The Northern Star,

AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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MR. PATRICK O'HIGGINS AND THE SLANDERER, O'CONNELL.

The following letter from Mr. O'Higgins, to the Editor of the *Dublin Freeman*, in reply to the savage growl of the "Liberator," would have been published in the *Star* some weeks ago; but we accidentally lost the paper containing it which had been forwarded by an Irish friend.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

"SIR,—I did not expect, nor did any of my friends expect, that after the persecution which I suffered at the hands of Mr. O'Connell and some of his followers in 1833, an attempt would be now made to renew it. I did not expect that, at the end of eight years, so pious a gentleman as Mr. O'Connell would put forth all his strength and all his power to destroy so poor and so humble an individual as I am; on the contrary, there was not an Easter passed over since, that I did not expect to receive some atonement from him for the grievous injuries which he had done me. It is well known that many of my friends who have, and ought to have, influence with him, offered to wait upon him and show him that he was bound, as a Christian, to do me an act of common justice, and some of those friends, respectable inhabitants of the town of Drogheda. They will bear testimony that my uniform answer was to leave him to himself, that he would come forward voluntarily after some Easter communion and make reparation to me. I did live in hope of seeing this, and I do not despair of it yet.

"It is almost incredible that, after the lapse of so long a period as eight years last January, Mr. O'Connell would come forward again and say of me that which he has said at the meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland, that I hate him. I shall give his own words, as reported in the *Freeman's Journal* of this day.

"'The present person to whom I allude is O'Higgins, who is exceedingly angry with me, and I'll do him the justice to say that he is quite right in being so, for though exceedingly wrong as a Christian, he is perfectly justified as a man, inasmuch as I was at the head of a committee who expelled him for misconduct not very creditable to him as a man, as a Christian, or a gentleman. He has therefore a right to hate me, and the only thing I request he shall do is to try his little talent in abusing me as long as he pleases.' He says 'in addition, that, I vilify and traduce him.'"

"I hope, Sir, that you with your usual love of justice, will give me an opportunity, through the columns of the *Freeman*, to prove to all your impartial readers that I neither hate nor vilify Mr. O'Connell, that I never joined the Orangemen or any other body of men against him; that upon those points he has been misled, at any rate.

"I shall not now go into the merits or demerits of the proceedings of Mr. O'Connell and all his family against me in January, 1835; but I deny that there was any charge of any nature or kind brought against me upon that occasion. I deny that a majority of the committee of the Irish Volunteers were against me. There were upwards of fifty-five members on the committee, twenty-three of whom, and twenty-three only, signed Mr. O'Connell's sentence against me. And who are those twenty-three? Will Mr. O'Connell inform the public upon what grounds two of them became absentees? Will Mr. O'Connell be so good as to state in detail the true grounds upon which he pronounced sentence upon me! It is too bad to run away with a man's character in general terms. I give Mr. O'Connell full liberty to state the charges upon which he pronounced sentence upon me, upon the condition that he states mine against his friend at the same time. The sentence was pronounced upon me because I brought certain charges against a member of the committee, which charges were never refuted, nor attempted to be refuted in any other way than that of passing a censure upon me for bringing them forward.

"Mind that Mr. O'Connell says that I hate him, and that I ought to hate him, for causing me to be expelled from the Volunteers. This censure of expulsion, mind, bears date the 18th January, 1833. I was at that time extensively engaged in the wholesale Irish woollen trade, and had received an address, signed by every respectable shopkeeper in Dublin, recommending me to the shopkeepers of Ireland as a man of the highest honour and integrity, not only in my dealings, but in all the relations of life. This address, and my answer to it, was published in the *Morning Register*, *Freeman's Journal*, and other papers. Although I found a great deal of uphill work in pushing this new trade to a state of profit, yet by skill and judgment in the selection of stock, and dint of perseverance, was realizing about £400 a-year. But when Mr. O'Connell's attack on me became public, there was a run upon me like the run on a bank; the banks refused to discount the bills I had drawn upon my customers. My own bills, my acceptances, were failing due; besides this, bad debts to the amount of £500 were announced from Tuam and Galway on the same day. The refusal of the banks to discount, the expulsion by Mr. O'Connell from a public body, and bad debts, drove me into such a state of mind that I say now, before God and my country, that, after having put a docket of bills amounting to £1381 into my hat, to look out for the first time for private discounts, I found myself at the Royal Exchange before I recollected what brought me out, or where I was going. I got the bills discounted, paid every body twenty shillings in the pound, but lost my trade and business.

"Well, on the 10th of November following, which was the day for collecting the O'Connell tribute, I forgot the ill-treatment I received. I conceived that Mr. O'Connell was justly entitled to the tribute from his country, no matter what he did to me, and acting upon this feeling, I aided, as usual, in the collection of it, and published letters in the *Morning Register* of November, 1833, in favour of it, which letters called forth the acknowledgments of Mr. P. V. Fitzpatrick, who said that my individual exertions had helped to swell the tribute to an unprecedented amount. Does this look like hatred of O'Connell? Again, when I had the honour, and a high honour I shall always consider it, of having accompanied the great and good Mr. Cobbett on his tour through the south of Ireland in September and October, 1834, the people were collecting the O'Connell tribute in the south; and while Mr. Cobbett and I were on a visit at the Rev. Mr. Costello's, the parish priest of Abingdon, the tribute was collected, and the Rev. Mr. Costello will bear testimony to the fact, that I not only collected the tribute at his chapel gate upon the *occasion*, but was the first to put my gold upon the great pewter dish which was used for the purpose of receiving the money. *Does* this look like hatred of O'Connell? "Oh! shame, where is thy blush!" I lost no opportunity of explaining to Mr. Cobbett the grounds upon which I considered Mr. O'Connell entitled, justly entitled, to the tribute from his country; I mentioned to him that in my opinion it excited the envy of the tyrants of Europe—that it was a voluntary tribute for services rendered to a people who had no more effectual mode of testifying their gratitude. Mr. Cobbett, with his usual sense of justice, soon viewed the *question in the same light*; and when the *Times*, of the 27th of October, 1834, published an article stating that the tribute was extorted from the people by hired ruffians, Mr. Cobbett refuted the calumny in a style and with a spirit that does honour to human nature. This letter is to be found in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 31st of October, 1834. It was written in my house, and with my most hearty concurrence.

"When Mr. O'Connell stood as candidate for the city of Dublin, in 1835, he was, on the third day of the election, so apprehensive of defeat that I was afraid he would resign, and at a meeting of his Committee in Sackville-street, Mr. Murphy, of Smithfield, in the chair, I mentioned the cause of his being at the foot of the poll, which was simply because those who voted had not been checked off, and that therefore the exertions of the out agents were wasted in looking after electors already polled. A Committee of twenty-four was appointed to rule the books; I was Chairman of it, and sat up all night in the Committee-rooms in Capel-street. The books were checked, the voters were brought up next day, and at the close of that day's poll Mr. O'Connell was at the head of it, instead of the foot, where he was the day before. Did this look like hatred of O'Connell?

"O! gratitude, where hast thou fled? Hast thou deserted men's bosoms altogether?

"When Mr. O'Connell abandoned the high position which he held in the country, and descended not only to enter into petty squabbles with issuers of one pound notes, but became a banker himself, I thought—but perhaps I may be wrong—that he, as a banker, in opposition to other bankers, and from my objections to Joint Stock Banks and banking—that is to say, issuing of notes in general—he was no longer entitled to a tribute from his country. I looked upon it as a public collection to aid him in opposing *other bankers*, which means I *considered* unjust and unfair; and I thought that a great man like him should have kept himself aloof from banking projects altogether. I shall not now enter into a disquisition upon banking; but, perhaps, Mr. O'Connell may discover—I hope not too late—that I was more his friend than his enemy when I refused to contribute my mite to the tribute ever since he became a banker.

"When the anti-Tory Association was formed I declined becoming a member of it, though proposed by as honest a patriot and as worthy a man as ever any country gave birth to—the late Dominick Ronayne, M.P. for Clonmel—because I saw nothing in the objects of the association but to form a coalition with the authors of the coercion act. When I saw, in a list of the division of the House of Commons, that Mr. O'Connell voted with Peel, Goulburn, Jackson, Shaw, Lefroy, and all the other Tories in the house, against Mr. Crawford's motion for the total abolition of tithes, and that he subsequently told the whole world that Mr. Crawford's Radical propositions were calculated to turn out the Whigs, and bring in the Tories; in short, when I saw that he had joined the Whigs, and voted, upon several occasions, the eternal gratitude of Ireland to them, I could no longer, without feeling myself utterly degraded in my own estimation, vote for him; and upon these grounds, as well as many others which I shall not now mention, I did not vote for him at either the last election or the former one. And perhaps a day may yet come when he will be under the necessity of telling his countrymen that I was right. I was opposed to Mr. O'Connell in his attempt at conciliating the *Orangemen*, and surely this opposition cannot be construed into hatred. I have no hatred of O'Connell—I bear him neither malice, hatred, nor ill-will. I do not approve of the policy which he has thought proper to pursue since 1835; and is it just, is it conduct becoming a Christian, to run me down, to destroy me, to pronounce civil excommunication upon me in the land of my birth, in the land of my forefathers, because, and only because, I *remain upon the same political ground upon which* Mr. O'Connell left me.

A word with the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh, and I have done. The Canadian declaration of independence, with which this Mr. M'Hugh finds so much fault, was published in the *Dublin Evening Post*, from which it was taken, and subsequently published as a hand-bill, and sold through the streets of Dublin. I looked upon it as an excellent document, was glad to see it coming from such an authentic source upon the subject of proclamations as that of the *Evening Post*. I got the handbill printed, from a desire to give to those who could not go to the expence of buying the *Evening Post*, the advantage of reading the only good article I saw in its columns since Catholic Emancipation.

Having had a bundle of those handbills in the house, and being in the habit of going out to shoot on Saturdays, I and a gentleman who accompanied me, folded up some sandwiches in those placards. Some of the people in Portmarnock seeing us throw down those papers; took them up and read them, them, and asked if we had any more of them. On the following Saturday we brought some more. and distributed them amongst the people.

Some time in the month of December last, and not in *April*, we (for there were two of us in it) were encountered by a gentleman on horseback at Portmarnock, who questioned me in a very peremptory and authorative manner as to whether I was the person who was in the habit of distributing inflammatory papers amongst the people, exciting them to sedition, &c. &c.

I answered by *saying* that I *never distributed* a seditious paper; that I had a character to sustain, and a little stake in the country, and that I would not like to forfeit either; to which he replied, that if I had either I would not have acted the part of an incendiary, as I had done. I then asked the gentleman his name, and by what authority he took the liberty of assailing me in such terms! He refused to tell me his name, but said, ultimately, that he was the Catholic curate of Baldoyle and Kinsealy; to which I replied, that if any word or expression had fallen from me which might be considered rude or impertinent, that no such expressions should have *fallen from my lips had I known he was a priest.* He acknowledged then that I had said nothing to offend him—that he only required me to promise that I would distribute no more papers amongst the people; to which I replied that such a promise would imply that the papers were such as he described them to be, and that I would make no such promise. He then got into a passion, and said that he would go and lodge information against me; to which I replied, that I would be very sorry to hear that the Catholic curate of Baldoyle and Kinsealy had made a "Paddy M'Hugh" of himself.

"I said nothing offensive to him but this, and I was sorry, very sorry, *for* having said it, when I learned that this respected clergyman's name was M'Hugh. There were several witnesses present at this conversation, to whom I have often spoken on the subject, and who recollect it well. My reason for talking to them about it was that I had learned that the Rev. Mr. M'Hugh had gone to the Attorney General to lay his informations against me, in the hope of having me prosecuted for publishing the paper alluded to.

"I am sorry, not for my own sake, but for my religion and my country, that any priest could be found in Ireland who would forget his sacred calling so far as to carry in his mind my trespassing, if trespassing it can be called, since December last; and having failed in getting the Attorney-General to prosecute me, now joins the most powerful man of the age in his efforts to ruin and destroy me.

"The 'hue and cry' has now been raised against me, and if I am not hunted down it will be little short of a miracle.

"In conclusion, I beg to state that I have never gone through the northern districts of the county Dublin for the purpose of distributing incendiary papers. I go out to shoot occasionally on Saturdays during the season, and the only papers I have taken with me since December last were copies of the People's Charter, and the rules and objects of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, which I hope is not violating any law of God or man.

"PATRICK O'HIGGINS."

No. 14, North Anne-street,
Aug. 18, 1841.

CITY OF LONDON.—The Chartists of this city met as usual on Sunday morning, in their Institute, 55, Old Bailey, the account of the splendid meetings in Birmingham, was read from the *Star*. In the evening Mr. Watkins preached in the same place to a full attendance, and a very attentive congregation. It is hoped by many, that the sermon will be printed in the form of a tract, and used by the City Political Tract Loan Society now forming. On Monday evening following, in the same place, Mr. Clancey, the founder and late secretary of the Dublin Repeal and Charter Association, delivered his second lecture, upon the subject of O'Connell, Ribonism, and Chartism in Ireland, for the benefit of Mr. R. Peddie. The lectures produced 7s., 2s. 6d. of which was given by the lecturer. The Chartists held their weekly meeting, Mr. Henderson, of Westminster, in the chair; new members were enrolled. Messrs. Watkins and Parker gave their report of the proceedings of the association, and the county council of Middlesex, which was received with feelings of pleasure. Mr. Matthews was elected to the county council in the place of Mr. Parker; Messrs. Parker and Osborn were elected members to sit on the O'Brien Press Committee.

FINSBURY.—At a well-attended and respectable meeting, held at Lunt's Coffee House, Clerkenwell Green, on Monday evening last, 10s. was voted to the Executive. Mr. Watts directed the attention of the meeting to the conduct of Mr. Martin, one of their delegates, on the County Council, at the anti-Corn Law meeting held that evening at the Court Room of the parish of St. Luke's, City Road; and a resolution for a vote of thanks to him for his bold and manly opposition to the monopolising conduct of these pretended anti-monopolists, was unanimously and enthusiastically carried, and ordered to be inserted in the *Star*.

SOUTHWARK.—A glorious Repeal Meeting took place on Sunday evening last, at Mr. Roche's, Red Lion Maze, Tooley-street, Mr. O'Leary in the chair. A powerful address was delivered by Mr. Brown, of Walworth; also several excellent speeches were made by Messrs. Murphy, Walker, and Jeanes. The business of the evening concluded by the carrying of a motion by a great majority that Universal Suffrage, with a repeal of the Union, would be beneficial to the working classes of England and Ireland.

BERMONDSEY.—Several robberies have taken place last week in this locality, viz.—Mr. Sherman, newsman, 2, Grange Terrace, Grange Road, lost four sovereigns—the landlord of the Fort Tavern, Grange Road, twenty-five sovereigns—a poor journeyman baker, of Star Corner, twelve quartern loaves—a poor man in the Grange lost nearly all his clothes. Strange to say, all this was done in the middle of the day.

BRIGHTON.—On Friday evening last, Sept. 24th, the men of Brighton assembled at their meeting room at the Cap of Liberty, Portland-street, to testify their joy at the release of their persecuted friend, James Bronterre O'Brien. To have seen the joy pictured on the countenances of every one present would have been to the persecuted Bronterre—a payment in part for the sufferings he had undergone in the cause of the people. The old, the young, the gay and the sad, were all there to pay a welcome tribute, to an honourable and virtuous man. The females vied with the males in the enthusiasm and joy they felt at their teacher being again among them. Mr. Woodward occupied the chair, supported on the right and left by Messrs. Flowers, Giles, Page, Colling, Morling, and a host of the "good men and true" who had "fought the good fight" in days gone by, with the fearless and undaunted O'Brien at their head. Monday, the room was again crowded, and we should say more numerously than on the Friday evening; not a seat could be got, and hardly standing room; all was again enthusiasm, nothing is wanted in Brighton more, than that O'Connor or O'Brien should pay a visit to give a zest to the cause.

ARDSLEY.—A Chartist Association has been formed at Ardsley. On Monday evening last, seventeen of the good men and true entered into the holy cause of Chartism.

BIRMINGHAM.—CHARTIST LECTURES.—A crowded meeting was held on Sunday evening, to hear a lecture from Dr. M'Douall. The worthy *lecturer entered into his* subject with his usual cleverness, and showed up the system in all its hideous deformity. The Doctor was warmly applauded, and a goodly number joined the Association at the conclusion of his excellent discourse.

MONDAY EVENING.—A very numerous meeting was held at the Chartist-room, Freeman-street, on Monday evening, Mr. Corbett in the chair. The assembly was addressed by Mr. George White at some length on the glorious progress which the cause of Chartism was making in Birmingham, and all over the country. He said that nothing pleased him more than the reports which had been delivered by the delegates from the various places in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. There could not be a better spirit displayed than took place at the delegate meeting, especially by the statements of the Warwick and Kidderminster delegates. The former had proved that the Chartists of Warwick had the real principles at heart, for, although they held different views to the National Charter Association at first, yet when they found that the country were in favour of it, they determined to act with the majority. The delegate from Kidderminster had also made a similar statement, from which it would be seen that every town in the district were determined to do their duty, and the splendid display which had been witnessed on the previous Monday settled the question in Birmingham, although the pastors of the Christian Chartist Church have done all in their power to stop it, thereby proving their narrow-mindedness and want of principle, they had therefore sealed their doom, and from thenceforward could not be looked upon as the friends of the working classes. Mr. J. Campbell, secretary to the Executive, afterwards addressed the meeting in a very clever manner, and was loudly cheered. Upwards of 40 members were enrolled during the last week.

MR. MASON'S LECTURE.—Mr. Mason of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been busily engaged this week, addressing large audiences at Coventry, Foleshill, Nuneaton, and other places. He is greatly admired in this district for his eloquence and energy.

FREEMAN-STREET.—A meeting was held at the *Chartist room, Freeman-street, on Wednesday* evening, Mr. Corbett in the chair. Mr. George White again addressed them on the tyranny to which the working classes were subjected, after which a member of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association was introduced to the meeting.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the National Charter Association held their sittings in the large room of the New Inn, Bromsgrove-street, every day last week, and besides arranging the correspondence with the various towns, they drew up a circular, which was printed and dispatched to the sub-Secretaries throughout the country. They also drew up the form of the National Petition (a very clever document) which will be published next week. Mr. Campbell attended at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, where sixty cards of the National Charter Association were taken, and a society formed. Societies will also be formed in other parts of the town; so that it will be seen the cause is prospering rapidly in Birmingham, and to know the state of the district, it requires to be added that on Monday evening it was announced that 500 colliers had joined at Bilston this week.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The General Committee of Birmingham, in consequence of the soiree in honour of the Executive, held no meeting on the 21st, but on Tuesday evening last they recommenced their usual weekly meetings, at the Charter Association Room, Freeman-street, Mr. Thorp in the chair, when the memorial not being complete, was referred to the sub-Committee, to report progress on Tuesday next. Several bills were discharged, and letters received from various places, all tending to show the prosperity of the Committee, and the high opinion in which it is held by all who are noted to be lovers of their species, and all noble-minded patriots throughout the country; the Committee, therefore, conscious of this good opinion, and proud of the esteem and friendship of all true patriots, are desirous of adding to their list of honorary members (which already embraces most of the influential Chartists in Britain) all who will pledge themselves to act in their respective localities, in conjunction with the General Committee of Birmingham, to secure the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones to their native land. By order of the Committee, T. H. Shaw and F. Wilkinson, joint-secretaries. Address for Committee, at present, at Mr. Guest's, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

MRS. ROBERTS, THE WHIG-MADE WIDOW OF BIRMINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I again take the liberty of introducing the case of this poor woman. She has got her youngest child dead in the house after a long and painful illness. The funds in my possession have been long since exhausted; I now propose, as her hands will be somewhat relieved by the death of her yougest child, a subscription to purchase for her a mangle by which she says she could earn herself and children a living; and to aid the fund at Birmingham, I propose to get up for her exclusive benefit, at Lawrence-street Chapel a tea party and ball, to take place in about five weeks from the present time. Any subscription, no matter how small, will be thankfully received and duly applied, by

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES GUEST, Bookseller.

93, Steel-house Lane, Birmingham.

P.S Any amount may be sent in postage stamps.

TO THE MEN OF BIRMINGHAM.

MEN OF BIRMINGHAM.—You who so lately shewed your mighty armament and gigantic power to your enemies. You who have braved the taunts and sneers of the self-styled respectables. You who have dared the vengeance of the powers that be. *Now* is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation. Our enemies tell us we are ignorant. Yes, they tell us this, who are themselves the Tory slaves of barbarism, fit companions only for beasts. *They* tell us we are ignorant, and therefore not fit to exercise the elective franchise. They who build palaces for horses, and make fires to warm themselves with your hard earnings, instead of giving us the knowledge they say we stand in need of. Then since your enemies *will not* do it, come forward and let us instruct each other. We need not colleges, nor fine institutions, to gather true knowledge. Attend, therefore, a public meeting, to be held at the Domestic Coffee House, 14, Henrietta-street, on Thursday next, the 7th instant, at half-past seven, when and where business of importance will be brought before you.

I am fellow-townsmen,
Your friend,
T. H. SHAW.

THE BIRMINGHAM DEMONSTRATION.

The Committee, in bringing its business to a close, beg leave to return their best thanks to the various friends and contributors, for the very handsome manner they have come forward to assist in providing the necessary means for getting up that grand display, to do honour to the man and the cause that we delight to honour.

When it is stated that the sum of £18 0s. 6d. was collected in the short space of three weeks, chiefly from the working men, it is a proof (if any were wanting) that we can accomplish a great good if we are so determined.

To the various trades we are indebted not only for their flags and banners, but for their presence. The Committee assure them that if at any time they should wish for a similar favour, they will heartily comply. To our friends in the surrounding towns and districts we are in like manner grateful.

The sum total of receipts and expenditure is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	18	0	6
Expenditure	22	4	8
Due to the Treasurer ...	4	4	2

We have no doubt but that our friends both in town and country will come forward, and assist the Committee in clearing off the above small sum.

With these few plain and simple facts,

We remain,
On behalf of the Committee,
WALTER THORN, Chairman.
WM. HOPLAIN, Treasurer.
W. PARKES, Secretary.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. Taylor, printer, Small-brook-street.

The balance-sheet lies at the National Association Room, Freeman-street, where any friend may inspect it at any time during the various meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.

Those books that are now out the Committee would be obliged to the holders if they will bring in on Friday next.

September 27th, 1841.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Chartists held their usual weekly meeting in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on Monday evening last; new members again *joined*. Indeed the cause progresses here at a steady rate. To-day at twelve o'clock, the Queen Dowager went through, and on changing horses at George the Fourth, an attempt was made by a few man-worshippers to raise a cheer; but it was no go. The general remark was, among the people, that 50,000 widows had much better be comfortably supported at the expence of English industry, than one German pauper, because she had been the wife of a king. A reading class meets every Sunday morning, in the chapel, Rice-place, from ten till twelve o'clock, for adults. Mr. William Russell, and Mr. John Wright were unanimously appointed as delegates, by the friends meeting at the Democratic Chapel, and Mr. Wm. Parker, and Mr. William Fletcher, from the George on Horseback, to the forthcoming delegate meeting.

NOTTINGHAM—KING GEORGE ON HORSEBACK.

Mr. William Parker.
Mr. Christopher Bell.
Mr. William Fletcher.
Mr. John Herbert.
Mr. Jonathan Barber.
Mr. John Burbage.
Mr. John Peters.
Mr. Timothy Thatcher, sub-Secretary.
Mr. John Gibson, Sub-Treasurer.

LAMBLEY.—At the village of Lambley, on Monday afternoon, 130 sat down to tea, after which Messrs. Dean Taylor, Harrison, and Sweet addressed the meeting; *a collection was also made for* the O'Brien Press Fund, this party being got up *expressly to honour that great political teacher.*

CHURWELL.—Mr. Smith, according to request, paid a visit to this place on Monday last, and preached in a school-room, most kindly granted for the occasion. His text was Acts, 28, xxii, and in the course of his discourse, he shewed the *perfect* accordance of the Charter with the rule of right, as laid down *in the Word of God.* The place was full, and the deepest attention was paid to the arguments of the preacher.

BIRSTAL.—The good work in this place goes on bravely. Mr. T. B. Smith, arrived here on Saturday, and lectured on the *Charter, and the benefits of* co-operation, in the room over the co-operative *store, to a most attentive* audience. On Sunday, he delivered three practical christian sermons, in the Zion Sunday school room, after which collections were made towards defraying the expence of the school, which is considerably in debt, amounting to 18s. 5d., which was gratefully received by the managers and teachers. Mr. S. also delivered two short discourses to the children of the school, and to which they appeared to pay the most marked attention. Indeed the conduct of the scholars reflects the highest credit on their gratuitous instructors, and *gives fair promise of future excellence.* Mr. S. enforced in a feeling and eloquent manner the practicable *importance* of mutual love and good-will, and expressed himself highly gratified with the orderly behaviour of the children. The enrolment of twenty-one members of the National Charter Association, proves that his visit was not in vain.

COVENTRY.—A tea and dancing party was got up in honour of Dr. M'Douall, and Mr. Leach, of Manchester. Through some circumstance or other they did not come, and great disappointment was the consequence. Mr. R. K. Philp, of Bath, one of the Executive, and Mr. Mason, of Newcastle, lecturer for this district, made their appearance about four o'clock. The large room of the George Inn, Little Park-street, where the association hold their meetings, was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. About half-past five o'clock upwards of *eighty ladies and gentlemen* sat down to a most excellent tea, as many as the room could accommodate at once; the company retired, and a second party of more than forty was supplied the same as the former part. Tea being over the chair was taken by Mr. David Buckney, ribbon manufacturer; after a few appropriate remarks from the chairman, he introduced Mr. Mason, of Newcastle, who spoke upwards of an hour in an eloquent and masterly manner.

DUNDEE.—A trial of strength betwixt the Chartists and both factions is about to take place here in the election of Police Commissioners. The suffrage is household. The qualification required for a member to sit at the board is the holding of a house at the annual value of ten pounds. The police under the present superintendent have given the most unqualified dissatisfaction to the great body of the people, acting in the most severe and rigorous manner in almost every instance when they were called upon to interfere. If a Church party, an Anti-Corn Law party, or any other party of humbugs called a meeting where the face of a Chartist was forbidden to appear, the police were the willing tools of the clique, ready at all times, with baton in hand, to show physical force opposition to his being admitted. But this is not the worst; the "force" has acted in many instances as spies at Chartist meetings; they have come in disguise, for no other purpose but that of carrying off such account of the proceedings as might have the effect of bolstering up a charge of sedition against some of the speakers. This has been proved. One insignificant creature, who has been long connected with the establishment, and *who acts as clerk in the office,* has, *in an unguarded* moment, "let the cat escape from the bag," and the people will know how to value his services in future. But such doings will not be permitted to exist. The majesty of the people will show itself at these elections (which take place on the 6th October) and put the real finale upon such treachery. Last year the Chartists came into the field at the eleventh hour; however. they carried a number of their men. This year there is a strong and formidable union, in order to return a majority of commissioners to the board who will do their duty to the people, and protect the liberty of the subject. Our Whig and Tory papers are alarmed beyond measure—the respectability, forsooth, of the board is in danger. The people are, notwithstanding, steadily pursuing their course, leaving it to interested hirelings to talk about respectability.—As a great number of electors read the *Star*, who have no opportunity of seeing a local paper, we say, be ready for the 6th of October—every householder has a vote.

LONDON.—The Tailors held their weekly meeting, at the Bricklayer's Arms, King-street, Golden Square, on Thursday evening, when Mr. Drew gave in his report as delegate to the County Council, and Mr. Walton, operative stone-mason, addressed the *meeting.*

DEPTFORD.—Mr. Illingworth, of Leeds, lectured here on Sunday evening.

WANDSWORTH.—The friends here have agreed to form a library for mutual instruction. They have also made arrangements for receiving a visit from O'Connor, on his return from the north.

SOUTHWARK.—On Sunday evening last, a meeting of the Repeal Association was held at Mr. Roche's, Red Lion, Maze, Tooley-street, Mr. O'Leary in the chair. After some private business had been transacted, the Secretary asked if any person wished to join the Association. Mr. Jeans, a true Repealer and member of the National Association, entered his name and took up his card. A gent. then rose, and inquired whteher they were for an unconditional Repeal of the Union, when he was stopped by the Secretary, stating, that no person but members of the Association were allowed to speak. Upon which the person stated that, having been a true Repealer ever since his first entrance into political life, he would with pleasure join the Association, and gave his name Mr. Brown, of Walworth. Mr. B. then, in a neat speech, replete with interest, depicted the cause of the present distresses both in England and Ireland, ascribing it to class legislation, and after a speech of considerable length, sat down with cheers. The Chairman proposed that the health of the new and talented member be drank with three times three, standing and uncovered. Mr. Brown then returned thanks, and stated that after the manner in which the opinions he had stated had been received, he begged to move the following resolution, considering it to be the only remedy for the evil of both countries:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Repeal of the Legislative Union based upon the principles of Universal Suffrage is the only remedy for Ireland and England." Mr. Sherman seconded the resolution in a speech full of spirit, and called upon the meeting to join together in obtaining a Repeal of the Union, based on the principles of the People's Charter. An amendment was proposed and seconded in favour of what is called General Suffrage, and the Repeal of the Union, which, on being put to the vote, was declared to be lost, and the original resolution carried by a large majority. Mr. Sherman then stated, that he trusted that a report of the meeting would find its way to the *Northern Star*, as that paper was the only one which would report the account of their meetings, the *Tablet* having refused. The meeting was conducted with the greatest good feeling, and a few such meetings as these would soon show to the Irish people that the English Chartists were not their enemies but their friends, and were determined to obtain the rights of the English, Irish, Scotch, and Welshmen, in despite of all opposition. The meeting resolved to meet again on Sunday week.

ROTHERHAM.—The Chartists here met on Monday evening, and agreed to invite Mr. O'Brien to visit them.

TODMORDEN.—The weekly meeting of the Chartists was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Bridge-street, on Tuesday night, when it was resolved to give O'Brien an invitation to give them a lecture.

HEANOR.—Mr. Bairstow delivered a lecture at this place on Tuesday last. Several new members were enrolled.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—At the weekly meeting held on Tuesday, thanks were voted to Mr. Sharman Crawford for his amendment to the address to the Queen. Some local business was transacted, and some new members added.

LOANHEAD.—Mr. Lowery lectured here on Tuesday, to a crowded audience, on the rights of the people.

DALKEITH.—A splendid demonstration to O'Connor is being provided for here. The largest room in the town has been engaged for a soiree, and the towns of Musselburgh, Lasswade, Pathead, Gore Bridge, Roslin, Pennywick, &c., will join in the display.

HANLEY.—A tea party and ball took place here on Monday, the 27th inst., at the house of Mr. Wm. Hall, George and Dragon Inn, New-street, Hanley, where the most ample accommodation was afforded by the worthy host. The object of this tea party was to commemorate the release of that fearless and talented advocate, J. B. O'Brien, from his dungeon. Upwards of 240 sat down to tea. Every bosom glowed with sympathy, *and every countenance* beamed with joy at the intelligence of the liberation *of this truly disinterested patriot* and man of the people. Mr. G. B. Mart having been called to the chair by the unanimous voice of the assembly depicted the condition of the working classes of this country, which he said was in an awful state. Mr. M. described some desperate cases, which called forth the disapprobation of the assembly, and which he said ought never to exist in a country calling itself Christian. (Loud cheers.) The following toasts were given:—"The people, the only legitimate source of all power."—Responded to by Mr. Samuel *Robinson, who animadverted strongly* on the Government for their oppressions practised on the people, and the unsparing hand of persecution laid upon our leaders. The institutions of the country, observed Mr. R., were not calculated to benefit the people, but to oppress them; and, so long as the people were apathetic, they would still more and more become so. All arises from the baneful influence of class-legislation; he advised them from this time to shake off their apathy, and begin the work of their emancipation. The upper classes cannot exist without your labour; therefore, demand your rights as producers of all wealth. (Loud *cheers.) Song by Mr. Nile Grocett, "Daughter of Israel."* Toast—"J. B. O'Brien, the upright, consistent, and talented advocate of the people's rights." Three cheers were here given for this noble patriot. Mr. J. Richards responded to this toast with the feelings and sympathy worthy of a copartner. I would address you, said, Mr. R., as Ladies and Gentlemen, but under our circumstances I must address you as slaves—I am called upon to respond to *this toast, and I do it with the greatest pleasure.* If I must go through the history of J. B. O'Brien, I should take up the whole of your time. I can scarcely express myself with sufficient admiration for the services this powerful writer has given to the people of this country; he had endeavoured to infuse the same spirit in the people as he had imbibed himself—that of pure, disinterested, democratic principles; he had discovered the condition of the people, and would not rest until the people had obtained their whole rights. Song—"Little pigs live on very *good straw*," by *Mr. William* Finnus. Toast—"Feargus O'Connor, and the Executive of the National Charter Association."—Responded to by Mr. Moses Simpson, who eulogised Mr. O'Connor in a short speech, for the services he rendered to the producing classes of this country by his able disquisitions on the small farm system, and by his original and eloquent speeches. Toast—"The People's Charter, the only foundation to political and social liberty."—Responded to by Mr. Lively. The Charter, he said, was based on three principles, Utility, Right, and Justice. A measure proved to be just ought to be carried out so soon as *discovered to be so. The principles were carried out* in Switzerland, in Norway, in America, and those countries were now in a prosperous condition, and the happiest nations in the world; and why not the Charter become the law of this country. This country was the richest and yet there were more poor in it than any other. The Charter he said would remove these anomalies. Recitation—"The enslaved millions," by Mr. Isaac Cartledge. "Frost, Williams and Jones, and all political prisoners, and may they soon be restored to the bosoms of their friends."—Responded to by Mr. Timmis. Mr. T. said if England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales had done their duty, these patriots would now be at home. Recitation—"Black and White Slavery," by Mr. Thomas Simpson. "The Universal Suffrage Association of Ireland, and may their exertions be crowned with that success which their zeal and perseverance merits." Responded to by Mr. J. Wallace, who expatiated on the sufferings of Arthur O'Connor in exile, and said that so soon as the Irish people found they were deluded by O'Connell, they would go for the Charter. They must remove that obstacle. "The Ladies"—Responded to by Mr. Bates in an eloquent address, in which Mr. B. showed the reasonableness of women being admitted to the franchise, and showed as proof of their intellect the noble-minded women of this country were entitled to it, such as Miss Woolstencraft and others. "The *Northern Star* and the Democratic Press"—Nobly responded to by Mr. S. Robinson. Song, ably sung by Mr. Beech.

NEWCASTLE.—On Friday evening there was a public meeting held by the Chartists, &c., to celebrate the release of Mr. O'Brien. There was a Whig anti-Corn Law lecture at Ouseburn, and many thought that they would celebrate his release as well by going there and swamping the Whigs, as attending the meeting, which made the assembly thinner than should be on such an occasion, until a late hour, when they flocked in with the tidings that the anti-Corn Law lecture-reader was completely floored. It was his first public attempt in Newcastle, and we believe it will be the last; he is not prepared to answer the reasonable questions of the working classes; and a consciousness of his incapacity to do *so, induced him to go and hide himself.* The following resolutions were moved and seconded, and carried unanimously at the Chartist meeting, Mr. Condon in the chair. Resolved, "That this meeting hail with extreme delight, the liberation from the Whig dungeon of that unflinching poor man's friend, our representative James B. O'Brien, Esq, and as a proof of our respect for, and confidence in that noble of nature, we do hereby pledge ourselves to fall into rank with him, and never to cease agitating until the Charter becomes the law of the land." 2. "That inasmuch as we cannot more competently show an attachment to the genuine principles and *first-rate talents of Mr. O'Brien, than procuring* for him, by union with the rest of his admirers throughout the empire, the means of establishing an indpendent press wherewith to exercise those talents, this meeting are, therefore, of opinion, that certain gentlemen be requested to take part in delivering a course of lectures, the proceeds to go to Mr. O'Brien's press fund." 3. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Fielden, M.P., and Dr. Bowring, M.P. respectively, for moving and seconding the stoppage of supplies; likewise to the four independent gentlemen who supported the same." 4. "That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to *Mr. Wm. Atkins, of the Ducrow Inn, for his* liberality on all occasions in contributing towards the association funds, and more especially on the occasion of offering to make up any deficiency in defraying the expences of a delegate to welcome Mr. O'Brien." 5. "That a reply be sent to Mr. Williams, to the letter sent us respecting the public tea, and that the town be placarded with an address on the subject. After giving three hearty cheers for the Charter, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. O'Connor, the meeting broke up at a late hour. Mr. Morgan lectured at the following places this week, to large and attentive audiences, Benton-square, Westmore, *North Shields, South Shields,* at all which places they pledged themselves to join the National Charter Association forthwith.

AT A MEETING of delegates at Seghill, on the 26th, Mr. Wm. Bird in the chair, delegates were present from Cramlington, Bedlington, Foreman's-row, Seghill, East Holywell, North Shields, and Newcastle, who were all instructed that their constituents would contribute for the support of a missionary. Bedlington handed in 9s. 6d. and Foreman's-row 8s. 6d. to begin with. The delegates passed resolutions pledging themselves to continue their exertions for the Charter. After some other business of less importance, the meeting was adjourned to Sunday, Oct. 24th, when it will be resumed at North Shields, at ten o'clock, a.m.

AT THE USUAL weekly meeting, in the Cloth-market, little business of public interest transpired. The resolutions were mostly those of thanks to various individuals for services rendered.

SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ECCLESFIELD.—Mr. Julian Harney visited this pleasant village on Wednesday, the 22nd instant. Two or three years have passed and gone since a Chartist meeting was held here previously, though a few bright spirits maintained the principles and have been the constant readers of the great organ of the cause; still, no meetings being held, it was long since gravely asserted by some of the would-be-thought-politicians of the place that "Chartism was dead," and "no mistake" here; judge, then, the surprise and horror of these important personages when on the Tuesday week they heard it announced per bell, that the following evening, a lecture on Chartism would be delivered in the village. The evening arrived, the village band volunteered their services in the good old cause, and went with a number of friends some distance on the Sheffield road to meet Mr. Harney, whom they escorted to the place of meeting, summoning on the way by their lively strains all who had "ears to hear," to come, listen, and judge for themselves. No in-door place of meeting could be got, so the wet earth for foot-hold, and the dark sky for covering was, as usual, the resource. On the motion of Mr. Lunn, Mr. Fearn, of Sheffield was appointed to preside over the meeting; in a few remarks he introduced Mr. Harney. Mr. H. commenced by reviewing the present unsettled and deplorable state of society, showed that the miserable condition of the working class was the result of misgovernment, occasioned by the people having no control over the legislature of the land, the remedy Mr. H. showed to be the enfranchisement of the whole people as provided for in the Charter, and concluded by a forcible illustration and vindication of the principle of Universal Suffrage. A besotted beast who has been a methodist preacher, attempted to interrupt Mr. Harney, but was unceremoniously bundled out of the meeting, this "backslider" managing to get his precious person into a row, contrived, so says report, to get both his pious eyes blacked. The meeting for the size of the place was extremely numerous; a good number of the fair sex were present, who seemed by their deep attention to interest themselves much in the subject-matter of the lecturer's discourse. At the close of the meeting, a number of friends adjourned to a convenient place, and there resolved to join the ranks of the National Charter Association, several enrolling their names on the spot. We shall look to Ecclesfield, and take care that the fire kindled shall not be extinguished. What are the other villages round Sheffield about? Mr. Harney has volunteered his services. Why do they not do has Ecclesfield has done?

THE PATRIOT HOLBERRY.—The Victims' Committee had prepared a well-reasoned and forcibly written memorial to the present Secretary of State, in behalf of Samuel Holberry, and signatures were in course of obtainment, when a letter to Mrs. Holberry, from her husband, announced his removal (by order of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham) from Northallerton House of Correction to York Castle. This being the case, it was deemed advisable to postpone for the present the memorial for his release. So soon as the demonstration is over, the Committee will turn their attention to the present treatment of Holberry in York Castle, and will also take the necessary steps to memorialise the Secretary of State for the release or removal of Peter Foden from Wakefield Hell.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Mr. Beale lectured to a numerous and respectable audience in the room, Fig-tree Lane, on Sunday evening, on "Poetry." "The poetry of Elliot" was the subject of the lecture, rather than poetry in general, though incidentally the speaker touched upon Byron, Burns, Nicol, Mrs. Grimstone, and Gallia's noblest bard—Beranger. The pieces recited by the lecturer were well selected from the writings of the above, and in general elicited warm marks of approbation from the audience. It was announced that Mr. Harney would lecture on Sunday evening next.

MONDAY'S MEETING.—The usual public meeting of *the Chartist body was held on Monday evening,* in the room, Fig-tree Lane. The *room* was crowded *to excess*; Mr. Needham was called to the chair. The principal business transacted was matters connected with the Demonstration, unnecessary, therefore, to be published. Mr. Green moved—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to James Marshall, one of the victims of Whiggery confined in Northallerton Hell-hole, for his unbending and unflinching conduct in *refusing* to petition for his release or removal from the dungeon in which Whig *oppressors have immured him." Carried unanimously.* Mr. Harney announced the removal of Samuel Holberry from Northallerton Gaol to York Castle. In the latter place, Mr. Holberry would have greater facilities of corresponding with his friends. A few shillings was wanted to allow him the means of corresponding with his family and others. He (Mr. H.) wished the meeting to take the matter up, that the assistance required might be forthcoming. Mr. Stokes moved, seconded by Mr. Cartledge, "that one penny be charged for admission to the meeting on Monday next, the proceeds to be sent to Mr. Holberry." Agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Fearn, seconded by Mr. Prior, *it was resolved,* "*That in* future the doors be opened each Monday evening, at seven o'clock. The chair to be taken at half-past seven.

KEIGHLEY.—A delegate meeting was held at Mr. Knowles's Temperance Hotel, on Sunday last. Delegates present:—Thomas Knowles, Keighley; Wm. Tipping, Bingley; Jonathan Bury, Cullingworth; John Halam, Skipton; James Greenwood, Morton; Samuel Widdop, Silsden, Chairman; John Garnett, Keighley, Secretary. The principal object *of the meeting was to organise the surrounding* villages, and establish a local missionary fund to *supply them with delegates and other necessary information.* The delegates reported the progress of *the cause in their several localites.* It was resolved that each delegate, on returning to his *locality,* endeavour to form associations where there are none, and report at a future meeting, to be held at Mr. Knowles's on Sunday next, Oct. 3d, the number of members who may enrol their names, so that an equal provision may be made amongst them for the support of missions, &c. Mr. Knowles was requested to lecture at Skipton, on Saturday, Oct. 9th.

ON TUESDAY LAST, Mr. Benbow lectured in the Working Men's Hall, on the present awful state of our country, and the remedy for removing it. The Hall was crowded to excess.

NEWARK.—Mr. Dean Taylor lectured here on Thursday evening to a large audience.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Tuesday evening, at a public meeting held in the Democratic Chapel, Mr. Clewer, the Chartist lecturer, successfully defended himself against the slanderous and unchristian attacks recently made upon him.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. Chas. Connor lectured here on Tuesday evening, and gave a cheering account of the glorious reception of the patriots in Manchester, and the defeat of the machinations of the "plague" and its minions.

GLASGOW.—A lecture was delivered in St. Ann's Church, by Mr. Hamilton, of Stonehouse, on the evils of intemperance, and the propriety of all professing Chartists abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks.

GORBALS.—A meeting of the inhabitants was held in their own Hall, when Mr. Currie delivered a lecture on the state of parties.

THE GLASGOW SOIREE COMMITTEE had a meeting in the L. U. S. Hall, College Open, when they entered into further arrangements for that important affair. It was also stated that the Committee had sold all the tickets which they could possibly dispose of.

THE DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE assembled in the same place on Thursday evening week. The Steam Boat Committee reported that 12s. was the price of the boat. It was then agreed to call a public meeting in St. Ann's Church, for the purpose of laying before the Chartists of Glasgow their proceedings, and asking their permission to invite Sharman Crawford and Patrick O'Higgins, Esqrs. to the O'Connor Display in Glasgow.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of the females of Glasgow was held in St. Ann's Church, Miss Miller in the chair, for the purpose of considering the question of presenting a testimonial of esteem to Feargus O'Conner, Esq. Several of the ladies present delivered sentiments worthy of the occasion. It was stated that O'Connor would not accept any present; but the ladies present declared their determination of compelling him to accept a present from the lasses of the Queen of Chartism: and we very much doubt if the great giant of Chartism will not *be vanquished in the Bazaar Hall, at the soiree,* when surrounded by the lily-white hands and pretty faces of those who are determined to take him prisoner, and then bang round his neck the emblem of their affection. A large Committee of the ladies was then appointed to carry the desired object into effect.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held their meeting on Sunday last, at their great room, No. 14, North Anne Street, Mr. Henry Clark in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed. Letters were read from Mr. John Copp, of Bristol, Mr. A. Russell, of Athboy, and Mr. T. M'Donald, of Newry. Mr. Freebairn gave notice for the admission of six persons resident at Island-bridge. Mr. Wood, after some remarks, moved the admission of Mr. Peter Dunn, whom he was proud to have the honour to propose, because of the opposition he had given, but whom he was proud to say, had been weaned of his prejudices by the reasoning of the advocates of the People's Charter in that room. Mr. O'Higgin's seconded the admission of Mr. Dunn, which was agreed to. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting dispersed, after receiving notices for the enrollment of several new members.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON (Globe Fields).—At the weekly meeting, held on Sunday, at the Hit-and-Miss Tavern, it was resolved, "That two persons be sent from this society, as part of a committee to be formed for the purpose of aiding to get up a press for J. B. O'Brien, to meet at the Dispatch Coffee Rooms, on Monday evening, October 4th, when Mr. J. Pickergill and Mr. J. Cooper were appointed for that purpose.

DUNFERMLINE.—The committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., have issued a placard suggesting to the inhabitants a procession—a petition for the Charter—and the erection of a wooden hall, capable of holding about 2,000 persons, in shares of one shilling each.

MIDDLESBRO'.—The discussion on the Corn Laws was resumed last Tuesday evening, and was kept up with great spirit for nearly two hours. The speaking was chiefly confined between Mr. Holenshead, a Chartist, and Mr. Bormond, a grocer, &c., the latter observing that he thought he knew a deal about the workings of this law, and proceeded to give a very lively description of the evils resulting from them. At the conclusion of his address, he hoped the Chartists would at once endeavour to have them repealed, and was about to move a resolution to that effect, when Mr. Anderson stept forward, and said that he regretted he had not been in at the commencement of the discussion, as it deprived him of taking a part, as he would liked to have done; but, although he had not taken a prominent part in the business of this evening, he had heard nothing to induce him to change his opinion. (Hear, hear.) He would, therefore, move the same resolution as he had done on the previous evening. The resolution was to the effect—"That the Corn Laws, and every other bad law ought to be repealed, but, in order to make a lasting benefit to the working classes of this country, it ought to be accompanied with an extension of the franchise to the limits contained in the People's Charter, so that when the poor man got a cheap loaf, he might have a vote to keep it in his possession." Mr. Bormond opposed this resolution, as he said it involved another question. After some desultory conversation, it was agreed to adjourn the debate till next Tuesday night, when it is expected to be finally closed.

Delegate Meeting at Middlesbro'.—According to appointment, a delegate meeting took place on Sunday, the 26th, to consider the best means of keeping up a local agitation upon the most economical plan. There was present Messrs. Quin, Cameron, and Mr. Claren, from Hartlepool, Messrs. Winspear and Umbleby, from Stockton, together with the Council of the Charter Association of Middlesbro'. On the motion of Mr. Maw, Mr. Umbleby was called to the chair. He opened the proceedings in a neat little speech, and concluded by calling on the delegates to give a report of the state of Chartism in the various localities, each of which gave cheering accounts, but all complained for the want of agitation, expressing his opinion that if a course of agitation was kept up, it would have a great effect in the furtherence of the principles of Universal Suffrage. After a considerable deal of discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—1st. "That Mr. Anderson be requested to take a minute of this meeting, together with the resolutions, for the purpose of having the said report published in the *Northern Star*." Proposed by John Man, seconded by C. Winspear.—2nd. "That Stockton, Hartlepool, and Middlesbro', form themselves into a district for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting, and that Darlington, Stokesley, and Yarm be requested to join us in keeping up an agitation in favour of the People's Charter." Moved by Mr. James Hollenshead, seconded by Mr. James Quin. 3rd. "That another delegate meeting be held this day fortnight for the purpose of forming a central committee to manage the affairs of the district." Proposed by Mr. J. Anderson; seconded by Mr. S. Fox. 4th. "That J. Hollenshead, J. Anderson, and J. Man, be deputed to attend the public meeting which is to held at Hartlepool, on Monday, the 3rd of October, and that Middlesbro' and Stockton bear these expences." Moved by Mr. F. Andrew; seconded by Mr. James Boardman. After some desultory conversation and a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke up, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day. It is expected that Stokesley, Yarm, Darlington, and all the neighbouring villages will send their delegates to the meeting, which is to be held on Sunday, the 9th October, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

OUSEBURN.—The Ouseburn Chartists held their usual meeting for lectures on Tuesday evening, the 21st, when a lecture was delivered by Mr. Parker, subject, the causes which led to the American and French Revolutions. We have the pleasure to state that the lecture was well attended, and most attentively listened to, and the cause most prosperously proceeds in this district. At the conclusion of the lecture, reference was made to the newspapers, and to a bill extensively posted round the neighbourhood, headed "Newcastle and Gateshead Anti-Corn Law and Free Trade Association," in which it was stated that being of opinion that it was essentially necessary that the working classes should be placed in possession of sound and useful political information, they had appointed Mr. Daniel Liddle to give lectures round the district. A lecture was to be delivered in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Ouseburn, on Friday evening, at seven o'clock, when the Chartists of Ouseburn resolved to attend to get all the information they possibly could.

Death and Burial of the Newcastle and Gateshead Anti-Corn Law and Free Trade Association.—On Friday evening, the 24th, Mr. Daniel Liddle, agreeable to public announcement, delivered a lecture on the evil tendency of the Corn Laws, &c., &c.; the wall near the pulpit was decorated with maps, and every one on his entering was most plentifully supplied with papers and tracts put out by the Anti-Corn Law League. The lecturer appeared to be highly delighted at the presence of so numerous an audience, the chapel being completely filled. His lecture was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, but at the conclusion Mr. Wm. Parker rose and objected to the accuracy of the lecturer's facts and position, and requesting to discuss the subject; this, much to the praise and credit of the trustees of the chapel, was by them agreed to, but most evidently to the great chagrin of the lecturer and friends, when after very lengthened discussion, which was ably sustained by Messrs. Brace, Catrine, Hall, and Parker on the part of the working population, the lecturer and his friends were completely silenced; every man and woman in the well-filled chapel were satisfied of the fallacy of the Corn Law humbugs, and the lecturer shrunk away, and we are perfectly convinced that no more lectures will be attempted in this district, the Chartists having promised him that as he wished to give sound political information, which was their wish also, they would attend him in all his future lectures. At the usual meeting of the Ouseburn Chartists on Sunday, 26th inst., it was unanimously resolved, "That the above report be forwarded by the secretary to the *Star*, for insertion."

LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Sunday evening, the Council agreed to call a delegate meeting for October the 10th, at five o'clock precisely, at the Charter Hall, when the following places are requested to send delegates, viz. Mountsorrel, Hathern, Long Whatton, Normanton, Sutton Witwick, Belton, Sheephead, East Leake, and such other places in the vicinity as are favourable to the Charter. On Monday, the members of the Association met, and, after transacting other business, separated. A committee was appointed to arrange for the coming visit of the brave O'Connor; they are to meet weekly, and they solicit the co-operation of their fellow townsmen.

COLNE.—The Colne Radicals have incorporated in the National Charter Association.

BARNOLDSWICK.—Mr. Marsden lectured here with very good effect on Thursday.

HEYWOOD.—Mr. Charles Connor visited this place on Friday last, the 24th instant, to deliver a lecture on Chartism; but the Corn Law League of this place had a lecturer, of the name of Roughstone, *engaged for the same evening, and the Chartists* concluded to go along with Charles Connor to hear what this champion of the League had to say, and if possible to get a hearing for Connor, and to make the League meeting into a Chartist one, in which object they completely succeeded. Mr. David Mills was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. Roughstone, who went through a number of threadbare assertions, that if the Corn Laws were repealed, workmen's wages would be higher and employment plentiful, roast beef and plum pudding the order of the day with the working classes, &c. He concluded by exhorting the assembly present to agitate for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and he would go with them for the Charter. At the conclusion of this expression, there was a general feeling of disapprobation manifested in the body of the meeting, and a cry of "No, let us have the Charter first." The lecturer sat down seemingly dismayed, when Charles Connor rose, and shewed to the satisfaction of the meeting, with the exception of a few shopocrats and cotton lords, that the arguments of the lecturer were all delusion. He made it clear that the object of the League was to keep the working classes in ignorance and distress. He sat down, loudly cheered, after which the meeting gave three cheers for the Charter, three for F. O'Connor, and three for Frost, Williams, and Jones. The Chairman then read a memorial, which he intended submitting to the meeting, praying her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament until her Ministers had taken into consideration the distress of the working classes, and to extend the franchise universally; after which it was moved, seconded and carried; and after giving three cheers for the Chairman the meeting quietly separated, highly delighted that they had had an opportunity of defeating the Whig League or Plague.

LEEDS.—On Sunday last, in the absence of Mr. Martin, Mr. J. Smith delivered an address to a large audience. On Monday night, we had an address from Mr. Duffy. The audience was numerous, indeed the room was completely crowded; but the best of all was, that Mr. Duffy, and a great many more Roman Catholics were enrolled as members, amounting, altogether, to sixteen in number. This is the way the Repealers ought to do.

HALIFAX.—O'Connor Demonstration.—The committee appointed for the carrying out of the O'Connor Demonstration, most respectfully call upon the different trades of this town to follow the example of their brethren in other parts, by joining in the demonstration, and showing their attachment to that cause which alone can better the condition of the labouring community. The committee meet every Tuesday evening, at the Chartist Lecture Room, Swan Coppice. Those wishing to take part will be kind enough to communicate with the committee. *The Third District Delegate Meeting for the Demonstration*, will be holden in their room, on Sunday the 3rd of October, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which Delegates are expected from all the surrounding villages. Various resolutions have been passed at the former meetings. One and all seem determined that the united energies of the whole of this district be put into active operation, to secure a glorious and triumphal entry of that tried friend and champion of the people's rights, F. O'Connor, Esq., into this district, and engrave on the hearts of our enemies the justice as well as necessity of yielding to us those rights which they have so long and so wrongfully withholden from us.

Chartism, at this place, is progressing most gloriously. The working classes are beginning to see that there is no remedy for the evils under which they groan, save in the people's Charter, and numbers are coming forward to enrol their names in our Association.

WINDY BANK.—Mr. Marsden lectured in the Chartist News-room here, fully exposing the manifold evils of the present system of class legislation, and strongly recommending a union of efforts to obtain the Charter, as the only means to destroy that power and bring happiness to the people. At the conclusion, three cheers were given to F. O'Connor, and three to Frost, Williams, and Jones.

SKIPTON.—Mr. Knowles, from Keighley, delivered a lecture here on Saturday, the 18th inst., in the Temperance Hall, which was well attended. The lecturer animadverted in severe terms on the selfishness of the middle-class; he did not spare the working men for the apathy they have shown in this part of the country, in forwarding the great and glorious cause; he exhorted them to do their duty, and spoke in the most happy manner on the necessity of union. Although this town is the hot-bed of Whiggery and Toryism, there is a democratic feeling springing up in the minds of the working classes. There are numbers who would speak out their sentiments on this subject, but dare not for fear of the consequences, as all are, more or less, under the influence of Whig or Tory cotton lords. There are a few, however, who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them. An Association was established on Saturday night, September 25th, with every prospect of success; and we hope the men of Skipton and surrounding villages will rally round us in this our glorious undertaking, and let the tyrants know that the days of their despotic misrule are fast drawing to a close.

BRADFORD.—Spring-Street.—At the weekly meeting, on Monday, several new members were enrolled. The letter of Mr. O'Connor to Henry Hetherington was read, and a resolution unanimously passed, voting confidence in O'Connor and the *Star*, and expressing the contempt of the meeting for the "shuffling and unseemly conduct of Mr. Hetherington."

HORTON, near Bradford.—On Wednesday night last, a stranger called at the house of Mr. Tordoff, the Hare Inn, Horton, about ten o'clock, and called for a glass of ale, and something to eat; the landlord supplied him with it, and during the time the stranger was partaking of it, the dog belonging to the house went under the table, and the landlord observed the man drop something down and the dog partook of it. The man, as soon as he had taken his refreshment, bid "good night" and he set off. He had not been gone very long before the dog showed symptoms of great illness, and in less than an hour expired. The landlord on seeing that his dog was dead suspected that his house was going to be broken into and accordingly prepared for an encounter. He loaded his gun and seated himself down, waiting the event; when about two o'clock, he saw a light struck up; he then proceeded to the place, and could distinctly see three men at his back-window, and one of them with a lighted candle in his hand, but as soon as they saw him and his formidable weapon, they made their escape.

CARLISLE.—At a meeting of the Council of the Carlisle Radical Association, a vote of thanks was given to John Fielden, Esq., M.P., for Oldham, Dr. Bowring, and the other members, who supported them in the House of Commons, for no more supplies to be granted, until full enquiry be made into the distress of the country.

CHELSEA.—Mr. Ridley lectured to the Chartists here on Monday evening, at the United Coffee House, George-street.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

COLNE.

Mr. Hartley Stansfield, Crows House.
Mr. Abraham Schofield, Colne.
Mr. Wm. Greenwood, Colne.
Mr. Thos. Ridehalgh, Linches.
Mr. Thos. Baldwin, News Agent, Colne.
Mr. Josh. Brown, Colne.
Mr. Benjamin Foulds, Colne Lane.
Jos. Holgate, Colne.
Mr. Wm. Smith, Colne.
Mr. Robert Tomlinson, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. James Morney, sub-Secretary.

WARLEY.

Mr. Moses Robinson.
Mr. Joseph Naylor.
Mr. John Teal.
Mr. George Bentley.
Mr. William Neil.
Mr. David Culpon, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Culpon, sub-Secretary.

DEPTFORD.

Mr. Hogan.
Mr. Jenner.
Mr. Heywood.
Mr. Adams.
Mr. Burton.
Mr. Morgan, re-elected sub-Treasurer.
Mr. T. Wilshire, sub-Secretary, pro. temp.

TO MR. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

My Dear Sir,—Although a total stranger to you, I scarcely deem it necessary to make a formal apology for thus addressing you. My object in writing to you is to thank you, which I do with most heartfelt sincerity, for the noble and also courageous effort which you are now making to rub the film from off the eyes of your warm-hearted, generous, but too-confiding countrymen. Many a time, Sir, while prosecuting the cause of our country's freedom, have I been forced to exclaim in bitterness of spirit, will the people of Ireland never be able to see the delusion which is being practised upon them. My joy is indeed great at the appearance of the day star of their political salvation beginning to dawn upon them. Although, Sir, I have not forgotten the disgraceful treatment of Mr. Lowery when sent on a friendly mission as the representative of the people of England and Scotland, to greet the people of Ireland with the right hand of fellowship, and to request their co-operation for equal rights and privileges by every legal, peaceful, and constitutional means. Neither, Sir, am I ignorant of the impudent offer, that was made by the chief of the moral-force men of Ireland, of 500,000 fighting men, to put us down. Ah! my dear Sir, I also know that we are at present in the very position that would enable us to return the compliment; but there is no wretch base enough, no damned villain with a heart black enough to make the proposition; if there were, I am convinced the people of Scotland would spurn the wretch from their society, and on his off-going would cover him with saliva in utter disgust at his heartless proposition.

The people of this country have no interest in opposition to that of their Irish brethren; they ask no privilege for themselves that they do not demand for the people of Ireland; although they have been treated by a set of unprincipled trafficking politicians in your country, as if they had. I know the use that has been made of cry of the physical force, (by the very same men who carried the Reform Bill by threats of physical force the most palpable and most direct,) for the purpose of deterring the people of Ireland from having anything to do with the Chartists of Scotland and England. Yes, my dear Sir, and I have lived to see the day when one of those very men—and no less a personage than O'Connell's pacificator-general—should boast, in open day, of the facility with which a million of Irish pikes could be manufactured. To be used, I suppose, by the moral-force-men par excellence. Out upon the disgusting hypocrisy of such swaggering, fire-eating, bravadoes as these.

The people of this country are real genuine moral-force men; not a single breach of the peace, so far a I know, has been committed by them since the commencement of their agitation for Universal Suffrage, &c. Not that they are cowards, for they have been both flattered and bullied to deter them from the pursuit of their object, but altogether without effect. The Chartists occupy the whole field of public opinion in this country, and they are entitled to it, for they ask nothing that is not just, and they use no means for the obtainment of their object but those of a directly peaceful, legal, and constitutional character.

I am delighted indeed, at the prospect of being soon joined (for I think it cannot be long) by the whole disinterested people of Ireland in our righteous demand, for the privilege of governing ourselves.

The common enemy is now dominant; and the same power that lifted him up is equally potent to pull him down; but he must be pulled down, on this occasion, upon a principle that will keep him down. He has got up, not from any opposition on the part of the people to reform, real reform; but from sheer disgust on the part of the people at the treachery and monstrous profligacy of the Whigs.

Again most sincerely thanking you for the part you are now acting, and greatly hopeful that through your exertions and the exertions of your brother Chartists, the hard working, industrious people of Ireland may be relieved from the baleful domination of that trafficking band of villains who have so long been making a spoil of their sufferings, and sincerely praying that you may live to see the day when the people of Ireland may have some reason to be contented—having well-covered tables and well-covered backs.

I remain,
My dear Sir,
Your friend, and the friend of Ireland,
James Moir.

174, Gallowgate,
Glasgow, 14th Sept., 1841.

P.S. You will receive along with this my "*Star*" and "*Patriot*," for this week. I have been sending them to yourself or some other person in Ireland for some time past.

J. M.

DISTRESSED STATE OF THE FAMILY OF ROBERTS, THE BULL RING VICTIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will inform the public, through your valuable paper, that the sum of 9s. 2d. was collected at the tea-party on Tuesday night, for the wife of Joseph Roberts, who was transported on the oath of one Billy Hall, late prize-fighter, but now a member of the "blue-bottle" corps.

The wife of Joseph Roberts is at this time in great distress, having one child at this time lying dead in the house; the other, we think, cannot long survive. If our sympathising friends will contribute their mites, they will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged, either by Mr. Guest, Steelhouse-lane, or Mr. Taylor, printer, &c., Smallbrook-street.

Through grief, Mrs. Roberts is become quite deaf. I think if this, with her case, was made known to the humane, something would be done to alleviate her distressed situation.

Sir, hoping you will make this known,

I remain,
Yours respectfully, in the cause,
Walter Thorn,
Tin-plate worker,
86, Lower Hurst-street.

Birmingham, Sept. 25th.

P. S. Please to notice that I paid over the above sum to Mrs. Roberts, on Wednesday last, for which she gave me and the donors many thanks.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Sept. 24.

BANKRUPTS.

James Hammon, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, plumber, to surrender October 2, at half-past two o'clock, November 5, at two, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Harrison and Dobree, Hart-street, Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

Theophilus Gamauf, Fetter-lane, wholesale furrier, October 4, November 5, at one o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Ellis, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street; official assignee, Mr Belcher.

Thomas Iredale Woodin, New-cut, Lambeth, victualler, October 1, at half-past two o'clock, November 5, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Ware, Blackman-street, Borough; official assignee, Mr. Pennll.

John Hadfield, Manchester, and Bagguley, Cheshire, horse-dealer, October 11, November 5, at ten o'clock, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Middle Temple.

James Hulme, Manchester, grocer, October 11, November 5, at two o'clock, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple.

John Reed, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sail-cloth-manufacturer, Oct. 15, Nov. 5, at one o'clock, at the Bankrupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitor, Mr. Munns, Fenchurch-buildings.

Henry William Hobhouse, Johnson Phillott, and Charles Lowder, Bath, bankers, October 18, 29, at eleven o'clock, at the White Hart Inn, Bath. Solicitors, Messrs. Burfoot, Temple.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

H. Lee and Co., Sheffield, table-knife-manufacturers. Middleton, Newton, and Middleton, Sheffield, merchants; as far as regards W. Middleton. G. Wood and J. C. Wales, Manchester, warehousemen. Ibbotson and Curtis, Sheffield, joiners'-tool-makers. M. W. Kirck and J. B. Falkner, Liverpool, paint-manufacturers. Hall and Gardner, Manchester, drysalters.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Sept. 28.

BANKRUPTS.

James Little, banker, Manchester, Oct. 11, and Nov. 9, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple, London; Hitchcock, Manchester.

Benjamin Rushforth Broadbent, flannel-manufacturer, Rochdale, Lancashire, Oct. 11, and Nov. 9, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Willis, Bower, and Willis, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London; Alsop, Manchester.

John Richan, Thomas Richan, and James Blake, braziers, Sunderland, Oct. 22, at one, and Nov. 9, at eleven, at the Thompson Arms Inn, Sunderland.

James Parkinson, cotton-spinner, Moorgate Fold, Lancashire, Oct. 19, and Nov. 9, at one, at the Town-hall, Preston. Ainsworth and Son, or Swift, Blackburn; or Bower and Back, Chancery-lane, London.

IMPORTANT.

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, and men.

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.

Caution,—Since I conscientiously resigned, seven years ago, my lucrative situation, as Professor to the British College of Health, London—(see Morisenians, 1834)—when I, by the approbation of the late 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 every disease, of young, and old, on sea and land, of a public or a private nature, stand unequalled for Safety and Successful Cures; and which require only one trial, to be appreciated.

Dr. Greer's Pills will be Prepared in London, and 74, (102) South Portland-street, and 62, Nelson-street, Glasgow, by himself and six sons. They are Sold in Boxes at 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and Packets for Exportation, and Sea Captains. All stamped by Government.

General Agents and Shippers receive large per 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 Medicine and Advice 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 Labels on the Box Lids.

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 Purgatives, 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 nourished by his food—so that eating well and digesting, and sleeping better, is the result of using my Pills This thousands of people testify.

WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL ADJOURNED SESSIONS of the Peace for the WEST RIDING of the County of YORK, will be holden at the Court House, in Wakefield, on Wednesday, the 13th Day of October next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of the Finance Committee presented at the last Pontefract Sessions; and also a Memorial from the Barristers attending the West Riding Sessions respecting the removal of Knaresbrough Christmas Sessions; and a Petition from certain Inhabitants of the Wapontake of Claro, relating to the same subject, and on other Special Business.

And Notice is also hereby given, that at the same Sessions, at the hour of One o'clock of the same day, the Report of the Committee, appointed to select a Site for the proposed New Gaol, or House of Correction, will be taken into further consideration, *and such Orders for the Grant of Money out of the* County Stock or Rate made thereon as the Justices then present shall deem expedient.

C. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,
27th September, 1841.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

Notice 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 the Sessions.

By order,
JAS. RICHARDSON,
Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, 14th September, 1841.

CAUTION!

The extraordinary demand for PARR'S LIFE PILLS has induced several shopkeepers of mean and dishonest principles, to try to impose on the incautious various counterfeits composed of the most pernicious ingredients, merely for the sake of reaping an extra profit, totally regardless of the dreadful consequences which must ensue.

Observe, that each Box of the genuine Medicine has pasted round it the Government Stamp, on which is engraved these words, PARR'S LIFE PILLS *in* white *letters on a* red *ground*, none other can be genuine.

In no instance has this invaluable Medicine failed to effect a perfect cure where due patience and perseverance has been exercised. Read the following from Mrs. Moxon, York:—

"York, Sept. 7, 1841.

"Gentlemen,—We shall feel obliged by your repeating the last order for Parr's Life Pills, and forwarding immediately by Pickford's Rails. Instances of extraordinary cures are continually occurring to us by their agency. One woman who had been reduced almost to the last stage of existence by extreme asthma, was, by taking two or three boxes, restored to health. Another instance is a man who had been confined to his bed by rheumatism for sixteen weeks; quite incapacitated for walking; but by simply taking two or three boxes of Parr's Life Pills can walk with all the activity and freedom of perfect health. I could enumerate many other instances, but these will suffice to prove the value of the Medicine in ameliorating disease and confirming health.

"I remain, your obedient Servant,
"For M. Moxon,
James Bayne."

From Mr. Hollier, Chemist, Dudley.
To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Dudley, Sept. 14, 1841.

"Gentlemen,—I forward you a copy of a letter sent to me (as under), and which you can make what use of you think proper.

"I am, your obedient servant,
"E. Hollier."

"Tipton, Staffordshire.

"I, Joshua Ball, hereby testify, that I had been dreadfully afflicted with Rheumatic Gout for 17 years, so that I have, at times, kept my bed for months together, and could not get anything to do me good, till I took 'Parr's Life Pills,' which I am very happy to state have nearly restored me to perfect health. As witness my hand, this 11th day of September, 1841. "Joshua Ball."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CURE.—Testimonial from Mr. John Jolliffe, Lancer Tavern, Old Haymarket, Liverpool:—

"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, I could obtain no relief. Your celebrated Pills have completely restored me to health; and I beg you will make this acknowledgment public, for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. I shall be happy to answer inquiries, either made personally, or by letter (post-paid), addressed as above.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"JOHN JOLLIFFE.

"August 26, 1841."

SONNET.

To the memory of OLD PARR, written on the discovery of his last Will and Testament, in which is contained the method of preparing his infallible Medicine, for conquering disease, and prolonging human life.

O, venerable Parr, lo, trumpet fame
Again calls forth thy long-forgotten name;
Mortal of many years! how blest the plan
Thy mighty secret does reveal to man.
From this auspicious hour shall evil cease,
Mourning to joy shall turn,—discord to peace.
Thy benign remedy to man gives power
To lengthen out on earth his "little hour,"
Disease to conquer, anguish drive away,
And sickly sorrow change to joyous day;
Despair to banish from the dying man
A God-like gift! O do not lightly scan
A boon so great, nor wisdom's purpose mar:
God gave the power—his instrument was Parr.

The above lines were written by a Lady near Nottingham, who had been cured of a grievous malady by Parr's Life Pills; gratitude induced her to cause their insertion in the "Nottingham Review," and other newspapers.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—Since I undertook the agency of this popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that it has, to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. Indeed, so numerous are the testimonials to the virtues of Parr's Pills in the cure of inveterate disease, that many persons who had been quite hopeless of any relief, have obtained a permanent and perfect cure. To particularise would be useless, the cases are so numerous. One person was cured of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another of Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of Asthma, &c. &c. These are among the Cures; and numerous are the cases of Relief in Bilious and Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Coughs, Colds, and Diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs, &c.

"From these Facts, more than from any mode of advertising, the sale of the Pills is daily increasing; every person who has been benefited is anxious to recommend them, and assist his neighbour.—Enclosed is £50, which please send me in Pills by the next coach.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Yours repectfully,
"Joseph Noble,
"Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer.

"23, Market-place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841."

Important.—Many persons, after learning that so many wonderful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE PILLS, have a great desire to procure the medicine which has done so much good. In doing this, however, caution must be observed, as certain individuals, without honour or honesty, are offering a dangerous substitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any untoward results that may ensue to those who have been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent further imposition.

Purchasers may be sure they have the genuine medicine if they find the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS engraved on the Government Stamp, *in* white *letters on a* red *ground*. Observe, also, that the name of Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, is printed as Wholesale Agent on the directions which are wrapped round every box. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each.

Instances of cures, when every other remedy had failed, are received daily.

Gratis.—The Life and Times of Old Parr, who lived to be 152 years of age, containing Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging Life, 32 pages with Engravings, Anecdotes, Poetry, &c., may be had *gratis* of all agents.

Wholesale Agents—Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; J. Hobson, *Star Office*, Market-street, Leeds; and may be had also of all medicine vendors.

THE WHOLE CHARTER FOR ONE HALF-PENNY!!

With ENGRAVING OF BALLOT BOX, the SCHEDULES, &c. &c.

"Every working man, for the charge of a half-penny, can now procure for himself and family the above all-important document, and we sincerely hope the masses will now do so."—*Northern Star.*

EMMETT'S SPEECH!

Now publishing, Price One Penny, the splendid speech of Robert Emmett, Esq., who was executed in Dublin, for High Treason, in the twenty-second year of his age.

EMMETT AND IRELAND!

Just published, price 1s., an interesting Memoir, from authentic sources, of the lamented patriot Robert Emmett; incidentally detailing the Origin, Progress, and disastrous Termination of the Irish Insurrection, 1803, &c. Embellished with a splendid steel engraved Portrait. This edition includes the Trial, celebrated Speech, &c. &c.

"This little work is calculated to keep in remembrance the name of one who felt, and felt deeply, his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or rather misgoverned Ireland. We hope the book may have an extended circulation."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

ASK FOR THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR!

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY!

"This noble, though humble, ally in the glorious cause of the People is, we are happy to perceive, pursuing its onward march, and, if properly encouraged, cannot fail most efficiently to aid in the cause of right and justice. The number before us (25), besides other highly interesting matter contains the 'People's Charter' entire. Thus every working man, for the charge of a single halfpenny, can procure for himself and family an authentic copy of this most—this all-important document; and we sincerely trust that the whole of the masses will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. We perceive that the whole of the back numbers are in print, and can be obtained for one shilling; a work at the price, containing so large an amount of really useful information, we are not acquainted with; and we hope that every Chartist will aid in its circulation."—*Northern Star.*

The work can be had in Monthly Parts 6d. each.

THE LABOURERS' LIBRARY,

Containing the Remedy for National Poverty and *Impending National Ruin: or the only safe way of* Repealing the Corn Laws, by enabling each Working Family in Britain to produce a "CHEAP LOAF" and a "BIG LOAF" for themselves at Home! By F. O'CONNOR, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and late Prisoner for Libel in York Castle. Addressed to the Landlords of Ireland.

Every Young Man should read the Drama of

WAT TYLER; price Twopence (originally publishing at 4s. 6d.), by Robert Southey, Poet Laureate to her Majesty.

"Every lover of his species should make an effort to circulate this splendid and truly invaluable poem."—*Patriot.*

Price Twopence.

DISSERTATION ON THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT; by Thos. Paine. This Pamphlet is a masterly defence of the right of every man to the possession of the Elective Franchise.

"We beg each and all of our friends to aid in circulating this invaluable tract.—*English Chartist Circular.*

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Poetry.

A GLEE FOR THE MILLIONS.

Tune—"*Scots Wha hae.*"

Britons now by Feargus stand,
Spread his tidings o'er the land,
Foremost of the patriot band,
O'Connor, liberty!

Welcome, Feargus, to our shore,
British hearts will thee adore;
British hearts can thee secure,
For we shall be free!

Champion of the noble few,
Ever straight and onward true,
He will tyrants' power subdue,
Death or victory!

For his country's rights he'll brave,
Dangers dread, his kin to save;
From corruption's putrid grave,
Who would from him fly.

Britons, onward at the call,
Sound the trump of truth to all;
By our strength we stand or fall,
Who would turn away?

Rally round the Charter cause,
Ye who tyrant's burden draws,
Ye who value Briton's laws,
Now for victory!

J. P.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Dear Feargus, these are awfu' times,
When folk mun goin wi' empty wymes,
Or emigrate to distant climes
In searc o' wark;
Or desp'rate, rush to dismal crimes,
In actions dark.

And yet there's plenty in the lan'
To keep frae want baith beast an' man,
If government would build their plan,
Or equal rights;
God grant they would, for weel they can
Ease a' our plights.

But na! ye starvin', workin' men,
Ye need na' seek relieve frae them,
But a' unite, and a' condemn
Unequal laws;
Let a' our actions be the same
In freedom's cause.

Then let us trust in ane anither,
An' put our shouthers a' the gither,
An' soon oppression's tree will wither,
An' tumble down;
An' then we'll dance wi' son an' brither
On slavery's crown.

Dear Feargus, now that you are free,
I hope you will at once agree
To come to Aberdeen, an' see
Your Chartist friends;
Perhaps your health may better be
'Mong Northern scenes.

At ony rate, let nathing fear ye;
Na Whig or Tory now can steer ye;
As lang's your frien's are standin' near ye,
Keep up your heart;
And when you come, we'll gladly hear ye,
An' tak' a part.

Ye 've aye been watchfu,' aye, observant;
Exposin' men sae weel deservin' 't;
Sae heaven preserve ye firm an' fervant,
In freedom's fight;
While I remain your humble servant,
David Wright.

Aberdeen, Sept. 15th, 1841.

STANZAS.

I.

A parson call'd on me the other day,
And hinted that I stood in my own light,
By being a reformer, which would lay
My rising hopes low in the dust, and blight
My prospects; and by writing for that ray
Of truth, the *Northern Star*, the poor man's might,
I should be left without a friend till hoary;
For help, he said, was only from the Tory.

II.

I've hitherto been taught virtue's friends
Are only of that stamp that's worth the keeping,
Who, for a selfish purpose, vilely bends
To swerve from truth in any track, is reaping
The wages of iniquity, and vends
His conscience for the paltry price of sleeping
On downy beds, and in preferment's chamber
Where meagre difficulty fails to clamber.

III.

If my sole road to notice should be this,
To flatter vice and act the hypocrite,
I'll gladly sing unheard, and thereby miss
The most opprobious chains that bind the wight.
Africa's slaves in thought are fetterless,
But this *blacks'ug* would shut my eyes from light;
Or if I saw some scenes of dire distress,
Would have me wink at human wretchedness.

IV.

There is more pleasure in the paths of truth
Than in the zig-zag road of deviation;
For who would be divested of all truth,
For worthless empire of a short duration?
Even such a suitor is at least uncouth,
Who seeks alone for vicious exultation;
He'll swim at most but for a few short years,
To sit beneath his abject doubts and fears.

V.

I'd rather muse unknown, and sing unpaid,
Than court the vicious sycophantic lay;
May virtue, though in simplest garb array'd,
Be mine to sing, throughout life's shorten'd day;
And may both truth and justice lend their aid
To brighten up the poor's declining ray.
So that the labouring class with joy may own
Starvation and her manacles are flown.

VI.

Freedom must dawn, for reason breaks the gloom,
The long dark night of ignorance recedes,
And as the seeds of falsehood fail to bloom
Within the hemisphere of truth, so speeds
The fiend oppression to unwelcome doom,
When met by knowledge of all-conquering deeds,
The poor man's sword and buckler is the light,
Reason and truth will put his foes to flight.

JAMES VERNON.

Southmolton, Sept. 21st, 1841.

THE MURDER IN EASTCHEAP.

On Thursday evening, at six o'clock, Mr. Payne, the coroner for the city of London, and a jury of twenty citizens, resident in the ward of Billingsgate, assembled in the coffee-room of the Blue Anchor Tavern, St. Mary-at-Hill, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Mr. James Burdon, the landlord of the King's Head, in Eastcheap, who was brutally murdered by a man named Robert Blakesley, on the night of Tuesday last, some particulars relative to which appeared in the *Star* of last week.

Mr. Harvey, the City Police Commissioner, Sir J. Duke, Mr. Alderman Wilson, and several other of the civic authorities, were present.

Mrs. Eliza Burdon, the widow of the murdered man, was first examined. She said—The sign of the house in which I reside is the King's-head, in Eastcheap. The age of the deceased, who was my husband, was 35. On Tuesday evening I was sitting in the bar, at the corner nearest the window. My husband was sitting in a chair at the back part of the bar. He was sitting with a handkerchief over his face, asleep, with one arm resting on the table. My sister, whose name is Sarah Blakesley, was in the bar talking to me. She is the wife of my husband's murderer. His name is Robert Blakesley. About ten minutes after ten I was alarmed by hearing hurried steps on the outside of the bar, and on looking up I saw the man Blakesley. He ran round the bar, and making a spring at his wife, caught hold of her hands, exclaiming "My wife or her ——." He then stabbed her in the right side, and before I could get up he drew it away from her, and plunged it into my husband's left side. He then made a plunge at me, but I jumped on one side and avoided the blow. I think he then had the knife in his left hand. Blakesley then made towards the bar to go out, and my husband and sister went after him. My husband just reached the bar door when he fell. Blakesley looked back as though he meant to return. He got as far as the street door and again looked back, and then, I think, threw the knife down and ran away. I screamed, and my sister exclaimed, "Oh, it is my husband; he has committed murder!" She appeared then to discover she was stabbed, and I saw blood flowing from her side. When I looked towards my husband, he was lying with his back on the floor, and there was a large pool of blood on the floor. My shrieks and those of my sister brought some persons who were in the parlour to our assistance, and one of them ran after Blakesley, who was at the moment going out at the door, and the other for a doctor. I think my husband lived about four or five minutes after he fell, but he was quite insensible, and never spoke a word.

Coroner.—Are you quite sure that your husband was still sitting and asleep when the blow was aimed at him, and that it was inflicted with his left hand?

Witness—I am not positive as to the wound being inflicted with his left hand, but I am quite certain that he had not risen from the chair, and had his handkerchief still over his eyes when Blakesley stabbed him. My husband was conveyed into the back parlour, I believe, and my sister up stairs to her bed-room.

James Jarvis examined—I reside at No. 30, Fenchurch-street. I am a porter. I was in the parlour of the King's Head on Tuesday night last. The parlour is a little beyond the further extremity of the bar, at the back part of the premises. Shortly after ten o'clock, I, as well as some other persons who were there, was alarmed by hearing some loud shrieks, apparently proceeding from the bar, and likewise struggling. I ran out, and saw Mr. Burdon in the act of falling. I prevented his head hitting the ground by catching him as he was falling. The deceased exclaimed that he was stabbed, and asked me to fetch a doctor. I saw a figure at the moment I entered the bar receding from the street door. Heard Mrs. Blakesley exclaim, "It was he did it; the villain is my husband." Some others, who were in the parlour, ran out after Blakesley and another for a surgeon. A surgeon arrived in a few minutes, and the police soon after. The house was then crowded with people, but they were soon cleared, and the doors closed. I was the first person who ran out of the parlour. I did not pursue Blakesley, as I had no idea that a murder had been committed, or what was the matter. I did not know Blakesley.

Daniel O'Connell examined—I am foreman to Mr. Nicholls, tea-dealer, of No. 8, Fenchurch-street. I heard the screaming on the night of Tuesday last in the bar of Mr. Burdon's house. I was in the parlour of the King's Head at the time. I did not run out, as Jarvis did, at first, as I thought it was only some family affair. Hearing it again, I ran out, and saw Mr. Burdon falling. I did not see any one going out of the door, but I ran for Mr. Croft, the surgeon, of Gracechurch-street, who attended immediately. The police had not arrived on my return after I had been for the surgeon, but they arrived in a minute or two after, and the place was cleared.

John Haynes examined.—I was also in the parlour of the King's Head on the night of Tuesday last. I followed the witness Jarvis, and caught a glimpse of, I believe, the murderer going out of the door. Seeing a large knife on the floor, covered with blood, I pursued him as fast as I could in the direction of Gracechurch-street, when I was joined by another young man; and we kept him in sight as far as Clement's-lane, when we lost him up some of the courts in Gracechurch-street. I returned to the house in Eastcheap, and found a large crowd round the door. I then heard Mr. Burdon was dead.

George Hallows examined—I am a hair-dresser, and reside at 28, Lime-street. About half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning a man came into my shop, who, from what took place, I have no doubt was the murderer, Robert Blakesley. I should know him again were I to see him. He came to be shaved, and entered into conversation about his wife. He said he was going to get out a warrant against Burdon, the landlord of the King's Head, and asked me if I knew him, and on my replying in the affirmative, he said Mr. Burdon had got his wife there, and likewise some property which belonged to him, and which had been fetched from Sevenoaks, where they had been living together. He said he had been to the King's Head that morning to demand his wife; that he received the advice, I think, of a police-constable named Bradshaw, who, when on duty that morning in Leadenhall-market, told him he had a right to demand his wife. He said when he demanded his wife, Mr. Burdon ordered him out of the house, saying, if he did not go, he would turn him out. He then said, "If I had had a gun in my hand at the time, I would have shot him," adding, "But I'll serve him out yet, I will do for him, and get a search warrant for my property." He then took a letter from his pocket, which he said he had received from his wife on Monday, and read it to me, appointing to meet him at the same place that night as she had done on Sunday night. I asked him at what place that was, and he said at the end of Eastcheap. He said Mr. Burdon disliked him because he was unfortunate in business at Sevenoaks, where he had lived for about three months. He said he had some boxes left at a booking-office at Sevenoaks, and he told the booking-office-keeper to give them up to no one but himself, but Mr. Burdon had been down to Sevenoaks and got them away.

Coroner—Did he appear at all excited whilst telling you this story?

Witness—No, he appeared quite cool at the time, but remarked that a man being refused his wife, was enough to drive any one mad.

Edward Briscow, City Police-constable 569, examined—I knew the man Robert Blakesley. On the morning of Tuesday last, I met him in Gracechurch-street, and he told me his wife was detained from him against his and her will. He had met her on Sunday night, and he wished to know if he could not demand her. I, at his solicitation, went with him to the King's Head, in Eastcheap. We saw Mr. Burdon, and Blakesley said, "Now James, I have come to demand my wife." Mr. Burdon replied, "I think you had better go about your business." Mr. Burdon then walked into the parlour, and Blakesley said, "Do you mean to let me have my wife. If she is not here, you know where she is." I told Mr. Burdon, Blakesley had asked me to come as a witness, and he replied that he knew nothing about it. He and Blakesley then went out, and Blakesley said, being separated from his wife made him very uncomfortable. Blakesley then left him, and said he would meet him at the Mansion House to get out a warrant; but he did not do so. I did not hear of the murder until eleven o'clock on Tuesday night. I then gave a description of Blakesley's person to Mr. Blake, the inspector; but he paid no attention to him, and appeared much excited, he supposed, from the occurrence. He ordered me to go to the door, and clear the mob away. I told him I knew the man well, and I felt very much surprised and hurt that my information was so unnoticed.

James Bradley examined—I am sergeant of the City police, and on the night of Tuesday last was at the Station-house in Tower-street. About three minutes after ten o'clock, a report came that Mr. Burdon, the landlord of the King's Head, had been stabbed. I ran to the King's Head instantly, and with difficulty obtained an entrance, in consequence of the great crowd round the door, and in the bar front. On entering, I found the body of Mr. Burdon lying on the floor, and the surgeon (Mr. Smith) leaning over him. A female (Mrs. Blakesley) was being conveyed up stairs, and I saw spots of blood on them. I picked up a large knife out of the fire-place behind the bar. It was covered with blood up to the hilt, and it is the one I now produce. I had been there but a few minutes when Mr. Owen, the landlord of the Yorkshire Grey, at the corner of Bear-lane, came and said, "The person you want," (meaning Blakesley) "is now in my house." I ran down there as fast as I could, and searched the place all about, but he had gone, and I could not find him. I did not know Blakesley, but he accosted me a little before four o'clock on Tuesday morning, in Leadenhall-market, and told me about his wife being kept at Mr. Burdon's house against her will. He did not appear at all excited whilst telling me so. I think it was scarcely five minutes after ten before I was in the King's Head. I ran there the moment I received information that a man was stabbed.

John Charles Davis examined.—I am a cutler, and reside at No. 20, Aldgate High-street. The knife produced was purchased at my shop by a man answering the description of Blakesley, about five minutes past one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. He said he wanted a common sort of knife, such as is used by butchers. I showed him a drawer full. He chose the one produced, saying that it would do if it was sharpened at the back towards the point, as he wanted it to graft trees. He wanted it to cut the bark up and down without being obliged to turn the knife. I showed him a shoe knife, which he objected to, but asked if it could not be sharpened, as he wanted it. I said yes, and went and ground it at the back myself. I told him it would not stand hard work. It is what is called a butcher's dressing-knife.

Mr. Cornelius Smith examined—I am a surgeon, and reside at No. 56, Gracechurch-street. I was called to see Mr. Burdon and his sister a few minutes after ten o'clock on Tuesday night. I went to the King's Head immediately, and on my arrival I found a large number of persons round the door. On entering I found the deceased lying on the floor, near the bar, with the blood flowing from a wound in the left side of the abdomen, through which the intestines were protruding. The wound was an incised one, and about an inch and a half in length. Another medical gentleman by this time had arrived, and he assisted me in endeavouring to return the bowels, but they could not be returned, they were so swollen. We did not probe the wound, but I have no doubt but it extended into the cavity of the abdomen. It had every appearance of having been inflicted with a knife with two edges such as that produced, and I have no doubt it was done with the instrument before the jury. The blood on the blade shows that it entered the body of the deceased to the hilt. I have no doubt that the infliction of that wound was the cause of death. I have since made an external examination o the body, and it is my opinion that the blade of the weapon entered the main artery, and that the internal bleeding was the cause of Mr. Burdon's speedy death. I think when I entered the house there was a policeman at the door clearing the mob out.

Thomas Quinlan, a private watchman in Eastcheap, James Raid, a pot boy at the King's Head, and William Pratton, a city police constable, 542, were examined, and corroborated the evidence of the former witnesses.

A long discussion here ensued as to the conduct which had been pursued by the police.

A Juror remarked that they paid a large sum for the protection of life and property, and yet at ten o'clock at night, in the city of London, a most cold-blooded murder was committed, and the perpetrator permitted to escape. He really thought it was the province of the jury to ascertain if the man had escaped through any negligence on their part.

The Coroner said the Commissioner of Police being present, he thought any application on that point had better be made to his office.

Ultimately Inspector Brake and other policemen entered into explanations as to the extent and position of their beats on the night in question, and there being no further evidence,

The Coroner said the present was a case which would require from him very few observations, as there could be no doubt as to the conclusion they must come to, that a most wilful murder had been committed by the man Robert Blakesley. There was nothing whatever to induce a belief that he committed the act of first stabbing his own wife, and then the deceased whilst labouring under anything like insanity. The evidence tended to show that in every respect it was most cool and premeditated. The unfortunate part of the case was that the murderer had effected his escape, which happened from the circumstance of there being no one available in or near the house to run after him or secure him at the moment of the commission of the crime. Unless the police were stationed at every door, the public were liable to such occurrences, which were deeply to be regretted. It was for the jury, therefore, to say if the man, Robert Blakesley, had not been guilty of the crime of wilful murder, and absconding from the hands of justice.

The jury at once returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Robert Blakesley.

A juror suggested the propriety of the city authorities offering a reward for the apprehension of the murderer, and the jury acquiescing in it.

Mr. D. W. Harvey, the City Police Commissioner, stated that he should be most happy in laying the wishes of the jury before the Secretary of State.

It is stated that one of the brothers of Blakesley was in the inquest-room during the whole of the proceedings.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From the Sun of Monday.)

Ever since the issuing of the Coroner's warrant for the apprehension of the murderer, Robert Blakesley, the police have been unremitting in their search for him, and many houses, known to have been the occasional resort of the assassin, have been visited, but without success. On Friday morning information was received that two bodies had been picked up off Greenwich, and Mr. Burdon, brother of the deceased, immediately proceeded there to view them, in order to identify Blakesley, should he be one of them; but he was not. Soon after the commission of the murder, Inspector Brake wrote to Mr. Bradley, high constable of Orford, near Sevenoaks, for whatever particulars he could give respecting Blakesley, and to request that if he was in the neighbourhood he might be secured.

Mrs. Eliza Burdon, the widow of the murdered man, states, in addition to the evidence given before the Coroner, that her husband and Blakesley were on the most friendly terms, until he was apprised of his conduct at Sevenoaks. Blakesley wrote to him for money and cutlery for killing, &c., and it was his intention to go down to the request; but happening to go down to Sevenoaks, he discovered how things were, and declined, as he believed it would do no good. This much exasperated Blakesley, and Mr. Lupton advised them to come to London, and offered to support Mrs. Blakesley until he got into something. He told Blakesley he should be glad to see him at any time, but he could not allow him to sleep in the house. Blakesley reluctantly agreed, and her sister returned, and they were very comfortable until within three or four days before the murder, when words took place between them respecting Mrs. Blakesley going to live with him. That was the sole cause of their quarrel, and Blakesley became so insolent that Mr. Burdon forbade him his house. She is positive Blakesley was on the outside of the door, before he entered, some time, watching that the place was clear, as she observed the door open and shut several times before he came in. The moment she caught a sight of Blakesley's face, on seeing him enter the bar, she was convinced he intended some mischief. His looks were fierce and determined, and he appeared so wild. She states that the description of his dress and person which has already gone forth is somewhat incorrect. She stated that at the time of the murder he possessed no other clothes than those he wore, excepting a buff waistcoat. They consisted of a dark invisible green Newmarket coat, with black buttons, light drab trowsers with open buttons, and three buttons at the bottom on each side, a black satin waistcoat and orange sprigs, a light blue handkerchief, Wellington boots, and silk hat. He has a quick gait in walking, and generally keeps his eyes fixed towards the ground. He has black hair and whiskers, and all his shirts and stockings are marked "Robert Blakesley," in black ink.

Mr. D. W. Harvey, the city police commissioner, on Friday waited upon Sir James Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, recommending that a reward of £100 should be offered for the apprehension of the murderer, or for information that might lead to it; and a reward of £20 to any waterman who might find the body. This proposition, it is believed, was at once readily acceded to.

Mrs. Sarah Blakesley, the wife of the murderer, is doing well. A favourable change took place on Thursday night, and strong hopes are now entertained of her ultimate recovery. On Friday Mr. Burdon's brother visited her, and on asking "How she was?" the poor creature, who is still in a very weak state, exclaimed "Oh God, I have been the cause of my brother's murder." After a short time she became calm, and entered into an explanation of the horroible scene of Tuesday night, which entirely corresponded with that given by her sister. She expressed a surprise that Blakesley should have made an attempt on her life, as she was on the most affectionate terms with him, and on their last parting on Sunday night he appeared quite happy and cheerful. She said they never had the slightest quarrel, and she believed that he doated upon her. They, however, differed upon the point of her leaving her brother's house, she wishing to stay till he got into employment. She frequently makes inquiry if he has been apprehended, and appears exceedingly anxious, and at times excited. If her life be saved it will be owing to the resistance presented to the knife by her stays, which caused it to glance off and penetrate the abdomen horizontally. The funeral of Mr. Burdon took place on Monday.

The unhappy father of the murderer has been known as a tradesman of great respectability in the city for nearly forty years; he was a Common Councilman, and his brother is now a representative of one of the wards. The family of Mr. Blakesley, sen., consisting of two sons and two daughters; one of the sons was drowned some time ago, and the other has by his crimes now obtained a melancholy notoriety. Since the 29th of last April, Blakesley, the murderer, has absented himself from his paternal roof. He was brought up under his father's eye, in his warehouse, and at the period stated Mr. Blakesley, sen., gave him a sum of money for the purpose of paying for a suit of clothes, and since then he has seen nothing of him. The murderer married without the knowledge of his father, and immediately afterwards he and his wife went to Sevenoaks, where he proposed setting up as a butcher, but was unable to carry his intentions out in consequence of his credit getting into disrepute. In order to celebrate his marriage he was obliged to have recourse to Mr. Vale, of Tokenhouse-yard, an acquaintance of his father's, who then lent him the sum of money he required. Since then the following letter, in the handwriting of the murderer, was addressed to Mr. Vale, and has been by that gentleman deposited in the hands of the police:—

"Bradburne Cottage, Sevenoaks, Kent,
"Aug. 9, 1841.

"Dear Sir,—I shall feel greatly obliged if you will confer a further favour upon me, and only for one month. I assure you it will be the making of me. If you will oblige me, be assured you shall have it again in one month from the present time. In fact, it will save me from something very unpleasant. Pray let me by return of post if you can, or as much of it as you can spare.

"In haste.—Ever your's truly,
"R. BLAKESLEY.

"James Vale, Esq. Tokenhouse-yard."

The request made in the above letter was not granted, and within a few days Blakesley's goods were seized, and he returned to London, and for several days both himself and his wife found an asylum at Mr. Burdon's, the King's Head. The murdered man, seeing that Blakesley had no prospect of obtaining employment, intimated to him that he could not remain at the King's Head, and Mrs. Blakesley then went to No. 22, York Place, City Road, and requested the murderer's father would allow him to come until he could obtain a situation, adding that she would be provided for by her sister and brother-in-law in the meantime. Mr. Blakesley, sen., however, refused to receive his son, or even his clothes, which the wife begged him to do to prevent his pawning them. This was the only interview that the father had with Mrs. Blakesley.

The following letter will shew that Blakesley, after leaving Sevenoaks, resided in Eastcheap. The original is in the murderer's own handwriting:—

"44, Eastcheap, London, Aug. 28, 1841.

"DEAR SIR,—As you asked me to apply to you if you could do me a service, I am now about to solicit you to take a little trouble for me. I calculate that Wood is still in possession of the cottages, and perhaps you will oblige me by seeing that he picks what plums, damsons, beans, and peas there are, and send them to be packed in one of the baskets I left with him, and if the grass will suit you there, please to let me know it, and you and I will then settle about the price of it. I have written to Mr. Saunders by this post respecting the cottages. Mrs. Blakesley joins with me in kind remembrances to yourself and Mrs. Harman.

"I am,
"Your greatly obliged,
"R. BLAKESLEY.

"Mr. Harman, Bradbourne Vale,
Sevenoaks, Kent."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Upon inquiry at the station-house, in Tower-street, on Saturday afternoon, it was ascertained that the police had not received any intelligence respecting the retreat of Blakesley, and hence the belief gains ground that he has committed self-destruction by drowning. His respectable parents are in a state of deep affliction, and the heartless statement that has been circulated, that the friends of Blakesley had reported that he had committed suicide in order to facilitate his escape from justice, has added to their mental anguish. It is almost unnecessary to add that the insinuation is totally groundless, Mr. Blakesley, sen., having from the first evinced great readiness to assist the police. On the night of the tragical event a constable went to No. 22, York-place, City-road, and saw Mr. and Mrs. Blakesley and their two daughters. Having requested that the ladies might retire, he communicated to Mr. Blakesley, sen., the commission of the murder by his son, and desired that he might search the premises, as it was thought the offender might have taken refuge there. Mr. Blakesley, who displayed great nerve on learning the alarming intelligence, at once consented to his house being searched, and assisted the police in doing so. No traces, however, of him could be found.

Considerable discussion has arisen amongst the inhabitants of the ward, and in the various places of public resort in the City, on the subject of the easy escape of the murderer, and very many persons attribute that circumstance to the negligence of the City Police; in consequence of this opinion, a lengthened conversation took place between the Coroner, the Jury, and Mr. D. W. Harvey, the police commissioner, which was not reported in the newspapers. If the following statement be true, it is indeed surprising that Blakesley should have escaped immediate detection. It was boldly asserted that four police constables were on duty within a very short distance of the King's Head on Tuesday night—viz., two in Gracechurch, who pass the end of Eastcheap, one in King William-street, and the fourth (whose duty it was to pass Mr. Burdon's every quarter of an hour) in Eastcheap, Pudding and Bodelph-lanes. The latter did not see Blakesley on Tuesday night, and that he was in Pudding-lane when the cry of murder was raised in the streets. The Jury expressed themselves much dissatisfied at the long beats which many of the constables had to go over, and the want of a sufficient number during the sittings of the Central Criminal Court, where several were always in attendance. It appears that Mr. Harvey induced the City authorities, a short time ago, to augment the police by thirty, and that he has since given it as his opinion there should be a still further increase, but it has not yet been acted upon. There is no doubt, however, in consequence of the representations of the Jury, the fears excited by the recent murder, and the paucity of the police in certain districts, that they will be speedily augmented, and their beats curtailed.

The most interesting information, viz., that which relates to the almost instantaneous death of Mr. Burdon, and to the magnanimity and extraordinary presence of mind of his sister-in-law, the wife of the murderer, who was first stabbed, had not been laid before the public. Mr. English, of No. 22, Gracechurch-street, the ordinary medical attendant of the *family, stated to the* reporter, that on Tuesday night, as he was about to take temporary repose from his labours, a party called to say that he was wanted at Mr. Burdon's. Thinking that it was not a matter of importance, he did not hurry himself, but in the course of a few minutes seven or eight persons arrived, announcing the dreadful occurrence. He hastened to the King's Head, and saw Mr. Burdon lying on his back inside the bar, and immediately perceived that he was dead, and beyond the power of human skill. Four or five medical gentlemen were busily employed in examing the wound of Mr. Burdon, and, what was most astonishing, nobody's attention had been directed to the unfortunate wife of the murderer, who seemed to be unconscious of the severe injury inflicted upon herself, until Mr. English discovered it. Her whole faculties seemed to be absorbed in endeavours to provide for the safety of her brother-in-law. She assisted in untying his cravat, and gave orders as to the best way, in her opinion, that he ought to be treated. Mr. English then discovered that she was standing in a pool of blood that had flowed from her person, and instantly directed that she should be conveyed to her bed-room. In doing so, upon the stairs, she fainted, and the syncope prevented fortunately for a time any further hemorrhage. She was placed upon a bed, and her clothes having been cut off, it was found that she had an incised wound penetrating the peritoneum, but not into the abdomen, on the right side, through the thin portion of the stays which covered the hip, and opposite to the nether region of the liver. Being perfectly insensible, restoratives were administered to reproduce pulsation, and when they had taken effect the wound was dressed. She continued afterwards in a comparative state of delirium, and Mr. English remained watching her progress during the whole of the night. At intervals she broke out into incoherent expressions, mentioning her brother-in-law's name, and frequently her husband's, supposing he was by her bedside. It was not at all expected that she would survive the injuries inflicted by the wound, but he continued, on account of the unusual circumstances of the case, to watch her without intermission until yesterday evening, when, seeing that she had slept soundly for about an hour, and symptoms of irritation mentally and physically having subsided, he examined the wound, and judged from its appearance that it was going on favourably. Mr. English is now of opinion, though he never thought so before, that she will, under careful treatment, ultimately recover. His opinion is founded not only on the appearance of the wound, but from his knowledge of her excellent constitution. She was of a clear, healthy and florid complexion, slightly inclined to obesity, but had never had any severe illness. Mr. English states that she is now in the 25th year of her age.

A *post mortem* examination was on Saturday made on the body of Mr. Burdon, for even amongst the medical profession it was rather a phenomenon that the wound should have caused almost instantaneous death. Dissection accounted for the hesitating opinion on the part of the surgeons. It was found that the aorta was divided, preventing, of course, the circulation of the blood through the arteries and veins, and causing the flow of blood not to pass through the orifice, but to fall into the cavity of the abdomen, and thereby produced in consequence sudden death. The knife having been pointed upwards by a blow from the left hand, passed through the aorta and interior portions of the body, until its egress was stopped by striking against the vertebræ or back bone. A rough wound, such as would be caused by definitive resistance to a sharp-edged instrument, was found on the back-bone of Mr. Burdon.

On Saturday afternoon, the reporter ascertained from Mr. Inspector Brake, who holds the Coroner's warrant for the apprehension of Blakesley, that a hat had been found in the river which was supposed to belong to the murderer. It appears that at high tide on Saturday morning a waterman named Weare found the hat off the floating bath near Blackfriar's Bridge. Having heard of the murder of Mr. Burdon, he at once took it to the police station in Black Horse Court, Farringdon-street, and delivered it into the hands of Mr. Inspector Lloyd. The Inspector sent it forthwith to Mr. Harvey, the Commissioner's office, and the fact of the finding was conveyed to Inspector Brake. The latter Inspector waited upon Mr. Blakesley, sen., in Basinghall-street, and he tried the hat on, and expressed his belief that it belonged to his son. In the hat is the name of Christie, the maker, of Gracechurch-street, and the date when it was purchased, 1st of May, 1841. Mr. Christie states that he sold above 100 hats on that day, and six of the same size as the one discovered were purchased, and two of the customer's names were not entered in his books. The hat is a beaver one, and Mr. Blakesley, sen., told Inspector Brake that the murderer had a positive aversion to silk hats. The Inspector next went to the King's Head, Eastcheap, and showed the hat to Mr. Burdon's widow and her mother, who, as well as the servant and potboy, declared their belief to be that the hat is that worn by Blakesley on Tuesday night. The hat is in the possession of Mr. Brake, of the Tower-street Station, and has a quantity of sand and mud in it. A number of watermen, under the direction of Inspector Lloyd, were last evening very actively engaged in dragging the river for the body of Blakesley. The house of the deceased remains closed.

At four o'clock yesterday the remains of Mr. Burdon, the murdered man, were deposited in the churchyard of St. Mary-at-hill. The funeral procession (a walking one) consisted of about ten couples, and amongst the mourners were Mrs. Burdon, the widow, her mother, the deceased's brother and child, a little boy, and other relatives. A great crowd of persons followed the funeral, but the police in attendance closed the gates of the churchyard against the public.

The *Hue and Cry* of Saturday did not contain the offer of any reward for Blakesley's apprehension, but yesterday afternoon the following bills were generally circulated throughout the metropolis and suburbs:—

"£100 REWARD.—MURDER.—Whereas, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st of September instant, James Burdon, landlord of the King's Head public-house, in Eastcheap, in the City of London, was wilfully and maliciously stabbed so as to cause his instant death, and whereas a man named Robert Blakesley stands charged with the said murder, who is of the following description:—About five feet eight and a half inches in height, apparently about thirty years of age, rather stout, dark hair, large dark whiskers, dark eyes, dark complexion, prominent nose, somewhat turned up, speaks quickly; dress—an invisible green coat (Newmarket cut), black silk waistcoat, with light coloured sprig, and drab kerseymere trousers, tightly made, Wellington boots, and silk neckerchief.

"*For the* better apprehending and bringing to punishment the above-named Robert Blakesley, the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury hereby offer £100 reward to any person, or persons, who may apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the above Robert Blakesley, or give such information as may lead to his apprehension and conviction, by application to Inspector Hodgson, at the chief Police-office, Basinghall-street, or to Inspector Brake, at the Station-house, Tower-street, in the City of London."

In the opinion of the medical attendant of Mrs. Blakesley, she continues to improve.

CAPTURE OF THE MURDERER.

Inspector Hodson and policeman Edward Bristow, 569, who have been indefatigable since the murder of Mr. Burdon in their endeavours to capture Blakesley, on Saturday afternoon last, having obtained some clue to his retreat, started off for Hertfordshire, a person answering the description of Blakesley having been wandering about that neighbourhood since Wednesday last, in a distressed and agitated state. From information received on the road by Inspector Hodgson, and Bristow the policeman, it appeared that on Wednesday last, about twelve o'clock, a person, supposed to be Blakesley, was seen in the neighbourhood of Potter's-bar, asking charity at several public-houses. On the following morning, at nine o'clock, the same individual was seen at Bell-bar, about two miles from Potter's-bar, on the Hadfield-road. He was then in a very dejected state of mind. Upon the police obtaining this information they made further inquiries on the subject, when it was ascertained that a person answering the description of the man who had been seen at Bell Bar, had been begging at every public-house on the road, stating that he had been unfortunate in business, and was without the means of procuring a single meal. He was afterwards traced to Hatfield Woodside, where he told a very distressing tale, saying that he was almost starving, and that he would receive with the greatest thankfulness even a cold potato, when relief being refused him, he put up his hands apparently in a state of desperation, ran out of the house, and took refuge under the hedge. Upon further inquiry being made, it was found that from Hatfield he went begging to the Angel, at Langley, for upon the police inquiring of the landlord of that inn, he told them that a respectable-looking man, answering the description they gave, had been at his house on Friday; that he appeared in a very distressed and low condition, and that out of charity he gave him a penny. Upon further inquiry being made at Langley toll-bar, it was discovered that a person answering Blakesley's description had pleaded want to the toll-bar man, and had asked him to purchase a hair-brush, a cork-screw, and a razor-strop. This the toll-man declined doing, but he gave him 2d. out of charity, which, it appeared, he afterwards spent at the Three Horse Shoes, for a pint of beer. While he was at the Horse Shoes, he asked some drover that was there to purchase the razor-strop, offering it for a penny. It appeared he did not give a penny for it, but a paper of tobacco. From Langley the police went to Welwyn, where they found that Blakesley had been inquiring most anxiously for a London paper, but could not obtain the sight of one. In this neighbourhood he also asked for charity, and had several pence and other things given him. He was afterwards traced to the Moor Hens, on the London side of Hitchin, where he also solicited charity. On Friday he was at the Rose and Crown, at Hitchin, where he asked for a London paper, which he appeared to read with great trepidation, and afterwards to drop it suddenly on the floor. It was supposed that he was in Hitchin all day on Saturday, living upon charity. About two o'clock on Sunday morning, a policeman belonging to the Hertfordshire constabulary force, as he was passing through Hitchin-market, thought he heard a person moaning, and apparently in distress, and upon going to the place whence the sounds proceeded, he discovered Blakesley, who stated that he had no home—that he was in great distress, and that he did not know what to do. Upon this he was taken to the Hitchin station-house as a vagrant. When there, he asked the officers present if they had seen the London papers with the account of Mr. Burdon's murder in them, and upon his being told that they had, he said, "I am the man that committed the murder." Some time after Blakesley had been taken into custody, Inspector Hodson and Policeman Bristow arrived at Hitchin, and from information they received proceeded immediately to the station-house, where Bristow at once recognised Blakesley, he having known him for a number of years. Immediately on his seeing Bristow, Blakesley inquired how his wife was, and upon being told that she was better, he thanked God, and said that he felt much easier since he had acknowledged the murder. Inspector Hodson and Bristow arrived in town this morning from Hitchin, leaving Blakesley in the custody of inspector Halbin, of the Hertfordshire police, who refused to deliver him up until he had received orders to that effect from Captain Robinson, the Superintendent of the Force.

The prisoner was taken on Monday in custody of the Hertfordshire police, and conducted before the Lord Mayor.

A great crowd of persons assembled around the Mansion-house; and, besides the Lord Mayor, there were also present, Aldermen Marshall, Gibbs, Carroll, Kelly, Humphery, and Pirie. Mr. Harvey, the Commissioner of Police, was likewise in attendance.

The prisoner betrayed such weakness on being placed at the bar, that he was allowed a seat, and his countenance (which was only now and then seen from his hanging his head down), appeared exceedingly pale and depicted great wretchedness; when he spoke, he did so in a clear and firm tone.

Robert Dean, of the Hitchen Police, said—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night, the 25th instant, I was on duty in the market-place, Hitchen, and I saw the prisoner, Robert Blakesley, loitering about there. I had received instructions from my Superintendent to be very particular in noticing the arrival of any stranger. After watching him some time I went up and spoke to him. He told me he was almost mad, and that I might take him into custody. I asked him what for, and he replied, "I suppose you have heard of the circumstance in London." I rejoined, "I suppose you are the man who stabbed the landlord and your wife." He answered, "Yes, the landlord and my wife, and I do not mean to say any more." I took him to the station-house, and he several times ejaculated, "Oh, I think I hear that shriek!—it is her's—I think I see her now." He was searched at the station-house, and the letters produced were found upon him.—(Letters from his wife and mother were handed in.) He had several trifling articles about him, but no money. He said at the station-house, "I did not mean to kill Mr. Burdon, but he got between us. I intended to kill my wife, and then myself."

William Rattan, City police-constable 542, who saw the prisoner in Leadenhall-market on the night previous to the murder, identified the prisoner as being Robert Blakesley. His evidence was nearly the same as he gave before the Coroner at the inquest upon Mr. Burdon's body.

The Lord Mayor then questioned the prisoner as follows:—Prisoner, what is your name?

Answer—(with much firmness,) Robert Blakesley.

What is your age? Twenty-seven.

What is your profession? —— was brought up as a clerk in the counting-house of my father, who is in the cloth trade.

Where did you reside? In Basinghall-street, City.

Had you any other residence —— No, my Lord.

Edward Bristow, city police-constable, said I have known the prisoner three or four weeks, and I know him to be the person who went by the name of Robert Blakesley. I am acquainted with his person.

In answer to the Lord Mayor, the witnesses said they had been bound over by the Coroner to appear at the Old Bailey.

The Lord Mayor asked if the prisoner was sufficiently recovered to stand up?

Blakesley here rose, but was obliged to be supported by the two officers who stood in the dock with him.

The Lord Mayor—(addressing the prisoner)—You have heard the statement made by the officers against you, and the depositions are now preparing, and will shortly be read over to you. If you have anything to say, now is your time.

The prisoner—(holding down his head)—No, my Lord, *not until the day of trial*, when all the truth will come out. It is not as Mrs. Burdon has stated.

The depositions were then formally read over and signed, and in the interim the prisoner whispered to *the officers next him*—"*I wish not to be left alone.*" This being repeated to the Lord Mayor, he replied, "Very well, his wish shall be attended to."

Dean—During the time he has been with us he has been supplied with books, and he wishes that *indulgence to be extended towards him in Newgate.*

The Lord Mayor—Very well, he shall have proper books.

The prisoner was afterwards removed to Newgate in the post chaise that brought him from Hitchen, followed by an immense crowd of persons.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.

After some routine business, the bill providing a retired annuity to the Vice-Chancellor (a supplementary bill to the Bill for the Administration of Justice) drew forth some observations from Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. Wakley, who considered the amount proposed to be too large.

Sir ROBERT PEEL defended the amount, as also did Sir JOHN EASTHOPE.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. P. M. STEWART rose to call attention to a petition which he had presented, on the 21st September last, from the provost, magistrates, and town-council of Paisley, on the present distressed condition of the manufacturers of the county of Renfrew. Mr. Stewart read some statements respecting the appalling distress existing in Paisley and its neighbourhood, which one of the writers said was a disgrace to a Christian country. Mr. Stewart thought that the petition was entitled to some more consideration than being merely laid on the table. The silent system pursued by the Government, with the single exception of Sir Robert Peel, was not likely to satisfy the country. The majority of the present Parliament was constituted by the representatives of the English counties, and it was, therefore, a landlord's majority. After commenting on the speeches made by Sir James Graham and Lord Stanley to their respective constituents, Mr. Stewart concluded by declaring that the prorogation of Parliament, without entering into the consideration of the distresses of the people, was not only unwise, but fraught with danger.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON did not care how long the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was put off, if the whole result of his meditations was merely an addition to the taxation. Agricultural associations, instead of being confined to their legitimate objects, were converted into political societies.

On being called upon to name any *society* so perverted,

Mr. GIBSON replied that the Agricultural meeting at Saxmundham, the other day, manifested its political objects by various indications, such as that of the way in which the Queen's health was received.

Mr. PARKER, as one of the representatives of an important manufacturing town, spoke the sentiments of his constituents in attributing much of the distress of the country to restrictions on trade.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said the plan which he intended to pursue was to ask the House to give him a short time to prepare his measures for repairing the enormous financial embarrassments of the country. A general election had taken place under the auspices of the late government; and before that election he had declared that he had no intention of bringing forward a general financial scheme. The country had, notwithstanding, decided against the late Ministry; and since his acceptance of office, nearly thirty members of the government had been returned without opposition, with the exception of the very formidable opposition of Mr. Acland. He had not expected that Mr. Stewart had intended to raise a discussion; and certainly the series of very bad jokes in his speech, was not in harmony with that sympathy with the sufferings of his constituents which was to be expected. He (Sir Robert Peel) admitted the existing distress; but it was of importance that they should not be driven into hasty legislation in providing a remedy. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce had formerly attributed the distress to the misconduct of the Bank of England and the lavish accommodation of joint-stock banks, which had stimulated over-production, but now they attributed it to the Corn Laws. While admitting the existence of distress, he (Sir Robert Peel) did not despair of returning improvement; and he produced the returns of the savings banks, showing an increase in the united kingdom, during June and August of the present year, as a proof of his assertion. Perhaps, he said jocularly, the increase was a proof of the confidence of the country in the change of administration. The increase was not only general throughout the United Kingdom, but there was increase in the manufacturing districts; and even in Manchester itself there was an increase. These returns entitled him to claim time for a deliberate investigation of the condition of the country. It was his firm belief that the intelligence of the United Kingdom sanctioned his demand for time.

Mr. MARK PHILLIPS *rose to declare his belief* that unless something was done to relieve the existing distress, and to open up channels for the industry of the country, its peace and order were in danger. He implored Sir Robert Peel not to allow the winter to pass over without bringing Parliament together to consider measures of relief.

Mr. EWART thought it not unreasonable to give Sir Robert Peel time to consider his remedies, provided that no uncertainty was allowed to exasperate the country.

Mr. WALKER *considered* that the property of the country was wasting away, from the absence of profit, bad debts, and depreciation of fixed capital. He did not know what measures would be brought forward by the present Government, but he hoped Sir Robert Peel would do justice to his good feelings by bringing forward good measures.

Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, after stating a particular instance of the general depreciation of capital which had come within his own knowledge, entered on the general subject.

Mr. VILLIERS, after some preliminary observations, said that he considered that the Savings Banks' returns were produced by Sir Robert Peel as a proof that the existing distress would pass over, and that, in fact, distress did not prevail at the present moment. This was probably the last opportunity which they would have before the prorogation of Parliament to discuss this great question.

Mr. COBDEN said that Sir Robert Peel had expressed his surprise that this discussion should be reopened after the decision of a previous evening. But events were taking place in the country which justified the course they were pursuing.

Captain CARNEGIE deprecated the course which the opposition was pursuing, as tending to no practical result. He had great confidence in the talents and character of Sir R. Peel, and he hoped that he would be able to provide a remedy for the existing commercial distress. But if he failed, he (Capt. Carnegie) would still consider it to be his duty to legislate for the greatest good of the greatest number, and would offer no factious opposition to a ministry, of which even the members for Stockport and Bolton should form a part.

Mr. THORNELY and Mr. BROTHERTON contended that the "sliding scale" was a prime cause of the distress, the latter stating that though the contraction of the currency produced distress, the cause of that contraction was the Corn Laws.

Mr. AGLIONBY added his testimony, from local observation, to the extent and severity of the existing distress.

Captain FITZROY commented on some of the statements made of Mr. Cobden. He also contended that the opposition was uselessly wasting the time of the House.

The House then went into a committee of supply, and on the motion of Captain BOLDERO, the supplementary ordnance estimates were voted, after some remarks.

Sir Charles NAPIER pressed on Sir Robert Peel the propriety of having a naval officer on the Board of Ordnance; and considerable amusement was created by the discussion.

The votes having passed the committee, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

The Poor Law Commission Bill was postponed to the same day.

LORD HOWICK, A BAD BARGAIN.—The "liberal" electors of Sunderland appears to have got a precious bargain in my Lord Howick. At a dinner got up for his Lordship on Monday, the crotchety legislator told his assembled friends, in terms not to be misunderstood, that upon the first occasion that might arise he should, without scruple, abandon them and their interests, and try to regain the seat for his native county, from which he was lateley elecjed.—*Newcastle Journal.*

THE ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON LORD HOWICK.—Th adjourned examination into this mysterious affair took place in Sunderland, on Tuesday, before a full bench of magistrates. After some further evidenc on the part o the prosecution had been heard, but which was merely corroborative of what had been heard before, Mr. Wright, on the part of the defendant Liddle, contended—first, that the gun was not loaded with destructive materials; secondly, that no individual was singled out by the prisoner, as the statute required; and, thirdly, that prisoner had no intention to do grievous bodily harm to any one: therefore, that the charge could not be sustained. After some witnesses had been heard for the defence, Mr. Moore, in reply to Mr. Wright's defence, contended that the charge was made out. It was by no means clear that the gun had not been loaded with shot when presented by the prisoner, as between the outrage and the time of Liddle's arrest, sufficient time had elapsed to allow him to draw the charge; and it was in evidence that the ramrod, though too short to draw the paper, was sufficiently long to extract any substance that might have been over it. But even admitting, for the sake of argument, that no shot had been in the gun, the paper pellet over the powder was quite sufficient to inflict serious injury, if discharged at the short distance of a few yards, as spoken to by the witnesses. Further, it was clear, from the previous gathering of stones and the cleaning of the gun, that the attack was premeditated; while the evidence of the first witness, Sedgwick, placed it beyond all doubt, that Lord Howick was the individual to whom a malicious injury was intended. The magistrates then retired, and, after an absence of three quarters of an hour, returned into court with a decision to the following effect:—That, having taken into anxious consideration all the circumstances of the case, they were unanimously of opinion that the charge of felony was not satisfactorily borne out by the evidence; while they were equally agreed that the prisoner had been proved guilty of a most abominable and outrageous assault, for which the Bench were somewhat disposed to send him to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions. However, taking into consideration the serious pecuniary loss the prisoner had sustained in consequence of his bad conduct, the magistrates thought the demands of justice would be answered by imposing on him a fine of £5, and calling on him to enter into recognizances, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, that he should keep the peace for twelve months. Mr. George Hudson and Mr. William Storey having joined Liddle in the requisite security, the parties retired.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—DREADFUL DESTITUTION.—On Friday week, an inquest, adjourned from the previous day, was resumed before Mr. Baker, the Coroner, at the Marquis Wellesley, High-street, Shadwell, on the body of George Hows, aged 18, a bricklayer's labourer. Sarah Hows, of 110, New Gravel Lane, the sister of the deceased, said that she had not seen her brother for a month until last Saturday evening, when, on passing through Gravel Lane, the deceased, who was sitting on the step of a door, jumped up as well as he was able, and recognised her. He appeared very ill, and was scarcely able to stand. She assisted him to where he was living, and gave him a cup of tea. She also offered him food, but he was unable to eat. He told her he had been sitting from six o'clock that morning on London Bridge, and with the greatest difficulty had crawled to where she found him. He had not slept in a bed for a fortnight, nor tasted food from the Thursday morning previous. The last two nights he had slept in some stables belonging to Mr. Wheatley, at Greenwich, for whom some time before he had worked. He had applied to the relieving officer of the Greenwich Union for relief, who refused to give him any, saying that "there was plenty of work for such a lad as him." He stayed with her the whole of Saturday night and the Sunday, but getting worse, she applied on Monday morning to Mr. Sergeant, the relieving officer, for relief. Whilst talking with that gentleman, information was brought that he had expired. By the Coroner—The deceased was in so exhausted a state that he was unable to swallow, and took only a small quantity of barley water. Six years back he was in a similar destitute state, and being taken before Colonel Foreman, one of the Greenwich magistrates, was by him sent to the Greenwich Workhouse. He was a very quiet lad, and had a great repugnance to asking for relief. The relieving officer of the Greenwich Union said that the deceased was known to him by the cognomen of "Ginger," and had been employed by him on several occasions. He had never applied to him for relief, but had he done so he should have given it to him immediately, knowing him to be a deserving lad. Deverell, the beadle of Shadwell, said that, in accordance with the wish of the Coroner, he had tried to find out where the deceased went to after leaving Mr. Wheatley's stables, but had been unsuccessful. Verdict—"Natural death, accelerated by destitution, and the want of the common necessaries of life."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, Sept. 27.

Lord Brougham called the attention of their Lordships to the state of prison discipline in this country; and, amongst other matters, observed that, in consequence of the short diet given to the prisoners, a peculiar disease called land scurvy prevailed in many parts of the country.

The Duke of Wellington said that the subject was one upon which Parliament ought to have every information, and promised that every facility should be given to the production of the returns moved for.

Tuesday, September 28.

The Administration of Justice Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday, Sept. 27.

The House resolved itself into a committe of ways and means, and

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had no occasion to go into the details already communicated to the House by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, as it would be a needless repetition. In the present session there had been voted £1,727,432, to which was to be added the interest on exchequer bills, amounting to £740,000, and these two items comprised the sum which the House was then called upon to supply, and this sum was as nearly as possible coincident with the sum which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated that it would be necessary to supply. The step which he had thought it right to adopt—namely, that of funding exchequer bills, had been quite successful. He did not wish to have recourse to new taxes to make up the deficiency, and he should therefore resort to temporary expedients. He proposed that either exchequer bills or the sale of stock should be applied to this purpose; and he proposed that the option should be given to the Government of adopting either of these expedients.

Mr. T. F. Baring contended that the proposition of the Right Hon. Gentleman was injudicious, and protested against the course he was pursuing, in adding to the funded debt of the nation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the course he had pursued, and referred, as a precedent, to the course pursued, under nearly similar circumstances, by Lord Monteagle.

Mr. Williams contended that the difficulties of the country could be met by a system of rigid economy, and moved, as an amendment, "That it was inexpedient to add to the funded debt of the country."

Dr. Bowring adverted to the want of economy in the collection of the revenue.

Colonel Sibthorp said the Opposition side of the House was attempting to bully the Government, but they would find it too strong for any such experiments.

Mr. Hawes said it was only reasonable that Sir Robert Peel should state the principles upon which his Government was to be conducted.

Mr. Ewart and Mr. Scott followed, and dwelt upon the distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts.

Sir Robert Peel said that Hon. Gentlemen opposite must not deem him disrespectful if he still adhered to his resolution of not entering upon the question of the Corn Laws. He admitted the existence of great distress, but it was most mischievous to deal in exaggerated descriptions.

Lord Palmerston said he would not object to the particular proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for it was the only resource, except that of voting fresh taxes, which was left him after the rejection of the measures of the late Government.

Mr. C. Wood condemned the course pursued by the Government, and dwelt at some length upon the necessity of an alteration of the Corn Laws.

The resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were then agreed to, Mr. Williams not being able to put his amendment owing to some point of form.

Sir J. Graham moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House upon the Poor Law Commission Bill.

Mr. Yorke moved that it should be an instruction to the committee to insert a clause to the effect "that the commissioners be not empowered to enforce indiscriminate separation between man and wife, and that in no case shall they sanction or permit separation when the application for relief shall be substantiated as arising from positive inability to obtain work, or from physical infirmity, and not from idleness, vice, or crime."

Sir J. Graham said it was impossible to overestimate this subject; but if he entered into the discussion of the Poor Law Amendment Act upon this motion, he could not refuse to do so upon others; and he should thus be carried into details contrary to the intention of the Government, which was anxious to have time to consider the subject with proper care and caution.

Mr. S. Wortley supported the course pursued by the Government; and, while he condemned the separation of man and wife to the extent to which it was carried, he still hoped the Hon. Member would withdraw his motion to a more favourable opportunity.

Mr. V. Smith said that it would have been more manly for the Government to have at once declared for how long a time they meant to continue the Poor Law Commission.

Sir R. Peel said it was intimated to him, in the early part of the session, by the Noble Lord the member for the city of London, that he intended to bring in a bill for the continuance of the Commission for one year, and he only now brought forward that Bill. The Hon. Gentleman should have made himself acquainted with the opinions of his leader before he threw away so much excellent indignation as he had wasted upon this point.

Mr. S. Jervis said there was time, if they gave up their hunting, shooting, and other recreations, to inquire into and adopt measures to ameliorate the deplorable condition of the labouring classes of the people.

Mr. Pakington supported the course proposed to be pursued by Sir J. Graham.

Mr. C. Buller supported the Government, in the course which it was, under the circumstances, bound to adopt.

Colonel Wood, of Brecon, said he never supposed that this law was to be applied to all parts of the kingdom indiscriminately. In his district they had built houses so as to allow old couples to live together, as they had been accustomed to do.

Mr. H. Hinde opposed the motion of the Hon. Member for York.

Mr. Grimsditch hoped the Hon. Member for York would not press his motion, though he believed the Poor Law Act was destructive of the social system.

Mr. Wigney said if the Hon. Member for York divided the House upon the question he would vote for him.

Lord Sandon could not support the motion of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Yorke), though he entertained very strong opinions upon the Poor Law Act.

Mr. C. Wood supported the course adopted by Government.

Mr. Hardy hoped that during the ensuing winter the severe clauses of the Poor Law would not be enforced, and that out-door relief would be more generally extended.

Mr. Wakley said if Hon. Members instead of being the administrators of the law, were for a short time its victims, they would form a different opinion of its provisions from that which now seemed to possess them.

The House divided, and Mr. Yorke's amendment was negatived by a majority of 187 to 36.

The consideration of the main question was then postponed until Tuesday, when Mr. S. Crawford will bring forward his amendments.

Tuesday, September 28.

On the third reading of the Administration of Justice Bill,

Mr. Ward again brought under discussion the question of compensation to the Hon. Mr. Scarlett.

Mr. C. Buller said that it was hard upon the copying clerks of the Exchequer, some of whom have been thirty years in their occupation, that no compensation whatever was to be given to them.

After some further discussion, the Bill was read the third time and passed.

Upon the motion for going into Committee upon the Poor Law Commission Continuance Bill,

Mr. S. Crawford moved as an instruction to the Committee, that it should not be lawful for the Commissioners to declare any new Union after the passing of this Bill until the question of the Poor Laws should be brought before Parliament in the course of next session.

Mr. W. Busfeild Ferrand seconded the proposition.

Sir J. Graham said the measure before the House was one, which pledged no one, as he reserved not only the details, but even the principle of the Poor Law, until the next session of Parliament.

Mr. M. Philips supported the course pursued by the Government.

Mr. Wakley said it was now avowed that the principles of the Poor Law were to be maintained by the present Government, so that Whigs and Tories might be considered as pledged to its support.

Mr. Ward defended the Poor Law, and expressed great pleasure at the manly course adopted by Sir J. Graham, in avowing his adherence to the principles of that measure, whatever amelioration might be made in some of its details.

Mr. S. Wortley and Mr. Yorke supported the instruction to the committee, and argued in favour of the necessity of out-door relief.

Colonel Sibthorp supported the motion, and said he was always opposed to the whole system of the Poor Law as unconstitutional and degrading to the people.

The House then divided, and the motion of Mr. S. Crawford was negatived by a majority of 139 to 41.

Mr. S. Crawford then moved his second instruction to the committee, the effect of which was to prevent the Commissioners from refusing out-door relief.

Mr. Wakley supported the motion.

Mr. Darby opposed the motion, which gave too great a latitude and removed everything in the shape of a test.

The House again divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 146 to 32.

The House then went into committee, the clauses were agreed to, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up the next day.

Sir J. Graham said he should move the third reading of the bill on Friday.

The "Sight."—One would think that starvation was an oddity in London, as the "Faculty" have engaged the Hanover-square Rooms, to exhibit their voluntarily starved or fasting man, Bernard Cavanah, *for a sight of whom they charge one shilling* per (fool's) head. Whether the disposers of such shillings could make a better use of them is not for us to state, it being rank presumption to dictate to the rich; suffice it to say, that many noodles who go to see this ten days' starved man, pass by many who have not tasted what can be called food for ten years, or more. O miserable system! but not so miserable either, for England is blest with a most "liberal" New Poor Law.

Daniel O'Connell and the Charter.—A correspondent thus writes:—"I perceive, from the list of answers to correspondents, in last week's *Star*, that Patrick Ryan wishes to know what were the words of Mr. O'Connell, when he placed the original document of the People's Charter in Mr. Lovett's hands; Mr. Waddington (a most zealous London Chartist) informs me that they were—'There, Lovett, there's your Charter; take it, it is yours; you have a perfect right to it;' meaning, that the industrious classes, in general, had a right to it, and that he told them so through Mr. Lovett. This was at Mr. Lovett's house; and after he (the renegade Dan) had signed his name to that important document. If Mr. O'Connell now thinks that we are 'wrong' in demanding that which he himself has acknowledged to be a 'right,' the fault is his, not ours."

Mr. L. T. Clancy, *founder, and late Secretary of* the Dublin Repeal Charter Association, addressed an English assembly for the first time on Tuesday week, at Lambeth; the subject of his discourse, or lecture, which occupied above three hours, was "O'Connellism in Ireland; Ribbonism in Ireland, and Chartism in Ireland."

City of London.—Mr. L. T. Clancy, late Secretary of the Dublin Repeal Association, lectured at the Scientific Institution, 55, Old Bailey, on Thursday week, for the benefit of Mrs. Peddie; "O'Connellism in Ireland, Ribbonism in Ireland, and Chartism in Ireland," was to have been the subject of his lecture, but not being able to commence till near nine o'clock, he could only deliver so much of it as referred to the renegade O'Connell, reserving the other portions for the two following Thursdays.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1841.

The glorious demonstrations at Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield, leave us literally no room for comment; for, besides occupying our whole space, they present to the reader such a mass of intellectual provision that to add to it would be presumptuous. We need offer no other apology for the entire absence of what is called "Leader" in the *Star* of the present week; nor for the omission of much, and the condensing into the smallest possible compass of much more, of valuable Chartist and local intelligence, forwarded to us from a great many localities.

GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION AT SHEFFIELD.

For some time past, the Committee appointed to superintend the getting up of the Demonstration in honour of the Chief of the People's Choice, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., had been unremitting in the duties assigned them. The Theatre Royal was engaged. Four hundred tickets were printed, 260 men's and 150 women's. By the 27th, these were all sold, and so great was the demand then, when there was no longer a supply, that it was now seen, when too late, had there been six or seven hundred tickets printed, instead of four hundred, no doubt all would have been sold. But it was now too late to make further arrangements, consequently, immense numbers who had postponed applying for tickets, until the Monday evening and Tuesday, could not have their application granted, and as may be supposed, were bitterly disappointed. Large green placards, posted throughout the town, on Tuesday morning, announced the arrangements for the day following. We subjoin a copy:—

"TO THE MASTER CUTLER.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitant householders of the borough of Sheffield, do hereby request you to convene a public meeting, to be held on Wednesday, September 29th, to consider the propriety of presenting a congratulatory address to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., on his arrival in Sheffield.

[Here followed the names of the requisitionists.]

"The Master Cutler having declined to call a meeting for the above purpose, we, the requisitionists, hereby call one, to be holden in Paradise Square, on Wednesday, September 29th, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely. After which, the members and friends of the National Charter Association will proceed to the Railway Station with carriages, banners, and music, to meet Mr. O'Connor, who will arrive at Sheffield by the quarter to three o'clock train, and will then return to Paradise Square, where he will address the assembly; and then in the same order proceed to the Theatre, where he will be honoured with a public dinner, &c. &c."

At length the day—the long wished for day arrived. The previous evening the rain had descended in torrents, and caused no little unpleasant feeling in the breasts of our fair friends, fearing, as they did, that similar weather might be their ill fortune on the morrow. On rising, about half-past five o'clock, we found that a stiff breeze had dried the streets wonderfully in the course of the night, and although the clouds overhead looked anything but propitious, we had faith that all would be well; but about half-past seven the rain came pouring down, considerably damping our hopes. About eight o'clock it ceased, and again the friendly breeze speedily dried the soaking streets. From this hour the day began to wear a better aspect; and after twelve o'clock the sky looked gloriously fine, and all dark forebodings vanished.

At two o'clock precisely, the Council and members of the Association moved from their rooms, accompanied by the various banner bearers, and an immense concourse of people to Paradise Square. On arriving at the hustings, on the motion of Mr. Gill, Mr. Otley was unanimously elected Chairman.

The Chairman observed they would be aware of the business for which they had been called together; it was to agree to a congratulatory address to be presented to Mr. Feargus O'Connor on his arrival. Mr. O'Connor was expected to reach the railway station before three o'clock, he, (the chairman) would not therefore, detain them by any further remarks, but would call upon Mr. Harney to propose and read to them the address prepared by the Council.

Mr. Harney then read the address intended to be presented to Mr. O'Connor, and in a few words proposed its adoption.

Mr. Gill seconded the motion.

The Chairman took the sense of the meeting, when a forest of hands declared the address unanimously carried.

The Chairman said they would now move down to the Station, there to meet their friend and champion. Immediately the vast mass assembled—proceeded with all haste to the Railway, any thing like order was out of the question—so intense was the desire of the thousands who, from the Square, and every street leading to the Station, now poured down to the place where they expected to behold O'Connor once more. Their patience was, however, put to the test, having to wait till near half-past three o'clock, when a beautiful Union Jack, waving within the gates of the Station, borne by the sturdy veteran, Duffy, who had accompanied Mr. O'Connor from Leeds, announced the arrival of the people's leader. To adequately describe the enthusiasm with which Mr. O'Connor was hailed, is a task we are not fitted to perform. Enough, that again, and again, and yet again, the mighty multitude made the very sky to ring again with their thundering cheers.

The following is the order of procession:—

Splendid green silk banner of the Sheffield Chartists.
Motto:—"The National Charter Association"—
"*Justice to all—privilege to none.*"
The Reverse—"The greatest happiness of the greatest number for the greatest length of time."
Members of the Council of the National Charter Association in an open carriage.
The Union Band.
Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in an open carriage drawn by four grey horses.
Large green flag.
Motto:—"Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the Barnsley Northern Union."
Reverse:—"Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Equal Representation, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members."
Green flag—Inscription:—
"Worsbro' Common, Barnsley District."
Large green banner—
Inscription—"Rotherham Working Men's Association. United to protect, but not combined to injure."
Six small white flags from Rotherham, each with one of the points of the Charter.
The *Northern Star*, framed and decorated, with the inscription—"The Chartists' safeguard."
Large green banner—
Inscription—
"Doncaster Charter Association."
Two beautiful tri-coloured flags.
Large white flag, with the motto—
"Union."
"England expects every man to do his duty."
Green flag, decorated with white rosettes.
Motto—"More pigs and less parsons."
Large black banner—
Inscription—"Tories behold, and tremble!
Manchester massacre—Poland—
Rathcormac."

About twenty carriages, filled with ladies, were in the procession—while one mighty mass—one living tide of men, whose numbers 'tis impossible to calculate, followed the banners of freedom, ever and anon rending the air with their approving and joyous shouts.

Mr. O'Connor and the Council were the only parties who reached the Square in their carriages—the whole of the other carriages were shut out by the mighty mass of human beings who filled every nook and corner of the Square. So far as we could see, the number of people in the procession would have filled the Square nearly three times over—as such, many thousands neither saw, nor heard Mr. O'Connor in the Square. Silence being obtained—

The Chairman called on

Mr. Harney to present the address before adopted to Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Harney then read the following address:—

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

The Address of the Sheffield Artizans, and others, in Public Meeting assembled, Sept. 29th, 1841.

Patriotic Sir,—Upon the occasion of this your public entry into the town of Sheffield, after sixteen months' incarceration in the dungeon of despotism, we deem it our duty to briefly address you, expressing our approbation of your past career, and our esteem of your public conduct; at the same time giving you to understand what we require of you in the future for our continued and hearty support.

As Englishmen, free in heart and soul, though politically and socially held in the chains of thraldom, we scorn to play the part of sycophants. The language of flatterers shall not be ours. But, in all sincerity, we award you our heartfelt approbation of your political career. From the first hour that the name of O'Connor became familiar to the public ear to the present time, we have watched closely your conduct; as a member of what ought to be the Commons' House of Parliament—as a Representative of the People in the Convention of 1839—as an advocate of the claims of the working classes on the platform, or the assertor of their rights through the press. We have seen nothing to condemn; *much, very much to* admire. Your ever-to-be-remembered services in behalf of the Dorchester Labourers, and Glasgow Cotton Spinners, entitle you to the lasting thanks of the trades of this country, whose rights were invaded by the unjust punishment of their persecuted brethren; nor will the people of this country ever forget your unparalleled exertions in humanity's cause, when night and day you laboured, and thank God, successfully too, to save from the bloody sentence of the law, the virtuous, unfortunate, betrayed John Frost and his compatriots.

Lastly, Sir, we have marked your unbending, unflinching conduct in the prison-house, to which those miserable hypocrites and traitors, the defunct Whig faction consigned you; and have in our hearts rejoiced that cruelty could not make you cower before despotism, or succumb to the tyranny of the oppressor.

We sympathise with you on your late incarceration, and do most heartily congratulate you upon your release from the felon's cell, in which the tyrants of our country had immured you.

And now, Sir, permit us to state why we honour you. It is not because you belong to the aristocratic portion of the state; it is not because you have moved, or may move, in a different sphere of society to us, who belong mainly to the telling masses; nor is it because of your talents, which we are bound to admire. No; we honour you because we found you the honest and incorruptible. We are no "man-worshippers," and had you, Sir, like unto others in whom we once confided, stept aside from the straight-forward path of political rectitude, like them you would have been rejected by the people, and the men of Sheffield would have been among the first to pronounce your condemnation. Our confidence and support you shall have so long as an honest man and sterling patriot you are faithful to your trust, and no longer. But, Sir, faithful in the past, you have our undiminished confidence for the future. Go on, then, patriotic Sir, go on in the noble course you have hitherto pursued. Fear not the plots of your enemies, nor the calumnies of false friends; the people will support you; and we, the Artizans of Sheffield, pledge you our untiring help and aid until the Charter shall be law—every despotic institution annihilated—every unjust law swept away—and our country's greatness established upon the equal rights and happiness of all.

Mr. O'Connor replied. He thanked them from his heart and soul. He thanked them for the elegantly expressed address just read, and presented to him by his friend, Mr. Harney. It was not the first time he had stood upon this hustings—he had stood there when there was danger to brave—when every minion of tyranny was on the watch to entrap him. (Cheers.) He stood there again, aye, after sixteen months' incarceration in a felon's cell—he stood amongst them to hurl defiance to the oppressors, and to tell them that vain had been their efforts to subdue his spirit by persecution. (Loud cheers.) Thank God, he could now congratulate them on the proud position of their cause. One of the vile factions had fallen, the miserable truckling Whigs were no more. (Cheers.) They had now the Tories in front; and, by God's blessing, as they had beat the Whigs, so would they beat and put down the Tories. (Loud cheers.) Since he last met them, they had had a general election; well, now they had a House of Tories and Sir Robert Peel, that great State quack; your disorder is so chronic, you have laboured under it so long, you can bear it a little longer, and can afford to do without medicine for the next six months. (Laughter.) Now, he would caution them against been misled by parties who would bid for their strength, not to free the people, but for their own selfish ends. Remember what were the promise, and what have been the performances of the Whigs. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) They began by giving my country coercion and ended with giving yours starvation; and yet now they come forward and ask us to join them in their constitutional opposition to Sir Robert Peel's Government; well, what do they propose to give us in return for our support! O! just nothing; you are to "open your mouth, and shut your eyes, and see what God will send you!"—(laughter,)—but never should the Whigs deceive them more; he had saved them from the wolves before, and he would save them from the prowling wretches again. (Cheers.) If the Whigs admire our principles, as some of them say they do, let them join us; to them we will not go, so to us they must come. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet—Mahomet must come to the mountain. (Cheers.) The shopkeepers were beginning to find out that an empty till on Saturday night, made an ugly wife on Sunday morning; they were beginning to find out that if the working classes were miserable, they could not be comfortable; hence they were now joining us. Mr. O'Connor, after a few other remarks, then entered into the question of free-trade, completely upsetting the fallacies of the "cheap-bread," "high-wages," and "plenty-to-do" gentry. Alluding to the recent demonstrations, he said—At Birmingham a gentleman wanted to get the Charter by fasting and praying, taking especial care that while he did the praying, the fasting should be performed by his flock. But glorious had been the demonstration in that town: at the head of thousands, and tens of thousands of the hard-handed sons of toil he had entered the Bull Ring, renowned in the annals of their cause. The effect of his visit to Birmingham had been the uniting of all sections of the Chartist body. The Christian Chartist Churchmen had notified to their pastor that he might please himself, but they would join their Chartist brethren; and if he would not, he might look for a congregation elsewhere. (Cheers.) At Manchester they had had six hundred thousand in procession. He had marched at the head of the trades, marshalled under their respective banners. It was said that he would be assassinated if he went to Manchester; well, he went; and he did receive a letter telling him that his countrymen would assassinate him, though even six thousand of them should perish in effecting his destruction; he heeded not this; he attended the meeting, and the men who chiefly crowded round the hustings were those whom he was told would *assassinate him; but* did they attempt to injure him? No; on the contrary, they had expressed their satisfaction at his conduct, and expressed their readiness to join the English people in their struggle for their liberties. (Cheering.) At Leeds they had yesterday a glorious exhibition of their numbers and their strength; and to-day, he was proud and happy to see that Sheffield was more determined than ever in the good old cause. Mr. O'Connor concluded an eloquent address by warning his hearers to have nothing to do with secret societies; no threats of physical force were now needed, they were too proudly strong in their moral might. (Loud and continued cheering.) Three hearty cheers were given for Frost, Williams, and Jones; three for the Charter and no surrender; and three for Mr. O'Connor; when the mighty multitude formed in procession as before, proceeding up the principal streets of the town to the Theatre Royal.

THE DINNER.

As before stated, four hundred tickets were sold by Monday afternoon; but a large number of persons were accommodated in addition to the above number; and as near as we could judge, something near five hundred persons sat down to dinner. The front of the stage was tastefully ornamented with festoons of dahlias and laurel; portraits of Feargus and Arthur O'Connor, Emmett, and other patriots, decorated different parts of the stage, where, on eleven lengthy tables, the dinner was served up. The arrangements were altogether excellent, and reflect honour on the superintending committee.

About five o'clock the company sat down to table, and were not slow in doing justice to the good things set before them. Each having partaken of the substantials, and the cloth removed, the Chairman gave orders for the admission of the public waiting outside. The doors were no sooner opened than a rush was made from without, and simultaneously the boxes, pit, and gallery filled to overflowing, hundreds being forced to remain outside, for whom there was no room within. The speakers now took up their places in front of the pit, Mr. O'Connor being loudly applauded on coming forward.

The Chairman gave,—

"The people, the only source of legitimate power."

Mr. Gill responded to the sentiment.

Air—"Rule Britannia."

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Wm. Martin, of Brampton, who presented an address to Mr. O'Connor from the Chartists of Chesterfield and Brampton. We regret our limits will not permit us to give this address, nor that of the ladies afterwards presented.

The Chairman next introduced Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Holbery, Mrs. Foden, and Mrs. Ward—a deputation from the Female Chartists of Sheffield, appointed to present a congratulatory address to Mr. O'Connor; Mrs. Ward read the address which was beautifully worded, setting forth the esteeem and respect in which he was held by the fair patriots whom they represented. The Chairman then gave "Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the incorruptible and unchangeable advocate of universal liberty, may he live to see the rights of the people established, and the principles of freedom triumphant throughout the world.

Mr. O'Connor, who was received with the most tremendous cheering, then replied in a speech of an hour and a half's duration, of which it is quite impossible to give even a word

Air—"See the Conquering hero comes."

The Chairman next gave "The Charter, the only means of redress for the wrongs and grievances of the people—may it speedily become the law of the land."

Responded to by Mr. Julian Harney.

Air—"Scots wha hae."

The Chairman next gave—"The Welsh Martyrs; may the united people restore to their fatherland the exiles in liberty's cause."

Responded to by Mr. Samuel Parkes.

Air—"The exile of Erin."

The Chairman next gave—"Justice to Ireland by the Repeal of the Union, and independent Parliament, based upon the principles of Universal Suffrage."

Responded to by Mr. M'Kettrick.

Air—"St. Patrick's Day."

The Chairman next gave, "The sacred memories of Tyler, Wallace, Tell, Washington, Kosciusko, Muir, Emmett, Fitzgerald, and the patriots of all ages and all nations, who have struggled and died to establish the rights of man."

Responded to by Mr. Hollyoake.

The Chairman next gave, "Bronterre O'Brien, and all who have suffered to achieve the people's deliverance; may they have their reward in the speedy triumph of the principles they have so nobly vindicated."

Responded to by Mr. Marsh.

Air—"A man's a man for a'that."

The Chairman next gave—"The *Northern Star*, and the rest of the democratic press, may the people enlightened win their rights, and have the knowledge to maintain them."

Responded to by Mr. Mr. Buxton.

This closed the evening's proceedings.

We may, in conclusion, mention that, in addition to parties from Doncaster, Barnsley, Rotherham, and Chesterfield, there were persons present from almost all the villages and towns within 30 miles of Sheffield; we conversed with a gentleman who had walked forty miles from the Tory town of Newark, much to our gratification. He assured us Chartism was making steady progress in his locality; and similar cheering information we received from all quarters. In Chesterfield, Doncaster, and Rotherham the cause is gloriously progressing.

Wednesday was a day glorious for Sheffield—how must the miserable factions have quaked in their hearts to witness the peaceful moral exhibition of the people's struggle, to see them in their countless thousands throng the streets, and hear their lion-voices shouting the death-knell of tyranny. Ye have done well, men of Sheffield; see that ye resolutely and wisely follow up your glorious display on Wednesday last, and the hour cannot be far distant when you will have the reward of your patriotic toils in seeing your hopes realised—Your Charter law.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We regret much that we cannot persuade our friends practically to observe the very clear and plain directions which we have so often given and repeated about the sending of matter for the *Star*. The extent of our circulation obliges us to go to press on Thursday afternoon; and, therefore, our friends seem to think that if their communications reach us by Thursday morning it is quite soon enough. This is a great mistake. They should remember that every word of the paper has to be put together by single letters, and the whole space filled before we can go to press, and it is impossible to do this in one forenoon. Our men are busily employed in filling up the paper with matter which, from one source or other, we must supply during the whole week, and it seldom happens that more than one or two columns, besides the necessary space for editorial comment, remain to be filled on Thursday morning. This shews the importance and necessity of all matters of news, occurrences of the movement, reports of meetings, &c., being sent to us at once, immediately they occur. Instead of which, it often happens, that on Monday and Tuesday we have scarcely any letters, and on Wednesday comparatively few till the night post arrives. The consequence is, that those letters which do arrive in the early part of the week are carefully attended to and given generally at length; while we are obliged to have recourse to the London papers, and various sources, for matter to fill the remaining portion of so many columns of the paper as *must be* set up before Wednesday night. Wednesday night and Thursday morning's posts bring us a shoal of letters from all parts of the country; these come upon us just in the hurry of writing and attending to what are called the leading articles; while in the early part of the week we have more time to attend to correspondence. The consequence is that one half of these letters are passed over entirely; and the other half compressed into the smallest possible amount of space—and the next consequence is, that in the following week we have letters of complaint from various parties about their communications being treated with neglect. Some whose letters or reports may have been omitted for want of space, refer occasionally to the police reports—the column of "varieties," or some other portion of the contents of the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, or 7th pages of the paper, which are always set up first—and ask indignantly if their communication was less important than such or such a thing which appeared in the same paper from which *it* was excluded "for want of space"—others accuse us of partiality and unfairness in cutting down their reports to a mere annoucement, while those of other towns are given at greater length. We have had many most angry letters of this description, the cause for which has rested entirely with the parties themselves. Now if our friends will but bear in mind that we are filling up the paper every day; that the same column cannot be filled twice over; that we *must* give out *such matter as we have* JUST WHEN THE MEN WANT IT, or there would be no *Star* on Saturday, and that therefore we can't wait for the next post—we must go on; if they would remember all this, and send their communications *promptly*—in the early part of the week—all would stand a fair and a good chance; and if they would also remember that we have only one weekly paper for all England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and that, therefore, no one place can be allowed to monopolize an unreasonable portion of the paper, we should have no complaints of inattention to any party—because we know there would be no ground for them. Our anxious desire is to make the *Star* a truly national organ, equally representing all; but we cannot do this unless the country will aid us rightly in the sending of their matters *of communication.*

The above remarks apply, of course, to news, facts, meetings of the people, Chartist intelligence, &c. Original papers, letters to the Editor, personal correspondence, poetry, &c., *must be* here at the beginning of the week, or we shall not hold ourselves bound even to notice them.

The Members *of the Newport National Charter Association trust that Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will not trouble himself again with the "new-move" party.*

Chester.—*We are sorry the crowded state of our columns compel us to reserve their communication for next week.*

R. Watkins *sends us the gratifying intelligence that the society of tailors, meeting at the Red Lion, Great Windmill-street, London, have joined the National Charter Association, to the number of fifty-five.*

Carlisle.—*The memorial next week.*

James Wood, Sudbury.—*The non-payment of church rates will not vitiate his vote. The qualification is "a house worth £10 a year."*

Philo-Argus.—*We have not room this week.*

An Uncompromising Republican.—*We have no room.*

James Greer.—*We have no room.*

Wm. Smith, Ayr.—*We have received a great many letters for Mr. O'Connor, addressed in the way he describes, and several of them marked "in haste." They have all been forwarded, but we do not know anything more of them.*

Joseph Brooke, Horton.—*We have no room this week for his brother's letter. The tracts and some books shall be provided for him.*

Wright Swift *may get the American newspapers by arranging with his friends in America to pay for them, and send them to him through the post.*

Wm. Jones.—*We have not room.*

Blind Paddy's Catechism.—*We have not room.*

Thomas M. Wheeler *has sent us a very interesting report of Mr. Stallwood's lecture at the Doves Inn, Berwick-street, Soho, which the crowded state of our columns compel us to omit.*

A Subaltern, York.—*We have no room.*

Scraps for Radicals *shall appear.*

Mr. Samuel Jones *will be delegate from Huddersfield on Sunday next, the* 3rd *of October, at the West Riding Delegate Meeting, to be holden at Dewsbury on the above day.*

An Address *and an invitation has been sent to Messrs. O'Brien and Benbow to visit Huddersfield. The Secretary, Mr. E. Clayton would feel obliged to those gentlemen to state if they have received the above. Address E. Clayton, Sowing-row, West-parade, Huddersfield.*

Edward Burley, *Secretary for the East and North Riding districts of the county of York, will be glad to have the name and address of any Chartist of Malton and Beverley, or any other town in the above Ridings; as he wishes to communicate with them on important business. Address* 19, *Bilton-street, Layerthorpe, York.*

H. D. Griffiths.—*We cannot see any good which could accrue from the insertion of his letter to the "Restoration Committee."*

A. D. G.—"*To whom ought a requisition requesting the use of a vestry room to be presented?*" *To the Minister.*—"*May lodgers sign such requisition?*" *That depends on the purpose for which the vestry room is wanted: if on rate-paying matters, the the requisitionists should be rate-payers; if not, any parishioner may sign.*—"*Is there any payment whatever required for the use of such vestry room?*" *No.*

P. H. E.—*Mr. Hill's works on Grammar may be procured from any bookseller in Scotland who receives a London parcel. They are published in London by Cleave,* 1, *Shoe-lane, and by Simpkin and Marshall. The* Rational School Grammar *is at present out of print; but a new edition of it is preparing by Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, who will shortly have it ready.*

Irish Absenteeism.—*Next week.*

W. H.—*We have no room.*

Wm. Scott *has doubtless a good ground of action against the millowners by whose negligence, in not taking care of their machinery, the horrible accident happened to his daughter. We have no doubt that he would obtain damages, and to a good amount, if he can find the wherewithal to support an action.*

Mary Holberry *return her sincere thanks to the Brighton friends for their exertions on behalf of her husband.*

M. Jocelyn.—*We have no room.*

Wm. Hardinge.—*Next week.*

J. G. Brooks.—*This week our space is full; but we shall be glad to hear from him at a future opportunity.*

J. C.—*We have not room.*

J. D. H. *asks: First*—"*Whether it is not the duty of the Postmaster to keep an account of all letters posted at his office?*" *No. Second*—"*Whether it is customary to do so?*" *No.*

A Young Chartist and a Constant Reader *if not an enemy in disguise is a very "young" Chartist indeed.*

To the Chartists.—*There is not a man in England or Ireland more devotedly attached to the principles of the People's Charter than the Rev. Mr. Ryan, P.P., of Donabate.*

Bilston *friends have sent us a balance-sheet of their receipts and expenditure, from which it appears that their Treasurer is* 17*s.* 10½*d. in advance, having received £6* 1*s.* 4*d., and expended £6* 19*s.* 2½*d. The accounts are audited by John Cadley, Joseph Jarvis, and James Damaine.*

A. R.—*Send an order and the money with it to Mr. Joshua Hobson,* 5, *Market-street, Leeds, and he may have as many Parr's Pills as he pleases.*

S. R. Smart.—*Next week.*

Brighton.—*Mr. Wm. Morling begs us to acknowledge for him the receipt of £1 from Nottingham, per Mr. Smart, and* 5*s. from Salisbury, per Mr. Wilkinson, for the O'Brien Press Fund.*

Jonathan Wooler.—*We have no room for his letter, nor do we see any point in it.*

The Victims.—*The donation of £5, through Mr. Cleave, named in our last, and of which the appropriation of £4 was accounted for, was intended also to include* 20*s. for Mrs. Holberry. Mr. Cleave will be glad if the parties will furnish him with their precise address.*

Halifax.—*We are sorry we have no room for their address.*

The Secretary *of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association begs leave to inform the friends of freedom in England that his address now is—P. M. Brophy,* 14, *North Anne-street, Dublin.*

A Republican.—*We have no room.*

The Stockport Chartists *request that all communications on behalf of the Chartists resident in Stockport, be sent to their Secretary, Mr. John Wright, Wharf-street, Portwood, Stockport, Cheshire.*

R. Coxony, Durham.—*The Plates of Emmett were sent to Mr. France, Newcastle, same time as all the others: how it happens that Mr. Sutherland has not received them, Mr. France or Mr. Sutherland must say—we cannot.*

Those Agents *who have received their accounts are requested to remit the amounts due, or their Papers will be stopped.*

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

	£	s.	d.
From a few Chartists at Micklethwaite, near Bingley	0	2	0
„ the Masons of the National Charter Association, Lambeth, London	1	1	0

FOR O'BRIEN'S PRESS.

	£	s.	d.
From T. Ireland, Dunfermline	0	1	6

FOR DEFENCE OF O'BRIEN'S SEAT FOR NEWCASTLE.

	£	s.	d.
„ From Mr. Wood, Sudbury ...	0	2	8½

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

	£	s.	d.
From Finsbury, London, per J. Watts	0	10	0

THE STRIKE AT THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—Various reports having been circulated, through the medium of the journals of the metropolis, and which, if not contradicted, are calculated to prejudice the public mind against a body of men who are at this time struggling for their rights, we therefore take the opportunity of soliciting a favour, to disabuse the public mind through your columns; and trust, as your journal is the only one on which working men can depend for the truth, that you will lay its columns open for them.

The *Observer* states that the men lately employed at the Houses of Parliament have struck against their foreman for no fault whatever; and that sixteen or seventeen have been the means of persuading 220 to leave their work without a cause. This, to us, is preposterous: more particularly when we are aware that the source whence it came has acknowledged that the generality of the masons on that work were rational and thinking men.

In order to give the public an opportunity to judge for themselves, whether the men have any reason to complain or not, we will give you a detailed account of facts (which we challenge the world to deny,) relative to the conduct of Allen, foreman at the above works.

One of the men received the unwelcome intelligence from Manchester of the death of his mother and very naturally felt a wish to see her interred; he informed Allen of his desire to go to Manchester for that purpose, stating that he would be back in a week or fortnight, when the black monster turned round upon him and told him "if that was the case he might go away altogether," asserting "that he would not keep a job open for any man that length of time under such circumstances." As another specimen of his conduct, one of the men had his leg broken by a fall from the scaffold, and on his return to his work, expected of course, that as he had been lamed in the service of his employers, that they would continue to give him work, but no, Allen immediately discharged him, in the most insulting manner, and told him he did not want such d—d hobbling fellows as him there; again, there was one of the men who had got leave from the under foreman to attend the death-bed of his wife, and on his return, Allen asked him where the d—l in h—l he had been? The man replied that his wife was dead, and he should want to go to bury her. "Then" (says Allen) "you may go and die, and be d—d! and bury yourself with her!" It has also been quite customary for this monster to order many a good tradesman, in the most domineering manner, to "pick up his tools and be off," before they have been many hours on the job, without the least consultation as to whether they were blameable or not.

We now think we have said sufficient to satisfy the public of the sophistry and falsehoods contain ed in the journals of the metropolis, and will therefore conclude by informing them that the masons have manfully come out, and there they will remain until that monster, Allen, is removed from the works, and are not, as has been stated, deficient of the support of their Society; and, consequently, they will not be compelled to surrender for that which is held out to them by most of the trades of the metropolis.

We remain, Sir,
Your humble servant,
In behalf of the Operative Stonemasons,
Thomas Carter, Secretary.

London, September 27th, 1841.

Local and General Intelligence.

GRAVELHOLE.—(Near Bolton.)—In no town in England is tyranny carried to a more alarming extent than in this village. It has often been your correspondent's lot to expose the shameful and brutal conduct of millowners and their tools—conduct at which human nature has shuddered; but he never saw cruelty in the mills that could be contrasted with that practised by one or two petty tyrants here. The fustian-cutting is the principle trade, and is in the hands of a few men, who all employ a number of persons, and have the work under their own inspection. Some of them are honourable men, and as moderate in their demands as can be expected in their circumstances, but such cannot be said of them all. One of these masters has, on some occasions, had thirty children working for him—children under the age at which the mills take them—children whose parents are poor, and compelled to get them work on some terms, and, therefore, their poor children are engaged while tears bedew their parental cheek. At the present, this man has eighteen children working for him, all at half price, some of which are not more than seven years of age; yet they have to rise early and work late, and towards the end of the week—as if rest on the Sabbath was too much for these little ones—they are made to work all night: yes, the iron-hearted master makes them work all the Friday night; and if exhausted nature fall to sleep, the poor little ones are aroused by the fists of their masters. A few days ago I was led, by information, to inspect this little hell. After some conversation with the neighbours, I got in. When I got there, a female, about thirty years of age, attracted my attention. Her eyes were swollen, and of a dark purple colour. I asked what had been the cause, and was pointed to the master, and was told that he, in a fit of anger had struck her with his fists. On inquiry I found that it was not uncommon to see her abused, and to hear the children cry. But it would require the pen of an Oastler to do justice to the subject; for cruel as the factory tyrants are, this man alone has made more crippled children than all the mills of Rochdale united. Well might the ancient penman say, "The tender mercies of the wicked are cruel."—*Correspondent.*

HALIFAX.—Anti-Poor Law Abortion.—The vaunted Operative Anti-Corn Law Association announced a general meeting of their body by placards, to be holden in the Lancasterian School Room, on Thursday week, at which business of the greatest importance was to be submitted to the meeting; and lo, what was our surprise, (so close on the heels of the great Operative Anti-Corn Law festival, as reported in the *Leeds Times* and *Mercury* with so much pomp), to find that the candles burning and members present amounted to the amazing number of thirty—there being just eighteen of the former and twelve of the latter. The Secretary apologised for the paucity of their numbers present; he could not tell the reason, but he assured his audience that there were 700 names on the book, and that they need not despair. Another complained of no weight in the agitation. One more wise than the rest stated his opinion, that the working classes would never be benefited until their labour could be protected, but was kindly reminded that they were not met to discuss politics.

LEEDS.—Weekly Contributions to the Unemployed Operatives' Enumeration Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	10	3	3
Donation from *Leeds Times* Office ...	0	10	0
Donation from Mr. Joseph Oates	0	1	0
Donation from Mr. Smithson, not B. B.	0	1	0
From 62 contributors, at James Binns and Sons, per Samuel Henry Horn	0	5	2
„ 48 ditto, at Tetley, Tatham, and Walkers, per John Rigg ...	0	4	0
„ 53 ditto, do. do. do., per John Keighley	0	4	5
„ 31 ditto, at Ripley and Ogles, per Joseph Thompson	0	2	7
„ 24 ditto, do. do., per Edward Metcalf	0	2	0
„ 14 ditto, at Boyle, Gill, and Co.'s, per John Jackson	0	1	2
„ 18 ditto, at Rogers and Hartley's, per Wm. Cliff	0	1	6
„ 16 ditto, at William Robinson and Co. per James Rattray... ...	0	1	4
„ 49 ditto, at Lord and Brooks, per Wm. Robinson	0	4	1
„ 25 ditto, at Hargreaves and Nussey's, per Joseph Smith ...	0	2	1
„ 22 ditto, at Mr. Pritchard's, per Wm. Watson	0	1	10
„ 12 ditto, Mr. Cawood's, flax-mill, (two weeks) per Thos. Card ...	0	2	0
„ 47 ditto, Mr. Benyon's, per William Roberts	0	3	11
„ 33 ditto, Mr. Cooper's, per Henry Bolton	0	2	9
„ 36 ditto, Taylor and Wordsworth, per G. Horner	0	3	0
„ 10 ditto, Mr. Stephen Mitchell's, per Mark Hutchinson	0	0	10
„ 63 ditto, Mr. Brownridge, per Edwin Gaunt	0	5	3
„ 18 ditto, Shearwood and Booth's, per Wm. Giles	0	1	6
„ 22 ditto, ditto, per James Branson	0	1	10
„ 45 ditto, Mr. Halliley's Hope-street Mill, per Humphrey Bloomfield	0	3	9
„ 23 ditto, Dickenson & Barraclough's, per Marvell Wild	0	1	11
„ 33 ditto, at Fenton, Murray, and Jackson's (old side) per L. Smith	0	2	9
„ 42 ditto, do. do. do. (machine makers) per. Wm. Hesketh ...	0	3	6
„ 26 ditto, at Mr. Pearson's, per T. Feilding	0	2	2
„ 48 ditto, at Mr. Holdforth's, per Jacob Wood	0	4	0
„ 18 ditto, at Robert Wood and Son's, per James Stewart	0	1	6
„ 11 ditto, at Mr. Porter's, per Joseph Rose	0	0	11
„ 27 ditto, at Brown and Co.'s, Marshall-street, per J. Murphy ...	0	2	3
„ 15 names omitted to be given in by mistake	0	1	3
891 contributors	£14	10	6

Committals.—James and Thomas Walsh, brothers, respectively only eleven and thirteen years of age, were on Tuesday committed to Wakefield House of Correction for two months, on a charge of having been found in a house with the intention of committing a felony. Though young in years they are old offenders. On Monday, Joseph Wilkinson, 18, was committed for trial on a charge of having stolen a silk handkerchief, the property of Adam Halliday. Zaccheus Parker, 18, for trial, on a charge of pocket picking. Mary Tracey, a very old frequenter of the police-office, for trial, on a charge of pocket picking.

Fire.—On Friday night last, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Yewdall, grocer, Briggate, which but for timely discovery might have been attended with serious consequences. It was, however, early discovered, and was got out without much damage. We understand it is supposed to have originated from a man having taken a candle into a staircase amongst some dry goods, from which it is presumed a spark must have fallen amongst the rubbish, and afterwards broken out into flame. The loss will not be much.

Pocket Picking at the Parish Church.—It would appear that some of the swell mob, advocates of the "appropriation" clause, are taking advantage of the crowds attending the parish church to exercise their vocation. Several handkerchiefs have exchanged pockets, and it behoves all who attend, to mind what company they happen to sit by the side of.

Robbing Lodgings.—On Tuesday last, William Dean left his lodgings at Mr. Thomas Driver's, Pottery Field, and stole therefrom a pair of black trowsers, a black waistcoat, a black silk handkerchief, and other articles, the property of his landlord.

Pickpocket.—During the proceedings at the Anti-Corn Law meeting, on Monday, a gentleman of the name of Marsh detected a man in the act of taking a silk handkerchief from his pocket, and he was immediately taken into custody.

Robberies.—On Monday last, a pair of wheels, the property of Mr. Shann, spirit merchant, Bond-street, were stolen from near the Clarendon inn.—On Tuesday, a claret coloured pilot coat, with dark buttons, and the skirts lined with plaid stuff, was stolen from the house of Mr. John Hutchinson, Garland Fold, Marsh-lane.

BRADFORD.—Magistrates' Court.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Wm. Martin preferred a complaint against Michael Dowling, bacon-factor, for an assault committed by him upon the former, immediately after the recent Borough election. The witnesses fully supported the charge but which was dismissed, it appearing that a more popular tribunal had without Mr. Martin's knowledge inflicted summary justice.

ABSCONDED.—On Saturday last, a boy of the name of Ellis Mawson, son of Benjamin Mawson, Spink-well Terrace, absconded from home, to the great grief of his friends, who, though poor, are honest and industrious. A neighbour's boy had lately associated with some travelling musicians, and it is supposed that he and Mawson have gone in pursuit of two of these travellers, who lately left here for Sheffield. Mawson had on, when he left home, dark fustian jacket, small black and white plaid waistcoat, dark fustian trousers, and round cloth cap. He is about five feet four inches in height, rather stout, light complexion, with a little colour, and hair rather flaxen. He has a mark across his nose, the effect of a wound, and is sixteen years of age.

GLASGOW.—MEETING.—A public meeting of the electors of Glasgow was held in the Trades' Hall on Wednesday week, at one o'clock at noon, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Queen, requesting her not to prorogue Parliament until her present Ministers come to some resolution on the 8s. duty affair. A memorial was adopted.

KEIGHLEY.—EASTER DUES.—Messrs. Weatherhouse and Rhodes, the two obnoxious Chartists who neglected to pay Mr. Busfield, the rector, his Easter Dues, have again been summoned by the benevolent man, to show cause why they refuse to comply with his demands. The reverend gentleman's claim upon the individuals for allowing them the liberty of wearing their own heads, and transacting business for them with St. Peter, appears to stagger them, although they declare they would pay, if he would only accommodate them with a list of the items in a tradesman-like manner. As the summonses contained no information of that kind, they wisely posted them in the public streets, to let the other inhabitants know the unreasonable nature of the gentleman's bills, and what they might expect in case he compelled them to pay.

ODD FELLOWS.—The anniversary of the above society took place on Monday last, when the members and friends sat down to an excellent dinner.

CULLINGWORTH (NEAR BINGLEY.)—A CAUTION TO GOOD NATURED BEERSELLERS.—A person in the village of Cullingworth has just commenced the business of betraying beer-sellers and others into a breach of the law, and then fining them for doing so. He went over to Wilsden one night last week, and called at a beer-shop kept by one Smith. It was after the time at which beer is allowed to be sold, but as he represented himself as a poor widower from Cullingworth, and said that he had been slacking lime all day, and was very thirsty and hungry, and begged them to let him have something to eat and drink, they took pity on him, and let him have what he wanted, and charged for it. He then went away, and these kind people were brought up before the magistrates on Tuesday, and fined for selling ale at an improper hour to this fellow. He had been at a poor cottage house somewhere in the neighbourhood also, and by pitiful tales had induced the people of it to let him have a pot of beer, for which he paid them and then fined them for selling without a license. This will be enough to cause our unsuspecting neighbours to be aware of him in future; he generally goes by the name of Little Mick at home.

RICHMOND.—At the Petty Sessions held at Richmond, for the divison of Gilling West, Mary Ann Lewis, a girl about 17 years of age, whose parents live in Richmond, was brought before the sitting magistrates, charged with obtaining at Hauxwell, certain articles of wearing apparel, and 1s. in money, under false pretences, stating that her name was Mary Ann, daughter of a person of the name of Nelson, residing at Richmond. Guilty. Committed to the House of Correction at Northallerton to hard labour for one month, as a rogue and vagabond. Elizabeth Raisbeck, of Longthwaite, near Reeth, who keeps a beerhouse, was charged by the officers of excise, with having in her possession certain spirits and British compounds, she being a person licensed to retail beer, &c., the room or cellar where the spirits were found, being entered for storing beer. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. J. Hopkinson, an officer of Excise, that on the 12th of May last, he entered the cellar, and found five stone bottles and one of glass, containing about two gallons and a half of rum, and upwards of three gallons of British spirits. Guilty. Penalty, £50; but mitigated to £12 10s., and the spirits forfeited.—Edward Stephenson, of Whaston Green, near Richmond, a licensed beer-house keeper, was charged, on the information of Mr. Snowden, police-officer, with opening his house for drinking on Sunday, the 5th of Sept. last, before one o'clock. Guilty. Fined £5 and costs, being the second offence.—Robert Garbutt, of Whaston Green, a licensed beer-house keeper, was charged with keeping his house open for the sale of beer, on Sunday, the 19th of Sept. last, before one o'clock. Guilty. Fined 40s. and costs.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.—Two excellent sermons were preached in the Parish Church of Richmond, on Sunday morning and evening last, by the Rev. J. Reade, M.A., Rector of Romaldkirk, and at the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the morning and afternoon, by the Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle, M.A., the incumbent. Collections were made after each service, amounting to £13 11s. 9d. in the Parish Church, and £6 6s. 7d. in the Holy Trinity, in aid of the fund of the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society.

ARRIVAL.—The Earl and Countess of Zetland arrived at Aske last week, his Lordship's seat near Richmond.

MONEY MARKET.—Extreme dullness pervades the money market; however, to enliven the drooping spirits of the jobbers, jews and money-changes, we give the following narrative of the BOTTLE MAIL, as given by a London cotemporary. "In the absence of anything of more gravity it may be mentioned that some diversion was created in certain City circles to-day, about the receipt of a letter from abroad at the office of a respectable wine-merchant by a novel kind of mail, mail packet, or sailing conveyance, to the evasion, scandalous or not as it may be variously construed, of her Majesty's Post-office, and in defiance of Lord Lowther and Mr. penny-postage Hill. The letter in question was thus introduced under cover to the notice of the party to whom addressed by the intermediary agent :—

"Scilly, Sept. 20, 1841.

'SIR,—According to the request of the writer I have forwarded the enclosed letter, which I picked up on the 16th, I hope you will send me an answer.

"Yours,
"PHILIP WILLIAM EDWARDS,
"Weaver, St. Mary's, Scilly."

The enclosed letter runs thus :—

'Brig, Lord Saumarez, Sept. 9, 1841.

'MY DEAR COUSIN,—It is possible that you get this, although there are a hundred chances to one that you do not. I enclose it in a bottle with a request that the finder will forward it to you. We have had head winds almost the whole time since we left, but we are now 200 or 300, for the figures may read either miles south of Cape Clear—passed every ship or vessel that we met or got sight of. All well, fat and hearty. The Captain, Alexander and Charles join in best respects.

"My dear Cousin,
"Yours, &c.
'To ———, Esq., Old Broad-street.'

'The wine-merchant by whom this extraordinarily despatched missive was received, had not only the gratification of hearing most unexpectedly from his friends, but in the fact of the bottle emptied of the contents with which it went loaded brimful from his cellars recognises the symbolical intimation that the captain and his friends were lustily at work in lightening the vessel and throwing the "jolly marines" overboard, so as to make a clear hold for stowing away another cargo from his vaults on the return home of the good ship Saumarez, which, as the underwriters say, may God speed on her voyage.

THE STRIKE AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Captain Rous has been using his influence as a mediator between the masons who recently struck at the new Houses of Parliament, and Messrs. Grissell and Peto, with the humane effort of getting the men back to their work, but he has not been successful. Having offered his services to them, a deputation from their body waited upon the captain, and stated that the principal foreman had acted in a hasty and intemperate manner towards them; that he had committed acts of tyranny and oppression, and had made himself so obnoxious that they had been obliged, with pain to themselves, to adopt the unpleasant alternative of leaving their work. They further stated that they had in several instances addressed their employers by letter, and waited upon them by deputation, representing the difficulties of their situation; pointing out the great inconvenience which must arise to them by being obliged to leave their work, having brought their families to London on the faith of lengthened employment. That their employers stated their entire satisfaction with the conduct and industry of the general body of the men, and also that they had great confidence in the ability and integrity of their foreman; that he was a rough diamond, and was not particular in his expressions towards them. The men then stated other grievances, and concluded by expressing their determination, let the consequence be what it might, of not returning to their work under the same foreman. They further stated that the whole body of masons throughout the United Kingdom had sanctioned their determination, and would not only support them, but would also refuse to work under this foreman. The following morning the gallant captain went to the office of the contractors, in York-road, Lambeth, and had an interview with Messrs. Peto and Grissell, who stated most positively that the workmen's complaints were unfounded; that they were endeavouring to tyrannise over them, and compel them to do an act of injustice to a faithful servant, which they were determined not to submit to. The captain then departed to meet a large body of the masons, at least [illegible]50 in number. He communicated the statement of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and endeavoured to prevail on them to forget the past, and expressed a hope that in future there would be no cause for complaint. All his persuasion and entreaties were, however, ineffectual. Captain Rous subsequently waited upon the Earl of Lincoln, the First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, and endeavoured to prevail upon the noble lord to use his influence between the parties, expressing his regret that his own exertions had been unsuccessful.

BARNSLEY.—A committee has been formed and subscriptions opened for the purpose of supporting our patriot townsman, Wm. Ashton, on wholesome food during the remaining period of his confinement in "her Majesty's Royal College, at Wakefield," and to thereby prevent the powers that be, from Claytonising him. Notwithstanding the dreadfully depressed state of the town, the people have come forward nobly upon the present occasion to support their Whig-dungeoned townsman, which clearly proves that the spirit of democracy still pervades their breasts and prompts them to do their duty. Two pounds have been sent him to provide himself with food, and by this time he will have been a week off the infernal skilly tub.

THE CHARTISTS met on Monday evening last, at their usual place, when a goodly number mustered. Mr. R. Hesketh having been called to the chair, and the enrolment of several members having taken place, letters were read from Bronterre O'Brien, and Mr. Hague, of Cork, which caused a general burst of applause at the wonderful progress of Chartism in Ireland. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. William Collins, Daly, Bradley, and others, who severally commented upon the progress of Chartism in Ireland, and recommended the members who took the *Star* to send their own, and to strive to prevail upon others to send their *Stars* also to Ireland, as the only means of throwing the glorious light of Chartism upon our hitherto deluded and benighted brethren of that unhappy land, though thanks to the *Star*, they are now beginning in good earnest to throw off the garb of deceptive O'Connellism, and are in the true spirit of democratic liberty, declaring for the Charter. After the Chairman had called upon all persons to forward their *Stars* to Ireland, the meeting seperated highly gratified with the business of the meeting.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. West of Macclesfield, lectured in the Tib-street room, on Sunday evening, to a crowded audience, in answer to the assertions contained in Cobden's pamphlet. Mr. Griffin will take up the same question on Sunday night next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—By inserting the following in your valuable paper, you will oblige,

Yours, very truly,
GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

TO MR. MARK CRABTREE.

SIR,—I yesterday received a letter from Dewsbury, of which the following is a copy :—

"Dewsbury, Sept. 23, 1841.

"MR. HARNEY, SIR,—I am instructed by your friends in Dewsbury to lay the following statements before you :—After the district meeting on Sunday last was over, a few delegates repaired as usual to Mr. Charles Armshaw's, to have a little conversation, when Mark Crabtree, accompanied by a brother of his, came into the room, when, after a little chat on different subjects, he (Mark Crabtree) asked, if we, the Chartists of Dewsbury, would take part *along with Lord Ashley in an agitation for a Ten Hours' Bill!* Our answer was, that we would join in no agitation short of a whole measure of justice to the working classes, which was—the People's Charter. He (Mark Crabtree) then went on to say, that the Chartists, or leading Chartists of Dewsbury, was a set of poor, mean, shabby humbugs; and this, said he, is the opinion of William Martin, of Bradford and poor George Julian Harney. You behaved in a most shabby manner to poor Harney, said he; you paid him as your lecturer, a paltry thirty shillings per week, *while I paid him five-and-forty shillings per week during the late West Riding election.* With this expression, he struck the table, had it not been British oak, a blow sufficient to shiver it. After this, Thomas Wass challenged him to prove his assertion on the Market Cross next morning at ten o'clock, and he (Thomas Wass) would at the same time engage to prove to a majority of the inhabitants that Mark Crabtree was a lying, two-faced political villain. Thomas Wass attended time and place, but the rascal had cut his stick and left the town.

"In conclusion, it is the desire of your friends in and about Dewsbury that you should challenge him in the *Northern Star* to prove what he said, which, if he refuses, the Chartists of Dewsbury will then caution the Chartist body against this Tory-paid scoundrel, as they consider Mark Crabtree as pernicious a character as Harrison, the notorious spy.

"The persons ready to come forward to prove what is here contained are John Haigh, of Ossett; Joseph Atkinson, of Heckmondwike; Thomas Wass, of Dawgreen; and Benjamin Simpson.

"The affair has been laid before a meeting of Chartists in Dewsbury; the opinion of which you will understand by the enclosed resolution.

"Signed on behalf of the Chartists of Dewsbury,
"WM. MOSELEY, STOTT, Secretary."

"P.S. Enclosed you will find the resolution passed at our meeting."

The above letter is dated September 23rd, but bears the Dewsbury post-mark of September 27th. Perhaps Mr. Stott can explain this.

The following is a copy of the "resolution" alluded to in the postscript of the above :—

Moved by Adam Brander, seconded by James Newsome—"That we, the Chartists of Dewsbury, have every confidence in George Julian Harney, one of our late candidates for the West-Riding of the County of York, and we consider the assertion made by Mark Crabtree, of Dawgreen, which was to the effect that Mr. Harney, like himself, was in the pay of the Tories during the last election, to be a direct attack upon the character of Mr. Harney, who we consider to be one of the most upright, bold, and unflinching patriots that in our day has come forward to advocate and demand the rights of the working classes."

WM. MOSELEY STOTT, Chairman.

On this resolution I have only to remark that I return my thanks to the men of Dewsbury for the good opinion they have of me been pleased therein to express. I assure them they will find their confidence in Julian Harney has not been misplaced.

Mr. Crabtree, I have copied the above letter verbatim as I received it. My answer shall be summary and to the point. Your statement (if that statement you made) *that you paid me five and forty shillings per week during the late West Riding Election,* is a wicked and calumnious lie; and I challenge and defy you to prove it.

GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

Sheffield, September 29, 1841.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 29.

SAINT PANCRAS.—At the last meeting of this body a letter was read from Feargus O'Connor, Esq. respecting the late meeting at the Archer's Rooms, and stating that he will attend at the St. Pancras Vestry Rooms, on Monday next, Oct. 4th, at eight o'clock in the evening. A resolution was passed declaratory of a want of confidence in Mr. H. B. Morley, in consequence of his having joined the "new move," and removing him from the General Council.

CHELSEA.—On Tuesday evening last, a ball and concert was given, on behalf of Mr. Wheeler, the Secretary to the County Council, at the Manor House, Chelsea. A most efficient band attended. A number of patriotic songs were sung, and the ball, which consisted of country dances, quadrilles, &c., was *spiritedly kept up till the hour of closing, to the* great gratification of the company present, which, through the unfavourableness of the day and evening, was not nearly as numerous as could have been wished and hoped for.

LAMBETH.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Ruffy Ridley delivered a lecture here to a numerous and appreciating audience, at the Association Rooms, Lambeth Walk.

MIDDLESEX.—London Delegate Meeting, Sunday, Sept. 26th, Mr. Cuffey in the chair. Credentials were received from Mr. Rowland, of Hackney, and Mr. M'Angus, from a section of the tailors' body; a resolution was received from Finsbury, continuing Mr. Hogg, as a delegate, but recommending to their delegates a temperate line of conduct. Satisfactory reports were received from the tailors, shoemakers, masons, Hackney and other fresh localities, and deputations were appointed to wait on them. Resolved "That each delegate bring in at the ensuing meeting, a report of the number of paying members in the locality." The sum of £1 11s. 7d. was received towards defraying the expence of the late meeting, and the localities earnestly requested to send in the proportionate quotas. Mr. Parker moved, and Mr. Humphrey seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried :—"That this council fully appreciate the talent and perseverance displayed, and sufferings endured by James Bronterre O'Brien, on behalf of the oppressed millions of this country, and recommend to the various localities of *this metropolis, the necessity of appointing* one or more individuals a committee to act in conjunction with the committees already formed at Leeds and Brighton, for the purpose of assisting the above gentleman to establish a paper of his own, in order that his resplendent powers may be secured to the people, and in testimony of the many services he has rendered to the cause of democracy, and they further request the co-operation of the men of Surrey, and that *the persons appointed meet at the Dispatch* Coffee-house, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock precisely, to form themselves, and proceed to carry out the above objects." A letter was received from one of Mr. Hetherington's committee, alluded to last Sunday, denying that he in any way originated the rumour of a secret committee; the council decided that no notice be taken of the subject. After the transaction, of considerable minor business, the council adjourned. Mr. Ridley gave notice of a motion respecting the letter of Mr. O'Connor in the *English Chartist Circular*, calling upon the men of London to do that which they had already carried into successful practice.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. G. White will deliver a lecture at the the Domestic Coffee House, Henrietta-street, on Thursday evening next, at half-past seven.

WHITECHAPEL, LONDON.—A grand ball will be given in aid of the County Council funds, in the Social Institution, 81, High-street, Whitechapel, on Tuesday evening. Tickets, sixpence each, may be had of the Committee, and of Mr. Drake, Charter Coffee House, 166, Brick-lane; Mr. Hover, 2, Green-street, Bethnal-green; Mr. Fox, 3, North-street, Whitechapel-road; Mr. Rouse, 3, Little Turner-street, Commercial-road; Mr. Finnett, 24, Hunt-street, Mile End, New Town; Mr. Newley, 12, White-street, Bethnal Green Road; and at the Social Institution.

HARTLEPOOL.—A public meeting will be held here on Monday next, for the purpose of propagating the principles of Chartism. Delegates from Middlesbro' and Stockton will address the meeting on the above subject. All classes who take an interest in the well-being of the country are requested to attend.

LEEDS.—Mr. Duffy will preach in Cheapside to-morrow evening.

HUNSLET.—Mr. T. B. Smith will preach at the Association Room, Hunslet, on Sunday evening, at the usual time. Mr. Duffy will lecture on Tuesday evening, to commence at eight o'clock.

DEWSBURY.—Mr. Duffy will lecture at Dewsbury, in the Market-place, on Wednesday evening, at six o'clock.

LONDON.—A concert is to be held in the Association-rooms, Hit or Miss Tavern, 19, West-street, Globe-fields, on Monday evening, Oct. 11th, towards defraying the expences attending the public meeting held in London, to welcome Feargus O'Connor on his liberation from York Castle; tickets threepence each. It is hoped also that all members will be careful to attend the meeting at the above rooms to-morrow night, as business of importance is to be discussed.

LONDON.—Mr. Balls will preach next Sunday evening, in the Institute, 55, Old Bailey; and Mr. Wm. Carrier, the following Sunday. To commence at seven o'clock.

FINSBURY.—A general meeting for the nomination of the General Council, and election of a local committee for the borough of Finsbury district, will take place on Monday evening next, at Hunt's Coffee House, Clerkenwell Green. The indefatigable and zelaous old Radical proprietor of these rooms ought to be patronised by the Radicals of the neighbourhood.

BRADFORD.—Messrs. Edmonson, Dewhurst, and Warriner will lecture at the Delph Hole, Little Horton, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, on the principles of the People's Charter.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. G. Watkins will lecture at the Working Men's Hall, Circus-street, New Road, Marylebone, on Sunday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

THE LEEDS DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE are particularly requested to meet in the Association Room, Shambles, on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of auditing the treasurer's accounts, and finally settling the Committee's business.

LIDGET GREEN.—Mr. Joseph Alderson will preach at Lidget Green, on Sunday evening at six o'clock.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Julian Harney will lecture in the Large Room, Fig Tree Lane, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.—Subject, "The crimes and horrors of war!"

LAMBETH.—Mr. Fussell will lecture at the Feathers, Warren-street, Fitzroy Square, on Sunday next.

TOWER HAMLETS.—A ball and concert will be given at the Social Hall, Whitechapel, on Tuesday next, for the purpose of augmenting the funds of the County Council.

BRADFORD.—On Monday next, Mr. Martin and Mr. Jennings will lecture at Bradford Moor, at eight o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Alderson will lecture on Sunday evening, at six o'clock, in the Council Room, North Tavern, North-street.

Mr. Martin, will lecture at Bradford Moor, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

DELPH HOLE.—Mr. Smyth will lecture at Delph Hole, on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the evening.

IDLE.—Mr. John Arran will lecture at Idle, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock. The Chartists of Idle are requested to make it as public as possible. Mr. Edwards will also lecture at the same place.

The Council in Bradford are requested to attend at six o'clock in the evening, as business of importance will be brought before them.

PADDOCK.—Mr. William Cunningham will lecture on Sunday next, the 3rd of October, at the Temperance Hotel, Paddock, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. James Shaw, of Huddersfield, will lecture at Rochdale, on Sunday next, the 3rd day of October, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the benefit of the Stockport unemployed operatives.

MILN ROW.—Mr. Edward Clayton, of Huddersfield, will lecture at Miln Row, on Sunday next, the 3rd day of October, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the benefit of the Stockport unemployed operatives.

MR. MORGAN'S ROUTE.—Mr. Morgan will preach a sermon on Sunday the 3rd. inst., at six o'clock in the evening, in the Goat Inn long room, Cloth Market; at Blue Quarries, on Monday the 4th, at seven o'clock; Grindstone Quay, Telling Shore, on Tuesday the 5th, at seven o'clock in the evening; Unsworth, on Wednesday the 6th, at seven o'clock; Wreckington, on Thursday the 8th, at seven o'clock; Bedlington, on Friday the 8th, at seven o'clock; Goat Inn long room, on Sunday the 10th, at six o'clock.

NOTTINGHAM.—*On Sunday next, Oct. 3rd, a County* Delegate meeting will be held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, Barker-gate, at one o'clock; and as Monday commences Goosefair, a greater number than usual of country delegates are expected to attend. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Dean Taylor will preach on the Forest; in the evening, at six o'clock in the chapel, Rice-place. On Monday, Mr. Taylor lectures at Carrington, Tuesday at Hucknall-Torkard, Wednesday at Sutton, and Thursday at Mansfield, each evening at six o'clock. The friends at the above places are requested to make it as public as possible.

EDINBURGH.—A County Delegate Meeting, for Mid-Lothian, will be held in the Whitfield Chapel, Edinburgh, on Monday the 27th instant.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Bronterre O'Brien will deliver a lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Monday, October 4th, at eight o'clock in the evening. *The proceeds after defraying expenses, to go to aid Mr.* O'Brien to establish a newspaper press.

LONDON.—BERWICK-STREET, SOHO.—Mr. Fusell will lecture to the Chartist tailors, on Wednesday, at the Three Doves Inn, at eight in the evening.

CHELSEA.—Mr. Cleave lectures here on Monday evening.

WANDSWORTH.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectures here to-morrow evening. Subject—Priestcraft. Time—half-past seven.

DEPTFORD.—The Chartists of Deptford and Greenwich are requested to meet at a public meeting, to be held at No. 1, Collier-street, Deptford, on the 6th of October next, at eight o'clock precisely, to pass the rules of the locality, and other important business.

CRAMLINGTON.—On Sunday morning, at eleven, and in the afternoon, at two o'clock, Mr. Williams, of Sunderland, will address the people of this place.

SOUTHWICK.—On Sunday morning, at half-past ten, Mr. Binns will address the inhabitants of Southwick.

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, at half-past two, Mr. Binns will address the people at the Life Boat House, and on Tuesday, a lecture by Mr. Williams will be delivered in the Long Room of the Arcade.

DERBYSHIRE.—Mr. Bairstow will lecture at Derby on Monday, October 4th; at Spondon, on Tuesday, Oct. 5th; at Ticknall, on Wednesday, Oct. 6th; at Burton, on Thursday, Oct. 7th; at Swadlincote, on Friday; and in Derby Market-place, on Sunday evening, at half-past five o'clock.

SALFORD.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson will preach a sermon on Sunday next, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, in the National Charter Association Rooms, Salford, when a collection will be made for the benefit of the Sunday School in connexion with the above rooms.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, will lecture at Oldham, on Sunday evening, and Mr. Griffin, Tib-street, Manchester.

DEPTFORD.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 6th, Mr. D. O'Brien, of Deptford, will give his much admired entertainments, entitled "O'Brien at home! or an actor's reminescenes."

STOCKPORT.—Mr. Doyle, of Manchester, will lecture in the National Charter Association Room, Bomber's Brow, Lower Hill Gate, on Sunday next, October 3rd, at six o'clock in the evening, when every lover of freedom is desired to attend.

ST. PANCRAS, MIDDLESEX.—A public meeting will be held at the Vestry rooms, on Monday evening, the 4th of October, 1841, to take into consideration what measures should be adopted in the present alarming state of the country. Feargus O'Connor, Esq. will attend. The chair will be taken at seven o'clock precisely. Mr. Fussill will lecture on Sunday evening next, in their rooms, to commence at seven o'clock—subject, "The distress of the people and the necessity of their organisation."

MR. MASON'S ROUTE FOR THE FOLLOWING WEEK.—Stafford, on Monday; Wolverhampton, on Tuesday; Kidderminster, on Wednesday; Stourbridge, on Thursday; Bromsgrove, on Friday; and Redditch, on Saturday. The various towns in the district are requested to send their money immediately, directed to Mr. G. White, 3 Court, Essex-street.

CHESHIRE COUNTY DELEGATE MEETING.—A meeting of delegates will be held in Macclesfield, in the National Charter Association-room, Watercotes, on Sunday, Oct. 17th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to appoint a lecturer for this county, and transact business of great importance, when it is requested that every town and village will send a delegate or letter to the meeting.

WEST RIDING.—A West Riding Delegate Meeting will be held at Dewsbury to-morrow (Sunday) at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

DEWSBURY DISTRICT.—A Delegate Meeting of the Dewsbury district will be held at Dewsbury to-morrow (Sunday), at five o'clock in the afternoon.

MR. RICHARD MARSDEN will lecture in the following places:—On Monday, October 4, at Preston; Tuesday 5, at Lancaster; Wednesday 6, at Clithero; Thursday 7, at Colne; Friday 8, at Marsden; Saturday 9, at Accrington; Monday 11, at Blackburn; Tuesday 12, at Sabden; Wednesday 13, at Burnley; Thursday 14, at Haslingden; Friday 15, at Darwen; Saturday 16, at Chorley. The district Secretary will feel obliged to those places who have not already sent in a part of their subscriptions towards the support of the lecturer, to do so as soon as they can.

LEEDS ANTI-CORN LAW MEETING.—Never did the Whigs exert themselves so much to raise a meeting as on last Monday. Our neighbour *Mercury*, in his paper of the previous Saturday, implored, and argued, and coaxed, and threatened, and employed "all his possibles" to get the people there and to have them *to a minute* to the time. He reminded them that the Chartists were early comers, and implored them as they valued the continuance of Whiggery to come to its rescue from the merciless Chartists. We were amused no little at the evident trepidation of our worthy ancient the *Mercury*. He need have entertained no such alarms. The Chartists had made up their minds not to interfere; but for once to let the poor fellows have a holiday and enjoy themselves. We were not present at the meeting. We had no reporter there; but from all that we can hear we learn that the upshot of all the *Mercury's* conjurations was the congregating in the Cloth Hall yard of about 1200 persons, nearly half of whom were Tories; the Chartists having determined to stay away. We find a report of this meeting in the *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday, which we have no doubt has gone forth from the *Mercury*. And we find in that report that, after the usual recitations by Mr. *Hamer Stansfeld* and some other gentlemen, Mr. Gardner, who had strolled down to the place out of mere curiosity, to see what sort of a figure the unfortunate Whigs would cut when left to themselves, hearing a resolution proposed which he believed to be false, both in spirit and language, attributing the distress of the country "mainly" to the *Corn Laws*—thought it his duty, as an integral part of the meeting, to dissent from this absurd falsehood; and therefore proposed an amendment—"That this meeting is of opinion that the cause of the distress of the country is mainly attributable to the monopoly of the franchise, and that it will never be removed till the franchise is extended to every man of twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and untainted with crime." As a proof that the Chartists as a body was not present, 'Mr. Gardner had not even provided a seconder for his amendment, but "hoped that Mr. Plint or some one would second it." The amendment was seconded by some person in the body of the meeting, and the *Chronicle's* report says, "The Chairman said he was very much gratified by the calm and dispassionate manner in which Mr. Gardner had addressed the meeting, and proceeded to put the amendment. He took the show of hands twice before giving his decision, and then said that the show of hands was nearly equally divided, but he must confess that the amendment had it. (Continued applause.)" Can anything prove more forcibly than this the triumphant power of truth, or that the principles of Chartism are true; that in a meeting composed exclusively of the adherents of the factions the simple doctrines of truth, when presented, were at once received; nor can anything prove the detestably unscrupulous character of the vile tricksters who have so long "gulled the natives" at Leeds, than the subsequent conduct of the Honourable and Reverend Gentlemen composing the conclave at this "respectable" meeting. No sooner was the flabbergasted Chairman *compelled* to admit that the amendment had been carried, than Whig and *Mercury* wit came to his rescue in the difficulty; and "*headded, that as Mr. Gardner had not objected to* the original resolution, and that the amendment was not inconsistent with it, he should put the original resolution." A show of hands was accordingly taken, and the Chairman then said that the number in favour of the amendment was very large, but that in favour of the original resolution was much larger. —Mr. Gardner, who, as soon as his amendment was carried, was leaving the yard, on seeing hands held up again, returned, and ferretting his way back to the front of the steps, exclaimed that the proceedings were a disgrace to the town of Leeds. When the amendment was carried, as the Chairman had declared it to be, it set aside the original resolution. If the Chairman did not know his duty he would tell him. (Great cheers and confusion.)—The Chairman said that the amendment was carried, and formed a separate resolution. The original resolution was carried, and, therefore, became annexed to the other. (Hear, hear, and no, no.) Mr. Edward Baines, jun., said he believed it was not the wish of the persons who voted for the amendment, many of whom voted for the original resolution, to burke the resolution. Mr. Plint said he wished to ask the gentleman who proposed the amendment, whether his intention was to prevent *them from memorialising the Queen on the Corn* Laws. He claimed a short, distinct, and direct answer. (Long and loud cries of "hear, hear.") Mr. Gardner replied that the original resolution stated that the distress in the country was mainly attributable to the Corn Laws. He denied this, and stated that the cause of distress was class legislation. His amendment went to shew that they never could get a repeal of the Corn Laws till the suffrage was extended. (Cheers.) The object of his amendment was to set aside the original resolution. (Disapprobation.) They might send a cart-load of memorials to the Queen if they pleased.—The Rev. Thos. Scales suggested that the wishes of the meeting might be made to harmonise by putting the amendment and resolution again." Now was ever tricky villany equal to this? Were ever two such arrant fools as the Chairman and Mr. EDWARD BAINES, jun.? The original resolution attributed the distress of the country to the Corn Laws; the amendment denied this, and attributed to class legislation; yet the Chairman gravely affirms that these two propositions are consistent with each other, and may be both adopted by the meeting, and Mr. *Edward Baines, jun.*, believes that those who voted for the amendment did not mean to reject the resolution!! In this way, three-fourths of the meeting being actually in ignorance of the cause of squabble, and unable to hear *the resolution* read from the chair, but having confidence in the GOOD-man who occupied it, and in their oracle, Mr. BAINES, the juggling *wretches manage to get several persons to hold* up their hands for the rejected resolution and declare both carried! The next part of the *Chronicle's* report *we do not believe; for it would make Mr. GARDNER,* a working man, to be as great a fool as the Chairman and Mr. BAINES. It says that "after some conversation" Mr. GARDNER withdrew his amendment. We don't believe this, for two reasons. Firstly, Mr. Gardner had no power to do so. The amendment having been adopted by the meeting was gone out of his hands, and he had nothing to do with it. Secondly, we cannot suppose any working man would be so arrant a fool as to thus lend himself as a goat's horn to the nasty foxes to climb out of the well by. The fact is, that they found they had made fools of themselves, that they would be laughed at by everybody for a parcel of nincompoops, and they have recourse therefore to this sheer invention, about Gardner's withdrawing his amendment after it had been carried, to get out of the mess. Such, at all events must be our conviction until we have better evidence of the alleged withdrawal than the assertion of our veracious neighbour or his Whig cousin the new fledged Baronet. In any case the sagacious honest cunning of Mr. GOODMAN, Mr. BAINES, and the Rev. Mr. SCALES in asserting for the carrying of their point, that two opposites were consistent with each other—that the parties who voted black, did not repudiate white—and that it might "harmonize all parties to put again" a resolution deliberately adopted, will remain in all its brilliancy before the public; while we cannot acquit the Leeds Chartists of neglect of duty in not being there to teach these quibbling tricksters a little plain dealing.

CORN LAWS AND PUBLIC DISTRESS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LEEDS.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of the Borough of Leeds, convened by the Worshipful the Mayor, *in compliance with a numerously and respectably* signed Requisition, and held in the Coloured Cloth Hall, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1841, in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, (he being out of Town) JOHN GOODMAN, Esq. having been unanimously elected Chairman, the following Resolutions were passed:—

Moved by HAMER STANSFELD, Esq.
Seconded by PETER FAIRBAIRN, Esq.

1st. That great and increasing Distress has been experienced during the last four years, by the Mercantile and manufacturing Classes of the Woollen District, of which Leeds is the centre. That the condition of the Workmen engaged in the various branches of its Staple Trade, has been greatly deteriorated from the combined operation of a lessened employment for labour—a lower rate of remuneration for it—and the high price of all the necessaries of life, and more especially of Flour and Meat; that the Merchants have experienced unparalleled and, in many cases, ruinous losses, from the frequent and large fluctuations in the value of Manufacturing Goods, and the frightful amount of Insolvency which has taken place amongst the retail Traders of the Nation; and that the Manufacturers have suffered in a still greater degree than the Merchants, because they have had to bear the loss arising from the partial employment of their Machinery, and the consequent inadequate return upon their sunk Capital, in addition to those arising from extreme variations in the price of the Raw Material and the Bankruptcy of their Customers.

Moved by WILLIAM WEST, Esq.;
Seconded by THOMAS PLINT, Esq.

2nd. That this Meeting is clearly of opinion that the distress experienced in this District, and generally throughout the Manufacturing Districts of the Empire, is mainly attributable to the restrictive Laws, falsely called protective, on the Import and Export of Food and Manufactures, and particularly the Corn and Provisional Laws,—Laws, which exist for the sole and just advantage of one section of the Nation—aggravate the effects of deficient Harvests, and prevent the Farmer from deriving any Benefit from productive ones,—practically deny the right of the People to exchange the produce of their Industry for the food and Productions of other Nations—restrict a rapidly increasing Population to the comparatively stationary supply of Food, raised from our own Soil, thereby compelling the mass of the People either to consume less Food, or Food of a less nutricious character; thus diminishing their Comforts, inflicting severe Privations, engendering Disease, and prompting to the Commission of Crime, in years of scarcity causing a serious Derangement of the Currency, of which the immediate and inevitable effects are falling Prices, Commercial Alarm and Embarrassment, a frightful destruction of the Property of the Capitalists, and appalling Distress amongst the masses of our Operative Classes.

Moved by JOSEPH BATESON, Esq.
Seconded by J. O. MARCH, Esq.

3rd. That that this meeting being thoroughly convinced that the Corn and Provision Laws are the *principal cause of the cruel privations* and embarrassment of the Manufacturing Classes, and that delay in the application of a Remedy will alike add to the intensity of the evil, and the difficulty of its cure, enters its solemn and indignant Protest against the postponement of all inquiry and discussion on this important subject, by the Legislature, as a dereliction of duty, and as indicating a disregard to that cry of suffering, and that urgent prayer for Legislative interference and relief which has been sent up from the Millions of our Manufacturing Population.

Moved by E. BAINES, Jun., Esq.;
Seconded by REV. THOS. SCALES.

4. That a loyal and dutiful Address be presented to her Majesty the Queen on behalf of this Meeting, that it be signed by the Chairman, and that it be transmitted to the Right Honourable Earl Fitzwilliam, *with a respectful request that he will take* the earliest opportunity of presenting the same to her Majesty; and that the following be the Address :—

[The Memorial was in effect an echo of the Resolutions: the following was the concluding sentence :—]

Under these circumstances we humbly approach your Majesty with the prayer, that your Majesty will vouchsafe once more to recommend the public distresses, and their main cause, the Corn Laws, to the consideration of Parliament, and that you will not exercise your prerogative to prorogue the two Houses until those important subjects shall have undergone full discussion.

And we will loyally and affectionately pray for your Majesty's health, your domestic happiness, and the prosperity of your Reign.

Moved by DR. SMILES;
Seconded by JOSEPH CLIFF, Esq.

5. That the following Petition to the House of Commons be adopted by this Meeting; that it be signed by the Chairman; and that it be transmitted to Wm. Beckett, Esq., and Wm. Aldam, Jun., Esq., the Members for this Borough, for presentation, with a request that they will support the same.

The following is the Prayer of the Petition :—

That with these views, and alarmed at the prospect of another winter of unrelieved privation and embarrassment, your Petitioners humbly pray your Honourable House not to defer entering into a full consideration of the public Distress, but immediately *to deliberate upon measures for relieving that* Distress, and especially to repeal the Laws which restrict the supply of Human Food.

Moved by MR. C. CUMMINS,
Seconded by MR. J. W. SMITH.

6. That the Resolutions of this Meeting be advertised in all the Four Leeds Newspapers.

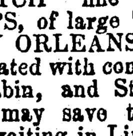
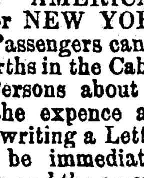
The Chair having been vacated by John Goodman, Esq., it was taken by Hamer Stansfeld, Esq., and, on the Motion of Mr. J. W. Smith, seconded by Mr. G. S. Nussey, a Vote of Thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Goodman for his impartial Conduct in the Chair.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

PERSONS *having a little time to spare* are apprised that AGENTS continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the East India Tea Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas—(Office No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopgate-street). They are packed in leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals.

The licence is only 11s. 6d. per Annum, and many during the last sixteen Years have realised considerable Sums by the Agency, without one Shilling let or loss.

Applications to be made, if by letter, post paid, to Charles Hancock, Secretary.

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 expence 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; and by remitting one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool, by a Post Office order, Berths will be secured, 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.

Ship.	*Capt.*	*Register. Tons.*	*Burthen. Tons.*	*To sail.*
INDEPENDENCE,	Nye	820	1400	25th Sept.
RICHARD ANDERSON,	Bennett	600	1050	7th Oct.
SIDDONS,	Cobb	1020	1600	13th Oct.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

STRABO	Shoof	420	750	1st. Oct.

Will be despatched punctually on the appointed Days, Wind permitting.

Apply as above.

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

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

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West Riding of the County of York, will be opened at KNARESBOROUGH, on *Tuesday*, the 19th Day of October next; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at LEEDS, on *Wednesday*, the 20th Day of the same Month, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of each of the same days; and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at SHEFFIELD, on *Monday*, the 25th Day of the same Month of October, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several Days and at the several Hours above-mentioned.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.

And Notice is hereby further given, that Application will be made at the said Sessions, or Adjourned Sessions, to the Justices there assembled, to nominate and appoint one or more fit and proper Person or Persons to aid and assist any Officer appointed by the Master General and Board of Ordnance, in examining, ascertaining, and marking out the reputed Boundaries of the West Riding of the County of York, and of each City, Borough, Town, Parish, Extra-parochial and other Place, District, and Division of, and within the said West Riding, pursuant to the provisions of Stat. 4 and 5 Vic., c. 30, intituled, "An Act to authorise and facilitate the completion of a Survey of Great Britain, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Isle of Man."

C. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield,
28th September, 1841.

ADDRESS.

SUFFERING COUNTRYMEN AND COUNTRYWOMEN,—If ever there was a time that called upon you to exert your moral power to save this our beloved and once-happy country, that time is the present. Up then and do your duty, for there is not a moment to be lost. Look around you and you will find abundant cause for your best exertions. Witness the thousands of men and women who are walking our streets for the want of improvement, our bastiles are full, and our prisons are full. Hundreds are starving for food and clothing; this, too, at a time when our storehouses are full. Thousands more are leaving the land of their births to find shelter in a distant land. Oh! England, England!

Ireland is in a deplorable condition; witness the condition of those who come amongst us from that long-oppressed country; let our motto be "Union;" for Union is strength—if united we stand, but divided we fall. Now is the time to shew to the enemies of real liberty that we are determined to be free; for an hour of liberty is worth an age of slavery.

Yours, in the cause,
JOHN WRIGHT, Wharf-street,
Portwood, Stockport,
Sub-Secretary.

LEICESTER.—We have had another battle with the Corn Law Repealers; but that, and all other matters sink into trifles amidst the one absorbing feeling of solid delight at our prosperity. This week we have already enrolled thirty new members: last week the entire increase was forty-four, the week before forty-two, and the week preceding that sixty-two. Mr. Cooper preached twice in the Market-place to large audiences on Sunday, and lectured on Phrenology, to a crowded assembly, in the Guildhall, on Monday. We are too throng to make a longer song: we are singing but one just now, and it is all to the tune of *Chartist Prosperity*.

ST. PANCRAS,—(MIDDLESEX.)—The Chartists of this locality held their usual weekly meeting at their Association Rooms, the Feather's Tavern, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Monday evening last. Reports from County and General Councils were given, which gave satisfaction. New members were then enrolled, and several others gave in their names for the next meeting night.

ACCRINGTON.—Mr. Marsden lectured here on Saturday evening last.

LEEDS FEMALE CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this society took place on Wednesday night last; and, after the weekly contributions being paid, a discussion took place respecting the propriety of having lectures in the room every Wednesday night, and Mr. Parker was requested to lecture in the room on Wednesday night next, October 6th. He being in the room, complied with the request. After the lecture, a Council will be elected to manage the affairs of the Association.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

HUNSLET.

Archibald Mitchell,
Abraham Smith,
Robert Walker,
Francis Smith,
Lambert Marshall,
James Longbottom,
Charles Newell,
George Nichols,
William Hick, Treasurer.
Benjamin Gibson, sub-Secretary.

THE PARLIAMENT.—The House of Lords did not sit on Wednesday; and the House of Commons rose at five o'clock in the afternoon, having only sat for an hour. The business transacted was unimportant.

WEST RIDING SESSIONS.—An announcement amongst our advertisements fixes these Sessions to be held at Knaresbro', on Tuesday, the 19th instant; at Leeds, on the following day, Wednesday, the 20th; and at Sheffield, on Monday, the 25th instant.

CRICKET MATCH AT DALTON.—On Wednesday last a match of single wicket, for £20 aside, was played at Dalton, between Jarvis, of Nottingham, and Crossland, the pet of the Dalton club. Jarvis won by 17 notches; the numbers being—Jarvis, 25; Crossland, 8. In the first innings the parties were equal; in the second, Jarvis scored 17, and Crossland's wicket fell at the first ball.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.—There is a large arrival to this day's market, other kinds of Grain small. Old Wheat has been in fair demand, and last week's prices fully supported; fine dry New, but little alteration, but the damp qualities are rather lower and very difficult to quit. Very little alteration in Oats. Beans, heavy sale.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEP. 28, 1841.

Wheat.	*Barley.*	*Oats.*	*Rye.*	*Beans.*	*Peas.*
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1919	274	142	—	228	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 5 7¼	1 16 3	1 3 9½	0 0 0	2 1 0	——

LEEDS CLOTH MARKET.—There still continues to be a fair share of business doing in the warehouses, but at the Cloth Halls, the demand for goods is very *trifling. It would seem as if the merchants had* almost ceased their purchases at the Halls; indeed, goods are now more than ever carried direct from the manufacturers to the warehouses.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.—We had an excellent market to-day for fancy woollens and plain superfines. There is every prospect of a considerable reaction in trade, as the staplers are very busy. There is no variation in price.

BRADFORD MARKET THURSDAY.—*Wool*—We have to report a limited demand for Down Combing Sorts, but there is no reduction in prices. She Shaftier sorts continue comparatively brisk at prices firm. Warp Hogs are abundant, and almost unsaleable. *Yarn*—We regret we cannot report any improvement in this branch of trade, and the spinners appear to be acting in self-defence by only working their machinery short time, nor is it generally to be expected that anything beyond day-light will be required to supply the wants of the consumers during winter. The quantity of unemployed combers is considerable, and we fear their calls on the parish will be numerous, unless something shall strike up to increase their employment. *Piece*—The demand for goods is scarcely so active as we observed a few weeks ago, nor can we look for any decided improvement till the result of Leipsic fair is known, which is now on. Prices are generally fair, and the stocks on hand far less than we have noticed at this season since 1836, which augers well if any demand should take place.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.—The show of Beasts to-day was good as regards the numbers, but indifferent as to quality. The same remarks apply to Sheep, whilst of Lambs the supply was limited. The prices for prime Beef and Mutton must be reported as last week, whilst middling and inferior were the turn lower. A few Beasts and Sheep of inferior quality unsold. Best Beef 6d. to 6½d., inferior 5d. to 6d; best Mutton, 6½d. to 7d., middling and inferior 6d. to 6½d; Lamb, 7d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 27.—The supply of Beasts at the market to-day has been larger than last week, but the price about the same. There was a smaller quantity of sheep, particularly the best quality of wether Mutton, in consequence of which there was an advance in price. The best whether Mutton, 7½d.; Ewes and inferior quality down to 6d.; the best Beef from 6½d. down to 5½d. Number of Cattle at market :—Beasts, 1632; Sheep, 5788.

Chartist Intelligence.

LANCASTER.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING ON THE LIBERATION OF JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, ESQ., FROM TYRANNIC WHIG IMPRISONMENT IN LANCASTER CASTLE.

As Friday last was the termination of Mr. Bronterre O'Brien's eighteen month's incarceration, the friends of the people in Lancaster, and the admirers of a patriot

"Who dares be honest in the worst of times"

resolved upon giving a public demonstration of the grateful feelings they entertain towards him for the noble services which he has rendered to the cause of humanity and freedom, as well as to testify to him how deeply their hearts sympathise with him in the sufferings and wrongs which he has endured. Mr. Pilling's splendid room was engaged for the occasion, in which, previously to the more important business of the day being gone into, about a hundred of both sexes of the industrious classes partook of tea, &c. At half-past seven o'clock, Mr. O'Brien entered the room, accompanied by a number of friends, who, with hands willing to labour for their livelihood, have hearts determined upon having these rights which the commands of God, as well as the dictates of reason, alike declare ought never to have been wrested from their possession. On Mr. O'Brien's stepping upon the platform he was greeted with loud clapping of hands, which lasted for a considerable time.

Mr. J. T. Lund, of Lancaster, being unanimously called to the chair, briefly opened the proceedings. He said they had on that evening met to congratulate a gentleman, who was second to none in the cause of humanity, upon his liberation from a long and infamous imprisonment. He hoped that those present, to whatever party in politics they might belong, would pay attention to what might be said—that they would reflect upon what they heard; and not be disposed to receive any thing which might appear extraordinary dangerous and wrong upon the mere *ipse dixit* of those who were enemies to the rights of the people.

Mr. James Mawson rose to move the first resolution; he said he perfectly acquiesced in the sentiments embodied in it.

Mr. John Parkinson seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst the most enthusiastic acclamations, and clapping of hands.

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the practice of persecuting men for their political principles is not only inconsistent with justice, but a manifestation of the worst species of tyranny; we, therefore, hail with delight the liberation of Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, from a cruel and unjust imprisonment of eighteen months, for advocating the rights of the poor and unrepresented part of the people of this country."

J. B. O'Brien, Esq., then came forward, when the cheering was long and loudly resumed. He said, my good friends of Lancaster, I am extremely sorry that upon this occasion I feel so physically weak as to be unable to do you and myself that justice which your kindness to me entitles from me at your hands. I return you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have paid to me; and it delights me to behold the sympathy which, through me, you have shown for the public cause. Your presence here to night fully convinces me that political knowledge has penetrated the working classes even of Lancaster: and that the threats for you to absent yourselves have been thrown away by your employers. (Applause.) It is a true gratification to me to see so great a body of honest men and women ready, in spite of them, to do this great act of public justice. I am not vain enough to suppose that it is merely to do me all possible honour that you are here to-night. I cannot think so vainly of myself, and I will not think so meanly of you. I feel that you are present to-night to tell the Government that instead of having your support of their recent recreant conduct, they have your unqualified undisguised, detestation of their oppressive proceedings. (Cheers.) Many of you may be ignorant of the real circumstances why myself and others have undergone imprisonment during the last two years. I will tell you what mine was for, and it will then be for you to say if you ever heard of so atrocious a piece of injustice before. I was incarcerated eighteen months on the felon's side of Lancaster Castle; having been accused of having made a good speech. (Cries of Shame and laughter.) In the body of the indictment were set forth sundry charges against me. But it was for nothing more than appearing before an assemblage of my countrymen at Manchester by *invitation*, precisely in the same manner as I appear before you on the present occasion: so that if they were conspirators then, you are conspirators now; and if I were a *conspirator* then, so am I now; for I am here again, as you see, in precisely the same capacity as I was then: as that meeting, in its character, was literally and identically the same as your own. The sentiments which I shall deliver to-night, are exactly those which I delivered then: for none shall escape from me this evening which are not in strict accordance with those for which I was imprisoned. (Cheers.) From the framing of that indictment many have been taught to believe that I was tried for something like a Cato-street plot—for something done in the dark—for some secret diabolical act, where the magistrates could not come to take cognizance of it. Aye, and if the Government of the country, and the magistrates of Lancashire could again lay hold of me to-morrow, upon the same fabricated pretext of having made a speech in Lancaster tending to rouse you, its loyal inhabitants, to routs, riots, tumults, insurrection, and rebellion against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, as the big-headed lawyer said (such being some of the words in the indictment), they would most gladly do so. Neither do I doubt that they would have any difficulty in finding twelve of the shopocracy ready to find me guilty upon the testimony of a poor reporter; who, upon the trial confessed to me, that he was only learning reporting. (Laughter.) Now it is a very curious thing that it never occurred to this big-headed lawyer, who has £2000 a year for prosecuting the people, that I have addressed upwards of two millions of my countrymen, at meetings consisting of from 50 to 100,000, without either rout, riot, tumult, insurrection, or rebellion against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen being produced amongst them, and without the least tendency to any such a thing likely to be produced. To judge of a man's acts ought to be from the tendency which arises from them. (Hear, hear, hear.) If no breach of the peace *did* take place; if every meeting was as quiet and peaceable as any that ever was held within four walls; if those present sanctioned every sentiment which I uttered; if I appeared there only at their own request; is it not monstrous that a crown lawyer, living on the taxes wrung from the people without their consent, should make me a conspirator upon the evidence of a silly Whig reporter belonging to a silly Whig newspaper? That this fellow, who was a notorious Whig hack, should have been allowed to have given evidence against me: that of six thousand persons ready to have come forward to depose to what I uttered should go for nothing—that this contemptible fellow should point out a conspirator against the Queen, her crown and dignity, in direct opposition to that which actually took place? If this is the reward for fighting the battles of your rights and liberties for so many months, is it to be wondered at by your enemies that you should feel for those who, on that account, have been imprisoned for so many months. (Cheers. Let me tell you the character of my speeches, even according to the evidence of this Whig reporter, rather than reply to them to-night. The doctrine which I laid down was

That every man has as good a right as every other man to the protection of the state in which he lives, and of which he forms a part.

That every member of a community called upon to pay taxes to a state, becomes rightfully entitled to his share of equal protection from that state.

That every man, called upon to obey a law, has a right to have a voice in making that law.

That every man, who paid taxes to support a Government, should have a share in forming that Government.

Above all—

That if any class of men *ought* to be excluded from privileges, it ought not to be the class more useful than all the rest. (Vehement clapping of hands.

Such are the doctrines which I advocated at Manchester, and such are the doctrines which I contend for here; for not only is the class of the people the most useful, but ten times the most numerous. Then why should that class (the useful and numerous in all countries) be prevented, by the idle and few, from forming a portion of the Government which they labour to support, and of assisting in framing the nature of the laws by which they are to be governed? (Loud clapping of hands.) Who is it, I ask, who builds the bridges, cuts the canals, lays the railways, forms the roads, raises the houses, plants the garden, rears the flower, sows the seed, reaps the field, mans the navy, recruits the army, and fights the battles of our country, but the PEOPLE—the poor abused, despised, degraded PEOPLE. Yet, for advocating their rights, the knave of a Whig reporter swore that I was advocating routs, riots, tumults, insurrection and rebellion, against the peace of our sovereign lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity—but nothing of the kind was likely to occur, any more than it is now. There is one thing which has something extremely contemptible about it. It is the pretext of which the Government availed themselves, in their prosecution of me." It was said that my speeches were seditious and violent—that I advised the people to arm; but I was no party concerned in such advice, if any such was ever given to them by others. But as to arming—the scoundrel who gave evidence against me, forgot to tell the jury that, for two years previous, the country had become familiar with the notion of arming; for Oastler, Stephens, and O'Connor, had stated that to arm was the people's constitutional right—that the time had come, when they would be called upon to *protect* life and property; but they never advised them to arm *to destroy* life and property, They merely said "We are menaced by tyranny; it is right, therefore, that every man in England should arm in self defence; the law of England entitles him to have arms for that purpose; and for *that* purpose the law of England compelled him to have them, when the Constitution was much more pure than it is now. James Bronterre O'Brien never did advise the people to arm. I was much more anxious to fill their minds with political knowledge; but I did not tell them not to arm. In such matters I was but a silent spectator of what was advised by other of their leaders. That charge should have been brought against Lord John Russell. For when he found that he was pecked at by the millions—when he found the House of Commons met with most indignant feelings by a bridge of the people's petitions—when he found that the people would not be put down by proclamations—(for proclamations are not law)—he commenced a system of persecution, he commenced a system of spying, and sending persons into their houses in search of arms, which was certain to make them desperate; he also called upon the Lord Lieutenants of the counties to issue their rescripts, and call upon certain of the inhabitants to arm to defend life and property; and he would find them with arms. Mind, if Lord John Russell had then advised them to arm; every man has a right to arm—for no man has more right to do so than another, I hope that there is not a man nor a woman in this room, who will not be ready to sacrifice life and limb before any class of men in this country shall have the exclusive right of arming. I knew that it was every man's right to have arms to defend life and property, and I knew that that was the law when I saw *Lord John Russell making these invitations to those* certain classes to arm; making no such invitation to another class more useful and numerous—telling them that he would find them with arms for that purpose, although they had the least likelihood to get them. When I found out this 'dodge,' as they say in Lancaster Castle—(laughter)—I worked a dodge another way. I issued my rescript to the principal inhabitants, but there was this difference between us—he meant his to the drones, I meant mine to the bees. (Applause and laughter.) The Attorney-General did not tell the Jury that the Government there had advised the people to arm. But still, if, I say, they have a right to arm, a man must keep his arms at home, unless when opposed to tyrants should he ever be threatened to be invaded by them: for it is the duty then of every man to carry his musket out of his house when called upon, to drive his enemies out of the country. That is what I call sound constitutional doctrine—(a voice in the crowd, so do I);—and here am I, after an eighteen months' imprisonment, for its advocacy, ready to advocate the same doctrine again. (Loud clapping of hands.) "But, O!" cries the Whig spy, "Mr. O'Brien's language was sufficient to alarm her Majesty's peaceable subjects. (The tone of voice in which 'peaceable' was pronounced produced roars of laughter.) Nothing of the kind; I made them all as *merry* as sky-larks. "Oh! but you did alarm some persons," they say. No doubt of it at all—every rogue in the country. (Continued laughter.) If a farmer goes out with his gun loaded with powder and shot to drive away the rooks stealing his crop, is the farmer to whom the field belongs to drive away those rooks, or they are to drive away him—(universal laughter)?—and and if he knows how to do the former without alarming them, he is a great deal wiser man than I am. (Renewed laughter.) Well, then, if I did alarm any portion of her Majesty's subjects, it was the worst portion of them—that portion of them which should have been long transported beyond the seas for the term of their natural lives. (Hear, and cheers.) Alarm such of her Majesty's subjects, indeed! Have not I as much right to alarm them, as they to make acts of Parliament to alarm you and me. I mentioned this to the prosecutor, Mr. Dundas, and the judge, at Newcastle, and the counsel; but as they did not succeed there, they sent me over to Liverpool, and from thence to Lancaster Castle, although no one ever went away from any of my speeches alarmed; although no breach of the peace ever occurred at them, or followed any of them—they went away under the impression that they had heard right principles, entitled to weight from every thinking man in the community. But Mr. Dundas, said I, if I did alarm a few rogues, had I not as much right to make a speech to alarm them, as you *have to make one to alarm me, for I never was so* alarmed in all my life as I was by *your* opening speeches. Never was an article in the *Times*, against the Whig Government, when in Downing-street, the Whig Lord Chancellor, the ten Whig judges, or the three Whig ambassadors, without alarming them,—(laughter,)—and still more would they have been alarmed if they knew that they were to have been taken up and prosecuted on a charge of wrongfully pocketting the public money. Is it not monstrous then, that such men should have the power of making criminals of others, when they themselves should have been placed in the dock. It is the same case now; there is no difference between Whig and Tory. They have made a law proclaiming trial by jury, and that no man shall be tried but by a jury of his *peers*; and yet, by the law, keeping a working man from being a juror. They had no right to make such a law; I was not tried by a jury of my peers; but by a jury of that class, the tools of that odious and despised administration, the members of which, during the last nine years, have cast into prison more of their fellow-creatures than any other. I was tried by twelve rich men; not by those who toil, "neither do they toil, neither do they spin," yet they make others for them, "gather into barns." (Applause.) Now, my friends of Lancaster, so long as the people have no voice in making the laws, and no share in administering the laws. So long as they have no power over the magistrates who deal out those laws, they never, never, never will, as a class, be possessed of any property. In this country, England, Ireland, and Scotland, according, to the census just taken, there are twenty-seven millions of people. Out of these, there are full twenty millions whose property, when gathered together, after all their debts had been taken from it, would not leave beyond as much as would pay for a lawyer's wig. Now, if out of these twenty-seven millions, twenty millions make all the property, the devil's in it if they have not been most egregiously humbugged by some one. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, no one will be a beggar, if he can help it; no one will work for another if he can help it; no one will grow poor if he can help it. The government says the people have not sufficient knowledge to be entrusted with political power. The Scriptures say, "The people die because of their want of knowledge." How does the British Government offer to teach the people? By a process of crooked ways. I wanted to make them equal to their rulers themselves by straightforward means. My place, therefore, was in the House of Commons, amongst the "Honourable Gentlemen," and not in Lancaster Castle among thieves. (Loud clapping of hands.) I have referred to Acts of Parliament on political economy to see what the landed interest derive from the land. Were I to offer to enter into details now, I should keep you four times twenty-four hours. But if you will just go back for eighty years you will find that rents were not then one-fourth of what they are now. At present the amount is sixty millions. You will find, in like manner, that the amount of funded property has increased fourfold during the last forty years. The taxes in the eighty years have been quadrupled; whilst in the same period the funded debt has been seven times increased. The funded property increasing is only through the increase of the produce of your labour—so also with regard to rents; for each is the abstraction of what should be your funds; so with labour, your taxes increase, for the Government will then have more palaces for themselves, and more soldiers to put you down, if, after listening to their spies sent out to entrap you, you are unfortunately led into outrages, such as at Bristol and Nottingham, and into other "riots, tumults, insurrections, rebellions," and so forth. (Applause.) Then again, the more wealthy the rich, so many more game-keepers and tenters do they keep to administer solely to their own gratifications and sport. There are eight thousand keepers, each computed to have two tenters, to secure that game to the aristocracy, which was formerly any body's property, and food for any body. God Almighty had given it as such. But the aristocracy made a law, saying that no one should kill it but themselves; and they gave the ugly name of "poacher" to any poor fellow for merely doing that which they did: if under that epithet a poor fellow was brought up, although in other respects he received the best character that man ever got, as sure as God made Moses, the magistrates would transport him. (Loud applause and laughter.) Then, again, there was the preventive service to keep the poor man from tasting a foreign luxury. The local rates have increased four times what they used to be—whilst less goes to the relief of the poor, the rest goes to retain persons shut up in workhouses, while, with all his exertions, the labouring man is daily becoming poorer. The landlord gives nothing as a *quid pro quo*. He does not give you your malt: the soldiers are not called out by him to defend you, but oftener to shoot you. (Hear.) As the land is limited in extent, the landlord can make it what rent he likes; he can give it out in allotments, taking from the little farmers, whom he thus drives out of the country, to consolidate several small ones into one large one, and small farmers are thus sent into the towns to compete with your labouring manufacturers, and this increases the landlords gross rental, *for, as the consequence of his sending the small farmers, and their servants into the towns, in the lowering of wages, he makes manufactures cheaper; and thus he gets out of that cheapened produce of your labour, an increase to his income, by obtaining the same quantity of goods for much less money, or a much greater quantity for the same money, than he did forty years ago.* This is the case with muslins and calicos, silks, and cottons. If the farmer, the tenant, gives them the same rent, the landlord's income, by the depreciation in the price of manufactured articles, will be increased ten-fold. It is the same with other articles in Birmingham, Sheffield, and other places; so that not only is the income of the landlords, but also that of the fundlords increased—as taxes have likewise increased; the more you, the producers, have to pay, consequently the poorer you must become. The fundholder has some advantage over the landlord, not only as to his income increasing, but also as to the value of that income. In 1812, if an individual held stock in the Three per Cents, he could only get £60 for it; but if he sold out the same stock now, he could get £90 for it, so that he could get as much money and a half for it. But not only that, that money is increased twofold. Why? because your labour has become cheaper, so that he can buy more of it for less money. This is property increased in one way, whilst Government increases it in another. *These are the things* which I want to show the country. I cannot enter into them now: I am only stating to you things into which, at some more favourable time I hope I shall have an opportunity of entering fully into all the minutiæ. (Hear.) As machinery has increased, the Government, by granting Acts of Parliament, has increased canals, railroads, mines, and so forth, without the people having the slightest property benefit in them. Would that have been, had they had a share in making the laws? No! not for a moment. As the landlords have the power of making laws, the statute law is the law of usurpation. They have also made the produce of the land smaller. Out of a farm of 500 acres, there is not so much produced as there used to be out of one of fifty, which everybody knows. Large *farmers* employ as few hands as possible: and will throw their land into pasture for beeves, oxen, sheep, and so forth. But if the 500 acre farm was divided into smaller ones, more would necessarily be produced than now, as more hands would be employed in their cultivation; consequently there would be a greater demand for your labour; and then you will have better opportunities of making more favourable terms for yourselves with your employers. If a thousand persons out of Manchester, Bolton, or Blackburn were on farms, they would be increasing food. But this chance for them has been knocked on the head by the monopolist, and this great evil is increased by the money-monger. Speak of these things to the great farmer, it is nothing to him: through it, *he supports his farm, for he aids in the great deadly* competition in the towns; and thus will the evil continue increasing till you are completely ground down, which never could have taken place, if a portion of you had been upon the land. It is the interest of every man who has money to keep down him who has none; and this will go on, so long as the people have no share in the administration, producing riots, tumults, disturbances, insurrections, and rebellions, until the poor man is as rotten as Mark Anthony. (Hear.) *If* 200 men out of employment go into a town, where 200 men are employed belonging to that town, wages always become lower, for they who have entered the town must consent to take under wages, before they who have money in their pockets will engage them. Every man who owns money has a deep-rooted interest in cheapening labour, consequently in cheapening whatever labour can produce, and why do you stand in this predicament? It is because you have no power in making the laws, that you have no property. What a damning piece of impudence then it is for the scoundrel money-mongers to say "you shall have no voice in the legislation, because you have no property." That beats Bannagan, as Bannagan beats the devil. (Cheers and laughter.) The right of the people to vote is admitted, but then the Government says they have not intelligence enough to be entrusted with that power. Why, from the oppression of the laws you are left little enough to obtain food to eat, much less to have any wherewith to educate your children. (Applause.) But then if you become possessed of a certain amount of property, however uneducated you are, you can vote. I deny the right of property to qualify a man to vote. The most ignorant man amongst you has intelligence enough to vote at an election. The right of property does not give it—a man knows his friend from his foe—he knows when he goes up to the poll for whom he intended to vote, and whether the name of Jem Thompson or Tom Styles is the most fit for the ballot-box, for without any political knowledge he knows that one man is wiser than another man. If your wife or child be ill, without having studied *materia medica*, or *pharmacopœia*, you find out a good doctor from a quack. In this town, though a stranger, I could soon find out the good lawyer from the bad one, and the good master from the bad one. I could soon get in a list of the pinch-paupers, who would shave a mouse asleep and a cat awake, a cow-headed hog or a devil. (Cheers and laughter.) Some of you could furnish me with the list. You know who are the clever men. Now you think me clever among the Chartists; but I am not so: but supposing I am, then you know many things which I don't know; yet if opposed to pinch pauper—a Poor-Law scoundrel, you would choose me *instead of him—not for my sake*, but your own. You would be great fools if you did not. As want of knowledge does not prevent you from finding out a good doctor, the not knowing how to draw out Acts of Parliament would not prevent you from selecting a clever man as your representative. The moment you elect me for Lancaster, if you should do so, I will stand by you, and would go up to the House and face those half hypocritical scoundrels who reject a Ten Hours' Factory Bill, and in the next breath tell you to go to Church and believe all that the parson says. (Laughter.) Then again look at those setting up to instruct the country, Brougham, Birkbeck, and Knight. The doctor talks about the increase of the capital of the country. He says, "the more the stock in the country, the more the capital"—the more means he should have said to increase the despots of the country. He tells the people, too, in a letter, when there is a greater demand for labour than can be supplied, for them to go out of the labour, and turn capitalists! recommends men, who have not a penny to buy a red herring with, to turn capitalists!! (Great laughter.) Another dissemination of intelligence is the Penny Magazine, and what does that consist of? How high is the ball of St. Paul's in London, and how much higher is the dome of St. Peters at Rome—what's the extent of the parish of Laguana in Jamaica—what's the distance from the base to the top of the Andes—what was the difference between a camel and a dromedary: how the first had got two humps on its back, and the latter but one? It stated how spiders had been lately discovered making diving bells in the sea in fine weather—how the kangaroo hopped on its hind legs, and in time of danger took its young into its paunch—how a caterpillar before changing had eighteen legs, but that when it became a butterfly it had only ten; but with all the cleverness of writers they cannot discover what becomes of the other six. Now, is it not enough to make a quaker kick his mother, or a parson swear like a trooper at such trumpery trash. (Roars of laughter.) And, this too, called educating the people. (Hear.) Why Chartism has only made a partial way in enlightening the people in true political knowledge, has been through want of union in the leaders. [After having gone thus far at full length, necessity forces a generalization.] Mr. O'Brien, in proceeding, stated that he could have been elected at Newcastle by 11,000 against either of the present members if he had the necessary qualification: that either of them just as much represented the men of Newcastle as he did the Great Mogul. It was not till the reign of Henry VI. that any property qualification was introduced; and there was never any going to the poll, unless the show of hands was so nearly balanced that a preponderating majority could not be determined on. and then they went to the poll; that was to count *heads*. As to Mr. Ord (said Mr. O'Brien), although not a bad hearted man, was amply different in the head. In the House he was called the silent member; and, as Sir Robert Peel had said of the late Chancellor, if he attempted to look for brains, or ideas for a speech, he would find himself fishing in a bottomless sea of deficiency. There was one most important point upon which Mr. O'Brien most anxiously dwelt, considering it the very life-breath of Chartism. He wanted four hundred of the best men in the country to be elected as the representatives: then for them to meet in some central place, such as Manchester, *being* vested with full plenipotentiary powers to act on behalf of their body. They shall proceed with petitions to the House of Commons as times should call forth. If five hundred thousand of the people would then stand by them, they could speak out a good old-fashioned constitutional language to the different members. If it were thought not necessary for so many to go, the project would be given up, and the business be transacted by a petitioning body. He was of opinion that all other labour ought to be given up to look after so great a national regeneration. If the Chartists followed this will-o'-the-wisp and that will-o'-the-wisp—if their leaders were not indissolubly united, whatever exertions were made, or plans laid down, they would never succeed. Mr. O'Brien then described his imprisonment, as he sat upon a three-legged stool, made of part of a gallows, and his cell was the one in which convicted murderers used to be placed. He then asserted it was class legislation that was the country's bane. He was able to prove that under a just system of laws, such as the people would make for themselves, every man could get the comforts of life by fair and moderate labour. He complained of monopolies, especially of railroads, which would be a tax of ten per cent. upon the country. Since the proprietors were protected by Act of Parliament, only certain persons were benefitted by them. If they pay the Companies ten per cent., they could have paid the Government, and then all classes would have been benefitted. He begged of no one to go away under the impression that he wished to say or even to insinuate that they had a right to take away a man's property, even by law. (Hear, hear.) He advocated no Agrarianism. If he had the assisting in making laws as to property the richest man in the country should remain in undisturbed possession of his wealth: but as soon as his breath was out of his body, then all his estates, whether land, funds, or bank stock, should be brought into the market to be sold. His heirs should get for the property what in the market it would bring; but it (the property itself should go to government. By his plan every man in the community would be comfortable—no rich he would shew men how to get bread by honest means, without grinding their fellow-men down. He was willing to protest that they who have all the wealth, he cared not how disguised whether as money in the funds, bank stock, or whatever it might be called, (though there was no such things in ancient times, for the Pope would have excommunicated the possessors for usury) should keep it; but he should not be allowed to add any more to it. At present, a person having £10,000 stock in Threadneedle-street, receives it back again every twenty years. The national debt was one hundred and forty years old. The first lenders got five per cent. upon their loan: and they to whom they sold it also gets five per cent. bringing back the original sum every twenty years; so that what was borrowed one hundred and forty years ago has been paid *seven* times over! and this too by a government borrowing money without the consent of the people. It was not until Henry VIII's time that there were no laws against usury; so it appeared that if one Parliament made a law, it was not inviolable but that another might alter it. In conclusion, with glowing animation Mr. O'Brien said, "Although for wishing that a ruffian Parliament might turn to the ways of humanity, the laws of God, and the cause of common sense, I have been sent to Lancaster Castle. No Government, however, shall put me down, nor make me bend the knee at the shrine of Mammon. Cruel tyrants may prosecute, and base traitors be sent to corrupt, but virtue and courage protect themselves. (Loud cheers.) My kind friends of Lancaster, for I hope you will allow me to call you so, your act of this night sweeps away from my mind the verdict of the Jury, and obliterates for ever from my heart the sorrow it occasioned—deep-seated joy is now beating there instead; for you have proved to me that liberty is imperishable; and that each surrounding day she is more loudly called upon; until at last she will come, rejoicingly, to overshadow our land with her snow-white wings." After thanking the company, Mr. O'Brien sat down amidst deafening cheers and clapping of hands.

Mr. John Harrison moved the seconded the resolution:—

"*It is the opinion of this meeting that the misery*, destitution, poverty, and slavery endured by the industrious millions of this country is caused by class legislation; and the only effectual means of removing these evils from amongst us, is, by making the principles contained in the People's Charter the law of the land; and that the thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the dungeon-proof patriot, and all the other brave men who have suffered imprisonment for advocating the the cause of the poor *oppressed; and we pledge ourselves to give them all* the assistance in our power until the principles of universal liberty be firmly established as the laws of the British nation."

Mr. Wm. Fothergill seconded it, and it was carried by acclammation.

Mr. Beagley, delegate from Accrington, then spoke very effectively. He condemned the Tories to perdition, and said that he would rather go to the bottomless pit, to rake up one of the vilest of its imps, to send into Parliament, sooner than vote for a Tory. No corrupt Government should ever put him down, for he would stand up the advocate of liberty, universal liberty, to his last hour. He then ranged over the points of the Charter, with the principles of which the readers of the Charter are by this time so familiar, that it is not necessary to follow the worthy delegate. He was *loudly cheered at the conclusion*, as well as frequently during his very excellent speech.

Mr. O'Brien then arose, and most feelingly exhorted the Chartists not to be entrapped into overt acts, such as had taken place at Nottingham and Bristol, through the infernal machinations of Government spies, who were sent out under the guise of *friends*, to lead the people into outrage, so that a pretext might be given for butchering them, whilst gagging bills, and other measures, were passed to enslave them.

Thanks being given to Mr. Lund, for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up.

The room throughout the proceedings was crowded almost to suffocation.

Although long confinement has evidently much debilitated Mr. O'Brien, the friends of the noble uncompromising patriot will be glad to hear that his spirits are as good as ever; his courage is unsubdued; his mind seemingly, if possible, more active; and his determination to battle even unto death, until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land, indomitable.

Oh! it is a glorious sight thus to behold the Heaven-called leaders of the people with renewed energies and resolution.

Sir Robert has succeeded Lord John. But let him turn away with indifference at the presentation of the people's petition for the Charter, and his downfall from that moment is doomed; and he and his party shall stink in the nostrils of men. From thence Tories and Toryism are banished the Kingdom for ever, whilst their very names shall become a bye-word and scorn amongst men.

GRAND CHARTIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

O'CONNOR AT MANCHESTER.

In the last week's *Star* we reported at great length the interesting proceedings of the Chartists of Birmingham in doing honour to the man of the people's choice—Feargus O'Connor. This week we have a repetition of his triumphant progress, if possible, on a greatly extended scale at Manchester; in fact, the oldest man living remembers not a scene even in that important town equal to what was presented on Monday last. In proceeding to narrate the occurrences of the day we must begin at the beginning, and not omit due honour to even a country village, occupying, as it did on that day, the post of pioneer to one of the most glorious demonstrations ever held; and proceeding thus, we first notice the

PUBLIC BREAKFAST AT ECCLES.

Mr. O'Connor was met at Eccles at ten o'clock in the morning, at which place he arrived by railway-train, by hundreds of the brave lads of that village. The bridge at the railway station was crowded to excess, and no sooner was the well-known form of the noble patriot recognised, than a shout which rent the air was raised; the cheering was continued throughout his entire route to the Hare and Hounds Inn, in the most enthusiastic manner, and it was indeed a sight calculated to inspire the coldest heart, when O'Connor, surrounded by a host of the recently liberated patriots, was hailed as the head of all. An excellent band of music was in attendance which struck up the air, "See the conquering hero comes," and the whole mass formed into procession, accompanied by the banners and music.

The breakfast was provided by Mr. Catterall, the worthy host of the Hare and Hounds, upon whom it reflected not only credit but absolute honour. It was a most substantial repast, and was served up in a style, which few even of the first-rate houses could excel, and all without the slightest confusion. The number of *tickets* sold amounted to nearly two hundred and the *discussion* of the good things occupied the party nearly two hours.

During this time, the band paraded the village, and a commodious hustings having been erected, thousands were assembled to hear O'Connor's address. It had rained heavily during the night, but the day was beautifully fine and the scene exhilarating.

Mr. O'Brien arrived at half-past eleven o'clock by the train from Preston; the appearance of the "schoolmaster" once more "abroad," called forth renewed plaudits. We were sorry to observe that he was in a very delicate state of health, and had a care-worn appearance; his spirit, however, is unbroken, and his scholars are threatened with the terrors of his tongue, if they do not progress rapidly *in their education. The fault will be none of his, if* they do not know how to agitate for their rights.

At twelve o'clock, Mr. O'Connor and the other patriots, accompanied the Eccles Chartists to the hustings, and Mr. Wm. Norris was unanimously called to the chair.

The Chairman said he would not detain them from the pleasure of hearing the addresses of those patriots who were about to speak, further than to congratulate them upon the glorious rise and progress of the principles of Chartism in Eccles, and on the numbers then assembled in honour of the brave O'Connor and his worthy compatriots.

Mr. George Lindsay said he was happy to have the opportunity of meeting so goodly an assembly as he saw before him on the present occasion, when they were met to do honour to those who had sacrificed their liberty in defence of their principles—principles which he hoped all present were determined to assist in carrying out. (Hear, hear, hear.) He regretted his inability to do justice to the merits of those brave, those noble patriots, by whom he was surrounded; but though he was at a loss for words to express his feelings, he would yield to no man in zeal and determination in the promotion of that cause in which they were engaged, and in the success of which they all felt so warm an interest. (Cheers.) He hoped that all would see the propriety of uniting heart and hand in encouraging those who had suffered persecution and prosecution for the sake of the cause; and that they would come forward and lend a willing hand in obtaining the Charter. (Cheers.) They would then have no cause for further agitation—the way would be paved for good government, and equal justice to each and to all. An address had been prepared to present to the patriots, the adoption of which he had great pleasure in moving, and which he read, as follows:—

Most Noble and Undaunted Patriots,—We, the Chartists of Eccles, and surrounding districts, meet you on the present important occasion with hearts full of gratitude and esteem for having the moral courage to brave storms and persecutions of Whig tyranny, with that spirit of fortitude, zeal, and determination, which becomes you as honest and disinterested philanthropists.

It is not our intention of pointing out the many proofs of your sincerity and attachment in advocating the cause of suffering humanity, which is apparent to every lover of his species, and which would take volumes to do justice to your worth. Suffice it to say, that you have nobly and manfully defended our rights, and for so doing, have suffered Whig vengeance and persecution unparalleled in the history of this our oppressed country. While your bodies were entombed in the loathsome and silent dungeon, your spirits soared aloft to commune with those of former ages, in order to restore peace and comfort to the industrious peasant, and wrest from our tyrants' grasp those rights and privileges which God gave to man in the beginning, as a punishment for his disobedience.

Yes! noble patriots, you have sacrificed everything dear to your physical enjoyments in the search after comforts to the human family; but, thank God! you are now amongst us once more, to cheer us on in the good work of human redemption.

We, therefore, heartily congratulate you on your return to breathe the fresh air of heaven; hoping you will live to enjoy many happy days under the Charter tree of liberty, and sincerely thanking you for your past services, having full confidence in your future course, we are determined, at all hazards, to give you our undivided support in all your constitutional endeavours, until the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter, crowns us with success.

We remain,
Noble Patriots,
Yours, in the cause of freedom,
In behalf of the National Charter Association,
(Signed) George Lindsay,
Sub-Secretary.

The address was beautifully written on an embossed sheet of paper, and was neatly edged with green ribbon and decorated with the portraits of O'Connor and O'Brien.

Mr. David Morrison, in a few words, seconded the address, which was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously amidst tremendous cheering.

The Chairman said that Feargus O'Connor, the celebrated advocate of the people's rights and popular liberty, would next address the meeting.

Mr. O'Connor, in coming forward, was received with enthusiastic cheering. On its subsiding, he said, Mr. Chairman and brother Chartists of Eccles, I think I now stand in a better position than does Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister of England. (Hear.) He is only a quack called in by a faction to cure their disorders; but I stand here with my diploma—[exhi*biting the Eccles address,*]—and called in by the men of Eccles to cure their disorders. (Laughter.) Now, without saying one word about the sacrifices which I have made, as stated in the address, which I deny; but if I had, the expressions in this document is my best reward. (*Hear.*) *When I came amongst you at first*, I found very few adults advocating the principles of the Charter, but that you were split into sections and factions; but what did I find this morning?—not only the congregation of men grown grey in the good cause, but a youth, a mere strippling, addressing you upon the principles of democracy. (Hear.) I listened to a portion of his observations with some interest; and to one thing I beg to differ, which was, that when the Charter became the law of the land, that we should have neither standing army, nor police. Now, when the Charter is passed, every man will become a sort of national soldier, and the sons of placemen and statesmen would receive promotion according to their merits—(hear),—and that policemen would be the first to promote the peace of their country instead of breaking it. (Hear, hear.) It is one of the tactics of a good general, before he storms a garrison, to get possession of the outposts; and really, if Manchester was backward in the good cause, which, thank God, is not the case, why, I should certainly take it from the Eccles side, and fall back upon some of the other villages near thereabouts. (Cheering.) In those villages fortunately for us the enemy has not got so valuable a footing even with the aid of their splendid houses. There are plenty of huts; and may be they will pass into one of those huts, and from thence into the workhouse yet. (Laughter and hear.) But they begin to smell a rat. They have no objections to the Charter. (Hear.) "Oh no," they say, "we have no objection to the Charter, not we, indeed, provided we can derive more benefit from the working classes, than by means of the Charter." (Hear, hear, and That's true.) The working classes have now been robbed by both the Whig and Tory factions; and the working people now come forward and say, "all that we want is, to let all classes live honestly and at peace." (Much cheering) We do not want war—we do not desire bloodshed—we do not threaten violence. All that we want is Universal Suffrage. (Hear, hear.) Yet, those whose rights we wish to share, would, after all, have recourse to physical force rather than yield up any of their monopoly. They have thrown you upon your own resources; and I suppose the workhouse is the next thing. (Hear.) They have picked the bones and then they say that the Chartists may come in and pick them—just a day after the fair. (Laughter.) God has left us sufficient for our wants, if all of you had what belongs to you, *I* mean common justice and honesty; and in advocating which, there are not many who have suffered more than myself. (No, no.) But we must all be brief. I have got to speak again to day: I have also to address the people of Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield; and therefore I'd better save my breath to cool my porridge with there. (Laughter.) Besides, there are others who wish to say something to you, in respect to the address. As for myself, the assembly I see before me, will, if I have been at all short, propel me to greater exertions. I advise you to look to the corn and the chaff, and to get rid of the chaff as soon as may be. You all know about slippery Bobby. Well; now, we would not take the Russell purge, and I am sure you will never swallow the Peel elixir. (Cheers and laughter.) When I was in the House of Commons the other day, I thought I never saw such a set—regular nincompoops—considerably worse than those who sat in the House when I was a member. (Hear.) Peel knows very well that although he may bully the Whigs; that it is of no use bullying us. We are not made of that sort of stuff. It is a remarkable fact, and to the credit of the Chartists be it spoken, that out of nearly 500 persons incarcerated by the Whigs for advocating the People's Charter, we have not had a single traitor. Will not this convince them of the righteousness of our cause. But we see plenty of traitors both amongst the Tory and Whig factions—(hear)—yes, Wakley, the Coroner, has turned traitor. We Chartists do not intend to commit suicide, so that we shall not want the services of Mr. Wakley for an inquest; but both the Whig and Tory factions may commit self destruction and therefore may require Wakley, the Coroner. (Applause and hear.) We have turned out the Whigs, and the Tories have succeeded them until we have an opportunity of turning them out also. (Hear.) Our struggle is the cause of the suffering millions—it is the cause of right against might; it is the cause of the blistered hands, the fustian jackets, and the unshorn chins. (Cheers.) You have only to be determined—to be united—and the Charter is ours. What man dare do for your cause, I dare; I cannot say more; and wherever you go, I will go with you. (Hear, hear.) That I suppose is all you want, and I will go for whatever you want. We want the Charter for every male of sound mind, at the age of 21. This is what we want, and we will not give way one single inch. United, together we stand—divided we fall. (Cheers.) My brother Chartists, there are other individuals named in the address, and therefore I must retire and make room for them. So my friends, I must conclude; but before doing so I must again congratulate you that we have defeated the Whigs, and we have now got our feet upon them. (Hear, and hurrah.) We have provided their coffins and laid them decently in; at any rate *they* cannot now get into our pockets. (Hear and laughter.) But mind what I say; the Chartists will also put down the Tories. We will then put them under the Whigs, and if the weight of the Whigs won't keep even the d—l down, why then I am no judge. (Much laughter, which was succeeded by reiterated hurrahs, amidst which Mr. O'Conner retired.

Mr. Benbow was received with loud cheers. He thanked them cordially for the proof of their affection conveyed in the address which had been just read, and hoped ever to merit their confidence. In the course of a few brief but excellent observations, Mr. Benbow contrasted the condition of the mass of the people with that of their oppressors, and ably exposed the iniquity of class legislation, to the existence of which the evil was mainly to be ascribed. The rich oppressor enjoyed everything in abundance, while the poor oppressed, who toiled and produced everything, were clothed with rags, and were on the very verge of starvation. But the day was not far distant when Englishmen would be free. They had already been taught how they were to obtain their liberties, and, with God's blessing on the means, they would not long be deprived of their enjoyment. (Cheers.) If the working classes were not happy it was their own faults; they alone were to blame if they became indifferent to their own rights and liberties. He should be ashamed of them if they did not work out their own political redemption. (Cheers.) The time was not distant when they must have a national holiday; but it must be general, not partial. It must not be alone a holiday at Manchester and Eccles, but throughout the whole land, from the centre even to the circumference. Their honour as well as their happiness was involved in the issue, and he called on them to make their voices heard. He asked them if they were prepared to go with him, to help him by the sacrifice of one day to gain the Charter of universal liberty. If they were determined, so was he, but he would not work with a traitor; they must have none of them. If they were willing to help him in this, he called upon them to hold up their hands. (A forest of "blisters" was at once elevated.) He thanked them for that; he sincerely and heartily thanked them not only for the address which they had presented to him, but for their determination to be free. Mr. Benbow retired amidst loud cheers.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson, of Manchester, was next announced, and was received with great cheering. He said that along with the preceding speakers he thanked them cordially and sincerely for the address in which his name was associated. He agreed with his friend Benbow in the propriety of a general national holiday, and hoped they would never cease their agitation till the Charter became the law of the land. The greatest enemies against which they had to contend were the ministers of the Gospel;—(hear, hear,)—and to bring them to, he advised them to stop the supplies, and they would soon either be driven from their pulpits, or be led to join the ranks of the people. (Hear, hear.) He called upon them to unite as one man. He had come out to advocate the Charter, and he was prepared, if necessary, to lay down his life in the cause. The speaker retired amidst great cheering.

Mr. John Barker cordially thanked them for including his name in the list of patriots.

Mr. Wheeler, the aged veteran of Manchester, returned thanks on behalf of his son-in-law, John Livesey, who, though present was so very modest that he dare not show his face. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

Mr. David Morrison, after a few brief remarks, proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting is of opinion that justice will never be done to this country until the whole people be faithfully represented in the Commons' House of Parliament; and that we pledge ourselves never to cease agitating in the glorious work we have begun until our exertions have been crowned with success, by the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter becoming the law of the land."

Mr. Shearer seconded the resolution, and said, that had there been more time he had intended to have administered a little wholesome advice to their dear friends, the middle classes, particularly some of the publicans, who reviled the Chartists, and applied to them all kinds of opprobrious epithets, making them thieves and firebrands. If, however, they would come forward and meet him, he would endeavour to convince them, by fair argument, that the Chartists were in the right. (Hear and cheers.) He congratulated them on their noble position, and hoped they were determined to join hand in hand, and stand side by side until they obtained the Charter. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Brien, who had only arrived a short time before, here came forward, evidently labouring under declining health. He was received with tremendous cheers, and addressed the assembly in very few words, expressive of his pleasure at meeting them; first, because it was a proof that he was not a prisoner; second, because he saw they were glad to see him; and thirdly, because he saw before him so many happy faces—a sight to which he had long been a stranger, as within the dungeon walls there were few happy faces to be seen. He rejoiced in the opportunity which was afforded to him of returning thanks for the excellent address which had been presented, and congratulated them on the noble position they had in so short a time attained, and which he had no doubt they would improve. He retired amidst cheers.

Mr. Wm. Guthrie proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given to the joint friends of Manchester and Salford, for the assistance they had given, and the attention they had paid to the interests of the Eccles Chartists, since they had formed their Association.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Shearer, and unanimously carried.

Three times three hearty cheers were then given for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and, after a few observations from Mr. Bond, of Chester, thanks were proposed to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Benbow, and the Rev. Mr. Jackson, then entered an open carriage, which had been prepared for them by the Manchester friends, and the procession having been formed, it proceeded, headed by the Eccles band of music, towards Manchester. The Eccles men had provided several banners, which were carried in the procession, the men walking four abreast, and extending a considerable length. The curiosity of all classes on the road was very great, and the patriots were everywhere received with the greatest courtesy. Amongst the mottos on the Eccles flags we noticed the following:—

"More pigs and less parsons."

"The People's Charter; it is built upon justice, and against which the gates of hell and the world shall never prevail."

"Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Equitable Adjustment;"

And on the obverse side—

"Repeal of the New Poor Law Bill."

"Down, down with class legislation,
Wherever it reigns it's a curse to the nation."

"*For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it!*"

"Middle classes! make common cause with the industrious millions, and give freedom to your country."

"Equal rights and equal laws for all classes."

"The memory of Emmett, and those who have died for the cause."

"Frost, Williams, and Jones must be free."

According to the arrangements of the Demonstration Committee, the Manchester procession formed in Stevenson's-square, where the different trades contributed their numbers towards the immense throng which moved by a route laid down by the marshals and under whose direction they were led through the crowded streets. About two o'clock, the procession met the one from Eccles at the Crescent, Salford. The scene was here almost without parallel in the history of Manchester, both for denseness and enthusiasm. The demonstrators, on catching a glimpse of either Mr. O'Connor or Mr. O'Brien, wormed their way to the carriage as fast as they could; and greeted the patriots with warm and fervid congratulations. Nor where the fair ones behind the *sterner sex* in their anxiety to tender their tribute of partiality, and respect, and confidence in the wearer of the suit of fustian, and his equally consistent compatriot O'Brien. The presentation of several young Feargus's to the devoted leader, by their enthusiastic parents was no less amusing than interesting; and the congratulatory part of the business was considerably heightened by the oft repeated and cordial cheering which sprung from different parts of the Manchester procession. The processions having united, they proceeded on their prescribed route towards Manchester; and in its progress, was like a snowball, which gathered by its motion, until the numbers were to us absolutely incalculable, and its length may be imagined when we state that it occupied twenty-five minutes in passing a certain point, a great number of vehicles bringing up the rear. It was indeed a noble sight to behold; and worthy of such a cause. Even the balconies, turrets, windows, and house-tops were all crowded with persons anxious to satisfy themselves of the *bona-fide* existence of the patriots, after so long a period of incarceration in gloomy dungeons; and as the tributary applauses reached the ears of those gentlemen in the carriage, Mr. O'Connor, in his usual courteous manner, acknowledged the compliment very frequently, with

"A spirit yet unquelled and high,
That claims and keeps ascendency."

The procession moved along Salford, over Victoria-bridge, by the Exchange, up Market-street, through Piccadilly, London-road, up Travis-street, down Ancotes-lane, and Lever-street, into Stevenson's-square. Of the number of those amongst the flags and emblems borne by the "blistered hands," were the following:—

Emblem of unity—A bundle of sticks.
Three national flags—The harp, rose, and thistle.
A green silk banner of the calico printers, bearing the motto, "Union is strength;"
Reverse:—"United we stand: divided we fall."
Another green silk flag:—
Motto,—"Labour is the source of all wealth."
Beneath which was painted,
The rose, shamrock, and thistle.
Reverse side:—"Liberty and equality
Large green silk banner, bearing the bricklayer's coat of arms.
Bricklayers four-a-breast.
Another large and splendid banner representing a man falling from a scaffolding of a building, over which was written
"The accidental burial society."
The Chorlton-upon-Medlock Band.
White flag—"May they who make the chains of slavery ever want employment,"
surmounted by a cap of liberty.
Men four-a-breast.
Splendid green silk velvet banner, white border,
"Fustian cutters," large gold letters.
Motto—"Improvement association;
United we conquer, divided we fall."
A stage was erected upon a cart to bear this banner.
Large green silk flag—
"For a nation to be free it *is sufficient* that she wills it."
Splendid highly-executed painting, representing the three Welsh Patriots in full length, bearing their names in gold letters.
Reverse, the Six Points of the Charter.
Large scarlet flag of the Royal Arms of England.
A blue banner of the operative dyers of Salford and Manchester, and their coats of arms.
Beautiful green silk flag, gold letters,—National Charter Association.

This was succeeded by an elegant flag from Glossop, bearing the following inscription:—

"The Charter, the bulwark of English liberty."
On the reverse:—
"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."
Blue silk banner, carried in a cart,
"Prosperity to the productive classes, the foundation of a nation's greatness."
Ancient Foresters' band.
Banner—"Frost, Williams, and Jones."
Reverse—"Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot."
Men—four abreast.
Droylsden band.
Green silk banner, bearing the Six Points of the Charter upon it.
A large white banner—"Welcome to the patriots; may they see the sons of industry prosperous and free."
On the reverse—"Universal Suffrage and the other points of the Charter."
A variety of small banners.
Manchester concert band.
A young Feargus on horseback, carrying a small flag, with the names of Feargus O'Connor, Frost, and other patriots.
Large flag, commemorating the deeds at Peterloo.
A splendid oil painting of Feargus O'Connor, with Henry Hunt pointing from the clouds, and giving him the following charge—
"Welcome, Feargus! thou hast been found faithful; now lead my people on to victory."
Reverse—"National Charter Association."
Large banner.
Motto—"Universal Suffrage and no surrender."
Reverse—"We have set our lives upon the cast; and we will stand the hazard of the die."
Large green flag.
Motto—"The husbandman that laboureth shall be first partaker of the fruits; and he that will not work neither shall he eat. The Charter and no surrender."
Reverse—"Down with every faction that is opposed to the rights and liberties of the people."
Here followed a variety of small flags and banners, bearing appropriate inscriptions."
Flag—"More pigs and less parsons."
Large highly finished oil painting of Bronterre O'Brien, with his name in letters of gold, represented sitting in his library, with "The Poor Man's Guardian" in his hand. On the reverse was—"I cling to this transitory life only through my love of country and my thirst for justice. The more eager the monster to terminate my career here below, the stronger do I feel the necessity of filling up every hour that remains to me with actions useful to my fellow creatures."

(*Continued in our seventh page.*)

MANCHESTER DEMONSTRATION.

Continued from our sixth page.

Another large, well-finished, full-length, oil-painted portrait of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. the Champion of the people's rights."

Reverse—"A nation should have courage to achieve its liberty, with power to defend it, wisdom to secure it, and generosity to communicate it."

Band of Music.

Four large tri-coloured flags, which had a good effect at this part of the procession.

Green silk flag, with "Feargus O'Conner, the champion of the people's rights;" from Miles Platting.

Reverse—"May there henceforth be but one law, that of nature; but one code, that of reason; one throne, that of justice; and one altar, that of union."

Banner.

"A Government that neglects the physical and moral wants of the people ought not to exist."

Portraits of Feargus O'Connor and Dr. M'Douall, decorated with rosettes.

Oil painting of Mr. Benbow, with appropriate mottos.

Very large green silk banner, with white border.

"The people—the foundation—the source of all power."

Reverse—"Remember the foul deeds of Peterloo."

Brown-street white flag.

"Liberation of Feargus O'Conner, Esq., the unflinching advocate of the people's rights."

Oil painting of Dr. M'Douall.

Motto—M'Douall is our friend."

"Manchester Political Union."

Banner.

Motto—"The People's Charter; and Repeal of the Union.

Obverse—"The producers of wealth should be the first consumers."

Green silk flag.

"The Salford Branch Association."

Banner.

"Manchester Political Union—Peace, Law, and Order."

The number of pedestrians, who walked four and six abreast, was beyond calculation, and to these followed a long line of vehicles filled with people of both sexes.

In this order did the procession move on with its unwieldy quickened mass towards Stevenson's Square. On passing the Infirmary, the crowd was so great that people were carried along with the pressure, the whole length of the street being lined to suffocation. On their arrival at the place of destination, the Square was so crammed, that it was with very great difficulty the carriage could effect an approach to a situation where the speakers could be heard. Great inconvenience was evidently submitted to; and, to prevent an accident, the vehicle was stopped, when Mr. O'Connor, at half-past six o'clock, in order to arrest attention, at once commenced speaking.

Mr. O'CONNOR presented himself. The cheering was immense. He said it would be folly to go through the formality of appointing a chairman to preside over such a multitude; therefore, according to his custom, he would go forward at once. (Hear.) He said, I am particularly happy to be present here today, for two reasons; and let no man hiss, hoot, or groan, while I am explaining one of those enormities which will create a sensation of horror in every breast. Firstly, I rejoice at the overpowering multitude met in the celebrated spot, Stephenson-square; and I I am happy to be present because it proves that I am not to be dismayed even by the threats of the assassin. (Hear and cheers.) You all surely reprobate the anonymous invitation which you saw placarded upon your walls. But what will you say when I inform you, that I received a letter—not an anonymous one—but one bearing the signature of a man calling himself an Irishman and a Repealer; and in that letter I am told that if I dare come to Manchester, that I should be assassinated, though thousands of lives were lost in the struggle. (Here a forest of Irish hands were held up, with the announcement, "We're Irish, we're Irish; who would dare do it.") Mr. O'Connor continued. No; no Irishman would dare do it. My body guard into Manchester from Eccles, a distance of four miles, consisted almost exclusively of Irishmen. (Cheers.) And I believe I have shaken hands with nobody else to-day. But although you would not sanction it, yet if the assassin had succeeded in the threat—and if I was capable of being dismayed and intimidated—the same threat would only have to be repeated in order to prevent my attendance at public meetings. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But I am not dismayed: I am here; where is the assassin? (Loud cheers.) Let him strike. Where are the heroes who are to put me down? (Cheers and laughter.) Let not the Irishmen here mistake me; I would not allow my countrymen to wage so unequal a war as a few thousands against hundreds of thousands. If they want to assassinate me, they have only to unite with the enemy; and come and be killed, unless you can disprove any and every charge which any or every man can bring against you. (Cheers.) They shall not then want any opponent, for I will go in the dead of night against them, and them alone, wheresoever I should be led. (Loud cheers.) I was requested this day at Eccles, by an Irishman, who walked four miles to see me, to give up the recommendation of physical force, and the abusing of Daniel O'Connell, and they would all join me in a body. To that I gave no answer; but I now do it publicly. I have no occasion to give up the recommendation of physical force, as I all along denounced it. (Loud cheers, and "You did.") But the very men who put the Lord Mayor's chain upon their neck, poked themselves into office, and power, and rewards, by blustering about physical force, even out of the cannon's mouth; and because I would not desert, thrust me in in their stead. (Hear, hear.) When I invite you to physical force, or to any secret movement, or when you hear of me joining in any secret movement, then desert me; because you may rely upon it that I should either be the paid tool of a faction, or shall be preparing you for auction. (Loud cheers.) I need not say more of physical force: and now as to Mr. Daniel O'Connell; let us see who makes the opposition; and test, at all events, my desire to conciliate my countrymen by the answer which I shall give. I care not for personal abuse. I have plenty of it. I think I am the best abused man in the world. I am abused by both Whigs, Tories, and Repealers. (Cheers and cries of not by Repealers.) My answer, then is, that I should be justly chargeable with a desire to preserve dissension were I to refuse even a greater request made by my countrymen. Hear me, then, Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, if it is to take away the pretext for disunion and to gratify Irishmen, I pledge myself not even to mention the name of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, so long as he abstains from abusing Chartists and the Charter. I give him *carte blanche* to make me his whole stock-in-trade. (Loud cheers.) I am not afraid of Irishmen. If 10,000 were here to assassinate me, 990,000 would be ready to arrest the assassins' blow. (Here again, a forest of hands were holden up, and immense cheering followed.) What, in God's name, said Mr. O'Connor, can there be different in the interests of an English working man, and an Irish working man? and how can it be that all Englishmen see the necessity of making the Charter the basis of legislation, while Irishmen are taught to look upon the possession of a House of Commons based upon the very principle which we all seek to destroy as the only thing worth contending for. The Repeal of the Union without the Charter was a mere cuckoo cry. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If the Irish wished for a Parliament in Ireland, and if the whole magic was in the name of Parliament, we would make them a present of ours, ready cut and dry; box and dice, and all. (Hear.) How was the honesty of the advocates of the justice principle to be tested? by their promises or their performances? What he had done was before them. What he promised to do was to get 4,000,000 of signatures, which would cost him £1,000, demanding a repeal of the Legislative Union. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) How, give me leave to ask you, can you beat down the tyranny of the Irish landlords with the present franchise? (Cheers. How can you contend against the oppression of the Law Church, with its enormous representative powers, and the standing army to back it? (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) How, I ask, can you do these things without altering the principle of representation, which has led to the aggressions of both? (Hear, hear. Aye, my beloved countrymen, you have annoyed me much, and annoyed me long. (Hear, hear, and cheers. But I have more than once told you that I was not to be irritated from duty, neither am I to be turned from my course by contumely, slander, and threats of assassination. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers. What now is it, coupled with the request of even one of my countrymen, that I require in return? It is to watch me, and to watch Mr. O'Connell, and to judge for themselves. Not to allow an interested partisan to judge for them, but to judge for themselves, whether he or I take the most efficient, the most intelligible, or the most practical means of allaying grievances, promoting union, and establishing freedom. (Loud cheers.) Mighty Providence! is it not high time that self-interest and expediency should give way to humanity and principle, and that each, forgetting himself in the general want which prevails, should now put his shoulders to the wheel, and try and shove onwards the only remedy for generally prevailing distress? (Loud cheers.) When we look round, and see the untenanted houses, the cottages nailed up, and the cellars teeming with the unhealthy forms of half-buried ghosts, who are suffering living death by thousands, stalking abroad in nakedness, and in the midst of warehouses filled with the produce of their industry—where, I ask, can be the heart of the man who would, by any means, either assist in upholding the system that has led to such a state of things, or withhold his assistance from the establishment of a system which is to destroy it? (Loud cheers. Why am I hated by the aristocracy of Ireland? Because I had the bodies of the murdered exhumed, when they came wrongfully by their death, and had inquests held over them; because I attended at Rathcormac, and there sought satisfaction for the blood of my Catholic countrymen, shed by the tyrant hand of the surpliced ruffians of the law-church, backed by the state power which the present system of representation gives to the corporate and infidel Christians. (Loud and long continued cheering. Well, does man, above all things does an Irishman change his nature, or forget the land of his birth when in a foreign clime? No; why then should I less love Ireland now, though absent from her shores than when I was on her green lands and heard her moans, all caused by the want of that Charter which I look for as a healing balm for all her wounds. And where, now, are those virtuous ones who so copiously abused me? Where now are all those who called me Tory, because I directed my fire upon the enemy immediately before me and in power—where I ask are they? Where is their great courage in giving to that Heaven born minister the opposition with which he sought to be met upon the very threshold of office. (Loud cheers.) I have been a month at large, and during that time, show me the man of any class who has opposed and registered his determination to oppose my friends the Tories as I have done? Not that I think them much worse than the Whigs—not that I think they would resort to more base or tyrannical means for represing my principles, or for killing me, than the Whigs have; but because they are in immediate possession of power which I consider unconstitutional. (Cheers.) On my route here to-day, a fine bold-looking working man said to me, "Well, Feargus, the Whigs havn't killed you; but, by G—d, Bobby will." (Shouts of laughter, and Nay, he weint.) No, I believe you; at least if he does it will be a dear purchase. (Loud and long cheering, and waving of hats, which lasted for some time.) And I'll tell you why, because I am determined that if a second attack is made upon me, it shall be upon form and not upon law, as the last was; and I am resolved neither to break the law myself, nor to allow you to break the law; and therefore I believe there is sufficient honest intention, moral courage, and stern determination in the people never to resist an illegal attack against a political enemy. (Loud cheers.) Suppose, as the working man said, that Bobby did kill me, how funny all the Tories at Manchester would look when the news arrived. (Hear.) Mr. O'Connor then entered into a review of the Chartist cause for the last two years, and in speaking of the Corn Law said, will you just think of a parcel of fellows who think all the houses, large and small, too little for themselves, and yet talk of giving you a large loaf. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, then, am I to join them? (No, no.) No! and are you to join them? No, certainly not; and I'll tell you why. Because if we go a hair's breadth either to the right hand or to the left, the strength which our imbecility would give to our opponents, and enable them to throw us backwards, while they had wholly anninilated the people and their cause. (Cheers.) That's my reason, my friends, for giving and for counselling to give, fair opposition in the way of argument to every clap-trap question which is proposed for your amelioration while it is accomplished, would but tend to strengthen the hands of the enemy in the resistance to the general principle of universal justice. (Loud cheers.) What! am I to look around and see before me that striking, and almost speaking portrait of Frost, Williams, and Jones, asking you, in dumb eloquence, to restore them to their families, to their country, and to their homes. (Loud cheers.) Aye, don't cheer us; you have no sympathy for them. This night's festival was not made for them; and we now enjoy something like liberty, while they are pining in a penal colony—convicted upon the false oath of a Government officer, and upon the affirmation of hired Government spies. (Great sensation, and cries of Shame, shame.) Well, that was the Whigs. (Cheers, and "It was.") I fought hard for the Dorchester Labourers. (Cheers, and "You did.") I never saw them. I fought hard for the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, and I had not seen them until they were arraigned. I have not received much thanks for either. But that shall not interfere with my duty to Frost. (Loud cheers.) What should merit expatriation to a penal colony? Is it the fact of being the best of Mayors—the best of magistrates—the best of Poor Law Guardians—the best of fathers—the best of husbands—the best of friends—the best of citizens, and the best of subjects? If so, Frost was guilty; Frost should have suffered, for in his person, and I knew him well, were centred all those excellent qualities which constitute the man, the patriot, and the Christian. (Loud and long-continued cheers.) Well, what is the Charter to do for Frost, Williams, and Jones? Why, they were expatriated in a dingy transport ship, and one of the first acts under a Charter Government would be, to charter a Government man-of-war—(hear)—and bring the convicts home in triumph to their native land. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Here Mr. O'Connor made an allusion to a tall gentleman, who stood on the platform immediately under a splendid full-length striking likeness of Frost, Williams and Jones, and who, Mr. O'Connor was informed was the son of Mr. Frost. He said "behold the living son, standing under the father's picture, supplicating God to lock them once more in one fond and affectionate embrace." Every eye was directed towards the individual, and was followed by waving of hats and cheering, which lasted several minutes. At this moment the Rev. Mr. Schofield reached the carriage, from which Mr. O'Connor was speaking, when he turned to him and said—"In the person and in the attendance of the Rev. Gentleman, we have the man who was brave enough to defy prejudice when tyranny was at its height, and to go bail for me, when others would feel shame to have done the deed." (Loud cheers.) This gentleman's presence, at all events, proves my consistency, because he is the very man who took the chair and presided over the first meeting, now six years ago, which I attended at Manchester. I trust that he will assure you that the very principles which I then propounded, and my determination to agitate for nothing less, are the same which I continued to advocate, and from which I shall not depart. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Schofield.) Mr. O'Connor then entered into striking arguments why and wherefore the several trades of Manchester had so nobly swelled the ranks that day by their numbers and strengthened the cause by their countenance. He said he did not think that it was within the power and scope of possibility, in the present state of general distress, to have presented to the astonished spectators such countless thousands, with such a magnificent display of splendid flags. (Loud cheers.) One word for a friend, and I have done. O'Brien, another Irishman, my friend and colleague,—(cheers)—is another proof that the English do not hate the Irish. (Cheers.) He was here to-day; but the immensity of your procession having postponed to a late hour our arrival on the spot, and the necessity of his being in Liverpool this evening, has deprived him of the pleasure of thanking you in person. I do it for him, and I'll tell you more. It is in your power to make him doubly useful to the cause, and it is your duty to do so. (Cheers.) He is about to enter into his natural element. There is this difference between him and me; I am fortunately placed in circumstances to render me independent of your support. He is not. The advantage is mine, but the fault not his. (Cheers.) You must, then, counteract the fault. He is going to establish a newspaper—that newspaper is to be his daily bread, and to be another portion of your knowledge. The compliment between you will be reciprocal. You must support him—let me shift for myself. Put him upon his legs; he has been well tried—(cheers)—and do not allow your apathy to effect that which Whig tyranny has failed to accomplish. (Cheers.) After some more observations, Mr. O'Connor sat down, amid thunders of applause.

Mr. BENBOW said that this day, it would be admitted by our enemies, had indeed been a glorious day in behalf of the Charter. Both factions must say that this has been a most splendid demonstration. He was of opinion that had a similar manifestation of opinion and sympathy been made formerly, they would long ago have stopped the monsters from their wicked deeds of blood—he meant as far as the Charter was concerned. (Hear.) He was afraid that few could hear what he then said, such was the state of pressure from the crowd; he should, therefore, presently retire leaving his friend, the Rev. Mr. Jackson, to follow him. He, however, returned them his sincere thanks for that mark of their sympathy; but hoped he would be allowed just to tell them that at some future day, when they might be wanted, that they would come out in the same numerous and social manner that they had that day manifested towards Mr. Feargus O'Connor, himself, and others, and then most assuredly both Whig and Tory would die as factions—(hear and cheers)—and the Charter would become the law of the land. (Hear.) The factions would rather that the kingdom were a Sodom and Gomorrah, than you should enjoy your freedom. (Hear.) It was by such demonstrations as those simultaneously in that and other towns, that the people of this country could alone hope to become free. Are you ready to become free? (Yes, we are.) He wished they were. An old man on his left hand said that he was ready. He wished most sincerely that a similar feeling prevailed in all the towns; if it did, not one month would elapse before the Charter would become the law of the land. (Applause.) He again thanked the meeting for the mark of their sympathy which had been that day conveyed to them; and for the testimony of approbation at any rate, that they had paid him. (Tea is ready.) A voice had reminded him that tea was ready, he would consequently not trespass longer upon their time than by stating that the meeting would teach the atrocious Whigs and more atrocious Tories that the working millions having the power in their own hands for their political emancipation, were determined to exercise that power in the cause of freedom and justice. (Much cheering.)

The Rev. W. V. JACKSON said, on coming before the people on that occasion, he could not sufficiently express his gratitude to Almighty God that Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. Benbow, himself, and the rest of their friends, were once more found amongst them advocating the glorious, the mighty cause of freedom. (Hear.) The last time they were together for the dissemination of similar principles, and at the time when Mr. Benbow was addressing the people in favour of those principles, he (Mr. Jackson) and others were being chained hand in hand and conveyed to Kirkdale House of Correction. (Shame.) How very different on the present occasion—(hear)—and how different the feelings and number of the people. That day their friends were taken from their beds long before day-light, and consigned to dark and dreary dungeons. (Shame.) But thank God, they were assembled together in greater power and strength than on any previous occasion. (Hear, hear.) We are yet unconquered—(great applause)—but the Whigs are dead never to rise again; and though the Tories are in power, we will convince them that the Charter must ultimately become the law of the land. (Cheers.) For himself he promised the people that although he had been immured in the dungeons, he was determined to exert himself more than ever in the cause of freedom. (Hear.) God was on their side, and public opinion was also on their side, and the Whigs would yet become Chartists and oppose the Tories, in which case the Charter must prevail, and although both Whigs and Tories combine, the cause of Chartism must prevail. (Hear.) With these remarks he would close, having also to speak in the course of the evening, in the cause of liberty, freedom, and universal happiness. (Applause.)

The Rev. JAMES SCHOFIELD was happy to see them on the present occasion, and proud to see in their ranks the old banners of freedom, which had for some months back been lowered. They were again unfurled in the *glorious cause*, and their colours could not be unfurled on a more honourable occasion. (Hear.) He could not allow that opportunity to pass away without making one observation on an occasion set apart to welcome the patriots home to their friends and families. (Hear.) He was, however, sorry to see that the very head of their body was somewhat poorly and looked indisposed, and he was really afraid that the people would not allow him that rest and repose from his labours which he appeared so much in want of. (Hear.)

Mr. BEESLEY, of Accrington, in returning his acknowledgments to the men of Manchester, for their noble exertions in the cause of universal liberty, proposed the following resolution.

"That this meeting places the utmost confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and hails with pleasure and delight inexpressible the reappearance of that gentleman, together with J. B. O'Brien, Benbow, Jackson, and the other suffering patriots, again amongst us, considering them to be the undaunted, unflinching, and consistent advocates of the rights and liberties of the starving millions, and for their perseverance and late suffering on our behalf, place our unbounded confidence in them, not only for their labours, but for their great sacrifices, and hope and trust they will receive the manifestations of gratitude and esteem tendered this day by us, the working men of Manchester, as an indication of such. We therefore hope that it will stimulate them forward in their patriotic and glorious career. They and we joined in one firm bond of union until our efforts are crowned with success; the liberty of the people, and the restoration to their country and their affectionate families, those suffering exiles, Frost, Williams, and Jones."

Mr. M'CARTHY, of Liverpool, seconded the motion in a few words and deprecated the opinion, circulated for calumnious purposes, that the English portion of the population were opposed to the rights of his native country (Ireland).

The resolution on being put, was carried by tremendous applause.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., briefly replied to the resolution, in the name of his friend Frost.

The conduct of the people was beyond all praise. The "blue bottles" were marshalled in Lever-street; but the Chartists would not be swerved nor intimidated, nor frightened by any such a formidable civil-military force.

The whole of the proceedings were conducted in the best temper, and each man exerted his interest to mitigate the excessive annoyance arising from the vast concourse in the Square being propelled onwards by those in the rear who could not get in at all. *This was* an argumentative lesson to the enemies of the Charter.

"Leave pomps to those who need 'em,
Adorn but man with freedom,
And proud he braves
The gaudiest slaves
That crawl where monarchs lead 'em."

The pressure upon the carriage, however, at length become very great, and the density of the crowd was not unattended with danger. To remedy the inconvenience, it was thought desirable and prudent that the business should here close; and the proceedings in Stevenson's-square terminated, providentially without a single accident. The postilions were then desired to drive to the Hall of Science, Camp-field, where it was advertised that

A TEA PARTY

would be held at seven o'clock, and to which 1650 tickets had been issued, with the necessity of refusing hundreds of other applicants. The Hall is capable of holding about 2,500 persons, including the gallery. The party holding tickets, the sexes being nearly in equal numbers, were accommodated at three sittings, upwards of 500 taking tea at same time, the others occupying the galleries and dancing room respectively. Considerable, though unavoidable, delay therefore arose before the tables were clear, and it was eleven o'clock before the chair was taken, at which hour the intellectual part of the affair commenced. Great praise is due to the procurateurs; and satisfaction, order, and the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the immense audience.

THE SOIREE

Was formally opened by the Rev. James Schofield being called to preside, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, Mr. W. V. Jackson, Mr. Benbow, Mr. Livesey, and Mr. Barker, with their immediate friends, and the Committee of Management, or Demonstration Committee, occupying the platform.

At the lower part of the room, immediately beneath the gallery, were suspended two full-length representations of the invincible friend of the people, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and another, bearing also full length paintings of Frost, Williams, and Jones. They are well executed and highly finished portraits, and were the same borne in the Manchester procession, and excited universal admiration.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by stating that he was in a peculiar situation, in consequence of the appointment they had given him. He hardly knew how to address them, whether as brother and sister Chartists or not, he being one as well as themselves; however, he would call them brethren in the cause of Chartism. (Cheers.) He felt great pleasure in thus being called upon on that occasion, and he trusted he should be able to discharge his duty with satisfaction to those over whom he was called upon to preside. He was a working man like themselves, and at times wore fustian; and he considered that the character of a labouring man was the greatest honour he could possess. (Cheers.) After making a few preliminary remarks, he said he would give the first toast upon the list, each speaker being aware that their time would be short, as, after the business was gone through, the ladies would like to trip it on the light fantastic toe. He then gave—"The sovereign people, the legitimate source of all power," and called upon Mr. Doyle to respond to it, who, on coming forward, was greeted with loud cheers, clapping of hands, and other marks of applause.

The band—Marseillaise Hymn.

Mr. DOYLE, after addressing the Chairman and the numerous audience, said, that there was not perhaps a toast or a sentence in the English language than the one he had been called upon to respond to that had been bandied about by parties who, when properly tested, were against extending political power to the working classes. It was most true that the people were the legitimate source of all power; yet they were, collectively and politically speaking, slaves, which he could show, had he time, but it could not be expected that he could justice to such an important toast in the limited time of five minutes. However, he conceived that every man should be in possession of such power as would protect himself and his labour against the capitalist and his capital; that every man who has an interest in society, and he trusted the working man who produced everything valuable in society would be considered to have a material interest as to its welfare, should be protected. The Whigs have made use of the toast, and the Tories too, occasionally, yet both would do all they could to prevent them, the people, from having such power. (Hear, hear.) He never felt more happy than he had done that day in witnessing such a glorious demonstration, and to see such a large, orderly, and respectable assembly met to do honour to honest and upright Chartists; and in doing which they, the working people, had done honour to themselves. (Hear, hear.) Sir John Campbell has stated that Chartism was dead; but he wished he had been there that night to see its resurrection. After making a few other pointed remarks, he retired amid loud cheering.

The CHAIRMAN rose, and said the next toast was—

"*The Charter, the only medium through which prosperity and real happiness can ever be attained by the toiling millions.*"

Air—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

(Loud cheering,) which was renewed by the Chairman calling upon Mr. Bailey to respond to it.

Mr. BAILEY said, it was an honour to have to respond to such a toast, for he was sure if it was fully carried out, it would be a blessing to us all. The toast to which he had the honour to respond, stated "that the Charter is the only medium through which happiness and prosperity can ever be attained by the toiling millions." (Hear.) The state of society in which we now live did not, politically speaking, give us prosperity; and the state in which we ought to live would give us political equality. He hoped, however, that they would be stimulated to every exertion, in order to accomplish the possession of their rights and privileges; and he felt assured that peace and plenty would then reign throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Hear.) If such principles were worth struggling for, such principles were worth dying for. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN introduced, in complimentary terms, the names of the guests of the evening. Messrs. Feargus O'Connor, J. B. O'Brien, Wm. Benbow, W. V. Jackson, the unflinching advocates of the rights of labour, and the other patriotic guests who have suffered in the same cause, which was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, followed by volleys of clapping. The applause was quite deafening.

Air—"Auld lang syne."

When Mr. O'Connor came in front of the platform the whole company rose simultaneously, and remained waving their handkerchiefs and hats, and cheering for several minutes. When the applause had subsided,

Mr. O'CONNOR said, Sir, it is a characteristic of Irishmen, that even after death they are attached to the very appearance of the departed, and nothing more consolatory to his heart, than that the corpse shall present a good appearance, and as I may be truly said, to be one of the parents of Chartism, and being an Irishman must it not be balm and consolation to me, to see defunct Chartism presenting this night, so comely a corpse, after having its nose pulled, and being laid out in the most approved order by the Whig undertaker, plain John Campbell. (Tremendous cheers and laughter.) He would have laid it out—he would have wrapped it in the winding sheet—he would have buried in Whig mould, but when he thought the monster was dead like Rip Van Winkle it was but entranced, and like Rip Van Winkle upon awaking from its slumbers, so powerful became its strength, that it was at a loss to recognise its own identity. (Loud cheers.) But, Sir, the biter was bitten. We have placed the corpse of Whiggery in the grave which was dug for Chartism; over it we will place the dead body of Toryism, and over both we will erect the temple of Chartism;

"And then they will both be still, if they are wise
For they are damned if they rise."

(Laughter and cheers.) Sir, I have been now after a hard and fatiguing day's work, a mere spectator of the social happiness which I have seen around me for more than five hours, while this immense building was being *four times* replenished with those who crowded to the banquet, and in truth I could remain for five hours longer as a passive partaker of the innocent mirth. This, Sir, under the state of things which we seek to establish, should not be a thing of accident, or of an unfrequent occurence, but should be the pleasure to await every working man and his family every day in the year after a reasonable day's work. (Cheers.) This very room, Sir, and such buildings are auxiliaries, and not mean ones in the cause of Chartism. Hear we meet—here we commune together—here we interchange opinions here, by admiring virtue and decrying vice; we place bounds to poverty in beautiful contrast with idleness and consummate profligacy. (Loud cheers.) This proves your power when you combine; this is the work of your own hands, and I am told that the same parties are now engaged in the erection of a similar edifice at Stockport. Let these be encouraged. They are seminaries where knowledge can be diffused, before which the mist of ignorance will very speedily be dissipated. (Loud cheers.) Sir, I was in the House of Commons on Friday night last,—(laughter,)—and such a House man or beast was never in before. If a man rose by chance to throw in a word on behalf of the *suffering millions*, the close of the *debate* was *anxiously* sought, and the means resorted to for its accomplishment were most logical, conclusive, and convincing. They began and ended with Bor! Bor! Bor! divide, divide, divide, boo, boo, boo, and such like powerful reasoning. (Shame, shame.) I fear, Sir, that my excellent fellow labourer, Christopher Doyle, who spoke so ably to the first sentiment, the people has made a mistake in his calculation of that body. I believe, Sir, in Parliamentary phrase, the Minister of the day, with his apprentices, and sixteen reporters, in galleries in the House of Commons, are intended, governmentally, to represent the suffering people. (Cheers.) Let us, Sir, take a brief review from the days of the heaven-born statesman, Billy Pitt down to the resuscitation of the heaven-born Minister, Sir Robert Peel, and let us see from the funding system of the former down to the defence of the present Tory Government, and the refutation of the existence of the distress deduced from the draws from, and deposits in, the savings' banks for the last four months, as used by the latter, and who, be it observed, says that his Government possesses the entire confidence of the people. Let us see how the principles of the first union of the anti-popular party, created by the heaven-born Pitt, has been followed up by all succeeding heaven-born ministers, and how the present heaven-born one makes use of the last link of this golden union, in order to prove *who* the people are, *how* the people are, and wherefore the people are, friendly to his administration. Now "Billy Pitt" bound almost every man, whether possessing land, connected with trade, expectants from patronage, recipients from public bounties, and all that tribe of *beggars* to the State. That was the heavy game, and it was left for the pigmies who followed him to try their hands at a "little go" of chicken hazard. This was effected by the establishment of Savings' Banks and the appropriation of the deposits to what they call national purposes. That was another link which bound another class immediately above the people to the State. (Cheers.) Thus have our ranks been always thinned, and those state dependants, high and low, are taught, during any excitement, either to uphold their support, or to join in resistance against us. They are told that revolution must follow our agitation, and that their ruin must follow revolution. (Cheers.) Hitherto the license of the shopkeeper to gamble in duties, customs, excise, and all indirect taxes, has effectually bound them to the State: but that link the State itself has snapped because the state has drained their customers and left them full shops, empty tills, protested bills, ugly wives, naked children, broken hearts, and the prospect of a *cold bastile* as the result of their mis-placed confidence in a trafficing oligarchy and a gambling government. (Loud and long continued cheering.) But, Sir, to come more minutely to this question of the Savings' Banks, let us, by this financial measure, test the financial powers of that heaven-born Minister, who is to perpetuate in *brass* the union which his predecessor established in gold. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Now, I pray you to follow me through the reasoning of the sophist. In answer to the prevailing distress which is admitted by every man, woman, and child, save the very parties to whom we are to look for its correction,—(cheers)—what does he present as a satisfactory answer to this cry of stalking poverty and nakedness? Why, he shows us the returns for the last four months from the Savings' Banks, and ingeniously selects from the manufacturing districts his answer as to their present condition. Now, just mark this, he shows that in June, while the dissolution of the late bad Cabinet of bad men was doubtful, that the amounts drawn out considerably exceeded the deposits; he then goes on to show that the elections in July having proved that the trade-wind of Toryism had set in, produced a large excess of deposits over the amounts drawn out. The same results, he said, were produced to a greater extent in the month of August, when his party's footing was confirmed. He then brings his returns down to the 11th of the present month, although he could have had them to the 22nd.; and the triumph of even the eleven days of that month he offers as proof that his administration commands the confidence of the whole people. ("Oh! oh"! and laughter.) Now, Sir, let me see if an ignorant Chartist can do that which the English House of Commons either were ignorant of or afraid to perform. (Cheers.) In the first place let us go to the principle; and though by no means a friend to the Whigs, I answer his first assertion thus; that upon any sudden change or fluctuation of political power from the hands of one party to another party, the same result will be produced. (Cheers.) Confidence is paralysed for the moment, and the Tory-stakeholder, and the Chartist-stakeholder, merge their distinctiveness in the interest which they conjointly have in looking to their own properties. That neither Whig, Tory, or Chartist, upon a change of Government, would long hesitate to withdraw their deposits, whatever might be the effect upon their political party. (Cheers.) So much for that: and now for the facts. Did'nt this cunning gentleman know, that June was a quarter-day, and that the demands for rents, met by checks upon the saving bank, are at that period, as sure as death. (Loud cheers.) He also knew that the succeeding months were a period when deposits were made to meet the coming quarter, and which is now: and I pledge myself that if the Right Hon. Gentleman had waited for the whole quarter's return, of the first quarter's reign of Toryism, that he would have found the result to be similar to that in the last quarter of Whiggery, namely, an excess in demand over deposits. (Loud cheers, and "true.") Why, Sir, does not the very name tell us that it is the stock-purse fo those who are not of sufficient consequence to risk their stakes and have off's at the great joint-stock hells. (Cheers.) But yet I have not done with this financial sophistry, which passed current in the House of Commons. Now, Sir, I will draw other deductions from the admitted fact of the deposits exceeding the demands at any period. Is it not, then, matter of notoriety that but few day labourers make deposits in the Savings' Banks. (Hear, hear.) Is it not a fact that the principal amount is made up by the deposits of the newly created class who may be said to have fixed incomes; I mean domestic servants, and persons having small annuities? Little tradesmen, small shopkeepers, and a few of the better employed of the labouring classes also contribute. (Loud cheers, and "that's it.") Well, but I have not done: for now I come to use the Rt. Hon. Baronet's sword against himself—and what do I prove? Why, upon a small scale, what I have ever asserted as an undeniable proposition, is this: that the poverty of the people, produced by over production, and a consequent dimunition in the price of their produce, places all servants with fixed incomes—be they high, or be they great, or be they small—in a better position. Those household servants, and persons with small annuites, and those who only spend their monies in the purchase of the working men's produce, are now by the working men's poverty enabled to purchase the same annual amount of clothes and other manufactured articles for one half their former price; the other half, consequently, becomes a deposit in the savings' bank, but is lodged in the name of the privileged Unionist, instead of being placed to the credit of the plundered operative. (Loud and uproarious cheering.) Aye, and repeal the Corn Laws to-morrow, and machinery will make a drug of your produce, which the foreigner may or may not take for the promised food, as he pleases, and those with fixed incomes will have the double advantage of getting the "large loaf," and buying your produce at a drug price, and making "deposits" of the surplus to the amount of millions upon millions a-year as long as the bubble lasts—and those millions upon millions are ever at the command of the oligarchical unionists to be "consolidated" into blood money, person money, spy money, and commission money; to shoot you, to pray you, to swear you, or in some shape to consign you to death. (Loud and long continued cheering.) This is one of your greatest causes of complaint presented by the minister as an answer to our demand for relief.

[The remainder of Mr. O'Connor's speech, which was most rapturously cheered, would occupy more than five columns of our space. Our readers will therefore see that the demand for Liverpool, Leeds, and Sheffield, all coming upon us at once, precludes the possibility of doing justice to Mr. O'Connor without doing injustice to others.]

Mr. BENBOW was next introduced as an old and consistent Radical, who rose amid loud applause, and said that he was once more in a position in which he could speak to them freely and openly. To be sure he had always spoken freely, fearlessly, and openly, for he would "sooner be a dog and bay the moon" than stand in awe of such a thing as himself. He was put in mind that it was near one o'clock; he certainly did intend to have addressed them at some length; but he would not do then, because he knew they had their domestic affairs to attend. There was one thing which caught his attention, when Mr. O'Connor was addressing the meeting. In soliciting their attention, in order to support their cause, he seemed to forget that it was very simple, which was merely that they wanted to be represented in the House of Commons. He then shewed the inconsistency of the "League" in agitating for a measure which did not go to the root of the evil, and even if it would, they were not sincere in their advocacy of Repeal, whilst the Chartists on the other hand were asking for that which God and nature designed them to possess. It was not right, honest or just that the Chartists should join them, but it was right that they should join them, the Chartists. (Cheers.) The Whigs had given them the Reform Bill which had set the middle class against them; they had likewise granted that most atrocious of all, the Rural Police Bill. (Hear.) And society had come to that pitch, that almost every man considers or looks upon nearly every other man as an enemy. He was glad, however, that the people by their conduct had refused to be gulled by the atrocious Whigs, or those more atrocious, if possible, the Tories, and had let them see that a spirit of liberty was still living in their bosoms. Mr. O'Connor had told them of a union—but he (Mr. Benbow) wished to know what sort of a union he meant; he wished him to be distinct and definite. There was such a thing as a black Union—a union of perjury and infamy. He for his part, hoped he would always have sufficient resolution to resist being united with a traitor—and if they would do that, they would defy any kind of men in the world from injuring them—if so, they would become respectable—if so, they having truth and justice on their side, would soon arrive at the haven of freedom. He would recommend them not to follow any man but the cause, and, like the disciples of Jesus Christ, have a single eye. No, no, he would not be deluded, he would keep a single eye fixed upon the man whom he considered to be a traitor. After making several other remarks, he said that he was an old Repealer of the Union—he joined Daniel O'Connell in order to get a Repeal of the Union, because he conceived it would be a benefit not only to the sons of the sister Isle, but for the working men of England also. He hoped however, in conclusion, that they would make justice and equity their polar star. He would not keep them any longer, but would give ample time for Mr. R. Jackson to give them four or five hours if he thought proper. (Cheers.)

Mr. JACKSON was next introduced, amid vociferous cheering. He said that was the third time that day he had been brought before them, and he felt highly honoured: if ever he felt proud, or felt willing to make a sacrifice in behalf of the Charter, it was that night. It had been said that he had left the cause of the Charter, and was about to unite with a man who was not a Chartist. Heaven forbid! It had no foundation in truth; for he believed that if ever there was a time when it was necessary to labour for the Charter, and a greater probability of its becoming the law of the land, it was doubly so then. (Cheers.) John Edward Taylor was compelled to acknowledge the influence of the *Chartists, for he said that a great deal of the success of* the Tories gaining power was owing to the services rendered by the Chartists; although at other times he would assert that they were only the rabble. After touching upon many other subjects in his usual lively and eloquent strain, he sat down, by thanking them for the honour conferred upon him, and retired amidst loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Executive Council of the National Charter Association; and may their exertions be speedily crowned with success."

Air—"England for ever, and the land we live in."

Mr. DUNAVAN rose amid loud cheers. He felt favoured to have the pleasure of responding to that toast, because it showed that he, an Irishman from Cork, too, (*smiles from Feargus*,) possessed their confidence, and went on to prove that the working men of England were not hostile to the working men of Ireland. (Cheers.) However, as to the toast, the country had elected the Executive, and reposing great confidence in them, appointed them to direct the movement which was then going on, in the achievement of which the interests of Irishmen were involved. Those men he knew personally himself, and he believed them to be sincere, honest, and persevering men in the cause of redemption. After exhorting his hearers to renewed exertions, having brighter prospects before them, as a sure token of which, they had only to witness the demonstration of that day as unparrelleled by anything ever attempted in England before. (Cheers.) He sat down by thanking them for their repeated expressions of applause.

The next toast given was "the exiled and imprisoned patriots, and may they soon be restored to their country and their homes."

Air—"Exile of Erin."

Mr. CARTLEDGE responded to this in his usual touching and affecting manner, having been called upon several times before on such occasions, he was quite at home, and shewed plainly his ability and willingness to the cause to do justice to this important toast.

The CHAIRMAN in a very flattering manner gave "the Chartist press."

Air—"Bonny breast knots."

Responded to by Mr. GRIFFIN, reporter to the *Northern Star*, who returned thanks for the manner in which the Chairman had introduced the toast, likewise his sincere thanks for the merry manner in which the band had played the air, and for the enthusiastic manner in which the crowded assembly had received it, because it convinced him that though he was pointed at by the finger of scorn, by those who live out of the people's labour—by buying cheap and selling dear,—(cheers.)—he at any rate was thought of by them. The working men of Manchester much valued the paper referred to, namely, the *Star*, the advocate of the rights of labour. (Loud cheering.) He would likewise take that opportunity of thanking them for the glorious and triumphant manner, and for their tokens of respect to F. Connor, Esq., who established the *Northern Star*, which had done more to bring the people to a general understanding with each other, and had done more to spread instruction amongst the working millions; than all the other press put together besides. It might appear presumption in him to thus eulogize the *Star*, but such was the case that it made the people independent of the proprietor himself.—(Hear, hear, from O'Connor.) He had weathered the storm in and out of danger, neither turning to the right nor to the left,—(loud cheers,)—advocating the rights, liberties, and immunities of the millions. In order to be short, having great respect for the ladies, he would there and then pledge himself to, as far as his abilities would permit, both with tongue and pen, defend right against might, the weak against the strong, justice against injustice, truth against falsehood, exposing tyranny and corruption, until freedom, happiness, and contentment were the lot of the industrious yet starving millions of the kingdom. (Loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Female Chartists, and the Ladies generally."

Responded to by Mr. WHEELER, who kept the audience in convulsive laughter.

Mr. O'CONNOR then rose, and when advancing to the platform, was met by several vociferous rounds of cheering, waving of scarfs, hats, and handkerchiefs, clapping, cheering, and stamping, which beggars description. When it abated, he moved Mr. Schofield do leave the chair, and that Mr. Wheeler take his place.

Here a little familiar sparring took place between Mr. O'Connor and the veteran Wheeler, the latter rising before his time, and the former putting him down again, and pulling each other by the coat tail, which excited roars of laughter.

Mr. O'CONNOR then, in a very flattering manner, moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman. He did it not only because he was an esteemed personal friend of his, but as a public friend to them, hearing of his good services on behalf of the public. (Cheers.)

Mr. JACKSON rose and seconded the motion, and when put, was carried with long, loud, and enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. SCHOFIELD responded.

Thus ended the oratorical part of the proceedings, it being about two o'clock. Mr. O'Connor, the Chairman, and a number of the good and true, left the Hall, highly delighted and elevated by the glorious and orderly display of the day.

The band then struck up, the forms were sided, the dancing masters came to their post, and the females, about five hundred in number, took their turns in the amusement, which lasted till nearly five o'clock, and even then the mirth was so profitable, that had it not been for having to attend to their other employments it would have been too soon. And thus ended one of the most numerous, splendid, and enthusiastic displays ever held in Manchester, and, in the opinion of many, unequalled—and which reflects a lasting credit upon the Committee of Management, the females, the blistered hands, unshorn chins, and fustian jackets of this great emporium of commerce. Hurrah, then, for the Charter, O'Connor, and the people.

LIVERPOOL.

The demonstration in this town, on Monday last, in honour of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. O'Connor, though deficient of a public procession, and confined to a soiree, was nevertheless of a most soul stirring character. For some time an active committee had been formed, who have been indefatigable in their exertions to give effect to the arrangements, and by their endeavours, backed by the spirited conduct of the men and women of Liverpool, an entertainment was got up worthy of the cause, and worthy of the patriots. The soiree was held in the Queen's Theatre, Christian-street, the interior of which was adorned and decorated in most beautiful style; the stage was devoted to a cross table for the chairman, the guests, and the speakers; the pit was floored over, and throughout its length were placed six tables, at which were accommodated upwards of five hundred persons, of both sexes. In front of the gallery was suspended a large and handsome flag, on which was inscribed, "The speedy return of the exiled patriots to their homes, and to their kindred;" portraits of the patriots, particularly O'Brien and O'Connor, and of the exiled Frost, in handsome frames, were hung around the front of the boxes; and in front of the proscenium was a lengthy banner, inscribed, "National Charter Association." In addition to the tickets which were issued for the tea, the public were admitted as spectators into the boxes and gallery, on payment of a trifling sum, and every seat in these places was occupied.

The arrangements were excellent, and reflected credit on those by whom the entertainment was managed.

The tea equipage having been removed;

On the motion of Mr. AMBLER,

Mr. LLOYD was unanimously called to the chair, and in opening the business of the meeting, he said he trusted that by their kindness he should be enabled to shew to them how well a working man could preside over a meeting composed of working men and women. The meeting had been got up to do honour to those noble patriots who had been imprisoned for their advocacy of the cause, and for the especial purpose of hearing addresses from two of those—namely, Mr. Bronterre O'Brien and Mr. Feargus O'Connor. As candour in a Chairman was the best under all the circumstances, he thought it his duty to at once state that on that occasion they would only have the pleasure of hearing one of those gentlemen—Mr. O'Brien. (Hear, hear.) And lest they might think that the Committee had taken any unfair advantage, he was instructed to say that were any persons present disappointed, and wishful to retire, they would have their money returned. He then explained the circumstances under which Mr. O'Connor had entered into the arrangement to attend at Liverpool, and read the following letter which he had just had put into his hands:—

"Mosley Arms' Hotel, Manchester, Sunday night.

"SIR,—I feel assured that you will give me credit for the sincere regret which I feel at not having it in my power to attend at your festival to-morrow night, intended to honour my excellent and much valued friend O'Brien. It was my intention to have made one of your party, nor was I aware till after my arrival at Manchester, that *their* arrangements would debar me of the pleasure. However, your own good sense will point out the impossibility of both O'Brien and myself absenting ourselves from an entertainment got up at much expense. Of all men living, there is not one of whose public worth and private virtues I have a greater opinion than James B. O'Brien, and therefore, do I feel the disappointment more fully. However, he and you, will, I am sure, take the will for the deed, and receive my apology perhaps with less sorrow than I experience in making it.

"Your faithful friend,
"FEARGUS O'CONNOR."

Under these circumstances, he trusted the Committee would be exonerated from all blame, and that at some future and not distant day they would be gratified by having Mr. O'Connor amongst them at a free meeting. (Great cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, as the first sentiment of the evening—"The people, the only legitimate source of all power." (Three times three.)

Mr. AMBLER responded to the toast. He was sure that nothing could give him more pleasure than speaking to such a toast, on such a convivial occasion, and in the presence of one who had suffered in the cause of the people. (Hear.) There was such a war of words between parties at the present day, that it was a difficulty to discover who were the people; but he thought it might be discovered by referring to the utility of the parties. (Hear, hear.) He repudiated any ill-feeling against the lady who now held the sceptre of these lands, but in his opinion there was no necessity for such a personage. (Cheers.) It was necessary, certainly to have a presiding head over all assmblies; but while he admitted that, he considered that a person holding such offices should be selected for his fitness, and for his talent; but under the present system, a child or a fool might fill the office. (Hear and cheers.) But who are the people? The producers of all wealth—the working classes. (Hear.) And there was another question, "Why do you toast the people?" to which he replied that they were indeed the legitimate source of all power. The working classes were admitted to have manifested their power in various ways; they had manifested their power, and that very lately too, by taking, as they had been advised to do, the power into their own hands of managing their own affairs. They had manifested their power, also, in the recent electioneering struggles, when they had stepped in amongst the candidates and offered themselves to be the representatives of their own body; and in doing so they had acted most manfully, and had given utterance to sentiments which, though unpalatable, were nevertheless true, and were expressed in language not to be misunderstood. (Cheers.) He toasted the people because they now proclaimed that war should be no more, and because they had determined that the institutions of the country should be of a new kind, and should be of a nature far superior to any that had ever been offered to them. (Hear, hear.) He toasted them because of their knowledge, as manifested in their inventions, which were of such a nature as to be capable of making the people such a people as they had never been before. (Cheers.) He toasted the people because of a long-neglected and down-trodden portion of that people, the brawny and industrious sons of old Ireland. (Cheers.) Some other observations occupied the remainder of the speaker's time; and, after congratulating them on their taste for meeting together for mutual improvements, he sat down amidst great cheering.

The CHAIRMAN then gave the next toast—"The People's Charter, and may it *speedily* become the law of the British Empire."

The toast was drank amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES responded to the toast. He said, in coming forward to speak on that occasion, he had to regret that a want of experience might render his development of the principles of the People's Charter somewhat deficient; but he trusted, in the few observations he should make, he should not trespass upon their patience, while he would leave to the gentleman who had to follow him to supply that definition which he should be incapable of. (Cheers.) He looked upon Universal Suffrage as the chief point of the Charter, and without which it would be a dead letter, and not worth the attention of any real Reformer. (Hear, and cheers.) He did not recognise the accidental circumstance which gave to one man a vote, while it reduced another to the level of the brute. (Hear.) So long as the working classes could boast of having produced from their ranks a Paine, a Franklin, a Burns, and a Bloomfield, so long would they be capable of exercising the rights of freemen, and claimed for him that distinction which raised him above the fool and the brute. (Hear, and cheers.) True, it was that a frightful mass of vice and depravity existed, but it was also true that a vast mass of misery and want were abroad, created by class legislation. (Hear.) The Government depended in a great measure for its support on the vices and immorality of the age, and so long as this existed—so long as the younger branches of the aristocracy were dependent for their existence on the professions, and the elder branches had the privilege of the entail, so long would the present anomalous state of things exist. (Cheers.) Mr. Jones went on at very great length, and with much eloquence, to expose the fallacy of the present system of class legislation, to which source he clearly traced the evils under which the nation groaned, and for which the Charter *alone would provide an efficient remedy. His* speech occupied above an hour in the delivery, and was frequently interrupted by the hearty cheers of the company.

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast is, or was intended to have been, "The Guests;" but, as only one of those gentlemen was present, it placed him in a difficult position. He thought, however, there would be no impropriety in giving "The health of James Bronterre O'Brien," and in associating with him the name of O'Connor, with best wishes for their future welfare and prosperity, he went into a detail of the services rendered by the two patriots, dwelling upon the merits of both in a highly eulogistic style, and said that as they were so much indebted to them, he should call upon the meeting to repay part of the debt by giving three times three for each. The cheers were given with great enthusiasm.

(Continued in our Eighth page.

On Sunday morning week, a woman named Musson, living at Carlton, near Nottingham, finding her husband in bed with another woman, fired at him with a gun, and shot away a large portion of his right cheek and jaws. Musson was conveyed to the General Hospital, near Nottingham. A constable apprehended the woman on the spot. On his arrival at the hospital, it became necessary to perform an operation, and Mr. William Wright, surgeon, Pelham-street, took away a portion of the upper and lower jaws, which had been broken by the shot on the right side. He is still alive, and may recover if lock jaw does not come on; at present he is not out of danger.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR WOOLWICH.—On Thursday morning, between one and two, a fire broke out in a cottage on Plumstead-common, occupied by Mr. Carrington, a builder. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed the chimney must have been ignited and communicated to some of the wood work, of which the building was principally constructed. Mr. Carrington and his family, who had a short time previously retired to rest, escaped in their night clothes. Within a short period after the alarm was given the Royal Artillery engines and parties of men arrived, but could not obtain a sufficient supply of water; the entire building was burnt to the ground, and almost all the furniture and money, in cash and notes, were consumed.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON THE POLICE.—Friday, about one o'clock, a policeman named Berry, while seizing a fellow who was climbing over a garden wall at the back part of Upper-Wharton-street, Bagnigge-road, was most brutally attacked, [illegible] and stabbed in several parts of the body by the ruffian and two of his companions. The ruffians left him apparently dead on the ground, and made their escape across the fields. Subsequently, [illegible] Scotchmer, and Colton, on passing by [illegible] found Berry lying down in a state of in[illegible] and they immediately procured a stretcher and conveyed him to the station-house. A surgeon [illegible] for, every assistance was afforded him, and he was restored to his senses, and carried to his residence, Wynyatt-street, Clerkenwell, where he is no[illegible] in a dangerous state.

NORTHERN STAR NEWSPAPER

LIVERPOOL DEMONSTRATION.

(Concluded from our seventh page.)

Mr. O'Brien, who was received with tremendous cheers and waving of handkerchiefs on his rising, asked leave, on account of the delicate state of his health, to be allowed to advance more into the centre of the meeting, and to occupy a standing on one of the tables. This was at once conceded, and he proceeded with his address, which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery. He addressed them as men and women of Liverpool, and hoped they would not be offended, because he did not know a more honourable title in existence than that of man, nor did he think the females would frown because he had not styled them ladies. He liked to be among the people—among those with whom he was always the most happy, and he was glad to see them there for a great variety of reasons. He referred to the imprisonment he had undergone, and to the unsuccessful efforts which had been made for his liberation, although the influence of Tom Potter, the Mayor of Manchester, had been successful in the case of the Rev. Mr. Jackson. He mentioned this to contrast the influence of wealth with that of the working classes, for while two millions of signatures could not procure his release, one man liberated Mr. Jackson. When he first went to Lancaster Castle, it was attempted not only to place him in the felon's ward, but to compel him to wear the criminal's uniform, both of which pieces of tyranny he had resisted and had overcome; but he was thus thrown upon his own resources, and while compelled to provide his own maintenance, was debarred the means of earning five pounds weekly, which he had had offered for writing for two newspapers. (Hear.) He had had much bad health, but had been enabled to weather out the storm; and all the time he had been in prison he had never set his foot on a board,—nothing but the damp stone floor, besides having only one seat, and that a three-legged stool. After he had been in some time, by the interposition of some of his wife's friends, Col. Yorke had waited upon the Marquis of Normanby, and remonstrated with him on the hardship to which he was subjected, particularly in being deprived of earning a livelihood by his pen; to which his Lordship replied, "Why, this O'Brien you speak of, is the most dangerous man in the whole party—decidedly the most dangerous. (Laughter and cheers.) He then referred to the *crime* for which he had been sentenced, and glanced, in the course of his long and excellent speech at the form of his indictment—the recognizances he had had *to enter into previous to* his liberation—the class legislation which was the foundation of all the bad Government—the economy and retrenchment of the Whigs for the ten years they had been in office—his return as the member for Newcastle, and a hint or two for Mr. Ord—his own lack of bodily strength—his exertions since his liberation, which, though it only took place four days ago, had seen him address no fewer than six public meetings. He told them what he had never told before, that he was put down by one of his own friends—(hear, hear)—it was quite true that he owed his prosecution to the rascality of one of the leaders of his own party—(hear)—he would not mention names, though he could do so, but such was the fact; he had fallen a sacrifice to a jealous feeling among those with whom he had acted. He then went on rapidly to glance at the proceedings of the late convention—explained his conduct on the national holiday—referred to the proceedings at the Bull Ring at Birmingham—explained his conduct with regard to the advice which he was said to have given (but which he denied) to the people to arm—and went through the various topics discussed in his speech which we have so fully reported at Lancaster, and which in some measure renders unnecessary a more detailed report of his speech here, did not a want of room, and of time, prevent us from doing that justice to it which its merits demand. [Our Reporter attended the soiree, and found when he got there that the committee, not expecting him, had engaged a Reporter at Liverpool to furnish an account to the *Star*; being unwilling to deprive him of this engagement, an arrangement was made that he should send a full report of Mr. O'Brien's speech, which, on Thursday afternoon, we had not received, and were thus thrown on our own resources.]

The next toast was—"The ladies: may they become good instructors of the rising generation," which was drank with cheering.

Mr. Ambler, in a few observations, acknowledged the toast on behalf of the ladies, and regretted that at so late an hour a question of so much importance could not have proper justice done to it. He eulogised the duties they were called upon to fulfil, and hoped the day was not distant when their influence and importance in society would be felt and acknowledged.

The Chairman announced that he had been reminded of the object for which the meeting had been called, by having received from Mr. Ellis, the auctioneer, a sovereign for the press which it was intended to present to Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. O'Brien protested against the meeting being converted to one of a pecuniary nature to himself; it would detract from the pleasure he had experienced. He had come there to receive honour, and honour he had received.

The Chairman then dissolved the meeting, and thanks having been voted to him for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated at near midnight.

LEEDS.

Mr. O'Connor made his public entry into Leeds on Tuesday; he arrived from Manchester at five o'clock, and was met on Holbeck-moor by such numbers as scarcely ever before followed in the train of hero or statesman. In fact, at no previous period have the principles of which he is the advocate been so triumphantly—so enthusiastically honoured as on the present occasion. The arrival of the patriot called forth a burst of cheering which made the neighbourhood echo; while the joyous greetings with which he was individually hailed, stopped the formation of the procession to the town, and delayed its arrival for some time.

A committee had been appointed to arrange the manner of his entry, to marshal the procession, and to get up the soiree; and a very effective committee they were, proving, as at all other places where the "fustians" begin in right earnest, that they lack not intelligence to manage their own affairs; but where all are determined to do their best, the management of even so large a party becomes pretty easy. This does not, however, detract in the slightest degree from the merit due to the committee; for if the management became easy to them their entire arrangements were nevertheless of such a nature as under any circumstances, to have produced a gratifying result.

So soon as the enthusiasm at the Moor somewhat abated, and the people had fallen back from the carriage in which Mr. O'Connor had taken his seat, then the procession was formed, and the trumpet sounded the advance—the head of the column being about half a mile before the carriage, and a dense mass occupying the entire road, the pace was slow, and the approach to the town was delayed beyond the appointed hour. The procession was accompanied by two bands of music, and a large number of flags and banners, bearing the usual inscriptions; and hundreds of persons were decorated with green rosettes. There were numbers of well-dressed females, also, whose presence seemed to furnish greater inducement to order in the rougher sex.

At the time the procession moved there were not fewer than from fifteen to twenty thousand persons present; but these numbers formed no comparison with those by which it was afterwards actually accompanied through the town, while all along the route, namely, along Meadow-lane, over Leeds bridge, up Briggate, down Kirkgate, along Vicar-lane, up Lowerhead-row, down Briggate, along Commercial-street, and down Albion-street to the Music Hall, the windows and house tops were crowded with persons, particularly ladies, by whom the approach of Mr. O'Conner was hailed by waving of handkerchiefs, green ribbons, &c. The progress through the town was triumphant in the extreme; the Whigs had all shut themselves in back rooms—the Tories were silent as the grave—the Chartists were every body, and every body were Chartists; at least every body did honour to the distinguished leader and chieftain of Chartist principles—repaying him richly for the sufferings he had endured, and compelling him to the adoption of still greater exertions, for the obtainment of still greater conquests.

After the procession had arrived in Albion-street, which was so densely crowded as to be completely blocked up, Mr. O'Connor addressed a few words from his carriage to the masses by whom he was surrounded, and then retired until the company had become seated in the Music Hall, where the Tea and Soiree were to take place.

THE TEA PARTY AND SOIREE.

About half-past seven o'clock, half of the company, to the number of upwards of five hundred, being as many as the saloon would conveniently accommodate, being seated, Mr. O'Connor entered, and was received with deafening cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, &c. which lasted for some minutes; he took his seat at a table with the Chairman (Mr. Brook) and other friends, in the Orchestra, and the tea was served up, the tables having been previously well stored with substantials, for which great credit is due to the committee of management, and to those ladies under whose more immediate superintendance the entertainment was arranged. We should not forget to notice, also that the room was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, bouquets of flowers, &c. No sooner had the guests at the tables partaken of tea, than they retired, and another large party, who had occupied the gallery, and an ante-room, took their places, and it was nearly nine o'clock before the tables were finally cleared. As an accompaniment, the Chairman announced that while the tables were being cleared, Mr. Duffy had volunteered a song. This he sung in good style; it is his own compostion, and is as follows:—

MR. O'CONNOR'S WELCOME TO LEEDS.

COMPOSED AND SUNG BY MR. J. DUFFY, AT THE SOIREE.

Tune—"*Rob Roy Macgregor, O!*"

WELCOME, from thy living grave,
Brave, bold O'Connor, O!
The suffering millions come to save;
Brave, bold O'Connor, O!
Thrice welcome here, thou best of men,
The widows' hope, the orphan's frien',
Our country's pride, from hill and glen,
We welcome brave O'Connor, O!

Tyrants sought, but sought in vain,
Brave, bold O'Connor, O!
Thy great and noble soul to chain;
Brave, bold O'Connor, O!
Say, have they tam'd the lion's rage?
Or chang'd him in their Whiggish cage?
No, faith, they're not; I will engage,
For brave, bold O'Connor, O!

Long may he live to take his stand,
Brave, bold O'Connor, O!
Among the "workies" of the land;
Brave, bold O'Connor, O!
May Heaven bless the sacred cause,
And crown his efforts with applause,
And gain us just and equal laws,
Brave, bold O'Connor, O!

The prince of patriots is here,
Brave bold O'Connor, O!
Brother Chartists rise and cheer
Brave bold O'Connor, O!
Cheer him as an honest man,
Despite of Whig or Tory clan,
"*My dear*" Ray or "*royal*" Dan,
We welcome bold O'Connor, O!

The conclusion of this song called forth much applause, which having subsided,

The Chairman introduced Mr. Westlake, who presented an address from the associated Chartists of Leeds and its vicinity; and Mr. Wm. Hick, who presented another from the Charter Total Abstinence Society, from whom also a large and beautiful rosette, suspended by a broad green belt, was placed round his neck by two of the females. It was inscribed, "Universal Suffrage, and no surrender." An address was afterwards presented from Hebden Bridge. The following are copies:—

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE.

Honoured Sir,—With feelings of delight and exultation for the adequate expression of which our powers fail us, the Chartists of your own more peculiarly adopted locality, the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, respectfully, heartily, and sincerely welcome you to the renewal of that personal intercourse which the recklessness of despotism has for a season interrupted.

Permit us to express our grateful thanks for your long-tried, faithful, and ever ready services in the cause of freedom, and to renew the expression of our confidence that those services will be still continued; that you will still battle for the cause which you have so long, so powerfully and so nobly advocated—the cause of right, of freedom, and of justice for the working man.

Tyranny has done its worst upon it; but the good Providence of God has guarded you. Your life has been spared; your fetters are now broken; and your presence among the people will heal up breaches and dissensions where they may exist; will raise the spirits of the drooping; confirm the courage of the bold; and so invigorate the whole, that factious domination shall soon quail before us, and the reign of righteousness begin.

Since you have left the tinsel of your own "order" to associate with us, we have wrought together as one. We receive you this day in earnest of continued union. We renew our covenant with you—a covenant of mutual service and reward. Yours be the service of struggling for our rights—your reward the proud consciousness of patriotism—our heartfelt gratitude—our children's blessings: ours be the task to uphold and strengthen you. Thus shall our march be irresistible. The flag of liberty unfurled shall wave over the ashes of tyranny, and prosperity shall wait on justice.

Signed on behalf of the Chartists of
Leeds and its vicinity,
J. Stonehouse, Secretary.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Honoured Sir,—The Chartist Total Abstinence Society desire to express their unmingled satisfaction at again beholding you free, unmanacled, and nothing daunted in your glorious zeal for liberty. They hail your reappearance among us as an earnest of success, and they feel your exhilarating presence to brace the nerves of their determination, and to urge them onward to increased exertion.

We beg you, as an earnest of our love, as a testimony of our gratitude, and as a pledge of our attachment, to accept this simple emblem of liberty and purity, which we are satisfied must always be coeval.

Praying that the time may speedily arrive, when your glorious efforts shall issue in the establishment, upon a legislative basis, of the Charter of our rights, and pledging ourselves to unceasing and continuous struggle, while we express an unreserved confidence in your gallant leadership, which has already done much, we look forward to the speedy accomplishment of all our hopes—the establishment of the throne in righteousness, and the universal prevalence of prosperity and peace.

Signed on behalf of the Leeds Chartist
Total Abstinence Society.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

My Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the National Charter Association of Hebden Bridge, on Monday the 20th inst., Robert Sutcliffe was unanimously appointed our delegate to represent us at Leeds, on Tuesday next, to assure F. O'Connor, Esq., of our unabated confidence in him, as our political leader, and of our firm determination to persevere in the glorious cause of democracy. And we hereby pledge ourselves never to rest until the Charter becomes the law of the land.

Yours truly,
On behalf of the National Charter
Association of Hebden Bridge,
Henry Barritt, Sub. Sec.

The Chairman then rose and said, they were well met on a most gloriously triumphant occasion, an occasion on which Leeds had shown its power—had proved to the factions that nothing less than their just rights would satisfy them,—that they were determined to have the Charter and nothing less. (Hear, and cheers.) All parties were ready enough to admit the existence of great distress—to admit that distress unparalleled prevailed at the present time, but they were not of the same opinion as to the source from whence such distress sprung. Some of them blamed the Corn Laws, and said they were the source of all the ills under which the nation was sinking—(hear, hear)—whilst others had a different opinion, and laid the blame on something else. But the Chartists traced the evil to its proper source, and they said it originated in class legislation. (Hear, and cheers.) They said it originated in all laws being passed for the exclusive benefit of the few, and not for the many;—in the fact that every thing is protected except labour. (Cheers.) To remedy this universal distress, one party proposed to repeal the Corn Laws; but, whatever might be others' opinions, their opinion was, that the Charter, and nothing less, could ever restore health and prosperity to the country. (Cheers.) And this, he was proud to say, the people were becoming daily more and more determined to have. (Cheers.) He congratulated them that they were met to welcome an unbought and unpurchaseable advocate of their glorious cause—that they had met to do honour to the now un-"caged lion"—Feargus O'Connor—(cheers)—and though they had a great deal to contend against with the Tories in power, and the Whigs doing all they can to dispossess them of it, yet he called upon them to unite; to let O'Connor's motto be their's, "Agitate, agitate, agitate." (Cheers.) He called upon them to rally around him whose past conduct so well merited their confidence, of which he had proved himself so well worthy; and with such a leader, and such a union as they had the power to form, success must be certain. (Great cheering.) He concluded by proposing the first sentiment, "The people, the source of all power." The toast was received with great cheering.

Mr. Vevers who had been delegated to represent the Huddersfield Chartists, responded to the toast. He was happy to see that the time had come when the people seemed to manifest some consciousness of their power—that they at last dared to think and to act also. While their power was permitted to remain quiescent, they would always be the victims of oppression. So long as they continued to exhibit themselves in the character of cringing slaves they would never lack a riding aristocracy to sit closely on their backs. (Loud cheers.) He was not a Chartist of yesterday. He had borne the battle and the breeze for a long period of time, he had advocated the principles of right and justice under the personal and living leadership of the venerable Major Cartwright; he had enjoyed the happiness of personal intercourse with that veteran reformer in the year 1822. He had since then stood up in many conflicts for the cause. He was now approaching seventy years of age; but the gratification he had experienced that day more than repaid him for all the toils he had passed through in a life of service. The speaker then went on to expatiate upon the influence of the female character, and to call upon the women, of whom he was glad to see so large a number present, to add their strength to that of their husbands, fathers, and brothers, making firm their phalanx against the enemies of right, and presenting to oppression an unyielding front. The speaker sat down amidst loud cheers.

After an air by the band, Mr. Duffy was again announced to deliver a recitation. He said he had been one of those who had been imprisoned, and consequently he knew what the sufferings of the incarcerated were; but how severe soever his own had been, it was no matter; he was amply repaid by being present at the demonstration of that day, to congratulate in person the "uncaged" lion of all lions—the incorruptible patriot of all patriots. He was about to recite to them a little doggerel of his own composition; it was composed in prison, where he was denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, and it was suggested by having read some splendid cantos of Byron's Don Juan, and by the circumstances of a robin visiting his cell every morning, to partake of the crumbs of black bread which composed his food. He begged that they would excuse, therefore any inaccuracies in the composition, and take the will for the deed. Mr. Duffy then gave, in a feeling manner, an excellent poem of eighteen stanzas, which received, as it merited, the applause of the numerous company.

The Chairman then rose and said, that had he been in company of a party of either Whigs or Tories, he might have felt, great difficulty in fulfilling the task which had been committed to him in proposing the next toast, and in calling upon them to respond heartily to the sentiments it contained; but in the present company, knowing that they had got Feargus O'Connor amongst them—(loud cheers)—he had no such difficulty. He gave them, therefore, "The health of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. the unpaid, the untiring, and the unflinching advocate of the people, and justice to Ireland, by a speedy repeal of the union." Drank with tremendous cheering.

Mr. O'Connor was greeted with the most vociferous cheers on rising. When the applause had subsided, he said—Who would not go to York Castle for sixteen months? (Cheers.) If that experiment which the Whigs so hopelessly have tried in vain, and if the Tories have in store for me a similar punishment for what I am doing, I only trust that a similar result upon my return to the people will await me. (Cheers.) Sir, before I make any observations upon the sentiment which has been so enthusiastically responded to by all present, allow me, in the first place, to return an answer to those addresses that have been presented to me. To that which came from the associated Chartists of Leeds, and was presented first, allow me to say, that from it I derive peculiar pleasure, and for this reason; that much of the time to which it alludes has been spent among them in person, so that although other persons in other localities might have taken my character upon trust, from the Whig press or from the Tory press; although they might have been ready to give me credit for the character which it was said I deserved at Leeds, yet there can be no mistake about that coming from the men of Leeds—(cheers)—therefore to them I return my thanks, and I only hope that their confidence will be my retaining fee for the future, and that as it has hitherto (through the very worst agitation, for I consider that the most difficult part of our work has been accomplished; for I have dragged the Charter through the mire, even in rotten Leeds) I trust that in future my conduct shall also meet their approbation. (Loud cheers.) As to the address from the Chartist Teetotallers, I receive it with not less pleasure. It gives me great delight and satisfaction to find that I have been driven from the place where I cradled the infant in the first instance from the pitiless storm, to such a place as this. At that time there was no other place open to me; and willing to seek shelter anywhere, where nine or ten could be called together, it was that or nothing. And now our cause we agitate in sober earnest, and in consequence of that it is becoming a terror to the drunken factions of Whig and Tory. (Cheers.) If I could connect the principles of temperance and moderation, I may say, although not belonging to a temperance society, I am entitled to that address. I know perfectly well that the cause of the teetotal society being formed was in consequence of the baneful effects of moderation. Few men know how to use it; but I, thank God, have had sufficient strength of mind not to allow my judgment to become intoxicated; and I think, although not a teetotaller, I can say what few men can say who have passed through the exciting life that I have done, that no man ever saw me tipsy since the day I was born. (Cheers) Having thus alluded to these two addresses, let me next turn for a moment to the ladies who have done me the honour to hang my principles round my neck. (Cheers.) Whether it was that I was not prepared for so great an honour or so gentle a touch, or whether it was that I had had for sixteen months the gallows always within my sight—(laughter)—or whether it was that I remembered the prediction of the *Birmingham Advertiser*, which said that I had mounted a ladder to a triumphal car, but that perhaps it was not the last time I should have to mount a ladder—I don't know; but I confess to you that I did not like to feel anything so close to my neck. (Cheers and laughter.) However, when I turned round and saw the hands who placed this there—(holding up the rosette)—and the motto inscribed on it, "Universal Suffrage, and no surrender,"—(loud cheers)—I said, there is to be a suspension, but not of my body. That suspension is to be of all the factious opposition which has heretofore been arrayed, by the poor little creatures calling themselves middle classes, and upper classes, and shopkeepers, and Whigs and Tories, against the mighty power of a mighty people. (Hear.) That opposition must cease. And why? Because having beaten the one faction who thought themselves sufficiently powerful, by their union, still to hold the reins of Government, we have now brought them into our ranks; and depend upon it that they will not adhere so much to their former principles, as to the means by which they themselves may be restored to office. (Cheers.) There are many of you present who will recollect my first appearance as a politician upon the Leeds stage; you will recollect my after appearance among you; and how, upon each successive visit, the Whigs told us that Chartism was losing ground, that the Radicals were among themselves divided, and that from their opposition no danger was to be anticipated. How do they treat us now? If they find us strong they say that the Chartists are a weak, a divided, an insignificant, powerless body, but if they want an excuse for their own bad deeds they say, it is not the want of the confidence of the people in the Whigs which restored the Tories to power, but it was the Chartists. (Laughter and cheers.) See what a thing the acquisition of this great power has become; is it a thing to be abused by a divided, inconsistent, and worthless party? My friends, they should not have told us our own strength. Their great strength for years has consisted in the manner in which, through their organs, they have been enabled to persuade you of your own weakness. What was my first step in promoting this which has become the universal cause of the people? It was to overcome that power which the press had: to shew the men of Glasgow that the men of Leeds were with them in spirit; to shew the men of Nottingham, of Sheffield, of Huddersfield, of Birmingham, of London, of Dublin—(hear)—of Bath, and all those of the same class in the other towns throughout the united kingdom, that among the working classes there could be only one view, that for their salvation there could be only one object worth contending for. (Hear.) Year after year we saw the Whigs, while in power, obliged to feed their young by taxation, by commissions, and by places, and augmenting taxation according as the paupers belonging to the Whigs increased, as the law of primogeniture did not allow them to be otherwise provided for; while the law of population still went on augmenting the paupers in number. From that period to the present, what has been the result? *You* had no King—that is, no monarch, living in London nine or ten years ago. You had no such person as William the Fourth reigning here in Leeds; you were under the guidance and governance of King Baines—*he* was the monarch of Leeds. (Loud laughter and cheers.) He was the monarch of Leeds, and it was almost dangerous for the monarch in London to give his assent to, or withhold his assent from, anything that the King of Leeds thought proper to say. (Renewed laughter.) In fact, punishment did not always fall immediately upon the aggressor; but if King William did wrong, the Queen was threatened with the change of her sex: she was put into breeches. (Increased laughter.) I am now shewing you how it is that this local rule of tyranny has been so long kept up. I am now endeavouring to shew to you that in each locality there was a petty tyrant who told the people that the passing of the Reform Bill was quite sufficient to redress all their grievances. From that time to the present, when you found out that the Reform Bill is a delusion, you began to waver in your allegiance to King Edward, and that mainly because you found he held out hopes and promises that he was unable or never intended to perform. He knew perfectly well that he, along with other shopkeepers and middle-class men, had an equal share with other bad men in what could be pilfered from the people; he knew that there was no staple commodity for those in his grade to traffic upon and speculate in, but what proceeded from labour; and he said to those around him, if we cannot secure some of that to ourselves we shall all starve together. (Hear.) Well, what did Edward Baines do? As soon as he made money by vending his spurious opinions, and although he professes to stand by his order, he refuses to give *you* any participation in the land. I have always thought that what was sauce for the goose was good sauce for the gander; and I have heard it said that many persons, who are good judges, make the physicians taste the medicines they prescribe before they take them. What then was Edward Baines's first step when he got money? Why, purchase a little bit of Chat Moss, that he might be a landlord himself. (Loud laughter.) Though he tells *you* that the land will not do you any good, he took care to secure a little bit of it for himself, as soon as ever he had the means; nay, so convinced was he of the value of land, that he put up with the very worst description that could be laid hold of sooner than be without. (Cheers and great laughter.) And as to organic change, as soon as the Reform Bill is passed, what does Edward Baines do? He turns to another piece of cajolery; and though there is great great strife and dissension in his cabinet; though there is for some time a great difference between Mr. Baines as "*I*," and Mr. Baines as "*we*," eventually Mr. Baines declares for the Ballot. (Cheers.) One week he says, in his newspaper, the Ballot is every thing; and the next week he says that the repeal of the Corn Laws, with the Ballot, will do all that is desired. (Cheers and laughter.) I am told that you had a meeting yesterday in the Cloth Hall Yard, and I am told that the tricksters tricked you again; and that instead of putting the amendment and the resolution, the Chairman put the amendment twice, and then declared it carried. That chairman, an alderman, and a very singular man, though a Goodman too, also put the resolution afterwards, and declared that *both* had been carried. (Hear.) I mention this to you in order to show you the next experiment that will be tried to break up the Chartist ranks. Now that the Whigs have lost their power, by their own trickery, by their own deceit, and their own villany, they will endeavour to hurl us once more into an agitation which will have "*cheap bread*" and "*high wages*" for its object. I have heard a great deal of those men in my absence, and their speeches read prettily in Mr. Baines's paper, which is very ably represented here by a gentleman who is taking no notes of what I am saying. (Cheers and laughter.) In my absence I always read in the *Mercury* that whenever Feargus O'Connor presents himself, we always meet him fairly and fight the question out; but whenever Feargus O'Connor is present I never see any of that ragged regiment which they have assembled from God knows where. (Laughter.) I never hear any of the rhapsodies of those gentlemen who declaim so feelingly upon the advantages of the "large loaf," and "high wages," and "plenty to do." Now they may leave out that last point, for it is unfortunately a part of the portion of the poor man that he has too much to do. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) In an address presented to me from Hebden Bridge, and which has not been read, they say, "We are determined never to rest till the Charter becomes the law of the land." I tell them that they can't, because there *is no rest for the wicked*. I tell them that they are system-made wicked men; for those who profess a desire to give them a large loaf, have eaten up both large loaf and small; they have not only eaten up the public resources, but have thrown themselves upon the public also. If this system be much further pursued, the public will help themselves; for hunger will break through stone walls, and men cannot be kept honest by Act of Parliament. (Hear.) But this Corn Law question is that upon which the Whigs will seek to elevate themselves, and keep out the Tories. It is hard to deal with the sophistries of those who advocate the repeal of these laws. I wish I had some of them here; I never can get hold of one; they are like pigs, with soaped tails, I never can catch one. (Laughter.) I have, in every shape, laid this question bare in all its nakedness before a well-judging and sound understanding people. But let us take that common-sense view of it which has not been taken yet. We cannot, on occasions of this kind, enter so minutely into details as not to leave something for captious fools to cavil at. But suppose you required fourteen millions of quarters of wheat, or any other quantity, for a year's consumption, and suppose you grew two or three millions short of the entire quantity, and that the want of that two millions greatly increases the price of the twelve millions that are left; our object can only be to increase the supply so as to prevent that increase of price. But suppose that those two millions are introduced from some foreign state, we not only reduce the price of the home grown corn, but to the same extent we make ourselves worse consumers of the products of our own trade than we were. The Corn-Law repealers would go all over the continent to seek up the deficient two millions of quarters; but instead of doing that give me half a million of acres of land at home, and I will produce you the two millions required. That would not only make us producers of our own food, independent of foreign importers and foreign growers, but would also make us consumers of the value thereof in our own market. (Cheers.) The great argument of the repealers is that it would make bread cheap; but I beg you to remember that in the exact proportion that bread has been cheapened, wages have been reduced. (Hear.) It is well known that whenever there is an increase of the demand for goods for foreign markets, there is a dismissal of manual workies, and an increase of machinery. If to-morrow they required ten thousand ship loads of your goods, new engines would be set up, and the workmen would be required to work double tides in order to meet the foreign demand. (Cheers.) I leave those gentlemen that bone to pick, though they may tell you that they do not struggle for themselves alone, but for you. But do you see any of these men wanting a day's meal? Do you see Mr. Marshall wanting a large loaf? the man who, by reducing his wages from 15s. to 14s. a week, can save £26,000 a year independent of the advantage arising from speculation purchases of the raw material! That is owing to the want of the Charter, and that is a fact which must be impressed upon the mind of every working man. (Hear.) No matter what specious promises the Whigs may make in order to captivate the popular feeling and to get back again to office; no matter what they may do, unless you have extensive organic changes, farewell to every hope of redemption for the working class. (Hear.) We are now in a position that we never were before. I have dragged this question through the mire. Every political measure has to undergo its own share of slander and disapprobation. I admit that I was scoffed at and spat upon when I carried the little offspring under my coat in the dead of night; and my excellent friend, Mr. Duffy, who has to-night entertained you to the best of his ability, will bear in mind that six years ago, at Sheffield, they cried "Hurrough Pat, what brings an Irishman here?" Have I not then lived down prejudice? I go to-morrow to Sheffield, where, I can tell you, the same men who cried "Hurrough Pat," in 1835, will be among the foremost to say "Welcome Irishman." (Cheers.) I started with reminding you of the great strength which the Whigs and Tories derived from the *system of delusion* they were enabled to practice upon persons in different localities; and even yet the *Leeds Mercury* has not given up its old and flagitious practice. Yesterday, you had. I am told, from 1,200 to 1,400 persons assembled in the Cloth Hall Yard to petition on the subject of the Corn Laws; and, you may depend upon it, that we shall have that cried up on Saturday, as a great demonstration, the numbers being increased in geometrical progression like the nails in the horse's shoe; and if the gentlemen from that office to whom I have before referred, will do me the honour to attend, I will dictate leading articles for next Saturday's paper, both as to that meeting and the present. (Cheers, and laughter.) Now, I will venture to assert that I shall either be booked for a prophet, or shall drive the *Mercury* out of its intention. You will see in the *Mercury* all the speeches, with the cheers, and something more, at the *Monday's meeting*; and, besides that, a long leading article, approving of the spirit of the resolutions, and telling the faction that the proposer of the amendment was to be commended for having seen the necessity of sinking minor differences, and consenting to sail in the same boat. And you will have another article about the procession to-day; for, if my eye did not deceive me, I saw some one in the cockloft of the *Mercury* Office, counting the numbers as they passed. They had a man who *counted* the whole people who came to the Kersal Moor meeting, although they arrived by thirty-seven different roads! and he made the number to be just 3,339! and I have no doubt but that in the next *Mercury* our procession to-day will be set down as consisting of 920 persons, twenty or thirty of whom were women. (Laughter.) And thus they seek to deceive you. But presently the day will arrive when the hosts of the *Mercury* will rise up in judgment against the deceiver, and say, had it not been for your falsehoods, we should have wedded the people to our cause; but you persuade us, by lying and falsehood to wait till the time for something like union has well nigh passed by. That amiable, good-tempered, orderly, saintly, quintessence of gentility and good-breeding, Mr. Edward Baines, says that the Tories let me out of York Castle for the assistance I had rendered to them; but the *Morning Herald* says that the Whigs liberated Feargus O'Connor to let him loose at the Tories; and the *Leeds Mercury* says that it is quite a shameful thing that Mr. O'Connor should now agitate against the repeal of the Corn Laws, when he voted and spoke against them seven years ago. In that, however, the *Mercury* is quite mistaken. Now that the Whigs are out of power, their first move will be, and it is important to know it, to join in the suppression of Chartism. It may be said that the Whigs are dead; but they are only dead to themselves as a party, they are not dead for mischief. They would rather see a majority of 200 Tories in the House of Commons to-morrow than see thirty men of my principles amongst them. (Hear.) We have still much labour before us; and I believe much of the onerous labour will fall on my shoulders; and thank God, they are broad (cheers); and thank God they are strong; and, thank God, I am of that constitution, conformation and form, that I neither dread the oppressors' threats nor the great man's scorn. (Loud cheers.) Some persons of my position in society would join with you at a general election, and court your popularity when it served their purposes, but I do not limit my co-operation to such occasions. I am always ready to shake the blistered hand, meet it where I may. Neither do I do it for selfish purposes. I am always to be found among you; always mixed up with your cause, and ready to advantage it in any manner that I think most conducive to its success. It is a dangerous thing, it has always been a dangerous thing, for a man to stand up energetically in the prosecution of a particular course, which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the working classes. Yet I have made a just estimate of the danger which I run, and I am determined to persevere. (Cheers.) Have I ever once entered upon that one-sided course which faction has pressed me to enter on? Never, never, never. (Loud cheers.) Let me now inform you as to a certain matter, a portion of which you are cognisant of yourselves. You recollect the demonstration which was made in the middle of the snow in the dead of last winter, when the men and the women from distant parts crowded to Leeds in order to do honour to the principles of the Charter, and to meet their reviler; you remember when the flax mill was fitted up, almost like a theatre, and when the people were Marshalled under the auspices of the man worth two millions of money; you recollect that night when the Whigs just really felt my power. I was in a dungeon then; I was the caged lion then. (Cheers.) And yet Mr. O'Connell, who did not venture to come to Leeds, told the people of Ireland that I had recommended the people of Leeds to assassinate him if he came. (Shame.) I would appeal to all of you who know what I said and did, whether any one can say that I ever held out such an intimation to any one? ("No, never.") Were not these my words—"They will endeavour to break the peace, but let every man be a policeman to preserve the peace." My recommendation was to oppose the sliding scale of principle, and to accept no instalment of justice. At the Manchester demonstration, yesterday, the scene was a most splendid one. All the trades came out under their own banners; such a procession was never seen there since Manchester was built; and such a scence will never again be witnessed until I carry them the abstract of the Charter as the law of the land. (Loud cheers.) But what were the circumstances attending this demonstration? Why, some days ago I received a letter from a repealer, saying, that in case I went to Manchester, I should be assassinated, even if 6000 Irishmen fell in the struggle. Last week they were invited to assemble in Carpenter's Hall, by placards, which clearly pointed me out as an object for assassination. They asked in large letters, "who incited the people of Leeds to assassinate Daniel O'Connell?" and then they answered the question in still larger letters, "Feargus O'Connor." Notwithstanding this, the working men of Manchester met in thousands to welcome O'Connor in Stevenson's-square. And sure enough O'Connor was there to meet them. (Cheers.) Though I had the letter in my pocket, nobody had heard of it till I had got into Stevenson's-square; and when I arrived there, I stood up and asked for the assassin. (Loud cheers.) But there was no assassin at hand. I knew that no Irishman could be brought to perform so vile a deed. I did not more shew my courage in going there than I showed the opinion that I held of my countrymen. And who were the parties that flocked round the carriage for the four miles of procession? I scarcely heard a word of English; it was all Irish. (Hear.) But mark the moral. If I have escaped whom have I to thank? But if I had shrunk from going what would have been the consequence? Why, that I should have received similar letters from Leeds and from Sheffield, and from other places which I might propose to visit, and thus there would have been an end to the Chartist cause. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And now hear what was the result. We had a very numerous tea-drinking which lasted from six o'clock till near midnight, for the tables were replenished with guests more than three times over. We had manufacturers there, middle-class men, and shopkeepers, for

"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

And what was the consequence of my refusal to attend to this intimidation? Why, a deputation from the Repealers, saying that they agreed with every word that fell from me in Stephenson's Square, and that now they would join the Chartists. (Loud cheers for some time.) What does all this mean? ("They join us!") They join you. What! and you cheer at it? You? ("Yes.") What! the working men of Leeds join in cheering at the union with Irishmen? (Loud cheers.) Well, you astonish me! and I do lack words to express not so much my astonishment as my delight. What! you, the "enemies of the Irish working classes." (Never.) What! not for "seven hundred years the enemies of Ireland." What! not "the men who gave a Coercion Bill to Ireland?" (No.) What not the men who support the power of the law church? (We have no power.) Well; that is the very answer that I have been giving for the last ten years; that you have no power to do anything; and that if you had, it would be applied to make Ireland a nation instead of a province. After some further observations on Irish topics, Mr. O Connor reverted to the subject of Anti-Corn Law Agitation, which he said had been set on foot by the League with renewed vigour for the purpose of harassing and annoying the new Government. And he entered into lengthened details to show that it would be immensely to the advantage of Great Britain to encourage the growth of corn at home, rather than to sanction its being imported from other countries. He wished for a more extended cultivation of the land and an increase in the number of domestic farmers, as he was satisfied that an occupier of five acres of land would not only be able to pay a reasonable rent, but to save as much at the year end as would equal the rent and the value of the labour expended on the land. In conclusion he said—My friends, neither misinterpret me when I go away, nor misunderstand me in our communings one with another. What I say is, that no power on earth—that no power of man shall ever induce me, by bribes, by coercion, by persecution, or by intimidation, to give up one single fraction of one fractional part of the whole principles contained in the People's Charter. (Loud and continued applause.)

The Chairman said the next toast did not require any comment to recommend it. It was, "The Charter, and may it speedily become the law of the land." (Great cheering.)

Mr. Peter Hoey, of Barnsley, was received with cheers, and responded to the toast. This was, he said, the pleasantest evening he had ever spent in his life, and he rejoiced that he had travelled to Leeds to be a witness to their devotion to the principles of the People's Charter. He was delighted for two reasons—to witness their enthusiasm, and personally to repay the compliment to his eloquent countryman for the eloquent manner in which he had ever advocated the people's rights. He had been imprisoned for his principles, and he could assure them that his opinions had not been in the least changed by his imprisonment; but he stood before them a better Chartist, if possible, than he was before he entered the dungeon's gloom. (Tremendous cheering.) Since his liberation he had visited his native country; that visit had not disappointed him; nay he was delighted to have to announce to them that the great principles of the Charter were steadily progressing throughout Ireland. (Tremendous cheers.) He had stood before a meeting of Chartists at Dublin, and he could assure them that there were there no other society but that in all Ireland, it was enough to Radicalise the whole of the towns in Ireland. (Cheers.) They were united—they used their influence—and it was not too much to say that with such a union and such powers as they possessed, it was impossible that the spread of their principles could be put a stop to. (Cheers.) He had received a letter since his return which fully corroborated these statements, and which said that let what influence soever be exercised, it was not in the power of any party to stop the advance of that little band. (Cheers.) He would not detain them further than to assure them that what he was, that would he remain, and that under no circumstances could a change be made in his sentiments. (Great cheering.)

The Chairman then gave "The Chartist Candidates at the late general election." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Wm. Martin, of Bradford, was called upon to respond to the toast. He said he was proud of being present on that occasion, not because Mr. O'Connor was there, but because the men and women of Leeds had that day shown so bold a front in favour of their own principles, proving to a demonstration that they were determined to shake off both the factions, and to take their affairs into their own hands. (Cheers) He was proud, certainly, to see the honour which was paid to his countryman,—(applause)—because in honouring him they had also honoured his uncle and his principles. (Great cheering) Mr. Baines had on one occasion been guilty of telling the truth. He had said in a letter that the people of England were determined to do justice to the people of Ireland. (Hear and cheers) He did not complain of the number of Irish members, but of their quality, and he was quite determined to do his best to give them an opportunity of choosing members of their own—men who would advocate their principles, and who would be chosen on the broad ground of Universal Suffrage. (Great cheering.) They did not want men who would legislate for the church, or for a profit mongering faction,—(hear, hear,)—but men who would legislate for the whole country, and who would give protection to labour. (Cheers.) Governments were originally formed to protect the weak against the strong; but by degrees, and in process of time, the aristocracy gained power, and used the people as stepping stones for their own aggrandisement,—(hear, hear,)—and drew the labourer from his inheritance, in order that they might obtain possession of it for themselves. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) But Mr. O'Connor had proved that he meant to restore to them that which they had been so unjustly robbed of. (Great cheering.) The speaker then went on to say that there was more land than was required to support the entire population of the country, from which he argued that were the labouring classes treated and employed as they ought to be, they would be so far withdrawn from the manufacturing districts, and occupied in agriculture, as would render it unnecessary that females and children should any longer labour in those degrading rattle-traps, the factories, because the earnings of the father would support the mother and her offspring. He could not endure that women should be any longer subjected to the brutalities of over-bearing overlookers, or that children should have to endure the tyrant's lash. There were some amongst the middle classes who were better than others, and there were also amongst the aristocracy some better and some worse; but still these would not give the suffrage to the working classes for fear they should send men who were better acquainted with the circumstances of all classes to legislate for them in the House of Commons. He then went on to expose the pretended superiority of the aristocracy, who style the labouring population the swinish multitude, and spent their over time in the company of prostitutes, and other even more degrading ways; though even *they* were obliged to admit that the working classes were respectable, and possessed great intelligence. The people were now getting too intelligent to be humbugged; they were not so ready now as formerly to listen to the tales told to them at the hustings, and to shout in favour of the factions who were ensnaring them; for they knew now that all the talk was mere humbug, and they were not to be led away with it. He (the speaker) had been returned as the Member for Bradford at the last election by show of hands by a tremendous majority, and had not the other parties demanded a poll he should have taken his seat. He regretted that at a period like this the privilege of voting was vested in bricks and mortar, and not in the man; and while the majority of those who lived in such houses, voted in the manner they did, the system could not be different. Had the people the power, then would a different system prevail, and labour would be the standard of the currency. (Cheers.) He exhorted them to unity, and to steer the same peaceful course they had hitherto done, by which the enemy would be prevented from plundering them, and they would be enabled to proceed on to victory. He warned them against being led away by spies, had it not been for them the people would ere this have been in possession of the promised land. He entreated them not to slacken their exertions on behalf of the imprisoned Chartists; and paid a high compliment to the *Northern Star* and its Editor, but for whom the sufferings of those who had been incarcerated would have been much more severe, and, like Clayton, they might have been murdered. His blood still cried out for vengeance, and vengeance it would yet have. He thanked them for the patience with which he had been heard, and congratulated them on their numbers and bearing. He hoped what they had heard would be impressed on their minds, and that they would go home with a determination to come forward and join their brethren in the struggle for liberty, by joining the Chartist Association; and then farewell, a long farewell to the *Mercury* pill in Yorkshire.

Mr. Martin sat down amidst great cheering.

The Chairman next proposed "The speedy return of Frost, Williams, and Jones."

Mr. Skevington, being called upon to respond to the toast, said—That after the achievement of the *people's rights*, by the establishment of the principles of the Charter, the object nearest his heart was the desire to see those expatriated patriots restored to their country, their families, and friends. Personally he was unacquainted with Williams and Jones, yet, through the medium of the press, he had learned sufficient of their characters to entitle them to his most strenuous exertions on their behalf. Of Mr. Frost he knew much: he had been a co-worker with him in the cause of political redemption—he had fought with him, side by side, in the campaign against despotism, and he ever found him a man of sound principle and sterling integrity. Mr. S., after passing a high eulogium upon the public character of the exiled patriot and urging upon the audience the necessity of exerting themselves to obtain the full and immediate remission of the unjust sentence passed upon the three patriots, concluded by informing the men and women of Leeds, that being appointed lecturer of the East Riding with which the Chartists of Leeds had identified themselves, he should have frequent opportunities of addressing them, and that as the time allowed for each speaker on the present occasion, was limited to five minutes, he would enter more fully into the subject at some early period. Mr. Skevington's address was well received throughout, and he sat down amid loud and long continued cheers.

The Chairman gave as the next toast—"The liberation of all incarcerated Chartists."

Mr. Duffy was extremely happy both for his own sake and that of the meeting, that his time was limited to five minutes. He was little used to address meetings like that; but his soul must have been indeed dead if, with the promptings of his own experience he could hesitate but one moment to reciprocate the sentiment embodied in the toast. They were all now comparatively happy, their mirthful countenances bespoke a glee of heart, and their joy at the reception of the lion from his cage, was a temporary overbalance for the sufferings and privations which they habitually endured; but let him conduct them for a moment from that splendid saloon to the hells of Wakefield, Northallerton, and Beverley, where their brethren were languishing. What was the condition of the Chartist captive in those abodes of misery at that present moment? He was then locked in his cell, and stretched upon his pallet to reflect amidst the gloomy stillness of the night upon the rampant reign of tyranny—to think upon his wife and on his little ones who mourned his absence, and to curse, in inward bitterness, the iron which he felt within his soul. If he should dare to uncover but his hands or to thrust his head from beneath the Whig blanket, it would be quickly noticed by a ruffian traversing the room in list slippers. "Hist!" would be all he would hear for that time; the number of his bed would be taken down, and in the morning he would be had up before the Governor; and for the crime (!) fiercely reprimanded, and sentenced, it might be, to a day or two's solitary confinement, or it might be to a deprivation of a portion of his miserable food the next day. [Great sensation was produced in the meeting by this pourtrayal of the miserable condition of our suffering brethren.] The speaker then went on to state that this was no fancy-drawn picture; it was one in which he had himself formed a figure in the foreground. The Whigs had been mercifully pleased to remit a portion of his sentence. Why? because they imagined that by infernal tortures they had got rid of him. They had brought him to the verge of eternity. There were those present who saw him and who could testify that his body and limbs were swollen to an alarming extent—his nervous debility and general state of health was such, that they thought he could not live more than three weeks, and so they let him out to die. Thank God they were mistaken. He was now something like his own man again—he was there a living witness against *despotism and class tyranny!* and by God's blessing he hoped to see their downfal, and to rejoice, not only at the liberation of his brethren now incarcerated; but of the destruction of the foul system under which they and so many others have been made to suffer. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman then gave as the next toast, "The *Northern Star* and the democratic press." (Great cheering.)

Mr. Hill begged, on behalf of the *Northern Star*, to thank them most cordially for the compliment they had paid that paper, in placing it at the head of the democratic press; nor was it of course the less pleasing to him after the four years' service he had endeavoured to render them in the conducting of that journal, to know that this was no idle compliment, but a simple acknowledgement of fact. If the sentiment upon which their proceedings had been based was correct in its expression; if the people were indeed the source of all power, and that they were so was a truism universally acknowledged; it was surely then worthy of their best concern to consider how the real power of the people could be best and most efficiently exercised for their own benefit. In the absence of legislative means, which they had supposed to be filched from them, there was no lever so effective in the hands of the masses as a sterling democratic press—and while this existed, and was rightly estimated and supported by the people, there could be no danger of permanent class legislation. With the liberty to think, to reason, to argue, to inquire, and to communicate freely the results of their cogitations, there was ever an amount of intellectual power in the people to devise the means of effectuating their redemption from enthralment. He hailed it, then, as one of the best tokens of the times, that the people had now learned to estimate the value of the democratic press. If there was any reason why the *Northern Star* should be by them placed at the head of that press, he would seek it not so much in any particular individual talent, or energy employed upon it, as in the fact that it was, it ever had been, and while under his management it ever should be, an essentially democratic organ—an organ recognising broad principles and universal rights alone—an organ of their own, in which the people could read their own minds, write their own minds, and see their rights asserted, and redress claimed for their grievances. It was thus that the *Northern Star* had become a terror to the people's enemies; and upon these grounds he claimed for it a continuance of that upholding favour which could alone make it capable of tearing down the towers of corruption, and establishing the reign of righteousness.

The Chairman next announced that he had come to the last toast of the evening—"The ladies." He was happy to say that he had secured the services of "quite a lady's man" to respond to the toast; his remarks would be brief, as after he had done, the band would stay for a while, in order that the ladies, who were very wishful, might enjoy the pleasure of a dance. The toast was received with much cheering.

Mr. Hick, in a speech of some length responded, after which thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated at nearly two o'clock in the morning.

Thus ended a demonstration which will not be speedily forgotten, and the salutary effects of which must be felt to the latest period of time, in the influence which it will have upon the advancement of those principles which are for the benefit of the whole human race.

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