr. Skevington in the chair. The Hall was unusually crowded with strangers. Several of the minutes having been read and confirmed :-Mr. Ridley asked Mr. Wall if he, as member of the

Mr. Wall-I never had any conversation upon the subject.

Mr. Cullen received two letters from Glasgow. As they were rather complimentary to himself, he declined reading them. Dr. M. Douall received a letter from Shrewsbury, announcing that the petition contained 1,100 signatures, hear.) and that Chartism was progressing rapidly there. And Mr. Wall-Any one who has been at Court could

other letter from Macclesfield stated that the petition from that town, had 1,612 signatures. He then read a letter from the Executive of Salford, signed John have been twice at Court. Again, he should be at two and he was received in a manner which showed that Campbell. This letter stated that it appeared injudicious for the Convention to sit longer, and regretted that It also remained for the Ministers to erase the name a more constant correspondence had not been kept up between the Convention and the Executive, which would prevent mistakes.—It also stated that the Executive scarcely knew what advice to give, as one mem. The Birmingham Prost Committee having been in. ber wrote that it would be well for the Convention to formed of the difficulty which the deputation expecontinue its sittings; and another wrote that it would rienced desired that every effort should be made to prebe to no good to do so.

to reply to that letter. The motion was seconded by fided to the Marquis of Normanby. Mr. Smart, and carried. Mr. Martin was sorry that individuals had written, them. while no official correspondence was kept up between the Executive and the Convention. (Hear, hear.) It to introduce the deputation. But they all opposed some Fras the country, however, that was to decide what course | difficulty.

would remain in London until the petition be presented, and until he redeemed his pledge. Dr. M'Douall never communicated with the Executive. The letters from it merely happened to be directed to him. He always carefully abstained from could succeed. They should work together. writing as a private individual upon the affairs of the body.

the letter, which a resolution of the Committee directed Duncombe stated it; and at that moment, he (Mr. M.) to be written to the Executive, relative to all correspon- had a letter from the Home Office, to ascertain if he dence between it and the members of the Convention, had any Parliamentary influence. (A laugh) should be forwarded to the Executive. Dr. M Douall then read a draft of the letter to the Boroughmonger. (Laughter.)

Executive, in answer to the one received. The letter continue their sittings until the business for which they stepped awkwardly.

There sent was concluded, and that they threw them. Mr. Duncombe—What was the charge against you? selves upon the country at large for support. The etter having been approved of, was, on the (Laughter.) motion of Dr. M'Douall, seconded by Mr. Smart, unani-

monsly a lopted, and accordingly forwarded. Dr. M Douall reported that, in compliance with a political offenders to Houses of Correction. resolution of the previous evening, he and Mr. Morgan waited upon Sir John Guest, who asked them if they were a deputation from Merthyr. They replied in the Morgan Williams with them, and asked if he was not so delicate as represented. any memorials from Merthyr, as it was his duty to do through an opening over the door. 20. He was then asked if he would present Mr. Morgan Mr. Duncombe—The Government cannot of its own Williams to her Majesty, to afford him an opportu- accord release prisoners. nity of submitting to her Majesty the memorials confided to his care for that purpose. He wished Mr. Morgan Williams to call upon him. and expressed a willingness to present him. (Hear, hear.)

upon several other Members of Parliament, the ma- The Chartists should as much as possible conciliate jority of whom were from home, or could not be them.

members of the Convention to her Majesty. Mr. remain in jail. Leader replied that he himself had not been presented. Mr. Ridley—I am afraid there is no use of pressing mince her Majesty came to the throne. Although he did the presentation of the Memorials to the Queen not like it, he would, if required, go and present any person to her Majesty.

usual way in such cases was for the members to place the petition. the individual's name to be presented on a card, and to . On the departure of the above gentlemen, the comleave it before presentation. General Evans was apmittee resumed business.

exception of one from his Berough.

restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. He first and John Campbell. said that he would deliberate whether he would pre- A letter from Mr. Cordenx stated that the petition gaged.

Mr. Waiter who would not only vote for, but would district had the signatures of 516 men, and 330 also, he was confident, make a speech in favour of the women. National Petition. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ridley moved that a Committee of three be

appointed to draw up for Mr. Duncombe, a statement, the names to the Ipswich petition to be 2,500. of the number of prisoners, their names, the charges against them, their sentences, their condition, and the sufferings to which they were subjected.

Mr. Cullen seconded the motion. The motion appointing the Committee to report upon the prisoners was then passed, and Messrs. Callen, Martin, and M'Douall were elected members of the

It was resolved that the Secretary write to the Marquis of Normanby to know from his Lordship when he earried. would be ready to receive a deputation from the Com-After the disposal of some routine business, the Com-

mittee adjourned.

### FRIDAY, MAY 21.

Mr. Morgan Williams in the chair. Mr. Dancombe entered the Hall for the purpose of petition to the House, and to receive final instructions respecting its presentation and that of the Memorials. Mr. Duncombe having examined the number and the

wording of the petitions, expressed himself pleased with

both. He then read over the list of prisoners as prepared by the Committee, and after its perusal returned it to the Committee for revision. He then described the peculiar situation in which the delegates were placed in consequence of the approaching dissolution. which would certainly take place in a fortnight, and might occur immediately after the debate on Monday night. If the petition could not be presented on next Tuesday, there would be but little chance of its being presented in this parliament. As it was, he was certain that every thing would be done to interfere with its presentation. (Hear, hear.) Still he could not suppose that the House would insult the country by refusing to allow of its presentation, when he was enabled

to state that it contained 800,000 signatures. (Hear, hear.) The orders of the day might be moved, and such similar obstacles from in his way; still he hoped that led on by persons of that denomination from a dishe would be enabled not only to present it, but to obtain a discussion upon it. He could not speak posi- apparent by a scene of uproar, turbulence, and confu- would be made to the meeting presently, that instead of tively about the memorials. He wished to know whether sion, such as we have seldom seen paralleled. Of the the present fluctuating daty a fixed duty should be subhe should run all hesards and present the petition at scene which presented itself during the progress of the stituted. ("Ne, no, waswant no fixed duty; we want amendment. He said he was not an enemy to a repeal that late moment.

position Hear, hear. petition being presented.

presentation of the petition. Hear, hear, probability, bring on the motion.

events. to bring before the House the petition. I can- cheering sentiments uttered by their Chartist leaders, decided object, the only object, the exclusive object, not say how long the debate upon the sugar question which they hissed down and reproduced when put for- as he understood it, of the gentlemen who had called this charter, either a willing slave, or a hired fool." pocket." (Cheers, and "no, no.") Need he refer them Shore, Durham, June 4, July 6, at twelve, at the gentlemen who had called this charter, either a willing slave, or a hired fool." pocket." (Cheers, and "no, no.") Need he refer them Shore, Durham, June 4, July 6, at twelve, at the gentlemen who had called this continued by the continu will be carried; but the moment it is over I will present the petition. (Hear, hear.) I must take care to make an House. I am aware that many applications will be made for me not to press the petition, but I shall be decided, and shall give the go-by to the orders of the day. (Hear, hear.) I am anxious to under.

Which tag in instance of the gentlemen who had called the meeting, was to inexpend the gentlemen who had called the meeting. Charter, either a willing slave, or a hired fool." by Cheers, and "no, no.") Need the refer them she ward by the gentlemen who had called the meeting, was to inexpend the trade of the country, in order to the meeting, was to inexpend the meeting, was to inexpend the gentlemen who had called the meeting. Charter, either a willing slave, or a hired fool." Cheers, and "no, no.") Need the refer them she ward by the gentlemen who had called the meeting. Shore, Burdam, June 10, Cheers.) Having moved this as an amendment to the to an instance of the kind for a proof of what he said? Cheers, and "no, no.") Need the refer them she ward by the gentlemen who had called the meeting. Shore, Burdam, Gledon, was to inexpend to the country, in order that many applications, of the meeting was to inexpend to the country, in order to the ward by the gentlemen who had called the meeting. Cheers.) Having moved this as an amendment to the to an instance of the kind for a proof of what he raid? Cheers, and "no, no.") Need the refer them she ward by the gentlemen who had called the meeting. Thompson, many for the meeting, was to instance of the kind for a proof of what he said? Cheers.) Having moved this as an amendment to the to an instance of the kind for a proof of what he said? Thompson, no.") Need the refer them she ward by the gentlemen who had called the meeting. Shore, provided the trade of the country, in order to the meeting was defined. The ward for it is the trade of the country, in order to the meeting was defined. The ward for the provided the trade of the country, in order to the meeting of the day. (Hear, hear.) I am anxious to under. wages of his workmen; we could not exactly understand ("If they want revenue, let them tax steam—let them stand the question so that there shall be no misunder. Which. The next tumultuens ebullition was on the voting tax machinery.") The farmers say they do not want standing or misrepresentation.

weeks, and it may not continue four days. Mr. Morgan Williams-Present this petition. If it

fails, we will inundate the House with petitions. Mr. Duncombe-Individual petitions are of no use. Mr. Skevington-Thousands have declared that they will never sign another petition.

of the House? Mr. Duncombe-If you please. I will take it there at four o'clock on Tuesday. of Parliament.

accompany the petition to the House. Petition, ke had upwards of 80,000 signstures to petitions left with him.

Russell and the Queen's Ministers knew they could not with.

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And Sanders, Makinson and Sanders, Eim-court, Morfold of the property of the property of the property of the property of the people to support of the

cant stated in writing what he wanted. spare time.

of Mr. Walter. Mr. Duncombe-No, no, he will not support you London Committee, had promised to take care of the lafter you disturbed his Poor Law meeting. (A laugh.) Mr. Martin-Mr. Ward will vote for the release of prisoners, except Holberry, who was sentenced to four years at Northallerton.

Mr. Wall-He said at a meeting that he would not mind being Ward's executioner. Mr. Duncombe-We must endeavour to present, it possible, the petition and the memorials. (Hear,

present another person. Mr. Duncombe—Certainly. But that person must levees, and those levees only take place every fortnight.

after it appeared in the Lord Chamberlain's book. Mr. Cullen-The country decided that the memorials should be presented by a deputation of working men. sent them to her Majesty; but failing in that they Dr. M'Donall moved that the secretary be directed desired that they should be returned, and not be con-

> Mr. Duncombe-He is bound to receive and present Mr. Cullen-We applied to a number of gentlemen

[Mr. Buller here entered the room.] Mr. Wall-If Mr. Buller exerts himself. we will succeed, for he has great influence. Mr. Buller-It was not by individual exertion they Mr. Martin-If Fox Maule and Lord John Russell were out, we would succeed. Fox Maule said, in the Dr. M. Douall moved, and Mr. Rose seconded, that House, that he knew nothing about my case, when Mr.

Mr. Duncombe—He supposed that you were Mr. Martin-When I was a prisoner it was deemed stated the Committee had considered it their duty to criminal if I coughed, spit in an impreper place, or

Mr. Martin-I made a speech against the Tories. Mr. Duncombe-Let me have the paper with your trial in it. It was not formerly the custom to send

Mr. Duncombe said that Lord Waldegaave complained much of his treatment. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Buller-Why, he is very comfortable and lives negative, stating that they were members of the Con- in the rooms formerly occupied by Sir F. Burdett. vention. He said that they should have brought Mr. He (Mr. B.) understood that Mr. O'Brien's health was afraid to come. He behaved very courteous, and said Mr. Martin was twelve weeks with him. His cell that he would most respectfully present at the throne had no window, and the only passage for the air was

Mr. Buller-How many prisoners are there ?

Dr. M'Douall-Forty-eight. Mr. Martin-Fox Manle is our greatest enemy. Messra. Duncombe and Buller recommended nothing Dr. M'Douall further reported that he had waited to be said or done to taunt or exasperate the ministers.

Mr. Buller advised a few cases of peculiar hardship Mr. Wall had an interview with Mr. Leader, and to be selected, and the names of such as had only a few asked that gentlemen to present him, or other months, as well as of those who had a longer period to

> Mr. Buller-I think there is no ase. Messrs. Buller and Duncombe then withdrew, after

Mr. Martin said that Mr. Leader stated that the repeating their pledges to support and press forward

plied to. He refused to present.

Dr. M Douall read a letter from Salford, in which
Mr. Rose was deputed, with Mr. Williams, to wait the Executive regretted the conflicting statements for-Dr. M'Douall read a letter from Salford, in which upon Mr. Wakley, who was from home. They then warded to them by the members of the Convention. waited upon Sir Benjamin Hail, and was surprised, It admitted that it would have been better if the Exeafter what Mr. Hall stated, to find that he would cutive had not interfered with the Convention. It neither present an individual or the memorials, with the also stated that it would have been well if the Executive and the Convention had kept up an official cor-Mr. Callen called upon Mr. Leader, but did not see respondence, and concluded by saying that if the Conhim. He then waited upon Sir Wm. Molesworth, and vention thought better of it, they should stay; but if requested his support of the petition in favour of the not, they ought to break up their sittings. The letter imprisoned Chartists, and to present memorials for the was signed James Leech, Wm. Cartledge, R. Littler,

sent the L els petition of not. He then said that he from his place contained 1,227. A letter from Caerleon could not support the petition, or present the memorials, stated that the petition from that place had 322 signa-He, however, said that he was bound to present them tures. A letter from Norwich announced that the if they came from Leeds. They then went to Lord petition had appended to it the names of 5,489 males, John Russell's house; they sent in their eard. His and 4,802 females. A letter from Brampton eulogised Lordship sent for answer that he was busily en- the conduct of the Convention, and expressed the pleasure evinced by the men of Birmingham at the Dr. M. Douall met with Mr. Walter at the "Old manner in which the delegates managed business. A King's" mansion. He was to draw up a statement for letter from Lasswade stated that the petition from that

> Mr. Barmby read a letter from Ipswich. highly flattering to the cause. Mr. Garrard, the writer, stated Mr. M. Williams read a letter from Bristol, containing the pleasing intelligence that the petition from that influential city had the names of 5,300 men, and 1,150

women attached to it. Mr. Ridley meved a resolution that in case that all attempts to see the Queen failed, that they should go in Yes.") Why so they were, and so were they who called a body and demand an interview with her Majesty's Ministers.

Mr. Rose seconded the resolution, which was then Mr. Smart was fully aware of the peculiar circumstances under which the Manchester Executive was placed from monetary matters. Hence it was incumbent upon the delegates to come to a definitive resolution, as they were without funds or means. The question was, whether it was the Executive or the country sent them. That question required no answer. (Hear. hear.) However, as they were without funds, and even conferring with the Delegates upon the best mode of without the means of obtaining funds, he moved that securing a successful presentation of the petition, to the Executive, and the Northern Star, be requested to obtain full information on the present state and num- forward to Mr. John Cleave, their unanimously elected ber of prisoners, to make arrang ements for getting the treasurer, all monies contributed for the support of the Convention Committee.

Dr. M'Donall seconded the motion, which was then

The General Committee then rose

ANTI-CORN LAW MEETING AT STROUD. On Thursday evening week, a public meeting was in various other ways. But they must recollect that held at the Subscription Rooms, in the Borough of although the productive powers of the country had Stroud, for the purpose of taking into consideration the been thus rapidly increased, and were likely he hoped propriety of petitioning Parliament for an alteration to increase more and more, and who was there in the Corn Laws. The time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings was six o'clock, and a proof of we want the Charter!")—yet the population of the the interest the subject had excited, was evident by country also goes on rapidly increasing, at the rate of the immense multitude which by that hour thronged the half a million a year, and therefore the necessity for an spacious room and galleries, and even crowded all the approaches leading to the building.

had been resolved upon by the Chartists of the borough,

Mr. Duncombe—It may last a fortnight or three called to the chair. No opposition was offered and Mr.

mocracy, a resuscitation of the sans culoite ascendancy of resolution.

permit this to be an orderly and quiet meeting for the would hear them quietly, for he was in too delicate get off the Treasury bench they would never get on was carried by a large majority. discussion and examination of an important question in which their interests and welfare were involved, or the heard some one say they wanted good wages.

We would hear them quietly, for he was in too deficate get on the Treasury bench they would hear them quietly, for he was in too deficate again. But the people were not so easily gulled. There

The Chartists celebrated their triumph by several was no question that the Corn Law was a most ob
The Chartists celebrated their triumph by several was no question that the Corn Law was a most ob
The Chartists celebrated their triumph by several was no question that the Corn Law was a most ob
The Chartists celebrated their triumph by several declared the meeting discolved. would they resolve that it should be one of unruly con- He wished every man in this country had good wages. noxious law. Taking Lord John's principle for a text, declared the meeting dissolved. fusion and interruption which must end in nothing. Mr. Stephens's appearance for a moment calmed the tumult, than that—he could tell them how they could get good ought to be resisted," by that principle no Parliament throughout the proceedings with firmness and moders.

that he had to address a very impatient audience, and man.") Yes, and it depended also upon the dishonour of labour, as it would be to cut any of those his remarks were consequently very disjointed. We the servants. They talked about weaving. He had gentlemen's throats. (Hear, hear, and disapprobation.) will endeavour to give the purport of them, omitting never reduced his prices since he commenced weaving. He contended that when any new machinery was intromany of the interruptions, which, if introduced as they (Great cheers.) But he could tell them this, it would duced which took away the labour of any man, that states that: occurred, would make our report as much a chaos of have been their own faults if he had done so, for man should have a per centage allowed to him out of "Mr. Stanton was never put to the sense of the confusion as were the proceedings of the meeting. He hundreds of times men had come to him and said, the income of that machinery sufficient to maintain him. meeting; but, as soon as proposed and seconded. was a man of peace and order himself, and if he had "Do let me have work, and I will do it for less money Then the introduction of machinery would be a blessing took to the chair, and began to address the meeting."

66s. 8d. to-day, then the duty would be 16s. 8d. only, off 3s. and it would be then 13s. 8d. per quarter. If they could raise the price another shilling, then the duty would be reduced to 10s. 8d. Now to effect this, they make false returns. A. B. sells to C. D. a large quantity of corn, a return of which sale, which is merely a fictitious transaction, is made to the inspector, the average is thus brought down, and the speculator has less money to pay into the Treasury, the duty is reduced to almost nothing, gold is suddenly drained out of the country to buy up corn and bring it here in a glut to

take advantage of the corn duty; a regular trade is prevented, instead of commodities and manufactures being exchanged in the way of commerce, bona fide money is paid, and the agriculturists are not protected, but find conducted their speculations, that since 1823, when as well condemn the plough, and say that the whole unpleasant feeling appeared in the meeting just now; them and some persons on the platform. Perhaps they thought that clothiers were selfish people-(" Yes they are", - perhaps they thought that farmers were selfish and

out "yes, yes," We were all selfish people; for he must tell them that selfishness was in the heart of man, and there it would remain and rankle in his bosom till the evil principle was subdued by a higher principle from above. (Cheers.) He would not detain the meeting by dwelling any longer upon this topic; but it must be quite clear to them from past experience that we do require an importation of foreign corn, for the sustenance of the multitude of inhabitants of this kingdom. (" We want to have wages to buy it.") Well, and you ought to have it—every honest man has a right to a the law afforded the injured party a recompense: was fair subsistence. Since the year 1815, 25 years ago, 35 millions of quarters of foreign corn had been introduced into England, at the rate of a million and a half quarters per ann. on an average. Now, how were they to do without this? ("Oh, let us have the Charter.") Farmers told them that they could grow sufficient corn for the consumption of the country; and indeed every one knew that during the last few years an immense impulse had been given to agriculture; so much so that in some instances; the productiveness of the land had been increased nearly three-fold, by improvements in the modes of culture, by the application of chemical discoveries, by the employment of new manures, and

spacious room and galleries, and even crowded all the approaches leading to the building.

A rumour was prevalent that an organised opposition

A rumour was prevalent that an organised opposition the best meaner for the farmers-themselves that that which was indispensible for the food of the inhabitants tance; and the truth of this report was soon made should be introduced into the country. A proposition proceedings, any description we can give would be faint | no duty at all.") Well, he (Mr. Fewster) was not bound Messrs. Wall and Ridley recommended that it should in the extreme compared with the reality. Advocates to a fixed duty; he was rather in favour of a sliding

the petition: If they refuse to hear the petition of many over the few. Looking down from the platform little encouragement to fraud, and would be a great 1750,000, the Government will be placed in an awkward upon the immense mass of human beings which filled relief to the public. For instance, the present price being 63s, the duty would be 7s, which would be 16s. passions might suggest to them. Their fickleness and | would have more money to buy butter, and cheese, and discussion, if discussion it could be called, in applaud. ton and beef came to their share at present. ("Too high prices—they knew that the maintenance of a high tanding or misrepresentation.

a Chairman to the meeting.

Dr. M'Douall—How long will the Parliament con
JOSEPH WAITS, Esq. moved, and Mr. WM. LEWIS

price of corn was altogether incompatible with the comthey knew that all these interests and their own were

was about to open the business of the meeting by some all rise or fall, flourish or decline together: and even the to manufacture for themselves and that now they had prefatory observations, when he was assailed with hiss- landholders were beginning to see that it would be for begun to do so, they would not come to the English ing, at first from a few persons, but which was soon their ultimate benefit that some alteration in the present market for their goods, nor trouble themselves to raise joined in by a far greater number, and cries were raised system should take place. Now, a few words with corn in exchange for goods, which they were determined that he had not been duly elected chairman, and in- regard to wages. (Hear, hear.) Suppose that by the to make at home.] He would tell the meeting what Mr. Wall—Will you receive the petition in the lebby sisting that the question of who was to preside should be adopted, the gentlemen wanted who called for a repeal of the mouth Shore, Durham, June 4, July 6, at clere, the House?

\*\*The House of the mouth Shore and J. Potts, ship builder, the gentlemen wanted who called for a repeal of the mouth Shore, Durham, June 4, July 6, at clere, the House? be put to the meeting. Everysyllable that Mr. Stanton the staple trade of this district could be increased Corn Laws—they best you can." (Great disturbance and excitement the Thompson's Arms Hotel, Sunderland. attempted to utter was drowned in the interruptions he attempted to utter was drowned in the interruptions he attempted to utter was drowned in the interruptions he attempted to utter was drowned in the interruptions he attempted to utter was drowned in the interruptions he among the crowd.) This would be precisely the case Moss, Cloak-lane, London; Brown, Sunderland wanted cheap labour. (Hear.) They found they could not among the crowd.)

[A transfer of the case of the Experienced; and during the tunult a person, in appearance diminutive and quite youthful, and rather that those who made the cloth must be benefitted? Mr. Wall complained of the door-keeper of the pearance diminutive and quite youthful, and rather that those who made the cloth must be benefitted? not half so much taxed as this, where food was cheaper, was received with a good deal of cheering from the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester, Bower and Back Chartists, which demonstration he seemed very willing or against any class of men, were the worst anemies blackless on the following the month of England. and it was an blackless on the following the month of England. and it was an blackless on the following the month of England. The people of England. The people of England and it was an blackless on the following the month of England. House refusing to take twenty-four letters to Members shabbily dressed, came forward on the platform, and He was sure that those who inflamed the minds of the load where the raw material grew upon their own soil. Dr. M'Douall-We were thinking of a procession to Chartists, which demonstration he seemed very willing or against any class of men, were the worst enemies to understand was intended to signify that he should have. He should have been glad if this absurdity to call that meeting together, and to tell them Mr. Duncombe—There would be no use in that. Do act as chairman; accordingly, after a brief space, he question could have been discussed in a quiet and peace—that a repeal of the Corn Laws would bring back foreign it as quietly as possible. Those with the headings very coolly apprepriated to himself a seat close along. All them what it was. Lord John sit there and hear the character of any man trifled sioners' Rooms, St. James's square, Manchester. shall be presented by themselves. Besides the National side Mr. Stanton, and announced himself as joint chairthe means of promoting a compromise between the Russell and the Queen's Ministers knew they could not with.

Mr. Wall complained of the aristocratic conduct of ance and demeanour to almost every person around an industrious, a happy, and a united them in power; but they would find themselves mis- speaker might be allowed to go on without interrup Mr. Wakley, who could not be seen unless the appli- him. It seemed the triumph of the principle of de-

Dr. M'Douall said that they would have the support around, for we inquired of several, and no one could cally cheered from all parts of the Clothiers." Information of the Clothiers. around, for we inquired of several, and no one could carry the saluted by the title of "the King of the Clothiers." plum-pudding; but instead of houses they had had bas the speaker, who on his part became alarmed at the storm he had created and endeavoying to take them in the last stage of life, storm he had created and endeavoying to take them. inform us who or what he was; but some of the mob saluted by the titles of the mob saluted by the titles erected to take them in the last stage of life, storm he had created, and endeavoured to appease it by addressed him by the name of Paul. His demeanour her bear him quietly for he had neither health nor and Rural Police sent down to imprison every one who repeatedly exclaiming that he retracted what her health nor and Rural Police sent down to imprison every one who evinced a strange combination of arrogant assurance and evinced a strange combination of arrogant assurance and through such a tumult as had been was disposed to growthis. The Ministers were out said. He was about then to proceed with the had evinced a strange combination of arrogant assurance and confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced strength to speak through such a tumult as had been was disposed to grumble. The Ministers were out said. He was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about then to proceed with his speech confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about the confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about the confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about the confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about the confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about the confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about the confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about the confidence of support from the crowd, and of shamefaced was about the confidence of support from the crowd and the confidence of supp consciousness of the anomalous position into which he continued up to that time. No one could accuse him popularity-hunting, as much as any gentleman went out but his voice was soon drowned in indignant hisses, and the magning. They know that a disso, he hold his voice. consciousness of the anomalous position into which he had impertinently obtruded himself.

During the prevailing uproar, Charles Stephens, Esq. stepped forward and asked whether they would three great secrets to tell them, and he hoped they and that if Lord Melbourne and his party should once the provided himself.

During the prevailing uproar, Charles Stephens, and the continued up to that time. No one could accuse aim popularity-nunting, as much as any gentieman went out of being an enemy to any one of them, and he begged for head impertinently obtruded himself.

During the prevailing uproar, Charles Stephens, and the continued up to that time. No one could accuse aim popularity-nunting, as much as any gentieman went out of being an enemy to any one of them, and he begged for head impertance in the delication of Parliament must take place soon, and they but was not successful. He then, in a dumb show, put three great secrets to tell them, and he hoped they and that if Lord Melbourne and his party should once the question to the meeting, and the Chartist amendment went out of being an enemy to any one of them, and he begged for head impertance in the morning. They knew that a dissolate the held his peace.

Mr. STANION again attempted to obtain a hearing three great secrets to tell them, and he hoped they and that if Lord Melbourne and his party should once the question to the meeting, and the Chartist amendment went out of being an enemy to any one of them, and he begged for whether the provided himself.

STANION again attempted to obtain a hearing three great secrets to tell them, and he hoped they are carried by a large majority. (Cheers.) But he thought he could do something more that "Taxation without representation is tyranny, and It is right to add that Mr. Stanton conducted himself

not thought that this would be a peaceable meeting he than you are paying now." (Hear, hear.) Whose to the country, but they would never be able to accome The people would not hear him, as he was not put would not have attended it. He had been requested to fault was it then that masters reduced wages, plish this till they carried a mighty agitation for a full to the sense of the meeting. Mr. Paul was prothey should pursue. As a member authorised to advocate the Charter, and as one pledged to twenty-five
Charter and their charter and the cha ambition to speak and would at once sit down. (Cries political reform: he would tell them that they knew men, or all rich men; but he wanted to see a Parlia- crammed to suffocation, and hundreds could not gain of "go on, go on.") In order to prepare the way for a nothing at all about it. Let them stand firm to themfew observations he would read the resolution. It was selves like Britons, and that would be the best reform and then every one's interest would be watched over hold eighteen hundred, or upwards. Mr. Marling. That the present graduated duties on corn are highly they could have. (Cheers.) The Charter was all hum- with the same care. Lord John Russell, when out of clothier, a noted person for reducing wages, was That the present graduated duties on corn are signly injurious to the country, operating as a prohibition till bug till they could get something to live upon—till they office, was a desperate democrat; but when in office, he prices are oppressively high, and preventing, by the fluctuating nature of the scale, the exchange of manufactures for corn, which, when most needed can only something in his inside. (Cheers.) What could a man were as liable to be gulled as any person in that meet meeting, but could not be heard. At last he conbe obtained by draining the country of its gold." (Hear! do for his breakfast, with his wife and half a dozen ing. He did not believe that the Ministers ever intend-sented that Mr. Paul should preside over his party. and cheers) He heard some one say just now that they children crying for bread, if, instead of exerting himself ed to carry this measure out : but it was just something and he would preside over his, which Mr. Paul did not want cheap bread. He would tell them what to improve trade and raise his wages, he did nothing to gain a little popularity, and then to dissolve Parlia- agreed to. During their conversation, which was they did want:—They wanted a good trade. ("And but call out for the Charter. If they could tell him ment. But if it should be carried, it would do no very polite, the cries from the meeting were "Don't good wages.") They wanted labour for every man's how to extend manufactures, he would tell them how good to the working man; for the very day that the be bought, Paul." The people got tired of Mr. hands, and a fair and just reward for that labour. to get good wages. These two things were intimately (Cheers.) Now it was apprehended by a good many connected together, but wages and cheap bread had nopersons that the present fluctuating duties on corn—the thing at all to do one with the other. Many of them cries of "No, no.") But let him tell the meeting to (as he pays the best wages of any of them,) till he present high graduated scale of duties—had a direct recollected the year 1835; wheat was then 4s. 6d. to 5s. look out, for they were living at a very critical dipped his fingers in the Charter, and recommended tendency to injure the trade of this country, and to keep a bushel, and he would ask any working man who heard moment; the nation was on the eve of a revolution— the people to "have nothing to do with a merescred down the rate of remuneration for labour. ("We don't him if he did not get better wages then than he got now. not a physical resolution, but a moral one,—one that of paper." When Mr. John Harris moved the want cheap bread till we have got the charter!") According to the present rate of duties, foreign corn could ask them how was it, now that the average price of retrieved, or one which would enable them to hold up not be admitted to the English market till the price became very high—the resolution said, "oppressively wages had not risen with the price of wheat? ("They with prosperity, and make the people look again somehigh." Let them take the present prices for example. never do.") Why that was his argument: they never thing like the old ancient Britons. Before he sat down, of the great manufacturers of this Whig-ridden At the time the average price for the last six did; and it was for this simple reason that wages and he would tell them that if they stopped short of con- Borough to address a public assembly, it being the weeks was, he believed, 62s. 8d. per quarter, cheap bread had nothing to do with each other. They stant, persevering agitation for a full share of political first time, but nobly did he do it; he has gained and the duty on foreign corn was 22s. 8d. must get a demand for their labour, and then cheap rights as men and Britons, they would stop short of laurels for the class to which he belongs. When per quarter. ("Shame, shame!") The object bread will be of some advantage to them. The way in removing the greatest of their evils, and would still of the present meeting was, if possible, to alter that. He which the Corn Laws operated against the working man continue in a state of starvation and misery. The would tell them the way in which these duties were was this: they precluded the people of this country speaker concluded amidst the cheers of the Chartists. excellent speech, which the reporters have cut regulated. One hundred and fifty of the principal towns from sending their manufactures abroad, because they in the country sent a return every week to the Corn Incould not bring back corn in the place of them. He

spector General of the corn sold every market-day; and then the Inspector General every week took from these then the Inspector General every week took from these because he could not find a vent for his goods in foreign that had been read by the previous speaker. He did so returns the average of price for the six preceding weeks, countries. If the duty was low, he could send his goods as an honest man, as a Christian, as a citizen of the while the Chartists spoke. The Whigs were comand according to that average the duty on foreign corn abroad and get paid for them in corn, which he could and according to that average the duty on foreign corn abroad and get paid for them in corn, which he could was increased or reduced. At the present average of sell here at a moderate price, and then trade would be whole of the human family. He believed that if that Mr. Bolwell challenged any person in the room to 63s. 8d. the duty was 22s. 8d. which acted as a probi-63s. 8d. the duty was 22s. 8d. which acted as a probibition, instead of being merely a fair protecting duty for the would show this by stating a simple fact. Some of England, the poor and rich, would be better. He bethe landed interest, for it was next to impossible that the finest cloth that was manufactured in that neigh- lieved if that resolution were carried into practice, Mr. Stanton tried every effort toget rid of our amendcorn could be imported and sent into the market at the price rose present high rate of duty. But when the price rose much higher the duty was taken off in a far greater much higher the duty was taken off in a far greater should say to them on Saturday night, "I cannot pay or no reason to come there to petition parliament for the duty was taken of the proportion; for as corn rose is per quarter, the duty you; I have not got any money;" they would naturate fell 3s. or 4s. Suppose the price of corn should be ally inquire how that was; and he might tell them, the Corn Law. He had no doubt that many of the gentle-"I am owed £5,000 in America, and my customer men who convened that meeting had the best of motives hands before the sovereign people. Some of their instead of 22s. 8d. They would thus see how the present Corn Laws operated as an encouragement to specumany thousand bushels of flour instead. I tell him, to Stroud, he was not acquainted with the character or found they had lost their trick, they begun to lation, lending a direct bonus to gambling, instead of I cannot take his flour. He says, his offer is all fair; political opinions of any of the individuals who had skulk off. causing regular trade; and giving rise to fraud, false he has no money, but he has plenty of flour, and is signed the bill convening this meeting. But though he Mr. Paul then rose to put the amendment, and causing regular trade; and giving rise to trade, laise hood, and dishonest returns. They would thus see that willing to pay in that way, but I tell him I cannot there were rogues in grain, as well as in every ether trade. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

There were a great trade, the it, because the law will not allow me to bring it that it, without paying 23s. 8d. a quarter trade. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

There were a great trade, the indicator of the Corn Laws, they would have met for no good purpose whatever. He bemany large speculators in London, who, supposing the duty upon it." And thus it was that the manufacturer average price to be 66s. 8d. endeavour to cause a ficti- was ruined, workmen were thrown out of employment, tions rise in prices and thus to bring down the duty. If and their children were starving, because this corn they were told that Lord John Russell was now ready to they could raise the price 1s. the duty would be taken was not allowed to be brought into the country. (Shame, shame.) One would think that every man of the budget—and a pretty budget they had made of it. Mr. Watts, to his honour, said "No," and recommon sense who had to get his bread by his labour He wished to God Lord Finality was sitting on that quested him to withdraw his words, which he ac

would see the point of that argument. (Cheers) What had the Charter to do with that? What had political Reform to do with that? He was neither a commercial man of business, and if they could not see and feel the effect of the Corn Laws in the simple would just touch upon a tender subject with them. ignorance He could tell them that if they had no duty them about their business. The secret was, that P.S. The lordlies were obliged to solicit our Chairon corn, or only a duty of 8s. or 10s. a quarter, that Lord Melbourne and Lord Finality-commonly called man to dissolve the meeting. The Journal might the markets rising and falling suddealy, injurious to very manhinery which they condemned would bring Lord John Russell—that these two distinguished in- sneer at Paul. He was decently attired; he is their interest, and deranging all the regular industry of riches and comfort to all their homes. They condemned the country. So skilfully indeed had these regular ingrain steam machinery and the power loom; they might just

them were men of intelligence, adapted to higher that the upper classes were selfish people. ("Yes, and by the aid of that intelligence and the advantages of their machinery they would be able to compete with foreigners if they could get their corn, their sugar, their coffee, and their timber, free from an exorbitant duty. (Hear, hear.) There was another point which he would just touch upon. They all very well knew, though perhaps the poorer classes did not feel this quite so much as those a little above them, that they had to net that worth paying for? He would tell them that

clothes to wear; and if they were disposed to labour universally, and not for distinctive classes. He for these benefits, they must join heart and hand, not to was fully satisfied of the necessity for the working support Whigs, Radicals, Tories, or Chartists, but classes to have political power, but they had been those men who would really endeavour to bring these benefits within their reach. (Cheers.) They would very soon have an election, and for his own part he He would, therefore, thank them for the patient hearshould refuse to vote for any man who would not pro- ing they had given him, and would wish them good mise to support the repeal of the Corn Laws or to re- evening. duce the duty to a certain sum. He would invite all present to do the same, to be united and firm, and not quarrelsome, and all would do very well. (Cheers.) Mr. Hooper concluded by seconding the resolution.

A Chartist, who was announced by the name of CHARLES HARRIS, then came forward to move an of the Corn Laws; he hated these cursed laws; but let them be repealed entirely upon the best principles, so be presented, and its presentation prepared by all as we are for popular rights, and sincere haters as we are of the tyranny of the flat over the many, we could not contemplate the aspect of this fleeting without being struck with the wretched consequences which the price was at 70s. and that for every decision of the presentation of must result from the furious unreasoning tyranny of the little and the price was very high there as not to injure the revenue, nor the working man, nor the structure, the man the price was very high there as not to injure the revenue, nor the working man, nor the structure, the rich man. He proposed as an amendment—"That he thought that if the duty was wholly the off when being struck with the wretched consequences which the price was at 70s. and that for every decision of adequate representation of the proposed as not to injure the revenue, nor the working man, nor the the rich man. He proposed as an amendment—"That the rich man the rich was not presented.

The country would be sadly disaphore the tree to the tree was not to injure the revenue, nor the working man, nor the the rich was not to injure the revenue, nor the working man, or the the rich was not to injure the revenue, nor the working man, or the the rich was not to injure the revenue, nor the duty, so that when the price was not to injure the revenue, nor the working man, or the the rich was not presented.

The country would be sadly disaphore the tree of the tyranny of the the rich was not presented to the rich was not presented.

The country would be sadly disaphore the tree of the tyranny of the the rich was not present to injure the revenue, nor the working man, or the the rich was not present to injure the revenue, nor the working man, or the the rich was not present to injure the revenue, nor the duty, so that when the price was not present to injure the revenue, nor the duty, so that when the price was not present to injure the revenue, nor the duty, so that when the price was not present to injure the revenue, n efficiently represented, and the burdens of the state lightened. That we were induced to believe that the Reform Bill would accomplish such a state of things. seconded the proposition that Charles Stanton, Esq. be mercial and manufacturing interests of this country—and Belgium, during the last ten years, showing a very get cheap bread?" (Great uproar.) large annual increase; and the conclusion he drew from Stanton took his seat, but he had scarcely done so and all bound up together in one bundle, and that they must the return was, that all those countries were determined

to the working people. When they carried Lord John By this time the scene in the body of the room cant stated in writing what he wanted.

Mr. Duncombe attributed his not being so easily seen to his being coroner, which left him little or no seen to his being coroner, which left him little or no seen to his being coroner, which left him little or no seen to his being coroner, which left him little or no seen to his being coroner, which left him little or no seen to his feelings. He was enthusiastilieve, did not belong to the neighbourhood, nor did he tion, and was received in a manner to be known to any of the respectable people been gratifying to his feelings. He was enthusiastithat by means of the Referm Bill their houses should and respectable persons assembled there, the feelings was be tiled with nanothes and their streets naved with a received and respectable people been gratifying to his feelings. He was enthusiastic that by means of the respectable persons assembled there, the feeling was be tiled with nanothes and their streets naved with a received and respectable persons assembled there, the feeling was be tiled with nanothes and their streets naved with a received and respectable persons assembled there, the feeling was be tiled with nanothes and their streets naved with a received and respectable persons assembled there, the feeling was better the received and respectable persons assembled there, the feeling was better that the received and respectable persons assembled there are received and respectable persons are received and received and respectable persons are received and received and respectable persons are rece

wages. They must knew this, that if a manufacturer had a right to tax the poor man's loaf. (Hear, hear.) tion, and never lost the gentlemanly demeanour which his character stood high in the estimation of all present; wanted a servant, and servants were scarce,—if only He was sorry they had not given Mr. Fewster a better his station required, thus affording a striking contrast to but no sooner had he ceased speaking than his advice one man wanted the situation, that man could say, hearing. He (Mr. Harris) had heard Mr. Fewster speak the violence and abusive conduct of his opponents. It was disregarded and the most disorderly tumult again one man wanted the situation, that man could say, nearing. He (bit. Dailing last near many times, and it was is proper also to state that a great many of the Charlists much in behalf of the poor man many times, and it was is proper also to state that a great many of the Charlists. may be,) give me fifteen shillings, or I won't work for a pity he had not had a better hearing now. He who succeeded in disturbing the meeting were persons Mr. Anthony Fewster having been called on to you." But if the manufacturer wanted only one servant, would now say a word about machinery. The poor entirely unconnected with the borough. move the first resolution, he came forward and was and two men applied, then the case was very different. man's labour was his life, and it was as much received with a good deal of cheering, but he soon found ("They must depend upon the honour of the gentle- a felony to rob him of his property in that

> Another Chartist, who was announned as Mr. Bol. down. He said the gentlemen convening the meet. WELL, then came forward and said he appeared before ing might have good motives; but they were com-

lieved the repeal of the Corn Laws was brought forward | females took an active part in support of the Charfor nothing else than a mere party hubbub. It was true tist amendment. make this a ministerial question, that he had put it into job. platform now, and if he had not a heart like adamant | cordingly did. he would make him writhe beneath the castigation.— (Laughter and cheers.) Lord Melbourne, too, he was the lordlies a severe castigation. He told them of Whig, Tory, Radical, or Chartist; he was only a plain for a repeal of the Corn Laws now. Why it was but their misdeeds. two years ago when a portion of gentlemen belonging to The Journal says, that the Chartists had mus and feel the effect of the Corn Laws in the simple the Anti-Corn Law League waited upon his Lordship tered from a distance. The only individual from a statement he had made, nothing could convince them. and asked him if he was willing to make the Corn Law distance was Mr. Bolwell, of Bath. Three cheen (Cheers.) Now, if they would hear him patiently he question a ministerial measure, he was astonished at were given for the brave Feargus, three for Frost their impertinence. Make it a ministerial measure? \_\_ and the imprisoned patriots, three for the Star, and They condemned machinery, but it was in most perfect no, indeed-he treated them with disdain and sent three for the People's Charter."

this Corn Law question was a middle-class question. (No!) | might—and lives out of the blood and vitals of the the present Corn Laws were passed, the average duty land of the country should be dug up with a common that had been paid was only 5s. per quarter. Some spade. If there was a demand for their manufactures, was a poor man, an uneducated man—he did not know Corn Law meeting (two years ago) he said, "he was a poor man, an uneducated man—he did not know Corn Law meeting (two years ago) he said, "he the more machinery they had, the better would their how to use sophistry—he was not educated for it; but could not proceed without some of that which they but he hoped to see them in a better humour by and situation be. Did they want to be common slaves, by An unpleasant feeling seemed to exist between by and tolling with common spades, and the till he was convinced by sound argument that he was of the oil of their applause." What rudest implements that could be devised? No, many of in the wrong. He said the Corn Law question was a must have lost! I was present and was disgusted middle-class question. The object of the individuals to hear it—so was the people. He has some canbranches than the commonest and hardest kind of labour; generally who supported it, and more particularly, the dour, for he told the meeting if they could not get object of the ministers who brought it forward at the bread cheaper they would have to take less wages! present moment, was not to raise the condition of the poor, to extend trade, or to raise wages, but to give greater power into the hands of the moneyed aristocracy of this kingdom. They heard a great deal about the wickedness, the vices, and the villainy of the landed aristocracy, and God knew their conduct was quite bad enough; but look at the conduct of the moneyed arisgroan under a heavy burden of taxation. But though tocrat, and compare it with the conduct of the landed this was hard to bear sometimes, yet did they not re- aristograt, and they would find that the moneyed ceive some advantages in return? If one man lifted aristocrat was a worse tyrant than the other. These his hand against another, or robbed him of his property, gentlemen wanted to make England a manufacturing country—they would not be able to do it; and he would tell them the reason;—former misrule had done notwithstanding everything that could be said they the mischief, and it could not be remedied. It was still lived in the very best country in the world—there impossible that England could compete with countries citors, Robinson, Liverpool; Vincent and Sherwood, was nothing they need be so proud of as of being with little or no national debt, where the people were Britons; and if it were not for the Corn Laws, which not taxed, and where they could work for three shilings J. Wynde, Leominster, nerotorushing, and the Waterloo Hotel, Leomin 23, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 23, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 25, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 25, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 25, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 26, Leonin 27, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 28, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 28, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 29, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 29, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 29, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 29, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 29, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 29, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leonin 20, July 2, at eleven 20, July 20, July 2, at eleven 20, July 2, at eleven 20, July 20, July 20, July 20, July 20, July 20,

would not admit corn till it was at a starvation point, a week. He said, repeal the Corn Laws certainly; but they would have reason to be the happiest people on at the same time, regulate the currency question; if the face of the earth. Now, many thousands of pounds not touch the currency, then leave the Corn Laws Chancery-lane, London. were lying idle, or instead of being expended in trade, alone. He said the present government was not qualified the money was locked up till a favourable moment, and to legislate upon this question. He would not have was then all sent away to the Continent to buy corn the Corn Laws repealed till he saw the millions fully and bring it here, when it would produce little or no and fairly represented in the Commons House of Parliabenefit to the revenue. What the people wanted was ment-it was only when the millions had power that food, sustenance, plenty to eat, plenty to drink, and they would find men who would work for the people lately addressed by Mr. Vincent upon that subject, and it would be vanity for him to go over the same ground.

A Mr. INGLEY, as we understood, came forward to support the amendment. He contended that the Corn Law ought to be abolished, for it tended to subvert for the benefit of a class those blessings which were benevolently showered down by Providence for the sustenance and enjoyment of all. Therefore, it was their duty to see that those blessings so richly sent down from heaven for all, should not be turned aside into July 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptoy. Cannot not be turned aside into another chanel for the benefit of the few, by means of a Finsbury-square, London, official assignee; Lofty and cursed Corn Law. The speaker here became confused Potter, King-street, Cheapside, London. and attempted to read his speech from a written paper, J. Doughty, licensed victualler, Bristol, June 8, at land the speaker has a speech from a written paper, J. Doughty, licensed victualler, Bristol, but sadly broke down, and at length by the advice of two, July 6, at one, at the Commercial Rooms, Britol some of his brother Chartists, he desisted. The purport | Solicitors, Phippen and Craven, Bristol of the latter part of his observations seemed to be, that though the Corn Laws ought to be repealed, this ought Yorkshire, June 4, July 6, at ten, at the Golden Lion only to be done by a Chartist Parliament

only to be done by a Chartist Parliament. The CHARTIST CHAIRMAN then came forward, and Winchester-street, London; Mewburn and Hutchinson Dr. M'Donall and Mr. Skevington insisted upon the flamed faces and cracked voices, yelling their discordant less than the duty now existing. The farmers taid, that petition being presented.

Mr. Duncombe—Well then, I am to bring on the disapproved of, for they would not listen to his words; amply remunerate the bome producer. Perhaps it the poor more poor, in violation of all the promises loss.

Mr. Duncombe—Well then, I am to bring on the disapproved of, for they would not listen to his words. Every body must acknow. July 6, at one, at the White Bear Inn., Middlewich, amply remunerate the bome producer. they seemed like the hundred-armed Briareus, ready might be asked, how would that benefit trade? for that belief trade? for that benefit trade? Dr. M Douall-Take any course that will secure the to commit any violence and any folly that their excited was he great point. If they had more trade, they with our order throughout the country, never again to Laws, but that was not the question. ("Yes it is.") don; Jones, Hough, near Nantwich. sanction any general principles except those which are Suppose to-morrow, there was a total repeal of the Corn Mr. Cullen—You can present the petition, and, in all inconsistency, too, were strongly exemplified during the mutter, and beef with. He was afraid very little mut- clearly laid down in the People's Charter. (Cheers.) Laws, and they could buy a big loaf for two pence; they July 6, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Livergon and the petition, and beef with. He was afraid very little mut- clearly laid down in the People's Charter. (Cheers.) We should, therefore, hold every working man, who, would only have to wait till next Saturday night, when Solicitors, Taylor, Sharpe, Field, and Jacksen, Be of their could be should be s Mr. Duncombe—If I cannot bring on both, I am, at all ing the most opposite and fallacious arguments, and little, we can tell you that be shown as the present of the control of the contro tenances, any less important measure than the People's twopence; allow me to take threepence out of the other W. Thompson, ship builder, Monk Wearmouth Charter, either a willing slave or a hired fool." Docket? (Charter, either a willing slave or a hired fool.") the appropriation of the profits of machinery that he fell to 32s. per sack. What did this gentleman do, but Beevor, and Lane, Chancery-lane, London objected, and not to machinery itself, [The speaker call his weavers together and tell them he could not R. Buckell, merchant, Newport, Isle of Wight, Jun New then read a statistical return of the exports of machinery from England to Russia, Prussia, Germany, Holland, They asked him why, and he replied, "why, can't you port, Isle of Wight, New-and Belgium, during the last ten years, showing a very get cheap bread?" (Great upross) Mr. STANTON.—I deny it; I beg the meeting to hear port, Isle of Wight.

J. Beardsworth, timber merchant, Wrexham, De at the Wymartin. this and my denial of it altogether. flour rose to 40s. per sack, and the same weavers appointed a deputation to well and the same weavers appointed a deputation to well and the same weavers appointed a deputation to well and the same weavers appointed a deputation to well and the same weavers appointed a deputation to well and the same weavers appointed a deputation to well and the same weavers appointed a deputation to well and the same weavers appears and the same weavers are also appears and the same weavers are appears and the same weavers appears and the same weavers are appears and th The CHARTIST-Six weeks after this occurrence. pointed a deputation to wait upon the gentleman to ask Westmacott, Gray's inn-square, I ondon; him to advance the wages he took off. His reply was, Oswestry.

"I can't alter my arrangements; I tell you what you here, but at Manchester, Birmingham, and right Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitor, Ray, through the north of England wave the manufacturers and Back,

In addition to the above report, which we have copied from the Gloucester Journal, we have received

Mr. Humphreys said. "it would be a Newborn

Mr. Paul then addressed the meeting, and gave

dividuals thought they were safe in office, and that they small in size, but a bit of the right stuff.-Mr. steam machinery and the power loom; they might just | could refuse tomake it a ministerial measure. Then again | Stanton is a stout corpulent man-well enough he

### Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, May 21.

BANKRUPTS. R. W. Robinson, sen., and R. W. Robinson, jun

Bedford, grocers, June 18, July 2, at eleven, at the George Inn, Bedford. Solicitor, Eagles, Bedford. J. and S. Holt, Liverpool, glass manufacturers, June 1, July 2, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Soli-Temple, London.

ster. Solicitors, Hammond, Leominster; Smith R. Whittaker, Bury, Lancashire, brazier, June 8, at nine, July 2, at ten, at the Swan Inn, in Bolton-le

Moors. Solicitors, Whitehead, Bury; Clarke and Metcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London. J. Macaire, J. Linnemann, and J. C. Berger, Liverpool, merchants, June 3, July 2, at one, at the Claren don Rooms, Liverpool. Soliciters, Davenport and Collier, Liverpool; Chester, Staple-inn, London. C. Taprell, Bristol, grecer, May 28, July 2, at twelve, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Brittan, Bristol; White and Whitmore, Bedford row,

London. T. Linay, Lynn, Norfolk, draper, June 3, July 2, at eleven, at the office of Mr. R. Pitcher, King's Lynn. Solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Aldermanbury, London.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 25,

J. Andrews, schoolmaster, Ongar, Essex, June

W. Brown, cattle dealer, Sutton-under-Whitetone, Inn, in Northallerton. Solicitors, Mewburn, Great

G. Dixon and R. Glever, spice

Young, New-inn, Strand, London; Beckingste, New-

bighshire, June 1, July 6, at twelve, at the Wynestay

C. Andrew and J. Potts, ship builder, Monk Wes

W. Grimshaw Seed, calico manufacturer, Manch of the crowd was at its height, and said he could not ter. June 8, at ten, and July 6, at two, at the could not sit there and hear the character. citors, Makinson and Sanders, Eim-court,

THOSE WHO LOVE FREEDOM AND HATE SLAVERY.

apon opening my Radical commission at Now, more nearly six years since. I then should be.

My abject is to make you all of one will, and out The anction day will arrive, when both parties for you according to your value; to increase when and to prepare you for the auction, shall be

nish such a House as must be dissolved in less than six I have told you that the figure which I was months from its formation. with others, in completing, could not be pru- Now, mark me well. If you return as many as 300

journals fear the infection of English opinion. constitute our sand the Queen's minority. people of France, any more than the people of The greatest blessing which could happen to us waterg for all factions.

enterdly and wavering, we fall.

the people is death to the tyranny of cry "O! for an opposition."

mine title to public confidence, and ask us to make then, let us at once give up. beitically followed; if bad, let it be altered.

Model, then, our position. The Whigs, the stand us.

rise that their greatest assaults upon liberty were years of teaching taught us no better than this? mis in the days of their greatest strength?

misst labour. No wonder that Joe Hume, a large be stronger than this intended censure? adholder, should think "brown bread good enough the Spitalfields weaver," while he would cheerfully masse his own hot load for less money, PRODUCED FIGRE LABOUR. What does he care where it comes provided he has it? Do not the "anti-monopoas they whimsically call themselves, know full all that if all the articles of life are made cheaper, iges, placemen, pensioners, and persons with fixed mes, will be so much the richer; and do they expi either to reduce their salaries to the " sliding at," or do they propose to lessen the general burdens the country? No, in faith! but, curious enough, the raunted measures have sprung out of State nesity. It was not because the people wanted relief at her Majesty's popular champions proposed their "tariff," but because, without it, they could not rages! and this is called patriotism, and the act REAT COMMERCIAL REFORM!" And they lik four competitors are unshackled!

But mark their real love of the principle. While the Eing press echoes " free trade," there is a Bill passt through Parliament to rob 160 of the poor opand, by depriving them of a common, to enrich my five rich oppressors. Yes, "Whaddon Chase" bing stolen from 160 poor men, by twenty-five rich me would call "freed trade."

Let me put a question to you. Would you have; med, for a moment, to a single speech made in House of Commons upon the subject, at a parish sting, without bestowing copious hisses upon the Proproperations? No, not to a single one. The questhen is, are we, who fight for principle, and bare suffered so much in our struggle for prin. k, to be caught in the new Whig ministerial.

by my, they WOULD set the captive free. I et, let me rot in prison rather than my liberty, by Whig clemency, should procure a for the ruffians who have trampled upon all I have not lived in solitary confinement thirteen months, without learning how to the value of liberty; neither have I ny time to so bad a purpose as to make my more precious than my character. If I can only my freedom by an abandonment of my prin-

Icries will set me free. Good Heaven! my limbs, turn! Irish, than Sir Robert Peel? No one. And am in office are mere Tories.

der of my dreary imprisonment! For by the ghost must now play a game at thimblerig?

of my country. Who ever heard me abuse Mr. Gold.

Ireland, even in the midst of the intolerance of her paid patriots?

Upon the whole, my friends, believe me, that neither Whig or Tory will allow me to roam at large one single hour before the 11th of November next; and then I will pay them twenty-five shillings in the pound!!!!!! Now, my friends, let me explain what our course

Six years ago, I said I would prepare you for sale. Two years ago, I published a plan for your local and will to form the basis of your future constitu-organization, and, three months ago I republished that plan. I was well aware that only in the excitement of s contested election would either band of robbers bid for the virtuous people; that hour has now come, yet were my words six years ago, and now be- are you not prepared with your committees, sub-committees, treasurers, and secretaries of electioneering clubs which I recommended : but as I never fight with the day of auction is at hand, and who will bid my own party, but always try to make up for their Take for public support is now the question. laziness by my own extra diligence, I tell you now to in the first lot for another season, if the get your machinery ready. Let every locality have its fixed salaries, and yet that order and peace will conhidder offers a single doit less than "the whole election club. For Charter members there is no hope this election; not the slightest; but this election is the I have never placed one single crotchet before the foundation of all hope. Upon you, the people, will I have not allowed the public mind to be dis- depend the result, whether you furnish to the House of w sudden changes and convulsive throes. I Commons a sufficient number of tools to be used by abered, through years of stormy abuse and any Administration for your ruin, or whether you fur-

arthibited until the several parts were ready for Whigs, you will prepare improved machinery for fraud, put together. They are now "tried up," and persecution and tyranny. As our only struggle must be for the Charter, a sufficient number of let-well-enough Brishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen, alone, or any-thing-rather-than-a-Radical-House memof the world are now upon you. The French bers will be found to join the Whigs to carry on with till now silent upon popular feeling in England, a Tory House without again tempting the sterm of with remonstrances against resisting the popular popular wrath, of which they will get a taste upon the This is novel. The press of France, as the press ensuing contest. If you return but a few Whigs they Bring, is the mere organ of a faction; and the cannot form any coalition with the Tories and must

have no organ. The Ministry of France would be the return of 658 Tories; but that is impossidjain the British Ministry to suppress all popular sible. If we had a House full of Tories their position but, thank God, the will of the people is now would very much resemble that of the Kerry man, who came all the way from Kerry to see London from the Whiends, the CRISIS has arrived, and may God top of the monument; but when he got there he was so that we prove ourselves equal to the emergency! dazzled that he got frightened and requested a friend to in me brave and determined, we conquer. If we cover his eyes with his handkerchief, for God's sake, and lead him back again to Kerry. Now, if you had Bedd the stake-" LIBERTY!" The gift of God; 658 rampant Tory devils they would be frightened at mobilest possession which man can enjoy. Liberty the sound of their own voice, and would imploringly

Lines. If, then, we resolve to be free who can. It is said that no wife could survive a year if not mede us in our course? That we may be valued, let once contradicted; I tell you that no minister can surposses all that is most valuable in man. Let us be vive the want of an opposition. The Tories being better tactitians than the Whigs, actually led them to the Then I reflect upon the great stake now to be played altar, and then offered them up a sacrifice to an opposed I shudder lest one false step should lessen our lust. It was by not opposing the Whigs, in their aghave of winning. It is a noble thing—a holy sight, gression against popular rights, that the Tories brought the "poor oppressed" fighting against the "rich Whiggery into disrepute. Let us therefore benefit by The balance of power is now in our hands example; and as the Whigs died of surfeit, let us kill the Tories by repletion. Let us gorge the House with mahould be, how to use it for OUR OWN BENEFIT, them, and, inasmuch as the struggle, at last, must be bely regardless of both factions, and, above all, of the between the nominees of a faction and the whole people, Wrideal interest of camp followers, who will claim it must come to that; and if we are not prepared, why

motions to our general rule of action in their particu- I say, that with a compact minority, too large for s has I say no exception. If our rule be good, let it faction, and too small for a party, at work inside, and the whole people at work outside, nothing can with-

me earth, are on their knees licking our feet, while you on the back," and ask for your support; but for is desolation which they have caused rings through what? Would you, nine years ago, have entertained grevice of this sea-bound dungeon. They have any one of the great "commercial reforms," as they when had no intention ever to meet their engage- nine years' drilling and training; after nine years' disappointment; after nine years' sessions of unexampled

bit upon what question do they vainly hope to arouse complaints and sore things of the Whigs, in their same time. Kill the enemy and resuscitate our native gold and silver from the coffers of the Bank of England, wire sympathy? Why, upon a set of problematical very, very incompetent journals. They really imagine land." Suppose he had said that, what would have but by other notes, which the local bankers (here at which, should they terminate to the full extent that we are still in leading strings, and that we should been the effect? Why, just this; that in many cases, distribution, would but injure every working be thankful for correction. They still call themselves where the order will render the return of a Whig place of the gold and silver which is hoarded must m, while they would serve every man of fixed our natural allies, and the Tories our natural ene-doubtful, the course which I recommend would have eventually come out of the coffers of the Bank of England every placeman, pensioner, state pauper, and mies; and, forgetting that we dissolved partnership in rendered the return of a Repealer certain. But as I will presently demonstrate. I have now told you skied official. Theirs is the battle of the confec- September, 1835, and set up business on our own ac- what is the fact? Why that those very Whigs, what I do not do and what I do do, and I have stated ince, the grocer, the Cuba and Brazilian slave-owner, count, the ignorant creatures have the felly to find now to be returned, will be Ireland's bitterest enemies, other, and having done so, I beg further to observe, in finalholder, the architect, the ship-builder, the fault with our tactics! Well now, can anything be and the very stanchest anti-repealers, and that's the that to what little money I have already hoarded up, wines-maker, the timber-merchant, and the corn-factor, more absurd? and, when well weighed, can any praise secret,—that's what O'Connell wants, A STUMBLING it is my intention to add weekly until the People's

> What is our object? To destroy Whiggery, and establish Chartism. Well, then, are Whigs likely to ns for advice, as to how their proceedings are to be con- the barefaced villany of this old woman. ducted? No, in faith.

sat down to a game of cards, and that your adversary, your cards as I direct you?" What, I ask, would make you run a race with fetters on your legs, bludgeon them; pack the cards, and run off with the

Well, up to that period, we were the ridicule of all parties, and despised by all; but since then we have played car own game, and now we have arrived to "the dignity of being hated." We are no longer despised; we are now hated, because we are dreaded; and no political party can be great till it is hated. Thank The 150 poor men have beggared themselves to God, then, we are all hated, and I the most! O, how and their right, but have failed; and this, Joe I enjoy Whig and Tory hatred! It is balm! cordial!!

> But what has made you great? The things that have made you hated, of course. What are they! The pertinacions manner in which you have upset every clap-trap meeting; the noble consistency you have evinced in standing by your friends and your Charter, through unparalleled persecution, insult, and distress; your "USELESS DISPLAYS" and manly expression of "ANGRY FEELING" have done the job; and hence was it a principal object of Mr. Joseph Hume to lull you into quiet and calm; into "non-resistence and passive obedience" before the hour arrived for treating Whigs on the hustings as they treated us in the House. Is it not self-evident that conduct which would entitle you to Whig praise, would subject you to popular suspicion and censure, and having wellearned a large stock of Whig hatred, we are justly entitled to a large share of popular approval.

For four months this dissolution has been in cogithen may the loathsome dungeon be my dwelling. tation, and during that time the "leading Chartists" have been "saturated" with letters to subdue Chartist Be shocked, and horror-struck, to hear the very "angry feeling" at public meetings, and to set their tion of a compromise at the meeting held last week faces against "useless displays." Our duty then is, for Crown and Anchor, and my principal reason the present, to fill the Heuse with Tory poison; yea, Thing now, is, to enter my protest, upon my own to load it to the very muzzle, so that it may exsatist such a course. And then, I am told that plode and blow them all up, and then will come our

strong, would refuse their office when told Now, my friends, as I have never waited upon public What: be allowed to walk abroad and say, once, and, in the outset, I say, "down with the Whigs;" his freedom to the Tamworth Baronet!!-the and, in every instance where you have the power, rewhose name stands second only to that of Castle- turn Tories in preference to Whigs. Do so for this in the bloody book of Ireland's sad catalogue of reason—Because you will thereby beat one of your promise.—I will break the contract—I have been no oppression! Who has gone farther to set enemies. By returning Whigs you cannot, in the against Protestant, and Orangeman against alightest degree, weaken Toryism; inasmuch as Whigs

for the possession of that liberty of which he has of reform? Have they not already ruined themselves expected from me, and when I should not be able to Expected from me, and when I should not be able to which in exactly three months, would amount to exactly three months, would amount to exactly three months. When I which in exactly three months, would amount to exactly three months. your wages have they not left an empty Exchequer, and came here first, I kept my voice by reading aloud about would be some such persons here to be found, who upon

my a murdered Irishman, and by my country's In God's name, what have you to do with Sugar smoked to such an extent, that, by degrees, I was S, I swear that if an order for my liberation come Duties, Corn Laws or Timber? Will it be any con- obliged to give up not only reading aloud, but speakfrom a Tory government, I will not leave my solation to you to know that you have cheapened bread, ing above my lowest tone. I could not speak without would in three or four months amount to such a sum of money as would make an evident diminution on! and they cannot eject me, as my committal sugar, and timber, for traffickers and consumers with pain. When spring returned, it brought no charms that I shall be held in custody until I enter into fixed incomes, while, to accomplish it, you have lessened for me. I tried, when the smoke vanished, to read ball for my good conduct for two years. There—the price of your own labour, and thereby deprived aloud again, but found that I always spit blood, when In I proscribed by this compromise, even by the yourselves of the means of purchasing any portion of the cheap sweets? Tis humbug! and they know it; and they so I gave it up.

Chartists alone, and unaided and poor as they are, can, if they please, cause such a constant and continuous cheap sweets? Tis humbug! and they know it; and they will all do me the justice to admit that, notwith- can only hope to cram it down your throats by bribing Now, I ask you, would it not be certain death to gold and silver as if persevered in, must eventually end the systematic abuse of Mr. O'Connell and the your leaders; and just give me leave to ask, why these of the Irish press, yet has not angry feeling, for immense collections by the "Plague" just now? Agitating? Never was man treated as I have been! not good and shirts as a persevered in, must oventually end in the stoppage of the bank. I fear that I have already place me upon a public hustings or in a public meeting? Never was man treated as I have been! not clude this letter without expressing my conscientious

side, in support of the great "Commercial Reformers." cheaper and sell dearer, and still preserve peace, regu-

they are bottle holders to the Whigs. The bankers know that their discounts will be increased by an increased demand for paper to gamble

with-your labour and liberty being the stake. The Insurance Offices know that their business will be increased at your expense.

The grocers and bakers, -poor silly fools! -think that they will be enabled to buy very much cheaper, and perhaps sell more! The judges, parsons, barristers, solicitors, placemen pensioners, fund-holders; in short, all those with fixed

incomes; the whole swarm of lice on the beetle, imagine justly suffer, and, if guilty, would now UNJUSTLY that they will be enabled to do twice as much with their tinue!

The poor fools of shopkeepers and tradesmen, imagine that they will be enabled to sell just as much and to live cheaper. Silly, silly men! They can only live cheaper by making labour cheaper, inasmuch as that ingredient forms nineteen-twentieths of every thing they consume; while their whole means of consumption is furnished by labour, and labour alone; and when labour is reduced, they must be reduced. In fact they are all mad. The Whigs have literally said Executive, and to the editor of the Northern Star. persuaded them that poor John has yet something in him, which the "Great Commercial Reforms" is to extract; but they will all find themselves mistaken, and that ere long!

I have shown you how the Whigs have fought their battle, constantly changing their position and tactics without reference to us.

I have shown you how the Tories have fought their battle with reference only to their own party pur-

Daniel O'Connell, being another corporation, though a corporation sole, let us see how he proposes to fight his battle (Ireland's battle), without reference to any earthly object but keeping himself in place and his hands in poor Paddy's pockets. I shall not lose much of my space in finishing this eautontimorouminos (" self

Pray! pray! pray! mark, learn, and inwardly digest. the mode by which this charlatan proposes to redeem all his pledges to unhappy Ireland. Firstly, observe, Repeal is the watch-word of Ireland, as the Charter is that of Britain. Secondly, bear in mind, that a Parliament elected favourable to Whig principles People's Charter have become the law of the land. would have, at least, a six years' lease of office, as friends of the Queen's youth.

Now, how, think you, the begging rascal proposes make the god-send a stepping-stone to Repeal? Why, HE POSTPONES IT FOR THE PRESENT! lest its inbloody Whigs"-the "West Britons," the coercers, the police enactors, the arms'-bill enactors, the appropriation concocters and abandoners, the rascally

The World, upon the subject of Dan's last letter, has these few pithy lines :-

"With much contained in it we coincide; while its place supplied by constant drains upon the coffers from other parts we TOTALLY DISSENT. Mr. O'Conof the Bank of England. I, therefore, not only do not nell we think perfectly right in not recommending lend my money to the Government, but I do not lend "Modiest" faction that ever hell in its wrath sent As a matter of course, the "bloodies" will now "pat juncture, where his chance of success would be doubt-

bankrupt, and would accept any amount of are called, or would you have considered them as any render the return of a Repealer doubtful in every part weekly carnings as I can possibly spare; sometimes, it printo-be-paid, after convenience, well knowing part of the great measure? Assuredly not; and, after of Ireland; and that is the sole, and only, object of the is more, and sometimes less than others; but as it is

Line ask you one question. Can you trust them tyranny, persecution, lewd sway and distress, are you your time. On WARD TO REPEAL. Every Repealer lation; it being distinctly understood all the while that desine years of sad and melancholy trial, when you now to entertain them as a whole? Have nine may be relied upon as an opponent to Toryism; let us have I hoard nothing but metallic coin, gold, silver, and copmen of double force—first, anti-Tory, and then pro- per, but NO paper money: for if I were to hoard paper My friends, nothing can be more laughable than the Repeal, thus do we effect a double purpose at one and the withdrawn from circulation would not be supplied by BLOCK IN THE WAY OF THE MONSTERS OF HIS OWN | Charter becomes the law of the land. The money so

> be much in love with any course which tends towards dishes, -is brought in. By heaven! it is enough to make is my firm and unalterable determination not to touch the accomplishment of that desirable end? Do they ask any man wild, and to set an Irishman mad to think of it or any portion of it until the People's Charter be the

What would any one of you think, suppose you think, best for their interest, and without consulting us. each according to his respective means, to imitate my after vain endeavours to win the game by fair play, the best we can for our Charter. Let us, wherever we the last day of the year, (and I think so for reasons said, "O, but you must shew me your hand, and play can give, give 20, 30, 40, 50, yea, a hundred of either which I will explain in my next, if you should agree arm of the law to paralyse your designs, instead of you think of such a proposal? and yet it would not be return my dear friend Moir, by giving them 20 Tories, cause, it will be attended by at least an immediate, ene whit more ridiculous than the appeal of our Whig or 20 Whigs, for Scotland for this one honest Chartist and most extensive and sweeping Reform. of the Comopponents, to play our game as they direct us. My That is, suppose Dundee, Dunfermline, and several other mons House of Parliament. I have already shown that boils to avenge the wrongs of "their Chief." And we friends, so long as we did play this fast-and-loose game, places, were to make common cause with Glasgow, and the hoarding of paper money does no good, for it does so long were we a laughing-stock; but the moment we that the Chartists of those places were to say "20 not annoy the local bankers or the Governors and played one hand in Birmingham, in 1839, according to Whigs, or 20 Tories," "which you please, my dear; Directors of the Bank or England. But the or fall with you, and the great and glorious principles hoarding of gold and silver to any considerable or fall with you, and the great and glorious principles our own judgment, that moment did our adversaries say, choose your devil, and your devil's colour, and have amount would not only annoy but would absolutely pose "free trade" with untaxed countries, that is, "O, these fellows play the game too well, and we must him in exchange for one Chartist angel." Leicester, terrify as well the local bankers as the Governor and Hull, and Nottingham could do this! Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and York could do likewise. Rochdale has its out and outer-honest Sharman-Stockport, Bolton, and Chorley could do likewise. Oldham has the two best men to be found—who will dare to oppose them, I should like to know? Then you have a little knot of Chartists well able to speak upon the hustings. I fear I should be considered "despotic" if I was to particularize, so you must judge for your-

Now, my friends, to the point. "Cæsar's wife should not only be virtuous, but should be above suspicion." No man shall ever suspect me, and, therefore, although nation anywhere, and for this simple reason, that my recommendation may stand discharged of all self-

Our time for returning the whole House is at hand, hazards, and will join in returning a Tory in preference and the Devils in hell. I do this from my bitter and

will indignantly repel the assertion made at the Crown and Auchor. No, no; Sir R. Peel is too cold-blooded charged with an act of justice!

As to my getting out just now, you shall

ment, allowed me to resent personal injury by tion costs them nothing. Beware, Beware, Beware of one single restriction has been taken off since June 1st, conviction that the mere knowledge by the middle and 1840, to the present moment, but several fresh ones aristocratical classes of the power which I have con-

condemned cells! Every letter I receive is read; The foolish mill lords imagine that they can buy every letter I send through the post is read; every visitor is accompanied, for five minutes, by a turnkey, late demand and supply, and stop gambling; therefore and every word we say is reported. I am in solitary confinement! and shall be in the fourteenth month on Tuesday week, a punishment unknown to the law!! In one of my recent letters, I stated that it was such a punishment as no man had ever endured for any crime since England was discovered; but some one altered it to had ever before endured for libel.

Now, again, I tell you that the law knows of no such punishment; and the Judges dare not, nay could not, sentence to such a punishment for any crime: and having borne thirteen months of it, unjustly, shall I say, "thank you," to the scoundrels who made me unliberate me for their own base ends?

No,-damn them !-never-" No surrender." Charter." and "down with the 'bloodies." Ever yours. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

tion passed at our meeting of this day:-" That in consequence of the letter received this morning from the Executive at Manchester, a letter be sent to the requesting them immediately to transmit to Mr. John Cleave, Shoe-lane, London, our unanimously elected treasurer, all moneys which have been sent to them for the use of the Convention or committee." I am. &c.

55, Old Bailey. THOMAS WALL. 21st May, 1841.

HOW TO STOP THE BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.-In my letter to you of the 5th instant. I ask. whether you think, if it were notorious that the Chartists really had the power to stop the bank if they pleased, such notoriety would be likely to be of any service to them in their efforts to obtain their Charter? In your Star of the 15th instant, in your notices to correspondents, you say, referring to my inquiry, "We certainly think that such notoriety would be likely to be of service: will he shew us the how?" I will endeayour to do so, and thus I proceed.

Let every Chartist who can save at least one penny per week begin to imitate my example, and let him never discontinue such imitation until either the bank be restrained from paying its notes in gold, or the But before I proceed to state what I do myself, and

what I want everybody else to do, I think it right first to state what I do not do. In the first place, then, I do not lend my little savings to snatch Repeal out of the fire of party, or even to to the Government, by depositing them in any Savings or other Bank; for, by so doing, although I might receive a paltry dab of interest for my money in the course of a year, I should only be enabling the Governtreduction should injure "the base, brutal, and ment to appropriate the principal, or, in other words to expend my own money in buying swords, and pistols and bludgeons with, to cut, and shoot, and knock me about with. I, therefore, and for another reason, do not lend my money to the Government. That other reason is, that if I were to lend my money to the Government, or to my employers, or to any private individual it would remain in circulation; whereas it is part of my scheme to withdraw it from circulation, and to have that a Repeal candidate should be started, at this it at all; I keep it myself: I hoard it, and in gold and I will tell you how I manage. Every Saturday even-

treasurer, and secretary) as much out of my not lent out at interest, nor spent, but hoarded, you must (I think) perceive that that money, however small But, suppose he had said, "men of Ireland, now is in amount, is yet so much money withdrawn from circu-Leeds, where I am living) would instantly and at no already hoarded up and to be added to, as I have before stated, I do, and always shall, consider to be a But then, a bit of religion,—the old seasoner of all sacred fund and dedicated to the Chartist cause; and it

Such is my plan or scheme, and I do firmly believe Well. my friends, thus they allact, as they profess to that if the Chartists would individually begin now, example, and would persevere in such imitation, the Now, let us, without reference to any of them, do Bank of England would suspend cash payments before devils for one Chartist. O, how easily Glasgow could with me in the opinions expressed in this,) and whenever that event does take place, from no matter what Directors of the Bank of England. But the Company of the Bank of England, for it would cause a drain to be made upon the coffers of the Bank of England for a sufficient amount of gold and silver to supply the place of the glorious Sharman-amiable Sharman. Manchester, gold and silver so hoarded, and consequently with-

silver constantly in circulation here in Leeds is £10,000 or thereabouts. We will next suppose that in this town there are one hundred persons, each of whom. upon reading this letter, is determined, according to his respective means, to adopt the principle here laid at the end of three months, each of those persons has wise have remained in circulation. In that case these one hundred persons would not only have withdrawn solicited by many constituencies to offer myself, free of from the circulation £500 in gold and silver, but would true lover of his country. We cannot praise you too expence, where my return may be considered certain, be in possession of it themselves, which they would not much for your exertions in dragging before the public, tion not to accept a seat in the next Parliament, if sufficiency of small change for the daily purposes of offered to me—not to allow myself to be put in nomilife or business, its place therefore would be supplied; witnessed your endeavours for, and on behalf of the for instance, finding that his customers did not pay £5 notes to the different bankers here, who had issued them, and get them exchanged for gold and silver, for inevitable. I must keep my conscience clear, and my the accommodation of his customers. The baker and friends clear. I WILL NOT OFFER MYSELF FOR ANY all other trades people would do the same, until by PLACE. I will support a Chartist everywhere, at all | that process the place of the £500 so hoarded up would be supplied. But those bankers would then have in their tills £500 less in gold and silver to honour their to a Whig, where the contest lies between the Devils notes with than they had before the hoarding commenced; and they would then scrape together £500 in unconquerable hatred to the Tories, from the hope that Bank of England notes, and send them up to their and that gold and silver remitted back to them instead Now my friends, as to any compromise for my liberty, of the notes. This the agents would very easily do, by Harney, Doyle, Roger and Arthur O'Connor, and the be buried in it. Mix the ashes with the ashes of your I will not owe it to Peel, even if offered; but believe simply going to the Bank in Threadneedle-street, in several other patriots, who fought and died for the sires. Let us not constrain you in vain. Do it or die. There then is a drain upon the coffers of the Bank of England for £500 in specie!! But it must not be foroved their liberty to my country's greatest op- opinion, but have always "come out" upon principle—at a politician to bear with temper such a taunt, as being relax in their efforts or their principle, and in another I will not come out of my cell at all upon a com- Here let me not be misunderstood; I have merely only man who stood by Ireland when it was supposed a case for the proper illustration of my assertion, that if the Chartists were to hoard weekly as much money as they could, the place of the money judge from the following true "unvarnished tale," so hoarded must eventually be supplied by drains upon the coffers of the Bank of England. But I do not mean whether or not it would be justice to me to enlarge to assert that there would be exactly 100 or any other What have we to expect from the Whigs in the way me at the present moment, when so much would be given number of persons who upon reading this letter £5, or any other given sum, but I do believe that there two hours every day. This I practised till the winter reading this letter, would hoard up weekly as much compelled me to have fires, and then my cell chimney money as they possibly could, and therefore I further believe that there would be some such persons to be found in every town, city, parish, village, and hamlet money as would make an evident diminution in the quantity of the gold and silver in the coffers of the Bank of England; if so, it is evident that the Chartists alone, and unaided and poor as they are, can,

Let us just see the principle upon which all the have been added. I pay for every thing I use, even my tended that the Chartists possess, and more especially wealthier classes are now marshalled on the Government | coals; and I pay £10 8s. a year's rent for one of the of their determination to exercise it, would be more likely than any thing else to procure for them the speedy concession of all their political rights and privileges. I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant, A MIDDLE CLASS CHARTIST. 22nd May, 1841. NORMANBY AND THE PRISONERS' LIBE-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

RATION CONVENTION.

SIR,—As our interview with the Marquis of Normanby, in regard to the presentation of the memorials for Bronterre O'Brien, has not been correctly stated in the papers, we beg to lay a plain statement of the same before the readers of the Stur.

At the time appointed by Messra Buller and Hawes. that is twelve o'clock, we proceeded to the Home-office, but found that the Marquis of Normanby would not be there before one o'clock, and an appointment was made to meet them (Messrs. Buller and Hawes) at four. or something later. We went and found they were there before us, and were closeted with the Home-Secretary. We waited a considerable time in the ante-room, and were joined by the two gentlemen. They informed us there would be no difficulty in getting the memorials to her Majesty, as they would, if we would chose, undertake their presentation; but this, not suiting our wishes, was of course declined. They next told us that the Marquis would see us, but that we were not to enter upon a discussion as to the contents of the memorials; because that might lead to some language which would not be pleasant to either party. With this understanding we were admitted to his Lordship's presence, and his Lordship told us that he could not see deputations in regard to criminals, as that would be inconsistent with his duties as a Minister of the Crown; but that he would receive the memorials which we then had, and give them his serious consideration, and that whatever opinions or arguments which we might have to adduce, he would thank us to put in writing; and, upon these grounds, he would give our wishes every consideration. In regard to Mr. O'Brien, he had caused enquiry to be made, and he found that his case was not so had as it was represented to be. This was in substance, nay, indeed, everything which passed between us and his Lordship. We are, yours,

L. PITKETHLY. MORG. WILLIAMS, M. CULLEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,-By inserting the following address in

this week's publication, you will greatly oblige those friends to O'Connor whose names are attached thereto, and likewise your humble servant, THOMAS CLARKE.

Temperance Yard, Hillgate, Stockport, May 19th, 1841.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

HONOURED AND PATRIOTIC SIR .-- We, your fellow countrymen in exile, and members of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, seeing you surrounded on all sides by numerous and perfidious enemies, take this opportunity of assuring you that we place the most unbounded confidence in you, having seen nothing to lead us to a contrary conclusion, after closely watching your every act, both in the legislature, and in your struggles amongst the people, in endeavouring to obtain the universal rights of man; notwithstanding the call which has recently been made by Daniel O'Connell to his countrymen in England, to form no connection with the English Chartists, and also his indirect way of persuading the people to "get rid of you, if possible," who, we are aware, have been a sore thorn in his side, and a stumbling block to those whom

We, Sir, have been strict observers of your conduct Aye, "where his chance of success would be doubtful" ing I drop into my "savings box" (of which I have since you first graced the Senate House of Great -there's the rub; and that one scorpion sentence will constituted myself sole and exclusive governor, director, Britain with your presence and splendid talents, down to the present moment. It is, therefore, with feelings of pride, that we Irishmen, in the face of God and our the banners, Reform! Retrenchment! Peace! Their country, unbiassed and uncourted, voluntarily swear or follow you to the death, if required, so long as you persevere in the righteous cause in which you have embarked, in the straightforward, manly, and upright manner you hitherto have done. We tender our most grateful thanks for the past, believing that your exertions and integrity are unparalleled in the history of our country, for the furtherance of just principles, and the general welfare of mankind. We consider that we would be guilty of base ingratitude, were we to forget the many sacrifices which not only you, but also your noble ancestors, have made for our country's good. No. Sir, we do not forget that your illustrious, patriotic, and virtuous father, Roger O'Connor, was sent to an untimely grave, for his devotion to his country's cause Nor are we ignorant of the fact, that your revered uncle, the brave, venerated, Arthur O'Connor, was as cruelly banished from his home, his family, his friends, and his country, for his honesty and fond attachment to our lovely Green Isle of the West.

We would, indeed, be unworthy the name of Irish men, if we were to allow this favourable opportunity to pass unembraced, without informing the "Rat Catchers" that though you are bound hand and foot, body and mind, from your fellow-men, for committing no crime but that which your charitable feelings and good sense, and the misery of the people, and your sympathy for them, propelled you to do; and, by-thebye, only a crime in the eyes of tyrants; and while a contrary line of conduct, though not half so praiseworthy in the eyes of the blistered hands and unshorn chins, would have caused you to have been lauded to the skies by the same men who have resorted to the removing those grievances of which you have complained. and for which you have so indefatigably laboured; that there are yet Irishmen whose hearts pant, and who wait with longing desire to see, and whose very blood are constrained to declare that, though you were deserted by all the world, we, though poor, simple. unlettered men, we, at least, are determined to stand which you advocate consistently, honourably, and

Yes, noble O'Connor, you have justly earned, and geons for our sakes. truly deserve the respect and veneration of all honest men who really know you, and have witnessed your every act. We admire the readiness with which you avaries and luxury of the proud curse the humble with are wont to concede to suggestions in the public cause, hardship and privation. No greater proof of your although, perhaps, in opposition to your own; that poverty of spirit as well as of purse than that you do of every man, woman, and child in the British pervert. There would have been a mutiny on board of dominions. The above is not the only token, by many: hoarded up £5 in gold and silver which would other- there are hundreds of generous actions—some private. which the world never hears or sees—besides public ones, which entitle you to the love and esteem of every otherwise have been. In that case also, the £500 so and exposing the atrocious doings of that notorious of all creatures that have done this, if we had not sufhoarded up would be missed and felt, if its place were parson, Rider, alias the "Rathcormac Butcher," which fered it to be done. Britain not supplied. There would evidently be a want of a exposure has been so nobly followed up by the Catholic representatives of "improved Ireland." We have but how? We shall soon see A tradesman, a butcher Dorchester Labourers, the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, the Welsh Martyrs, the Imprisoned Chartists, the him so much gold and silver as usual, but more £5 defence of the Whiteboys,—in short, the unjustly notes, leaving him to pay himself and give them the persecuted of every class, clime, or colour, have found change, would every now and then send a package of in you the philanthropist, the vindicator, the sympathiser, and a benefactor.

Honoured Sir,-If you remain true to your prodoubt, having been many times so well tried in body and mind, and never known to flinch, nor ever yet share and their own-let us swear that there shall be found wanting, your name shall be handed down to no more hunger, nor thirst, nor nakednesss, nor wanderposterity, and our children will be taught to lisp it ing about night and day to die on the stones in the with the same admiration and respect, as those of the streets—swear it and do what we swear. Do it for the martyrs and patriots who have gone before, but who love that God bears us, who is true to us and calls on are firmly engraven upon the tablets of our memories, us to be true to ourselves. Do it that we may live and agents in London to get converted into gold and silver, and though even dead, yet ever living. The immortal not die. Be killed or kill rather than forced from the Emmett, Fitzgerald, O'Coigley, Murphy, Bagnall, land that is yours. Live in it, Englishmen-die in it, rights, liberties, and independence of Ireland. Not Liberty first—then all the blessings which liberty conthe independence evidently sought for by the Exchange fers. Death to hell-born tyrants, and may their gotten, that the hundred sturdy fellows in Leeds don't was are sound to got the formula for the first start of the first start we are sorry to say, in fearfully numerous instances,) for us! deluded fellow-countrymen-men who, in your absence, three months they have got another £500, whose place and in an un-Irishmanlike and cowardly manner, take would be supplied in precisely the same manuer. every opportunity to vilify and misrepresent you, the

> "Treason to love her, and death to defend." Accept, therefore, kind Sir, the sincere (better felt than expressed) and heartfelt thanks of your affectionate and devoted fellow-countrymen, Peter Welsh, Catholic.

> > W. H. Owens, Protestant, Stephen Clark, jun., Catholic, Edward Cuddy, Catholic, Dennis Lenand, Catholic, William Cunningham, Catholic, Hugh Ewins, Catholic, Peter Fitzsimmons. Protestant. Thomas Webb, Catholic, Dennis Morgan, Catholic, Thomas Cullen, Catholic, James Farren, Catholic, Nicholas Murphy, Catholic, John M'Hindley, Protestant, Patrick M'Guinness, Catholic, Patrick Beswick. Catholic. James Holeran, Catholic, Peter Dunavan, Catholic. James M'Cawley, Protestant, Thomas Colbert, Protestant, James Starkie. Owen Fygens, Thomas Clark, Catholic.

THE CORN-LAW QUESTION.

(Concluded from our last.) "Do you not perceive, do you not feel in what a lespicable view you are considered? Were it in their power, they would hinder you from sharing even the light of the sun. That you breathe, that you enjoy the faculty of speech, that you wear the human shape, are subjects of mortification to them."-LIVY.

We want Agrarian Laws, not Corn Laws; but how are we get them-how can we obtain any good-how can we remove any evil until the People's Charter gives us the power? Our Gracchi are imprisoned and would have been murdered if the nobility did not fear the

O, say the owners of the waste lands, they are not worth cultivating—they would not repay the expence. Would they not? Many broken farmers, who are wiser than to emigrate at your bidding, retire with the remains of their fortune to some freehold moor. where they buy and enclose a few acres. I know one near Pickering, who gave eighteen shillings per acre for about twelve acres, and by his own labour alone, so improved the soil, that in the course of ten years, he increased its value to £30 per acre, besides maintaining himself the while upon its produce. The method is this—you pare the moor and have turf fuel which supplies you with ashes for manure; you get stones out of the ground, with which you wall round your enclosed space, and set potatoes, or sow oats; in process of time, cowslips will spring where nothing but black heather was seen before, and you will make a garden in the midst of the desert, where the rose will blossom and the thrush will sing. Nature will supply you with almost all things needful, and you will not be troubled with the tax gatherer. There is the best herb-gale or moor-tea. In winter time, we make

Now, if Government would colonize our English moors—if it would employ felons to drain bogs in Ireland, instead of sending them off at an expence of £60 perhead to Van Diemen's Land-if the unemployed poor were set to work to kid the whins that now grow for fox covers, and to clear away underwood, each man might earn his own keep, besides increasing the national resources by improving the capabilities of the soil. Who has not witnessed with pleasure the pride which a working man takes in cultivating a portion of ground which he can call his own? Though he may have been labouring all day in a stone-quarry, he goes at night cheerfully, as he went at morn, and trims his own allotted land. Pity that industry should be lost or go unrewarded.

"A time there was, ere England's wees began, When every rood of ground maintain'd its man."

But our lords want the land for other purposes; and so they make Corn Laws, Game Laws, and Poor Laws. They wish the poor to cease from off the land; and, as they increase instead, we must have additional soldiers, additional police, and, of course, additional taxes. Injustice is not maintained at a little cost. We have discontent at home, and the contempt of foreign nations. The people never complain without a cause; they are too slow to complain; oppression must madden before it will rouse; they suffer insult without being provoked by it. The Roman populace could be excited by wrongs, and had spirit to revenge them; but there is no hope for this nation, except in the infatuation of its rulers, when drunk with impunity.

We cannot blame our present Ministers for thinking

ill of mankind, because they know each other, nor for

being indifferent to the sufferings of human beings, because they know, that though exempt from punishment themselves, they richly merit it; but we do blame the middle classes for having so little consideration for the interests of truth and humanity as to support such a Government, and we blame the people for their apathy. If others neglect them, there is all the more reason why they should attend to themselves. The Government that turns men out of work, should find them food. The country in which one willing working man wants food, and clothing, and education, is badly governed. There are millions of such proofs, that our present Government is a bad one, and that our social system is even worse than the Government. Our present Ministers seem to think that the greatnesss of may commit in them. Their very method of obtaining office, shews them unworthy of retaining it, much more so their conduct in it. They came into power under reform was to make bad worse—their retrenchment was to take from the poor and add to the stores of the rich; and their method of maintaining peace was to provoke war all over the world by a most iniquitous breach of the law of nature and nations. They keep office as basely as they obtained it meanly. Borne into power on the backs of the people, they formed a treacherous alliance with the very enemies whom they were sent to conquer. But they could not thus have degenerated into tyrants, had not the people been sunk to slaves. They are supported by a system which makes merit a discommendation to its possessor-which gives that encouragement to vice that should be reserved for virtue only-which punishes the victim instead of the criminal, so that conscientious men have declared that were they to sit in a jury upon the life of a murderer of their own sons, they could not bring him in guilty, because crime is caused by the SYSTEM, whose supporters should be made amenable for it. Among the foremost of these supporters are the clergy-yes, when we hear of any atrocious crime, we should thank the Bishops. The worst thieves and knaves justify themselves, and justly so, by the example of our Ministers, both of the law, and of the gospel. There is now no crime in the people—their crimes are their misfortunes, as their misfortunes are made their crimes-"in a despotic state there is but one criminal—the tyrant."

The people eight to be proud of their present advocates-men who have sacrificed all and suffered all in their cause-men whose arguments are unanswerablesuperior to the people's enemies—why do not the people render them physically so likewise? Why do they suffer their power to be used against them? Do the people think with their tyrants that each year should increase its tale of misery and sin-of sighs and groans and tears, of heartbreaks, and failing intellects, and

" Many an old man's sigh and many a widow's And many an orphan's water-standing eye, Men for their sons. wives for their husband's fate And orphans for their parents' tuneless death -Have rued the hour that ever Whigs were born."

Let us not forget, while we at large enjoy this beautiful May weather, our dearest friends are pining in dun-

What then must the people do? In vain you complain, in vain you petition, you threaten in vain. The you are willing to acknowledge when corrected, and to not rid yourselves of your present rulers-of the tyrants give credit where credit is due, even if it may be to that increase your burdens and weaken you at the same those who have not had the chance of receiving that time-that load you and gall you at once. Our Neroes education which is calculated to make them proficient enjoy their follies amid the very miscries which in the most enterprising concerns of life. This, we their crimes occasion-nay they taunt the people with conceive, is a sure indication that you are actuated by being the authors of their own miseries—the people disinterested motives, and a desire for the well-being whose complaints they punish-whose redress they helm before now, if they had been men!

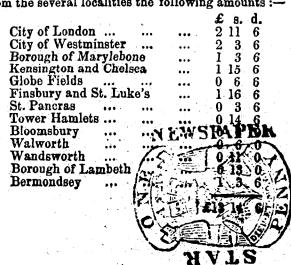
England! thy rose withers on thorns—Scotland! thy thistle is so closely grasped by the hard hand of tyranny that it cannot sting-Ireland! thy shamrock is a weed. They would have been the most contemptible

" Hath made a shameful conquest of itself!" We must redeem the land before we can redeem ourselves. This task is set us to accomplish on earth. before we can hope for Heaven. Let us do it or die.

"In great attempts, 'tis glorious e'en to fail !" Let us no longer be villains to ourselves-to our own flesh and blood-to our souls and bodies. Let us swear by God himself that while HE continues to shower his fatherly gifts from Heaven upon our own land, that his fessions, which we have not the slightest reason to free bounty shall not be absorbed or engressed and abused by rioters and revellers, who keep both our

> JOHN WATKINS. London, May 24th, 1841.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—We have received for publication a balance sheet of the proceeds of a valuable barometer, given to the National Charter Association by a friend to the working millions in the Metropolis, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Political Victims. It was disposed of by way of raffle, and the total proceeds amounted to £13 14s. 6d. —leaving, after expences were deducted, more than £12 for the victims! This is a most praiseworthy instance of patriotic feeling. Twelve hundred tickets for the raffle were printed, and distributed among Chartists of the Metropolis for sale. They produced from the several localities the following amounts:



GENERAL COMMITTEE

FOR SUPERINTENDING THE NATIONAL PRINTION. SATURDAY, MAY 22.

Mr. SMART, in the chair. The minutes of the last meering were read and confirmed. Letters were read from various places respecting the petitions and their number of signatures. A letter was read by Mr. Skevington, from T. Fletcher, respecting the Nottingham election, and the moves of the Whigs, who, it was said, were try-

ing to wheedle the Chartist party over to their purposes. A second letter was also read from William Bilbie, of the same place, asking the following ques-Would you vote Whig or Tory ! 2. If Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Larpent were

to pledge themselves to vote for the return of Frost. illiams and Jones, within twelve months; and Mr. Walters and Roworth, both Tories, would not have anything to do with the matter, and would not interfere at all; which would you vote for ! 3. Would you vote for Hobhouse and Larpent if they were pledged to use their influence with the

Government, not to persecute the Chartists, so long as they did not threaten to carry the Charter by physical force, while the Tories say they would send the Chartists to the devil, and further, if possible, sendthe Convention to the shades below, within six months of their being raised to power, if they attempted to sit for the purpose of getting back Frost and his companions?

D. M'Douall read the following from M. O'Connor, which was listened to with the deepest attention by the committee and strangers. TO THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES IN

CONVENTION ASSEMBLED. York Castle, May 21, 1841.

your constituents, and having the honour, as a form of a resolution. (Hear, hear.)
prisoner, to be one, I address you.

Mr. Cullen's motion was then Never in the whole course of my life have I been nem. con. so delighted as by the perusal of your proceedings. I always said that the errors of the old Convention for I am sure that no man could have departed from would ever act as beacons for any succeeding one. the amendment. (Hear, hear.) But to the point. I find that you have resolved yourselves into a committee—an army of observation also carried. to watch the enemy. Had the Whigs dissolved, I think your presence in London would have been superfluous; but as the enemy is still in front. I

hold that your dissolution would have been a triumph to them, and almost an insult to the country. In my epinion, you have adopted the wise course. to, from individuals, although complimentary to the members who did me the henour to write. I have written to the Executive for instructions how received any decisive answer further than properly allowing the country to decide, I beg to remit to

der its receipt useress. taken, I will refund it for its original use; and if I each, to continue your noble exertions.

I am rejoiced you have left me to fight my own solution. battles, but I cannot avoid receiving the communications relative to my treasurership, which I learn mark of esteem for Mr. Cullen, that gentleman will see in Saturday's Star. The person who has he had no right. sent those communications has been a working man, but ceased, from time to time, and is now sore that the people will not supply the means of idleness; Cullen's constituents, at Glasgow.—Carried. agent, Mr. Cleave, between whom and yourself I the very largest room. I know a person who will their old bones in great style; stick to them, and present your memorial in person, and get 20,000 if. you can to accompany your petition to Mr. planation for the course which he pursued. Duncombe. I rejoice to find a good understanding The Chairman inquired if it was the wis creating between you and Mr. C. Buller; believe me that he is the most democratic man in the House of always excepting our old friend, Mr. Thomas Skevington, and carried. Dancombe. My opinion is, that you should remain in London as long as the enemy is in front, and l Crieff. Mr. Cullum may suggest two for the

of your power to your enemies. I am, your faithful friend,

FEATIGUS O'CONNOR. But then I was only a Radical not a Chartist, they suppose; and, gentleman, observe, this even after ceased to be an M. P. The tyrant should have said tition from myself inserted praying the House to liberate me. This is an error. I have not sent any tive to the liability of candidates to election expenses, in the course which he pursued. in the case of the Returning-officer of Birmingham. Sturges v. Muntz. He decided that no candidate was liable to any expenses who did not go to a poll. I contend for the same at the election at Manches-

Mr. Rose said that he had an interview with Mr. Hawes, who told him that he was asked at a public meeeting if he was a Chartist. Mr. Hawes expressed great anxiety to know if the communications between him and the convention had been published. (Hear.) He (Mr. Rose) was afraid that he was about turning his coat. Mr. Hawes said that they would never obtain their object by intimidation, as the Government, who was favourable to them, would not accede to their prayers if it were supposed that they did so from intimidation, He did not see how he could assist them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Rose then alluded to General Evans and Mr. Humphrey's conduct, and told Mr. Hawes that he was inclined to think that he would have a poor chance at the next election, if he deserted the people. Mr. Hawes replied " I must take my luck, for I am getting tired of these things." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Rose observed to him, how miserably situated the working classes were. Mr. Hawes replied that they could get plenty of work abroad. (Oh, oh.)
Mr. Rose concluded by telling Mr. Hawes that it was a sad thing that a man could not obtain his livelihood in his own native land—but what he could do, and will be enabled to do, as soon as they ; got rid of the bad laws that harassed them. (Hear.) At the next election, they would endeavour to devise means by which they would be enabled to effect so

desirable an object. (Hear.) Chairman—Well done, Whigs. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin wished it to be understood that his allusions on a previous day to the cruel treatment of Bronterre O'Brien, had no reference to the Governor of Lancaster gaol, who was a most humane man, but to the despotic Government who placed Mr. O'Brien in that gaol. He (Mr. M.) had been most kindly treated by the governor. This explanation he made lest his remarks which appeared in the Northern Star might be misunderstood. Upon the motion of Dr. M'Douall, the Secretary was directed to enclose to Mr. John Cleave, the two resolutions appointing him Treasurer to the General Committee.

Mr. Ridley enquired if the Committee had prepared the document respecting the number, situation, and term of confinement of the prisoners. Dr. M'Donall-There is a printed return.

Chairman-They ought to attend to that. They were in honour bound to supply that document to Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Martin-Peter Foden's name is omitted that list. He was sentenced to twenty months in Wakefield, and also to solitary confinement. (Hear,

Dr. M'Douall-Individual cases of hardship should be specified. Mr. Ridley-The document can be prepared on Monday.
The Chairman—Oh! oh! no, no; a moment should
Hear hear.) They ought

not be lost in preparing it. (Hear, hear.) They ought to set about it immediately. Mr. Williams said his constituents wrote him, ex-

That he is not acid to appoint any time for the interpolation with the deputation. They should be also anxious to remove the capital of the Birmington Consideration, he will consider it. mittee that a division existed between the Committee and the deputation. (Hear, hear.) He therefore moved-"That while the Convention regretted the separation of the Frost, Williams, and Jones' deputation, by direction of the Birmingham Frost Com-

mittee, who appointed them, from the Convention, they still proffer their services to forward the objects which the deputation had in view." Mr. Martin seconded that motion, and expressed a

and the Birmingham Frost Committee. He, how- mittee. ever, trusted that all would push forward with unanimity, and look to nothing but the great cause carried. of humanity, in which they were embarked. (Hear, hear.) He took that opportunity of stating that he would press that day the resolution of which previous notice had been given, directing the Secretary to Mr. Rose, adopted. write to the Marquis of Normanby to ascertain when The Committee he would be ready to receive a deputation from answering letters, preparing the petitions, and de- he had ever read the life of John Hampden, and what their body. (Hear, hear.) If he refused to receive the deputation, then they should adopt other methods of attaining their object. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cullen moved as an amendment that the members of the Petition Committee are satisfied that every effort was made by the Birmingham between them and individuals. The latter stated Firth, quickly. "Why," replied Firby, "you said not they had it. The Colonel resumed his seat amidst Frost deputation, and the members of the Committee, to present the memorials to her Majesty, and discharge all their other duties; and that their want of success in obtaining an interview with her Ma- petition from that place had the signatures of 523 King to the block. But I see how it is, he was a jesty did not arise from the want of exertion on the men, and 361 women. part of the deputation, or of the Convention. (Hear.

Mr. Barmby most heartily seconded the amendment. There was no clashing between it and the original motion. Indeed, the amendment ought to petition from thence had 220 signatures. be a substantive motion. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ridley-There was only a partial separation on the part of the Birmingham deputation; al- and that from Sunderland 8,558 signatures.

though two seceded, he was inclined to think that they were still with them. Mr. Cullen never parted from the body, (Hear, hear.) He hoped that no man would be for a moment so foolish as to suppose that there was a division amongst them. (Hear, hear.) Dr. M'Douall approved so highly of the amend-

GENTLEMEN,-Emboldened by your appeal to ment, that he withdrew his motion to come in the Mr. Cullen's motion was then put, and carried Chairman-I am delighted at the course pursued, propheta."

> Dr. M'Douall's original motion was then put and The Chairman—Nothing could be so good or satis-

I have had letters, which I preferred not replying therefore, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cullen, of Glasgow, with an expression of hope that he would Hence, when a minister of the gospel ventures out of myself, highly creditable to you, and honourable to continue with them so long as they were a Conventhe ordinary track of public instruction, and in the spirit tion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Cuilen was always anxious to co-operate with to act as joint-treasurer of both funds-£60 for the Convention in every act calculated to forward your use, and balance for their use, but not having their great and grand objects,- (hear, hear,)-but he most respectfully begged that they would not confer evil by the advocates of things as they are, and which upon him so signal a mark of their favour for merely they in their blasphemous presumption declare to exist your use the w' of the balance, ad interim, think- having done his duty.

Ing it unfair t it till the decision would ren- Dr. M'Douall seconded the motion.

The Chairman expressed his deep regret for the Should the country decide against the step I have hasty conclusion to which the Birmingham Frost now had enough, I would pay you all £5 a week but one opinion regarding the conduct of Mr. Cullen. (Hear, hear.) He most cheerfully proposed the re-The resolution having been carried with every

have been sent to you, and a full reply to which you again said, that it was a mark of attention to which

making £80, with the £60 previously sent to your associate of men who were superior to the tempta- Smith would deliver a lecture, in which he would former treasurer. I remit this sum through my tions of filthy lucre, and who only had in view their prove the perfect accordance of their principles with the in March :country's good, which was dearest to their hearts, Word of God and with the articles of faith. rejoice to find the most cordial understanding subsists; and for which they would even face death. (Hear, Mr. Hill's church at Huil, of which I am a member a man, I believe in every way most worthy of hear.) He was proud to say of his constituents that and of which Mr. F. sought to become a member, had public confidence, and entitled to public support. they were ready to give to the Convention every solemnly declared, by a resolution, that the principles Gentlemen, I have also directed the sum of £1 to be support in their power. He was in justice com- of the People's Charter were in accordance with the paid in aid of your forthcoming meeting; pray get pelied to acknowledge the immense assistance he Word of God; and Mr. Hill had on several occareceived from Mr. Morgan Williams, whose services sions enforced the demands of political justice in his quality Dr. M'Donall. By God you are shaking were as indefatigable as they were sincere in the pulpit discourses. This it was which incited the op-

cause. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Morgan Williams wished to give an ex-The Chairman inquired if it was the wish of the committee that Mr. Williams be heard. Mr. Barmby moved that Mr. Williams be allowed account for the manner in which he had introduced Commons, as well as the most talented and brave, to give the explanation, which was seconded by Mr. politics into the pulpit. I, as the mover of the resolution, of 4,043, something, I imagine, beyond the

not refuse taking an active part in the proceedings of my letter, Mr. Firth, with that urbanity and courtesy make ne doubt but the country will cheerfully supthe committee, from the slightest disrespect to a for which he is so distinguished, failed to reply, and I,
port you. Gentlemen, before I close, allow me to single member of that body. He highly respected as you would learn from my short address to the
suggest the importance of selecting four of the most them as men fully capable for the work they had un"Lovers of Fair Play," published on the 8th instant, eloquent of our body to oppose Lord Russell at dertaken, and of fulfilling the objects of their mission. from certain kind y considerations as to his excited Stroud, Lard Palmerston at Tiverton, the Attorney- (Hear, hear.) His reason for not joining the com- feelings in case he should be rejected by the church, which of unsold copies, for the quarter ending the 31st of General at Edinburgh, and above all, Fox Maule at mittee was, because he deemed himself the servant of the Birmingham committee, who had deputed him night. In the mean time, Mr. Firth, smarting under What say you to Vincent for Strond, and Dr. to discharge a certain and specific duty. (Hear, the Colones of Northampton, or Halifax, hear.) When the time allotted to him for discharge where he would make a tremendous impression? ing that duty had transpired, he considered he could write an age of vourself?

Charter. The great fault that I min with the Colones by 8,070 papers.

The great fault that I min with the Colones by 8,070 papers.

Now. Sir, what say you to the simultaneous increase in parables, and I believe, thinks in parables; however, he of poverty and of Chartism? Don't you wish you had writes and speaks sometimes in a manner and after a colones. Have at least 300 good men there as the balance of not any longer take a part in the proceedings, with- nearly £2 expences, and depriving the families of the not made an ass of yourself power. You must choose eloquent men, and deter-jout being appointed by the committee so to do. victims of at least £5, has sought to escape from further mined men, not afraid of physical force. But you (Hear, hear.) His position was quite different from chastisement, by the magnificent present of a sovereign, will think of it again. Congratulating the country that of Mr. Cullen, who had been elected by the men and the permission to hold a ball in the lodge, proupon the success of my first act of, and rejoicing of Glasgow to sit in the Convention. (Cheers.) He vided it be conducted on teetotal principles. In this that you have given such unmeasured and over- had been only elected to present the memorials to Mr. Firth displays what he no doubt considers a rare flowing satisfaction to, your friends, and such a taste her Majesty. He attended the full time that he was piece of statesmanlike policy; the manœuvre, however, directed to remain. Although he took no part in shall not serve his turn. He knew that the projected ball, the discussion of the committee, yet he approved of which he prevented, was to be conducted by teetotallers, every thing that they had said or done. He was also on testotal principles, and he objected to it on the P. S.—The trick of not receiving deputations upon satisfied that the prisoners were equally well pleased ground of its immorality; he at the same time receiving the subject of criminals is paltry. I have, upon many with the committee. (Hear, hear.) He was ready emoluments in the shape of rent weekly for the rooms occasions, attended deputations, and had long discust to obey any further call that might be made upon being used as a school for the teaching of dancing! I sions about the Dorchester Labourers and other him by his country. If he had authority so to do he think I hear you exclaim, with virtuous indignation, prisoners, whose sentences I have had commuted. would most willingly co-operate with the committee, "Confound the hypocrite! but what better could be but in the absence of such order he had no other expected from a middle-class Whig?" Well, the lecalternative than that of waiting further instructions ture was postponed to May 17th, and on the previous from the Birmingham committee. He again repeated Saturday, placards announcing it appeared on the walls. there was an exception to Political offenders. One his respect for, and his confidence in, the general was informed that the liev. gallant Colonel's intention, and there would not be effect of cutting you off from the great and mighty

Mr. Cullen bore testimony to the exertions of Mr. Williams who was late and early at his post, and did petition since the batch last met, not one, nor all in his power to have the memorials presented. written to mortal to say a word for me, I think His whole conduct was characterised by an indepen-it would be highly necessary to direct public attendence worthy of the cause. (Hear, hear.) He was of tion, to the recent judgment of Lord Abinger, rela- opinion that Mr. Williams was perfectly justifiable heads together, but I think it possible that in some Mr. Rose testified Mr. William's indefatigable ex-

ertions to obtain the objects of the Convention, and to present the memorials. The Chairman-My opinion is, that so far from considering it a favour, they should demand the release of the prisoners as a matter of right. (Hear, hear.) I would not accept it as a favour; I demand it as a right. Favour indeed ! shall it be called a favour to do justice! Oh, no, no! (Hear,

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Barmby, Culen, and Dr. M'Douall was appointed to draw from Mr. John Cleave, their treasurer, the amount of Mr.

Connor's order. Skevington, as reported in the Star, who read the fellow bigots, and rendered them all the aid in his power, letter from Northampton, asking Dr. M'Douall to (God knows that is not much,) in their insane crusade stand as candidate at the next election, and that it was he who made the observations on that letter, put these facts together, and I think it just possible which observations were, in the Star of last week, that as Mr. Firth did not dare to meet me, he would meeting in Bridge-street, Westminster, at which the tioned the subject since August 1839, nearly two years; also attributed to Mr. Skevington. He likewise operate upon his friend the president, who would com- object was to discuss the measure; but when he got and they have only introduced it to make a split, while wished that his exact words respecting the Members' municate the sympathetic feeling to the parson, who, in his turn, would consent to operate upon the publican, who force men? I say the worst; because they recommended it, and then abandoned it, and then denounced their would be useless to call upon the Members who represented him." Whereas he said "That he knew it is to be the case, but it at all events looks very like chould not he good (Hear hear). Colonel Healey, it is not fair that I should be eternally presented him;" whereas he said, "That he knew this to be the case, but it at all events looks very like should not be good. (Hear, hear.) Colonel Healey, it is not fair that I should be eternally that it would be useless to call upon the Members it. And now I ask you, my honest-hearted friends, Thompson then traced the Charter through its dragged out upon these distasteful subjects, to explain who represented Leicester."

their meetings.

The General Committee assembled at ten o'clock for the despatch of general business. A great number of letters were read from various places. stating that petitions had been forwarded. Mr. Roland, of Hackney, handed in 43. collected by a few shoemakers at Hackney, in aid of the General Committee. A letter from Jackson-court, Postern-gate, to Mr.

from that place. The Secretary read the following letter from the all events, he was no friend to the Chartist cause, a 

papers. (Laughter.) the had published as order to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of yesterday, whom he is now, as I believe, seeking to cajole and written for their principles, and he had published as order to insure Whig support, throw them all overthat he is not able to appoint any time for the inter- betray. I had to attend a meeting at Mr. Pexton's, much, and in as many papers as most men, and vet it board just as so much lumber in a storm to save the that he is not able to appoint any time for the inter-

> I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, S. M. PHILLIPS.

Mr. Thomas Wall, 35, Old Bailey.

most marked symptoms of disapprobation. most marked symptoms of disapprobation.

Mr. Smart moved that Mr. O'Connor be respects further stated that no good and virtuous man ever though we had prepared a full report, we are comfully solicited to direct the balance in Mr. Pitkethly's took up arms against the Government of his country, pelled to lay it aside. He alluded to the colour of my letter from top to bottom; but I will have no guessing, no mutilation—all or none! So farewall their bannary (white), and said some persons won-Mr. Martin seconded that motion, and expressed a fully solicited to direct the balance in Mr. Pitkethly's took up arms against the (rovernment or ms country, penied to make their banners (white), and said some persons wonders and, on a subsequent occasion, in the Temperance their banners (white), and said some persons wonders of the deputation to Mr. Cleave, the Treasurer of the General Com
Hotel, he tried to prove that when a Bill had redered what could have influenced their choice—he three damnations for the White, and three Mr. Martin seconded the motion, which was

The Committee were engaged during the day

presentation of the National Petition. they could not give up, as required by the Conven- all. Firby druly remarked, I should not have thought in vitor, the letters, or correspondence, that passed you would think so highly of him. "Why so," said arrived at power, get it they must, as certainly as if or to Mr. O'Connor's letter. So far as his opinion they had it. The Colonel resumed his seat amidst could have any weight; he could account they had it. The Colonel resumed his seat amidst that they addressed the country in behalf of the half an hour since that no good man ever took up enthusiastic cheering.

Committee, and could do no more.

males and one from the females.

A letter from Kennoway, Fife, stated that the A letter from Sunderland announced that the petition from Bishop and West Auckland had 789. A letter from Dorking stated that the men of that district had forwarded a petition. The General Committee then adjourned.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED QUEENDOM.

"Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN -- No words are of more frequent use, or more disregarded in practice by those who affect to be religious "and respectable," than those which I have placed before you as the motto of this brief factory, as to have a plain understanding between the two committees. (Hear, hear.)

address. They are admired for their beauty, extolled for their correctness, pointed at as the summum bonum for their correctness, pointed at as the summum bonum Mr. Martin—The were all bound to acknowledge of morality, and then thrown by as worthy of no practhe services of Mr. Cullen. He hoped sincerely that tical attention, because a compliance with their requirehe should remain until then. (Hear, hear.) He, ments would be inconvenient and troublesome to the elastic consciences of those who pretend to revere them. of the great Saviour inculcates the bearing of such a precept upon the state and condition of social and political society, he is sure to be met by a terrent of invective and abuse, and to have his name cast out as tions. by the grace and providence of Almighty God. No one can doubt, however, who really believes the word of God, that one of the most essential duties of the christian character, is the promotion of the peace, the happi-Committee had come. There could be however, ness, of all classes and all individuals of the human family; and he who fails to carry out this principle, let his religious professions be what they may, is nothing better than an infidel, and is in fact a living, walking, lie. These observations have been called forth by the recent exertions made to impede the cause of truth and righteousness by the Raw. John Scott, a tory parson, and Mr. R. Firth, a whig school master, in this town. Mr. Martin moved, and Mr. Rose seconded, that You will recollect that a notice appeared in the Star a a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Mr. few weeks back, stating that Mr. Firth had declared the principles of the Charter to be contrary to the wood for each month of the last nine months, from Scriptures and the doctrines of the New Church, and June 1st, to March 31st inclusive; being the latest it was mooted whether they could not better accomplish tal in this very important undertaking.

Mr. Howwood could furnish his their object with the Colonel. I was applied to, and at Mr. Morris is willing to show one of his Working you, however, will have the goodness to remit a Mr. Cullen made a vain effort to prevent that re-Scriptures and the doctrines of the New Church, and receipt through your treasurer, for the £20 now sent, solution being carried. He was proud in being the that, in consequence of such declaration, Mr. T. B.

> position of Mr. Firth, who declared before the whole church, that when he again became a member (his name had some months previously been removed from the church church for his withdrawal) he would make Mr. Hill tion, determined to meet him, and invited him to state | whole circulation of the Golden Sun. Mr. Williams assured the committee that he did his objections at the close of my announced lecture. To turned out to be the case, posiponed the lecture for a fort-J. Scott, to whom the Masons' Arms belongs, had forbidden the landlord to let us have the room, and the obsequious publican obeyed the orders of the clerical sinner, and forbid the lecture. I do not know that Mr. F. and Mr. S. had laid their way the former had operated upon the latter. I am induced to do so from the following facts:-First-Mr. Scott has smarted under the lash which

his intolerance has caused me pretty liberally to apply to him in by-gone days. Second-Mr. Firth hates me on account of the independence which I have shown on all occasions in the Temperance Society and in the Church. Third-John Wade, Esq., President of the Hull Temperance Society, is said, by Mr. Firth, to have the greatest objection to Mr. T. B. Smith on account of his politics; the said John Wade, Esq., being half Whig, half Tory, and a high Churchman into the bargain. Fourth-Mr. Scott has recently become a temperance man, and would, no doubt, be ready to return Mr. Smart said that it was he, and not Mr. the kindness of Mr. Firth who stood by him and his (God knows that is not much.) in their insane crusade against the recently established Hull Spring Fair. I

ker, a vote of thanks was passed for having accommodated the delegates with the room for holding gratuitous circulation. And if you will make an exthey were determined, if possible, to deny the live a slave," then am I am out-and outer. Bah! sheir meetings.

SATURDAY EVENING.

In the evening the delegates again resumed their sitting.

Mr. Smart was in the chair.

In the state of the part was in the chair.

Saturday Evening the delegates again resumed their sitting.

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In the evening the delegates again resumed their price of the pamphlet will be sixpence, and it shall be published, if possible, on the first of July. Now let they could, have two. This was a weak point for them, and therefore he hoped the people would adverse and therefore he hoped the people would adverse determined, it possible, to denote the humbugs mean about moral and physical force? Is not all popular energy and moral force held they could, have two. This was a weak point for them, and therefore he hoped the people would adverse determined, it possible, on the humbugs mean about moral and physical force? Is not all popular energy and moral force held they could, have two. This was a weak point for them, and therefore he hoped the proposition by physical aggression? Whig officers and Whig soldiers transformed as if by weak for six weeks, and you will make the heart of the proposition of the humbugs mean about moral and physical force? Is not all popular energy and moral force held they could, have two. This was a weak point for them, and therefore he hoped the proposition by physical form of every success. week, for six weeks, and you will make the Mr. Hogg said that he was deputed to wait upon many a distressed one glad. You will cheer many a success. He was anxious that they should have as ing minister? Thus, Col. Thompson is a Whig officer the Convention, to solicit that nine delegates be ap- victim in his dungeon, and you will show yourselves pointed to draw up the resolutions and make the worthy of the rights you claim. Let every agent for the had learnt that their numbers exceeded three a question, and to-morrow he may become a Tory offi-

Hull, May 18th, 1841. P.S. Mr. Firth, finding his popularity on the wane. is now moving heaven and earth to get into favour with the Chartists, and the Catholic Temperance Society of Cleave, enclosed £1, being the second subscription President, send all the information he can pick up, as to the movements of the council, to their opponents. At judge from the past, you would not agitate.

The reading of the above was followed with the by the Government, and that he would be hanged, Colonel proceeded at some length in his remarks; drawn, and quartered, as a terror to others. He but our space has so many demands upon it, that, ceived the Royal signature, it was as binding upon the conscience of a Christian man as the law of the ten commandments. I shall never forget the feelings The report of the Committee, appointed to draw which the brutal wishes respecting the Welsh patriots up regulations for the great meeting, was read, and excited in my mind, and the impression was deepened by on the motion of Mr. Wall, which was seconded by the following ludicrous circumstances:-Firby, after Mr. Pirth's atttention had been for some time turned to other matters, asked him, in his quiet way, whether vising the best means for securing a satisfactory his opinion was about him. Firth replied that he had, and that he was, beyond doubt, one of the greatest of A letter was read from the Executive, stating that | patriots, and that his memory ought to be revered by sentative. He alluded to the crisis that had arrived they could not give up, as required by the Conven- all. Firby drily remarked, I should not have thought in their affairs, and said that, however slowly they arms against the government, and John Hampden A letter from Queenshead announced that the did so, and commenced a rebellion, which brought the hall, asked the Colonel's opinion of machinery? traitor in his own day, but he is a patriot now; classes had conceived an unnecessary alarm on that A letter from Warwick stated that the people and if you live three hundred years hence, you subject, because they must see that if machinery there had forwarded two petitions, one from the will find out that the villain John Frost was enabled a manufacturer to execute a larger amount in the trap. He rose from his seat, stammered some- branches. thing about the Government of Charles being oppressive, but that of Victoria being Christian and but the meeting thought the Colonel's address empatriotic, and bolted, while we enjoyed a hearty laugh braced all the points on which they required exat his expence. I have no doubt that he and his planation. friends will find it convenient to have bad memories, but I tell them that I have a good one, especially on that the members of the National Charter Associasuch subjects, and am ready to make oath to the truth tion resident in Hull be appointed a non-electors' of the statement before any beach of magistrates before Committee, for the purpose of securing the election which Mr. Firth may choose to require me to do so. of Colonel Thompson. This was seconded by Mr. I make no comment on this case. Mr. Firth has a William Webster, and carried unanimously. right to wish for the humane and Christian practices abundant proofs of attachment to liberty.

> TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SUN." SIR,—In a recent number of your paper you publish letter from yourself to yourself, under the signature of A. Why not add the double SS, Sir, and give to As the subjects you mention are the arrival of Colonel your readers all that confidence which the authority of Thompson and our position in Hull, I shall offer a few your real signature and name must carry with it? In your letter you would impose a belief upon your and you would support your assertion by the assurance have ever met who was not either proud or mean; he is that not more than 300 Northern Stars were now circu-

lated in that district. Sir, you were quite right to couple Chartism and its nature of a hard-working man, the present position of the cause and its organ, in answer to your two assser-

Firstly, then, allow me tell you on behalf of Chartism Sir, in what terms would you announce, in long primer, the fact of such an array of names on behalf of your "anti-monopolist" cry? So much for Chartism! They, Sir, not wishing the people's paper to be

list of the number of Stars furnished to Mr. Abel Hey. proposed to return me for Leicester-foolish word, it in which Letters Patent may be obtained, and quarterly account, the last quarter having terminated once desired that I should be used as a tool to insure Models to any number of gentlemen of capital (not

CH .—				
June, 4 weeks month		•••	15,073	
July,	do.	•••	15,432	
August 5	do.	•••	19,061	
Sept. 4	do.	•••	14,876	
Oct. 5	do.	•••	17.965	
Nov. 4	do.	••• (	14,000	
Dec. 4	do.	•••	13,891	
Jan. 5	đo.		18,000	
Feb. 4	do.	•••	14.938	
March 4	do.		14.448	

Total for nine months, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED

I can corroborate this fact, as I pack every paper, and keep an account of all sent. Now, Sir, what say you to your authority for the Thus if I were to select tomorrow between seat and past? while I assure you, upon the honour of a hard- Charter, no man doubts as to how I should choose; but working man, that the number of papers printed, pub- I am strongly of opinion that if the question was proposed lished, and sold at the usual price with no returns March, exceeds the number printed, published, and conviction, perhaps, that it would be tantamount to the advanced to obtain Letters Patent in various parts sold during the previous quarter, ending in December, | Charter. The great fault that I find with the Colonel

I am. Sir

A Working Man, and South Shields Chartist, "bristles and all,"

Leeds, May 26th, 1841.

COL. THOMPSON AND THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION AT HULL.

next election, met the members of the National remorse. Physical force and the "new move" cannot Charter Association, in order to lay before them the be discussed with any other motive than that of principles on which he came forward to solicit their | creating a division in our ranks; let no man persuade suffrages. The meeting took place in the Free- you that it can. Upon the principle of the "new mason's Hall, Mytongate, which was crowded to move," the country has already decided; and its return on Sunday night I was informed that the Rev. gallant Colonel's intention, and there would not be effect of cutting you off from the great and mighty fewer than 1,500 persons present, including of body of which I rejoice to say you have become of

On the motion of Mr. Samuel Healey, Mr. Worsdell was called to the chair. The CHAIRMAN opened the business of the meeting in a short but appropriate address, in which he evening Mr. John Lawless, better known and avowed himself a thorough going Chartist, not deservedly known, by the name of honest Jack Lawless, merely in name, but in practice, as an advocate of said to mo, "O'Connor, so you have enlisted?" "Yes." tne glorious principles of liberty.

Mr. Samuel Healey read the address, of the Petition Convention, from last week's Star. Colonel Thompson was then introduced by the Chairman, and was received with tremendous objection of that orthodox dignitary, Dr. Wade, decheering. When the applause had subsided, the gallant Colonel proceeded to avow himself a stanch | d-n me if I understand the denunciation of a man and, as far as his humble abilities would permit who purchased a commission, the terms of which were

him, a determined advocate for the principles of the to cut down and order to be shot down every People's Charter. He had been one of its first men upon whom a Whig administration or a Tory promoters and concoctors. He was one of those administration looked with jealousy, suspicion, hatred, who attended at the first meeting at which it was or dread. mentioned, and which was held at the British Coffee House, Charing Cross. There were a many mem-

ship was not built water-tight; many were con-structed before one was got to float; let them but Corn Law principles, for the Tories upon anti-Poor once get one, and they would soon have a 120 gun Law principles, and for the Chartists upon Chartist frigate to batter the enemies of universal right. principles. But don't you listen to the stuff of "you Hull. On the latter manouvre, the time is not yet come He next referred to a sentiment uttored by the pre- must march on, or it will be done without you." I tell for me to tell what I know, but as far as the Chartists sident, in his opening speech, who had pressed him you that whatever is done without you, will be done are concerned, I believe him to be only a Whig spy in rather hard, and said he (Col. T.) had not agitated against you; and that you have nothing to hope for the camp, who will, by means of his old friend the for the Charter. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman.—What I said was, if I might Colonel has been the loudest in his praise of Nottingshort time since, as his conduct referred to in the above He had a great notion that if a man wanted to keep Strain every nerve to return Col. Thompson; but should Whitehall, 22nd May, 1841. letter proves. But I have a few other facts, a secret, the best way was to put it into the news- his party deem it prudent, necessary, or expedient Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby to which I request the particular attention of those papers. (Laughter.) He had been there, he had to aim one single side blow at the god Chartism, in

raved like a madman, declared Frost t be the same end; and he thought he had kept up a pretty Hutt and James, and will leave "well enough" alone. the most execrable villain in existence, and said that continual fire. The present system enabled them to The scoundrels are now talking of letting their victims he fervently and sincerely hoped that the jury would pass laws to keep the working classes out; he could loose, but not for love of them. See what fear does! convict, and that if they did so, he trusted that the find men amongst the working classes worth a hun- I would rather rot here than owe my liberation to any full sentence of the law of treason would be executed dred of some of the present race of legislators. The compromise of my fustian jackets.

would tell them. White was the emblem of purity: it was the poor man's colour, because it was easily obtained—(hear, hear)—they could get plenty of it short of the Charter can protect man. No compromise obtained—(hear, near)—they could kee promy to a no surrender! no backsliding! no side thrust at my moment; and even the ladies—if they no surrender! no backsliding! no side thrust at my happened to be pinched-would readily supply them with a square yard at any time: few would look upen it! and now to see the lovely it was the colour nearest to their hearts. giant killed would break my heart, and send me pre-(Laughter and cheers.) The Gallant Colonel in conclusion said, he was their candidate; he hoped his past conduct would be a pledge for the future. If he were elected, he should be every body's repre-

At the close of his address, a working man in the Colonel Thompson said, he thought the working one of the best men that ever lived!" The Teetotal of labour for less capital, he had that superfluous Captain was dumbfounded at thus finding himself capital to pay the wages of workmen in other

The operative wished to go on with his queries, Mr. HEALEY then moved a resolution to the effect

The CHAIRMAN then introduced the Rev. William of barbarous ages being revived, and the public have a Hill, who was received with loud cheers, and who right to form their own judgment upon such super- read the following letter from Feargus O'Connor, Esq. to Mr. Samuel Healey, in reply to one sent by that gentleman to Mr. O'Connor:-

> York Castle, 23rd 13th Month of Whig Salary.

MY DEAR HEALEY, -You very kindly write and tell me all your local news, and ask me for a line in reply. observations upon each. And firstly of the Colonel. I look upon Col. Thompson as a man possessed of many, readers that Chartism was on the wane in Manchester: | very many virtues; he is one of the few of his order I neither the one nor the other; he is honest as the sun, and unexpected introduction of a new machine. It and I believe brave as a lion; he is very affable, a is hoped, therefore, that in adopting the New quality which I regret being compelled to praise, how- Method of producing Working Power due caution ergan; and allow me to place before you, under the sig. | beit it is one so rare of late, that in public men it is a virtue—nothing more desirable in a representative. You ask me about a coalition with the Whigs, to insure the Colonel's return. You mistake the term; it is not a coalition upon which we make any sacrifice; it is one that the National Petition has been signed in a too brief by which we achieve our very object, the return of one space to admit of full justice being done to it, BY 67,000 of our own men. But let me be plain, and as blame PERSONS, or one-fifth of the whole population. Now, may be hereafter attached somewhere, let me saddle myself with my full share. I say, unite with the "Devil" or with the "Devil's Grandfather" to insure the Colonel's election. Our object is to make the most of passing events, that is to insure as goodly a number as udged by a single week's or month's circulation, but, possible in the House of Commons, who will constitute in order to show you the steadiness with which it has a real opposition and not a mere cog in the Whig wheel. weathered the greatest poverty ever known among its only out of order when it wants greasing itself, and supporters, I beg leave to furnish you with the numbers when greased, ready to grind max or malt. Can you, ordered by one agent alone, for Manchester and imme- for our purpose, find a better cog than Thompson, or diate district, while many other agents in the same dis- one who will be more particular as to what the matrict receive over 300 weekly. The following is a correct | chinery he turns is to grind? I say not. When it was his return. I proposed to form three committees, one exceeding the number allowed by the laws relating at Leicester, one at Hull, and one general committee to Royal Letters Patent,) who will join in a bond strongest party, who would coalesce, three of their Power is produced, until the Royal Letters Patent choicest devils for the Colonel, but Colonel Thompson could not make up his mind; in fact, I look upon indecision as his greatest fault. I could not more deeply commit myself in the Colonel's parliamentary arrangements, and you will admit that it was "con amore." when I tell you that not one line or message has ever passed between us upon the subject. Having said so much upon the simple question of the Colonel's return, let me now say one word upon the compound of the Colonel and the Chartists. I have told you the Colonel's virtues, I AND EIGHTY; being a weekly average, to one nowtell you his faults, I know of no vices. In doing this I must after the manner of "Plutarch," compare O'Connor and Thompson. I am strongly of opinion, then, that while I am a whole hog Chartist, preferring the principle to a seat, that the Colonel prefers a seat to the principle. to to the Colonel, Charter without seat, or seat without ing proposals for this very important undertaking, Charter, that the Colonel would take the seat from a

is, that he is very crotchetty; he speaks in parables, writes immediate attention. fashion which I cannot comprehend; but the good man is at the bottom, and to that I refer as my key to his feelings. As to "physical force," and the "new move." always bear in mind that in your alliance with Colonel Thompson, for electioneering purposes, you have a double duty to perform; one to yourselves through the Colonel, by insuring his faithful representation of you: and the other to the country. Should an attempt be made to injure Chartism, to slacken Chartism in its paces, or to weaken its mighty strength by the minutest part of a weak mind's weakest thought, in order to On Monday evening, Col. Thompson, who is a serve the purpose of Colonel Thompson's election, candidate for the representation of Hull at the throw him over board without ceremony, scruple, or course, several of the supporters of the Colonel at late so worthy a member. Let me tell you a story former elections.

Let me tell you a story about "physical force." In 1833 Mr. O'Conneil enlisted me as an Irish volunteer, when I paid £1 1s. for musket and bayonet; that is, in Irish phrase, I paid £1 1s., but I never got my arms. Well, upon that 'Well, by G-d," said Lawless, "it is the funniest corps I ever heard of, all armed, and the colonel (O Connell was colonel) to have registered a vow in heaven not to fight." Now I can well understand the nouncing the force by which his living is insured; but applies to Beans and other articles.

The Colonel made a sad blunder in denouncing the "physical force" Chartists at Manchester, near eighbers of Parliament there, but for the life of him teen months since; he lost all popular support by it; but he could not tell where some of them had been since. if injudicious and unfair then, how much more so now, (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He was at the second when no parties save the "new move" men have men-

will you allow the Tory parson, and the Whig preceptor various stages of existence to the present time, the fallacies and inconsistencies of others; but hear me Mr. Smart—It was upon the Members for Derby to beat us, and to injure the fund for the families of when it had become feared by its enemies, and supthat he (Mr. S.) waited, and not upon those of his county.

After some further business, the Convention ad-It may be well to correct a clerical error in the PENNY OF PROFIT SHALL BE PAID TO THE Star of last Saturday. It was to Mr. Balls, and not to Mr. Bates, to whom, in company with Mr. Paroto Mr. Bates vance, and that their efforts would be crowned with magic into the shape and physical form of every succeedmany Members of the right sort as possible. He to-day and may be ordered to fight for one side of pointed to draw up the resolutions and make the necessary arrangements for the public meeting to be not necessary arrangements for the public meeting to be necessary arrangements for the public meeting to be necessary arrangements for the public meeting to be not necessary arrangements for the public meeting to be not necessary arrangements for the public meeting to be not necessary arrangements for the public meeting to the fight to the very opposite side, in common honesty, to a fair share in that their numbers exceeded three necessary and public meeting to find the number of representatives. And, here, should like to see the example set; here, he should like to have something like a model election; be not necessary arrangement for the number of representatives. And, here, he should li land. (Loud and continued cheering.) The first of physical force? But stop; expediency perhaps may ham : and therefore he must approve, and that most Col. THOMPSON said he would take it in that way. devoutly what our friends did there. But to conclude

In fine, my friend, let us have no cobbling bungling, surmising, or conjecture about my opinion If the meeting is willing to hear my sentiments, read cheers for God's and the People's Charter. Aye, it is God's; for man is the work of his hand, and nothing monster! God, how I nursed the darling infant when few would look upon it! and now to see the lovely maturely to the cold grave.

Ever faithfully your's. FEARGUS O'CONNOR

The Rev. WILLIAM HILL then said it was not necessary at that time of the evening for him to add one word to Colonel Thompson's excellent address could have any weight, he could assure them that with every word contained in that letter, in favour of Colonel Thompson, he most cordially and fully concurred. He entreated them to be careful how they suffered anything like a difference of opinion to spring up among them. They had, as his friend Mr. O'Connor said, one great object in view—to lay hold of passing events, and to secure as large a share as possible of the representative power which belonged to them. On the subject of the coalition, he agreed with the "caged lion." Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

THE REV. MR. MORRIS'S DYNAMIC ENGINE. TO CAPITALISTS, MILLOWNERS, PROPRIETORS OF MINES,

AND GENTLEMEN OF SCIENCE. NEWLY-DISCOVERED WORKING A POWER. That "he who causes two blades of Grass to grow where only one grew before, is so far a Creator," is a sentiment which has received the stamp of public approbation. And, surely, he who turns two spindles where only one was turned before, or who grinds two grains of Corn where only was ground before, or who discovers an Agent by means of which ten thousand tons may be lifted where none were lifted before, is as instrumental in serving his fellow-men as if he found means to sustain the People that would be required to perform the labour saved. Nothing but an ignorant impatience of inprovement can prompt any man to deny this the inconvenience to the persons who happen to be deprived of employment in consequence of the sudden may be employed, so that it may be an Immediate Benefit to all Classes of Society, without inflicting

the least injury upon any person.

The Rev. John Williams Morris, Minister of Deanrow Chapel, Wilmslow, Cheshire, and Honorary Member of the Liverpool Total Abstinence Society, most respectfully begs leave to call the attention of Gentlemen of Capital, Millowners, Proprietors of Mines, and Gentlemen of Science, to this advertisement. Having made such discoveries in the art of producing Working Power as can be made only once in the duration of a Planet, (unless, indeed, the knowledge of these discoveries be lost, at the time of a general deluge, or by the whole race of rational beings falling into a state of savage life, or by some dreadful convulsion of nature of which there is no authentic record,) Mr. Morris is desirous of making his discoveries known under the privilege of Royal Letters Patent in every shade of the civilized World

are obtained. He will pay all expenses attendant upon the negotiations, and the manner in which the profits arising from the Working Power shall be disposed of must be previously determined and agreed upon, and any of the gentlemen will be at liberty to withdraw from the undertaking, previous to the Royal Letters Patent being obtained, and without being at any expence: Mr. Morris being fully confident that so eligible an opportunity of obtaining a very large revenue from every state of the civilised world was never before offered to the public. Mr. Morris will then show the Working Model of a Dynamic Engine (an Engine producing Working Power.) so cheap in its construction, and producing its Power by means so economical, as has never been exhibited before.

Letters addressed to the Rev. J. W. Morris, Deanrow, Wilmslow via Manchester, (pre paid.) containand stating the terms upon which Money will be of the world for this new discovery, will receive

Morris's Dynamic Engine.—In another part of our paper will be found an advertisement of Mr. Morris's Dynamic Engine, to which we would direct the attention of all interested in such discoveries and improvements. We certainly look with pleasure upon every new discovery, whether coming under the name of mechanics, chemistry, or science of any description; and we think that Mr. Morris's Dynamic Engine is worthy of attention so far, at least, as regards the cheapness of its construction and the economy attendant on its operations. Our objection is not to machinery, in the strict sense of the word, but to the abuse now connected with its operation. We wish to see machinery made subservient to labour, by being restricted within proper bounds in its working, and not, as now is the case, made the curse of the industrious classes, and the pander of the avaricious capitalist. We do not cry destroy the monster," but we say, make it the servant of the operative-curb the giant-let it benefit the millions, and not the individual interests of a few grasping, grinding millocrats, as it now

# LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, MAY 28.—Our arrivals of Grain continue very moderate. The trade this week has been slow, and to-day there is no animation; but fresh Wheat sells fully as dear. Barley is nominal. Oats and Shelling have not varied in price, and the same LEEDS CORN MARKET, MAY 25 .- The arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market are rather smaller than last week. The demand for Wheat has been limited, at the rates of last week. Barley nominal. Oats and Beans continue in limited demand. THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK

ENDING MAY 25, 1841. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Wheat. Barley. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 4107 826 396 £ s. d.  $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 113 \cdot 1 \cdot 10 \cdot 23 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 63 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 17 \cdot 9\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 17 \cdot 0$ LEEDS CLOTH MARKET, MAY 25-There was a ather improved demand for manufactured goods at both the Cloth Halls on Tuesday last, better, indeed than there has been for some weeks past. It is not often that the Tuesday's market is better than Saturday's, and that it is so this week is no proof of permanent prosperity. We should be glad if it were so, or if we could at all congratulate ourselves on he present demand being certain of continuance. Speculations as to the prospects and results of the anticipated general election are the prevailing topic the bearing that this will have upon supply and

demand is pretty freely canvassed. Bradford Markets, Thursday, May 27.—Wool Market.—As the supply of Wool continues on a scale borond the demandary beyond the demand, prices may be quoted a shade lower than our last reports, especially the Fine Down Combing Sorts, which are almost entirely neglected. Yarn Market .- The demand for Yarn is still limited, and we regret to learn that during the week several houses have thought it prudent to commence working short time; this is operating very extensively on the working classes, as many had only been partially employed prior to the recent curtailment being so generally adopted. Piece Market .- There has been a good attendance of merchants at our market to-day; and for figured goods, manufactured with Mohair and Alpaca Yarns, there is a good demand, while for the staple article, the old Merino, made of British Wool, there

is less inquiry.
Hull Corn Marker, May 25.—There has been mere firmness exhibited during the past week in the Corn trade; and some few parcels of bond Wheat have changed hands at rather advanced prices. There was again a fair arrival of Wheat from abroad, which, with a few exceptions, is landing under bond.

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and Premises. All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Hebson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, May 29, 1841.