INTO BIRMINGHAM. GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION!

Monday hast was indeed a great and glorious day for the working classes. The men and women of Birmingham, and the surrounding districts, have on that day strack such a blow at tyranny as it will never recover. The working clames have now proved, beyond doubt. that they are not only competent to vote, but that when they do their own work, they are capable of ing and conducting the most stupendous affairs: for never was there a greater display of numbers and enthusiasm than was exhibited on this eccasion, and never was such a huge mass as those who blocked up the streets of Birmingham on Monday better marshalled er more orderly conducted.

To give a proper description of the burning zeal and ardent enthusiasm of the people, would require a master hand. Let the most ardent lovers of the Charter, or the greatest admirers of Mr. O'Connor, imagine what a procession for such an important town ought to be, and they may rest assured that had they been present they would have felt abundantly satisfied. It really was a giorious display; of that will confer everlasting honour on the men and women of Birmingham, and the surrounding district; one that will have an electri-

found impossible to form them until their easer desire remain in the Triumphal Car a short distance from it in to see Mr. O'Connor was gratified. At length a hum. order to draw off a part of the pressure. ming sound of "Here he comes! here he comes!" was heard on all sides, when a close carriage drove rapidly no to the TRIUMPHAL CAR, and Mr. O'Connor was. handed into it. The scene at this stage of the proceedings cannot be described by words. A burst of enthusand carried by acclamation. sizetic cheering issued from all parts of the dense mass.

Mr. Corbett and Mr. Rouse, the two Marshals, adorned with splendid scarfs, and rounding towns had shown by their numerous attendmounted on beautiful bay horses. Large white banner: Motto—" Welcome O Connor, the friend of the Charter." Females four abreast, bearing wands, to which printed green cards were

attached, bearing the following inscription :-"Remember Frost, Williams, and Jones." Bromsgrove, Redditch, Darlaston, and Wolverhampton ter, the whole Charter, and nothing less. They had that day made, and hoped that now the heart of Eng- laugh at the wrong side of their months, who would females four abreast Banner, Bromsgrove and Redditch:

Motto-"O'Connor for ever. Universal Suffrage, and No Surrender." TRIUMPHAL CAR, in which was seated

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., drawn by six beautiful grey horses, with three postilions in splendid livery. The Car was the same as that used at York, and was and friends who would address them. He then called carried unanimously, amid tremendous cheers. mounted on a very high platform covered with green upon Mr. R. K Philp, of Bath, te move the first resolubaize and ornamented with a fringe, which added very

much to its splendid appearance. Splendid Green Silk Banner, containing a well executed copy of the device on the cards of the National Charter Association: Motto-"Birmingham Charter Association of Great

Britzin." Delegates bearing banners Members of the National Charter Association four

Large White Banner Motto-" What is life without liberty?" THE EXECUTIVE of the National Charter Association, consisting of

Dr. P. M. M'Douall, Mr. R. K. Philp, Mr. J. Campbell, and Mr. J. Leach, in a beautiful carriage. Members of the National Charter Association four abreast Brass Band.

Large Tricoloured Banner: Motto-"May the hydra-headed monster, tyranny, bow down before the majesty of a united people." The Council of the National Charter Association in Two open carriages. Members of the National Charter Association four

abreast

Frost, Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee. return of Frost, Williams, and Jones." Members four abreast

executed device Men four abreast. Motte: " Welcome O'Connor, the champion of the

People's rights." Men four abreast Large green banner: Motto:—" Repeal of the Union. Universal Suffrage."

Liberty. Band in military uniform. Flag:-" Bilston Charter Association. We know our rights and will defend them. Taxation and poverty."

Bilston Chartists, four abreast

Large banner: Motto :- " The sacred watchword-Liberty." Members four abreast Banner with Motto-" Peace, Order, Law and

Union." Wolverhampton banner-Motto-" The rights of industry, literty, security, prosperity." Men four acreust.

A besulting fig of the Painter's Society. Flag. Bilston National Charter Association, followed by an immense body of stalwart Colliers. Kidderminster National Charter Association.

Flag. Sinfordshire Potteries Flag-"Universal Suffrage.

From this part of the procession, as far back as the eye could reach, it was impossible to form anything like order, the streets being blocked completely, the Chartists from the country ke-ping with their flogs in the centre, as well as they could. The following thes and banners, with an innumerable lost of all sizes and colours, were to be seen floating triumphantly over the heads of the countless thousands.

Walsall banner-Motto-" Victory increases by concord." A beautiful figure of Britannia. Stourbridge National Charter Association-"The Charter and nothing less." "The liberty of the People." A long line of open Carriages, containing females elegantly decorated.

Warwick Chartists. Beautiful silk banner-Motto-" The rights of women-instruction affection, protection." Beautiful pink banner-

Motio-" The rights of genins-freedom,

fame, fortune."

Dorthern Star.

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THE NORTHERN STAR. carried in a splendid frame. Union Jack. Large green banner-Motto-" Liberty is the birthright of man." "Union is strength."

Large white banner-Motto-"Addition of comfort, subtraction of Bishops, division of wealth, the rule of the three kingdoms." Tricoloured flagsurmounted by a cap of liberty;

Motto-"For a nation to be free tis sufficient that she will it." Green flag-

Wolverhampton. Bilston, Darlaston, and Wednesbary, with numerous splendid flags and banners, and secondary with numerous splendid flags and banners, and seal it with my blood." (Loud and tromendous barry, with numerous splendid flags and banners, and seal it with my blood." (Loud and tromendous barry, with numerous splendid flags and banners, and seal it with my blood." (Loud and tromendous barry, with numerous splendid flags and banners, and seal it with my blood." (Loud and tromendous barry, with numerous splendid flags and banners, of the people was again exhibited by some cleers, and shar, hear.) He is now free; may he conduct that they could use them, they found the figure from you, and which they fread, is plut to work like slaves, and for less that they our eresolved to have them. (Cheers.) Don't save flag, which it require from you, and which they dread, is plut to work like slaves, and for less the conduct that they could use them. (Cheers.) Don't save flag, which it require from you, and which they dread, is plut to work like slaves, and for less they on the cheers, ballowed conduct that they our events of the cheers, ballowed conduct that they could use them. (Cheers.) Don't slave's face; (Hear, hear.) If pove as honest to the care. (Cheers.) Don't slave's face; (Hear, hear.) If pove the work with the tripular for you are resolved to have them. (Cheers.) Don't slave's face; (Hear, hear.) If pove the work with the tripular for you are resolved to have them. (Cheers.) Don't slave's face; (Hear, hear.) If pove the work with the tripular for you are resolved to have them. (Cheers.) Don't slave's face; (Hear, hear.) If pove the work with the tripular for you are resolved to have them. (Cheers.) Belleve me, that the question is on dood; but while you complain to the greatness of a man; town at this time presenting a lively and animating object of the people's solicitude, was eagerly looked for, On arriving at Hockley Hill, the Marshals with fifty and at length appeared on the summit of the first and bankers in the midst of the friends who had been appeared by the Demonstra. The midst of the friends who had been appeared on the summit of the first and bankers in the midst of the friends who had been appeared on the first and bankers in the midst of the friends who had been appeared on the first and bankers in the midst of the friends who had been support lim. Caristianty. Perist such an inhide church, and let worknows, if the great the first such an inhide church, and let worknows, if the distribution of the first such an inhide church, and let worknows, if the distribution of the first such an inhide church, and let worknows, if the distribution of the first such an inhide church, and let worknows, if the distribution of the first such an inhide church, and let worknows, if the distribution of the first such an inhide church, and let worknows, if the distribution of the first such an inhide church, and let worknows, if the distribution of the first such an inhide church, and let worknows, if the distribution of the first worknows, if the distribution of the first work of the purpose, the one of dividing all the (Chers and laughter.) Then, when I see these things religious liberty be proclaimed from the Core of Cork and animation of the first work of the first work of the purpose, the one of dividing all the (Chers and laughter.) Then, when I see these, things religious liberty be proclaimed from the Core of Cork and laughter.) Then, when I see these, things religious liberty be proclaimed from the Core of Cork and laughter.) Then, when I see these, things are distributed by the laughter.) Then, when I see the sethese, things are distributed by the laughter.) Then, when I see these, things are distributed by the laughter.) Then, when I see these, things are distributed by the laughter.) Then, axistants, who had been appeinted by the Demonstrat a spontaneous burst of cheering issued from the count. remember the language of the poet sion Committee, proceeded to arrange the procession less thousands assembled, and was continued until its The victor vanquished, the conqueror e'erthrown, according to the order laid down in the placards, but arrival at the hustings, at which time such was the The arbiter of other's fate-the supplicant for his own. so dense was the multitude, all crowding to the point at rush, that the hustings began to give way, which __(Cheers.) The resolution entrusted to me I have

> The business of the meeting then commenced. Mr. Moss, of Wolverhampton moved that Mr. George White took the chair. The proposition was seconded by a number of voices

Mr. Gronge White then took his place on the Again and again the thunder of the sovereign people rang bustings amid loud cheers, and addressed the meeting the death knell of tyranny and proclaimed their affect in the following terms-Men and Women of Birmingtion for their friend and champion. When the cheering ham, I consider myself highly honoured by this addihad subsided, those who had been the most obstinate itional mark of your approbation, and consider the preagainst falling into their places, were now the foremost sent moment the proudest of my life. We have this in taking them. With great difficulty, an opening was day exhibited such a power as will convey joy and gladeffected in the dense mass, and the Triumphal Car ness to the heart of millions of our oppressed and passed through amidst the most cordial greetings of the starving fellow-countrymen, which will fill them with people, waving of handkerchiefs from every window, hope and confidence, and make them feel that better and every possible expression of approbation and joy. days and happier times are at hand, and that the long The procession then moved on in the following and direful reign of Whig and Tory tyranny draws on demanding the restoration of Frost, Williams, and rapidly to a close. The men and women of Birmingham had that day performed their duty, and the surance that day that the lamp of liberty burned bright and clear in their bosoms. The working classes had that day proved that they were capable of conducting their own business, by the orderly and peaceable manner in which the stupendous procession was arranged. would conclude by requesting them to preserve strict | tired amid loud cheera. order and listen attentively to the various delegates

> tion. Mr. Philp was received with loud and repeated nor, Esq., would address the meeting. This announceentrusted to propose a most important resolution to re minutes. large an assembly. He felt an indescribable pleasure to see such a glorious demonstration in favour of democracy as had that day been made in Birmingham, and he stood before them as one from the Chartists of Bath, to show that the same glorious principles were prevailing there. (Cheers.) Mr. Philp proceeded to make some excellent remarks on the position of the Chartist cause, and in honour of Mr. O'Connor, and congratulatory of his release. He stated, however, that

he desired that day to be a listener. the right of self-government is inalienable and inse- and dirty top boots; upon one occasion he asked Brumparable from man, all attempts at legislation not mell why he never went to the House of Commons. recognizing this grand and fundamental principle and Brummell replied that it was such a dirty house having proved insufficient to protect the mass of man-that it was the rum of clothes. (Laughter.) However, kind from the innate selfishness of the ruling few; he promised to go, and having gone and heard Mr. Pitt, that the lamentable and unprecedented distress which that heaven-born minister, when next they met, asked now exists amongst the industricus portion of the him what he thought of his (Pitt's) speech? 'Pon my people, and the nopes which the Reform Bill excited coul, Mr. Pitt, you're a most astonishing man; but how Honse of Commons subsequent to the passing of that nishes me. (Lond roars of laughter.) Now it was Large white banner-Motto: "We meet to secure the Bill, have evinced in the enactment of the Irish of my limbs and weakness in my knees that Coercion, the New Poor Law, and Police Law I complained, and therefore that I can speak from in its refusal to economise the expenditure of the such knows is the thing that should astonish my grand-Splendid banner of the Carpenters, with a beautifully country—in its often disregard of the sufferings mother. (Shouts of laughter.) Working men, it is now Beautiful white banner surmounted by a Cap of Liberty. Oxperience of years, and the history of all nations have ness the commencement of reality in this sacred spot.

and misery of the nation-its entire incapability more than three years since I witnessed the finality of and unathess to legislate for this country; and, as the humbig on yonder spot-(cheers)-and to-day we witfully established, that irresponsible power invariably Attwood then told us what he would do if he could leafs its possessors to use it for their own aggrandiz- get 2,060,000 hands raised round him, but, like all ment; and being deeply impressed with the truth and others of his class who undertake to pilot your bark, he justice of our principles, we again solemnly declare our didn't wait for the cargo that he wanted, he freighted unalterable love of freedom, and pledge curselves to the vessel with Mayors and Town Clerks, and titled Reverse: - " Green banners flying. Civil and Religious our country, that we will never cease in our struggle

signal for union and co-operation amongst those who that happiness must be of his own selection and his own for years. I want to see how they lived, and parsons and a crew of bishops, with Philipotts for a Association—from its justice and straightforward-Bilsten Chartists four abrelst

Bine first "We do unto others as we would they should do unto others as we would they should do unto us."

I want to see how they lived, and parsons and a crew or pishops, with rimpones must be or mis own selection and mis own for years. I want to see how they lived, and honestly sought the establishment of the Charter. gift; and the gift he had in store was not justice but how much wine the testotallers drank. (Laughter.) pilot, bidding farewell and for ever to the land which ness—he felt convinced that it embodied all that pilot, bidding farewell and for ever to the land which ness—he felt convinced that it embodied all that believe they had infested like vermin. (Tremendous cheering.)

The convinced that it embodied all that pilots bidding farewell and for ever to the land which ness—he felt convinced that it embodied all that believe they had infested like vermin. (Tremendous cheering.)

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The convinced that it embodied all that they had infested like vermin. (Tremendous cheering.) they should be first still closer in the bond of friendship and union. If the Government, by which they were plundered and oppressed, ment, by whom we wish peace, prosperity, and they would they not deny? (Cheers.) But stop but what would they not deny? (Cheers.) But stop but what would very speedily kick of the meaning scotchmen, Robert Kerry Douglas, left us. wished to know the feelings of the people, let them (Cheers and "Salt.") Aye, Salt left us also, and in send an ambassador to view the giorious spectacle then speaking of him, I have this moment had a letter in Flag—" Wolverhampton National Charter Association." before him, and they would be abundantly convinced which I aminformed that Salt says I am the impediment that their mechinations against the liberties of the peo- in the way of the people's cause. (Laughter.) Well ple were of no avail. The working men of England there is an Act of Parliament for removing nuisances defled the factions, and were determined to be free (cheers and laughter)—and if I am one here, I am upon (Loud cheers.) The principles of Chartien were wheels; and why doesn't Tom Salt come down with founded in justice and humanity, and they could appeal the rump of the defunct union and carry me away? to heaven as a witness of the purity of their motives. Great cheering and laughter.) These nasty fellows who The people had assembled that day in the majesty of collected money from you to travel about the country their power to do honour to one of nature's nobles, with samples of muskets—(loud cheers)—asked you and Queen Victoria herself, with all her riches and in 1838, if you would be led by an Irishman? (Groans.) spiendour, could not command such a display of un- Well, when the Yank a Doodle Republican Lyndhurst give him titles or wealth; but he had that which dared to tell you that because I was an alien that I was wealth could not purchase—the have and approbation of not a fit leader. (Greans.) But when did you ever see

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was Where are they now? Again, they said that, if the

carried unanimously. Mr. MASON came forward, amidst lond cheering. He said-Mr. Chairman and Englishmen, if the proud my corn by their own bushel. The Duke and the and imperious governors of this vast empire contem. Baronet are now in office, and here am I to tell them, plated, in the plenitude of their power, that they through the press, that I defy them to stop me and the could crush this glerious movement for the freedom of cause of Chartism-(indescribable cheers);-but where our country, let them behold to-day our myriad majesty are the fugitives? it is they who would not continue in and conscience I would not; and no other man could do and especially upon every trade and every shopkeeper, and ive. (Cheers, and "True.") Well, then, I am whose mainstay was the sfluence of the working continue in the fugitives are the fugitives? It is they who would not continue in and conscience I would not; and no other man could do and especially upon every trade and every shopkeeper, where the fugitives are the fugitives? It is they who would not continue in and conscience I would not; and no other man could do it, and live. (Cheers, and "True.") Well, then, I am whose mainstay was the sfluence of the working the showed that while a night's

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841.

justice for its basis, liberty for its superstructure, and laws best marshalled oppression? You had me drawn to universal kappiness for its glorious object. (Hear, hear.) the battle-field, to the centre of the "Bull Ring," men. I have been delighted to hear their account of real pleasure than he did in meeting them once more, universal kappiness for its glorious object. (Hear, hear.)
Why do the aristocrats of England, who hold their titles, their honours, and their legislative authority, in virtue of a Charter, revile and persecute us for struggling to achieve a Charter still more glorious—to exalt and free the millions? (Loud cheers.) But they were and free the millions? (Loud cheers.) They say we intend to deprive them of their property. Now, I ask yeu, deprive them of their property. Now, I ask yeu, assembled patriots and just men, do you desire to intersect the manufacture of the "Bull Ring," men. I have been delighted to hear their acceunt of under a Tory government, and there you halted and the state of our cause. You have heard from them made the welkin ring, not leaving room for little Jack many truths; let them sink deep into your mind, and let neither Whiggery, Toryism, or nothingness, that is, the hallowed but forbidden spot. (Long continued the many truths; let them sink deep into your mind, and let neither Whiggery, Toryism, or nothingness, that is, the hallowed but forbidden spot. (Long continued the many truths; let them sink deep into your mind, and let neither Whiggery, Toryism, or nothingness, that is, the nothing of the people of Ireland that we sympathise that we feel for their wrongs, and the state of our cause. You have heard from the made the welkin ring, not leaving room for little Jack many truths; let them sink deep into your mind, and o'Connor and many ethers had suffered, but likewise the neither wrongs, and no, nothing).

Cheartists. (Cheers.) They say we intend to deprive them of the pressure than he did in meeting them to do on your cause. You have the state heaven on the men and women of inframingains and the surrounding district; one that will have an electrifying effect on every town, village, and handlet in the first first own the surrounding survey of the industries and the th inclined to rain, but fortunately it cleared up, and times, they came to a halt, and blocked it completely at nine o'clock the bustle of preparation commenced. Up the representative of the property Figs, barners, poles, and all the paraphernalia of proceedings; a pause of solemn silence took place, and who think that all the blistered hads in Freeman-street, where the members of the Associa
The ordinary of the street o

which Mr. O'Conner was expected to arrive, that it was created such alarm, that Mr. O'Conner was requested to much pleasure in proposing. In conclusion, may all who are yet suffering for our cause, whether it is in the dungeon or expatriation, soon be amongst us again. and may we soon all enjoy the freedom we are struggling to achieve. Mr. Mason then concluded amid

great cheering by proposing the following:-"That we hail with feelings of pleasure and delight the reappearance amongst us of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the unflinching and indomitable champion of the people's rights; and cannot find words to express our disgust at the tyrannical and unjust treatment which he has so manfully borne. We admire his honesty, perseverance, and courage; and receive him from his dungeon with gratitude, for his noble exertions in the people's sause, and sincerely hope that he may soon be rewarded for his labour by seeing the principles for which he is contending carried into full effect; and having received him amongst us once more, we pledge ourselves to go Jones to their native country, and the release of all political offenders from those dungeons in which the Reforming-but dastardly and treacherons-Whigs

have cast them." Mr. Moses Simpson, of Staffordshire Potteries, se-They had met that day in the majesty of their power to duct of the people's friend, Feargus O'Connor. (Loud a fact in ludicrous terms that you are to forget its con- object. (Cheera.) Their object is to make you dependeclare their unaltered love of freedom, and to shew to cheers.) He was rejoiced to see the glorious display sequences. (Hear, hear.) If you were trained to what cent by Act of Parliament upon any system which will the world that they were determined to have the Char- the men of Birmingham and its neighbourhood had I wish you to do, I would make those heartless men give them the means of gambling in cheap labour. also met to do honour to a man who had proved himself land was aroused, that other parts would follow up thus dare to insult a nation's honesty and tamper the staunch and faithful friend of the people, one who their glorious example. He had long been a witness of with a people's patience. (Cheera) However, it has a direct tax; no, that being for the law maker, a little had made immense sacrifices in their cause, and who the conduct of their noble friend, O'Connor, and had had its beneficial effect; forty-two men have in consehad proved himself worthy of all the honours that always found him struggling on the right side; and on quence voted against giving any supplies to such a constitutes the idle pauper's fund. (Cheera.) But let could be heaped upon him by a grateful but oppressed that account he would most cordially second the reso- faction upon such terms. (Lond cheers.) Aye, that us for a moment enquire into the nature, amount, and people. (Loud cheers.) As there were so many to lution. After a few other appropriate remarks, he is something; it is long since it was tried, it is the effect of an indirect tax or duty. I think I must illusaddress them, and as he knew that they would all feel said he should not trespass further on their time, as so principle I admire, although a great many of the forty- trate this for you by a story. (Cheers and laughter.) anxious to hear their champion (loud cheers), he many others had to address them. Mr. Simpson re- two would have given the whole amount and as much Well, then, before the last great European war broke out,

The CHAIRMAN then announced that Feargus O'Conment was received with a demonstration of feeling Mr. R. K. PHILP said he felt great honour in being that baffles description, and was continued for several

When Mr. O'CONNOR presented himself he was received with several rounds of cheers, and waving of hats and clapping of hands. He said, Mr. Chairman and countless thousands and tens of thousands, Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen. Now is not my voice pretty good for an invalid? (Cheers and laughter.) The Morning Herald says that it was scandalous to hear a prisoner liberated from ill-health addressing the unwashed with stentorian lungs, immediately upon his release. (Groans.) Well, but I will tell you a story about that. Billy Pitt Mr. PHILP concluded by proposing the following was not particular in his dress, but Beau Brummell, who was the leader of fashion of the day, thought of Resolved-"That, in the opinion of this meeting, nothing but dress. Pitt generally wore short breeches aving proved delusive, and, as the proceedings of the the devil you can speak from such boots is what asto-

bought gratitude as was that day shown to Feargus called the Irish aliens in language and in blood, the wrath in prejudice and disunion should cease? (Criesof "It is.') them to the scratch. (Cheers.) Where are they now? O'Counce. Lond cheers. It was true they could not of your Birmingham patriots was roused, but they It is, and it shall; for, so long as Englishmen are Mr. Philp told you that the press was our greatest mother way, so long will the common enemy, no make the five and appropriation of one alien in language and in blood, come single-handed as I cid, and dissolve that union in person, which for the resolution.

Interpretable the five and appropriation of one alien in language and in blood, come single-handed as I cid, and dissolve that union in person, which for the resolution.

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In the five and appropriation of one alien in language and in blood, come single-handed as I cid, and dissolve that union in person, which for the resolution.

In the five and appropriation of one alien in language and in blood, come single-handed as I cid, and dissolve that union in person, which for the resolution.

In the five and appropriation of the five and the first of the five and the five and the first of the first and the great impediment in the way of our cause. do. I require it for a few days' rest; aye, one day's tional Gazette. (Laughter and cheers.) I wonder how Duke and the Baronet were in office, I dare not hold a meeting on New Hall Hill; how foolish to messure the order, decorum, and enthusiasm of this glorious assembly, and the haughtiest despot who revels in splen. defined and democratic agitation. (Cheers, and "aye, that's it.") What would they have given for such a same to the special properties of a Government that would thus enslave and plunder us. (Great cheering.) The objects of this demonstration have been first, to do honor to a "strong Government" to join in a defined and democratic agitation. (Cheers, and "aye, defined and democratic agitation. (Cheers, and "aye, that's it.") What would they have given for such a like others; preparing you for my own auction, that's it.") Whose mainstay was the affluence of the working on the objects of the working of the corner of the working of the order. (Cheers, and "True.") Well, then, I am whose mainstay was the affluence of the working on the objects of the showed that while a night's and to make merchandise of you. ("No," and cheers) rain induced the corner of the baker, each to put a profit upon the raw material, by raising its price, that ten days of annahine whose mainstay was the affluence of the working on the showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's preparing you for my own auction, that's it.") What would they have given for such as the showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He showed that while a night's classes as consumers. He sho to a great and virtuous man, and, in the second place, beautiful, orderly, and peaceably, but, I am sorry to anyservice I can renderyou, neither will I abandon you till (This was met with loud cheeses) He also entered daty. to express to the country the opinions entertained by say, not lawfully conducted; no, not lawfully, because we are all moored in the same harbour of freedom, with most clearly into the question of land; and labour,

the great mass of the population in this town and dis- the hairystocratic Mayor, Muntz-(great laughter)-and our Charter floating from the most-head, and then you trict on the causes of public distress, and the means of establishing the liberty, prosperity, and happiness of the British commonwealth. (Loud cheers.) Our Charter has it because of all our wrongs—our Charter has to prove that union gives a power greater than the liberty and cheers and cheering and clapping of hands.) I have been delighted to hear from Mr. Philip and Mr. Mason, and, above all, from that fellow with the white funnel jacket, Candy.

(Cheers.) Just think of your present condition; one or the Porte for your breakfast, dinner, and supper. matter not whether the members of their Parliament set of hungry hounds lick up the whole year's mess in (Cheers.) Now if only one class can be fed at home, were elected by absentees or residents. Unless the half the year, -(cheers and laughter,) - and then they that class should be those who produce at home, - people have the power, it is a matter of no consequence ask for an experiment to fill the trough again, and the (cheers)—so they ask you to emigrate. (Aye and groans.) to them whether one kind of aristocracy or another Tories say, oh no! we must now have our turn; and Well I am a great friend to emigration. (Sensation in have the elective power. (Hear, hear.) Repeal, unacnow, instead of the £2,400,000 originally required, the meeting.) Yes, a great friend, but I would not companied with the Suffrage, would only change in a they want £2,500,000 to be quite safe. (Hear, hear, | send you far, and I would not have brought one of my | slight degree Ireland's masters. (Hear, hear.) Reand long continued cheering.) So that by no possibility brave countrymen here in quest of other means of pro-an idle papper should want a day's meal. (Cheera.) longing existence. My destination for you should be in Ireland. If, then, the political or religious shackles Very well, then, in this state of the country the Par- to some of the lands in Warwickshire-(loud laughter) of Ireland were broken and buried, her people would iment meets for the first time; and when general and cheers)—at a fair rent, and in convenient lots,— return to their native shores to cultivate her fertile plains, distress is admitted, and while expectation is on the (hear, hear, and that's it)—and for the steam-made over to raise up their social standard of comfort and of very tiptce, when we were expecting some nostrum population of every other large town, their destination wages, and would not increase competition amongst

have seen what we should see, what do we find? Why, then the Irish would cheerfully return to the green land thousands of Irishmen are forced over the channel by fee'd yet." (Cheers.) So, they go to work, and the state less irksome, and would make the masters more than you. (True) Justice to Ireland means higher career by asking for eighty or ninety thousand pounds, to ing established a full, a fair, and an unerring standard (Hear, hear.) Justice to Ireland means no rags in their warm the House of Commons. (Groans, and "Shame.") for the price of labour, by the exercise of man's skill, country, no starvation, wages in accordance with their Well, that's Tory retrenchment, and he concludes, or strength, and industry, upon the inheritance which rather one of his apprentices, Sir Thomas Freemantle, God intended for each at his birth. (Loud cheers.) concludes, with making provision for kitchen gardens None but idlers were intended to be destitute, and for the Queen, so that none of the royal geese shall lack | those who dont work, neither should they eat. (Cheers.) an abundant stuffing of sage and onions. (Tremendous Believe me, then, that by the land at home, and by

conded the resolution, and was loudly cheered. He Friends, in that laugh I recognize much of your grievmore to the Whigs, if they asked for it, with no better a country woman of mine, an old lady that in Ireland The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was pretensions. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Now that we we call a Collaugh-(laughter)-that is, she used to sit are becoming omnipotent and irresistible, all the in the chimney corner, and from the 1st of October to smugglers in politics will oppose us. Nothing will the 1st of March she used to have a halfpenny candle be left undone to destroy our union, which is our to do a bit of knitting by, but between March and strength; but how my heart bounded with joy to-day October, a duty was put on tallow, to carry on the to recognize the Irish brogue upon the tongue of many butchery, and when the old lady went on the

that the Irish of Birmingham have received a veto from as usual, when she got her candle she handed a head quarters against joining the Chartists. (Laughter.) halfpenny across the counter; whereupon the huckster Nay, more, against allowing the Chartists to join them said, "Ogh, Mrs. Mulligan, the candle is a penny, -(renewed laughter)-for a Repeal of the Union. New How, Ma'am, a penny Mrs. Brady." "Och wisha, who ever heard anything like that in the annals of jus- what's the maining of that my dear?" "O'the war tice-hunting? That one set of working men are not to you know, Mrs. Mulligan—the war my dear." "Ogh receive countenance and support from another set; but yea wisha, then bad luck to their sowls, and wasn't the heads, for we will carry a Repeal of the Union without | candle light? (The rich Irish brogue and inimitable them. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Aye, without them; manner in which Mr. O'Connor represented the characif the measure is good, it shall be how and not who shall. ters, while telling the anecdote, produced a burst of the if they don't choose to draw with us, in God's name Legislature may, to a certain extent, fix the duty at they must take their lumbering waggon away, because which, and the circumstances under which, the raw lution. He said that, as an Irishman, he was happy as an Irishman, I am determined to elevate my country material, wheat, shall be imported; but when Mrs. Mul- in having it in his power to testify the fact, that the from a state of provincial degradation to national inde- ligan goes to Mrs. Brady for the loaf, what guide is the English people were decidedly in favour of the pendence. (Loud cheers.) Whenever we are prepared and ready, the fortune hunters tell us that the time purchase of the loaf? (Loud cheers.) Well, Mrs. hoped it would go forth on the wings of the press to is not come, and if we were waiters upon them it never Mulligan's stare of the duty on her halfpenny candle his dear friends in Ireland, who would be rejoiced would come. (Cheers.) We were ready in 1839, but was about a small fraction of a farthing, to find that the people of England were determined for treason, and when our advocate, Attwood, rose to but Mrs. Brady's share was almost the whole not to stand quietly by and witness the wrongs and the one pound notes. (Cheers.) He never said a word Such would be your case as to bread. Why the corn wished to hold out to them the hand of fellowship of the Charter, except that he did not agree with our dealer, the miller, the flour factor, the huxter, and the and friendship. After a few more excellent remarks, means of agitating for it,-(bear, hear)-and then up baker, all have a profit that no act of Parliament can he concluded by supporting the resolution; and gets little Jack, counsel for the crown, and he very cunningly shows that the very principle which Attwood Why to let all who choose to give a fair rent for a suffiThe Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, uses over a million names to enforce, is one to which ciency of land, become their own producers, and their which was also unanimously agreed to. the Chartists are opposed. (Loud chairs.) Now was own consumers, and then monopoly will cease. (Loud Mr. Chance, of Stourbridge, proposed the next this, or was it not, using us most nufairly to splice his cheers.) But then you are over-populated, and others resolution, and was received with loud cheering. He own broken crotchet? (Cheers and aye.) Aye to be say emigrate. I have told you that I was for emigra- said that, after the many excellent addresses which sure it was, and so it ever will be, so long as you laugh tion, and I have told you of the sort of emigration I they had heard, he should not trespass long on their placemen, and then he said to the poor, now sink or at fraud and insolence, and pass by desertion without am for, but I am also for emigration to foreign countries, time, particularly as the resolution which he had for liberty, until the recolle's Charter be established as the law of this realin."

and to the poor, now and of the recolle's Charter be established as fraud and inscience, and the law of this realin."

and the poor, now and of the recolle's Charter be established as fraud and inscience, and then also for emigration to loceign countries, and the loceign countries are also for emigration to loceign countries. Attwood's humanity, but we don't want humanity, we a rising of the Political Union again—(No, no.) grants, because I admit we are overpopulated, but it is proposed for the purpose of organising the perpose he resolution. He hoped that that day would be the No. not if I know it. (Loud cheers.) Again I with drones and idlers,—(cheers.)—and, therefore, would but they had all failed. But, from the effects prothe resolution. He hoped that that day would be the you all happy than see you miserable; but then, even ask for the accounts. I have been asking for them I most gladly see the first transport, with a cargo of duced by the plan adopted by the National Charter

join us; let me tell you. Be it known to you, then, that it is because some foolish bigot, advertised in an old woman's paper, called the Tablet, for a cook, and the advertisement stated that no Irish Catholic need mouthing about the Corn Laws, but for fifteen days I fore, the duty of every person desiring to advance. apply. (Laughter.) You may well laugh, and Mr. have been making proclamation for him in every meet- the Chartist cause immediately to join the National O'Connell uses this as a reason why the English people ing, and the return always made was, what the sheriff's Charter Association, which is the best adapted to are opposed to the Irish Catholics. (Shame, shame.) term "non est inventus;" he is not to be found. Ent suppose I was to tell all here to hold up their hands (Cheers.) But I am going to put him in the "Hue has already received the sanction of nearly 200 who have been dismissed from service or prosecuted and Cry." (Loud laughter and cheers.) The misera- important towns." because they are Chartists. How numerous would be ble wretches say that we won't hear his argument; the blisters. (Cheers, and "True.") Well, then, why, we never can have it. (Cheers.) They abuse us comrades, is it not high time that this blighting dissention, this blasting difference, this odious traffic without a shirt,—(laughter.)—but we never can bring pulling one way, and Irishmen are taught to pull enemy-it is so. (Hear, hear.) And see the trouble rest, and one night's sleep (loud cheers); for, on my many my grand-mother and the rest of the twaddlers soul, I never get one except in prison. (Cheers.) Just will give us for this meeting—this Birmingham full or hear me for one word. I most solemnly declare, and people. (Cheers.) Not many, because they know what most religiously swear, that I would not in any other this meeting will give them. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor service in this world perform the duty which I have performed, for the last eight years and a half, for ten of the effect which steam-power, fictibious money, and thousand a year! (Loud sheers.) No, on my oath over-production had upon the several classes of society,

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENMY, of

Pive Shillings per Quarter. in Freeman-street, where the members of the Association from the same manner. Off went the hats too determined to muster previous to proceeding to Hockley Hill; and in a short time, not only Freeman-street, but the streets adjoining were completely blocked up with open carriages, first barrival for moving. About half-past ten, an immense from moving. About half-past ten, an immense from moving. About half-past ten, an immense from moving. About half-past ten, and move of men and women arrived in procession from Wayrerhampton. Bilston, Darission, and Wedness. The promise of the most astounding and triumphant the same manner. Off went the hats of the most astounding and triumphant of the most astounding and triumphant could any tour feel inspired with the glory of real greatness, Mr. O'Connor again bowel in acknow-lever feel inspired with the glory of the most astounding and triumphant of the most astounding and triumphant of the most astounding and triumphant was of the most astounding and triumphant of the most astounding and triumphant of the most astounding and triumphant was followed by several rounds of clapping of hands, manner that makes my position dangerous from the was followed by several rounds of clapping of hands, manner that makes my position dangerous from the save of corn from the sause of corn from the save of corn from the sause of the most astounding and triumphant was followed by several rounds of clapping of hands, and streethed against your leaders, Mr. O'Connor may this daysay, "I have suffered for the cause of corn from the sause of corn from the saves of corn from the sause of corn from the quacks for immediate use - when we were to should be to the land of their country. (Cheers.) And the English workmen. (Loud cries of yes.) How many slippery Bobby says, "I'll tell you nothing; for of their birth, while the draw from the artificial to the the hard hand of tyranny and oppression, and because although it is true I have been called in, I have not been natural field of industry, would render the artificial they cannot starve they must work for lower wages "heaven born Minister" commences his statesmanlike dependent upon the reduced population for work, hav- wages, less competition, and more comforts in England: shouts of laughter and cheers.) Alas! alas! my that only, can we overcome the unrighteous and gor- grain exchanged for your goods would ensure a safe mandizing influence of steam power, over which man said he felt great pleasure in having an opportunity of lances and much more of your oppressors' strength. has now no control, neither do the steam lords wish testifying his admiration of the upright and noble con- (Hear, hear.) It is not because I may have dressed up to give us that controll, as your comfort is not their

(Cheers.) Of course you know what taxes are. It is not the exact amount required which is laid on even of reserve beyond what is required is provided for, as it a man in the procession. (Cheers.) But I am told following 1st of October for her halfpenny candle,

tell you what, we will heap coals of fire on their day light long enough for them, without fighting by Loud cheering.) A new RAY will soon beam upon the most convulsive laughter, which was followed by Irish Repealers, which will enlighten their understand- repeated cheers.) Well, now, continued Mr. O'Connor, ing, much better than "my dear Ray." (Cheers.) Won't that we have had one joke let us have the moral. t us help them! Why, I help myself, as I am a sin- (Hear, hear.) As it was with tallow and candles, so cheers. cere, an ardent, a devoted Repealer. (Cheera) And would it be with wheat and bread. (Hear, hear.) The advocate our cause, what did he do? Why turned to farthing. (Loud cheers, and cries of its true.) oppressions to which they were subjected, but

The of Hoberon Chile was led to believe in the vast advance which Charlism. had made since 1839. He then pair a high compliment to Mesers. S. Crawford, Duncombe, and the little band round which we should rally. He implored all to support the Executive, join the only Charkst Association which was in existence, and vow before heaven, that what we were promised by the Reform Bill, we would now have. (Loud and long continued charring.) Mr. O'Connor concluded by informing the meeting that he would make a tour of all England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and then stop the Charter who could. He paid his own countrymen many well deserved cologlums, and after a speech which gave general satisfac-tion, and elicited more applause than we have ever w. tnessed, he sat down in the midst of waving of hats, and clapping of hands, which lasted for several

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Dr. M'Douall to propose the next resolution. Dr. M'Douall rose amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering. He had met the men of Birmingham in former times, fa rough and in smooth times, amidst

important labour, and consequently, when Ireland's rags perish, your manufacturing industry will flourish Cheers.) If Ireland's rags were six times less, your production must be as much more. (True.) In short, Ireland would be the Peland of the Union, and her and enduring home market, comfort to each country, and religious and political independence to both. (Loud cheering.) He concluded by proposing the following

"That we deeply sympathise with our suffering and oppressed fellow-countrymen in Ireland, and throw back with disdain the vile insinuation that the English people are opposed to the liberties of that long-oppressed country, and as our principles, as Chartists, lead us to seek self-government, we are, therefore, determined to join our Irish brethren to procure a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and will give all the assistance in our power to its accomplishment.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, secretary to the Executive of the National Charter Association, seconded the resolution. He said that as regards a repeal of the legislative union, he would not give two straws to see a House of Commons sitting in Dublin based on a property qualification, because such a house would make laws to protect property and deteriorate the value of labour. Have we not a House of Commons, aye, and a House of Lords, with a Queen to boot; now if the Irish people imagine that such a crew of legislators and governors would be of any benefit to them, he only wished they had them, root and branch to-morrow; the fact is, we have them in this country, and yet there is distress, nisery, and poverty widely spread through the whole country. Let Irishmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Welchmen recollect that the oppressor of the poor man is the same in every country, and it matters not by whom the producer is unjustly robbed; the enemies of the working men are of the same class in England as Ireland, and vice versa. Let then the motto of the Chartists be to assist Irishmen to obtain a domestic legislation based on the great principle of Universal Suffrage. He concluded amidst the most deafening

Mr. Donaldson, of Warwick, supported the reso-

Mr. Chance was loudly cheered an retiring. Mr. CHARLTON of Kidderminster, seconded the resolution. He said he felt well pleased at the proceedings of that day. The working classes had conducted themselves in such an orderly manner as did them infinite credit; the principles of the Charter were dear to his heart, as he believed that only through its establishment could the people expect to live comfortably and happy, he therefore begged leave to second the resolution, and after a few other excellent observations retired amidsi great applause.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution which was unanimously agreed to. On the proposition of Mr. Mogg of Wolverhampton, seconded by Mr. Walter Thorne, three cheers were given for the chairman, to which he replied in an appropriate manner; three times three enthusiastic cheers were given for O'Connor and the Charter; three for Frost, Williams, and Jones and the incarecrated Chartiste, and three for J. Bronterre O'Brien, after which it was anfor J. Bronterre O Brien, asset which is nounced that the delegaces present would need at the New Inn, Bromsgrove street. The multitude then separated highly deligh-

the proceedings of the day, and well they. a more soul-stirring or animated seems witnessed. Birmingham has nobly

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD .- On Wednesday evening, according to announcement, a public meeting was held in the market-place, Sutton-in-Ashfield, which was attended by at least 2,000 people, for the two-fold purpose of adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State in favour of Samuel Holberry, and hearing a lecture from Mr. Dean Taylor. Mr. G. Mee was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. Simmons to the meeting, who, in a short speech, proposed the following

u To the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"The memorial of the inhabitants of Sutton-in-Ashfield, in the county of Nottingham, agreed to at a public meeting held on Wednesday, September 15,

"SHEWETH,-That Samuel Holberry was convicted of conspiracy and sedition, at the York Spring Assizes, 1840, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, Northallerton. "That during his imprisonment the said Samuel Hol-

berry has been subjected to the horrid restrictions of the silent system, the effects of which upon his health and constitution are so injurious that his physical powers are being impaired, his legs frequently swell, and his appetite for the prison diet completely fails him. That the said Samuel Holberry has yet, according to the time of his sentence, two years and a half imprisonment to suffer, under the unnatural and destructive system of prison discipline, which is fast ruining

"That your memorialists believe that the Government to which you belong will not suffer a system to exist which is macrificing the present and future health of prisoners confined for political offences—a system about which there is something so outrageous to common humanity, in the bare supposition of such cruelty, that your memorialists believe that they have only to lay this case before the present Government in order to secure for the said Samuel Holberry, if not an abbreviation of his term of imprisonment, at least a relaxation of his prison treatment, or, what we yet more earnestly petition for, a removal of the said Samuel Holberry to some other place of confinement where the horrors of the silent system are not inflicted.

"That your memorialists would beg to remind you that Mr. Medhurst, convicted of manslaughter, has been act at liberty, lest his health should be impaired, although, while in prison, allowed indulgences to which the said Samuel Holberry is a perfect stranger, and that the latter has already endured a long and painful imprisonment: that to persevere in inflicting upon him the senbelief that the rich may do, with impunity, what is inflexibly punished in the poor.

to intercede in behalf of the said Samuel Holberry. "Signed on behalf of the meeting. "GILBERT MEB, Chairman.

" Sep. 15, 1841."

soners had not been punished for any crime against

Office, by the Chartists of Brighton, for an amelioration shortly.—Correspondent. of prison treatment of Samuel Holberry :-"London, Sept. 18th, 1841.

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward a copy of the in this city, on Sunday last, Mr. W. Woadman in letter, I have this day received from the Secretary of the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were State, in answer to the application made by myself and read and confirmed; after which Mr. Henry Clark Mr. Wigney, in pursuance of your letter of the 27th moved that Mr. Patrick Higgins and twenty others,

"GEO. R. PECHELL. " Mr. N. Morling, Brighton."

"London, Sept. 18th, 1841. Siz,—I beg to inform you, that my colleague, Capt. many of whom came evidently to oppose, but who of its people being Catholics. A gentleman was Pechell and myself, have received a reply from the from hearing the sentiments of the letters, were innext introduced who had arrived from Dublin that Home Office, to your Memorial in behalf of Samuel duced to give notice to be admitted at the next day, and who was a companion of O'Higgins and Holberry, and that it will be communicated to you meeting. Mr. C. Doyle delivered a most powerful Brophy, the noble men of the Association there,

" I remain. " Your obedient Servant, "J. NEWTON WIGNEY. " Mr. Nathaniel Morling, Brighton."

COPY OF REPLY TO MEMORIAL "Whitehall, 16th Sept., 1841. "Gentlemen, - Secretary Sir James Graham having had under consideration the Memorial that accompanied your letter of the 28th ult on behalf of Samuel Holberry, a prisoner in Northallerton gaol, I am directed to acquaint you that orders have have been given for the removal of the prisoner to York Castle, there to undergo the remainder of his sentence, and that the surgeon will be requested to pay constant and particular attention to the prisoner's health, and to report thereon to Sir James Graham, from time to time.

> " I am, Gentlemen, "Your most obedient humble Servant, " S. M. PHILLIPS.

" To Capt Pechell, M.P.

"J. N. Wigney, Esq., M.P." Thus it will be seen that what the Whig Secretary of State, Lord Normanby, refused to do on the petition of poor Holterry, the Tory Secretary of State, Sir James Graham, has complied with on the memorial of the Chartists of Brighton, viz, a removal to some place where the horrors of solitary confinement were not so much inflicted. Another nail has been driven in the coffin of Whiggery, and driven home and well clinched. Credit Whig Administration who did not vote either the Carpenters' Hall, engage another band for a is due to the men of Brighton; they took the matter up against Mr. Crawford's motion, or leave the House ball, issue another thousand tickets, and arrange on the appearance of the letter of Holl rry in the Star of without voting at all; and out of all the great with Mr. O'Connor to speak first at the Hall of the 14th ult, and we believe that Brighton here been professing patriots which Ireland sends to Par-Science, and then go to Carpenters' Hall, and there the ONLY town that has sent a memorial. Holberry is liament, there were only two who had the speak again, and thus satisfy both parties. The distremoved; and if he is not better treated than when honesty to vote with Mr. Sharman Crawford, and cussion was adjourned till Wednesday evening. in the hell of Northallerton, we pledge our word that these two are Mr. Powell, member for Limerick The Eccles people are preparing breakfast for the Brighton will memorialize again and again. But we County, and Mr. Roach, member for the County patriots. The flags are being silver-gilded and trust that the next removal will be to the bosom Cork. It is not only the duty but the interest of the fringed. Every one seems to be doing his best.

duty deception, &c., have but too well accomplished those flery patriots who say to their dupestheir purpose for awhile, by producing party strife, separation between chief friends, confusion, apathy and indifference; but men are thus disclosed, deserters no longer impede; the true friends, with greater facility, urge the onward movement.

KIRCALDY has endured the brunt, a goodly few have borne the test, and emerging from the disaster of defeat, honourably encounter, and determine to release themselves from burdens which others have abandoned; and to be simple, unencumbered, straightforward and most loyal portion of her subjects—the honest Jacob Mill, Bishopsgate-street-Within, merchant, to Chartists. Notwithstanding a total abstinence meeting hard-working classes! No the Whigs would not surrender Sept. 28, at one, Oct. 29, at two, at the Court in the usual place of assembly, and abstracting name allow her Majesty to be made acquainted with the of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street Solicitors, Messrs. was procured where a crowded and enthusiastic audience, received the missionary's labour with reiterated plaudits till a late hour, the committee still remaining to devise measures of progression.

SEPT-147H.—A scouring of the surrounding country "out by" at Cross Gates, the clouds partenteous, thickened and let drop the warinng, yet hindered not, but at the close poured down in torrents. The laddies tion yet to welcome the chief by a general muster, as he dence in her Majesty's Ministers. Now, while the enters the neighbouring town.

LOCHGELLY, SEPT. 15 .- A pretty extensive country town, prinapally inhabited by colliers, indeed the

too dusk" rarely entered any body's head; and it was voted for a total abolition of tithes, and against the Commission Rooms, Newcastle upon-Tyne. Solicitors, actually demonstrated that light neither of the sun nor Whig rent-charge, which leaves the poor tenant at Messrs. Currie and Woodgate, New-square, Lincoln's

numerous and delighted congregation reciprocated and lauded the sentiments of the speaker; who together with Messrs. Skinner and Blackett's ahort addresses engaged attention for some two hours. The truly interesting assembly, ardently hoping O'Connor will not forget Kinross, broke up with loud and long continued cheers for him, their visitor, the charter, and fearlessly expressing opinion whether in the face of day or the against Mr. C.'s motion. Hehas now given notice of his shades of night, but conducting themselves, and retiring in peace. Comrades, catch the spirit to carry equity, and one which Mr. Crawford has carried the Charter.

BOLTON.—This town is about to bestir itself, and take a preminent part in the glorious struggle. A society is formed in Moor Lane; they have had but two meetings, and they now number fifty-five members. In the youth's society there are some very intelligent spirited young men, who bid well to be powerful auxiliaries in the good cause. Upon the whole we are in a flourishing condition. A great deal of our success is attributed to Mr. Isaac Barrow, who i or clearing—it is taken from him at the whim of the is ready, on all occasions, to forward our cause. He lectured here on last night (Sunday) to a thronged and delighted andience.

ARNOLD-We had yesterday (Sunday) our anniversary for our Sunday School at Arnold. Two most excellent sermons were had from our worthy lecturer, Mr. Taylor. In the afternoon, he preached from the 46th Psalm, and 4th verse-"There is ever the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God, the boly of the tabernacles of the Most High." And in the evening, from the 17th chapter of Luke, 34th, 35th, and 36th verses-"I tell you in that night there shall be two men in one bed, the one shall be taken and the other left. Two women shall be grinding together; the one shall be taken and the other left. Two men shall be in' the field: the ene shall be taken and the other left.' What with our Chartist digiognes and pieces recited by the children, and the two excellent sermons, it has gave a general satisfaction, and will not be soon forgotten. Our collections amounted to £2 6s. BURNLEY .- On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst.

Mr. Charles Connor lectured in a large room behind the Commercial Inn, to an overflowing and attentive audience. He made a powerful impression in favour of Chartism. On Thursday evening, the 16th instant, Mr. James Leach, member of the Executive Council, lectured in the same room, on Trades' Unions. Mr. Leach was at home in his usual argumentative style, and he made a thrilling and soul-stirring appeal, which has brought to us many friends.

MORLEY,-CHARTITS PREACHING.-DISGRACE-FUL CONDUCT OF LEEDS TRETOTALLERS .-- On Sunday last, Mr. Smith, according to an invitation he had received, went to Morley to preach a sermon on practical Christianity, and to attend the Morley Temtence awarded at the York Assizes will be thought, by perance Festival on the following day. On his arrival, a great many in all classes of society, to be excessively he found that the Temperance folks had determined to unjust and partial, and that it will tend to encourage a give him no countenance, having, as they stated, been this great empire before her Majesty, by proposing O'Brien, Dublin. warned by certain parties from Leeds not to receive him, as he was not a tectotaller, but a Chartist. Mr of Commons; and also for his manliness in dividing "That, having laid these considerations before your Smith has been a consistent and able advocate of the honour, your memorialists hepe that you will be pleased principles of total abstinence for more than four years, distinguish between their true and false friends, as the parties from Leeds well knew. In order to prevent the intended preaching, a temperance meeting was respectfully represent to your Majesty that, in our held by Mr. Atkinson and others from Leeds at the opinion, the distress which your Majesty deplores is hour appointed for divine service, and Mr. Smith gave mainly attributable to the circumstance of your way, intending to preach in the evening. Mr. Atkin- whole people not being fully and fairly represented son not content with this margeuvre, stated that the in this House, and that we feel it will be our duty The above was seconded by Mr. Dan Taylor, who, at meeting had been resolved on for two months, that to consider the means of so extending and regulatgreat length, went on to prove that the Chartist pri- they did not know Mr. Smith was intending to preach, ing the Suffrage, and of adopting such improvements and that if he did not chose to do so, it was no fault in the system of voting as will confer on the working for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, morality or religion, but simply because they held dif- of theirs. To this a person in the crowd replied, that classes that just weight in the representative body ferent political opinions from the two centending fact it was a lie; he heard it stated the day before that which is necessary to secure a due consideration of tions of Whig and Tory, and that class legislation had Mr. S. was not to be received because he was a Chartheir interest, and which their present patient enducan only be useful to foreigners. The science of the effect of driving many an honest man to the contist, and one of the Morley Temperance Society let rance of suffering gives them the strongest title to Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the templation of things, which, by the two factions, are it out that the meeting was only resolved on claim.' And this Association also thanks the thirty- folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. considered to be sedition, conspiracy, and treason; but that day. Mr. Atkinson said that another meeting eight members who voted with Mr. Crawford upon The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which were they once to prove successful, would cause the would be held in the evening, but as this discovered the occasion, but more especially to Messrs. Roache, pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged anthors to be ranked amongst the bravest and most the plot beyond dispute, Mr. S. mounted the chair, Powell, Murphy, Bridgeman, Blackett, Blake, J. for terms which have a definite and precise mean-renowned patriots of the earth, such as Tell, Washings-spite of the efforts of the "liberal" clique to prevent O'Brien, C. O'Brien, Sir V. and the Honourable ing, illustrative of the things they represent. The ton, ac. He then went on to show that nothing short this ill-fated speedily forget. He proved that a plot existed in country to order and prosperity; and concluded by powerfully impressing upon the minds of his hearers cate who held the principles of Chartism, and the motion of Mr. O'Brien, C. O'Brien, Sir V. and the richidated provent to the always able to wait to without intersection to the care the minds of the efforts of the efforts of the efforts of the efforts of the florest thing and the richidated was the find the richidated by the Leeds Society to put down any temperance advotation of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all now in excellent comparative health. I have also foring the find the minds of his hearers the minds of the nature of Languages. The necessary Divisions and Special Powerfully impressing upon the minds of his hearers the minds of the find the minds of the find the minds of the motion of Mr. O'Higgins, after which three trethe minds of his hearers cate who held the principles of Chartism, and the motion of Mr. O'Higgins, after which three trethe necessity of enrolling their names as members of stated that when he came to settle in Leeds a person mendous cheers, and one cheer more, were given for me by Mr. Wm. Blaisdell, "That the editor of the Northern Parker was not allowed to appear upon their plat- meeting separated, several as they left the room clearly as it understands that two and two make mediate relief. If you please you may publish this the signature of R. & L. PERRY & CO., on the Star be requested to publish the proceedings of this form, because he was a Chartist. Mr. Atkinson and meeting in the people's journal." Three cheers were his friend winced severely under the flagellation the house who represented the people of Ireland. then given for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the they had brought upon themselves, and attempted incarcerated Chartists; three for F. O'Connor and the excuses, which, like all falsehoods, contradicted each Northern Star; three for the People's Charter; and other. It was truly ludicrous to see the pitiful three for the people-all at the top note-after which, figure they cut. Mr. Smith preached in the evening a subscription was entered into for Samuel Holberry, to a large and most attentive audience, from Acts which still remains open, and which will be forwarded xxviii. 22, and was listened to for an hour and a half with breathless attention. Mr. Smith has for BRIGHTON.—The following has been received in ever silenced, in Morley, the objection, that Chartists answer to the Memorial transmitted to the Home are Infidels. He intends to pay them another visit DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Association held

one of the most animated meetings ever assembled altimo, enclosing a Memorial to the Marquis of Norresident in Sligo, be admitted as members. On the
manby, relative to the case of Samuel Holberry.

"I am, Sir,

"Your very obedient Servant,

"Geo R Pechells

moved that hir. Patrick riggins and twenty others, resident in Sligo, be admitted as members. On the
motion of the Secretary six were admitted from
Newry as members; and several members moved
the admission of eight others resident in Dublin—
gave out the notices, one of which was that he would
the admission of eight others resident in Dublin—
lecture on Sunday evening next. He then read making a total of thirty-five. Letters from various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were read, which called forth the approbation of all present, and convincing address, which had the effect of who spoke for a few minutes in a very affectionate making several persons, who were not members, and sincere style, which gave testimony that his say that they certainly should become members; one heart and soul were in the cause. He gave a cheerman in particular was so convinced of his errors that ing account of the progress of the cause in that he came and begged pardon for the opposition he country, and the number of respectable men that had given, and asked leave to be admitted a member. had and were about to join. He was loudly greeted, Mr. O'Higgins, in a very clear and convincing Benbow. speech, brought forward the motion of which he had people; but it must have astonished many a good paying members who cannot get a ticket.

Who would be free themselves must strike the six to bring them in with. Why did they not strike the blow when the opportunity was afforded them! The Queen said that she deplored the distress of her people, and dees any one doubt but her Majesty would have recommended the Tories, who were just coming into power to take some measures to relieve the sufferings of the best suffering and the privations of her people lest the Oliverson, Denby, and Lavie, Frederick's place, Old Tories might have the merit of being in power when Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane, some measure might be recommended from the Cornhill. Throne for the benefit of the people. Well, both Daniel Rowland, Horsham, Sussex, linendraper, factions joined to prevent the Queen from obtaining Sept. 28, at eleven, Oct. 29, at twelve, at the Court of DENFERENTINE all but distracted by three-fold per- any information whatever upon the very subject Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Sole, sonalities and recriminations. Mr. Lowery lately deli- above all others which it is right she should be in- Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurchvered a lecture, giving to all professed satisfaction; but formed of, and which it was the duty of her ad- lane, Lombard-street. alas! its tendency, unity of sentiment and of effort, visers to lay fully, fairly, and clearly before her. Benjamin Howell, Oxford-street, linendraper, Sept. seems to have been effectual with none. An address, a But, instead of this what did these two fac- 28, at twelve, Oct. 28, at one, at the Court of Banklecture, and three sermons were received by tolerable tions do! Why nothing less than deceive their ruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Turner I could obtain no relief. Your celebrated Pills and attentive audiences. The first was delivered in sup- sovereign. Neither the one faction nor the other told and Hensman, Basing-lane; official assignee, Mr. have completely restored me to health; and I beg port of a resolution, submitted to a public meeting, their sovereign the truth; but the very reverse. Alsnger, Birchin-lane, Cornhill. inviting F. O'Connor, Esq., which was received with The Whigs told her Majesty that the distress, George Williams, Aldgate, lineadraper, Sept. 29, at general acclamation, but was also met by most unqua- misery, and privations of her people, were entirely half-past one, Oct. 29, at eleven, at the Court of Bank- happy to answer inquiries, either made personally, lified censure, from a party he will be at little loss to and altogether owing to the duty on fereign corn being ruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, or by letter (post-paid), addressed as above.—I am, recognise, as it dates far back as Calton Hill, criticises regulated and ascertained according to a sliding scale, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"JOHN JOLLIFFE." opportunity. That gentleman's declared intention, will years to be 6s. per quarter, instead of a fixed duty doubtless furnish cogitations to heads, accustomed to a of 8s. a quarter, which they said would cause bread Manchester, cotton-spinners, Oct. 2, Nov. 2, at twelve, kns wing shake and reflection. "Ah! he will not come to become cheap, and enable the British manufact at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors to Dun'ermline!" Well, we shall see now, at all turer to compete with the foreign manufacturer, Messrs. Makinson and Saunders, Elm-court, Middle without reducing wages, which appeared to him Temple; and Messra Atkinson and Saunders, Man-(Mr. O'Higgins) to be rather an odd kind of propo- chester. Albieth, Fordell, Duury Castle, resulted in a gathering sition for Statesmen to make, or sensible men to entertain, or attempt to foist upon a nation. On the Sept. 27, at eleven, at the Norfolk Arms Inn, Oct. 29, other hand, the Tories led her Majesty to believe that the distress and misery of the country were Mr. Balchin, Arundel; and Messrs. Freeman, Botham. set to work, and determined a good rally of organisa- entirely and wholly attributable to a want of confitwo factions between whom the country is plundered, Manchester, warehousemen, Oct. 8, 29, at eleven, at and the people driven to a state of the most un- the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, paralleled destitution, Mr. Crawford comes forward Messrs. Sale and Worthington, Manchester: and like an honest man, and loyal subject, to lay before Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's Inn-fields. Thomas Ragg, Birmingham, hosier, Oct. 1, at two, a meeting was doubtful for the evening, and deferring desired. It would be unnecessary for him (Mr. 29, at twelve, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. O'Higgins) in a meeting of Irishmen, to say any-Solicitors, Mr. Chaplain, Gray's Inn-square; and Mr.

" Herditary bondsmen know you not,

the poor tenant, who bears the whole burden of the castle-under-Lyme. Solicitors, Mr. Young, Longton; tithe without mitigation or relief. (Hear, hear, and Mr. Gough, Bast-street, Red Lion-square.

That is true.") Mr. Crawford brought forward a motion for the repeal of the Irish Coercion Act. The Irish patriots, that is, those who are well paid for their patriotism, joined all the Tories in the House Landlord and Tenant Bill, a bill founded in strict into practical operation on his own estates. This bill, if carried into law, will do more substantial good to Ireland than any measure that was passed since the Union. (" Hear, hear, the tenants will be paid for their improvements.") It will prevent the landlords from turning out the tenantry without paying them for their improvements. When a tenant improves a barren piece of land now, subdues it, and makes it fruitful—either by draining, shoreing. landlord, and given to another at an advanced rent. the consequence of which is that the ejected tenant feels—and very naturally feels—that a robbery has been committed upon him, and not having it in his power to take revenge upon the landlord who had committed it, he wreaks his vengeance upon the tenant in possession. The Whig and Tory press take care to announce every act of violence—or supposed act of violence—of this sort, every "Rockite notice" to quit, and very often forges those notices; but the people of England are never told, by either Whig or Tory journal, that those outrages originate in robbing the tenant of his labour, and turning him and his helpless family adrift upon the wide world, stripped of everything in the shape of clothing or furniture: thus circumstanced, and thus treated by the heartless Irish landlords, the wonder is that there are not twenty outrages for every one we hear of. Mr. Crawford, in bringing forward his Landlord and Tenant Bill, may be influenced by a desire to put a total stop to those fearful outrages, to save some of the Irish landlords from the fate which they so very justly merit, as well as by motives of humanity and true patriotism. (Hear, hear, hear.) Why is he not supported by the Irish members! Because those who profess exclusive patriotism are all, or nearly all. looking for places, either for themselves or their dependants. But the Whigs are out, and it is natural to expect that, as the chances of place are now in abeyance, they will begin to vote in favour of the people. Mr. O'Higgins concluded by moving the following vote of thanks to William Sharman Crawford, Esq. :—" That the warmest thanks of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association are justly due, and hereby tendered, to Wm. Sharman Crawford, Esq., the following addition to the Address from the House between real and sham patriots- That we further

BARNSLEY.—The Barnsley Chartists held their weekly meeting on Monday. After the payment of their contributions and the enrolment of some new members, the following resolution was carried unanimously, " That Mr. J. B. O'Brien be requested to visit Barnsley as soon as he can make it con-

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday evening, the Tibfrom Mr. Doyle, who was then in Ireland, giving an account of the progress of the cause, and the good which the Star was doing in spreading the principles of Chartism, and removing prejudice in Ireland, which was received with loud cheers. Mr. lecture on Sunday evening next. He then read several extracts from Cobden's pamphlet on Ireland, which attributed the evils of that country to the fact

Mr. Doyle was loudly cheered throughout his address, and a vote of thanks was tendered him and Mr. DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—It is impossible to given notice last Sunday. He said that Mr. Craw-convey an idea of the general excitement in this "A concise, philosophical, and lucid exposition ford was not only entitled to the thanks, but the town and district. The trades are making every of the principles on which the language of Milton gratitude of every real patriot and good man in preparation: twelve hundred tickets have been and Shakspeare rests-excellently calculated to be Ireland, for having divided the House of Commons issued-just as many as can be accommodated with of service to adult persons who have neglected the upon the motion for laying before the Sovereign a tea; but they are not half the quantity which are study of Grammar."—Bradford Observer. true statement of the real causes of the distress and called for. Go where we will, they have not tickets, "This is a very useful book for those r misery of the people, and of the best, the only mode and complain most bitterly. People are applying, whom it is addressed. Its style is clear, simple, and of alleviating it. The Whig Ministry were not just from morning till night, to those persons who have satisfactory. . . All who wish to obtain a clear out, but on the eve of it, when this motion was been advertised in the bill to dispose of them: view of the construction of the English language brought forward; and it is singular to observe how they come in groups to the Committee, and offer both Whig and Tory joined in their opposition to it. three times the money asked for them, but all to no To him, Mr. O'Higgins, it did not appear strange to purpose. Many of the most industrious females, the student a correct idea of grammatical construcsee the Whigs and Tories join in opposition to any who have made colours to carry in the procession, measure which should have for its object the amelio- and have hired carriages, grieve much that they ration of the condition of the great body of the cannot procure tickets. There are many active and but not mean; clear, but not diffuse; and there are man who might have been weak enough to imagine there been convenience, the Committee might have are better explained or more ably followed up."that the Whigs ever intended doing any act or thing sold 5,000 tickets. There never was, poor as the York Chronicle. calculated to promote the interests, the comforts, or people are, such a general excitement, and what to the happiness of her Majesty's subjects. There was do to give satisfaction, they do not know. A motion lessons is the least repulsive to a learner that we not a place-hunter, placeman, or hanger on of the was made in Committee last Monday night, to take have yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbett, Irish people to ask where were the O'Connells and The Committee sit till midnight: they sent a depu-FIFESHIRE.—The spirit of discord appears to Shiels, and the Shiels and O'Connells, when the tation to engage a coach and four, and as soon as in the foregoing Work, have reigned rampant here. Corn Law Repeal, fixed House divided upon the motion! Where were the gentleman heard who it was for, he treated the men, and told them they should have a coach and six

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Sept 17.

for the same price, so that we shall have a coach and

BANKRUPTS.

Richard Potter, John Potter, and James Potter,

Spencer Jupp, Littlehampton, Sussex, corn-merchant. nt eleven, at the Dolphin Hotel, Chichester. Solicitor, ley, and Bentall, Coleman-street.

Richard Rhodes Walker and Robert Joseph Peel.

On To Kingloss.—A right hearty reception and thing in favour of Mr. Crawford, as a landlord. Stanbridge, Birmingham.

although the consultation was held, proleading resulted in out by meeting convened,—" It is Ireland.") He lost his seat for Dundalk because he draper, Oct. 11, at eleven, 29, at one, at the Bankrupt

Commission Rooms. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, the torch is absolutely necessary for transmission of the mercy of his landlord, and secures 100 per cent. Inn; and Mr. Hewison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

sound. Malgre the sombre hue around and above, a to the parsons, thus uniting, by the strongest ties of Richard Baville, Longton, Staffordshire, haberdasher, No. 1, price 3d, each, in Wrapper 1s. 4d., or with poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, causing blotches on the head, face, and body.

Boards, 2s. self-interest, the parson and the landlord against Oct 8, at len, 29, at twelve, at the Castle Hotel, New-

PARTMERSHIPS DISSOLVED

W. Dyson, J. Dyson, J. Jackson, and G. Mason, Leeds, corn-millers. W. Hadfield, C. G. Hadfield, W. Hadfield, J. M. Braga, M. P. Rozas, and J. M. Braga, Liverpool, merchants. E. Lord and J. Tattersal, Bacup, Lancashire, greengrocers. C. Dixon and J. Dixon, Bradford, Yorkshire, drapers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Sept. 21.

William Hitchcock, linen-draper, Regent-street, Middlesex, to surrender Oct. 4, and Nov. 2. at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, official assignee. Solicitor, Mr. Jones, Size-lane. William Drinkwater, woollen cord manufacturer. Salford, Manchester, Oct. 7, and Nov. 2, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple. London: Hewitt, Manchester.

William Beastall, draper, Nottingham, Sept. 20, at four, and Nov. 2, at twelve, at the George the Fourth Inn, Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Cann, Nottingham; Gresham, Castle-street, Holborn, Loudon Joseph Butler, ironmonger, Walsall, Oct. 16, and Nov. 2, at eleven, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Whyte and Eyre, Bedford-row, London; Smith, Walsall.

Richard Kay, grocer, Halton, Whitechurch, Yorkshire, Sept. 26, at two, and Nov. 2, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Wiglesworth, Ridsdale, and Craddock, Gray's-inn-square. London; James and Hamilton Richardson. Leads. Hugh Mackay and Archibald Fraser Mackay, merchants, Liverpool, Oct. 9, and Nov. 2, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool; Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row, London. Robert Neech, Sen., farmer, Kulkley, Suffolk, Sept. 23, and Nov. 2, at twelve, at the King's Head, Beccles, Suffolk. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Reynolds and Palmer, Great

James M. Sperling, scrivener, Halstead, Essex, Oct. 5 and 6, and Nov. 2, at eleven, at the three Cups, Colchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Wilde, Rees, Humphreys, and Wilde, College-hill; Mr. E Daniell, Colchester.

DIVERY ONE who wishes to have a PEEP at Li the PEERS, must ask for RICHARDSON'S RED BOOK, Sixth Edition, Price Fourpence, now

VALUABLE WORKS.

Just published, price 2s. 12mo. bound in cloth, PIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LAN-GUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar.

BY WILLIAM HILL The Lessons, in this Work, are intended solely of all those hair's breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful,

In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Examples. By the Use of this Book and its accompanying Exercises, any person may, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar without any of the street room was crammed. Mr. Griffin was called disgusting drudgery, which, under the present Systo the chair, who read two very interesting letters tem, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar at all.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS,

Selected from a host of similar ones, may convey some idea of the public estimation in which this Work is holden:-"Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He attacks, with ability and success, the existing system of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory as tasks. he maintains that the only proper way to the memory is through the understanding. . . . It is but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the structure of the English language than can be found in some very elaborate works."-Literary Gazette. "A sensible and useful book, particularly suited for private instruction."-Alhenœum.

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will do well to consult its pages."-Police Gazette. "This is a useful book. It is calculated to give tion-of the analogies of the language-and of the nature of the various parts of speech. It is simple, Had few works in which the first principles of Grammar

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"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,-I beg to tender my warmest thanks, for the great benefit I have derived from your invaluable medicine. I had for several years been labouring under severe attacks of illness, from difficulty of breathing, accompanied with excruciating pains in the chest; and, although I have been under the care of several eminent medical men you will make this acknowledgment public, for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. I shall be

"August 26, 1841." Caution of Great Importance.—Purchasers are requested to ask for Parr's Life Pills, as their great and deserved reputation, and consequent large sale, has induced several unprincipled parties to attempt various imitations. Persons who are desirous of testing the wonderful efficacy of this medicine must observe, that none are genuine without the words, 'Parr's Life Pills," be engraved on the Government stamp, in white letters, on a red ground.

Sold in Leeds by J. Hobson, Star Office. Market so if properly treated. Street, wholesale agent for Yorkshire; Mesers. It is a melancholy fac Street, wholesale agent for forkshire; Mr. Reinhardts and Sons, Chemists, Briggate; Mr. to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of literate men; who, by the use of that deadly

A N Inquiry into the Nature of Responsibility, as A deduced from Savage justice, Civil justice, and Social justice; with some remarks upon the doctrine of Irresponsibility, as taught by Jesus Christ and Robert Owen; also upon the Responsibility of Man to God. By T. SIMMONS MACKINTOSH, Buthor of the " ELECTRICAL THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE." "Id quod utile sit honestum esse, quod autum

inutile sit turpo esso." PLATO DE REP.

Birmingham: Printed and Published by James Guest, 93, Steelhouse Lane; London: Cleave, Shoe Lane; and Watson, City Road; Manchester: Heywood; Leeds: Hobson; Liverpool: Stewart, White Chapel; and all Vendors of Periodicals.

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LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas FLOWER ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Wednesday, the Thirteenth DAY OF OCTOBER next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having Business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also given, that all Appeals, not previously disposed of, will be heard at the Opening of the Court, on Friday, the Fifteenth day of October next, and that all proceedings, under the Highway Act, will be taken on the First day of

By order, JAS. RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 14th September, 1841.

CORROBORATION OF THE INNOCENT YET RELIEVING PROPERTIES OF BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON.

Hawley, near Bagshot, Jan. 11, 1841. SIR,—It is now twelve months since I made you of those previous symptoms that betray its appreach, acquainted with the very extraordinary benefit as the various affections of the nervous system, ob-I have derived by taking Blair's Gout and Rheuma- stinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions, tic Pills, which were kindly recommended to me by weaknesses, total impotency, barrenness, &c. A Major Birch, of Crondale, near Farnham, who huperseverance in its use has been the happy means of manely came to my house to take my affidavit, that relieving many thousands, and of restoring a great I might receive my half-pay, being then laid up with number to the permanent enjoyment of life. It is one of my serious attacks. I then forwarded to you remarkable for its efficacy in all disorders of the the Garrison Order by which I was invalided home digestive organs, and is especially recommended to from Newfoundland after many years of great those, who, from the irregularities of youthful age, suffering. I now beg further to say, that, within the last twelve months, I have had several attacks, have fallen into a despondent state of mind, and but have, thank God, with the assistance of the Pills, that distressing train of symptoms commonly denobeen always able to ward it off without much pain, minated the nervous. In such persons the mental additional proof of the value of this medicine.

I am, Sir, yours, truly,
J. MASTERS. GARRISON ORDER ABOVE ALLUDED TO. (CERTIFICATE.)

St. John's, Newfoundland, 12th March, 1838. Conformably to a Garrison Order, dated the 9th March, 1838, for the assembly of a Medical Board. to take into consideration the state of health of Lieut. Masters, R.V.C., and to report accordingly, we. the undersigned, Staff Officer and Civil Practitioner, forming the Board authorized by that order, after a strict examination of the case of Lieutenant Masters, consider him as entirely unfit for military duty. Lieut. Masters has for several years been afflicted with Rheumatic Gout, which has produced serious functionary derangements of his stomach, liver, and other viscera, and finally given rise to infirmity, weakness, and enlargement of the articulations, especially of the ancle joints; his general health and constitution is much impaired, and. therefore, in our opinion, he is incapable of further

ce. (Signed)
Andw. Ferguson, M.D., Staff-Assist.-Surg. EDWARD KIELLY, Surgeon.

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under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to themselves, without even the knowledge of a bedsaturate their system with Mercury, and the busi-ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialised out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal result either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin-Sold in Boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 11s., by MOTTERSHEAD, Chemist, Market Place, Manchester; and retail, by Bell and Co., Ashton; the constitution; but when neglected or improperly Hughes, Middleton; Sagar, Heywood; Booth, treated, a mere local affection will be converted into Glossop; Scoweroft, Bolton; Lees, Stalybridge; an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that Braddock, Oldham; Stubbs, Aitrinenam, Diodaic, hurst. Hyde; Crompton, Bury; Bennett, Leigh; of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospelkington, Haslingden; Heaton, Burnley; Leach, Rochdale; Heaton, Colne; Harwood, Over Darwen; one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not, in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves a young man, the hope of his country and the darling It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims

dimness of sight, noise in the cars, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with noctural pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

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These Pills are mild and effectual in their operation, without mercury, or mineral, and require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance from business: possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of the disease in its worst stage, without the least exposure to the patient; they are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of a malignant tendency and a variety of other complaints that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

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THE PATRIOT. Air .- " In a cottage near a wood." ALL hall the patriot !-- sacred name ! In freedom eradied, mus'd by fame; Though tyrants' thunders round him roll. Ummoved his beart, unscath'd his soul: In conscious virtu's giant might, He mocks the storm, like Ander height. What hely feeling wakes his soul?

> Then hall the noble patriot ! see The guiding star of liberty.

He marks his weeping country's tears. Obeys the voice his soul reveres, Though shrouded in a dungeon's gloom-The tyrant's plea—the patrio ts doom. His spirit droops not; if it burn. Tis not for self, but those that mourn: Oh! these are aspirations kind, The mirror of a master mind!

Tis truth's eternal principle!

Then hall the, &c. What being's he of mortal span, On whose frail heart fate writeth man.

Enthroned on blood, by carnage crown'd, In murder's annals long renowned? Tis he, the great terrestrial God: Though millions tremble at his nod. The patriot stands from terror free. In nature's true nobility. Then hail the, &c.

Hath heaven bequeathed those powers sublime,

Enabling man to sleep through time? Ask Hampden's spirit-ask the brave Who rent the chains that ours'd the slave; Oh! they alone of peerless worth, Who spurn the inglorious thrones of earth; Disdaining faction, love the whole, Can lead to freedom's hallow'd goal.

Then hall the, &c.

SCRAPS FOR RADICALS. L. T. C.—No. III.

Hall my sweet, my gentle lyre, To thee my muse responds again; Let colder hearts invoke thy fire, Give me thy Lydian languid strain. Breathe that I may soothe thy sorrow, Let thy murmurs softly break On my heart and from it borrow, Sighs that cannot, dare not speak.

Yet, O! yet, my gentle lyre, Proudly shall thine echo ring; Midst a glorious nation's choir, Whose resurgeum they sing. Not in strains of smothered sorrow, But thy joyous notes shall break On my heart, and from it borrow, All my soul could wish to speak.

THEM.

Deep are the notes that Nanes sings, And Erin ber memorials keeping; As from her ebon throne she springs, At midnight hour when heaven is sleeping. Amidst the tombs she weeps for one, In vain for thrice twelve years she weepeth; For freedom dare not raise a stone, To tell the worth of him who sleepeth !

Still may she seek that lowly mound. And seek in vain till that bright morrow, When freedom's sun shall halo round, That sacred shrine of silent sorrow. Till then no monument we raise, Our hearts shall fold his tragic story Tis not yet time to sound his praise, His worth, his eloquence, his glory!

A SONG FOR THE LADIES. Tune-" Farewell to the Mountain."

FAREWELL to each folly, each love-telling tale, The gay hopes of life 'mid pleasure's sweet vale, All so false, all so fair, that my bosom did swell These pleasures are fied, farewell! O, farewell! Farewell! far more usefully time I'll employ,

The ranks of the Chartists I'll enter with joy; Hark! their voice is resounding o'er mountain and And in thunder proclaiming the tyrant's death knell.

Farewell to each folly, each love-telling tale, The gay hopes of life 'mid pleasure's sweet vale; In no other cause shall my bosom e're swell. But the cause of the people; farewell! O, farewell!

> THELLER'S DEATH WARRANT. (From his new work on Canada.)

With me, in the prison, things remained in the same Sheriff of the home district: it was, in fact, what knout. The " LEGAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED," had their opinion that the defendant left the court withthey termed there a death warrant; but was only an already been discussed for days, and finally coldly distout a stain upon his character. official letter, saying, that his Excellency and Council, missed, with the assurance that I need not hope for having taken into consideration the prayer of the pri- mercy from their hands. That it was fear, guilty, soner's petition, could see no good reason why he should trembling cowardly fear involved, was made evident interfere with the due course of the law; and concluded to every rational man who read their official, the Toronto by saying, "You are, therefore, commanded to have Patriol, the next morning, when Sir George Arthur the sentence of the law carried into effect on the body himself-for none other could so eloquently describe of the prisoner, to-morrow morning, at seven o'clock."

my forgiveness for the insult he had offered me the to to save me from the gallows, painted in glowing day I entered the prison. He was the person who had colours the doom which still awaited me; although I expressed the wish that I might never come out until was respited immediate death.-Williamsburg Demothe morning when I should be executed. He said he crat, (American paper.) felt sorry for what he had said, and that he had done all he could to atone for it by making intercession for me—that he would still strive to aid me, and leave Local and General Entelligence. nothing undone that might aid him in accomplishing his object. The man was true to his word. I afterwards learned that he was indefatigable in his exer-

rumours that had been brought to us every day.

to compel the United States government to interfere in my behalf, although, even if successful, that interference might come too late. It appears that they had less confidence might come too late. It appears that they had less confidence might come too late. It appears that they had less confidence might come too late. It appears that they had less confidence might come too late. It appears that they had less confidence may be said to be latered to may have the means to serve as long as 1 have the means to serve as long as

into Africa. One corps of iron nerved men, some new hundred strong, of the brigade of my friend, E. J. Boberts, Esq., well armed, equipped, and provisioned for a campaign, breathing curses upon the necessity, but consenting to the policy, disbanded, and returned sulconsenting to the policy, disbanded, and returned sull lenly to their homes, on the pledge that every thing that could be done on the part of the authorities of the state of Michigan, either with the powers in Canada, or at the seat of government of the United States, ahould be done to effect our release, and John Prince, and other Tory magistrates, and even Clergymen, on that exposed frontier, were parties to it by consultation, and the lyvery men to humbly solicit it, pleading for the Patriot's mercy. But the news of my trial, conviction, and sentence, accompanied by a printed copy of my remarks to the Judge, rut to flight their copy of my remarks to the Judge, rut to flight their great chagrin of the League, whose disgraceful con- tion, they found that the drawers, &c., had been Why is it that the murders committed in New York anticipations, and the testimony of Prince on the stand, duct on this occasion, will never be forgotten. We broken open and ransacked, the murderers leaving are seventeen times greater than in London, whilst and his lying description of the affair, and of the situ-shall on some fitting occasion analise the ingredients traces of their guilt on the various articles of furnithe population of the latter city is five times and his lying description of the anair, and of the state shall on some nature city is nive times attorned of matters on the frontier, in his place on the of which this body is made up, and intersperse it ture which they had touched during their pilfer. greater than that of the former i and why are the

Under this state of feeling had Mrs. Theller left her home, resolved to come to me. From the few days yet unexpired, on the receipt of the intelligence, before weather has been remarkably favourable, for the I was to have been executed, it was feared she could not, by any possibility, reach Toronto in time to see extra conveyances, until she reached Lewiston, N. Y., where there appeared to be an insurmountable obstacle in the way—the steam-boat Transit the only beat running to Toronto, had just gone. But no, the American steam-boat, Oneida, was lying in port, and the noble-hearted, generous, and disinterested citizens of Lewiston had no sooner learned whe it was, and the errand she me alive; but although the news had been received are very abundant, and have been very little injured afford, commenced a pursuit after two suspicious had no sooner learned who it was, and the errand she them to engage a band. Let the men in other fac- ceeded to that village, and succeeded in capturing in putting down the ou (in English or), between the was upon, than that boat was chartered, and she again tories go and do likewise, and the reception of the them. They proved to be Irish reapers, travelling on her way, under the escort of a gentleman, and lady, incorruptible patriot will be an henour to the and several young gentlemen of that patrietic town, who had volunteered to accompany her, and protect her from insult; but the latter precaution was unnecessary, inasmuch, as she remarked, that, as my wife, EXTRAORDINARY ACCUSATION AGAINST A SHIP. work, at which place they had been engaged last none dared to insult her, particularly in Toronto, owner.—At the London Sessions, on Saturday, Mr. autumn. Mr. W. felt justified in their detention, where there were regiments of Irishmen in arms; but, Alexander Thompson, an extensive shipowner of and removed them to Whitby, where they underwent cargo of monkeys had arrived to his consignment!" Shields, was charged with assaulting George an examination before C. Richardson and J. Chan.

port, she was surprised to see the streets fined with count in the indictment for a common assault. Mr. armed men, and that they should fire a cannon across C. Phillips defended the prisoner. The prosecutor was adjourned until Thursday morning, at nine excused himself very earnestly for not having been the bows of the Oneida, inducing the captain to stop stated that he lived at No. 10, Gravel-lane, and was adjourned until Thursday morning, at nine excused himself very earnestly for not having been o'clock. During the whole of Wednesday the town a shoemaker, and worked as a broker for his father.

Of Whitby and the surrounding neighbourhood were the greatest possible avaitament. The and guard came on board, and ascertaining the cause, On the 20th of August he was coming into the city treated her with much kindness and politeness; one to fetch some tools and a great coat from No. 26, police and the neighbouring farmers were unremit—
young officer telling her he had just seen me, that I New-street. He stopped in Tower-street to look ting in their exertions to discover the assassin; ruwhen, on moving down to the quay to satisfy himwas well, and encouraging her by assurances that into a picture shop, when the defendant, who carried mour upon rumour was greedily received as fact by self on the subject by ocular inspection, he beheld although the Government would make the attempt to a walking-stick, came and rubbed his hand against the multitude, and we regret that one name was his 160 monkeys, all duly caged and littered, and him to embody his proposals in a definite shape, which carry their sentence into execution, still the guards his (prosecutor's) person; he felt confused at such most unjustly connected with this mysterious affair.

On her landing at the wharf, and its being announced tal or not, he moved off to the other shop window. who she was, she was enthusiastically cheered by the Prisoner then deliberately caught hold of him with the adjourned inquest met, the coroner (John Buch troops, as they opened their files to let her pass, and one of his fingers of his hand, in which he held his annan, Esq.) being accompanied by the Whitby bench TO THOSE WHO CAN BEST UNDERSTAND observing some of the officers approaching to render stick, and prosecutor called him a beastly vagabond, of magistrates. The Irishmen were removed to the pension of payment at Messrs. Hobbouse and Co.'s her some civilities, they became rather loud in thesr and several persons who were present advised him Tunnell inn, for the purpose of being present at the Bank at Bath, some persons yesterday took advan- feathering; but, for the sake of the peace of the town, whispered consolation. "Don't be cast down, ma'am; to give the prisoner into custody. He afterwards investigation. We much doubt if any evidence can tage of the railway conveyance to come to Bristol the latter ceremony was dispensed with. He came at keep up your heart; your husband is our countryman; called the prisoner a miscreant, and upon a police- be adduced to criminate them. They were recog- and pass the notes of that firm at shops in the pur- eight o'clock, when, having reiterated his promise, and and they shan't hurt a hair of his head as long as man coming up he gave him into custody. At the nised by several farmers; and from their testimony chase of small articles, receiving the difference in offering to DEPOSIT THE MONEY, he was then suddenly one of us can hould a bayonet." Cheered by this ex. Station-house the prisoner asked prosecutor if he we judge them to be quiet and inoffensive men. The coin. We have the names of three respectable and terribly convinced of the folly, as well as the hibition of national feeling, she thanked them as my intended to prosecute, adding that he had children deceased was the wife of a highly-respected farmer, tradesmen who were thus victimised, each in a £5 iniquity, of his conduct. He got such a rebuke as he countrymen, and, as the Toronto Patriot, the official as big as he was. He denied having touched prose-and aged about sixty-one years. Though the transpaper, said, "turned up her nose, and at the Mansion-house he declared that he action of the tragedy is as mysterious as it is alarm-and activity, overtook the ladies at the railway sta-Wolverley Attwood, that the Chartists of Sunderland, going to the governor with documents, and was desirous sons here who saw you give him in charge!-Prose- imagine that it had been committed by the hands of coming up soon after, had equal success. One of the 'highly respectable London merchant,' was yet a most of going forthwith. Many immediately volunteered to cutor: Not that I am aware of.—The Recorder go with her, which some discrect friend observing, ad- (with surprise): What! you said several pervised her to let them go alone, which she did and sons advised you to give the prisoner in been found in the fire with the handle burnt off it. a tradesman, considered to the prisoner in been found in the fire with the handle burnt off it. a tradesman, considered to the prisoner in been found in the fire with the handle burnt off it. a tradesman, considered to the prisoner in been found in the fire with the handle burnt off it. a tradesman considered that they statement of facts needs no comment. When such whilst she was on her way to my prison, they were on charge. Are none of them here!—Prosecutor: There is no doubt but booty alone has led to the who, on being questioned, acknowledged that they deeds can be practised with impunity under our retheirs to the government house.

the horrers of the wretch doomed to Van Dieman's An Alderman, whose name was Dickinson, I think a Land, as the late brutal master of that devoted colony maddler, and master of one of the Orange lodges, begged; -after alluding to the means which had been resorted

been depending on the representations of John Prince and others; that nothing would be done with us or the other American prisoners, further than detaining us until the troubles on the frontier ahould cease, when we would all be liberated. On this account, and, in fact, with the solemn pledges of Tories high in office to that affect, our friends ceased bostilities, laid down their arms, dispersed, and exerted their influence to restore quiet amongst the enraged inhabitants of the frontier, who appeared resolved on "carrying the war frontier, who appeared resolved on "carrying the war into Africa." One corps of tone depending on the representations of John Prince and others; that nothing would be done with us or the (Grest confusion and cries of question, question.) Several members of the League bere interfered to put down Mr. M'Kenzie, who after making some other observations, quite as unpalateable, was o

of the present month, and for ten days previous, the Whitby police, accompanied by two vigilant officers, performance of the harvest operations, which have been going on with the greatest rapidity. The crops the foul crime which those around were able to

"Glasgow bodies."

nevertheless, words can never repay the obligation we Shields, was charged with assaulting George an examination before C. Richardson and J. Chaptreatment, but not knowing whether it was accidenact which would be gratifying to those brave men, who, witnesses !—Prosecutor: Why, I thought the Lord in the hour of peril, had so gallantly rallied around the Mayor would have punished the prisoner, and that government: that as there was a great legal question the case would not have come to trial.-Mr. C. involved in my trial, it had been decided that I should Phillips: To be sure you did; that is exactly what be respited until her Majesty's pleasure should be you wished.—Cross-examined: He had stated all known; that at present I should be reserved for her his avocations. He was never a potboy; he had Majesty's pleasure. Yes, there was a great legal question in lived at three public-houses, and had been a potman. volved in my trial, and that question was whether, in the he did not call that being a potboy, as he was absence of one or two more regular regiments, he could twenty-three years of age. He did not mention this dared brave the bold and fearless volunteers, who did him the question. He was not called a "skitlenot hesitate to tell him to his teeth, that they would sharp," that he had ever heard of. He was out countryman, arraigned as he had been on a false met a policeman on his way home, he did not tell to sleep in the house although his own, and is about issue, unjustly condemned, and illegally and in him that he was alarmed for the result of the humanly sentenced. Here was the grand secret trial; but, if he had known the trouble attending it, of the great question involved. The open air threats he would not have had anything to do with it. He of a loyal party, and the anonymous letters of the reptold the policeman that he went before Alderman formers to the chief justice and the members of the Pirie, and, because the prisoner was engaged in the council, carried more terror to the soul of Sir George, shipping trade, he (prosecutor) was not allowed to than . would a thousand legal questions to his seared speak. He afterwards went before the Lord Mayor, conscience, or the execution of invriads of freemen, to and the prisoner was ordered to find bail in £200 to his bloated heart. The tyrant, and his minions of the answer the charge.-Mr. Phillips, at great length, parjured woolsack and the council, knew that they had commented upon the evidence of the prosecutor, and been tried and condemned, and that a conditional sen-called a number of shipowners and coal factors, who state, until a little after one o'clock, on Monday, when tence was hanging over their heads, from which they gave the prisoner a most exemplary character. the Sheriff, accompanied by some officers and citizens, must seek a reprieve before the rising of another sun. The recorder summed up with great minuteness. entered my spartment, and, with a melancholy shake of They trembled lest they took my place upon the scaf- and the Jury found the prisoner not guilty, and his head, handed me a letter from the Governor to him, fold, and the guillotine be placed there instead of the added, that they had great satisfaction in expressing

> GRAND DINNER TO LORD MORPETH BY THE IRISH Morpeth, in the theatre at Dublin, on Tuesday week. The price of the tickets was fixed at thirty-two

THE HARVEST IN CUMBERLAND.—Up to the 21st bereaved husband. Mr. Wilkinson, the head of the one in London! promptly attended, and after examining the premises, and obtaining all the information relative to

in search of employment. On searching them, not any evidence of their participation in the crime could be found on their persons. They stated they were going to the neighbourhood of Mickleby for haste to the old merchant, and announced to him both felt for this unlooked-for kindness.

To continue her narrative—As the boat neared the port, she was surprised to see the streets lined with count in the indictment for a common assault. Mr.

Frederick Clement, with intent to excite him to common assault. Mr.

Esqrs., and twere remanded until after the coroner's inquest, which was then sitting at the Tunnell inn, which, after a lengthened investigation, in a state of the greatest possible excitement. The Unfortunately at a late hour no information could be gained of the murderer. On Thursday morning doubt whether it would be best to laugh or cry.

very of the murderer, but it appears he had con- had sent him to them to ask if they could change cealed himself in an out-house, and removed a tile him a £5 note! The trick, we are sorry to say, sucfrom the roof to have a full view of the kitchen ceeded. A linen-draper, in Wine-street, was let door. The opinion we ventured to give, that the "into the secret" by a fine dressed lady to the tune murder had been committed by no stranger to the of £10. Two young ladies, probably those first house, appears now to become quite prevalent, from mentioned, have also defrauded a respectable grocer the various circumstances which have since presented at Clifton with a £5 note.—Felix Farley's Bristol entrusted with political power? or too venal to themselves. Wilkinson, the active police-officer, is | Journal. carry the sanguinary scheme into effect; whether he before, because he knew that the counsel would ask still out on the search. One hundred pounds reward has been offered to any person not actually concerned not hesitate to tell him to his teeth, that they would sharp," that he had ever heard of. He was out in the murder for the capture of the offender. The never be passive lookers on at the gibbetting of their until twelve o'clock on Thursday last, and, when he bereaved husband it is said, has resolved never again to sell his stock and crop and leave the premises.

EXTENSIVE AND CALAMITOUS FIRE AT ST. JOHN'S. Duncan, in the adjoining village of Portland, and before it was stayed, it had extended its ravages for their accommodation unpopular, is resorted to over the principal part of that thriving place. The A person travelling from Manchester to Leeds, one at the bows of a new vessel nearly completed in the the train left Manchester, and a little further on a ship-yard, by a red-hot bolt which fell from the dozen of empty flour sacks were thrown very uncere-REPORMERS.—A grand banquet was given to Lord ship the flames extended to the workshops in the board is placed, with the following insolent and most but to close the door of respectable society vicinity, and from them to the dwelling houses unnecessary notice, unless, indeed, it be necessary to fronting on Portland-street, and so rapid was the remind the poorer class of travellers that they are shillings; and the number of individuals who sat work of destruction in this vicinity that a great an inferior race of beings. This board says—"The demoralisation of his fellow-men and every one who down at table amounted to 600. The most noble the quantity of the contents of the dwellings near the porters are not permitted to wait upon waggon-train aids, abets, countenances, or encourages him. Marquis of Clanricarde presided on the occasion. ship-yard were consumed in the houses, the dense passengers!" Is the insolence of the understrappers. The cloth having been removed, and Non Nobis smoke which arose from the yard contributing to of the company to be wondered at, when such an Dominie having been sung, the usual loyal and pa- prevent all ingress after a short time. From the example is set them by their employers? "I be union of sentiment and interest, and that they would Conference at Manchester. Every means had been suppress the thrill of pleasure and exultation with the south-west, which drove the burning cinders, to the question of the railway monopoly, before it is be no longer the dupes of designing knaves, who keep resorted to for several days previous (such as master which I look at this brilliant scene before me, and did bound hand and foot, and completely placed at the them at variance, that they may rule, and ride over manufacturers giving their workpeople tickets at say as I look at it, this is my rich reward.' (Loud not endanger the safety of property so much as mercy of those who have taken the travelling affairs tion of all honourable men!

nder the head of "Londo	n versus New York":-
	Lordon. New York.
Potsoned	44
Killed by accident Killed in various other w	
Burnt to death	
Suicides	29 to 45 to
murdered	12 · 179 · 432 · 592
Intemperance	19 33
Total	740 1.130

ation of matters on the frontier, in his place on the of which this body is made up, and intersperse it floor of Parliament, told them how false he and his with a running commentary, which will tend to the associates were to their pledge, and redoubled their better understanding of our analysis.

The answer is—

We will not attempt to describe the agony of the there are in New York five grog-shops where there is

THE UNFORTUNATE CIPHER.-The Marseilles Gazette, a few weeks ago, tells us a curious anecdoto relating to one of the first commercial men of the figures 2 and 3, made the o very prominent, while the u remained scarcely visible.

" What great events from trifling causes spring!" that his menagerie had arrived. "Menagerie!" The merchant could scarcely credit the announcement, until the letter of his correspondent was put into his hands. In that epistle, the African negogrinning at him with the most laudable pertinacity. Were, that the sum of one hundred and twenty-five

SCANDALOUS FRAUDS.—In consequence of the susknew the goverment dare not hang him," that she was was a single man .- Recorder: Are any of the per- ing, we fancy we should deceive ourselves were we to tion, and recovered his money, and the two others though poor, were yet honest; while he, though a They followed to the Station-house, but it was im- crime, although we have not as yet ascertained that were his daughters. In one part of the city, how- formed Constitution, and the man practising such nets A deputation of their own choice presented the possible any of them could see the assault, from the more than £33 in gold is missing. Up to the time ever (Redchiff-street,) we believe, several tradesmen still be recognised as a gentleman, the folly of finality petition. The council was called, and after some time, position in which I stood.—The recorder: Why, if sir George informed them how grateful her Majesty was you were advised to give the prisoner in charge by that they had saved the province, the bystanders, it appears most extraordinary that the was happy to have it in his power to do an it did not strike you that they would be required as Saturday. Nothing since has transpired to lead to the disco- say that the gentleman whom he had just cheated

RAILROAD RASCALITIES.—The treatment to which

class carriages, are subjected upon some of the lines of communication is most insufferable, and must, if continued, have the effect of prohibition, as far as men ?! travelling is concerned, to all who cannot afford to pay for the accommodation of the second or first New Brunswick.—At half-past one o'clock on class trains. Not only are the third-class passen-

their necks with cars and chariot wheels of their own half price, &c.) to make the company as large and cheers.) But, gentlemen, I must not forget that I would have been the case had the wind been from the country out of its hands, and appear to be imposing as possible. About 240 persons sat down come before you to night as a member not of a stand-any other quarter. One building, however, in that invested with power to impose laws without con-Seated in my cell, and writing my last wishes to my to tea, in the Coffee House Assembly Room; after ing, but of a beaten ministry; and although I have district, the old gun house, on Fort Howe, took fire sulting those who are to be governed by them. Samily and friends, I was aroused by an alarm, the bells which, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., Peter Dixon, happily proved to day that I am not yet excluded from cinders falling upon it, and was consumed in a Petitions are of little use, certainly, when popular ringing and the drums beating to arms. What could it Esq., accompanied by several dissenting clergymen, from your places of public contents that had been brought to use it like the other sheaf of wheat with large placards, bearing the report to take and some of the leading members of the social board and the flowing wine upon 11, and was consumed as a consumed as a consumed as a consumed as superior of the minutes. The number of buildings destroyed few minutes. The number of bu following texts from Scripture :- "He that with the guarded precincts of the castle of Dublin I am meeting-house. There was also consumed, a superior enact one judicious scheme for the protection of the purchase the support of the Chartists of Sunder-At this period, rumours of new and threatening holdeth corn, the people shall curse him." "They no longer privileged to go." His Lordship then appet had been sent over by the paid spies of the take away the sheaf from the hungry." "The bread adverted at considerate length to the measures with all their ship-building tools, implements, &c., Government, who were placed along the frontier towns of the needy is his life; he that deprive him adopted by the late administration in favour of Ire-belonging to Messrs. Owens and Duncan, on which, Bernard Cavanagh. The Thursday, this person, in the presence of many meof the United States, that during that very week a thereof is a man of blood," &c. Sir Wilfred Law- land, and the happy results which had followed the we regret to learn there was no insurance. The Thursday, this person, in the presence of many me- the scale of the election. This it was, and this alone formidable attempt would be made on Toronto, as well son was called on to preside. We were grieved to adoption of them; and continued—"I am prepared meeting-house was insured for £600, and taking the dical men, was liberated from his confinement. It which induced the magnificent offer to Mr. Binns, the purpose of getting the metropolis into their see him in the company of those who have become to assert that, viewed as a whole, the state of society remaining houses generally, we believe we are safe was the eleventh day since he had submitted from his confinement. It which induced the magnificent offer to Mr. Binns, the purpose of getting the metropolis into their included the magnificent offer to Mr. Binns, the purpose of getting the metropolis into their included the magnificent offer to Mr. Binns, the purpose of getting the metropolis into their included the magnificent offer to Mr. Binns, the purpose of getting the metropolis into their see him in the company of those was deemed to be nay, was known bands, as for our rescue; and now, in open day, a rich by grinding the face of the poor, for we believe in Ireland, giving some consideration to all the in saying that the amount of insurance effected is to the custody of a gentlemen, who, in the first intheir influence was deemed to be, nay, was known to find the first intheir influence was deemed to be, nay, was known to find the first inthe first influence was deemed to be, nay, was known to find the first inthe first influence was deemed to be, nay, was known to find the first inthe first influence was deemed to be, nay, was known to find the first inthe first influence was deemed to be, nay, was known to find the first inthe first influence was deemed to be, nay, was known to find the first inthe first influence was deemed to be, nay, was known to find the first inthe first influence was deemed to be, nay, was known to find the first inthe first inth the bay, with the American fing floating at her topmast spread to them indicative of the reality, and that four of battle was at hand; and the freeze of which their norse were roused from their merriment, their grog and bacchanalian song, to meet their invaders.

The following Rev. Gentlement causes which stir its depths and trouble its springs, the powers of abstined a gratifying and cheering contrast the meeting:—Messrs. Wolsen-has exhibited a gratifying and cheering contrast their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were present, ow convicted, that though there may be some their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were present, ow convicted, that they are also the officer from the city, were of the meeting:—Messrs. Wolsen-has exhibited a gratifying and cheering contrast their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were present, ow convicted, that they are also the officer from the city, were present, or with almost every former period, choose it when you as were also the officer from the city, were present, or of the meeting:—Messrs. Wolsen-has exhibited a gratifying and cheering contrast their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were gresent, or of our their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were gresent, or of our their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were gresent, or of our their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were gresent, or of our their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were gresent, in our convex the make the cunning rogues, conceiving no doubt, that the cunning rogues, conceiving no doubt, that the cunning rogues, conceiving no doubt, that the cunning rogues the meeting:—Messrs were also the freeze of which they ment a gratifying and cheering contrast their engines, axes, &c., from the city, were great the meeting:—Messrs with the cunning rogues, conceiving no doubt, that the cunning rogues of the cunning rogues of the cunning rogues of a gratifying and cheering to the cunning rogues of the cunning rogues.

Called upon to resign our high trustinto other makes in the cunning rogues of a great engine what all this could amount to, or what it meant, my ject of which they were the professed advocates. takes as we have not been able to guard against—door was opened, and my friend, James E Small, Esq. The data they laid down was incorrect, and their carry the fortunes and welfare of the country fuller than whose agitation seemed to me to ome some thing disastrons.

"Out with it man, what is man, where the professed advocates, takes as we have not been able to guard against—who questioned Cavanagh without eliciting anything lads had some knowledge of their own whole afternoon, the tide being out at the time. Tears the fortunes and welfare of the country fuller and higher than we have been able to do; but do of stopping the progress of the element, and their carry the fortunes and higher than we have been able to do; but do of stopping the progress of the element, and their carry the fortunes and higher than when he was confined, and this he attributed over, that not having learnt the "gentle"Out with it man, what is man, which would have kept this men would be much more usefully employed in per"Out with it man; what is it; what means this forming their religious duties among their flocks avert from it, above all—knowing some of the comoutcry;" I demanded.
"Nothing, nothing—at least nothing part of Limb's better men to advantage, and American vessel is arrived, the expense of the working classes. After these blighting breath of bigotry, keep alive the precious and in her is your wife, whose receptives are interested in their property, and were supporting will be stranged to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the officers and men of her Majesty's brig Racer to want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the substitute of the substitute of the majesty better to say the common of the times and the officers and men of her Majesty by 9, and 7 feet high. It is a man's code of honour, which would have kept this show constitute of the want of exercise. The room in which Cavanagh the substitute of the s has been enthusiastic, and I have brought her here to the Chairman said as there was no other person to intervals through the land may, under friendly and greater portion of the tenants were persons in poor of shutting up a man in so small an apartment, address the meeting, it was accordingly dissolved; prudent culture, fill all her furrows with increase, depending upon their daily earnings refused to accede to this request, which he now un-He knocked—the door was opened—and the object on which, a Mr. James M. Kenzie rose and said that and crown her heights with gladness, and may render to succeed, they for maintenance. This mistortune, added to the late derstands is made a cause of cavil. Any one, how bribe the Chartists, that, in order to succeed, they for maintenance arxiety, my wife, was in my arms he and Mr. Hanson had been sent to the meeting der a united people great, virtuous, and happy. Suspension of work in the principal ship-yards in ever, who knows the locality of Lamb's Conduit
Two not all the checked—the door was opened—and the object on which, a Mr. James M. Kenzie rose and said that and crown her heights with gladness, and may renfor maintenance. This mistortune, added to the late of cavil. Any one, how must come down handsomely. Nothing but a promise I was not a little shocked at her appearance. Four as a deputation from the hand-loom weavers, and if And now, gentlemen, having been led to say thus Portland, must prove of scrious injury to the indus-street, and the continual thoroughfare, must be to do justice to the whole people, by the enactment menths of anxiety and mental distress had made sad the Chairman would allow him, he would state, as much by the peculiar circumstance of the time and trious pertion of our suburbs; and the distressing aware that no food could easily have been constituted briefly as possible, the real state of that body. The before me all but the window. However, throwing for although aware of what I had to expect from my several statistical tables, shewing the rate of wages now to express my unshaden reliance on the land to expect from my several statistical tables, shewing the rate of wages now to express my unshaden reliance on the fulfilment of the bond, will induce us to move an individual to expect from my several statistical tables, shewing the rate of wages now to express my unshaden reliance on the string and that every thing depended upon my own at the time the Commissioner, Mr. Muggeridge, was and advance of the name links which a large number of parties and the continual thoroughfare, must oct to the whole people, by the enactment of the distressing aware that no food could easily have been constituted to the continual thoroughfare, must oct to the whole people, by the enactment trious pertion of our suburbs; and the distressing aware that no food could easily have been constituted to the continual thoroughfare, and the contin energies, never repining, and whistling that grief in Carlisle, in 1838, and the great reduction which coment our union. I believe they may best be rethe county, at which a large number of persons were Philosophical Transactions, but still we have not port; we will send some of our wisest troops to lead
through the county, at which a large number of persons were Philosophical Transactions, but still we have not port; we will send some of our wisest troops to lead through the crevices of belts and bars, which Faistaff had taken place since that period. It appeared that solved into an ardent attachment to the cause of present, when committees were appointed for col- had for many years an opportunity of testing the them on, lest their ignorance should lead them into maid "blew a man up," yet the confined air and a hand-toom weaver cannot now earn more than civil and religious freedom, not in the cold letter, dampness of my prison wrought a pale and slekly appeared to four shillings per week! He then but in the living spirit—not in the formal homage requiring immediate aid. We trust the benevolent ordinary powers of abstinct. In the deep devotion of the lip, but the state of the committees will commit the lip t for the last effort that I might be called to make for my ing the absolute necessity of a Board of Trade to As such, our cause is grounded on immortal principate will be slightest doubt. But the statement for when we have once got them into their proper the last effort that I might be called to make for my ing the absolute necessity of a Board of Trade to As such, our cause is grounded on immortal principate will be slightest doubt. But the statement for when we have once got them into their proper the weighty chains I wore, the want of afford protection to the workmen against the cupidity ples—and you may be well assured it will bring to the industrious people who have been thrown out of that he has fasted five years is what we cannot, in place, we mean to have no such thing as sounding a afford protection to the work men against the capidity ples—and you may be well assured it will bring to the industrious people who have been thrown out of make meaning as sounding a efford protection to the work men against the capidity ples—and you may be well assured it will bring to the industrious people who have been thrown out of that he has fasted five years is work we want of afford protection to the work men against the capidity ples—and you may be well assured it will bring to the industrious people who have been thrown out of the has fasted five years is work we want of afford protection to the work men against the capidity ples—and you may be well assured it will bring to the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the its adherents no shame. As for myself, individually, work, and are left destitutely, the industrious people who have been thrown out of the industrious people who have been thrown out of the its adherents no shame. As for myself, individually, work, and are left destitutely of the industrious people who have left destitutely the industrious people who have cannot, it is adherents no shame. As for myself, individually, work, and are left destitutely defined. We will move the industrious people what is adherents no shame. As for The account which my wife gave me of my family and friends, particularly of the kind attentions of the latter for their work people; for instance said he, one of the masters in Carlisle, had stated to himself and their heartfelt sympathies for my situation, was soothing to make soothing to the masters in Carlisle, had stated to himself and most grateful to them for the means they were pursuing to compel the United States convergence to a store of my family and pulled down, valued at name we need not give, out who are went anown and pulled down, valued at name we need not give, out who are went anown in London. He was then allowed to go to chapel to the lirish people, who will command my respectful to the Irish people, who will command my respec

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841. and an analysis and the contract of the same and an analysis and

" THE CHARTISTS HAVE PROVED THEMSELVES MORE CCURATE CALCULATORS THAN THE MIDDLE CLASSES. WHETHER THEIR NOSTRUM WOULD HAVE MENDED MATTERS IS NOT NOW THE QUESTION; BUT THE BESULT HAS SHEWN THAT THEY WERE CORRECT IN THEIR OPINION-THAT IN THE PRESENT STATE OF THE REPER-SENTATION, IT WAS VAIN TO THINK OF A REPEAL OF THE CORN MONOPOLY.

POLITICAL POWER IN THIS COUNTRY, THOUGH IT RESIDES IN A COMPARATIVELY SMALL CLASS, CAN'ONLY BE EXERCISED BY THE SUPPRBANCE OF THE MASSES."— Morning Chronicle (organ of the Whig Ministers), Friday, July 16th, 1841.

VIRTUE OF THE FACTIONS.

Tuz principal fact detailed in the following placard appeared, shortly stated in a portion of our impression of last week: we now print entire the document which has been put forth by." the lade" of Sunderland, to whom the infamous offer was made. and by whom it was spurned with virtuous indigu-

" £125 BRIBE!

"To conceal the proceedings of a pick-pocket, or permit a Thimble-rigger to practise his awindling arts upon his unfortunate dupes, would, by every man of common sense and honesty, be regarded as a gross breach of duty, and a virtual participation in those crimes. But what is the crime of a pickpocket or a thimble-rigger to that of the man, or the party, that would buy and sell the rights and interests of a Nation; destroying all public integrity and patriotism; blasting all faith between man and man; and dooming to endless toil and misery, a poor, because a plundered and misgoverned, people?! What is the crime of a pimp and procuress, seducing female virtue to minister to lust; compared with the infamous conduct of these who would seduce the virtue of our citizens, and induce them to sell to a base and plundering faction, that franchise which they are solemnly bound to use for the best interests of the entire people?!

"Justice to you requires that those wretches should be exposed, and therefore we proceed at once to acmanic care ase, representing himself as the friend of a friend of Mr. Wolverley Attwood (mark the fellow's cunning and caution) did, yesterday, wait upon Mr. George Binns, and make overtures to him, to induce the Chartists to act so as to promote the return of Wolverley Attwood. Mr. Binns, in order to have the fellow's villainous scheme fully developed, and witnessed by others, appointed a second interview with him yesterday afternoon.

"This interview took place in the presence of Mr. Williams and several others, who succeeded in drawing

"He was requested to call again at eight o'clock yesterday evening, and in the meantime arrangements were made for giving the fellow a good tarring and

and the worth of a gentleman are evident. Let the franchise be given to all and its free exercise secured by the Ballot and virtue only recognised as true nobility; then, but not till then, will England be free from respectable knaves, and Englishmen be truly Now, what will the enemies of an extension of

popular rights say to this? Will they dare again to tell us that the people are too ignorant to be exercise that power with virtue and genuine independence? Are the "respectable" merchants, millthe poorer class of railway travellers, in the third- owners, and shopocrates to be longer tolerated in talking of the sordid corruption of the working

Even could it be shown that a majority of the working classes are as corrupt and as easy to Thursday afterpoon, the 27th of August, a fire com- gers treated with excessive insolence, and, as regards be seduced from the paths of rectitude as their base menced in the ship-yard of Messrs. Owens and accommodation, with utter neglect, but every petty traducers would represent them, still it is most illjudged in those advocates of moral purity(!) to drag such matters before the public gaze. Supsad catastrophe is said to have had its origin in the day last week, in one of these carriages, says, "A pose the whole of their accusations to be true; to firing of a quantity of chips, and sprinklings of tar, bag of soot was placed among the passengers when what would it amount? simply to this, that they have been apt scholars in the scale of middle-class hands of one of the workmen engaged in enlarging a moniously upon the heads of the people in the corruption; and that, if a readiness to be corhole in a portion of the ship's rigging. The fire immediately communicated from the chips to the
bottom of the vessel, which had been newly tarred,
and soon spread to all parts of the yards and ship,
could not afford to ride by a first class train. About defying every attempt to extinguish it. From the midway between the termini of this line, a large ought not only to disqualify from voting, against the rascal who thus deliberately seeks the

But how stands the fact ! Why, the working men triotic toasts were drunk with enthusiasm. The chairman then called for a bumper, and having in a chairman then called for a bumper, and having in a correspondent of the house on that side from the house occupied by rery neat speech eulogised the services which Lord the houses on that side from the house occupied by attempting to lift her basket into the train, in which sum of £125 is offered by a member of the respectable Morpeth had conferred upon Ireland, gave as a Mr. Blackburn, tailor, and others, to the foot of she has been, at length, necessarily assisted by the corps as the price at which the Chartists are to sell who are unfit to be trusted with the Franchise, are Morpeth and conterral upon freiane, gave as a Mr. Blackburn, tailor, and others, to the foot of toast,—"Lord Morpeth, who has won and wears for those last-mentioned, on the gratitude of the people of freland." Lord Morpeth the gratitude of the people of freland." wards learned that he was indefatigable in his exertions, and, Orangeman as he was, I can say with gratitinds to him and others, advocates of that, to me, loathing
trailigious, and looked upon me only as their countryman, and with such feeling they joined their Catholic
country-men to save my life.

Would to God it could ever be thus, that there could
be min of sentiment and interest, and that they would

Conference at Manchester. Every means had been

and knowing now, by my personal experience, the fire originated, it extended up Portland-street
to asy nothing of common humanity, would nave
responsible difficulties and delicate duties which it to the street running south past the Methodist meetinto, and, Orangeman as he was, I can say with gratiresponsible difficulties and delicate duties which it to the street running south past the Methodist meetinto, and, Orangeman as he was, I can say with gratiresponsible difficulties and delicate duties which it to the street running south past the Methodist meetinto, and, Orangeman as he was, I can say with gratito the street running south past the Methodist meetinto, and consume, hamanity, would nave
responsible difficulties and delicate duties which it to the street running south past the Methodist meetinto, and consume, hamanity, would nave
responsible difficulties and delicate duties which it to the street running south past the Methodist meetinto, house, the fire originated, it extended up Portland-street
to the street running south past the Methodist meeting-house and engine-house, whe delicate duties which it to the street running south past the Methodist meeting-house and engine-house, whe delicate duties which it to the street running south past the Methodist meeting-house and engine-house, whe the wastern boundary, and conscious, and consc approval of their own consciences, and the approba-

Again we must not forget to look at the value to

the purchaser of the commodity thus sought to be purchased. That commodity was the votes and influence of the Chartists of Sunderland. Now why did Mr. Wolverley Attwood or Mr. Wol-VERLEY ATTWOOD'S friend's friend evince a desire to land? Because such influence it was known would, -On if exerted in avour of either of the factions, turn We tell the dolts and fools who go to work to

and see how they would then succeed.

yet perfectly satisfied with all he had seen .- Times. Onward! onward! and the suffrage is won!

On Friday last, the Working Man's Hall, Circusstreet, New Road, was cowded to excess, for the purpose of meeting Mr. O Connor. Mr. Christopher was called to the chair.

A gentleman, whose name we did not catch, moved the fellowing Paolition:-"That we welcome Pearges O'Connor, Esq., on his release from the dangeon in which his persecutors had immure's him, and pledge ourselves to agitate fer

nothing short of the Charten" Mr. Scott seconded the resolution. He said it was with pleasure he saw Mr. O'Conner amengst them after when our cotton goods wer a made wholly by the his sufferings. Our advocates have been prosecuted, imprisoned, and thrown into dungeous; some of them have lost their lives through being sent there; every feeling of human nature has been viciated; but he was glad to find that the public sympathised with the oppressed; this meeting was a proof of such sympathy, and he hoped they would prove that their friends were held dear by them.

The resolution, on being pet, was carried agani-Mr. OCONNOR was greeted with great applause on rising to speak; after which he commenced as follows:-

After the cheering had in some degree subsided, he said it would be six years to morrow since he had first addressed them at a meeting held not far from the spot on which they were now met. During that period Radical principles had undergone a severe trial—they had been well tested, and had well stood the test. (Applane.) The Whigs had succeeded for a time in disputting the Radical body-because the Radicals. ever willing to hope good, had been determined to give them a fair trial. They had had their trial-the debasion was gone by; their power to debude had gone with it; and the people were now one body-firmly united for the attainment of one object; and that object not the destruction of any portion of society. but the destruction of the system by which ruin was brought on all Long and continued cheering.) This was why they had gone on increasing, and not decreasing, in number. The Tories of yesterday were the Conservatives of to-day; the Whigs of yesterday were the Reformers of to-day; but the Radicals of years gone by were still Radicals. Their principles were unchangeable : the scinciples contained in the People's Charter were precisely the same principles which its advocates had ever professed. Mr. O'Conner then went on to explain the causes of the disppointments which had been experienced; the was sorry for the disappointment on:Priday, but it was not his fault; he knew nothing of the meeting till the morning after it had been holden. Again, on Wednesday there was a meeting at the Archery Rooms. Now, on that occasion it had been published throughout London, and in the Star a netice had appeared, that he was to be at Brentford on that day; he could not, therefore, have been expected at St Paneras, when it was known that he was engaged elsewhere. He had never failed in attending any energement, however great the distance, or inconvenient. Since his release from incarceration, he had been at meetings nearly every night. (Hear, hear, and and his activity had never alackened. (Hear, hear.) And he might now be well proud, and morethan proud. people on his reappearance. (Hear, hear, and loud their families. But he saw a something in the distance, if they bestirred themselves rightly, every measure to respond with the Sheffield sub-secretary once He had stated more than once or ten times; that three in their respective localities." parties were incompatible with the state; and now. thank God there were but two parties. The Whigs, as a party, were annihilated; they were politically dead: and their grave was dug deep in public execuation. (Lond cheers) The Whigs had ruled us ten years: coercion for Ireland, and starvation for England, had been their ruling principles. They were now defanct. Would the Tories be permitted to rule on like princiciples? Would Sir Robert Peel rule Ireland by the sword? Would be make the almost wholly Catholic population bow its neck to the impious domination of the bloated law church? He might try, but should he be insane enough to do so, he would surely find that the people who had onsted one faction from the seat of power, would burl thence their successors with less trouble and as little compunction. (Cheers) Peel had been tried in Ireland; he began his career there. Ireland was now threatened with a revival of the power of the Orange faction. Should he dare it, the people of England would take up the gauntlet; they would teach Irishmen that they belie England, who represent that they were looking forward to the establishment of those principles of universal justice which recogniseed their rights and grievances as fully as their own. first meeting which he attended after his release from prison, that whenever the sword should be drawn in Ireland the scabbard should be thrown away in England: he now reiterated that pledge. Lond and lavishly bestowed upon the Chartists by the factions: they were called "torch and dagger" men; their obvowed, and yet with simple impudence had they been repeated. This was indeed a pretty charge to come from these who had robbed the people of the whole ing of Mr. O'Connell's upon one occasion. In answer to a libel charge made by one of the Beresford's, he said, of land!" (Hear, hear, and great cheering.) They did not want to steal the land; they merely wanted to reasonable compensation to those who with whatever article. justice, were legally acknowledged its proprietors. They wanted legislative representation, by which they might be enabled not to rob others, but to protect themselves demonstrate the actual dependance of all the so-called higher ranks of society upon the workin g people for subsistance. He descanted on the anomalous provisions. tion with regard to rich and poor; and insisted upon the right of a universal participation in the legislative power, as the only safe, certain, and permanent remedy for all the political evils of the state. (Hear.) We must be no longer tampered with; the rule of justice must be the rule of Government; the working classes must be rendered happy. If there were one hundred classes, and, if by Universal Suffrage being enacted, all power fell into the hands of the working classes. I would not complain, for the working classes would have an interest in supporting all the other classes, if useful; thus the working man would not deprive his employer of the means of employing him; rather would be support his employer; as it now was, the great body was at the mercy of all the little knots. After repudiating physical force, and giving his defini-O'Connor referred to the challenge of Mr. Hetherington. I hope, said Mr. O'Connor, that any gentleman, who may attend at the discussion, will give a patient hearing, and offer no interruption. Single handed I will cannot be amicably arranged. (Hear, and cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then referred to an expression used by Mr. Attwood, relative to his (Mr. A.'s, not being ready to promptly met; and concluded by declaring that though he had every comfort and protection, he would not be satisfied till the people were comfortable and protected. He found that he was again able to tattle in their

SHEFFIELD.

gent, and the meeting shortly after separated.

in the cause. (Cheers)

(From our own Correspondent.)

September 15th. Mr. Gi., presided, as on the previous evening. The Hall was again densely crowded on the downfall of the perfidious Whigs; at the same time, he could not rejoice in the triumph of their taking Household Suffrage, shewing that, under such cellars would be enfranchised, while the 45,000 vidually and in their personal capacity. lodgers and 20,000 clerks and shopmen would be

lodgers and 20,000 shopmen would effect mally swamp the corrupt 17,000 living by disrep stable means. chean bread" gentry in maste dy style. In the course of his remarks, he shew d that our foreign trade, in many parts, was lo st, not through the operation of the Corn Laws, b at through the villanous competition of the may infacturers with each other. Before the introduction of machinery, and hand-loom weavers, the abrics were substantial, and English goods, before all others, were sought by all the nations of the et ath; but was this the case now! No, the millocra ts must make fortunes in a day, no matter by with dishonest means; goods were made rapidly, and of any rubbish they could impose on the bayer. This had disgusted the cheated foreigne r, and he was now manufacturing for himself. (Chrisers.) The lecturer then showed what would be the effect upon the currency by Corn Law Repeal, and adduced some striking arguments utterly subversive of the theory of the "big loafers." The Doctor concluded an hour and a half's address. by a fervent and elequent appeal to his hearers to agitate for nothing less than the Charter—the whole hog, bristles and all-and sat down amidst the most tremendous cheering .- Mr. Harney said that, after the able and eloquent lectures of Dr. M'Douall. there certainly could not be two opinions as to the right of the working man to the franchise, and the necessity of making the Charter the law of the land. (Cheers.) The question was, how was the Charter to be gotten!—(near)—His answer was, by union. (Cheers.) Mr. Harney enlogised the public character of Dr. M'Douall, and called upon the people to give their support to the Republican Journal. He concluded by moving the following resolution:- "That this meeting, after hearing the talented discourses of Dr. M'Donall, being more than ever convinced of the necessity of exerting their every energy to obtain the glorious Charter of their rights, do pledge themselves to join the ranks of the National Charter Association; and further, assure the Executive Council of their undivided support. Lastly, this meeting give to Dr. M'Douall their hearty thanks for his services in the cause of democracy, and for his eloquent advocacy of the rights of the millions upon the occasion of his present visit to Sheffield." Mr. M'Kettrick seconded the resolution. The Chairman took the sense of the meeting, when it was carried. Thanks being voted to the Chairman. and three cheers given for Dr. M'Douall, three for Feargus O'Connor, three for the Welsh Victims. three for O'Brien and all the patriots, and three for the Charter and no surrender, the meeting

DELEGATE MEETING.—A meeting of delegates from places in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, took place on Sunday last, in the Association-room, Fig-Tree-lane. The attendance was not so numerous chears) He had a great duty to perform, and would as could have been wished; still as the beginning of not shrink from it (Cheers) While incarcerated his a good and necessary work, the meeting was of some spirit had been still free; his courage had never failed, importance. The following were the delegates present :- Sheffield, Messrs, Harrison, Buxton, and Frost; Rotherham, Messrs. Ramsden and Russell: to contemplate the spirit and enthusiasm of the Doncaster, Mr. Coulson; Ecclesfield and neighbouring villages, Messra. Lunn, Nicholson, Boothroyd, cheering.) Meetings such as those which he and John Nicholson; Walkley, Mr. Foster. Mr. had lately been habitually attending, were ex- Harrison was called to the chair; Mr. M'Kettrick bilirating to the spirit, and might held up the of the Sheffield association was appointed secretary. heart of any man; though if it were to be nothing but. An interesting conversation took place relative to night after night talking and talking, he would soon the strength of the association in Sheffield, Rothergive them up, as a mere keeping of the people from ham, Duncaster, &c. It was arranged that meetings to extend the association should be forthwith a bright cloud of promise, whence he augured results of held in the villages of Ecclesfield, and Walkley. a character to glad the heart. He saw evidences in the On the motion of Mr. Ramsden, seconded by Mr. appearances of the times, that this moving of the spirit Buxten, the following resolution was adopted. upon the waters was the prelude of a new creation in "That the delegates present do recommend to their which all things should be politically good. (Hear, constituents, the propriety of making Sheffield the hear.) The people were now in power; the Government centre for all places within twenty miles of its was de facto in their hands; for he was satisfied that bounds; and that the several sub-secretaries do corbe carried in the House must be first carried out of it, every fortnight, reporting the progress of the cause

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1841.

ATTEMPTED RESUSCITATION OF THE

"NEW MOVE." we apprehend that the "new move" partakes largely tarded and defamed." We have less fear for the that of self-government. of this character, we have regretted, and do still future, and, therefore, lose something of our regret | We now deliberately reiterate a portion of our regret, the to our thinking ill-judged and unne- for the past in this respect. The people are now falsehood, intolerance, and bitterest rancour" of tion of Messrs. Lovert, Hetherington, and Co.; cessary attack which has recently been made upon too "wide awake" to suffer harm from the "false- the 17th of April last :- "There are some very it. It has merely inspired its dead and almost hood, exaggeration, and violence" of such men as curious facts connected with this document. putrid carcase with an artificial show of life, while HENRY HETHERINGTON and WM. Loverr; and our denounces idolatry, while it assumes leadership. It ject, they cry out that their proposal, "while it was me, and that he then told me that an Association was it has enabled its persevering concectors to throw a her sons as being nationally averse to Ireland's rights; little oil upon such embers of dissatisfaction, ani- beginning to be too well understood, both by the with or without it, it will use every 'possible mosity, or personal disunion, as might yet retain anything of warmth; and has resulted, as we ex-(Cheera) He had promised Sir Robert Peel, at the pected it would, in the issuing of another manifesto from the would-be apostles of disunion and

This document is something of a curiosity in its long continued cheering.) Mr. O'Connor then spoke of way. It is valuable inasmuch as it developes the the slanderous imputations of physical violence so character of the party frem whom it emanates, beyond the possibility of mistake or contradiction. jest was avowed to be to equalise property by plunder. As it is probably the last "move" of these "knights" Thousands of times had these calumnies been disa- upon the Chartist chess board, we have thought proper to bestow upon it some little attention, and, in accordance with our usual custom, to afford no country. Great cheering.) It remirded him of a say- one a pretext on which to charge us with garbling or dishonest quoting, we give the whole thing in "What, the Beresfords accuse us of a wish to plunder? another part of our paper, in the nakedness of its The Beresfords, who have robbed Ireland of mountains : own deformity, just as it was sent to us by the subscribers. Our readers will find it under a like enjoy its fruits, the fruits of their own labour, paying a head to that which stands at the top of this People's Charter, among persons of all creeds,

character of its concoctors, and in truth we feel now against robberg. (Great cheering.) Mr. O'Connor went; compelled to acknowledge the superior penetration on at great length to castigate both factions, and to of the people, who, as with one voice, denounced schools for the benefit of our infant population; and the "new move" men for treachery, while we to impress on our brethren the necessity of devoting to lamented only the aberration of their judgment and those ennobling purposes those means which had of the law, and the shameful disparity of its operatheir puerility of mind. This document, however, at its very outset, carries on its front an evidence of like displays :such craft and subtlety as belongs not to the honest prosecution of democratic objects. It purports to emanate from "a meeting of the members of the ber of intelligent minds among all parties, was met National Association;" and we doubt not that this with falsehood, intolerance, and bitterest rancour, by ject in time?" heading is intended to lead people to suppose—and Star. Its proprietor and editor jointly denounced it as when read in the Whig papers, which will gladly a production of Messrs. O'Connell, Hume, and Roefavour the trick, it may lead some to suppose—that the | buck—as a plan intended to destroy Feargus O'Connor's may serve one of two purposes, alike necessary and LEDGE was sneered at, FACTS were perverted, TRUTH desirable to the "new move" men: nay, by some suppressed, and the lowest passions and prejudices of After repudiating physical force, and giving his defini. Chance it might happen to enect both. It might in verdict against us. We were denounced by them and tion of the difference of moral and physical force, Mr. duce the supposition that the National Charter Assotheir hired partisans as 'thieves,' liars,' and 'traitors' ciation had repudiated the Northern Star, and had to the cause of Chartism, as persons who, if a guilloin this address; or it might induce the supposition meet them, and try if any differences which may exist that the National Charter Association was an illegal sinating us. society; subsisting in branches and acting in sec-Attwood, relative to his (Mr. A. 8) not being relaty to concede to Ireland her rights, and which Mr. Lovett state that they "remain, on behalf of the called in sain, for proofs of their base assertions. As believe, from the very suspicious circumstances cause, and he hoped he was destined for many services, attendant upon the darkling intimation about "lia-Mr. O'Conner retired amid the applause of all pre-Dr. M'Douall.-This elequent vindicator of the they (the "new move" men) have laboured so hard qualifications to secure the co-operation of the wise teristic of Chartism. Chartism, "strong in the conrights of the oppressed masses delivered his second and so impotently to destroy. If this be their and the confidence of the good." We need but scious rectitude of its principles" ever seeks the by violence and proscription. lecture in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, object we tell them they will fail. The members of point the attention of those who habitually read the light, and courts public ity. But Messrs. Loverr by an attentive and enthusiastic audience. The aware of their own position. They know the law, cussion consequent upon the first introduction of had heretofore been "led" by their simple confidence lecturer commenced by congratulating the meeting and though they hold it to be an arbitrary and an this new and secret move called the "National" in men whom they believed to be talented and opponents, the Tories, a faction whom in heart and of a national character from holding local and hood, exaggeration, intolerance, bitter ran-sufficient to induce an overlooking of the iniquitous soul he detested. (Cheers.) The lecturer then ad- sectional meetings, they are still prepared to avoid cour, and want of integrity, honesty, and principle upon which they sought to constitute their verted to, and commented upon, the several panaceas its danger. They do not talk of the members of the justice, were ever more fully exemplified than society, if they could but introduce the thing with system, a mass of intelligence and worth would be meet in their respective localities, not as members of perfect a tissue of all these enviable distinctions that dread of premature publication, and their "breach excluded from the franchise, scarcely inferior to the National Charter Association, but as Chartists it is difficult to conceive how they could have been of honour" denunciation. Again, mark the cautious that excluded by the present system. Police returns each in his individual capacity. The National Char- written by anybody, much less any one "professing haste. The "leading Chartists" whom they did consult 17,000 persons residing in cellars, and living by ter Association has no meetings; it exists only to subscribe to the just principles of the Charter." were allowed very little time for thought about the

them have the suffrage extended to every man, and and sub-Secretaries of the National Charter Asso- the just principles of the Charter."

MARYLEBONE-WELCOME TO O'CONNOR, then while right was established, no 'wil would ciation. A Chartist meeting might be holden, or result for the honest and intelligent; the 45,000 a trades steeting might be helden, and all the altegether was unaccordant with "the just principersons attending it might happen to be members ples of the Charter" which it professed to advocate. (Cheers.) The lecturer then entered at great length of the Methodist Society, and yet it would not into the subject of Corn Law repeal, combatting the therefore be a Methodist meeting, nor, in legal Association; and they went about the establishing arguments, and showing up the fallacies of the therefore be a Methodist meeting, nor, in legal Association; and they went about the establishing consciousness that the proceeding was at utter variphrase, a meeting of the Methodist Society. It of it by sending their " proposal" through the Postwould be a meeting of Chartists, or of "the office, to such persons as they thought fit, enclosed in trade," as the case might be. Just so; the a letter, of which the following is a copy :meetings in the respective localities through the country, though they may be attended principally. or even wholly, by persons who are members of the National Charter Association, are not therefore " meetings of the National Charter Association;" they are meetings of Chartists, and as and published as their joint address; previous to Chartists the several individuals composing them which it will be considered a breach of honour for any are perfectly competent to the discussion of all matters which may affect their interests or that of the cause to which they are devoted. We hope Twelve Months, (as may be advisable,) to aid in this will never be lost sight of by the parties who report these meetings for the Star, or who take a prominent part in them. We have no doubt that and regulations. By returning this to Mr. Lovett, friends" are plentiful, and we are exceedingly 118, Tottenham-court Road, signed or otherwise, by return of Post, you will oblige, yours respectfully." desirous that not the slightest pretext should be afforded to the enemy by the people themselves. This is our reason for the digression into which we have thus been led by the announcement of Messrs. HETHERINGTON and LOVETT, that a meeting of the members of the "National Association" was held at the Globe Tavern, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, on Tuesday

Our readers, of course, know that this 'National Association" is not the National Charter Association; it is the "New Move" Association of Mesers. Hetherington and Lovett: and the fact that a meeting of its members-(the members, mind -not the council, or committee, or officers, but the whole society—the members of the National Assocition)-was holden at a Tavern in Shoe lane, may help them to some idea of the very flourishing and numerous body which these New Move" Nation-

The meeting was holden at the Globe Tavern; whether in the club room or the Bar-Snug, deponent sayeth not; the address is signed HENRY HETHERINGTON and WILLIAM LEVETT, and these gentlemen do not condescend to tell us whether any "National" Association or not. They do tell us, however, that the address was unanimously adopted; that they most probably had the whole thing to themselves. Be that, however, as it may, here is in the capacity of " Nationals." And a very pretty address it is! In the early portion thereof, after modestly claiming credit for "having been mainly instrumental in embodying in the People's Charter those political principles which, for a great number of years, were cherished by all true Reformers," they tell us, we think very justly :- " That the past conduct of a number of those who professed to subscribe to the just principles of the Charter, was wanting in that integrity, honesty, and justice which are neceswise and the confidence of the good."

We perfectly agree with this sentiment operative and the "higher" classes, to be in danger effort' for the attainment of its object. of any injury from such causes.

After this very modest, just, and veritable denunciation of all persons prominent as Chartists, save themselves; after thus, covertly, and by insinuation ascribing falsehood, exaggeration, violence and cowardice to all who are not ready to bow to their cap, Messrs. Hetherington and Lovett proceed to intimate that "accordingly"-that is, because all who had not acknowledged their leadership were "wanting in that integrity, honesty, and justice which are necessary qualifications to secure the cooperation of the wise and the confidence of the good,"-they, "about five months ago, put forth a proposal for forming a national association." Respecting which proposal they say, after enumerating the objects of their association-to create and extend an enlightened public opinion in favour of the classes, and opinions, by the means of missionaries, We have said that this document betokens the lecturers, circulating libraries, tracts, &c.; to build public halls in which for the people to hold their meetings, instead of in public-houses; to establish been previously wasted in frivolous efforts and child-

> press, and received the commendations of a great numthe most prominent organ of Chartism, the Northern of freedom to show the necessity for privately 'assas-

"As far as we have been able to obtain insertion for a tional parts; as the subscribers to this document vindication of our conduct, through the channel by

eyes of every reflecting man." working class. What humbug! (Cheers.) Let all the members, and especially of the Councillors meek and dove-like "new move" subscribers to plicit faith in Hetherington and Lovert, and there. April last, proofs of this were given to the follow-

Those reasons were-in short-that the " Move"

" London, 118, Tottenham-court Road. • March

DEAR SIR. The following address is intended to be submitted to all the leading Chartists throughout. the kingdom that we can have access to. in order to obtain their signatures, when it will be printed individual to cause its publication. IT IS ALSO INTENDED THAT THE PERSONS SIGNING IT SHALL FORM A PROVISIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR SIX OR forming the Association by the sale of cards, or otherwise, after which the Board of Management is to be elected by the Members according to the rules &c.

Now, if there had been no national organisation at all in existence at this period, we should have denounced this as a most inconsistent and unwarrantable mode of seeking to establish one. Persons professing to advocate the Charter cannot consistently do otherwise than act upon its principles but there is in this proceeding a flagrant disregard of those principles. Here is the attempted establishment of a "National" Association without any appeal to the nation. A few individuals take upon themselves to act for the nation. The very spirit and essence of Toryism! Had there been no National Society at that time in existence, and had these parties, instead of creeping thus stealthily and secretly about it, laid their plans at once before the ence; on the contrary, they say that they have 'no people for acceptance or rejection, we should have commended them as zealous and consistent patriots. But, instead of that, Messrs. Loverr and Co. send their proposals to such parties as they think likely to act with them, to be returned by return of post; THE PARTIES SIGNING IT TO FORM THE PROVISIONAL In fact, none know better than those at the head BOARD OF MANAGEMENT FOR SIX OR TWELVE MONTHS ! of this 'new move,' that its effect, if successful So that this "National" Board of Management was must be so to divide the forces of the advocates other persons were present at this meeting of the to be, to all intents and purposes, self-elected; the proposals hinting at the same time that this self. of their power. elected Board of Management was to have the from which circumstance we take leave to suspect fingering and appropriation of two hundred and attempt to establish it would necessarily fail, while fifty-six thousand six hundred pounds of the people's it would as necessarily jeopardise the whole strength money! Now, we tell Messrs. "New Move Nathe address of Messrs. Hetherington and Lovett tionals" that there is no self-elected body in existence to whom the people ought to entrust the unrestricted management of so serious a sum. Nay, further, we tell them that it is utterly inconsistent with "the just principles of the People's Charter," | collected and placed at the disposal of their own for any self-elected body to exercise controll either accredited and chosen officers: let a oneness of feeling over the funds or the movements of the people. Why. do the people find fault with the constitution of the House of Commons ! Because it assumes the controll and expenditure of the national funds, while it is not elected by the nation. Why were the old Tory sary qualifications to secure the co-operation of the Municipal Corporations so deservedly unpopular? For the very same reason; because they were for the most part self-elected, and yet claimed and ex we fancy will all who remember that HENRY ercised controll over the people's money. And are HETHERINGTON and Wm. Lovert have "professed to we to be subjected to the abuse and "violence" of Mr. subscribe to the just principles of the Charter," and HETHERINGTON and Mr. LOVETT, because we prowho look at the "past conduct" of these gentlemen, test against the establishment of Chartist Associaillustrated as it is by their present conduct in re- tions on the very same principles, and by the very ference to this same "new move" transaction. We same means, of pure and unmitigated despotism, are also disposed to believe with them, "that the which the Charter is intended to subvert? If this falsehood, exaggeration, and violence of those who be the "intolerance" of which Messrs, HETHERINGwere active to scheme, but too cowardly to act, has TNN and LOVETT complain, we can promise them no Ir is said that there are some kinds of poisonous led to the sacrifice and incarceration of hundreds of abatement of that intolerance. We shall ever proreptiles which acquire strength by irritation; and as victims, by which means our cause has been re- test against the principle of assumed power, and for

cause now stands upon too firm a basis, and is claims co-operation, while it respectfully resolves that

"Let us just ask a question or two. If the names attached to the document had a right to expect so much public confidence, why keep the project secret, except from the 'Leading Chartists'? Apropos, we imagined that one of the great objections to modern agitation was Leadership. Why assume leadership! Why not call a meeting in London, on the spot, and where the pretensions of the six gentlemen were best known, and where, if acknowledged by a public meeting, the thing would have had the stamp of public confidence and the sanction of public approval, not only of the 'Leading Chartists' but of the body of Chartists !

"Why have a self-elected Board of Management? because we find the following most astounding admission: 'It is also intended that the persons signing it shall form a Provisional Board of Management for six or twelve months.' Is this Universal Suffrage? Is this the free choice of officers? Is this Election by Ballot? Is this vigilant popular controul? Here we have six gentlemen actually nominating a National Board, writing to and inviting whom they please as members of that Board. Monstrous! most monstrous!! and asking them to keep the project a complete secret from the people, until the infernal machine shall be sufficiently loaded to be discharged, (also we suppose in the "This propesal, while it was warmly greeted by the dark,) when the country would be told, ' ! you are too late, the deed is done; why did not you ob-

" Here we have a whole nation surrounded in the dark by half mode over, and handed over, National Charter Association is here meant. This political supremacy, and subvert one which he had previously concocted. EDUCATION was ridiculed, KNOW- sional Government of their appointment! But they move"are all for Universal Suffrage, and, as a matter of chance it might happen to effect both. It might in. the multitude were appealed to, to obtain a clamourous | course, they have acted upon that principle, and only elected those whom they knew would be accentable. In faith, it is marvellous lucky for poor adopted or assented to all the abuse thereof contained tine' existed in England, would be its just victims. Nay O'Connor that he did not even recommend to such a sermon! has been preached by one of those professors an appointment, or offer funds to a missionary, or he would be called a 'despot,' and would cease to be

Supposing, then, that the plan of these parties had been the best plan in the world, their mode of seekmembers of the National Association residing in far as they have dared to reply to us, they have pro- ing to establish their "national" society was not one London." Indeed, we have some reason to claimed themselves fulse, intolerant, and reckless in the which honest Chartists could either approve or support. Of this they evince a perfect consciousness This is pretty well for the meek victims of "false- in their earnest deprecation of the publication of bility to apprehension," given to some active and hood, exaggeration, and violence"! It would really their scheme before they had become sufficiently useful London Chartists (see our County Council seem as if the authors of this document had set strong by the adhesion of "leading Chartists" to report), that the next "move" contemplated by themselves to verify their own statement, that "a cram it down the people's throats:-"Previous to these precious "new move" gentry, is the hounding number of those who professed to subscribe to the which it will be considered a breach of honour for on of the Government to seek some pretext for pro- just principles of the Charter, was wanting in that any individual to cause its publication"! Why secuting that really "National" Association which integrity, honesty, and justice which are necessary this fear of premature publication? It is not characthe "National" Charter Association are too well Northern Star, and who read it through all the dis- HETHERINGTON, and Co., knowing how the people unjust law, which prohibits Political Associations Association, and demand fearlessly whether false- honest, calculated on the force of this habit being "National" Association meeting in a tavern; they in these two paragraphs? They are really so an imposing array of "leading Chartists." Hence their "disreputable means." The same returns shewed in its principles, in its enrolment of members, We shall perhaps best answer them by recapitulating, matter. The address must be returned, signed or that there was 45,000 lodgers, and 20,000 cierks and in its officers, and in the public acts of its briefly, the reasons on which we have, from the first, unsigned, by next post. Nothing can show more shopmen living in, and around the town of Liver- Council; while its objects and purposes, being per- grounded our opposition to this new "National" clearly than does this wily manœuvre, the conscithe 17,000 victors members of society inhabiting the feetly legal, are prosecuted by its members indi- Association; and which we still maintain, ought to ousness of the "New Move" leaders that reflection induce the people to discountenance it. These rea- would necessarily show to the honest men with We like to convert evil into the means of good, sons we have given again and again. Our readers whom they corresponded, the impropriety and in- NELL and Co.; ory out that they have called and excitated from the right of suffrage. How preposteroned would this be. (Cheers.) Yet this was where practicable; and hence, therefore, we take
teroned would this be. (Cheers.) Yet this was where practicable; and hence, therefore, we take
teroned would this be. (Cheers.) Yet this was where practicable; and hence, therefore, we take
teroned would this be. (Cheers.) Yet this was where practicable; and hence, therefore, we take
teroned would this be. (Cheers.) Yet this was who would not this opportunity of again impressing this legal proviof the charges of "falsehood, intolerance, and were thus caught complained afterward of the trick truth" that, in Mr. O'Connor's letter to Mr. support Universal Suffrage, because, forsooth, of the sion, which we have before noticed, upon the minds of bitterest rancour," brought against us by these put on them. They had been accustomed to put im- Hetherington, published in the Star of the 24th of fore they signed with but slight examination of the ing tune :-

general features of the plan. We repeat, that almost every expression in the short but most wily letter with which the " New Move" men introduced their " proposals," contains evidence of their perfect ance with all their own professed principles.

And yet these are the men who, in the address which we now print from them, coolly speak of themselves thus:-

"Helding the principles of democracy, we will yield to no man's dictation; we believe that both England and Ireland have been cursed by man-worship, to the sacrifice and delay of that freedom we are now contending for: and because we have dared to honestly assert our opinions, we have incurred the highest displeasure of all those whose vanity expects the homage of a crowd. peculiar patronage, and exclusive power. But warring against such selfish folly and mischievous authority. whether displayed in the courtly aristocrat or the social oppressor, we shall ever exert our humble powers to prevent individual or social despotism from being intro-

We have written thus far on the assumption, that there was not then any national concentration of the people's energies for the attainment of the Charter. But, to demonstrate still more fully the character of this "new move," we must here repeat another portion of our "falsehood, intolerance, and bitterest article we wrote upon the subject:- "There is already a National Association in existence, EMBRACING ALL THE OBJECTS OF THE PROPOSED SCHEME. This Association, if legally constituted and honestly conducted. supersedes the necessity for another; if not, it is requisite that its illegality, or its corruption, or the incap ability of the means it proposes to attain the end sought, should be demonstrated; that the necessity for another and more effective association may be should be saturated with facts bearing on the shown. But the subscribers to this document, do not present gross defects in the representation of the affect to find fault with the association now in existdisposition to oppose' it. This admission at once cuts the throat of the 'new movement;' for these parties must know that it is impossible to organise another 'National Association' without crippling the energies of that which is already in existence. of right as to neutralise and destroy the operation

and vigour of the movement, by dividing our forces. to say who were the parties, if you and your friends and frittering away our strength. Let the people were not. Subsequently to this came the negociastick to the National Charter Association of Great there were two! Previously to the first Vincent was Britain-let them strengthen the present Executive in prison, and he attended at the second; but the -let the classes be regularly visited, and the funds Leeds meeting not having succeeded according to and purpose be manifested by all, and our success is of January you were in diplomatic confederacy with certain. Let us suffer ourselves to be thus split. and chopped, and divided, and our defeat is cer-In these articles, and in various others written announced the very terms of your agreement with about that time, we thus gave our reasons for oppos- own letter; but not one word of this is mentioned

contains no advantages which are not already pro- for Household Suffrage and shorten the vided by the old one; that every one of the objects proposed to be attained by this new organisation destroying the energies of each other, and shewn why the already existing National Organisation should be given up to gratify the taste for "Man Worship" and personal distincand when these gentlemen find themselves called warmly greeted by the [Whig] press, was met with falsehood, intolerance, and bitterest rancour, by the tude were appealed to."

to reply. The writers know it to be false, the world but not set forth in your address. Who told Mr. knows it to be malicious, and we feel it to be power. less for harm. Those who have read the Star will estimate it rightly.

These men prate of facts being perverted : more than doubted. while they impudently attribute to us the indignant expressions of the people, in their resolutions their succeeding with the public remained, to excuse adopted at public meetings; ascribing to us the them, on the ground of an ill-matured and puerile words "thieves," "liars," traitors," and various thirst for leadership, which could not bear to see the other epithets applied to them by parties over whom National "Board of Management" in other hands we had no controul, nor any other influence, than their own. We adopted this view of the matthan simply that which is equally open to Messrs. ter as the more charitable one, in preference to that HETHERINGTON and LOVETT-the influence of truthful of considering them deliberate traitors to the cause

sination against them !!

"perversion of facts"; while they speak of the the Globe Tavern, and amuse themselves with the reception of their "new move" by the country in report of their pop guns fired through their own such a manner as to imply that every one who disapproves of it is a "hired partisen" of ours !!!

they assert that we have denounced their "new such "As a plan intended to destroy Feargus O'Con-

nor's political supremacy, and subvert one which he had previously concected.

Why do they not show where and how we contend for any political supremacy for FEARGUS O'CONNOR? Simply, because they know that the only supremacy which we have ever asserted for Feargus O'Connor, is one which he would be most happy to share with them-a supremacy of hard labour-of pecuniary sacrifice, and of consistency of principle and conduct.

These men prate of "falsehood," while they assert that they "have called, but called in vain, for proofs of our assertions"! These men speak of those who have opposed their

scheme in the following terms :-

os nave darkened their understanding and toleration and charitable feeling have been blotted from their minds. Believing themselves supremely wise, they spurn with Gothic ferocity all knowledge, truth, or justice; and judging from their actions, they seeem to think that liberty can only be realised

And yet they prate of intolerance and rancour !! These men ask :-

"Whether the best means of obtaining the Charter, and the placing of our liberties on the securest foundation, do not form proper and legitimate questions of inquiry for every man in the United Kingdom?"

While at the same time they apply language such as that we have just quoted, to those who dissent from their opinions, and meet the arguments of their opponents with the cry of "intolerance," "bitter rancour,"-" violence" - " proscription"-" cunning schemers"-" wily politicians"-and "the political supremacy of Feargus O'Connor"!!

These men talk of the "suppression of truth," and yet cry out that the Editor and Proprietor of the Northern Star have joint denounced their pet move as a bantling of Messrs. Hume, Roebuck, O'Con-

"Now, I pray you attend to the summing up of the evidence :- Before Christmas I inform the Editor the Stur of a certain 'move' which is to be made. In January a great Household Suffrage meeting is convened at Leeds. Mr. Collins is invited, and refuses to attend. Mr. Francis Place subsequently writes a letter to Mr. Collins, advising him to attend for the purpose of forming a union between the two classes. Mr. Collins and Mr. O'Neil attend, and endeavour to have all the resolutions, and the address to the Queen proposed by the Committee of the working men's meeting, set aside. They coquette with the enemy, They denounce the Committee. They are to be found running like pet rabbite in and out of the Times-office. the organ of the Association.

"On Thursday, Collins attends a meeting of the people at which resolutions denouncing Ministers are passed. On Friday, he dines with Mr. O'Connell, and the Association, at a 7s. 6d. dinner, and drinks the health of those Ministers, and backs the objects by a speech, which is published in the Leeds Times; and when attention is pointed to one of the decla rations at that dinner, it is attempted to be qualified by Collins !

Collins, in reply, asks us (in the very terms of your own observation,) to point out the difference between Household Suffrage, as he pleases to define it. and Charter Suffrage. Upon the day after the dinner at Leeds, a meeting takes place in the Rotunda, where Messra, Hume, O'Connell, and Rocbuck deliver themselves as follows :-

" Mr. Hume submitted a definition of what he considered Household Suffrage ought to be, which was to rancour" from the Star of the 10th of April, the first be taken into consideration by the association. He stated that the leading men of the working classes cenerally concurred in the definition, and had promised to give their assistance, were an agitation for such a Household Suffrage to be set on foot. Mr. O'Connell cordially concurred in the sugges

tions of Mr. Hume. He considered it as of the first importance that the reasonable portion of the Chartists should be got over to the aid of the rational Reformers. He urged the necessity of some central body being established in London, for the diffusion of knowledge upon political subjects. The public mind

people.
"Mr. Roebuck said that such a body was at present and he trusted that it in contemplation in London, and he trusted that it would very speedily be set in operation, so as to act in concert with the Leeds Association."

"Now, Sir, here we have Mr. Hume stating:-'That the leading men of the working classes gene rally concurred in his definition of Household Suffrage, and had promised it their support.

"Mr. Roebuck said that:-'An Association was being formed in London, for the purpose, and would, he trusted, he very speedily set in

"After this, Sir, your battle must be with Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck, and not with me. He says "And the crowning reason of all is, that the the leaders have concurred, while you and your friends are the only leaders who appear to have had anything to do with the subject; so that I call upon you to contradict Mr. Hume flatly, or call upon him Mr. Collins's instruction, the thing was placed in

abeyance for christening. "Thus, then, is it not clear that in the beginning Messrs. Hume and Place: that you were subsequently confederated in February; that you sent out your address in March; and now observe that Mr. O'Connell, before it was published in any paper. Mr. Hume, according to the precise terms of your ing this movement. We shewed that the new plan in your circular. He says your object is to agitate of Parliaments.

"Pray, Sir, keep the latter object in view. and connect it with your adhesion to Triennial Parlia under the management of a self-elected Board of ments. Then, Sir, to this add the fact of Mr. Place Management is equally easy of attainment by the being the author of a bugaboo document signed really National Organisation now existing, under the beading Chartists, to whom your circular was 'An Old Chartist,' and extensively circulated among the Management of a General Council and Executive sent; and bear in mind that it was circulated just Committee, elected by the people. We shewed that before the Leeds meeting. The object of that doontwo National Societies cannot subsist without ment was to scare all from any connection with the old and established move. Then, Sir, add the fact of Tillman, the Secretary of the National that no good or sufficient reason has been Association, receiving letters from Place, Lovett, Collins, Richardson, and others, 'plaguing his life out,' to use his own terms, about the 'illegality.' Then add Mr. Collins' and Mr. O'Neil's absolute refusal to allow a delegate to be appointed to consult with their fellows in Mauchester, upon the very subject upon which they professed to hinge their only objection. Then, Sir, add the fact, that on the 20th It on for an answer to our reasonings upon the sub- March, Mr. Roebuck did me the honour to call upon about being formed. I replied, that one was already formed. He answered 'Yes, but there are some apprehensions as to its legality.' I rejoined. 'Of most prominent organ of Chartism, the Northern course no law will legalise a Chartist Association." Star": and unblushingly assert that in the Northern Mr. Roebuck laughed, and said, 'It looks very like Star "EDUCATION was ridiculed, KNOWLEDGE was it; and added, They have sent me the rules of their sneered at, FACTS were perverted, TRUTH suppressed, Mr. Collins' admission that HE had applied to Mr. new Association for my opinion.' Connect this with and the lowest passions and prejudices of the multi- Roebuck for his opinion, and then say if any doubt remains as to the identity of the persons named by To this womanish abuse it is unnecessary for us O'Connell in Dublin, and to an object agreed upon Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck at Leeds, and Mr. O'Connell ?"

We opine that, after this, the "rectitude of principle" of Messrs. HETHERINGTON and LOVETT will be

We were willing, while a shadow of chance for We find it difficult now to admit this supposition; These men prate of facts being perverted; and certainly the document we this day publish while they ascribe to the sermon of Mr. WATKINS from them much increases the difficulty. However, a meaning which no honest man can find in it, and at we have admitted this notice of their last effort for the same time speak of that sermon, and of some existence, just to show "how hardly some people expressions used in it, in such connection with the die." We now leave them to repose quietly on the Editor of the Northern Star, as amounts to a posibled of infamy and contempt which they have pretive assertion that we have held out threats of assas- pared for themselves; and we advise the country and the men of London to do likewise. Let them fulmi-These men prate of "falsehood," and of the nate their "National" edicts from the back room of organ, the apppropriately named "Odd" Fellow. They need send no more to us; for we do not purpose These gentlemen prate of "falsehood;" while further to annoy ourselves or the country with

> "Characteristics of the most ignorant and noisy portion of the Chartist body-persons who, without thought or judgment, are empty professors to-day, but worshippers at any other shrine to-

We very cordially evince our good feeling for Messrs. Hetherington and Lovert, by adopting from their address the following words as an appropriate close for this article; and an answer at the same time to all their bluster about the "intolerance" of the Northern Star :- " We believe that the great bulk of our Chartist brethren is composed of men whose conviction in favour of the Charter has sprung from observation, inquiry, and patient investigation regarding the causes of political injustice and social misery. Men of this description may be deceived and misled for a season by mystification and falsehood; but their minds, bent on "Their vanity has inflamed their intellect, their inquiry, and ever open to conviction, will soon penetrate the flimsy veil which has been drawn over their understanding.

"To men of this character we confidently appeal, and we ask them whether the best means of obtaining the Charter, and the placing of our liberties on the securest feundation, do not form proper and legitimate questions of inquiry for every man in the United Kingdom? Or, is it that the solving of these questions forms the exclusive prerogative of any particular individual or party among the people !thus practically exemplifying in conduct the despotic principles which we seek to overthrow, and bidding fair to render Chartism a by-word and derision."

We only add to this that we have no fear. We know the people too well. They will not permit Chartism to become "a byeword and derision" to gratify a few "violent" spirits; and therefore we shall hear no more of "discussions on the New Move" or of any other notice being taken by the people or their friends of the defunct " wilv politicians" or their "cunning scheming."

NEWCASTLE.-The Chartists met on Friday evening. It was determined to send a delegate to welcome O'Brien from his cell. Mr. Morgan, the county missionary, reported that he had visited Hartley Pans, Seghili, Foreman's Row, Blaces Bedlington, Cramlington, at all of which places most excellent meetings were held, and where the banner of the Charter was unfurled.

LEEDS UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVE ENU- To Beaders and Correspondents. MERATION COMMITTEE.

Our anxiety to promote any undertaking that PATRICK RYAN coks "Did Daniel O'Connell draw has a tendency to amaliorate the sufferings of the destitute, prompt us to comply with the request of a deputation from the above Committee, that we would give a statement of its objects, in order that its claims to support may be more widely direulated.

A glance over one of the enumeration books, and a statement of the order of procedure, made by the deputation, enable us to say that the mode which the Committee has adopted is admirably calculated to attain the end in view.

The Committee is composed of Delegates representing the workmen employed at various factories and workshops in the borough, who contribute one penny each, weekly, to a Committee Fund, the necessity of which will be apparent from the following statement :-

Twenty of the most intelligent operatives are, at present, engaged in the several wards taking the commercation, who receive two shillings each, or apwards, per day. Two competent persons, otherwise enemployed, are engaged making an analysis of all the enumeration books which increases the daily expenditure, which, when added to the expenses previously incurred, by printing circulars, John Gordon.—Will he send us all the particulars enumeration books, &c., will show that the pennies of the weekly contributors are being well applied.

destitution which a brief inspection of an enumeradestitution which a brief inspection of an enumeraw. C. Wetton, of Carrington, requests a letter from
Mr. William Smith, of Newcastle, as soon as aware that we should thus be unnecessarily anticipating the committee's report; we will only say, that the enumerators, when they have finished their several wards, will have laid bare such a mass of indigence and destitution, as but few indeed of the inhabitants of Leeds ever dreamed of. We perocive that SHARMAN CRAWFORD and other members of Parliament, have been put in possession of statistical details of the average sums upon which human beings, in the several towns which they represent, are obliged to subsist. We are not aware of the auspices under which these details have been collected. It would be well, however, if the operatives of all places, where distress prevails, and where it does not prevail, would take this matter where it does not prevail, would have also also make the make of the "Wesleyan into their own hands; it is their own case. The Robert Surcliffe.—The name of the "Wesleyan Shepfield.—Mr. Beale will lecture on poetry, in the room, Fig-Tree-lane, on Sunday evening, at and good will undoubtedly result from its adoption. We have long and earnestly contended for this R. M.—We have no room. mode of procedure, viz., the necessity of working men doing their own work. They cannot ponder over the misery which they have brought to light H. B. MARLEY. - We have other employment for our without perceiving the causes from which it emanates. Let this be done generally, and we doubt not the issue. The necessity of something being MR. WATKINS, in a long letter which we cannot done is now becoming apparent, even to obtuse perceptions. Commisseration for the sufferings of the poor, and desire to alleviate those sufferings, are amiable feelings.

The Enumeration Committee is acting upon a noble as well as a generous principle. The propriety of supporting this committee, we would respectfully enforce upon every employed operative in Leeds; and to other towns, we say "Go ye and do likewise."

THE BIRMINGHAM DEMONSTRATION.

WE know not how to begin to write on this invigorating subject; and, with our present modicum of space before us, dare not do so. We shall, therefore, simply leave the following extract from the letter of an eye-witness, which our readers will see was written as a private note, to tell its own

BIRMINGHAM FOR EYER, HURRAH!!!

" It was not a Birmingham demonstration only,-it was a Midland Counties demonstration. It defies description, and baffles all calculation as to numbers. I shall give some facts whereupon you may form a sort of estimate. The streets of Birmingham are both long and wide; Bromsgrove-street is particularly long-I should may from top to bottom nearly 2 half mile, and when I arrived at the bottom, that portion of the procession which preceded the car filled the street as full as an egg. It was not a procession; it was a town full of people! While I was at the bottom of Bromagrove-street, I could not see nearly to the end of the procession, which was behind the car.-Every man who has witnessed the processions for the last twenty years, with the exception of Mr. Blaxland, allows that it was far away the largest ever seen. Even if inclined, it would be impolitic in me to exaggerate, as hundreds of thousands mw the reality, and will judge for themselves. Mr. Blaxland, one of the old Council, and an excellent man. told me that he thought the procession to meet Attwood on his return from Lord Grey, was larger, if any thing, but that Monday's far out-numbered; any other he had seen. The Executive was there, and Leach, who saw half a million on Kersal Moor, says that he thinks Kersal Moor was a larger meeting. I was at Birmingham at the grand Attwood convention demonstration in 1838, when the press gave us 200,000. Mind, 200,000, and I assure you, on my word of honour, you could have stolen the Edwards sold the greater part of Frost's Plates procession of 1838 out of ours of Monday. It bore no comparison. Well, M'Douall saw the procession to meet the delegates in 1539, and he said that it would? be an insult to compare them. The Town Hall of Birmingham is estimated to hold 12,000 persons; and I assure you, that the numbers congregated in Birmingham on this ever-memorable 20th of September, 1841, would have taken more than two hours to walk in and out of the mid Town Hall. Now for the joke. Our great-grandmother of this morning, the Morning From Stroud, per J. W. H. ... 0 0 42 Herald, gave us, I presume, upon the same authority that it gave a list of the Administration that was not to be, 800-mind, 800; men of Birimingham; mind, 800 little boys and women. The dolt! the fool! the ass! the dosting old woman! Can anything go further than such folly, to increase the people's confidence in themselves, and to destroy all confidence in all other classes? Is there now, or is there not, a necessity for a daily organ of our own, to fight the old woman with? The dame is beginning already to talk of prosecutions also? Never was there such a demonstration, and never was. there a bigger fool and ass than the combination of both that wrote to our great-grandmother.

"P.S. Mind, this was the only demonstration ever got up in Birmingham by the working classes."

" Yours, &c.,

MORE WHIG TACTICS.

THE defunct faction seem resolved, even in their graves, to do something in the way of mischief. They seem disposed for a repetition of the Stevenson's- Lordon, Sept. 22nd, 1841. square tragedy on Monday. A placard, of which the following is a copy, has been plentifully circulated Forthcoming Chartist Rectings. among the Irish of Manchester; doubtless, in the hope of exciting some disturbance. We trust the pridence of the people will disappoint the wretches. Music Hall, to Messrs. Williams and Binns, of Sun- fellow countrymen, not to let this suffice; recollect, for lover of liberty to use every means in his power to

COPY :-

"Irishmen! Feargus O'Connor comes to Manchester on Monday next, Sept. 27th, and expects to triumph over his opponents here by inducing you to follow in his train and do homage to him as a patriot. In order to conciliate you, as he knows he can do no good without you, he has tacked the Repeal of the Union to the mittee meet a People's Charter. Irishmen! who is the great leader of members. of the Irish people? who is the true liberator of his injured country? Daniel O'Connell. Who counselled the Chartists of Leeds to give Mr. O'Connell a welcome? Feargus O'Connor. Who has uniformly libelled, abused, and belied Mr. D. O'Connell?-Feargus O'Cennor. Who was the means of returning Walter for Nottingham, and restoring the Peel and Stanley government to power? Feargus O'Connor. Irishmen, if you love your country, if you love Your great leader, if you are true to your cause, meet Feargus O'Connor, in Stephenson's-square, on Monday next, and show to him and the world, that you hate tyrants and hypocrites, and are not to be led away by Tory wolves in Chartist clothing.

"AN IEISHMAN."

The infamous document bears no imprint. It is doubtless meant for mischief. Let Sir CHARLES SHAW look to it, that the peace of the town be kept, and her Majesty's peaceable subjects protected from

up what they call the People's Charter!' Yes.
"If so, what was his sentiments in placing the document in William Lovett's hands! We cannot tell.

HATTERS' COMPANY. In reply to an enquiry in our last for the address of the Secretary, we have received the following card: - George Simpson, Secretary and Manager of the United Journey-men Haiters' Joint Stock Company, Denton" Denton is near Manchester.

Benjamin Riby, J. Rhodes, Mary A. Phillips, J. M., A. O. F., and fifty other poets, must Hunt's Coffee House, on Monday next.

excuse us: we have not room. T. B. VENN. - We have not room for his letter this that a note may reach him, he shall hear from Mr. Hill upon the subject of it.

JOHN GORDON, and five other Chartists at Rutherfield print works. - We are quite sure that if they consider the demands on our columns by the used any expression which any honest Chartists | noon. in duty to discountenance them.

Mr. O'Connor on the other point referred to in his letter.

We might here insert a few cases of appalling A Youth, Honley.—We have no room for his lines forming a Chartist reading room, &c.

possible. CHESTERFIELD.—All the communications for the sub-Secretury of the Chesterfield and Brampton Chartists to be addressed to Mr. Wm. Martin, eare of Mr. Edward Pendleton, Maynard's-row, o'clock. Chesterfield.

WM. HIRST, TAME WATER-Put your Stars in Bready, 13, Crosshall-street, Whitechapel, Liver-

GEORGE BRADBURN.-We have received a letter from Stockport, bearing this signature, in reference to the passing of a vote of censure on a person lately resident in Stockport. The information contained in the letter is so vague, and so loosely stated, that we cannot insert it. M'BEOPHY acknowledges having received thirty Havick.

and he is, or was very recently, a carter for some seven o'clock. Bradford manufacturer.

ANTHONY LEES .- We rejoice to hear of the prosperity of Chartism in his county. We have no room for his poetry. insolent questions that every person may choose and at half-past five o'clock.

to ask. publish, states his determination not, in future, to allow the "new-move" booksellers any discount ing at half-past six o'clock. on his books. He requests that the people who are his patrons will please to give their orders to his own accredited agents, or to booksellers not linked in the "new-move" league. He also states his readiness to "do the honours of London Char-

contains. A CONSTANT READER, Chorlton-upon-Medlock .- His

"STARS" TO BELFAST.—Parties who have forwarded Martin Wheeler, the talented and indefatigable Papers to Mr. Robert M Glaghan will please, Secretary of the Middlesex County Council, to com-

Mr. O'CONNOR receives more letters in one day than for you, so much so that a celebrated orator recently

June 7, Cash on hand 9 5 5½
Subscriptions since the above date ... 4 0 112 4 6 5 Total expenditure ... 3 16 10% Balance on hand £0 9 61 JOHN HUBLY
JOHN THORNTON Auditors.

on the day it was given.

FOR THE VICTIM FUND. £ 3. d.

_ Liverpool 0 6 1

THE MASONS' STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Having ascertained that there is an advertisement in the morning papers for 150 stonemasons, for the new Houses of Parliament, which states that applications are to be made to Mr. Wardle, on the Works, I therefore trust, through the medium of your journal, to throw a little light on the statement of the advertisers, which, if not contradicted, might be the means of draw. Fellow Countrynen,-Had not our exultation ing masons to the above work under the idea that the been chastened and modified by the very judicious fore beg to state, that any mason engaging under such phalanx. circumstances, will immediately be placed under the On the 24th of this month, O'Brien will, if able, against his unbearable conduct. I remain, Sir.

Your obedient servant, THOS. CARTER.

Secretary to the Operative Masons' Society General Union,

conduct.

STROUD.-A county delegate meeting will be held here in the association-room, on Sunday, the 3rd of October, to discuss the propriety of adopting a plan misery and hardship of want, that he might assert single penny to the public, as you will perceive in readfor the exchange of Sunday lecturers. The com- those principles which are founded in truth and justice, ing this letter. mittee meet every Monday night for the enrolment, and for which we hope that all are disposed to make. You are away

Halifax.-A meeting will be held here on Tues-

MR. MORGAN'S ROUTE.—Spittletongues. Monday, Priends, let us make one general enort, testulying our straining our supply all such as may favour me with their September 27th; Walbattle, Tuesday, 28th; Swalleneries. Let every association have its voluntary colorders with blacking of best quality, and at the lowest at six o'clock each evening; Wellington Inn, near lection on its next meeting night. As much depends possible price; and whilst it is good and cheap to the Kenton, on Friday, 1st October, five o'clock in the upon individual exertion, let every member go with a consumer, it shall leave a good remunerating profit to afternoon, and Mr. Hall's Long Room, Goat Inn, Cloth Market; Newcasile, on Sunday, 3rd, at halfpast six o'clock in the evening.

Bradford.-On Sunday, Mr. Hodgson will lecture in the Council Room, North Tavern, at six o'clock; Mr. John Arran will be at Little Horton Green, at eight o'clock. Mr. Itbotson and Mr. Brook will lecture at Daisy Hill, at six in the evening. On Monday, Mr. Martin will lecture at Mr. Shepherd's,

o'clock in the evening.

LITTLE Town.—Mr. Benj. Rushton will preach next Sunday in the open air, if the weather will

Bradford.—The members at New Leeds are requested to attend at their room on Sunday next, at ten o'clock in the forencon. Mr. Alderson will preach at six in the evening at the same place.

Bailey, on Sunday evening. LANBETH .- Mr. Ruffy Ridley will lecture at 1, China-walk, Lambeth-walk, on Tuesday next. FINSBURY.-Mr. Wm. Balls will deliver a lecture on The No Property Qulification, and Payment e

London.-Mr. Watkins will preach at 55, Old

Members, and clauses of the People's Charter, a LONDON .- A public meeting of the youths of London. will be held at 55, Old Bailey, on Friday, the week: if he will send us his exact address, so let of October, to take into consideration the addressf of the youths of the different towns of Great Britain,t and for the purpose of forming an association. All

youths are invited to attend. DERBYSHIRE.-Mr. Bairstow will lecture at the whole people of these kingdoms, they will not be following places during the ensuing week: -on Monsurpised or angry at our refusing to occupy them day, Sept. 27th, at Heanor; Tuesday at Ilkeston; with discussion upon so trifling a personal matter Wednesday, at Breaston; Thursday at Melbourn; as that to which their letter referred. We are Friday at Castledonington; and will preach at Ilkessorry that our Manchester friends should have ton, on Sunday, Oct. 3d, at two o'clock in the after-

think objectionable, and not less sorry that they DERBY. - A delegate meeting will be held on Sunshould have been provoked thereto by the previous day. October the 3rd, at the house of Mr. Thomas altack. These bickerings do our cause much Jackson, George Yard, Sadlergate; each district is harm; and we think ourselves, therefore, bound earnestly requested to send a delegate, as there is business of great importance to lay before them. BIRMINGHAM.-All friends of freedom at this he can about the "convict?" We have written to place, are invited to attend a meeting to be held on Monday next, at half-past seven at the Domestic Coffee house, Henrietta-street, for the purpose of

> UPPER HANLEY .- Mr. John Richards will deliver two lectures on Sunday, the 26th of Sept. on the duty of Chartists, at Mr. Pepper's Association-room, a discussion class at Mr. J. Yates's Temperance the Co-Operative Store. Hotel, every Tuesday night, at half-past seven

MR. SKEVINGTON will lecture in the following cover, open at the ends, and direct them to T. P. places during the month, and in the following order: Leeds on Monday, Sept. 27th; Knaresbro', Tuesday, 28th; York, Wednesday, 29th; Selby, 30th; Howden, 1st and 2nd of October; Hull, Monday, 4th; Beverley, 5th; Market-Weighton, 6th; Pocklington, 7th; York, 8th; Knaresbro', 11th; Leeds, 12th; Selby, 13th; Howden, 14th; Pocklington, 15th; Market-Weighton, 16th; Baverley, 18th; Hull, 19th; and Scarborough on the 20th and 21st.

Macclespield .- On Sunday evening, Mr. Chaud-Northern Stars from Mr. William Haig, of ley will lecture in the rooms, Watercotes, at half-

> FEMALE CHARTISTS .- The Sheffield female Chartists are respectfully requested to meet in the Association-room, Fig-Tree-lane, on Tuesday evening, the 28th instant, at half-past seven o'clock.

Nortingham .- On Sunday next, Mr. Dean Taylor time than answering all the idle, captious, and will preach on the Forest, at half-past one o'clock, MR. DEAN TAYLOR will lecture on Monday at Lamley, Tuesday at Nottingham, Wednesday at Arnold, and Thursday at Hyson Green, each even-

> ROCHDALE .- Mr. Clark, of Manchester, lectures on Sunday, at two o'clock; and Mr. Chas. Connor, on Tuesday, at eight o'clock.

DEWSBURY .- A district delegate meeting will be tist hospitality to country Chartist friends visiting held on Sunday, Oct. 3rd, in the Association Room, the metropolis, directing them to the several at five o'clock in the afternoon.

D. PILMORE.—Thanks for his kindly note: not the less Charter Association Room, over the Co-operative kind'y for the just and friendly remonstrance it Stores, Dewsbury, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Hunsler.-Mr. Wm. Hick will preach in the As-

Mr. O'Brien requests that all letters for him shall, most approved recitations. A gentleman of celebrity till further notice, be addressed to Mrs. J. B. will act as master of the ceremonies. Double O'Brien, No. 6, Castle Hill, Lancaster, where tickets, to admit a lady and gentleman, 1s. 6d. each. Mrs. O'B. will continue to reside till after Mr. single ditto, ls.—Men and women of the metropolis O'Brien has visited his friends in South Lancashire and Yorkshire, according to engagement. he could answer in a week, requesting him to visit exclaimed, " Everybody knows Wheeler." Then going into a lengthened detail on financial busi- bridge; Mr. Westerton, Park-side, ditto; Mr. ness, being merely of a local nature, but take this Wright, United Coffee House, Lower George-street, opportunity of announcing, that all who feel desirous may get every information they desire on minor matters by applying to the proper quarters:

1841.

**Mr. Delabar, Upper Manor-street, ditto; Mr. Stallwood, 6, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road; Mr. Cullingham, King-street, ditto; Mr. Whitehorn, 1, Newland-street, Kensington; Mr. Wentworth, Wandsworth; at 55, Old Bailey; and by every sub-Secretary in the metropolitan localities .- EDNUND STALLWOOD, Secretary.

TO MR. HENRY HETHERINGTON.

Sir,-After having challenged me to a discussion relative to the principles of Chartism, as advocated by Messrs. Lovett and Collins, and the principles of Chartism advocated by the National Charter Association, you have, I find, declined the acceptance of my proposal to meet you, although I have much inconvenienced myself by offering to extend the time to any day up to Friday inclusive.

You say (I understand) that you would not be to non-subscribers, and left the parties entitled to prepared before the middle of October, as you rethem without. If the persons which his letter quire to look over back numbers of the Northern

refers to will register their names with "James Star. You forget that all the preparation necestary on meeting Mr. Watkins would be available in your discussion with me; but you could not have list of them, and we will send them the next Plates: they will receive them from him on paying 63d each, the price of the Paper and Plate some months, I have an engagement for every day. some months, I have an engagement for every day. In this state of the affair, I must beg to hand you over to the Executive, who will be in London on Monday, the 11th, when, I am instructed to say, they will take the part which I had assigned to myself.

I must say, that your conduct has been most unfair and unjust; but I have no reason to complain, if the public ...
so serious a subject.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
FEARGUS O'Co plain, if the public will tolerate such a triffing with briefly address his fellow-labourers.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

monster Allen had been removed from the Works, and letter of our persecuted friend, Mr. O'Brien, we should Wardle put in his place, at the same time Wardle will have been led by our enthusiasm, at his liberation, to be found to be only a clerk, whom they have made a make it a matter of public rejoicing and congratulation. tool, for the purpose of enticing men to the Works, Like purer spirits we can rejoice when even one is knowing that the name of Allcu is notorious as a extricated from the jaws of our enemies; but our tyrant, and no one will attend to his call. We there- advocate and champion is not one only, he is himself a

controve of Allen, and to replace those who have struck | walk out of the dungeon in which he has been so long confined. It is not his intention to allow himself any long respite, but to proceed, as soon as convenient, to talist and landlord. All will see the necessity and propriety of Mr.

O'Brien being so circumstanced that he can be at full liberty to adopt such steps as will be best to promote our common cause. In order that such may be the case, it will be neces-

the several Treasurers, to the General Treasurer appeople to arouse them to a sense of their degradation New Castle.—A public tea will be given in the pointed by the Central Committee; and we entreat you, and slavery, I deem it a duty incumbent upon every derland, on Thursday evening next, at seven a moment, that the man whom we are thus feebly regain for himself and his fellow working men those o'clock, in commemoration of their public-spirited assisting, is persecuted for the transcendent ability, and long withheld but just rights which we are now strugthe indomitable spirit, with which he has pleaded for gling for; and if the people will carry out the printhe rights of man.

and for which we hope that all are disposed to make some sacrifice. Now that Mr. O'Brien has outlived the torments of

day evening, to make arrangements for the O'Connor his imprisonment; now that he is going to be restored better supplies, which may be considerably increased by to the bosom of his family, and the society of his carrying out the following plan, which I propose as ?riends, let us make one general effort, testifying our follows :enemies. Let every association have its voluntary colorders with blacking of best quality, and at the lowest resolution to moot the subject if none else does.

good must be the result. Signed on behalf of the Committee. JOHN OGDEN, Secretary. Sept. 22, 1841.

DEWSBURY.—On Monday last, the Friendly

WELCOME TO THE NOBLE PATRIOTS!!

THE Trades and the Public are respectfully Informed, that on MONDAY, the 27th of SEPTEMBER for five pounds, to be distributed thus: Jane Duffy, 1841, there will be

A PUBLIC PROCESSION.

To Welcome into MANCHESTER those Brave and Noble Patriots, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., J. B. O'BRIEN, ESQ., MR. WM. BENBOW, REV. W. Y. JACKSON, MR. JOHN LIVESEY, AND MR. BARKER

Who have Suffered Imprisonment for maintaining the Rights of Labour and the Principles of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

MEN OF MANCHESTER !—Ye Sons of Toil, show forth your Moral Strength !—Cheer on those Brave Patriots, who, whilst in their Dungeons, swore by the God of Justice, that they would leave their Prisons neither Silenced nor Dismayed. ORDER OF PROCESSION.

To Meet at Twelve o'Clock, in Stephenson's Square. To form as quick as possible, four a-breast, and to proceed up Oldham Street, along Swan Street, Shudehill, Old Millgate, Deansgate, Bridge Street, Chapel Street, Victoria Street, Market Street, Oldham Street, and into Stephenson's Square, where those Brave Patriots will address the People.

The Committee solicit all Trades who have not already given in their names to forward the same to the Committee, at their Rooms, 9, Whittle-street, where they meet every evening, so that they may be placed in the most convenient order in the Procession.

FAVOURS TO BE WORN-GREEN AND WHITE.

It is particularly requested that all Persons will strictly obey the Orders of the Marshals and sub-Marshals.

JOSEPH LINNEY AND THOMAS RANKIN, MARSHALS.

IN THE EVENING THERE WILL BE

A TEA PARTY AND BALL IN THE HALL OF SCIENCE, CAMP FIELD, MANCHESTER,

Where the above named Gentlemen will attend. Tea to be on the Table at Seven o'Clock. Chair to be taken at Eight, and Dancing to commence at Ten o'Clock.

Gentlemens' Tickets 1s. 3d. each : Ladies' 9d., to be had at the following places :- A. Heywood Smallthorn, and on Wednesday, the 29th, on the prospects of the people, at the same place. There is ton-road; Appleton, Hair-dresser, Bank Top; at the National Charter Association Rooms, and at

LIVERPOOL.

PUBLIC SOIREE TO J. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN AND FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE CHARTISTS OF LIVERPOOL have Engaged the QUEEN'S THEATRE for the 27th of L SEPTEMBER, and are busily making Arrangments for giving a PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT TO JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN and FEARGUS O'CONNOR, in order to testify the high sense which they entertain of those Gentlemen's Sacrifices and Exertions in the cause of Democracy, and to show to the tyrannical factions both Whig and Tory, that, though arbitrary and unjust laws have held them criminal, we, the Working Classes, look on them as the friends of freedom and of man; they therefore call upon all true Democrats in Liverpool and the surrounding Towns and Villages, to come forward and do their duty on that occasion, by honouring with their presence these nobles of nature, who have upon all occasions interposed their mighty arms between the oppressors and the oppressed.

The Theatre will be splendidly fitted up for the occasion, and the Committee pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their parts to render the occasion worthy the presence of the two distinguished Patriots.

The Doors of the Theatre will be thrown open at Six o'Clock, and Tea will be on the Table at Seven o'Clock. Gentlemen's Tickets, 1s. 3d.; Ladies' Tickets, 1s.

> The Boxes and Gallery will be open after Tea. Boxes, 6d.; Gallery, 3d. BERNARD M'CARTNEY.

LIBERATION

PATRIOT CAPTIVE!

O'CONNOR.

Will make his FIRST ENTRY into your Town since his Liberation from Sixteen Months of "Solitary Confinement" in a Whig-Dungeon in York Castle,

A Constant Reader, Chothon-upon-included.

Relater was forwarded.

W. Brown, Bridgeton, Glasgow.—His letter was commence at half-past six o'clock.

To the Friends of Freedom and Temperance, forwarded to Mr. O'Connor.

David Ritchie, Strathaven, Lanarkshire.—His day evening next, September 28th, 1841, as a mark of the day evening next, The RELEASE of the Patriot from the clutches of Tyranny and Faction, will be celebrated by

A SOIREE, IN THE MUSIC HALL, ALBION STREET,

The following distinguished Gentlemen have been invited to attend: -Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., and General Johnson, M.P., the Mover and Seconder of the late admirable Amendment to the "Address," by which they obtained the votes of THIRTY-NINE Members to the question of Universal Suffrage; THOMAS DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., the presenter of the NATIONAL PETITION signed by

1,400,000 Persons praying for the Charter and for the Release of the Political Prisoners; John Fielden, Esq., M.P., the firm friend of the working people on all occasions; and Colonel Thompson the distinguished advocate

CAUTION,—Since I conscientiously resigned, seven the firm friend of the working people on all occasions; and Colonel Thompson the distinguished advocate

British College of Health, London—(see Morison-

of Free Trade and Universal Suffrage.

ne could answer in a week, requesting him to visit different places. He will point out his route in show that everybody respects Wheeler and our next Saturday's Star for the next month, and cannot then make any alteration.

Bolton.—Mr. Editor, we are desirous that our late proceedings should be made public; but are unvilling to trespass too much an your space by exclaimed, "Everybody knows Wheeler." Then our sending your space by being present or sending your and the proceedings of the Evening enlivened by Music and Song.

TEA ON THE TABLE AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Tickets, 1s. 6d. each may be had at the following places:—The Northern Star Office; the Association Room, Shambles; Andrew Gardner's, News Agent, George-Street; Frank Philips's, Hair Dresser.

tion Room, Shambles; Andrew Gardner's, News Agent, George-Street; Frank Philips's, Hair Dresser, Kirkstall-Road; James Illingworth's, Pork Butcher, Meadow-Lane.

A PUBLIC PROCESSION

will also be formed to receive and welcome the Poor Man's Advocate and Friend. O'CONNOR.

Which will proceed through the Principal Streets of the Town. Place and Time of Starting will be announced in future Advertisements.

WELCOME TO THE CHIEF OF THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE!!

Centage. It being quite impossible I can faithfully reply to all correspondents, without a clerk, therefore, it is expected that all Strangers will send Enclosures who wish the best Medicino and Advice

ARTISANS OF SHEFFIELD, the gallant and incorruptible Assertor of your Rights and Liberties,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.
Will make his first entry into your Town, since his Liberation from the dungeons of Tyranny, ON WEDNESDAY THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Rouse ye, that Day! come forth in the Majesty of your moral right, and prove to the plundering, tyrannical Factions who have so long trampled your Order in the dust, that Chartism in Sheffield is neither dead nor sleeping.

A PUBLIC MEETING

Will be holden in PARADISE SQUARE, at Two o'Clock precisely, when after hearing Addresses nourished by his food—so that eating well and from several Friends of the Cause, the Meeting will adjourn to the Railway Station. Mr. O'CONNOR will reach Sheffield by the Quarter to Three o'Clock Train, whon, escorted by the hard-handed Sons of Toil, with Music and Banners, he will proceed to Paradise Square, and will there

A GRAND DINNER

Will be given to the Patriot in the Royal Theatre. The following Gentlemen are expected to be present:—Colonel THOMPSON; Mr. THOMPSON, Jun., late Candidate for the Representation of the Tower Hamlets; and the Rev. WILLIAM HILL, Editor of the Northern Star.

MEN OF SHEFFIELD,—Oppression hovers over the Land, Slavery spreads her blighting influence over the once free soil of England; but the trumpet of Liberty sounds—O'Connor is free! Rally round him, and swear by the memories of your sires who spurned the yoke of tyrant kings, and trampled in the dust the usurpations of despot aristocrats;—swear by their deathless names, that, O'Connor at your head, your Charter shall be law!

Tickets to the Dinner:-Ladies, 1s. 6d, Gentlemen. 2s., may be had of the following persons:-Mr. Julian Harney, Agent for the Northern Star, at No. 46, Nursery-street, Wicker; and No. 29, St. Thomas's-street, Portobello-street; Mr. Otley, No. 4, South-street, Sheffield Moor; Mr. Buxton, Newsagent, No. 80, South-street, Sheffield Moor; Mr. Lingard News-agent, Division-street; Mr. Ludlam, News-agent, Watson Walk; Mr. Frost, News-agent, No. 64, Bridge-street; and Mr. Pashley, Silverstreet-head.

DINNER ON TABLE AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE AGITATION FOR THE PEOPLE'S agents, as per underneath:-

FELLOW WORKING MEN,-Knowing, as I do, that sary to forward all monies at present in the hands of political knowledge is the only thing wanted among the ciples which I am about to recommend, I believe it Recollect! that he has sacrificed the honours of rank, would be of inculculable benefit, in supporting the and the comforts of competency, and submitted to the | Chartist cause, and that without the sacrifice of one

You are aware that we have an Executive Council, elected to direct the national movement, but whose labours are, to a certain degree, crippled for want of

the agent. And I further propose to transmit to the With such a resolution little exertion would be Executive Council of the National Charter Association, necessary, and, if simultaneously acted upon, great and to assist in carrying out the objects for which the Association was formed, one halfpenny out of every shilling which I receive. The following regulations to be adhered to in the

fir.aucial affairs :-First, That every order must be accompanied with the money for we can never conduct our business with

to them every week

carry on his attack upon the combined forces of capi- TO NEWS-AGENTS, CO-OPERATIVE STORE- Second, That on Mouday, in every week, I will KEEPERS, AND ALL SUCH AS TAKE AN transmit to the Star office all money due to the said INTEREST IN THE CARRYING OUT OF Council, with a list of the names and addresses of the A. B. Hull 0 10 C. D. Sheffield ••• E. F. Manchester \... ... G. H. York...

> the goods due to them, I shall deposit a sufficient cum in the hands of Mr. Hill, the Editor of the Northern For further particulars, as regarding what manner the blacking is to be sent, whether liquid or paste, and what is to be the discount, &c. &c., write to

ROGER PINDER. Weatherall Place, Car Lane, Hull. Hull, Sept. 23, 1841.

************* MR. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN will be in Bolton on the 5th, in Ashton on the 6th, in Hyde on the 7th, in Stalybridge on the 8th, in Stockport on the 10th, in Oldham on the 11th and 12th, in Rochdale on the was announced at nine o'clock this morning, by a stalybridge on the 14th of October: the pro-13th, and in Bury on the 14th of October; the pro-

COACH ACCIDENT .- OVERTURNING OF THE MAIL .-Kendal, Sept. 19.—It will be recollected by our readers that a dreadful coach accident occurred at a struggle, been compelled to resort to the dreadful place called Cold Harbour, on the 1st of August necessity of suspending their payments. passengers were all more or less injured.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR .- A warm-hearted friend has sent me a check Harrogate, 20s.; Mrs. Peddie, 20s.; Mrs. O'Brien, 20s.; Mrs. Clayton, 20s.* He says, "they are from one who sympathises with them, and carnestly prays for their welfare. Say you received the check from a frieind enclosed in the English Chartist Circular." Will you be so good as to let this note appear

Yours, truly, JOHN CLEAVE.

1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London. There are only four pounds accounted for.—ED.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

To the Inhabitants of Nottingham and its Vicinity. MELLOW COUNTRYMEN, the time will soon arrive when the People's Champion, the fearless, the invincible O'Connor, will visit your locality—the man whom the people delight to honour will soon be amongst you, and with a voice of thunder make despots tremble for their cause, and the toiling millions rouse from their lethargy determined to shake off the galling chains of slavery.

Men of Nottingham! we call upon you to do your duty, and give the lie to those that say that Chartism is dead. We know that you are yet alive to the cause, that though you appear to sleep, your enward progress is not less sure, and when your chief appears amongst you, you will be like giants refreshed, and will show to despotism that her days are numbered. Men of Nottinghamshire! we trust that you will be active - contribute your mites, and let us have a glorious demonstration, such a one as Nottingham never saw. Remember, that Nottingham has always been in the vanguard on the march of liberty. Sustain your former character, and prove to the country that none are before you in the good cause. Working Men and Women I remember that Feargus O'Connor is the sworn enemy of the oppressors of your order, that he has expended his money. applied his talent, devoted his time and his energies in your behalf, and suffered imprisonment because

over, he is prepared to sacrifice even life itself for We invite the various Trades to join us in this glorious undertaking-let them immediately commence subscriptions, and be prepared to join the Demonstration.

Fathers and Mothers !- Friends of liberty ! prepare flags for your Children, and let the by-gone Demonstrations of Whiggery and Toryism sink into nothingness, compared to the Demonstration when Freedom's Noblest Son shall ride triumphant through your streets!

he is the friend of the industrious millions-more-

DEMONSTRATION COMMITTER. Wm. Castor, Wm. Parker, Wm. Shepherd, Joseph Burbage, Joseph Sowter, James Sweet, Treasurer. Christopher Bell. Jonathan Barber, Secretary. John Smith, Due notice will be given of the visit of Mr.

O'Connor, and order of Procession. The Committee will meet every Monday evening from seven till nine o'Clock, at the Chapel, Rice-Place, Barker Gate, to receive Subscriptions. To Open the Eyes of the Deluded World, I ask will any Medical Gentleman, from any quarter,

contrast the honesty and success of his Practice,

as Surgeon, Physician, and Accoucheur, with that of mine, during the last Twenty-eight Years? Surely this is the right way to test merit, medicine. Thank Providence that all honest Lawyers and Doctors, and Clergy, are no longer my Persecutors, and their own enemies, but, like other honest men, as their grateful letters to me, to publish their Cures, amply testify—are acknowledging the necessity of Universal Suffrage in Medicine, as in Politics, in order to establish the Health of Mankind.

FIRST LETTER. To Dr. Greer, of Glasgow.

DEAR SIR,—It is with peculiar pleasure that I add my testimony to that of many others in favour of your truly valuable medicines. I have used them myself, given them to my family, and, of late, administered them to my patients; and, in every case, the result has been so very good, that, approving, as I now do, of the Hygeian principles of Medicine, and Medical Practice, I have come to the resolution of using no other Medicines in my Practice than your's being convinced that they will be always attended by the happiest results.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, JAMES THOMPSON.

Surgeon, Busby. The next letter will be from an honest writer. james Morison, Esq., Hygeist, and upwards of 10,000 converts to Hygeianism, (who had read my review of the Pharmacopiæ,) improved the Universal Medicine, and reduced its price—I have no connection with the conflicting parties, who sell what each call Morison's Pills—nor with any, but my own Medicines, which after seven years' trial in

each call Morison's Pills—nor with any, but my own Modicines, which, after seven years' trial in every disease, of young, and old, on sea and land, of a public or a private nature, stand unequalled for Safety and Successful Curos; and which require only one trial, to be appreciated.

Dr. Green's Pills will be Prepared in London, and 74, (102) South Portland-street, and 62, Nelsonstreet, Glasgow, by himself and six sons. They are Sold in Boxos at 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1ls., and Packets for Exportation. and Sea Cantains. Packets for Exportation, and Sea Captains. All

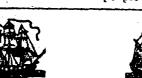
stamped by Government.
General Agents and Shippers receive large per from me, who has given up all out-door practice. for this purpose.

JAMES GREER, Professor of Hygeianism.
No. 1, has White, and No. 2, Green Labeis on the

Box Lids.

N.B.—The Essence of my No. 1, Pills circulates

N.B.—The Essence of my No. 1, Pills circulates Seven Hundred Times oftener through the Blood than that of No. 2, and is perhaps the most Exhilarating Tonic ever discovered; and the Essence of my No. 2 Pills does not, like that of other strong Purgeting Court of the Court o gatives, carry the food out of the Bowels, before the lacteals take up its nourishment into the Blood; but it affords, (and allays the most acute inflammatory pain also) full time for the Patient to be digesting, and sleeping better, is the result of using my Pills. This thousands of people testify.





C. GRIMSHAW AND CO.,

14, GOREE, PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL, DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS, in which Passengers can be

accommodated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, addressed as above, which will, be immediately answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount of Passage money told them; by remitting a part of the Passage-money to Liverpool, Earths will be seenred, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till the day before sailing.

N.B. The Ship never finds provisions for Second Cabin or Steerage Passengers, and Emigrants are imposed upon by Agents agreeing to find them. FOR NEW YORK.

Capt. Register. Burthen. To sail. Ship. Tons. Tons. INDEPENDENCE. 1400 25th Sept. 820 Nye And as a guarantee to agents for a sure delivery of RICHARD AN-

DERSON, Bennett 614 1050 7th Oct. FOR NEW ORLEANS. Shoof 420 750 1st. Oct. Will be despatched punctually on the appointed Days, Wind permitting. Apply as above.

STOPPAGE OF A BATH BANKING HOUSE.-BATH. SEPT. 16.—The utmost excitement has continued during the day throughout this city and its neighceeds of all the lectures to be devoted to the purpose street, which stated that in consequence of the unexpected failure of some large large pasted on the front of the bank in Milsom-street, which stated that in consequence of the unexpected failure of some large large. pected failure of some large commercial houses in the neighbourhood, together with the present depressed state of trade, the firm had, after a severe

last, by the overturning of the Engineer coach, on Loss of a Vessel Lanen with Corn.—On Tues-which occasion one man was killed, and others injured. Another accident of a like kind has hap- called the Maria, lying off Brown's wharf, Tooleypened this afternoon on the same road, about six or street, laden with upwards of 260 quarters of corn, seven miles north of Kendal, at which spot the mail the property of Messrs. Darnell, of Pickle Herring-Dunkirk-street, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Pression.—O'Brien will be at the Black Bull Ins.

Pression, and that the grant in the stairs, by some accident broke loose from her moorthe ender, when the money for we can never conduct our business when coach, which was on its way from Carlisle to Kenstairs, by some accident broke loose from her moorthe ender of the was upset in coach, which was on its way from Carlisle to Kenstairs, by some accident broke loose from her moorthe ender of the was upset in coach, which was on its way from Carlisle to Kenstairs, by some accident broke loose from her moorthe sends me an order, must sent a copy of the order to
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Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes before Sour o'clock. Mr. COCHRANE took the eaths and his seat for Bridport. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD presented a petition from in individual named James Bullock, of Peterhead,

Modilard, complaining of manufacturing distress, and Mr. BROTHERTON presented a petition from the Foung Men's Association at Manchester against the Corn Laws.

Mr. COBDEN presented petitions from King's Lynn, Frome (Staffordshire), Manchester and other places against the Corn Laws. Sir E. WILNOT presented a petition from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, praying for the enforcement of the laws against the slave trade. Mr. VILLIERS presented a petition from certain

distress from the want of a sufficiency of the necessa- were not to be allowed a short period for this purpose, Com Laws.

received a communication from the examiner of recog- opinion upon this important subject? (Cheers.) If the man died without it, the next application having were to be laid down by the House, that no persons to no man's dictation : we believe that both England nisances, stating that the sureties entered into for the that Government was so fully convinced that these laws been for a coffin, and the dues wherewith to bury him of one religion were to contribute to the support of and Ireland have been cursed by man-worship, to the petitions against the returns from the following places were at the root of a great portion of the distress of the Board of Guardians—he believed they were not such a principle more cordially than the Catholics of our opinions, we have incurred the highest displeasure dow like a gun. I heard no report. I could not field, Rochester, Tipperary, Southampton, Newry, having so long delayed a remedy for the evil. (Hear, cognizant of the facts; but let the House bear in mind Ireland. and Gloncester. Captain PECHILL moved that returns of assessed

taxes from 1832 be printed. The order of the day for the House going into

Committee of Supply having been read. Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and addressed the House. He said that he availed himself of the opportunity this metion afforded him to make some observations upon the course which the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of her Majesty's present Government had last night declared it to be his intention to pursue. These observations he felt it his duty to make when the Right Hon. Gentleman applied to the House to place a sum of the public money at the disposal of the Crown. He considered this the fitting opportunity to state the views he entertained both of the present state of the country and of the course which the Right Hon. Gentleman yesterday stated it to be his intention, as the head of the Government, to pursue. Before, however, he entered into the topics relative to which he differed greatly from the decisions to which her Majesty's Government had come, he wished to advert to one or two subjects of great public importance. With respect to the foreign relations of the state, it appeared to him quite unnecessary to do more than to say that the state of Europe appeared to afford every prospect of the continuance of that peace on which her Majesty's speech last delivered in this House congratulates her Parliament. The affairs of Europe being respects bore a very unsatisfactory appearance. When his Noble Friend stated to this House, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, his opinion in respect to this matter, United States were perfectly agreed as to the character to be attributed to the attack on, and destruction of the

Caroline, that it was a question to be debated between nation and nation, and not considered as an individual cause of grievance. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord then expressed his confidence that the case at issue would not lead to any interruption of the relations of amity subsisting between England and America; he also felt that there was every disposition in the people of this country to have the matter arranged amicably. (Hear, hear.) He had nothing to say against the appointments made for Ireland. He must say that he had seen those appointments with great satisfaction—thear, hear)—and he trusted it was the intention of the Noble Secretary, would not attempt to introduce a Bill into of the representation in that country. They now had met to consider the important affairs of the country. late Ministers to intimate a desire to this House that the laws respecting corn should be taken into consideration. The Noble Lord here read that portion of her Majesty's speech relating to the Corn Laws and the distress of the country, and then proceeded to say, that of the importance of these considerations no person could entertain a doubt. Those laws embarrassed trade, deranged the currency, and increased the privations of the great body of the community. (Hear, hear.) It

seemed that the time was come when this important law ought to be taken into consideration. (Hear, hear.) The Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir R. Peel) had stated that his time had lately been occupied in the formation of the administration, and that consequently it was not in his power to consider those important measures. (Hear.) But although that might be a good reason for the last fortnight, it certainly was not a good reason for postponing, for five months, measures of such vast cause of the opportunity it afforded of being serviceable importance as those to which he was now alluding. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") It could not but be inferred that the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to propose some alteration in those laws, from what had power of retiring from office when he could no lenger escaped him; and as that was his intention, he thought he ought to have brought forward his measures at once. and not added eight months to the time which he (Lord J. Russell) had proposed. (Hear.) There were symptoms likewise in the formation of the Government which induced him to have very great doubts. He contended that the foreign relations of the country whether any alteration of the Corn Laws was intended. were handed over to the present Government in the (Hear, hear, hear.) He was not alluding to the con- most flourishing condition, and such as to command

cries of "Hear.") Was it possible, then, that the postponement, until January, of any intimation of months? (Hear.) Or was it possible that any large as far as regarded the Cern Laws, every possible inmeasure relating to the trade in corn could be carried? formation was already before the House. (Hear, hear.) He did not himself think it could be intended; and if so, the arguments which had been used against him (Lord J. Russell) for making a delay Hon. Baronet should refuse any measure of relief for a of one menth, the proposal of the Right Hon. Baronet teld with tenfold force against himself. (Cheers.) as they refused to discuss the measure in that House, They might attempt some alteration in the averages to he believed the question would be decided by agitation make the laws more stringent, and if such was the out of doors. intention, why not propose it in the month of October? Why not set the expectation of the country at rest? (Hear, hear.) The consideration was a most impertant promise to give the Government a fair trial, he reone; and he did not know why so long a period should be allowed to elapse before the Cabinet made up whatever of judging of his measures. their minds as to the measures which they intended to bring forward. At all events some case ought to be made out for the proposed very long procrastination. See how this bore on the state of the manufacturing interest. (Hear, hear.) He did not say that any laws could prevent occasional and severe distress in this interest, arising from the state of our foreign relations as a cause of over-trading; but he thought it was the duty of Parliament to be able to say they had nothing to do with causing or contriving this distress. (Cheers.) How depend their restrictions on commerce as they now existed? were the present Corn Laws necessary for the sake of revenue? on the contrary, they defeated all the objects of revenue. If his proposal of a fixed duty of Ss. on corn had been adopted, they would have now a considerable receipt of revenue from this

would not prorogue the present Session of Parliament until it had taken into consideration that part of the speech from the throne which related to the existing Corn Laws. This was not the opinion of Manchester only, but of a great portion of the country. (Hear, hear.) It had been suggested that this distress might be met by increased rates; but, if the distress were general, this remedy must fail necessarily. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord then repeated his arguments of two Government of Ireland, whatever might be the inten-Years ago on this subject: and expressed his fears that the cotton trade, if not relieved by a greater freedom of trade, would be outdone by foreign competition, and that a large portion of the population would then be turing districts to over-production. left without resource. As related to the finance, he thought they should, in the course of the present year, cause. The real cause was a paucity of food. take some measures for an immediate increase of the take some measures for an immediate increase of the revenue. This, he contended, would be best done by throwing open trade, and relieving it from the trambel not sing forward good measures, then would be the control as public nouse caned the revenue. This, he contended, would be best done by the form Tavern, in Whithurs-street, Monkwearmouth. France.—The French journals are filled with the country the result might be defaited to be dealt with hastily with the country the result might be different. For his own press, and received the country the result might be defaited to the Royal Dukes.

The string forward good measures, then would be the received the control as public nouse caned the retime to oppose them, and perhaps on a future appeal to the country the result might be different. For his own press, and received the country the result might be details of disturbances in different parts of France.

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The string forward good measures are the retime to oppose them, and perhaps on a future appeal to t recommended would not give satisfaction to the coun- Mr. FIELDEN then addressed the House in a tone so try, and he felt more convinced than ever that, if they low as to be very imperfectly heard. He contended had adopted their proposals of the 30th of April last, that Parliament ought at once to proceed with the bu-

present autumn. The Noble Lord then read the prayer

of the Manchester meeting, adopted in their address to

the throne, on the existing state of distress among

the poor, which was to the effect that her Majesty

cheers which continued for some time.) and England would largely conduce to the peace of Europe. Each country could well afford to rest under posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that in the event country could well afford to rest under posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that in the event country could well afford to rest under posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that in the event country could well afford to rest under posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that in the event country could well afford to rest under posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that in the event country could well afford to rest under posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that in the event country could well afford to rest under posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that he must also consider that in the event country could well afford to rest under posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that he must

civilization and to the welfare of the world. (Cheers.) old England would yet ride safely through the storm: iety; but he could not belp heping that the prevailing not appear to him that there was over production: he to the Attorney and Solicitor-General. good sense of the community would have its influence thought that the want of adequate consumption was pose of purchasing a temporary tranquility. (Cheers.) Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion. He thanked professional, the The part of the speech of the Noble Lord which he the Right Hon. Baroust for the sympathy which he pensed with most regretted, was that in which he had said that he had shown for the case of the weaver, and all he would not call for a decision of the House upon the saked of the Right Hon Barones and those who supcourse he (Sir R. Peel) had proposed to pursue. He ported him was, that the sympathy which they felt for

should be called upon within one mouth to declare as would think it, if they would but take the trouble first 144 to 7. to whether there ought to be an alteration in the Corn of looking into the condition of the people, to leave that Laws. He would ask if it was not reasonable that an condition unaltered and unimproved. In the case interval should be allowed him to consult with his referred to by the Right Hon. Baronet, the relieving manufacturers of North Derbyshire, complaining of colleagues upon a measure of such importance? If he officer said that he had been applied to for relief about ries of life, and praying for the total repeal of the what was to be thought of a Government which held him and family at work, with more than Ss. a week office for five years, and which never, until May, 1841, coming in, but that, as the standard adopted by the The SPEAKER informed the House that he had intimated, on the part of that Government, an united Board was 22 3d., it was not a case for relief, and so hear.) When he was prepared with his measures he that there were thousands of suffering beings in the

would state to the House at once the course he meant country whom the Poor Laws did not reach, and for the Hon. Member for East Kent would withdraw his to pursue. He would not propose measures to be carried whom the Poor Law Commissioners could find no opposition. here and rejected there—(loud cheering)—but measures relief; that there existed a vast deal of undiscovered upon the success of which he would be prepared to stake and solitary sorrow, which was borne even unto death the existence of the Government (Loud cheering.) by persons of high-minded pride, whose tale of misery granted, because he had supported it for the lasty thirty prevent individual or social despotism from being intro-With respect to finance, he had again to regret that the was net told until the parish was called upon to years, both in and out of office; and he should reserve duced into that just state of things which all good men Noble Lord had not taken the opinion of the House, inter their bodies. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord. In what position, he would ask, did he inherit the the Member for Liverpool, said, that the Corn Law Government of the country? In 1837 there was a was not amongst the paramount causes of distress; but deficiency in the revenue to the extent of £1,428,000; the Noble Lord could not deny that the House of Com- he should press his motion to a division. in 1838 there was a deficit of £430,000; in 1840 there mons was urgently called upon to look into, and endeawas a deficiency of £1,457,000; and in 1841 there was vour, if possible, to discover where these causes lay. as a point of conscience. a deficiency of £1,851,600—thus making an accumula- The House might be assured that there was much dantive deficit of £5,166,000. For the year 1842 it was ger in this proposed delay, since there was much wellestimated that there would be a deficiency of £2,500,000, grounded political discontent in the country—a disconto the administration of the finances of the country; of the Opposition in that House should feel themand yet, when only one month in office, he was called selves obliged to inform their constituents that they upon at once to bring forward measures to remedy the had appealed and pleaded for them in vain. evil. (Cheers.) If the late Chancellor of the Exchequer

had, by his Budget, realised his fullest expectations. he must still have proposed a vote of credit, partaking in character of that which his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Goulburn) would have shortly to bring forward. The late Government had calculated on a revenue, during the present year, of £600,000, arising from the alteration of the timber duties, whereas it was clear, from the communications of Lord Sydenham, that during the in this state, there was certainly a question with re- present year not one shilling could be derived from that ference to the United States of America, which in some | source. (Cheera.) The Right Hon. Baronet then proceeded to argue that little or no revenue could be derived from the reduction of 12s. of the differential duties on sugar; and subsequently referring to the it appeared her Majesty's Government and that of the growing expences of our colonies, and the great expenses of the war in China, asked, if in the midst of such accumulated difficulties, it was unreasonable for the House to give him some little time to endeavour to meet them? (Hear, hear, hear.) Was it not reasonable before bringing forward any measure of finance to wait until they saw what might take place in America? (Cheera.) He would say no more

on that head, but would turn to Ireland, where it was said that his advent to power was to be the signal for liams, said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer heisting the standard of ascendancy, and yet not one would not be able to go into Committee of Ways month had passed away of his administration, when and Means until Friday, or probably Monday next. the Noble Lord had admitted that that difficulty he had at least got over-(cheers)-and that he had given a by Sir R. INGLIS that it was not his intention to guarantee to the people of Ireland that they would be renew his motion for Church Extension during the pre-Lord (Earl de Grey) to place the people of Ireland on governed impartially. (Cheers.) He would take care, sent session. an equality with the people of this country. He trusted as far as in him lay, that the law should be adminis- An Hon. MEMBER having remarked upon the prethat the Noble Lord who had been appointed the Irish tered with firmness and impartiality, and he hoped with sence of Sir Edward Sugden in the House after his apvigour; and, at all events, he would take care not to this House, which had siready been attempted, and allow the Administration of Irish affairs to be influ- ing been re-elected for Ripon. which must, if persevered in, tend to the destruction enced by the hope of gaining support in the House of Sir R. PEEL said that there were some forms to be cellor of Ireland, was some proof of the course in- his resignation of his seat for Ripon, tended to be pursued. Sir E. Sugden having a pension as a retired Chancellor for a very short tenure of office. felt the country had a claim upon his services, and had had been prevented by any circumstances from doing so, he (Sir R. Peel) would have selected a Chancellor of Parliament. from the Irish bar, which stood as high as any bar in the world. (Cheers.) His only object in accepting the harrassing duties of his situation was the hope of being of service to his country, and in the measures he should the opinions of other people into effect. (Hear, hear.) tion Bill,

discharge its duties to his own setisfaction. (Loud cheering.) Lord PALMERSTON was of opinion that the reasons for the delay proposed by the Right Hon. Baronet in its room. would not be held satisfactory by the country at large. stitution of the Administration from any personal con- respect as powerfully as in any period of our history. siderations; but the delay he thought was a symptom The Noble Lord then entered into a defence of the that no considerable alteration was intended. (Lond propositions of the late Government, and condemned this the country could wait with expectation for five the measures of that now in existence, asserting that,

Power was only valuable to any honourable mind be-

to the country, and when he found that that power

was denied him in the way accordant with his own

feelings and opinions he would reserve to himself the

Mr. VILLIERS spoke of the great distress prevailing in the country, and thought it hard that the Right period of many months. With respect to the Corn Laws,

Mr. BROTHERTON pursued the same course of argument as Mr. Villiers and Mr. Ward; referring to his gretted that Sir R. Peel had given him no opportunity Mr. COBDEN said that the course pursued by the

Government appeared to be this—" we have a ma- ing the job which gave £17,000 of the public money to too many of their meetings are still held, in which jority of 90 but we have no argument." This was a Dr. Bowring and others, for making reports respecting their passions are inflamed, their reason drowned, their bad example—they should not teach the people the the trade and commerce of foreign countries. He found families pauperized, and themselves socially degraded doctrine of appealing to numerical force. Vast num- no fault with those reports, for he had never read and politically enslaved. bers of the ministerial side of the House were returned them, and never should; but he found fault with the by bribery, and were therefore profoundly ignorant of Government which had thus wasted the public money. tion are the neglected victims of ignorance and vice, the state of public opinion. The Hon. Member then Understanding, however, that the money was already dwelt on the distress of the people, and attributed the gone, he was compelled to be content with entering his evil altogether to the Corn Laws.

Lord Sandon said that prudence, if not decency, ought to have imposed silence upon hon, gentlemen on the opposition side of the house upon the subject of sive alterations in the reports of Dr. Bowring? bribery. They should remember that their walls were built of glass, and strongly contrasted with the purity out the word "Severeign" wherever it had occurred so blind devotees and tools of despotism, we urged on our of the elections of members on the ministerial side, applied to Mehemet All. He was also obliged to erase brethren the necessity of remedying and averting source. He saw nothing to prevent the House taking as was evinced by Bridport, Shrewsbury, and Notinto consideration the existing Corn Laws during the

tingham Mr. HAWES said the late elections had been carried by the most gross and infamous bribery; but said that The statistic portion of his reports was, however, exgeneration all the faculties which God has given them, he was free from the charge, as he had never incurred tremely valuable. one shilling of expense that he would be ashamed to

Corn Laws would be productive of much injury to ness was a most scandalous job. Ireland. Mr. S. CRAWFORD thought the interests of Ireland would be promoted very considerably by an alteration in the Corn Laws. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL had but little hope that the

tions of the Noble Secretary for that country, would Government of Sir Robert Peel, which was distin- brotherhood the wise and benevolent among all classes, chaired through Monkwearmouth. Inquiry at the give ultimate satisfaction. Mr. HARDY attributed the distress in the manufac-

Mr. HINDLEY denied that over-production was the

had adopted their proposals of the 30th of April last, that Parliament ought at once to proceed with the but they would have done much already to relieve the excessive, especially through in the following important announced in the f

their minds to reject these proposals, that the majority for Finsbury could sanction any such proceeding. They which had already expressed their confidence in Minis- were prepared to vote away a large amount of the ters would support them in that determination. At the public money for the purpose of making themselves same time, he did not intend to make any motion on comfortable in the new Houses of Parliament, but they the subject; but he entered his protest, as a Member declined taking into consideration the distressed state of that House, against its being considered that he gave, of the poor. He had ventured to include a hope that his acquiescence in the course which it appeared it was when the Queen's Government possessed a majority in and extravagant to keep up the canal at the public freedom to show the necessity for privately assassingintended to pursue. (The Noble Lord sat down amid that House they would bring forward measures for the relief of the poor, but in that expectation he had found Sir R. PERL said he had not sought to commence his himself deeply disappointed. Still, he trusted that though Government by a controversy of a party character, but the Ministers refused to do their duty, the House would the Noble Lord was at perfect liberty to invite any dis- yet do theirs. It was the duty of the House as much to cussion of the kind, and he felt thankful to him for the inquire into the conduct as to supply the wants of opportunity he had given him of making some observa- the Government. The taxes which they imposed ought tions upon the subjects he had referred to. He concur- to be calculated to relieve and not to oppress the poor: red in the desire to preserve our amicable relations but whatever other members might do, he at least was with France, and still more cordially in a prayer ex- resolved to place his own sentiments on record, and pressed by the Noble Lord for the protection of that should therefore cenclude by moving a resolution to great man who now wielded the destinies of France this effect—that the distressed state of the working from the hands of the assessin. He believed he might classes was so great, particularly in the manufactursay that the good understanding with France was not ing districts, that it became the duty of Parliament im- be his duty to tell him that it was his intention, in say that the good understanding with France was not made an objection to raise against the proposed likely to be endangered by the change of Government mediately to inquire into the causes of such distress, conjunction with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to than ever convinced of the necessity of that plan, we yards of Liddle's house. I said I hoped the success- union of the two sexes, in the legislative assemblies. which had just taken place in this country, and he also said to devise means for its relief, or at all events to investigate the legal business of the public service, and believed that an amicable understanding between France grant no supplies of money to the Crown till such in
that, after the 5th of October, he must consider his a legislative assembly of their own. The first country and he also such that an amicable understanding between France grant no supplies of money to the Crown till such in
that, after the 5th of October, he must consider his first cleaves at his resident and shirt cleaves at his resident.

asked if it was reasonable that, on his return to office gentlemen returning to their avecations and enjoyments against it.

after an absence from power of ten years' duration, he in the country—but too long a time he was convinced they on the di three months before he died, that he visited him, found

> The House then divided, when there appeared-For the motion...... 149

For the amendment 41

Majority against the amendment 108 The House then went into committee of supply,

Sir R. PREL preposed that Mr. Greene should be appointed to the office of chairman of committees of ways and means, to which was to be added the duty of attending to unopposed private bills, and also the duty of taking the chair on general committees, if such should be the pleasure of the House.

his appointment. One vote in supply was then taken, after which the House resumed. The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

Mr. GREENE took the chair, and returned thanks for

Monday, Sept. 20.

Sir G. CLERK, in reply to a question from Mr. Wil-In reply to a question from Mr. Hawes, it was stated

Commons. (Cheers.) He had made engagements to gone through by the late Lord Chancellor, for in effect, render impartial justice to Ireland, and so far as de- Lord Campbell was yet Lord Chancellor of Ireland : (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty had been advised by her pended upon himself those engagements should be ful- but, independent of that, the appointment of Sir E. filled. (Cheers.) The appointment of Lord de Grey as Sugden had not been publicly notified, nor had he Lord Lieutenant, and of Sir E. Sugden as Lord Chan-kissed hands, and had therefore not rendered necessary

> Sir R PEEL gave notice that on Tuesday he would bring in a Bill for the continuance until July of the Poor Law Commission and other Bills. He did not therefore consented to resume his duties; but if he propose to make any alteration in the Poer Law Bill until it should come before the house in thenext session

> Sir G. CLERK then moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply. Mr. O. CAVE spoke at considerable length in favour of a free trade in Corn, and asked a variety of quespropose no considerations of political support should tions, to one of which, respecting the intention of the compel him to become the service instrument to carry Government relative to Lord Stanley's Irish Registra-

Sir R. PEEL replied. He did not, he said, identify equally extensive and beneficial should be substituted

Board of Ordnance, connected with which there was folly. no naval officer.

ing, gave general satisfaction. he must record his dissent to the Committee of Supply. of the people, politically and socially.

If the Right Hon. Baronet should bring forward the In publishing that plan we explicitly stated that we which it was not already in existence.

sible that a remedy could be provided by any sudden classes, and opinions; by the means of missionaries, act of legislation.

Mr. YORKE the House divided upon the question that we proposed a systematic and practical plan for the the Speaker should leave the chair, which was carried erecting of Public Halls, for the people, in every by a majority of 136 to 22, and the House went into district of the kingdom; by which means our workingcommittee.

protest against the job.

ston) had not been under the necessity of making exten- and that different parties in the state have, for several

Lord PALMERSTON said he had been obliged to strike passages which the Hon. Gentleman's prestige in favour those evils by adopting a wise and general system of nothing whatever to do with the object of his mission. a system of instruction as should develope in the rising Mr. MILNES bore testimony to the excellence of ence, and extend the greatest amount of happiness to

these reports, upon which an Hon. Member, whose others. Mr. LYTTON contended that an alteration of the name we could not learn, said that the whole busi-

> The motion then dropped. not bring forward good measures, then would be the obtain. Hen. Baronet,

and could not wait until February.

altered doctrine now laid down by his Honourable the multitude were appealed to, to obtain a clamourous Friend the Member for Finsbury, a doctrine totally at verdict against us. We were denounced by them and variance with that he formerly professed under very their hired partisans as 'thieves,' liars,' and 'traitors' similar circumstances.

Sir R. PEEL thought there was much justice in the observations of the Hon. Member for Coventry, and a vindication of our conduct, through the channel by

With respect to the United States, he confessed he but if relief were postponed, he felt satisfied that they pointment was indispensable, and that the whole of viewed our relations with that country with great anx. would all have deep reason to regret the delay. It did the malery was more than saved by the diminution of fees

Sir ROBERT PEEL, speaking from experience of the upon the Government of the State of New York. It the great cause of the distress, and if they went on duties of the Home Department, thought that the apwas his desire that such might be the result; but at the taxing the people for the purpose of maintaining an ex- pointment might not be indispensable. He did not same time he should make no concession affecting the travagant and profligate expenditure, it must end in a however, mean to give a positive opinion, but he thought honour and independence of this country, for the purwith two Under-Secretaries, one political and the other Dr. Bowning seconded the motion. He thanked professional, the assistance of a solicitor might be dis-

Upon the vote for a sum for secret services, Mr. WILLIAMS said he should divide the House upon it. He was willing to vote the sum fer foreign wished the Noble Lord had taken the sense of the the sufferings of one man might be kindly extended to secret service, but as the money for home secret flimsy well which has been drawn over their under-House upon the reasonableness of the demand which he the sufferings of millions. They wanted a delay of service could be only to pay spies, and as aples were standing had made upon its confidence. He should then have five months—a short time certainly it would prove to not wanting in England or Ireland, he would vote

On the division, the vote was carried by a majority of Charter, and the placing of our liberties on the securest On the vote for Maynooth.

half being paid. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said that if the principle

Mr. PAKINGTON hoped that, under the circumstances. Sir R. PEEL said he did not ground his support of

thought proper next session. Mr. PLUMPTRE said that, under these circumstances.

Mr. COCHRANE said he should vote against the grant Mr. HOPE said that the Hon. Member was incon-

evening. Mr. COCHRANE said if there had been a division on that vote he should certainly have voted against it. (Cheers from the opposition benches.) On a division, the vote was carried by a majority of

The remaining estimates having been voted, the House

99 to 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-Monday, SEPT. 20.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the comslaves. It was alleged that various mining companies in the Brazils belonging to British subjects were worked by slaves purchased by the agents of those com-panies, who, as natives of Great Britain, might hereafter be tried in this country as pirates and felons. Lord COTTENHAM postponed until next session his bills for improving the administration of justice in bankruptcy and insolvency, and, for the establishment of

local courts of judicature throughout the kingdom.

Their Lordships adjourned until Thursday.

ATTEMPTED RESUSCITATION OF THE NEW MOVE.

At a Meeting of the Members of the National Association, held at the Globe Tavern, Shoe-lane, Fleetstreet, on Tuesday, September 14th, and on Wednesday, the 15th, by Address was unanimously adopted:—

TO THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL REFORMERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-In addressing you on subjects connected with your political rights and social the millions; and in order to check the natural selfishduties, we are no ways anxious to proclaim our actions or our sacrifices in the cause of the people; we merely demand that justice for ourselves which we have suffered to establish for others—the justice of being heard

patiently, and judged of impartially. Having been mainly instrumental in embodying in the PEOPLE'S CHARTER those political principles which, for a great number of years, were cherished by all true Reformers, but which previously divided and distracted them by being separately contended for; and many of us having also suffered persecution and imprisonment in defence of its principles; we thought ourselves entitled, in common with others, to put forth our views and opinions respecting the law of

the land. Conceiving that the past conduct of a number of himself with that Bill. As it was necessary, however, those who professed to subscribe to the just principles to pass an Iriah Registration Bill, he should, in con- of the Charter, was wanting in that integrity, honesty, junction with the Noble Lord and the other members and justice which are necessary qualifications to secure of the Government, apply their attention to the sub- the co-operation of the wise and the confidence of the ject. with the view of remedying the evils complained good; and believing that the falsehood, exaggeration, of on the one hand, and on the other to take care that and violence of those who were active to scheme, but the existing franchise should be preserved, or that one too cowardly to act, had led to the sacrifice and incarceration of hundreds of victims, by which means our cause had been retarded and defamed, we felt anxious Sir C. Napier complained of the constitution of the to redeem by reuson, what had been lost by madness and

We accordingly, about five months ago, put forth Sir R. PERL said it was not the usual practice to proposal for forming a National Association, as set have a naval officer on the board, which, notwithstand- forth in a pamphlet written in Warwick Gael, entitled Chartism'-a plan embracing such objects as, in our Mr. S. CRAWFORD said that, unless the Right Hon. opinion, were best calculated to unite the elements of Baronet should give a pledge that the state of existing Chartism, and secure the co-operation of all benevolent distress should be immediately taken into consideration, minds, who were desirous of benefitting the great mass

bill for continuing the Poor Law Commission, he would HAD NO WISH TO INTERFERE WITH THE SOCIETIES move a clause that the Commissioners should be pre- THEN IN EXISTENCE, our object being to form a vented from forcing it into operation in any place in general association for certain explicit purposes. These purposes being, first and foremost, to create and extend Sir R. PEEL said he deeply regretted the distress an enlightened public opinion in favour of the PEO. referred to by the Hon. Gentleman, but it was impos- PLE'S CHARTER, among persons of all creeds, lecturers, circulating libraries, tracts, &c. And, in order After some observations from Mr. THORNELY and to secure proper places of meeting for those purposes, class brethren might be taken out of the contaminating Colonel SIBTHORP took an opportunity of condemn- influences of public-houses and beer-shops, places where

Seeing, also, that vast numbers of our infant populacreating on the one hand the evils we are seeking to remove on the other-seeing that the selfish, the bigotted, and the fanatic are intent on moulding to Lord C. HAMILTON asked if the Noble Lord (Palmer- their several purposes the infant mind of our country, years past, been devising such national schemes of instruction as shall cause our population to become the of Mehemet Ali induced him to write, but which had education, in connection with their Public Halls. Such to the end that they might enjoy their own exist-

In proposing this plan, we impressed on our brethren ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT AT LORD the necessity of devoting to those ennobling purposes those means which had been previously wasted in fri-Mr. WAKLEY condemned the estimates generally as volous efforts and childlike displays. We urged them, reckless, but he thought the Members generally were with all the earnestness which the importance of the more to blame for this than either the last or the subject merits from all who would place freedom on an all classes were suddenly thrown into a state of expresent Government. The Hon. Gentleman then con- enduring basis, to adopt such a course of agitation in citement by a general report that an attempt had tended for the propriety of glving a fair trial to the favour of our Charter, as should unite in one bond of been made on the life of Lord Howick, while being guished for ability, which represented a large pertion who would be intent on cherishing and propagating the police office corroborated the rumour, and also proof the wealth of the country, and which was so pow- noblest principles of freedom amongst young and old, cured the satisfactory information that the person roman letters are. I do exhibit at the Shaw and erful that they could not offer them an effectual opposition and the standard from that political power we are now seeking to His name is Edward Liddle, and he is, or rather don't know they are."—Literary Gasette.

with falsehood, intolerance, and bitterest rancour, by as leader of his band of music. The details of the -for it is still doubful whether the assassin aimed Mr. FIELDEN said that the people were starving, the most prominent organ of Chartism, the Northern abominable affair will be found in the subjoined at the Duke d'Aumale or the Duke of Orleans, pro-Star. Its proprietor and editor jointly denounced it as evidence, which was taken at the Mayor's Chambers duced a very painful impression in the French capito the cause of Chartism, as persons who, if a 'guillotine' Canal, Mr. WILLIAMS contended that it was useless sermon! has been preached by one of those professors of

As far as we have been able to obtain insertion for

Sir THOMAS WILDE was of opinion that the ap- judging from their actions, they seem to think that man came out and waved a bunch of blue and white liberty can only be realised by violence and prescription.

But while these are the characteristics of the most ignorant and noisy portion of the Chartist body—persons who, without thought of judgment, are empty professors to day, but worshippers at any other shrine to-morrow—we believe that the great bulk of our Chartist cannot say which, I was so much agitated at seeing the brethren is composed of men whose conviction in favour gun. There was no one near Liddle, and the smoke of the Charter has sprung from observation, inquiry,

we sak them whether the best means of obtaining the foundation, do not form preper and legitimate questions of inquiry for every man in the United Kingdom? Or. Mr. PLUMPIRE said he must oppose this vote on is it that the solving of these questions forms the exclusive prerpgative of any particular individual or party Sir R. INGLIS entreated that he would not oppose the among the people?—thus practically exemplifying in walking-stick, but I was too far off to say which. vote, as half the money had been already voted, and | conduct the despetic principles which we seek to overexpences had been incurred upon the faith of the other throw, and bidding fair to render Chartism a by-word and derision.

Holding the principles of democracy, we will yield of all those whose vanity expects the homage of a crowd, identify the man that held the instrument. I saw peculiar patronage, and exclusive power. But warring against such selfish folly and mischievous authority, whether displayed in the courtly aristocrat or the social rear. this vote on the fact that half the money had been oppressor, we shall ever exert our humble powers to prevent individual or social despotism from being introduced into that just state of things which all good men are now contending for, and which, if they be united in one bond of brotherhood, no power can much longer prevent, delay, or subvert.

SIF Hedworth Williamson, Daru, sworn, said—When the stoppage took place, I, on looking te-wards Liddle's house; saw some men starting back, as if in alarm. Lady Howick exclaimed, "Oh, in one bond of brotherhood, no power can much longer prevent, delay, or subvert. to himself the right of making whatever proposition he are now contending for, and which, if they be united

for delaying the franchise on the grounds of ignorance. house, one of which struck a man close to the car-So far from this being true, we have reiterated and riage. I went back to the public house, and found published in various forms the contrary of this dectrine, the crowd forcing their way into it. Some of the sistent, for he had not offered any opposition to the We insist on the universality of the franchise on the police up-stairs called out that the gun was found. vote for the General Assembly of the Church of broad principles of personal and conventional rights, and I saw it in the hands of Serjeant Pearson. It making a total deficit of £7,566,000 when he came tent which was likely to be increased when the members Scotland, which was passed in the early part of the Personally, as no man has a right to enslave or starve had no ramrod in it, but the rod was found broken another man into submission to his will, which is in another part of the room. I called to Mr. A. J. another man into submission to his will, which is in another part of the room. I called to bur, A. J. done by arbitrary and exclusive laws. Conventionally, Moore, and on putting the ramfod into the gun, I as every man living under the laws of society ought, in found there was something soft in it. The ramfod right and justice, to have a vote in determining what those laws should be. But while, as a right, we thus insist on our just share of political power, we are defined to be a produced a hard this pellet. [Here the witness produced a hard this pellet.] sirous of seeing the most effective steps taken to gain it, mass of chewed paper three times the size of an or-The remaining estimates having been voted, the House survey and of seeing our brethren preparing themselves to use dinary paper wad.] This pellet was wet and greasy, to be received on Wednesday next.

I mass of chowen paper survey and of seeing our brethren preparing themselves to use dinary paper wad.] This pellet was wet and greasy, as if it had been taken out of a gun recently fired, and not to be half a century exercising the franchise, and it made a stain on my hand. On turning down and at the end of it still find themselves the sport of the muzzle of the gun, a good deal of powder fell on cunning schemers and wily politicians.

First, then, as regards the best means of obtaining was saved, which I produce.

Charter.—We are of those who are opposed to Cross-examined by Mr. Wright—I never saw the eur Charter.-We are of those who are opposed to mittee of the British and Foreign anti-Slavery Society, every thing in the shape of a physical or violent revocomplaining that British capital and British skill were lution, believing that a victory would be a defeat to the still engaged in the furtherance of the infernal traffic in just principles of democracy; as the military chieftains would become, as all past history affirms, the political despots, and as such a singuinary warfare, calling up the passions in their worst forms, must necessarily the house gutted; but the upper room appeared unthrow back for centuries our intellectual and moral pro- touched. I was in the back part of the procession, gress. Believing that the attainment of the Charter and a large crowd had passed the house before would be an instrument of benefit to all—the only means through which the corruptions, monopolies, and evils of our Government can be removed, and that those who are interested in their continuance are few com- found prisoner standing on the stairs. On going pared with the population—we think that all that is into the public-house, we found everything in the necessary for the carrying of that measure is, soberly lower part destroyed. On going up stairs we found and rationally to convince all classes of our population, a son of Liddle's, a boy about fourteen years of age. how far it is their interest to unite with us, in order who was crying, and asking where his father was. that we may peaceably obtain it; for a combined I said I would tell him if he would tell us where his people have always numerous means for the attain- gun was. We soon found, in the corner of a back ment of their object without violence.

is to benefit our country; that is only the means to a No damage was done in that room; it had not been just end—the electing of the best and wisest of men gutted. The windows of the front room were broken to solve a question which has never yet been propounded and some of the furniture damaged as if by stones; in any Legislative body—namely, how SHALL ALL THE but there was no appearance of a mob having been RESOURCES OF OUR COUNTRY BE MADE TO ADVANCE up stairs. Witness produced the gun, which is a THE INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL HAPPINESS OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL? It is not merely the removing of evils, but the establishing of remedies that can benefit ness and ambition of rulers, and induce them to enact just and salutary laws, those who possess the power to elect must have knowledge, judgment, and moral principle to direct them, before anything worthy of the name of just Government or true liberty can be estab-

lished. Of what benefit would be the franchise, or what description of government would be established by those who, too ignorant to investigate, not only clamourously oppose, but, if they had power, would even sacrifice all who differ from them? Happily, however, for the to the horses, when his Lordship exclaimed, progress of humanity, those neglected and maddened unfortunates are few compared with the vast numbers of

But notwithstanding this feeling prevails at present, the political and social condition of our country is such as to demand the consideration and combined energies of all who are anxious for peace, prosperity, and intellectual and moral progress. Taking into account the vast extent of social misery which class legislation has mainly occasioned-viewing the contentions of factions for political supremacy, and their desire to perpetuate the corruptions and monopolies by which they exist—seeing the deeply-seated wrongs and extended poverty which prevails, and which if not speedily removed or mitigated, may madden our population into a state of anarchy and direct confusion-a consideration of this state of things should call forth the benevolent feelings of reflecting men among all classes, and should prompt them to be united, in order to investigate and remedy our political and social evils, and to place the liberties of our country upon a sound and lasting foundation.

Having thus stated the intolerant conduct pursued against us, and briefly expressed our reasons for our opinions, we call upon men of sense and reflection to decide between us, at the same time inviting all who think with us to join the National Association. We remain, on behalf of the members of the National Association residing in London,

H. HETHERINGTON, Chairman. W. LOVETT, Hon. Secretary. 182, Tottenham Court Road.

SUNDERLAND ELECTION.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE POLL

On Friday, at eleven o'clock, the Mayor attended on the hustings in front of the Exchange, for the purpose of declaring the final state of the poll. There were not less than from 10,000 to 12,000 persons present. Lord Howick and Mr. Attwood were He does not wish them to be particularly fastidious, both present and addressed the electors, but they or curious in the patterns of the boxes, only to take were very imperfectly heard, owing to the confusion | care that they are all thick and heavy, which, when which prevailed. It was expected Mr. Attwood melted down, will produce a sum of money worth would contradict the story told by Mr. Binns with accepting. reference to the offer of a bribe to Chartist voters, but he did not say one word, although it was said a committee had been appointed by the Tory party produce undeniable testimonials of his being excelto investigate the matter. The following are the numbers as delared by the

Lord Howick 705 Mr. Wolverley Attwood 463 Majority for Lord Howick 242

HOWICK.

On Friday afternoon, about an hour after the official announcement of the poll for Sunderland, was, the proprietor of a public-house called the Re-

Upon the vote for the expences of the Caledonian existed in England, would be its just victims. Naya and Eggleston, solicitors, retained on behalf of Mr. consequently, immediately ordered a reduction of Attwood during the late election, were present. The prisoner having been placed at the bar, In- place almost immediately, the measure is not to be spector Bailes, of the Sunderland police, formally carried into execution until the 15th of October. It charged him with the offence above referred to. John Sedgwick, fruiterer, of the High-street. withdrew the vote in order to give time for investigation.

Which we have been calumniated, we have called, but Bishopwearmouth, sworn, said—I went in the procalled in vain, for proofs of their base assertions. As cession before Lord Howick till I came opposite

of the Charter has spring from observation, inquiry, and patient investigation regarding the causes of political injustice and social misery. Men of this description may be deceived and misled for a season by mistification and falsehood; but their minds, bent on inquiry and ever open to conviction, will soon penetrate the filmsy veil which has been drawn over their understanding.

The horses then went off at full speed. Liddle presented the gun at the carriage, pulled the trigger again, and then took it in again. When the gun was presented a second time, stones were volleyed or flash was not from his pipe, which he had laid down. Liddle then took in the gun, and did somewas presented a second time, stones were volleyed from every window of the house. I never saw such an attack before, and I hope I never shall again. From the door or front of the house, a quantity of filth was thrown upon the catriages. I then made off, but looking round, I saw something presented from the window a third time, like a gun-barrel or a Bernard Ogden, Esq., said—I was in a gig behind Mr. Bell's carriage, which contained Mr. and Mrs. Bell and Lady Howick. In going up the street, I saw a stoppage—a row of some sort or other. My servant said, "There is a man holding a gun out of a window." After the procession moved on, I saw flame and smoke, like the flash of a gun,

I had got past I looked behind, and saw an up-Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., sworn, said-Our calumniators have falsely asserted that we are was discharged at the carriage from close to Liddle's the ground, but a good charge of coarse powder

none of the windows broken as I passed; but after

prisoner till he was in the custody of the police. From fifteen to twenty minutes might elapse between the first throwing of stones and the gun being un-loaded. When I got back to the public-house I found the windows knocked in, and the lower part of

came up. Sergeant Pearson, of the Sunderland police, sworn, said, when I entered the house pointed out to me, I room which had been occupied by Mr. Attwood's But it is not the mere possession of the franchise that band, a gun which the boy said was his father's.

common fowling-piece with a percussion-lock. A Magistrate here asked who conducted the case against the prisoner? on which, after a brief consultation between Inspector Bailes and Mr. A. J. Moore, one of Lord Howick's law agents, the latter gentleman took the management of the prosecution. Thomas Milton, of Newcastle, sworn, said he was struck by a stone from the public-house as he was passing, holding by the handle of Sir Hedworth's carriage door. He also saw the prisoner, whom he knew well, present the guh, but he did not see it fired.

Walker Featherstonhaugh, Esq., sworn, said—I was in the carriage with Lord Howick, with my back God! there is a man with a gun!" On looking, I our countrymen whose sound sense and generous feel-ing prompt them to investigation, improvement, and peace. saw a man at one of the upper windows, in the myself.

Several other witnesses spoke to the same facts after which. Mr. Moore prayed the Court for an adjournment of the case till Tuesday, when he expected to bring proof of a large quantity of stones having been collected in the house, and also of Liddle's having cleaned his gun with the intention of using it in the

way described. Mr. Wright requested the magistrates, if they remanded the prisoner, to allow him to go out on bail, as he should shew that he had acted merely in self-defence. This was objected to by Mr. Moore; but after a private consultation between the Mayor and Messrs. Backhouse, Simpson, Pemberton, and Carr, it was at length announced that bail should be taken for the reappearance of the prisoner, himself being bound in £80, and two sureties in £40 each. Messrs. George Hudson and William Story, two of Mr. Attwood's Monkwearmouth friends, are Liddle's

Liddle's house is a perfect wreck, every article f furniture having been smashed to atoms, and his stock of provisions and liquor thrown into the street by the crowd, in revenge for his conduct. The prisoner's wife says that the sum of £202, which she had concealed in the house, was carried off by the mob off by the mob.

VISCOUNT MELBOURN'S CIRCULAR.

Viscount Melbourne presents his respectful compliments to those counties, cities, boroughs, and towns corporate of the United Kingdom which have not yet voted him their thanks for his very popular conduct during the period he was at the head of the defunct Administration. The late Premier particularly begs that their free-

dom and thanks may be voted to him in gold boxes. Viscount Melbourne also hints to any nobleman or country gentleman keeping a good table, that he can

lent "dinner company;" and that now having a great

deal of leisure on his hands, and possessing a most

unconquerable dislike to dining in his own house, at his own expence, that he shall be happy to come and stay with them on trial for a month or so, when, if found agreeable, he has no objection to extend the visit up to Christmas. Any nobleman or gentleman who may feel dull and require a refreshing companion, like Viscount Melbourne, will be good enough to inclose a line to him at South-street, inclosing the inside coach fare,

and it shall be immediately attended to.

MARCH OF KNOWLEDGE.-VERBATIM.-8 SEPT. 41, POST MARK, TRURO.—" A cottager would thank the writer off the Gardenar's Gazette to inform what dont know they are."-Literary Gazette.

N.B. Earliest applications will have the prefer-

Esq.
Mr. Jeseph John Wright, the principal resident that, so soon as the other powers should be ready to law agent of Mr. Wolverley Attwood, appeared on disarm, it would do so too, and would begin by a law agent of Mr. Wolverley Attwood, appeared on reduction of 40,000 men. The Austrian Cabinet, ordered a reduction of its army; but, as the autumnal reviews are to take is thought that the landwehr will be disbanded. which will be a reduction of 80,000 men."

MARYLEDONE. - RIGHT OF WOMEN TO THE

Col. SIBTHORP called attention to the appointment far as they have dared to reply to us, they have pro(made by the late Government) of Mr. Vizard, as solici
called in vain, for proofs of their wase assertious.

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Called in vain was assertion was assertion was asserted in vain was asserted in vain was asserted in va FRANCHISE.-A most spirited and convincing lector to the Home Department. The appointment was a eyes of every reflecting man; and when the eyes of I was in company with the clerk to the Northern tin, who handled the subject in such a manner tor to the Home Department. The appointment was a new one, and in his opinion unnecessary, and he wished to know if it was the intention of the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) to continue it.

Sir J. Graham said Mr. Vizard was his private friend and his solicitor also, but still he had felt it to friend. The appointment was a eyes of every reflecting man; and when the eyes of the subject in such a manner to know if it was the intention of the Right Hon. Advertiser, and when we came opposite to Liddle's as to leave no doubt on the minds of all who heard house, I said to my friend, "What a disparity be her, that women has as just and as institude a disparity be to the franchise as man. At the close of the lecture, Reform Tavern. We stood opposite Pickard's shop a discussion was invited by Mrs. Martin, who handled the subject in such as manner to know their dupes shall have been opened, they will be devertiser, and when we came opposite to Liddle's as to leave no doubt on the minds of all who heard house, I said to my friend, "What a disparity be to the franchise as man. At the close of the lecture, a disparity be to the franchise as man. At the close of the lecture, a disparity be to the franchise as man. At the close of the lecture, a disparity be to the franchise as man. At the close of the lecture, a disparity be to the franchise as man. At the close of the lecture, a disparity be the close of the lecture, a disparity be to the franchise as man. At the close of the lecture, a disparity be to the franchise as man. At the close of the lecture, a disparity be the close of the lecture, a disparity be to the franchise as man. At the close of the lecture, a disparity be the close of the close of the lecture, a disparity be the clos Strong in the rectitude of our principles, and more Lord Howick's carriage came within ten or fifteen said he had an objection to raise against the proposed Europe. Each country could well afford to rest under posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that, in the event character posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that, in the event character posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that, in the event character posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that, in the event character posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that, in the event character posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that, in the event character posed to place his opinions on record, and if all parties place, and that he must also consider that, in the event character window on the same noof the house there were a great many men smoking, she contended was frivolous. The meeting, after a character window on the same noof the house there were a great many men smoking, she contended was frivolous. The meeting, after a character window on the same noof the house there were a great many men smoking, she contended was frivolous. The meeting, after a character window on the same noof the house there were a great many men smoking, she contended was frivolous. The meeting, after a character window on the same noof the house there were a great many men smoking. She contended was frivolous. The meeting, after a character window on the same noof the house there were a great many men smoking. She contended was frivolous. The meeting after a character window on the same noof the house there were a great many men smoking. She contended was frivolous. The meeting after a character window on the same noof the house there were a great many men smoking.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-I wrote a letter to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. dated 8th of August, which unexpectedly appeared in the Star of 21st of August, and is preceded by a small paragraph, in which you say "we have great pleasure in publishing the following letter to Mr. O'Connor. which simply states in what manner the Chartists were chested by Sir H. Fleetwood, and the manner in which he got their support." I have often been interrogated on the subject, and even blamed by some for having said something which caused you to the come to the conclusion above stated. I am at a loss myself to think how such an inference could be drawn from my letter, as the whole of it appeared, it just simply states the manner Sir Heaketh gained our support, but not a distant hint about being cheated. Indeed, I never imagined that we were cheated by that gentleman, and his recent vote on Sharman Crawford's Amendment proves him so far honest. I am inclined to think that the humbug of promising the people certain things at elections, and performing contrary, will not be so frequent.
The Chartists have learned the Whigs a lesson at the end. The working classes of this country stand in a dif-

late contests that the days of humbug with them are at an ferent position than ever they did in the history of this country, thanks to the noble and persevering spirit of Mr. O'Connor and the Northern Star for this position, which if maintained must secure to us, and that soon, our just and inaliemable rights; but this must entirely depend upon the people acting according to the advice of our brave champion now released from his dungeon :-"Above all, and before all, my dear friends, preserve union." How important this advice, how necessary, and indeed how ungrateful must we be that do not use our nimost exertions to preserve this union, when we look at the unparelleled zeal which this good man is now displaying in our cause and entirely for our welfare, it ought to arouse the energies and stimulate every good man with renewed vigour to support him, and cheer him on in the God-like course he is now pursuing However some may slight demonstrations, nothing appears more likely to arouse the people at the present crisis; our principles are carried home to thousands who would never have an opportunity of hearing them by small in-doer meetings, and though they may be attended with some inconvenience and a little sacrifice, no good was ever, or ever can be accomplished, without sacrifices being made. The Chartists of Preston are steadily progressing; our meetings are well attended, and our numbers are increasing; we shall have Mr. O'Brien with us on the 26th, when we hope that a fresh impulse will again be given to our cause. We also expect to see the uncaged lion, and to hear his voice once more encouraging the Prestonians in the cause of liberty. It is to be hoped that the Lovetites, Hetherington's, or any other may not divert the attention of the Chartists from the real objects in view; we must rally round O'Connor and our brave leaders. Let peace and good order attend all our future movements, but still

power, they are safe; no dungeon will again entomb them, the iron grasp of tyranny and oppression will lose its hold, they may then fearlessly brave every storm, and put to silence any opposition. You will much oblige me by the insertion of the above, to show the people that I had no intention of conveying an idea that we were cheated by Sir H. Fleetwood, as time alone can only determine that point.

show a determined front, then whatever faction be in

Your most humble and persevering friend in the cause of liberty,

G. SWINGLEHURST.

Preston, 20th Sept., 1841.

MAGISTERIAL INJUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—I hope that you will give insertion in your paper to the following statement of facts, in a case which came before Messra Tottie and Grace, Magistrates for the borough of Leeds, in which I was not only ill-need but robbed. I am an Irishman, and therefore, I think, that justice has not been awarded to me. The facts are as follow :-I am a hatter, and rent a house in St. Peters-square,

and all taxes, and I take in lodgers; but reserve one subsistence at all! That of the rest there were room for myself and family, to which the lodgers have no right of access, except by my censent. On Wednesday, the 8th of September instant, fifteen policemen, about eight o'clock in the morning, came to my house to search for three persons who had been begging for money to get to New Zealand. They not only took them, but all the other lodgers in my house, amounting to nine, all of whom, except the three, (of whom I knew nothing,) were, after being detained in gaol two nights and dragged through the streets, through the interference of my attorney, discharged.

I cannot be answerable for the acts of any persons who come to my lodgings; but the officers, not content with taking them, came into my own private room. I was forcibly knocked down, my trousers loosed, and my belt taken off my waist, and then handcuffed to a policeman, and during which time they were searching the apartments up stairs, and robbed my house of a hat and two silk handkerchiefs. I was then dragged to prison as a common felon, and fined for an assault on the policeman (although I never struck him at all) £2, and costs &s., which I was obliged to pay. On my return home, I missed a new hat, and an old

one was left in its place. On the following day, I went to the Court House, and found the policeman, Robert Hartley, with my hat on his head, which I immediately challenged. He left the Court House, and I, my wife, and brother followed him down to the steps, when I gave him in charge; and Hartley got into another room, left the hat there, and came out with a different one, as I can prove by respectable witnesses. On the following day I applied again to the Magis-

trates, who said I must produce the hat, which I could not do, as the policeman had stolen it from me. On a subsequent day, I made another application, and brought witnesses to prove that they saw the policeman Hartley go into the gaoler's room with my hat on his head, and come out with a different one; and I was then told by the Magistrate's Clerk that they had no jurisdiction, but I must go to the Court of

warrant, and nothing found; I was dragged as a felon, how can people say there is distress in the country? through the streets; and although I did not resist the

Which I never committed.

character. I have now kept a respectable lodging-house for at sixpence a head per day! some years, and my landlord, Mr. Darcy, who lives I wish to know whether this be either law or justice,

and whether, because I am an Irishman, I am not enti-

fied to the same justice as an Englishman? I am, Sir, Your very obedient servant, JOHN DUNLAYEY. Si Peter's Square, Leeds,

Sept. 17, 1841.

crows, and sea mews.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Permit me to contradict some statements which appeared in the Star of last week, from your Glasgow correspondent. In his report of Bridgeton meeting, he there makes me to say, that the supportem of Mr. O Connell were nothing better than sea gulls,

Now, I never used these terms when speaking of any man or party, much less my countrymen. I did By when alluding to the heavy purse Mr. O'Connell collects of the starving people of Ireland, that there my unfortunate countrymen were many of them compelled to eat sea weed by the ocean's side, companions to the sea gulls and cranes. Your correspondent's resolution mid to be moved by me and seconded by himself, is entirely out of joint, the real resolution is as follow:-"That this meeting do sympathise with the people of

Ireland in their distressed situation, and we pledge starving also. ourselves to assist them in repealing the legislative act of union, accompanied by the People's Charter." There is nothing of republics, whatever may be my

insertion to this,

I will subscribe myself, Your friend and brother Chartist,

CON. MURRAY.

TO THE MEN OF ROCHDALE

DIVES AND LAZARUS.

HOMELESS, PAUPERISED WORKING MEN OF ENG-LAND, -Allow me to direct your attention to a practical at this moment presented to the country from the palace ction of which you and your families are starved; behold the enjoyments, to procure which you are bowed to the earth with privation and misery; and while your yes run down the delicious list of danties and deliacies, imagine for a moment the flavour of the savoury tishes that crowd the table of royalty, and then look at four children crying for a stale crust; fancy the racy beth, robbed of your fair earnings, stinted of your food and spurned, despised and trampled upon by the Pippets that entircle your sovereign, and upon your these pray to God that the selfishness of your rulers my meet with its just reward. In the statement I im about to make, it should be borne in mind that not te be classed with the poor man's necessaries, namely, a sinecure.—American Paper.

food, firing, and washing; and new, considering the famishing state of thousands, and tens of thousands of her Majesty's subjects, let us see how her majesty sympathises with their distresses, and to what extent their privations are shared by the court and its

pararites. The items of the expenditure of the Queen's Household for 1840, are stated as follows:-

Bread, £2350: butter, bacon, cheese, and eggs, £5,150; milk and cream, £1,500; butcher meat, £10,000; ponltry, £4,250; fish, £2,180; grocery, £5,000; oilery, £1,850; fruit and confectionary, £1,980 vegetables, £520; wine, £5,250; liquars, &c., £2,000; ale and beer, £3,000; wax candles, £2,150; tallow candles, £750; lamps, £4.950; fuel, £6,980; stationary, £870; turnery. £400; braisery, £950; china, glass, &c., £1,576; linen, £2,504; washing of table and other linen, £3,250; plate, £355! The sum total of these several items amounts for the entire year's eating, drinking, and carousing, only to the sum of £69,765! or, if we divide the same by 52, for the number of weeks, we shall find that our most gracious Sovereign, and the self-denying creatures about her have actually been starving themselves upon the pitiful allowance of only £1,341 14s. 71d a-week, and this during a whole twelvemonth! Why, they must be all living akeletons by this time! Now, as we have seen the sad destitution of the Sovereign and her friends—as we have incontestible proof that the sufferings of the starving millions are sympathised with at the rate of only thirteen hundred and forty pound's worth of eating, drinking, and digesting, per weeklet us see how a portion of those millions respond to the maternal example. Why, I find that in one district of this highly favoured land, the insensible, selfwilled, "brute folk," as old Bess called her Commons, have actually, during the very time their kind-hearted and considerate Sovereign has been suffering with her whole court, all the horrors of starvation, upon a miserable allowance of only thirteen hundred and forty pound's worth of food, &c., a week:-the people, I say, instead of following her magnanimous example of self-denial have, in the district of Rochdale, for instance, been feasting and jollifying themselves to repletion upon sums enormously extravagant, and reaching to the incredible amount of even two shillings and twopenes per head per week!! The profligacy of the people is surely enough to call down a visitation of wrath upon their self-devoted and considerate rulers. However, we will expose crime in all its deformity, and show up the thoughtless extravagance of the revellers of Rochdale till we make the whole country blush for them, and induce their friends, the Tories. to give the screw another turn, that possibly they may find out where the boot pinches, and learn to be moderate in their enjoyments. A certain great man, who, of course, would not

have hazarded an assertion without grounds, declared a very short time back, that there was "no distress in the country." That is, in all that extensive tract of it that lies between Apaley House and Buckingham Palace! His Grace of Wellington was mistaken; or perhaps he had not recently been familiar with the destitution of the Royal Househeld. But, however that may have been, he volunteered the assertion, and made us almost believe that the eaters and drinkers about the palace were as happy as princes and as well off as the people who support them; so, of course, there was no distress in ehe country-net anybut what mays the country? Let us take one instance out of the thousands that crowd upon us in answer:-Upon the publication of the Duke of Wellington's sentiments, a few public spirited individuals set about to ascertain the facts upon which they were grounded, and to inspect the actual condition of the people in their respective neighbourhoods. They accompanied the enumerators for the census; and the statement as to the condition and means of the people visited may be depended upon, and taken as an exact specimen of the over-fed, over-clethed, over-happy labouring part of the community. The individual cases being fairly taken from door to door in the township of Rochdale, the number of families visited consisted of 6,880 individuals, whose average income for rent, taxes, clothes, and provisions was (whisper it not in the palace) one shilling and eleven pence and a fraction a head per week! On an analysis of the particulars it was found under Mr. Darcy, for which I pay 210 8 year, that about 140 individuals were without any means of THE RECENT STRIKE OF MASONS AT

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136	individuals	living	upon	0	6 &	head per week.	
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598	ďφ	go.		1	0	đo.	
1855	. de.	do.		1	6	do.	
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No	twithstandin	g this	extrav	ragan	t sca	de of income, it	

appears that the poverty displayed to the visitors baffled description. Five-sixths of the whole number had scarcely a blanket to cover them; eighty-five of the families were without any; forty-seven others had nothing but bags of chaff or bundles of shavings for they too well knew the pangs of hunger and the inroads of disease. Of a truth, my Lord Duke, there cannot be any distress in the country! Now let us see what might be done for the people if,

the guzzling and guttling of the Royal Household, it was distributed in healthful streams, as the reward of labour, among the people. Well, then, we shall perceive that, divided into weekly portions,

Of 20s. each it would suffice for 1341 persons it would maintain 1490 ••• *** 2236 2683 102 2981 98. ... 3833 78 it would keep from starving ... 3s. 6d. it would afford a crust to 7667 And at 2s. 2d. the maximum of income among the labouring poor of Roch-

dale, it would eke out

without a warrant; my house was searched without a stuffing? and so on through the year! Good heaven But two shillings and twopence, or three-pence three-

search of the policeman, I was fined £28s, for an assault farthings a-day is not a fair point to start from, because one night, and two for two nights in Leeds prison, on us go liberally to work and calculate upon 6d. a-day as When the cases came on, an attorney attended on Queen and her courtiers, her grooms and her lacquays, seven thousand six hundred and sixty seven gluttons,

Truth is not always acceptable in high places, and next door, will vouch for the truth of this statement, the House of Commons did well the other night to reject Mr. Fielden's amendment, upon the motion for going into committee of supply. Why should the poor, self-denying sovereign, be plagued with ridiculous addresses about the sufferings of her people, when her hands are so full of eating and drinking? Thirteen hundred pounds worth of beef and beer, is no joke to swallow in a week !- and why should the Ministry be annoyed, just as they step over the threshold of office. with a parcel of lachrymose tales about a starving population? The business of the Ministry is to get money for the purposes of the Court, and to dine at the Palace as often as invited—(there are some good pickings at the royal table, you gormandisers of Rochdale !) What have the representatives of the people to do with have done their duty to the country, by "taking the oaths and their seats," and what

But there is no distress in the country—the "Hero; of Waterloo" who altogether, in pay, pensions, and from Saturday week. The contractors, having no fault last, on the rights of labour. The lecture occupied gratuities, has only received about one million two found their foreman, determined not to be in an hour and a half in the delivery. A few more such riews of a reputican form of government. I think it proper in the mean time to waite them. The people's Charter and Repeal of the Universal Repeal of Charter and Repeal of the Union are the only subjects tive labour of the the country, says there is no disengressing my mind at present. Trusting you will give tress, and we are bound to believe there is none, in his insertion to this was stated that Lord Ashley had consented to Riemingham in honour of the release of the lechouse at least! and yet, when we consider that the which it was stated that Lord Ashley had consented to "illustrions Dake" has had, through the whole of his present a petition to the Commissioners of Woods and slaughtering career, little more to live upon than a year Forests on behalf of the masons, Mr. Grissell waited and a half's allowance to her Majesty the Queen. He upon the Hon. the Commissioners, and ascertained that certainly must be quite competent to know what the word "distress" means when it comes before him at suring Mr. Grissell that, had such a complaint been Appley House.

Thanks to the misgovernment of the past, and the comfortable hope we have of the future; I dare say we shall spend a very pleasant winter; our fire will burn PELLOW COUNTRYMEN, AND STARVING, RAGGED, brightly—our tables (mahogany or loo-tables) will creak with the weight of the provisions that will pour upon us from all sides. In February, or some other monta, Instration of the parable of Dives and Lazarus, as it is our national government will take our case into its consideration, and then, such of us as have not died of of the Sovereign. Behold here the luxury, for the acquistaryation in the mean time, may lift up our hands and wonder how we have contrived to cheat the grave-dig- descent upon England, William the Conqueror as-

be to double, triple, quadruple, the allowance for the is not all-you must ask assistance of the great beilies and contented homes.

London, 21st Sept 1841.

the farthing of the expenditure is occasioned by wear- of regaining their shape should apply to some news-

Spirit of the Press.

THE MINISTRY.

The House of Commons has assembled after its ad ournment to allow time for the re-elections, and Sir Robert Peel has re-entered it in the character of Prime Minister. Sir George Clerk promised for him, that as soon as he returned he would make a statement as to the course which he should pursue; and Sir Robert certainly made a speech on Thursday night, the one robably to which Sir George alluded. It coincides would not suppose it, that he has actually made his statement.

The eracle hath spoken, and it hath said-nothing. The impression which the conqueror of Waterloo made upon a Parisian dame is said to have been, that he disslayed "a great talent for silence." Sir Robert exhibits higher talent than his illustrious colleague, for he contrives to make speech perform the office of silence, and to utter plenty of words which tell nothing. He fulfilled the promise which he made vicariously through Sir George Clerk, in characteristic style. He first introduced his statement a-propos of chimnles for the new Parliament building; and upon that subject he was remarkably explicit. Then he said that he should adopt the Whig Miscellaneous Estimates, which were to come on last night. Next he explained the course which he should take with election petitions-do nothing, and trust to the Election Committees to help him in doing so for the present. Then with respect to the laws about to expire, he should continue them for the nonce; and especially with respect to the Peor Law-upon that he was very distinct—the House might prolong it by a general continuance Bill, or by an express enactment, so long as it gave him time to make up his mind. Then he came to the deficiency in the revenue: he was careful to explain that there would be two classes of remedies; one temporary-Mr. Goulburn would explain that; and one permanent—he would explain that himself, next session. And, lastly, with respect to other permanent measures of importance, those too he would

explain-next session. So the sum of all that Sir Robert told the House was, what he should do with certain small Estimates on the very next evening, and that he should make arrangements to enable him to tell them nothing

Now there is nothing in this procedure but what might have been expected; for it is precisely in accordance with what Sir Robert Peel said that he should do on taking office, so long ago as the debate in May: he said that he should claim the confidence of the House, and ask for time to consider the measures to be adopted. There is therefore no new cause of complaint; only the longer time Sir Robert takes for consideration, the better prepared must we expect him to be in February, when a strict secount will be required of his progress in cogitation. If there was any disappointment at Sir Robert's silence on Thursday, it was occaslowed by Sir George Clerk, who had been instructed to make an announcement of Sir Robert which caused

to begin the work of economy? It looks like it: Colonel Peel plainly told his constituents at Huntingdon, that Lord Aberdeen is about to reduce the war expenditure, which Lord Palmerston did so much to augment. Joseph Hume will turn " Tory !"-Speciator.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. In the daily journals of last week there appeared paragraphs, the substance of which was, that the masons employed on the works of the new Houses of Parliament had struck in consequence (as stated in the reports alluded to) of the arbitrary conduct of their foreman, Mr. Allen, and that they had resolved not again to resume their labour until the cause of their grievance was removed. The fact of works of so great an importance as those of the new Houses of Legislature being suspended, naturally caused a very considerable sensation, and as it is a matter of importance to the public that it should be properly informed of the real nature of the case, our reporter waited yesterday upon their beds; and the haggard looks of all denoted that the contractors, Messra Grissell and Peto, and the former gentleman very kindly furnished him with facts, the detail of which will put this affair in its proper ight. The masons employed up to Saturday night week numbered 222, and the whole of them, principally instead of £1341 142 7 d. being absorbed weekly in provincial, belong to the "Birmingham Union of Masons." This union was established for the purpose of protecting the labourer against the master. So far so good; but union being strength, may be turned to other purposes than those it originally professes, and may, as in this instance, become a powerful instrument of intimidation. The men in a body have no fault whatever to find with their foreman, and so, we are informed, they have expressed themselves; but a few, sixteen or seventeen, have considered themselves ill-used, and, to redress their wrongs, all must act up to the spirit of their compact, and strike. Two months since the contractors received a letter from the masons, requesting them to receive a deputation. The contractors consented and met the deputation, when the deputation, prefaced their complaints by and, as an instance, he had refused to allow a the existence of..... 12,385 of her Ma- mason to leave his work to bury his mother. This cerjesty's faithful subjects | tainly was a very severe accusation to make against a Twelve thousand, three hundred and eighty five man, and the contractors sifted it to the bottom. They beings, then might have life kept in them by the mere had the foreman confronted with the men, and he then Thus stands the case:—I was seized by a policeman sum spent in the Palace of Queen Victoria for one week's stated that a man did apply to him for permission to leave his work for a time that he might go down into the country to bury his mother. The foreman was willing to grant him his request, but when he asked for three weeks' absence, the foreman said he could not it is next door to starvation point one of the peculiar keep his bench empty that time, and, if he went, he Three of my lodgers were centined, one of them for enjoyments of the people, according to the Duke.) Let must take his chance of being employed on his return. This statement satisfied the deputation, and they agreed a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, the minimum, and then we find, as above, that the that the foreman had not been harsh. Another grievance, however, was raised; and that was, the men their behalf, and not one tittle of evidence was pro- consume as much of the good things of providence in | could not have their beer where they liked—they were duced against them, nor anything to impeach their the shape of food, in one week, as would suffice for confined to two houses of the contractors' choosing The contractors said they had chosen the houses nearest the works; but to conciliate the men they would strike one off, and allow beer to come from the one at which they held their meetings, the Pavior's Arms, Millbank. The deputation expressed themselves satisfied, and nothing again occurred to disturb the harmony that existed until a fortnight since. It is the custom in all public buildings to give portions of work to masons that eccupy a certain time in completing, and if one man, from being a better or quicker workman, completes his job before the time, he is called a "chaser," and the united exertions of the men are put in force to expel him from the work, unless he consents to work at the speed laid down by the committee of masons. A mason finished a "headway" two days before he should have done according to his fellow-workmen's rule, and a meeting was held, at which he was fined five shillings. The man appealed to his forethe consideration of the state of the country? Are man, Mr. Allen, and the latter mentioned the circumthey not "Members of this Henourable House?"—they stance to the contractors, who desired the foreman to encourage the man, and support him against the body that oppressed him. Another meeting of the union can the country require of them further? Of a was held, and it was resolved, that unless this man, truth we are a very bad disposed, dissatisfied people; who had only faithfully discharged his duty, was districted unanimously to the Rev. Father Ryan and brophy, for their patriotic we see men, women, and children, starving for want of ing morning. We are sorry to add, the tailor who we are very content to work the flesh off our bones, missed, they would strike. Upon a re-consideration, Messrs. O'Higgins and Brophy, for their patriotic we see men, women, and children, starving for want of without a fair remuneration, that the splendour of a they thought that too weak a ground, and got up a exertions in defence of the rights of the suffering food, whilst, on the other hand, we see a pampered court may be maintained out of the proper reward of our charge against the foreman, which was to the effect millions, and defending the Charter against that aristocracy, rolling in the midst of luxury and splenindustry; but we are ungrateful enough to murmur if that he wished them to do more work in one day than arch traitor to his country, Dan O'Connell. We dour. Did God ordain that one portion of society receive his deserts. we are starved upon 2s. 2d. a week, when the Queen they were inclined to think a fair day's work; and have also invited the tried friend of the people, Mr. should be the slaves of another portion? No. God we are starved upon 25. 20. a week, when the queen that, when they did not do this, he made use of intimi- Feargus O'Connor, to pay us a visit while on his ordained that man should eat bread by the sweat of his hundred and forty-cre pounds feurteen shillings and dating language towards them, and after alluding to tour through Scotland, knowing that he will do much brow; yet we find those who toil, sweat, and produce sevenpence farthing a week, to keep herself from many what we consider childish annoyances that they good in this quarter. had suffered, the letter concluded by stating that, unless | Mr. Allen was discharged, they would cease to work

made, they should either have referred the matter to

him, or at the least, solicited his presence. Yesterday the Commissioners of Woods and Forests sent a letter to the contractors, stating that whatever they, the contractors, might suggest, they, the Commissioners, would assist them in carrying out, as far as lay in their power. Thus the affair remains at present .-Observer, (a Whig official print.)

sembled a council of his nearest friends, to demand Should the period seally arrive when the state their advice and assistance. They all approved of the country is ever taken into consideration by Parliament, I devoutly hope the first thing it may do will their persons and goods. "But," said they, "this tines, the exquisite fruits, the sumptuous extravaganthe men of England been true to their own interests, right that those who pay the expense should be beth, robbed of your fair earnings, stinted of your food. chroniclers, convoked a great assembly of men of

be called to consent to it.

Chartist Antelligence.

NEWPORT.-MONMOUTHSHIRE.-The committee for getting up and conducting a demonstration to welcome that noble of nature Feargus O'Connor, Esq. into the town of Newport, on his way from Merthyr, are acting with great energy; they are working well, and will leave nothing undone on their part. From the favourable manner in which it has been taken up by the working classes it is expected to be one of the greatest displays ever witnessed in the Whig-ridden town of Newport. The with the promise in point of time, and Sir Robert did greatest enthusiasm and joy pervades almost every breast at the thoughts of seeing the man they prize and love. There are a good many books out receiving subscriptions. Mr. Benjamin Francis, merchant, is one of the committee, and likewise treasurer. The committee hope that deputations and delegates will attend from various places, particularly from Pontypool, Caerleon, Cardiff, Blackwood, Abergagavenny, Usk, and other districts; if they can muster a few flags or banners they will be wanted for the occasion. Now, Monmouthshire, do your duty. Chartism is not dead, nor slumbering. Come in your thousands to see the man who is destined to crush the tyrant and the oppresser. Due notice will be given in the Star, when Mr. O'Connor can attend. All communications to be addressed to W. H. Cronin,

George-street Cottage, Newport, Monmouthshire. CUMNOCE. On Thursday night, Sept. 16, in Mr. Robert Crichton's School-room, under the anspices of the Democratic Association, a social entertainment was given, of a purely intellectual character; comprising political speeches, recitations, and singing, designed for promoting the moral, social, and political improvement of the people. A good deal of excitement has taken place in consequence of Mr. O'Connor's notice of visiting this place in his tour through Scotland; and it is to be hoped that the friends of the people will give him a reception worthy of his services.

NEW CUMNOCK.—On Monday, the 13th instant, a meeting was held at Manafield Collery, near this place, in the School-room, at which Mr. Duncan Robertson explained the principles of the Charter to an attentive audience. He concluded his address by moving the propriety of joining in union for advancing the cause. Mr. O'Connor's visit to Old Cumnock, which is about five or six miles distant, will stir up men's minds a good deal, to see the propriety of doing something to free the masses from this worse than Egyptian bondage.

COLNE.—On Monday evening, the 13th inst. Mr. Charles Connor delivered a very interesting lecture in the Chartist Lecture Room, to a crowded and attentive audience; and on Wednesday evening. the 15th, Mr. James Leach, from Manchester, delivered an excellent lecture in the same place, to a very full and attentive auditory.

LEICESTER.—The excitement goes on steadily and bravely. We have added fifteen to-day (Monday) and Saturday, in addition to forty-two last

future meetings) for the purpose of electing three district. The following delegates handed in their separated, members to serve en the general council, in the room of three resigned.

| All and proper person to become leaves to the first separated, district. The following delegates handed in their separated, credentials:—Mr. Edward Burley, York; Mr. Padget, Hull; Mr. Moody, Howden; Mr. Sutherby, Padget, Hull; Mr. Moody, Howden; Mr. Sutherby, OF THE ST

agitating for nothing short of the Charter.

WANDSWORTH, SURREY.-Mr. Stallwood, lectured on Sunday evening, in the Chartist Association-rooms, on the Charter. BLACKBURN.-We had a glorious meeting on Friday evening, when Mr. Leach delivered an able lecture on Chartism. The lecturer gave general satisfaction. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Leach, with three rounds of applause. Three cheers were also given for our undaunted patriot, Feargus O'Connor; after which the meeting separated, highly delighted with the proceedings of the evening.

MIDDLESBRO'.—The cause of Chartism goes

his own expences. It was also resolved that Mr. Skevington, of Loughborough, be engaged as lecture for one month, to commence on Monday, the 27th of September. Mr. William Croft, of York, was appointed Treasurer, and Mr. Burley the corresponding Secretary, for the district. Mr. Burley and Mr. Padget were appointed to draw up an address to the working classes of the North and East Riding, which was unanimously adopted. The MIDDLEBBRO'.—The cause of Chartism goes bravely on here; since the liberation of our true and tried friend O'Connor, the cause has assumed a different aspect. The news of the people's instructor being let at liberty has acted like magic, and caused all our old lukewarm members to be up and doing. Our meetings are now well attended, and all seem anxious to take a part in the great struggle for political freedom. We have had a very important discussion upon the Corn Laws. Several shop-keepers have joined us, and expressed their belief that the Charter is the only remedy for the evils we labour under. We are to have a delegate meet-ing here next Sunday, on this subject, when delegates a number of grievances were related. They, are expected from Yarm, Stockton, Darlington, Hartlepool, and various other places, when we shall stating that Mr. Allen was an arbitrary man; be able to state to the various places the result of our delegations.

OUSEBURN.—The Chartists of this place met as usual on Sunday morning last, in the Association Room, near Byker Bar. It was resolved, "That there be a lecture delivered in this room every in this district of aristocratic pomp. The spirit of Tuesday evening, to commence at seven o'clock; subject for the first lecture, "The American and French Revolutions: the cause that produced the the delegates:success of the former, and the defeat of the latter." The subscriptions are coming in well here to defrav the expences of the demonstration to O'Connor and O'Brien. We would suggest the propriety of having a delegate meeting for Northumberland and Durham. in some central part between the two countries, that we may know the wants and feelings of our brother Chartists in the villages round about Newcastle.

ECOTLAND.—Dalkeith.—Mr. Lowery delivered evening. The lecture gave great satisfaction. Chartism is in a healthy state here. GORE BRIDGE.—A meeting was held here in the

open air on Tuesday last, to hear a lecture from the county lecturer, Mr. Lowery. The meeting was well attended, and has done much good. After the lecture a Charter Association was formed. Roslin.-Mr. Lowery lectured here on Wednesday last, in the open air.

LASSWADE.-FRUITS OF THE SYSTEM.-An extensive failure has taken place here during the last week, by which a great number of persons have been thrown out of employment; it is Mr. Brooks, paper manufacturer. It is said he has failed in at least £20,000, and that there are not assets enough to pay ls. in the pound.

LOANHEAD.—An Association is about to be formed

Montrose Chartists, a vote of thanks was moved and that which he has ordained. This we deny.

KIDDERMINSTER.-Mr. Mason delivered a lecture here at the White Horse Inn. on Wednesday Birmingham, in honour of the release of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., from the fangs of a dastard Whig Government.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Chartists held their usual weekly meeting in the Democratic Chapel on Monday evening: letters were read from Mr. D. Blair, of Belfast. Mr. Summitt, of Newark, and Mr. O'Connor's speech at the meeting of stonemasons, London. Several new members joined the Association.

WISBEACH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, -Some few weeks since, a meeting of the working classes was held in this town for the purpose of forming an Association; the executive was applied to for cards, &c. and a TAXATION AND REPRESENTATION.—Previous to his regularly organized. We are, it is true, but thirteen agitation. We deem it our duty to make this brief Association. statement, through the medium of the Northern Star, in order that our brethren throughout the country may know that even in aristocratic Cambridgeshire the spirit of freedom lives and has its earnest breathings.

WARRINGTON.—The Chartists here celebrated FACT. all classes in Normandy, laid before chem his project, and solicited their assistance—then left them
that they might deliberate freely. We perceive by
that they might deliberate freely. We perceive by
excess. After tea, Mr. J. Savory was called to the this that even so early as the days of the Con-chair, and the evening was spent with the greatest A Felicitous Hixt.—Corpulent persons desirous queror, people had hold of the notion that hilarity. The toasts, of which several were given, taxation and representation should go together;" | were responded to in an excellent style and with apparel, servants' wages, or liveries, horses, or paper establishment for the office of collector. They or, to express it in the language of those days, that great effect. The recitations of Mr. Lawless were will run their fat off long before their station becomes the the resistations and songs of Mr. Vates. the recitations and songs of Mr. Yates.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Mr. William Baird. Mr. John Sullivan. Mr. Henry Gilmore.

Mr. William Booth. Mr. Thomas Entwistle Mr. Peter Ryan. Mr. James Whitehead. Mr. John Hurly, sub-Secretary.

NOTTINGHAM. Mr. Wm. Russell

Mr. John Thornton, Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Joseph Seuter. Mr. Wm. Castor. Mr. John Wall. Mr. Thomas Hawsen.

Mr. John Wright. Mr. Charles Oates. Mr. Thomas Stanford, sub-Secretary. Mr. James Sweet, sub-Treasurer.

NEW LENTON Mr. Alexander Byard. Mr. Thomas Smith.

Mr. Jehn Williamson Mr. Henry Hetherington. Mr. Wm. Brown. Mr. J. G. Hanney.

Mr. George Groves. Mr. Jacob Bostock, sub-Secretary. Mr. Thos. Smith, sub-Treasurer.

Mr. George Abbott. Mr William Clarkson.

Mr. George Swinton. Mr. Jonas Mattson. Mr. Thomas Fryer.

Mr. Robert Lawsou. Mr. Thomas Heathcoate. Mr. John Emmison, sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Allison, sub-Secretary.

MACCLESFIELD.—On Sunday evening Mr. Chandley lectured on the factory system, and in a horrible enormities of the life-destroying system.

the wrongs of Ireland, and the unprincipled conduct brought up next morning in the manner above deof her paid patriots. He was followed by another countryman of his, who made a very sensible speech.

Mr. Shufflebottom followed, and delivered a very excellent address, in which he showed the propriety

EXCELLENT AMELINATION OF THE RELAM. — The Rotherham Chartists held of casting to the winds all petty animosities or secta-rian prejudices, and explained the principles of the Charter, point by point. Dennis M'Millan defended the principle of the Charter, and showed that it was week, and sixty-two the week preceding. Mr. impossible for his countrymen to obtain a Repeal of maker, Thomas Goodlinston, labourer. Two new make an announcement of Sir Robert which caused those who forgot the very peculiar nature of his explicitness to be disappointed; and Sir Robert himself enhanced that disappointment by making a show as if he really were about to tell something. Lord John Russell was so tantalized that he could not bear it, and he threatened to make a speech on the posture of public he threatened to make a speech on the posture of public affairs and Sir Robert's backwardness in dealing with he threatened to make a speech on the posture of public place, on each occasion, presented an inverse and sir Robert's backwardness in dealing with appearance: the audience, at night, amounted to who was lately a Whig, but now appears, from the upwards of three thousand. Collections were made sentiments which he delivered, to have joined the was held at the Craven's Head, Drury Lane, for the There is one hint lurking among the Premier's words, in aid of the fund for O'Brien's printing press; and to vague as yet to found any opinion upon, which is 22 were sent off to the treasurer, Mr. Ogden, Leeds, upon the strong position which they had taken up, strike. Mr. Worthington was unanimously called still not unwelcome. The Whigs, in dealing with "the deficiency," admitted that they had no scheme for reducing the expenditure—their only plan was to increase the revenue. Sir Robert Peel seems to perceive the chiral scheme for the revenue of the Executive. On Monday evening, Mr. Cooper the revenue of the Executive of Geography, in the chiral scheme for the strong position which they had taken appeared to the next day: at the same time, a money order for and advised them to stand by the Charter, the whole to the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting; the next day: at the same time, a money order for the next day: at the same time, a money order for the next day: at the same time, a money order for the next day: at the same time, a money order for the next day: at the same time, a money order for the next day: at the same time, a money order for the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting; the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting; the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting; the chair the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting; the chair the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting; the chair the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting; the chair the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting; the chair the chair the chair. Several persons addressed the meeting; the chair t possibility of doing both. Is a Tory Government going Guildhall, the audience being a crowded one, as are being held almost every night, making the necessary arrangements for the coming demonstration.

> a fit and proper person to become lecturer for the KNARESBRO'.-On Monday last, the Chartists | Selby; and Mr. Jones, Leeds. Letters were also immediately formed, and a lecturer engaged to agitate the same, to be paid 35s. per week, he paying his own expences. It was also resolved that Mr. deem it our duty to impress upon the several lecfor which they were elected." It was resolved that the next delegate meeting for the East and North Ridings should be held at York, on Sunday, October the 31st. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting broke up, each delegate determined to use every exertion to cement firmly that union which he had been a party in forming. The room was crowded the whole of the day with highly respectable persons, who seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. Much benefit may accrue to our cause by spreading the principles inquiry is abroad; let them stop its progress if they can. The following is the address agreed to by

To the Working Classes of the East and North Ridings of the County of York,

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-We, the delegates from the various towns in the East and North Riding of the County of York, assembled in Selby, to deliberate upon the best means of enlightening our fellow-men to a sense of those rights to which they are so justly entitled, deem it our duty to lay before you our views lecture in the Masons' Hall here, last Monday and objects upon this occasion, in order to rebut the base and scandalous assertions which have been made against our principles, by ignorant and designing men, and by a hireling press, whose interest it is to keep you as the phrase goes, and rather fatigued, he rested his in ignorance, that they may the more easily oppress and arms upon a gate leading to a corn-field, and was enslave you, taking from you those means which you ruminating, when a body of Irishmen came up. ought to possess, to support and keep in comfort and Fancying from the tailor's manner, that he was the contentment your wives and families, in order that they may revel in luxury and extravagance.

country requires your most serious consideration; we moment, as if in deep thought, and then gave a half address you in the plain and simple language of truth, negative. The hesitation of the tailor caused the which is the most powerful of all. We wish to convince you that we are not the vile characters which our opponents represent us to be, but that we are men who ing employed some last year that did not do their have felt the yoke of oppression, and are determined to that they would behave "dacently," and do the

distress, any further than what divine providence has posed to trust them, unless they would deposit a cerinflicted; that God intended that there should be rich tain sum in his hands. The poor fellows raised MONTROSE.—At the last week's meeting of the and poor, and that it is infidelity to attempt to alter several pounds, the fruits of their industry, which

> all; who erect the stately mansion, who cultivate the soil, who sow the seed, and reap the harvest in proper time, -in fact, the men who produce every thing which is calculated to make man happy in this world, are actually hungering and starving to death for the want provided; whilst we find those who toil not, monopolising and enjoying those blessings which God has so ton, when upwards of one hundred magistrates were bounteously provided for all his creatures. This is present in court, a resolution was adopted by a mainfidelity; and this system the Chartists of this country are determined to put down by all moral and constitutional means in their power.

> destroy it; but we seek to destroy the system that takes from us our only property—our labour; that system we find to emanate from class-legislation, and to destroy it, we are convinced that nothing will be so a complete refutation of the Whig arguments in the law of the land. To afford you an opportunity of judging of the merits

of those great and glorious principles, we have determined upon sending a lecturer amongst you, to explain subsequent meeting was called, and an Association regularly organized. We are, it is true, but thirteen in number, but we are about getting up an address to the working men of Wisbeach and its neighbour-hood, and training ourselves for a regular systematic aggingtation. We deam it any district them. It will be for you to decide when you have decide when you will do, in heard them, which we doubtion to do your against the force, signed by all classes of ratepayers, and coming from all parts of the country, all bearing testing the force hundred petitions were presented against the force, signed by all classes of ratepayers, and coming from all parts of the country had against the force, signed by all classes of ratepayers, and coming from all parts of the country had against the force, signed by all classes of ratepayers, and coming from all parts of the country had against the force, signed by all classes of ratepayers, and coming from all parts of the country had against the force, signed by all classe them. It will be for you to decide when you have

The cause of liberty, your distressed countrymen who are now pent up in the cold bastile, and the noble on the authority of several magistrates that the leaders of the people who are now suffering in the cheerless dungeon and on the foreign shore, separated from all they hold dear to them, demand your assistance to raise up your fallen country to that station amongst the nations of the earth, which the intelligence and industry of her people deserve. That you may see the justness of our cause, and join

with your fellow countrymen, in their cry for freedom, is the earnest prayer of Your Brothers in political bondage,

Signed on behalf of the Delegates, EDWARD BURLEY, Secretary. WM. PADGET, Chairman. and the second

GLASGOW.—A lecture was delivered in St. Ann's Church, on Monday night, on the evils of Monarchy, by Mr. Jack, to a crowded audience; the lecturer did great justice to his subject; he traced monarchy from its origin downwards, showing the amount of misery which mankind in all ages, countries, and climes, have suffered from its baneful effects, and proving that irresponsible power was the prolific source of almost every evil which the great human family had to complain of, and the absolute necessity of every civilized nation throwing off the unhallowed incubus before they could either be happy, prosperous, or independent. Mr. Jack was much cheered throughout. Mr. Roy and Mr. Malcolm followed, and contended that it was not the monarchy but the people that were to blame, as monarchy was a monster of their own creation. Mr. Proudfoot read from the Bible Samuel's denunciation of kings, and proved from past history, how true his words had come to pass. A vote of thanks was then given to the lecturer, when the meeting

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE for conducting the soiree to Feargus O'Connor was held on Tuesday evening, when the various speakers were appointed and the different sentiments they were to speak upon agreed to. Mr. Callen was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Moir, vice-chairman of the soiree. The splendid Hall where this soirce is to be held will be finished in a few days; the view from the galleries at each end of the Hall is the most magnificent we ever beheld: the eves dazzle, and the mind is enraptured with the spacious Hall, the splendid building, and beautiful workmanship performed by workmen whom the base factions sneeringly tell us are unfit for the franchise. The tickets, which are one shilling and threepence each, are being rapidly purchased up.

DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—The Demonstration Committee met on Thursday night, Mr. Con Murray in the chair. The Committee entered into the neces sary arrangements. Mr. Moir was appointed chairman for the Green; Messrs. Brown, Colquhoun, and M'Kay were appointed a committee to draw up an address to O'Connor, and the resolutions for the meeting on the Green. It was also suggested that they should hire a steam boat, and have it decorated out with flags and other insignia, with a band of music, and proceed early on Monday morning from very interesting and effective address, laid bare the the Broomilaw down the Clyde to Greenock, and bring up Mr. O'Connor in triumph to Glasgow. The BRIDGETON.—Another great meeting was held Secretary was ordered to write to Mr. O'Connor in the Chartist Hall there, on Wednesday night, Mr. Black in the chair, when Con. Murray was again Sunday afternoon with the Belfast steamer, to go called upon, who entered with feeling and spirit into ashore and stop there all night, when he would be

ROTHERHAM. - The Rotherham Chartists held their usual weekly meeting in the Association room. on Monday evening, when the following persons were added to the Council: Thomas Lee, brick-

from getting a can of water; and it was subsequently moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, the masons recently employed at the House of Com-CHESTERPIELD AND BRAMPTON.—At he weekly meeting of the Chartists on Monday meeting was held at Selby on Sunday last, to take taken relative to the strike." A resolution was also evening last, it was unanimously resolved that a into consideration the practicability of forming a carried to the effect that the masons of London not general meeting of the members do take place at the North and East Riding District of the National employed at the works acquiesced in the strike. house of Mr. John Williams, Brick-house yard, Charter Association, and for the purpose of electing Thanks were then given to the Chairman, and the i meeting REPORTED INTELLIGENCE IN RELATION TO THE LOSS

OF THE STRAMER PRESIDENT .- (From the Boston here held their weekly meeting. The cause is going received from Scarborough, Market Weighton, and Atlas of Aug. 30.)—We lay before our readers the on prosperously; numbers of new members were Knaresborough, approving of the objects of the enrolled. We had a very full room to hear Mr. Dooker give a public lecture on the necessity of mr. Burley acted as Secretary. Mr. Burley briefly readers are as capable as we are of judging of its activity for nothing short of the Charter. stated the objects of the meeting, when, after some discussion, in which several friends took part, it was resolved that a North and East Riding District be Saturday furnishes an extract from the St. Thomas's Times, received from their Barbadoes correspondent, giving a letter said to have been found in a bottle East Riding, which was unanimously adopted. The New York. On the night of the 14th instant it blew following resolution was then agreed to:—"That a hurricane, with hall and snow, and the look-out following resolution was then agreed to:—"That was unable to see a cable's length from the ship. At the Chartists of York, Leeds, Selby, and various localities in the East Riding of the county of York, leads it our duty to impress upon the several lecturers throughout the country the great necessity of to the ice before she went down. Many of the their using their utmost exertions in raising funds for the support of the Executive Council, and thereby enable that body to carry out those great measures delicate heads to the second day, of cold and hunger. This is the only case of mortality as yet, but as the ice is breaking up fast, we none of us expect to survive more than two or three days longer. unless it should please the Lord extraordinarily to have mercy. We have no fault to find with any one. The ship was strong and well found-the captain and crew skilful, prudent, and courageous. I should have mentioned before that our boats, with the exception of the long boat, were all washed away the day preceding the disaster, and the long-boat was stove by the concussion. Even had this not been the case, no boat could have lived in such sea. Our hearts are dead within us. Captain Roberts and the Rev. Mr. Cookman are the only ones that endeavour to keep up the courage of the rest. I fear that the tone in which we join this gentleman in prayer indicates more the courage of despair than any other feeling. Nevertheless, God's will, not ours, be done. Yesterday we were so fortunate as to pick up the carcase of a small shark, which was dashed against our standing prison, by the violence of the waves. This, and a few bottles of wine, have been our only sustenance. My hand freezes, and I can write no more.'

Depending on One's Wirs .- We have heard that a journeyman tailor, who left the neighbourhood of Derby on tramp a short time ago, played off the following not very creditable trick. Being "hard up," owner of the field, and in the act of looking at the hey may revel in luxury and extravegance. | crop to see if it were ready for the hook, they at Fellow Country Men,—The present state of our once asked for "the job." The tailor hesitated for a poor Irishmen to renew their entreaties, and at last the tailor said he had an objection to Irishmen, hav-Our oppressors tell you there is no oppression—no work as it ought to be: but his honour was not disthey placed in his honour's hands, received in return Fellow Countrymen, -- If we look on the one hand orders to commence cutting the wheat on the followpractised the deception got clear away with his booty before the " mistake" was discovered. He may yet

FAILURE OF THE RURAL POLICE.—We have this week good news to communicate. Our readers will remember that the question of a rural police in the West Riding was some time ago placed in abeyance until the experiment of its introduction in Lancashire had been fairly tried. It has been tried now for a longer time than was necessary to ascertain its effect, and it has utterly failed. On Thursday week, at the adjourned annual session of the peace for the iority of seventy-two to twenty-eight, to the effect that it was inexpedient to continue for any longer titutional means in their power.

We seek not to take another man's property, nor to will therefore be disbanded as soon as possible. The reasons which induced such a large majority to vote for the dissolution of this pet force are worthy of Yorkshire. Its grievous expence, and its notorious inefficiency, coupled with the unpopularity which it continued to experience, were the causes assigned by the Lancashire magistrates for their votes against the continuance of the force. Between three hunthe Whigs would force it on this riding), we have it Lancashire police was of no benefit whatsoever. "In Blackburn Hundred," said Mr. Greene. "the force as a preventive service was quite useless? whilst Mr. P. Ainsworth said "the prevailing opinion in Bolton was, that the force was quite inoperative. The charges now levied on four townships were £300, whereas before they did not amount to £50; and he felt quite convinced that the detection of crime was not at all greater than before the force was established." From another quarter we learn that the expence of maintaining this force in the rural districts has been of so serious a nature, that the cost to the farmers, in many instances, has operated equal to a tax of 5s. an acro.

KIDDERMINSTER-Mr. Turner, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Kitchen, and Mr. Sharpa.

WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON-Mr. Donaldson.

Mr. JAMES LEACH presided. themselves of this opportunity of calling the delegates together, to learn from them the state of Chartism in the places they represented, and to make known the important as a source of income to the national fund, pressing demand was such that the secretary, Mr. line of action which the Executive had laid down, in but it has the effect every half year of demonstrating erder to ascertain how far their recommendations cor- the position of the National Association, shewing the the tickets were disposed of. responded with the sentiments and feelings of the Charnumber of members, and excluding from our enumeratists generally.

the progress of Chartism in their localities. From their suit, and who would merely make use of their cards to statements, it appeared that the principles are rapidly gain admission at any particular attraction, or just spreading in the middle and working ranks; and that when it may suit their purposes. (Hear) It is to be if a little energy and perseverance in the work of hoped, then, that in all the recommendations which organisation were resolved upon, the harvest would may be put forth, we shall receive your hearty con- the chairman called on a gentleman present to sing prove abundant. Lecturers, it appeared, were much currence, and your aid in making them of full effect. needed; and the necessity of making adequate provi- Some dissent has arisen, although of no great import, rate style, the company joining in the chorus.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. F. O'Connor entered, and was loudly cheered. Addresses of a congratulatory description were pre-

meyeral recommendations for future action. Each Member of the Executive addressed them on the necessity of unity and increasing perseverance; that be to do so. To talk, therefore, of illegality, is country was distinguished. He would therefore and the President announced that the Executive further absurd. (Hear.) Let us pursue a peaceful though give them "the sovereign people, the only legitimate

The meeting then broke up. MONDAY EVENING.

After the demonstration had passed over with so much gratification to every lover of liberty, the enthusissm seemed still to lighten every heart, and although no lecture was announced, the Association meeting room in Freeman-street was crowded. Two members of the Union were despatched to Mr. Mason, to see if he could leave the delegate meeting, which was then complied with, and a most enthusiastic meeting closed the proceedings of the day.

TUESDAY MORNING.

purpose of completing what we last night begun, informing you of the plan of operation we have laid down; your various localities, the necessity of harmonious, energetic, and unremitting exertion. I trust the time has arrived when the working classes are convinced that to save themselves from utter destitution and misery, they must unite with us to carry out a peaceful

because at this time, when the great trades of the metrepolis are moving, it is of serious importance that our presence in London should restore confidence amongst in returning to your towns, to enforce on the General ference-if our efforts can effect the one, and our rea- punctuality. Let them become examples for the conceive that a National Petition should be drawn up time hand, heart, and soul; and, rely upon it, we shall and universally signed throughout the country. (Hear, ere long be victorious in our crusade against the ophear, and cheers.) We will prepare the heading of the pressors of the earth. (Cheers.) Petition, and print it. (Hear.) We will likewise state in that body which, in my opinion, will be the most in the House of Commons will sit upon the Convention, and advocate and advance our principles. (Loud cheering.) I will next allude to the arrangements made for the purpose of summoning the Convention. Equal kingdoms. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheering.) We claim to effect the same, therefore, leaving Scotgive Lancashire two members; Cheshire will have one; Derby, Leicester, and Nottinghamshire can support two, and likewise agitate the counties of Lincoln and Rutland: Staffordshire can support one member, and and Worcestershires can support two; Monmouth and delegate, agitating Dorsetshire, Hants, and Sussex; the was necessary for the people to back up and support Isle of Wight can send two; Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, their elected head, to bring the struggle to a successful and Kent are to elect three members; Norfolk and and speedy determination. (Cheers.) shire. There are remaining to be agitated five counties, down to you, and you cannot avoid perceiving its THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO THE NATIONAL importance, and acting up to its instructions. (Cheers.) I will finally alinde to the means of carrying out such and the good that mig a common fund, that is to say, to have a Convention be considerably lessened.

will make the Executive bark return to port. (Lond Mr. CAMPBELL stated that during the last six week: ferty-two additional towns had joined the Association: in several towns where there had been Working Men's Associations they had been dissolved, and the National Charter Association established. He made it a point of duty, the moment he could discover that any body of men had met in any town on the democratic principle, he immediately wrote to that town. In fact, correspondence was becoming very heavy, and in fact, he hesitated not to say, what with the feeling he perceived manifested at the present moment in Birmingham, and the nation at large, he hesitated not to | Association to state that the whole arrangements of say, that if the Ass zelation continued to progress as it the procession and tea-party reflected great credit on is doing now, before Christmas he could not be at all their judgment, and completely upsets the nonsenable to fulfil the onerous duty of his office; and he was sical jargon of working men not being capable of proud to state at the present moment there was not a conducting their own affairs. In fact, it is sur- on Friday evening; after which, it was resolved to so man; as seventeen letters in one day was no idle mass of business they had to perform in connection vote of thanks was passed to Sharman Crawford. work to saswer. He hoped for the future the errors of with the procession, public meeting, and tea-party; Esq, and those who voted in favour of his amend-

Fund in the hands of the principal secretary of the

National Charter Association, out of which an equal salary will be paid to the members of the Convention. We desire equality in the payment of members. (Hear.) Having stated to you the great objects we have to

effect, you will perceive that our duties are important.

and I may say, in the name of my brother delegates,

that these objects we must and will effect in spite of

by the rabid Tories or the weeping Whigs. (Laughter.

These objects we will now strive to gain, and when once

launched forth in the cause, it will be a stiff breeze that

party opposition, and the power of our enemies backed

aided, and inefficiently supported, would be powerless. STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.—Mr. M. Simpson and and could effect nothing: with the members' confidence and support, they would do more to advance democracy than had ever been effected by any previous movement. (Hear, hear.) Every regulation or movement resolved on by the Executive should immediately be taken up with zeal, and carried out to the fullest Mr. R. K. PHIIP said the Executive had availed possible extent. It is one of the provisions of the plan of organization, that the cards of membership shall be to secure the comfort of all present, as far as the renewed every six months. This rule is not only esponded with the sentiments and feelings of the Charists generally.

The delegates ther, in succession, gave in reports of purpose, fail to perform their parts in the great purnumber of members, and excluding from our enumeration all who, from want of integrity or fixedness of as the crowded state of the hall and gallery would purpose, fail to perform their parts in the great purnot admit of that dispatch which would have taken

sion to give information to many thousands of anxious upon the alleged illegality of our Association. It caninquiries upon the nature of Chartist designs, was not, however, be denied that it is, as amended, as legal suring the ladies that it was not the intention of the powerfully impressed upon the attention of the Exeas any organisation can be made. (Hear.) Experience parties who would have to respond to the various must have taught you that anything is illegal which toasts and sentiments, to entrench on their dancing is not designed to uphold the power and emolument of time, and that each speaker would be as brief as the corrupt and tyrannical few. There is not an act possible, especially as they had all heard such exof ours, coupled with political movement, but some old cellent speeches on the preceding day. He would sented to Mr. O'Conner, from Bromsgrove, Potteries, and irrational enactment may be found, to render it therefore give them the first sentiment which should slower places.

The Delegates then resumed their reports, and made and not a meeting or movement of the people can the preceding day. It would be therefore give them the first sentiment which should always distinguish Chartist parties of that description. The people had been long oppressed, they take place, but it may be construed into a breach of the were the upholders of every thing useful in the state, law, if it is the interest or inclination of the powers and the producers of all the riches for which this required the attendance of the Delegates on the followdetermined course, and we need not entertain anxiety
ing morning at eleven o'clock.

determined course, and we need not entertain anxiety
for the welfare of our persons. It has been said Sir

Mr. LEACH, president of the executive, responded Robert Peel will suppress us. (Hear.) The fact is, to the toast in a brief but excellent address. He Whiggery is dead—gone for ever; and it is a happy described the power and resources of the people, and event for the Chartists that the Tories now hold office.

It will have this effect—there will be but two opposing parties, the people and their oppressors. (Hear.) The expediency-mongars, the half-and-half men, will be but they generally defined the people to mean the compelled to join us, or sink under the ruin that awaits them. (Hear.) Suffering, as these men are, from com- new version of what was meant by the people. He

mercial depression, they will come over to our ranks- maintained that those who produced the nation's sitting, and go to the room to lecture. This was instantly be convinced of the justice of our claims—and will not, as before, lend themselves to the evil purposes of a they produced all for others, and employed nothing corrupt govenment. (Hear.) We need not, therefore, fear the Tories, brave as they may be. Judicious conduct on our part will neutralize their power of doing The Executive and Delegates assembled at the hour evil; and to render the National Association legal and powerful, it is sufficient that ye join it. (Hear, hear.) stepping-stone to political liberty and national pros-Mr. LEACH said-We are now assembled for the Another plan of organisation has been put forward-a perity. plan nominally embracing more educational advantages than our own. It is very clear, while there are two benefits that would be derived from the passing of and impressing on you, that you may further urge on organisations, the Chartist body must be divided. The the Charter; as there were so many ladies present he majority of Chartists have decided in favour of our would advise them to give their powerful aid in present plan, which is now become widely extended. spreading its principles through the length and We have made no calculation of the thousands of breadth of the land. He then alluded to the glorious pounds required to complete our object—how many 39 who had voted for Mr. Sharman Crawford's motion, halls-how many pleasure grounds-how many baths; and hoped to see more of such men in the House of

you a brief outline of the task we have allotted our about we are ourselves a moving and teaching body loudly cheered. selves, and the method of agitation which the General we are distributing political papers and tracts in thou-Council and all our Members will be required to aid us sands—our organs are the Northern Star, National was, "Feargus O'Connor, the unflinching advocate Findicator, Chartist Circular, several Scotch papers, of the peoples rights." The Chairman, previous to Dr. M'DOUALL said—I feel great pleasure in rising the Udgern Cymur, Merthyr Advocate, M'Douall's announcing it, said that he had deferred mentioning sary that this arrangement be punctually at- him some grievous bodily harm and who it is but well sold up; there was a good supply of Sheep, tended to, so that the Committee may be enabled feared but for the prompt and very proper interfer- who are here, and the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, tended to, so that the Committee may be enabled feared but for the prompt and very proper interfer- who are here, and the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, tended to, so that the Committee may be enabled feared but for the prompt and very proper interfer- who are here, and the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, tended to, so that the Committee may be enabled feared but for the prompt and very proper interfer- who are here, and the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, tended to, so that the Committee may be enabled feared but for the prompt and very proper interfer- who are here, and the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, tended to, so that the Committee may be enabled feared but for the prompt and very proper interfer- who are here, and the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until that time, the cause of Mr. O'Connor's absence until important line of action, which will, if entered upon have put forth several addresses to the people, and we as he thought it might seem more in order. Mr. with spirit, and judiciously managed, effect the purpose shortly having a paper under the direct of our great cause. (Hear, hear.) management of the Executive body. (Loud cheers.) this proper to be understood by our General Combined to visit the populous districts of the county, paragement of the Executive in the first of the populous districts of the county, paragement of the Executive in the first of the populous districts of the county, paragement of the Executive in the first of the populous districts of the county, paragement of the Executive body. (Loud cheers.) this proper to be understood by our General Combined that there was not a single Chartist present the populous districts of the county, paragement of the Executive body. (Loud cheers.) this proper to be understood by our General Combined that there was not a single Chartist present the populous districts of the county, paragement of the Executive body. (Loud cheers.) this proper to be understood by our General Combined that there was not a single Chartist present the populous districts of the county, paragement of the Executive body. (Loud cheers.) this proper to be understood by our General Combined that there was not a single Chartist present the direct of the management of the Executive in the first labours, and they have no doubt of punishment. Meangement of the Executive in the first labours, and they have no doubt of punishment. Meangement of the Executive in the first labours, and they have no doubt of punishment. Meangement of the Executive in the first labours, and they have no doubt of punishment. Meangement of the Executive in the first labours, and they have no doubt of punishment. Meangement of the Executive in the first labours, and they have no doubt of punishment. Meangement of the Executive in the first labours, and they have no doubt of punishment. Meangement of the Executive in the first labours, and they have no doubt of punishment. Meangement of the Executive in the first labours, and they have no doubt of punishment. Meangeme (hear)—and where our presence may be necessary to re- means as may be found necessary in their several (hear)—and where our presence may be necessary to remeans as may be found necessary in their several (Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Connor had requested him to move obstacles in the way of the agitation, and instil localities. The management of local affairs is entirely thank them for their kind invitation, and had siggreater energy into the people. (Hear, hear.) We do their own-and it is right this be perfectly undernat consider that as a sitting body we would be able to stood, for some persons have improperly asserted the effect our objects so speedily, and, therefore, we decided Executive deprives members of various towns from of enjoying his company for an evening. (Loud on becoming an agitating body, visiting all considerable carrying out such designs. (Cheers.) We shall soon cheers.) He then gave the following sentiment: towns, consolidating, &c. associations, and giving advice publish the plan of organization, with suggestions to, and receiving instructions from the people. Hear, and notes that will be found useful in guiding the hear.) We will, for instance, proceed next to London, General Council in the management of its effairs. (Great cheering.) I cannot enter at greater length on | minutes. this subject now. Permit me to urge upon you

son can prevent the other. I admire Mr. O'Connor for people—the latter will follow if proper examples are the wisdom he has displayed in leaving the case in the set them. (Hear, hear.) The cause goes gloriously system, that could forbear admiring his talents. He on his entry into this town, on Tuesday next. hands of the Executive according to the desire of the on. There can be no doubt, if you all give us your had outstripped all who had preceded him in laying members of the association, being one of the delegates aid, we shall obtain 4,000,000 signatures to the petiassembled, and of the people themselves. (Hear, hear.) tion we are preparing. Select judicious and intelligent the remedies of others were merely superficial, Mr. I have always found Mr. O'Connor ready to be guided men for your next Convention; look around you at O'Connor dived to the very bottom of the causes of by the will of the people, and he who will shape his once, and watch narrowly the actions of all, that you the nation's misery. He was loudly applauded. actions according to the wishes of the majority at all may be prepared to make a correct choice when called The next sentiment from the chair was "the Extimes, ought not only to be the man of the people's upon for the election. (Hear, hear.) I invite you to ecutive of the National Charter Association," which choice, but at the same time, is deserving of our watch narrowly the conduct of the Executive; satisfy respect, confidence, and esteem. (Loud cheering.) yourselves respecting their character and ability; and. Having decided this one first course, which I perceive if you find them worthy, back them up by your union you approve of and applaud, I will next direct your -bury all differences whether they have arisen from attention to the further measures we propose. We election policy or other matters—let us join from this

Mr. J. LEACH said he was glad to witness the harthe exact breadth of the Petition sheets so that they mony of sentiment that prevailed. He fully concurred may be uniform—(hear, hear)—and to give impetus to in the observations of previous speakers. It was nepublic opinion, and importance to the grand Petition | cessary that union should be immediately restored. itself, we propose to summon a Convention, to meet in and he hoped to see the differences that had existed London, elected by the people, and representing them in Birmingham entirely done away with, and all good Chartists enrolled in the National Organization, through the length and breadth of the earth. Mr. important held in this country. (Loud cheers.) I have (Cheers.) The most glorious feature in the political been informed that several of the glorious thirty-nine affairs of the country was, that the working classes were Western Vindicator and had been much persecuted. beginning to think for themselves. No one could lead the people by the nose; blind confidence in political of the National Vindicator, being determined still to mercenaries was done away with—thear, hear, and battle with tyranny; they had also the Scottish loud cheers) -and no man could gain the es- Patriot and other good Chartist papers, and he hoped representation is what we desire; and certainly Mr. teem of the people but those who were virtuous, soon to see a paper published as the organ of the O'Connor was very happy when he said, that when two honest, and admitted the rights of all mankind. But Executive. Mr. Philp was warmly applauded. Englishmen, one Scotchman, one Irishman, and one a few years ago a working man dare not express his Welchman were on the Executive, the people had opinion on political matters; now we could vie with he thought they would all agree in, "the Chartist shown their determination to do justice and to have any party; we could defeat either, or both combined. Ladies." (Loud cheers.) fair and equal representation for the people of these (Cheera.) The Corn Law Repeal had failed, for the people's eyes were epen, and they saw, until they were address, and quoted several beautiful verses from fully represented, they could never be free or happy. Byron's poetry which bore upon his subject. land, Ireland, and Wales to fix their number of dele. Cheers) One thing was most essential; the Executive | The CHAIRMAN then announced the final toast of gates, we at once name twenty-four representatives for have laid down great and important plans for future the evening, and though last on the list not the less all England. (Cheers.) Beginning Northward, we conceive that Northumberiand and Durham should elect they must be backed up by the people. (Cheers.) and prosperity of the country, unite themselves in one; Cumberland and Westmoreland, one; Yorkshire, Every exertion must be made, and that immediately, to one common band of brotherhood, under the auspices four members, to be paid, and two, probably raise funds. (Hear, hear.) If this is done immediately, of the people's selected plan." Mr. Mason responded O'Connor and another, to be unpaid. We propose to we will raise a cry in favour of the Charter louder to this sentiment in his usual style of fervid elequence. than has ever yet been heard. We have resolved on and was warmly applauded. Mr. Richard Thompson doing our duties, and look to the people for the per- of Hurst street, then presented himself on the platformance of theirs. It is therefore hoped when the form, and addressed the assembly. He said he stood delegates return to their districts, they will enforce before them for the purpose of presenting to Mr. G. azitate the neighbouring county of Salop; Warwick this upon their constituencies. (Hear, hear.) The White a token of his esteem for the upright conduct Government can never resist the efforts of a united since he had been amongst them in Dirmingham. Hereford each one; Gloucester and Somerset can sup- people to be free. Nearly two hundred towns and (Loud cheers) He had struggled with the people's

Suffolk send one member, agitating also Cambridge Dr. Donaldson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Chance, and surmounted by a lion, in excellent workmanship. others made some excellent observations, which we Mr. White thanked Mr. Thompson for his present, have not space to give.

CHARTER ASSOCIATION. BROTHER CHARTISTS, - Deeply impressed with the gigantic objects. Hear, hear. Union is the first thing importance of the trust you have reposed in us, and to be secured amongst us,—thear, hear, hear,—and if we wishing to carry out the great principles of our sacred struggle to effect that you may rely upon it that a more cause, we will be plain and candid, that unless you cause, we will be plain and candid, that unless you a grand and imposing scale, our efforts will be crippled. future liberties. (Loud cheers.) We intend to make a grand and imposing some, our enorse will be disperse, future liberties.

must have funds at our disposal to enable us to go on. There are nearly 10.000 cards issued, the price of which is £83, yet they are not paid for: this must no longer be the case.

Hoping that you will at once perform your duty. We subscribe ourselves, YOUR FAITHFUL REPRESENTATIVES.

BIRMINGHAM. GRAND CHARTIST TEA-PARTY AND

BALL.
One of the most crowded and enthusiastic pleasure parties ever witnessed in Birmingham took place on Tuesday evening in the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, to which the Executive of the National Charter Association were invited; and it is but justice to the Birmingham National Charter single letter unanswered, and they must recollect that prising how the Council could have arranged the agitate for nothing less than the whole Charter. A

placed above the Chairman, and the light of the gas on its brilliant colours produced a pleasing effect. A full length portrait of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., was placed on each side of the orchestra; and likenesses of Frost, O'Brien, and other friends of the people were placed against the walls in various parts of the Hall. An effective quadrille band was engaged for the occasion; and every thing was done crowded state of the place would admit. The Wilkinson, was obliged to issue written notes, after

place had the company been less numerous, it was eight o'clock before the tea department had been

brought to a close. The band then struck up a lively air, after which the Marsellaise hymn, which was performed in first

The CHAIRMAN then opened the business by as-

wealth had the best claim to be entitled the people,

themselves; after several appropriate remarks Mr. Leach retired loudly applauded. The CHAIRMAN then gave the next sentiment, after

Dr. Mc Douall responded, and pointed out the struggle against hateful injustice and oppression. but we are quietly and steadily doing much to promote Commons, and concluded by stating his unwillingness (Hear, hear.) I will not at present remark further the meral and intellectual improvement of the people. to occupy their time any further, as they naturally upon this subject, but call upon Dr. M'Douall to give (Hear, hear.) We have very many able lecturers looked forward to a little amusement. He was

The next sentiment in the order of the proceedings nified his intention of paying them a visit on some future occasion, when they would have the pleasure "Feargus O'Connor, the unflinching advocate of the people's rights," this sentiment was received with rapturous applause which was continued for several

Mr. Moses Simpson responded to the sentiment in a very clever manner. He said that he did so with the working men, and put a stop to dissension and dif- Councillors the necessity of activity, perseverance, and extreme pleasure, as Mr. O'Connor was not only a who had read his splendid letters on the small farm had outstripped all who had preceded him in laying

was ably responded to by Mr. J. Campbell, secretary to the Executive. He was loudly cheered. The Chairman then gave the following sentiment: "the exiled and imprisoned patriots, may they soon be restored to their country." Mr. Mason responded to this sentiment in a beautiful and affecting manner,

and was repeatedly cheered. The next sentiment put from the chair was. " the Chartist press." Mr. Philp delivered an excellent address. He said that they were indebted to a person whose name was dear to them all for the establishment of a Chartist press, he meant Feargus O'Connor. (Loud cheers.) He had established the Stur, the Glorious Star which had carried their principles Vincent had also endeavoured to establish the and they had re-established it again under the title

The Chairman then gave the next scatiment which Mr. Donaldson of Warwick, responded in a neat

port two, and agitate and unite with it the county of villages have already enrolled under our organisation. enemies, and had opposed "Finality John" in York-Wilts; Devonshire and Cornwall can support one In Ireland the cause was fast progressing; and it only shire, and afterwards upset "Legality John" in Birmingham. (Loud cheers.) He then presented Mr. White with a splendidly wrought inkstand, with two glass stands and brass covers, the whole being which are too poor to support members, and too little have not space to give.

And the kind manner in which it was given, and was alive to comprehend our principles, but which must be organised and agitated from the metropolis. These are the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Backs, Hert.

A vote of confidence in the Executive was passed and this important and by the delegates.

LAMBETH.—A concert took place on wionday sons passing by, and taking the alarm, ran after the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The direction he took was towards the Tower, down on the direction he took was towards the Tower, down on the direction he took was towards the Tower, down on the direction he took was soon lost to his pursuers.

Lambeth.—A concert took place on wionday sons passing by, and taking the alarm, ran after the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The direction he took was towards the Tower, down on the whole, numerously formed, and the co-operation of the various localities to the particular and the summaries of to-day was, on the whole, numerously formed, and the co-operation of the various localities that the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The direction he took was towards the Tower, down on the whole, numerously formed, and the co-operation of the various localities that the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The direction he took was towards the Tower, down on the whole, numerously formed, and the co-operation of the various localities that the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The condition of the summaries that the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The condition has a stop him the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The condition has a stop him the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The condition has a stop him the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The condition has a stop him the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The condition has a stop him the murderer, calling out "Stop him!" The condition has a stop him the murderer, calling out and the kind manner in which it was given, and was vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried is solicited. The names of several new members culars relative to the above awful murder have been off compared with that exhibited on this day se'nwhich dancing commenced, and the glorious demonstration finished with harmony.

extending very rapidly in this town, we had a very vote of confidence in Mr. A. Hogg was passed. gigantic effect will be produced than mere organization. assist us in our endeavours to carry out our objects on good meeting at the Association Room on Tuesday I allude to the carrying out of the great Charter of your night, when we enrolled three new members and

two more were proposed. STROUD.—The Chartists met here on Monday. numbers and strength.

BIRSTAL.-Mr. T. B. Smith will preach three sermons (by request) in this village to-morrow .and evening at six. CHURWELL.—Mr. T. B. Smith, will deliver a Subject—The principle of the People's Charter in

strict conformity with real Christianity and the the latest. British constitution. RCCHDALE.—The preparations for the O'Connor demonstration, which is to take place after the visited Embsay. His lectures have done good. return of the "uncaged lion" from the North, are progressing in the most spirited manner. The "lads" are going to work in right carnest. The Committee beg to acknowledge the receipt of 9s. ld. from the operatives at the Stansfield Print

Works. CHORLEY.-Mr. Charles Connor lectured here the past would be forgotten and forgiven, and that all but it was all as well managed as if they had a year ment. The cause is progressing. Mr. Dixon, of would unitate obtain justice for all. (to prepare for it, and a score of petty clerks to Wigan, lectured here on Tuesday night.

MR. O'CONNOR. In a Carriage drawn by Four Grey Horses. Members of the National Charter Association.

Four a breast. Band of Music and Banner. The Members of the National Charter Association. The Procession will move down Meadow Lane, up Mr. Oastler from the Fleet; believing, as they did, Briggate, down Kirkgate, on Vicar Lane, up Lowerhead Row, down Briggate, on Commercial Street,

and down Albion Street, to THE MUSIC HALL. Leeds, September 25th. 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—You will much oblige me by acknowledging in the Star, this week, the receipt of the following JNO. OGDEN.

o'BRIEN FUND.

Received from Leicester 2 0 0 LEEDS.—Weekly contributions to the Unem-

ployed Operatives' Enumeration Fund :-

Brought forward From Mr. Whitehead, donation ... 0 2 6 Mr. Thornhill also kindly showed the deputation a From 71 contributors, per J. Sanderson 0 5 11 letter he had lately received from one of his own of all kinds of Grain are larger than last week, and 25 ditto, per Joseph Thompson ... 0 2 1 counsel in the late action, Thornhill v. Oastler, a large show of samples of Wheat from vessels near 26 ditto, per William Hoyle ... 0 2 2 interceding in Mr. Oastler's behalf, but to which he at hand. The weather has been very fine all this 16 ditto, per James Rattray 18 ditto, per William Cliff... 38 ditto, per William Roberts 21 ditto, per Christopher Moxon... 0 36 ditto, per William Robinson ... 0 43 ditto, per Henry Plumpfield ... 0 18 ditto, per James Murphy ... 0 9 ditto, per William Buckley ... 0 13 ditto, per Isaac Sunderland ... 0 1 18 ditto, per James Stewart ... 0 1 48 ditto, per John Rigg ... 0 4 21 ditto, per Jonathan Woodcock... 0 1 14 ditto, per David Pryce ... 0 12 ditto, per William Jackson 25 ditto per John Bennet 0 2 22 ditto, per Morville Wild... 60 ditto, per William Chipperdale... 0 5 24 ditto, per William Giles ... 0 2 36 ditto, per John Constantine ... 0 3 at half-past six o'clock, to arrange the order of 42 ditto, per William Beaumont ... 0 3 51 ditto, per Jacob Wood ... 0 4 3 11 ditto, per Joseph Rose ... 0 0 11 48 ditto, per John Keighley

766 centributors those tickets which may remain unsold on Saturday of his misconduct.

Lecture.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Stoneafter which an animated discussion took place. their usual weekly meeting, when several new mem-

bers were enrolled. FEMALE CHARTISTS.—The female Chartists held their weekly meeting in the room, Fish-market political but a social reformer; what man was there Shambles, when it was resolved that they should great satisfaction. walk in the procession in honour of Mr. O'Connor.

> O'Connor's Demonstration Committee. This Mr. Roberts, Leeds Committee held its meeting on Thursday evening Mr. Swaine, do. 0 6 see that Chartism was not dead in the town.

LONDON.—A lecture was delivered in the Bootmaker's Charter Association Room, Star Inn, Golden lane, on Sunday evening last, to a very attentive audience, after which a friendly discussion took place on the merits of the Charter, when a great deal of interest was manifested, after which the usual business of the Association was gone into, and several new members were enrolled.

THE TAILORS' National Charter Association me at the Three Loaves, Berwick-street, Soho, Mr. Cuffay in the chair. Several new members were enrolled; and it was agreed that Mr. Wheeler should lecture on the effects of class legislation on September 29th. After a vote of thanks to the public-house, Eastcheap, on the person of Mr. Bour-Chairman, the meeting separated.

Monday, at the United Coffee-house, George-street, horrid case, as far as we could learn, are as follows: Mr. Twyford in the chair. After the settlement of At about three o'clock on Tuesday morning a person the usual weekly meeting, Mr. Wheeler read a letter of the name of Blakesley accosted Sergeant Bradley, from the Executive, when it was unanimously re- 503 of the City police, and inquired of him how he solved, "That the Secretary be instructed to immediately forward 10s. to Birmingham for the Execuwas staying at the above house; but after being the stated was staying at the stay of the stated was staying at the stated was staying at the stay of the tive; a levy of sixpence per member was unani- advised to call in the afternoon, he went away. mously agreed to, in order to meet the late heavy At about ten o'clock on Tuesday night he (Blakesley) expences attached to Mr. O'Connor's visit to Lon- went to the King's Head, with every appearance of 98 6d; damp inferior parcels at 8s 6d to 8s 10d per don. Secretary reported county council, and like- extreme agitation depicted on his countenance, and 70 lbs. wise reported the postponement of the expected proceeded behind the bar, where the deceased was Hetherington and O'Connor's discussion. Mr. Ford sitting on a chair dosing, and his (Blakesley's) wife reported that a gentleman, favourable to the cause, had made, through him, a present to the society of an excellent violin to be raffled for the benefit of the knife, such as are used for killing sheep, and made a samples at our market this morning, and the transvictims. The present was received, a vote of thanks desperate thrust at his wife, wounding her in a actions in Wheat were to a limited extent, at about given to the donor, and the subject referred to a dreadful manner. Her screams awoke Mr. Bourden, the previous currency. Prime qualities of English committee, who are engaged in getting up a raffle who, while in the act of rising from his seat, was Flour were likewise in short supply, and commanded for a pair of life-preservers given by Mr. Ford. A stabbed in the stomach by Blakesley, the knife late rates. For Oats and Oatmeal there was a fair committee of six individuals was appointed to wait on all persons whose names were on the books to door in the passage, bleeding in a dreadful man. the value of Malt or Beans. collect the levy, and to take such other steps as they mer. After making an attempt to strike Mrs. Borough Hop Marker, Sept. 17.—Hop picking might deem expedient for the good of the cause. A Bourden, the murderer stepped over the body of his has now become very general in all quarters, but we committee was also appointed to get up a ball and victim, who was writhing in the agonies of death, learn that the produce is much lighter than was concert at the Royal Bath Gardens, Chelsea, on and made his escape. Mr. Smith, of Gracechurch—anticipated. However, the trade here is very heavy, Tuesday, Sept. 28th, for the henefit of the Scoretary to the London Delegate Meeting; single tickets 1s., attending, but cro he arrived poor Bourden had backed at £165,000 to £170,000. Nearly 600 pockets double tickets 1s. 6d. Tickets may be had of Mr. expired. His attention was then directed to the uncorrect them. Cleave. Secretary explained the reason of Mr. fortunate woman, who had gone up stairs, leaving Kent, but as they have proved mouldy, they have announced that Mr. Fussell would lecture on Mon- and whom he found in a very dangerous state, East Kent, in pockets, £7 10s. to £3 10s.; ditto, in day, the 27th instant. The meeting was then ad- having been severely wounded, but we could not bags, £6 10s. to £7 5s.; Mid Kent, in pockets, £7

ford, and Berks. I have now, gentlemen, given you an this important and Doual then moved, and the co-operation of the various localities are considered. The purpose of the various localities are considered and the co-operation of the various localities are considered. The purpose of the various localities are considered and the co-operation of the various localities are considered as a considered and the co-operation of the various localities are considered as a considered are con

ing at Lunt's Coffee House, on Monday. Several in-law were in the bar, they observed the door to were firmly maiantined; in fact, a slight improvemembers were enrolled. It was determined to have open repeatedly, and some one to look in, but they ment was noticed in some instances. The receipts DONCASTER.—The cause of Chartism is an open air meeting, and to invite O'Connor. A thought nothing of the matter, neither did they from Scotland consisted of 200 Scots, and 194 sheep.

WHITECHAPEL.-Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured on Sunday, at the Freemason's Arms, North-street, when the bar was clear of customers (which, alas, frather slow, and the highest price obtained, so soon presented itself) to carry his horrid design best old Downs was 53, per 8lbs. In calves, of into effect. The name of the wretched man is Blex, which a fair supply was brought forward, little

that you know your duty on this subject, in fact, we their patriotic and spirited conduct on O'Connor's Tavern, and the men of Surrey did their duty. Mr. about twelve months since to diseard him, since Brown presided, and the assembly were addressed by which time he became acquainted with the sister of BASSAGE, NEAR STROUD.—The Chartists of Mr. Ridley, Mr. Fussell, Mr. Parker, Mr. Nodder, and the deceased, who was formerly bar-maid to her this place have weekly meetings every Monday night. Mr. Ratcliffe, who moved and seconded a series of reso- brother, and has been married to the murderer about On Sunday last, Mr. Harris preached an excellent lutions, the first of which Mr. O'Connor responded to three months. For a short time they lived at Seven sermon, and a collection was made for the Executive. in a thrilling speech of nearly two hours' duration, Oaks, where the husband carried on the business of interrupted only by the fervent cheering of the immense a carcass-butcher, but being unsuccessful, he reassembly, notwithstanding he was suffering under a turned to London, and made an appeal (through his Morning, half-past ten; afternoon, half-past two; severe cold. The report of this meeting only reached wife) to his father for assistance, but was refused. us by post on Thursday morning, and by the same post when his wife returned to her brother's at the King's we received more than sufficient of much later news Head, which circumstance seemed to prey upon his political lecture at this place, on Monday night, to occupy all the remaining space of the paper. mind. The knife was actually ground at the back, We ought to have had this on Tuesday morning at | and was as keen at both edges as a razor. A number

> SKIPTON.-Mr. Thomas Knowles, of Keighley, lectured here on Saturday. On Sunday, Mr. Knowles derer. CALVERTON.-Mr. Dean Taylor lectured here

points of the Charter. STRCUD.—The Chartists met here on Monday. Thanks were given to Sharman Crawford and those after which he departed, and, shortly after he left: Thanks were given to Sharman or an alter which he departed, and, shortly after ne less who voted with him; the conduct of Roebuck and the court, he was taken into custody by the super-Ward was censured. Thanks were also voted to the intendent of the police, by authority of a bench

17th, to a crowded audience.

BIRMINGHAM DEMONSTRATION.

(Concluded from our first per get.)

At the close of the meeting, was announced that the close of the close of the close of the people was an occordingly, the close of the close of the people was an occordingly, the close of the close from Huddersfield and Dewsbury, on the same subject. The Bradford deputation, however, soon found themselves in the presence of Thomas Thornhill, Esq., when the object of their mission was briefly stated, namely, that they had been dewas briefly stated, namely, that they had been deputed by a meeting of the friends of Mr. Oastler in the same place, until and including Friday the town and neighbourhood of Bradford, to wait upon him, for the purpose of inducing him to liberate that his services in Yorkshire at the the present time would be of essential service to his country; and thus they feared that, if Mr. Oastler was confined much longer, his health would be materially injured and his life shortened; and that they trusted that he had no desire to shorten the days or injure the health of his old steward. Mr. Thornhill, in reply, stated that he had no ill will towards Mr. Oastler whatever; that he had no wish to shorten his days or injure his life; that he had no doubt but that Mr. Oastler might be of service to his country were he at large; that he should be glad to see him liberated; but, he felt that he would not be doing his duty to himself and to his family, were he to consent to his liberation, without security for the debt. The deputation discussed the subject with Mr. Thornhill for upwards of an hour and a half, urging Mr. Oastler's claims upon him, believing, as they did, that he was suffering for his country's welfare, all of which Mr. Thornhill listened to with the greatest courtesy, and stated that an influential gentleman in London had called upon him a shert time since on the same subject. 6 16 11 and to whom he had returned the same answer.

> but was glad to hear him express himself ready to THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK enter into an amicable arrangement for that purpose, and they would hope that the day is not far distant when Mr. Oastler will be again restored to his family and friends. Public Meeting.—A public meeting of the females took place on Sunday evening last, in the room over £s. d. was unanimously adopted :- "That the members of the various Female Associations be requested to attend a meeting on Sunday, the 26th instant, to be

procession on Mr. O'Connor's public entry into found fradford." MR. MARTIN.—Ever since the last general election, Mr. Wm. Martin, who was elected one of the members for this borough by a large majority on heavier sorts. Prices are not any better, nor is the shew of hands, has been subjected to frequent in-O'Connon Demonstration.—At an adjourned sults by many unprincipled and envious Whigh. During Wool the business continues much the same, and meeting of the Demonstration Committee held on the recent election, these insults have been turned Thursday evening in the Chartist Room, Shambles, into threats, and from threats to actual assault. it was resolved that all friends engaged in obtaining subscriptions, or having tickets for the soirce on heavy bond to keep the peace, and Mr. Martin desale be respectfully requested to send in all monies | termined to seek that protection to which every Engreceived, along with the collecting books, without lishman is entitled, he last week obtained a peace fail, to the Committee, sitting at the usual warrant against a person of the name of Moorhouse, place, on Saturday evening next, not later a Whig constable of the township of Herton, Bedale Fortnight Fair, Tuesday, Sept. 21.—
than eight o'clock. It is indispensibly neces—who, in a state of intoxication, threatened to do Our show at this day's market of Beef was not large, to proceed with business. As far as they have euce of Mr. Ibbetson (who also happened to be a 6d. per lb. of Tuesday next. The Committee will sit on Mon- drawn the prosecution, his object being accomplished day evening to receive the money for the sale of in bringing the offending party to a sense and

LEEDS .- INCREENDENT ORDER OF THE ARK .- On Monday last, the efficers of the Horsforth district LECTURE.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Stone-house delivered an excellent lecture on Phrenology, opened the 139th Lodge of the above order, called "Fawkes's Rose in the Dale," at the house of Mr. George Calvert, the Bay Horse Inn. Otley. And on MEETING .- On Monday evening the Chartists held | Wednesday last, the Dovo Lodge, No. 5, of the same order, held its eighth anniversary, at the house of Mr. Rich. Wood, the Fleece Inn, Briggate, Leeds, when the officers of the order and members of the Lodge sat down to an excellent dinner, which gave

Mr. Duffy.-Received by Mr. Hick, on behalf of Mr. Duffy:-

last, when it was determined that their Chief should A friend from Dewsbury 3 Walter Merwin Thomas Barker, Leeds ... No. 18 Class Chartist Association, Edinburgh 4 6 Other friends

> THE PARLIAMENT.—The House of Lords has not met since Monday. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Commons were occupied with business of very little importance, principally in preparation for the

prorogation till the end of the year. HORRIBLE MURDER IN EASTCHEAP.—On Tuesday night, at about ten minutes past ten o'clock, a most horrible murder was committed at the King's Head den, the landlord of the above house, as well as an attempt at the lives of two other persons, the sister CHELSEA .- The Chartists of this place met on of Mr. Bourden and his wife. The particulars of the Fussell's non-attendance to lecture that evening, and traces of her blood from the bar to her bed-room, not produced more than from £6 to £9 per cwt. ourned.

Lamberth.—A concert took place on Monday

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Chalco Walk in sid of the funds

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Obtained. Between nine and ten o'clock on Tuesday night. As the attendance of dealers was good, the night, as Mrs. Bourden, and her unfortunate sisterbeef trade was firm, and last Monday's quotations recognise the features of the individual so obtruding. in good condition. Although the numbers of sheep There is no doubt he was watching an opportunity were by no means great, the inquiry for them was Our General Secretary addressed all the sub-Secretary addresse

> ACLAND, THE "PLAGUE" AGITATOR, IN TROUBLE, This notorious tramp, after his recent exhibition on Monday night to a crowded assembly on the six at Tamworth, proceeded to Lancaster to oppose the re-election of Lord Stanley for the Northern Division of that County. He was proposed and se-conded, and had three hands held up in his favour; stonemasons of London, and the men of York, for their patriotic and spirited conduct on O'Connor's having been found against him for inciting the BLACKBURN.—Mr. Leach lectured here on the libel on Mr. W. Robinson, the mayor of Lan-

of the city police, under the directions of Mr. Inspec-

tor Brake, have been dispersed in search of the mur-

shall be previously completed. All Overseers of the Poor, and all Persons ap pointed to execute, or part perform any of the duties of Overseers of the Poor, and all Vestry Clerks and Collectors of Poor Rates of every Parish, Township, Vill, Hamlet, Chapelry, Precinct, or Place, within or partly within the said Borough, are requested to attend the said Court and answer upon oath all such questions as the Court may put to them, touching any matter necessary for Revising the said Lists. And all Overseers, or other Persons having the custody of any book or books containing any rate made for the Relief of the Poor during the present or any preceding year, in any Parish, Township, Vill, Hamlet, Chapelry, Precinct, or Place, wholly or in part, within the said Borough, must come prepared to produce the same if required.

on Friday, the First Day of October next, at Nine

o'clock in the Forencon of the same Day, and will

By Order, EDWIN EDDISON, Town CLERK. Dated this 24th Day of September, 1841.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, SEPT. 21ST .- The arrivals 4 had not yet been able to reply. The deputation ex-6 pressed their gratitude for the interest which that bourhood. New Wheat has been one to two shillings learned gentleman had exhibited on Mr. Oastler's per quarter, and Foreign one shilling per quarter behalf. The deputation retired, regretting that Mr. lower. Oats without alteration. Beans dull sale Thornhill could not consent to liberate Mr. Oastler, and rather lower.

ENDING SEP. 21, 1841. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 138 656 194

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.—The business done in the market this week was much less than a many previous weeks. There attend a meeting on Sunday, the 26th instant, to be holden at Mr. Carrodus's, North Tavern, Wapping, into the market, but the buyers were not to be found. The prices in wools, oils, &c. remain pretty

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23RD .-Wool-The market for English Wools still continues flat, though there is a tolerable demand for the here any prospect of improvement. In Foreign prices (notwithstanding the quantity arrived from the sales,) are firm. Yarn—The demand for Yarns continues without alteration. Prices steady. Piece -We do not notice any change to-day: the demand is steady, and a moderate business doing for the fall trade. In prices no observable difference.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SEPT. 18 .-- We had a very abundant supply of grain in our market to-day; the new samples of Wheat were very fine, and in excellent condition. Wheat sold from 9s. to 10s. New Wheat 6s. to 8s. Oats 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Barley 4s. 6d. to 5s. Beans 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—We are happy to announce an improvement in the demand of the staple productions in this district; and, although hundreds are yet without employment, and those who have work are not remunerated, still the trade on the whole is better, and in the warehouses particularly much business is doing-and business, too, of the best kind, for domestic consumption. The manufacturing villages are generally much better off than they

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 20. -There has been a good supply of Sheep, with a few Lambs at market to-day, and a good demand for prime. Best Beef 61d. down to 5d; best Wether Mutton 63d, Ewes and inferior quality from 63d. down to 5d., and Lambs 63d. per lb. There were a few Beasts and sheep left unsold at the close. Number of Cattle at market: -Beasts 1492, Sheep

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 20,-... 1 3 During the last seven days we have not had any arrivals from Canada, and moderate imports of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal. There are reported from foreign states 15,878 qrs of Wheat, 140 qrs of Oats, 172 qrs of Barley, 2217 qrs of Beans 700 brls of Flour, and the duty having declined to the lowest point, the Wheat and Flour, together with the previous stocks in bond, amounting to about 170,000 qrs and 140,000 bris respectively, are now offering for home consumption. At Tuesday's market a large business was done in Wheat (principally in bond on speculation), but with fine wea ther since, and the release of the foreign, the trade has been less animated, and whilst the better descriptions of Wheat are the turn lower, we have to note all other qualities 2d to 3d per bushel cheaper. Flour in moderate demand at 1s below our las quotations. At Friday's market there was rather more inquiry for Oats, holders remaining firm; however, at previous rates, there were not many sold: no new at market. Oatmeal dull, without change in growers have exhibited some samples of new Wheat; their best samples of white have sold at 93 3d to

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SEPT. 18 .- Not

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

SEPTEMBER 24. We are well supplied with Wheat; the trade is very firm, and for Old the full rates of this day se'nnight are obtained, with an extensive sale; New goes off slowly, at 1s. per quarter decline. Barley in limited demand; prices for New 32s. to 35s. per quarter. Oatsand Shelling are pretty steady in value. Beans dull, without variation in

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

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Loeds. Saturday, September 25, 1841.