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TO THE INDUSTRIOUS PORTION OF THE MIDDLING CLASSES.

"Forgiveness to the injured doth belong."

GENTLEMEN,—For a long time you have closed your ears against reason, and shut your eyes against the havoc that you have made. Has experience, as yet, made you wise, or has a fellow feeling made you kind? If so, the time has arrived when man may appeal to you, when judgment and the voice of knowledge may complete the triumph of right over might. How foolish, how very foolish it is, that two parties struggling apparently for the same object, should allow a phantom to separate them; but in proportion as their position becomes assimilated, in the same rate does the phantom lose its horror. The party that robbed the people are now robbing you; so long as their plunder was confined to the people, you aided the plunderers and cheered them on in their mad career. You refused to listen to the claims which industry was making on its own and your behalf, while you went blindfold as it were to the jury box, and on your oaths pronounced a verdict of guilty against your best, your only friends. You knew that so long as one hundred millions sterling was annually paid, in national and local taxation, to a law church and useless professions dedicated to discord, and prostituted to the indiscriminate support of right or of wrong—you knew, or you ought to have known, that such a "stomach pump" would very speedily empty the belly of those to whom it was applied, and that when that source was dried up the state engineers would next apply it to your order. You knew that your political influence could have reduced the hundred millions sterling per annum to five millions sterling, and yet ensure a better discharge of all the functions of Church and State; and you knew that, of the ninety-five millions saved, you, as agents between the producers and consumers, would have your just and righteous share. You knew that *the people acknowledge your agency as necessary* to their comfort, and only object to you because of your support of their oppressors, not to your utility as a class, when your duties are properly performed. You knew that the successful speculators in machinery, the bankers who supplied them with artificial money, and the merchants who speculated upon the produce, had duped you into a belief that they constituted part and parcel of your order, whereas your interests and theirs were opposite as the poles; and yet you joined these some few scores of speculating politicians in the vain, the foolish, and delusive cry of "cheap bread," "cheap bread," "cheap bread"! you joined them in their disingenuous clamour, instead of joining the people in their demand for their righteous share of the profits, and out of which you would have had your just share of gain.

Gentlemen, let me suppose a case, and not an extreme one. Suppose a manufacturer employing one thousand hands, each one of which would be fully entitled to one pound per week, and more, and suppose the employer in consquence of his command of the labour market, and with the surplus population of machinery-made-idlers to fall back upon as his reserve to cheapen labour; I say, suppose that employer to reduce his hands to ten shillings per week; did you ever reflect that such reduction was twenty-six thousand per annum out of the pockets of the neighbouring shopkeepers, while the saving all went into the pockets of the banker, the merchant, the large pawnbroker, and the speculator. It may not leave a profit of twenty-six thousand per annum to any one, because the inducement to gamble on low wages, would of itself superinduce an overplus and consequently a reduction in the value of produce, while the full wages paid to the one thousand hands, would have enabled them to make their own produce more valuable by being part consumers. And now are you so foolish as not to have discerned that profits made by merchants, bankers, pawnbrokers and manufactures, and profits made by labourers, go into very different channels? The profits of the former are vested in the funds, or in the purchase of lands, houses, railroad shares, or other heavy speculations, while the profits of the latter flow through your tills, and constitute the very heart's blood which replenishes your veins. Yet have you joined the few in their wild speculations, while you have persecuted the many in pursuit of **their own and your salvation.**

But what is the phantom of which you professed fear while you had yet something to protect?—"PHYSICAL FORCE." Alas! Gentlemen, *the shadow has vanished with your substance*, and I rejoice to think that in your wisdom you have discovered that the producers of wealth are not likely to become the destroyers of their own produce. But you have learned a better lesson than even that. You have learned that a people who have patiently borne persecution, starvation, and insult with an astonishing forbearance, may be trusted with some authority over life, liberty, and property, when more regard is paid to their own. Reason must have convinced you that if neither life, liberty, or property have suffered damage from a people whose violence would be justified by the first and dearest law of nature, that life, liberty, and property stand in no danger from the same people, when an interest in the preservation of all was conferred upon them.

Gentlemen, you must do me the justice to admit that in my several addresses to the electors and non electors of Yorkshire, in 1838, and in several letters of a prior date, I pointed out to you the certainty of that state of things coming upon you which has at length overtaken you. You must allow that I distinctly shewed how every aristocratic excess, which then pressed upon the industrious order, would, when that order was drained, then press equally hard upon you. You must admit that you joined in the cry for the Poor Law Bill, and gave to its most unchristian clauses your very best support, while you went even far ther, and furnished the Government with all the required and expensive machinery of a rural-police force to insure its operation. You then thought that the odium and the tax would fall upon the insulted people, while you now discover, that from the remnant of your savings, you must furnish the means of upholding both. How now do you like the Malthusian plan of throwing the people and the police UPON YOUR RESOURCES? *Surely you* cannot complain, as you were lusty in your approval of throwing the people upon *their own resources*. You now find yourselves, like a vessel without a rudder, buffetted between the waves of faction. The billows of taxeating Toryism are striking upon the one side, while the receding waves of Whiggery leave a chasm upon the other, and afford you no support against the raging torrent. Yes, the Whigs used you, deceived you, and deserted you. You stood by them until their multiplied delinquencies actually gave to the affrighted public a favourable impression of the hideous visage of Toryism. For years you sustained them upon no better principle than "*keep the Tories out*," and now that the Tories are in you find the Whigs either become converts to the enemies' principles or laying down in apathy, while your dearest interests are being undermined.

Gentlemen, have you ever attempted to solve the riddle of the present Whig apathy? If not, allow me to do it for you. The Whigs who constituted the late government, and their supporters, desire no greater change than that which will once more transfer the fruits of office and taxation to their party's hands, while the Whigs of no party or principle are engaged in a squabble as to who shall be leader of a party not in existence. You find that all the old planks of shipwrecked Whiggery are still floating in the very latitude in which the rotten hulk was wrecked. The old ministers, the *Morning Chronicle*, the eclipsed *Sun*, the *Leeds Mercury*, the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Weekly Chronicle*, and all the Whig newsmen are still clinging to the fragments of Whiggery, and are foolish enough to imagine that on the ruins of Toryism they may once more float their shattered bark. But they build without their host. Whiggery, that is, practical Whiggery, is dead and buried, never more to rise; and now the question for your consideration and ours is whether or not we are to be affrighted at the giant strength which Toryism has acquired by Whig delinquency while in office, and Whig cowardice while in opposition? I say not. I say to the industrious of all orders, "onward with one resolve, to overcome aristocratic lust and establish the rights of industry on its ruins." There is no danger in the trial if made with one accord, and a resolve to conquer; while there is every danger to the state by allowing Toryism to assume that strength which, in its hands, is sure to degenerate into despotism.

Gentlemen, you and your order have tried, through your leaders, all sorts of schemes to lure the people, and they have all failed, and it is fortunate for you that they have, for believe me that you yourselves must be sacrificed to overpowering taxation to support an idle aristocracy, their church, and their unjust and unchristian wars by any change short of that which the combined intellect of the industrious classes have set their hearts and minds upon, The PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Gentlemen, I would implore you to strip this lovely image of the hideous garb in which prejudice and ignorance have dressed it. Strip it naked, then view it in all its loveliness.

"Nature's dress is loveliness,
The dress you wear," *my lovely Charter.*

Be not guided in your discernment by advertising journals and interested "*political pedlars.*" Examine the thing for yourselves, and having done so then say in what it would abridge your rights or make those possessed by *others hostile to you.*

All means have been used to divide and destroy us, but all, all, have, thank God, failed, and all will fail! Our union would be dishonourable to you and hopeless to us were we to weaken ourselves by the abandonment of our principles; therefore hope not for such a change; while if you admire our principles and acknowledge their justice, why make yourselves contemptible in the eyes of your enemies and suspicious in ours by asking us to abandon our honoured name, hallowed by persecution, and rendered dear by oppression and opposition?

Gentlemen, see the noble example set by the Chartists of Nottingham, and, with the single exception of the *Globe*, mark how the corrupt Whig press has preserved a dignified silence upon the subject, thus convincing you at once, that the principle, and not the name of Chartism, is the thing dreaded; and that the invitation to change our name is but an artful device to get possession of our movement, in order to reduce public opinion down to Whig temperature. Oh, if the contest for Nottingham lay between a pure Whig and a pure Tory, what leaders, what articles, what letters from ourself to ourself, what encomiums on the Chartists, what reverence for their discretion, what prayers for their success!

Now, then, I ask you, what you have to expect between the two parties? The Chartists upon the one hand, whose principles you profess and approve, but whose name *you cannot acknowledge;* and the leaders of Whiggery on the other hand, who object not to the name, but are opposed to the very principle which it denotes.

Again, from the triumph of Whiggery you can expect but desolation, while in the triumph of Chartism you must be participators. Can you, then, longer hesitate? The right hand of fellowship is tendered to you; accept it in time, I pray you. You but weaken yourselves by delay; for do it you must, or die or emigrate, in the long ran. Taxation and class legislation have swept away your foundation, and you cannot long stand.

"Lay not the flattering unction to you souls"

that we will change our principles or OUR NAME; for, as one, I tell you that both for your sake and the people's sake, I would rather beg my bread for the remainder of my life, than be a party either to the one or the other.

Gentlemen, I shall write you six letters upon this subject, and when they are concluded, I pledge myself that all who read and judge without prejudice will confess himself in *name* and principle.

Gentlemen,
I have the honour
To remain your obedient servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

ERRATA—In my letter of last week, paragraph 3, line 19, for "Affghanistans," read "Affghans;" and in paragraph 7, line 4, for "democrat," read "Duncombe."

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—It will be in the recollection of those persons who attended the meetings at which I spoke, now nearly seven years ago, when establishing Radical Associations, that of all things to which we should look as a means of insuring virtuous public men, public censorship, in my opinion, stood first; and I have told you, over and over again, that to the want of that public censorship might be ascribed all the woes of all nations, but especially those of Ireland of a later date. I have insisted that had Mr. O'Connell's first acts of public delinquency been remonstrated against, his talent and cunning would have been directed into the saving, instead of, as now, the destroying channel. I have told you that passing by unnoticed any, even the most trivial, error, committed by a public man, was an inducement to that person to weigh his individual opinion against public opinion, until, by degrees, he ultimately succeeded in laying the latter in trammels. I have been very, very severe upon this head in each and all of my discourses, protesting on behalf of public censorship for the people's sake, and relying upon public discretion to distinguish between wilful transgression and error of judgment, as the safeguard of public character. Nay, I have gone so far as to say, that I as an individual, never would place confidence again in any man who had once deceived the public. Now these points in my several discourses all must remember, because I have spoken impressively upon them. There is no difficulty in the way of a public man who steers an honest and straightforward course. His way is as the race-ground, roped in on both sides by defined principles; the winning-post is his goal, and the prize, for which he contends, is that object which public opinion has resolved upon achieving. If a horse bolts in his race, no man will again bet upon him; but should he be overweighted, and thereby overcome, his present defeat entails no damage upon his character. So with a public man; should he be overmatched in his struggles for the attainment of the general object, public opinion will rally round him and give him an increased power for his next encounter; but should his defeat be in anywise a consequence of his dishonest running, public opinion will not back him in his future trials. The Romans esteemed the Public Censor as the most important officer in the state, and they were right.

And now, my friends, let me give you my idea of what a public man should be, and what the duties of a public censor properly are, in the words of Plutarch, in his description of the Legion which Cato the younger, was appointed to command, that he had made them "dreadful to their enemies, and courteous to their allies; AFRAID TO DO A DISHONOURABLE THING, AND AMBITIOUS OF HONEST PRAISE." A public man, then, should be "afraid to do a dishonourable thing, and ambitious of honest praise." In starting in public life, he should weigh well his reasons for attaching himself to the party for whose principles he professes a preference, and having once made his election, he should consider himself as a member of the body, which could not be otherwise severed from it than as a diseased limb is removed to preserve the patient's life. Or should his cessation be a voluntary act, in consequence of virtuous misgiving, arising from a conscientious doubt as to his party's integrity, he should in such case retire altogether from public life rather than *form a coalition with any other political party.* His retirement would prove his fear of doing a dishonourable act, while his coalition with former enemies would prove that his ambition was not for honest praise, but for notoriety. He should be so strong in virtue, that, although not above suspicion, the consciousness of integrity should find a corrective for the virulence of reproach in the mildness of his defence. Anger, vituperation, and insolence rather stamp accusation with truth than force a belief of innocence. He should go all lengths with his party, so long as he remains one among them. He should be proof against taunt and scorn, and prefer an honest poverty to riches gathered from the sale of conscience.

Such, in my opinion, should be the leading features in a public man, while the duty of a public censor is to guard with an anxious and a watchful eye over the conduct of public character; so that those whose confidence has elevated him to the post, shall not, while sleeping or unobservant, be lulled into false security, or be surprised when unprepared for an assault. If he sees more than others can at first distinguish as likely to occur from the first false step, it is his duty to present the act to all in precisely the light in which he himself sees it; he is the public eye—he must not diminish or magnify the object to suit the probable taste of the public; it is his duty to say, if such be his belief, I see a promised monster in that which is now presented to you in an infant and harmless shape, if you mature it, it will destroy you, and then blame yourselves; if you see as I do, *stifle it and you are saved.* And inasmuch as the wiles and machinations of a bad man can work much evil to the public cause, if unrestrained; while the temporary direction of public opinion to a suspicious act of the best man, can effect no material or any permanent damage either to himself or to his party, in my opinion, that censor who is over hasty to question, is a better servant than he who is over cautious in proclaiming what he conscientiously believes to be wrong.

My friends, having said so much about public men and public censors, let me consider for a moment, whether or not the virtuous indignation so recently expressed by a few against what they are pleased to term "denunciation", was as sensitive upon all former occasions? or whether the present honour is not rather an ebullition of anger, from detection, than a feeling of virtuous disapproval?

Firstly, allow me to assure my readers, that whenever an attack is made upon the *Northern Star*, however plausibly or artfully it is sought to be confined to that journal, Feargus O'Connor is also aimed at. This no man in his senses can for one moment dispute or deny; and now for a moment's retrospect upon the subject of denunciation.

When Brewster and Frazer, in Edinburgh, O'Connell, in Dublin, the Political Union in Birmingham, and Lovett and the Working Men's Association, in London, all proclaimed, at one and the same moment, the necessity for denouncing and getting rid of me,—not one soul but my old and only friends, the poorest of the poor, flew to my defence or protection. Then there was no virtuous indignation about denunciations; then the mania was, "PUBLIC MEN ARE PUBLIC PROPERTY", AND "THE LIBERTY OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS".

When, subsequently, the *Champion*, the *London Dispatch*, the *Charter*, the *Southern Star*, the *Northern Liberator*, and the *Birmingham Journal*, and, more recently, the *Dundee Chronicle*, the *Perth Chronicle*, the *Scottish Patriot*, the *National Liberator*, the *British Statesman*, and the *Western Vindicator*, made me the weekly subject, not only of denunciation, but of the vilest slander and abuse: then virtue was silent, and poor Bairstow was absolutely denounced for daring to say of me, "*Who works like him?*"

When Dr. Fletcher attacked me for a speech made by Dr. Taylor, and given to me by the blundering *Sun*, it was subject of merriment until my opponent was vanquished, and then the cry of "shame! why denounce a good man!" was raised,—not against the denouncer, but against the denounced.

When Mr. Hetherington attacked me most brutally, when he thought that Whig barbarity had placed manacles upon my hands, and after having declared to the five stonemasons who waited upon him in the Queen's Bench, "that Feargus O'Connor and the *Northern Star* should be put down;" when he so attacked me, he demanded the insertion of all his letters in the *Northern Star* as a matter of right, thus making my own paper the organ of his denunciation of me; this was considered "fair", while he published his letters also in his own paper, *but refused to publish any of my answers.* This met no "denunciation" from any one.

When Hume declared to his Montrose friends, that Vincent, Collins, Hetherington, Lovett, and many other *good men*, were doing all they could to destroy O'Connor and the *Star*, not a word of "denunciation" then.

When the Sturgites had appointed Daniel O'Connell one of their council, not a word of "denunciation" then.

When Harrison had the courage to bring the hypocrites and traducers face to face, no "denunciation" then; but, on the contrary, a virtuous cry of "shame to repeat the substance of what passed at a meeting of another body!"

In fact, my friends, for seven long years I have been the object of untiring, continuous, and insolent abuse, and my general answer has been, *here I am with my party, and resolved to stand by my party to the death, and point out the single blot who can.*

Now, my friends, it is necessary that public opinion should be set right upon the question of denunciation. And here I am, after my busy life, and I can come before any portion of the public and say, where is the man whom I have ever publicly denounced by speech or publication? and, above all, where is the sentence, word, or syllable written by me casting reproach upon a single individual connected with our cause? or where is the man whom in private conversation I have done other than praise till I have been actually laughed at? whilst I declare to God that, in nearly every town throughout England and Scotland, I have been denounced, both by letter and in conversation, in the most heartless, shameless, and unbounded manner, and yet have I never resented it, privately or publicly, neither SHALL I.

I must now say one word of the Editor of the *Northern Star;* and perhaps my charge against him will be considered more grave and serious than any which has yet been preferred. The first intimation that I had of Mr. Philp—ONE OF OUR EXECUTIVE—having done an act (I care not howsoever indirect) at variance with what I considered to be the duty of one of the people's servants was communicated to me through the *Star*, while I was at Brighton. I instantly sat down, and wrote a letter for insertion in the *Star*, much, very much, stronger than anything that I have seen, and the "*rascally*" Editor actually suppressed my letter, informing me, as a reason, that it was much better to leave all such matters to the people themselves. I wish that letter had been published; because in it I pointed out the exact difference between the act as committed by Vincent, and the act as committed by Philp as one of five, who, from his appointment, I contended, as I ever shall contend, damned himself to all eternity by presuming to use the power which we had given him to augment that of an opposing party. I don't care one *straw* what all the old women in the country may say; I condemn it. And if it was right to do it, why not confer with the whole Executive? I shall say no more upon that subject. I shall not even express any opinion as to those who would NOW defend Mr. Philp. No, if the act is justifiable, I can stand by it, and it requires not the authority of others to render my ground tenable.

I shall only now direct attention to what I find in the *Star* of last week, relative to the charge brought against me, and which appeared in the report of the Leicester proceedings. By an extract from a pamphlet recently published, it appears that Mr. O'Brien charges me with being a party to misrepresent him, in the following terms:—"That the whole is a base concoction of O'CONNOR, yourself, and others, to discredit me with the Chartist public." Now, to this I shall be expected to reply, and what *denunciation* can be stronger?—and my answer is, I do hereby most solemnly swear and declare, that I never, by word of mouth, by message, by letter, or by insinuation, directly or indirectly, made a remark or offered a suggestion, or said one word to Mr. Hill, or any other person, upon the subject; and, further, that in the whole course of my life, I never have attempted to influence the Editor of the *Star* as to his course. Now, is not that the way, the fair way, for a public man, who is "*afraid to do a dishonourable thing, and who is ambitious of honest praise,*" to meet denunciation of the grossest kind? Denunciation which actually charges him with conspiring against a friend to rob him of his reputation.

Now, in concluding these my remarks upon the subject of denunciation, *just let me ask the simple* question. Was ever journal so attacked, and yet so mild in its defence? Was ever censure more mild, if censure it can be called, than that of which Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Philp complain? And, good God! is the mouth to be for ever closed? or is the cry of "denunciation" to be set up whenlonly mild criticism is resorted to? If men cannot bear this, much better that they should well weigh every act, before they take any step which will be likely to subject them to it.

Let me ask a question. Suppose I had taken the step which Philp did, although not a member of the Executive, who, in such case, would have been my reprovers? Why, the very men who cannot now bear the slightest touch of the flesh-brush.

When I find it impossible just now to attend crowded meetings, I bestow all my leisure moments to the improvement of my party. I write gratuitously for Cooper's *Commonwealthsman* and for Cleave's *Chartist Circular*. I will go with you the whole length for the attainment of our common object, but I never will, while upon the watch-tower, fail to cry out "mad dog, mad dog," when I see the animal approaching you.

The Editor was denounced for attacking the foreign policy men, the Corn Law Repealers, the Fox and Goose Club, the Sturgeites, and all the hypocrites; but, in spite of all, he has, with your assistance, succeeded in annihilating all the weeds which would choke the tree of Chartism; and he *shall ever have my thanks* and assistance in his good work. The Tories are too strong to use spies or hirelings to destroy us; and now, believe me, my friends, that Whiggery, putrid Whiggery, is once more trying to resuscitate itself by means o the advocacy of principles nearly allied to Chartism; and they will spare no means of hiring Chartist outcasts to work under the garb of Whiggery. The set of idle rascals! I'll pummel them wherever and whenever I meet them. For seven long years we have been pestered with this generation of vipers.

I am, my friends,
Your devoted Servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Wednesday, June 15th, 1841.

Chartist Intelligence.

NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting of the united council was held at the Democratic chapel, Rice-place, on Sunday, the 12th instant, Mr. Souter in the chair. He opened the business by calling their attention to the address of the Executive; the address being read and Mr. Hill's reply, after a little discussion it was moved by Mr. Cropper, and seconded by Mr. Oates, that a resolution should be got up and be submitted to the public meeting held upon the forest in the evening, which was unanimously agreed to. The chairman next called upon the secretary to read the report which appeared in the *Star*, from Leicester, which being done and commented upon, Mr. Boonham moved, and Mr. Barber seconded, that a resolution embodying a vote of thanks to Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, for the able manner in which he defended our organization from the base and insidious attacks of Mr. O'Brien, should be drawn up and submitted to the meeting on the forest. Carried unanimously. Messrs. Boonham, Barber, and Caister, were appointed to draw up the resolutions. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting broke up. On Sunday evening an unusually large concourse of people assembled to hear a lecture from Mr. E. P. Mead. At the conclusion Mr. Barber stepped forward and called the attention of the meeting to the address of the Executive. He said he held a resolution in his hand which he would submit to the meeting. He took cognizance of the different parties who were assailing the character of the editor of the *Northern Star*, and called upon all present to exert their own free thought with respect to the resolution he held in his hand. The resolution is as follows:—"That this meeting views with regret the foul aspersions which have of late been cast upon the Rev. W. Hill, editor of the *Northern Star*, by certain parties, calling themselves the friends of the people. We view such charges with disgust, and recognise no man, nor set of men, who has for his or their object, the building of their popularity upon the reputation of either the editor or the proprietor of the *Northern Star*, but with all due deference to the Executive, and as much as we appreciate their services, we beg to tell them that we cannot see any thing in the conduct of the Rev. W. Hill, or the course he has pursued in reference to correcting the imperfections of the documents emanating from the Executive, to warrant the charges that have been brought against him; we consider him merely in the capacity of editor in suppressing language which would tend to throw the managers of the *Northern Star* within the meshes of the law; and we, the Chartists of Nottingham, in public meeting assembled, take this opportunity of expressing our unqualified approbation of, and confidence in, the Rev. W. Hill, for his consistency and uncompromising advocacy of the rights of the toiling millions." Mr. E. P. Mead seconded the resolution, which, being put the meeting, was carried unanimously. A young man read the report which appeared in the *Star* from Leicester, on which Mr. Souter come forward to move the next resolution,—"That this meeting regrets exceedingly the course lately pursued by Mr. O'Brien, with regard to his attacks upon the National Charter Association, as we believed him to be a man in whom the country could confide, but circumstances have arisen of late which have put it beyond doubt that such is not now the case, we therefore tender Mr. T. Cooper, of Leicester, our warmest thanks, for his ability in unmasking the unblushing hypocrisy of J. B. O'Brien." Mr. Mitchell seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation. The people of Nottingham have engaged E. P Mead, for one month.

THE CHARTIST Boot and Shoe Makers held a meeting on Monday, the 13th inst., at Mr. Smith's, the sign of the Britannia, Mount-street. The following resolution was proposed by Amos Poulson, and seconded by Mr. John Abel,—"That we, the Chartist boot and shoe makers of Nottingham, do place the utmost confidence in the honest integrity of the Rev. W. Hill, editor of the *Northern Star*, and we pledge ourselves to defend him, so long as he advocates the rights of the working classes. We are sorry to see the "Executive Committee" so very sensitive and "thin skinned," for we believe that nothing but fair and gentlemanly criticism has been advanced by the editor of the *Northern Star*. Carried unanimously.

LAMBLEY.—At a general meeting, on the 12th inst., of the Lambley Charter Association, it was the unanimous opinion, "That Mr. Hill, the editor of the *Northern Star*, has taken a very upright and gentlemanly course, in giving instruction to the Executive Committee and correcting their mistakes, and we highly approve of his conduct in that respect and place implicit confidence in him, as the editor of the people's organ; we are also very sorry that Mr. O'Brien has taken the course that he has, in trying to impede the Chartist movement, and we regret being a party to putting the means into his hands for mischief."

BROWN-STREET, MANCHESTER.—A general meeting of fustian-cutters, called by placard, to take into consideration the principles of the People's Charter, was held in the Brown-street Room, on Wednesday evening, June 15th. There was a numerous attendance of the trade. Mr. J. O'Connor was called to the chair. Excellent speeches were made by various parties, and the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the alarming distress and low wages existing amongst the fustian-cutters can be traced to political causes; and further consider, that good wages and permanent employment can never again be enjoyed by the fustian-cutters generally, until that document, called the People's Charter, becomes a legislative enactment." "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is the paramount duty of every cutter to immediately join the National Charter Association, for the avowed purpose of causing the People's Charter to become the law of these realms." "That the fustian-cutters of Manchester will not acknowledge any person as a public lecturer or leader of the people, or a delegate to any Chartist meeting, unless the same be a member of the Charter Association." We have only to add, that after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated. We have every reason to suspect there was a government spy in the room. A person who was unknown was taking notes; and, from a conversation which took place between him and one of our men that we can place confidence in, we have been led to the conclusion that his business there was for no good to the Chartists. The conversation was as follows:—Would it not be a good plan to organize to resist the Government, and he thought the colliers were a likely set of men to take the front of the battle, and that he was quite willing to do all he could for the object, in getting money to cover the expences, and in any other way that he could assist privately, but he could not take part publicly, and he had no objections to lay down six or seven pounds to commence with. Our friend, as soon as the meeting had thinned, called a few of the friends together, and gave them this information, that they might be on their guard. He also gave his address. We send this to put the Chartists on their guard, as we have every reason to believe that the harpies are abroad.—*Manchester Correspondent.*

PORTSMOUTH.—SIR,—I am instructed by the members of the National Charter Association of this locality, to forward you the following resolutions, passed at a meeting held last evening (Monday), at the Son of Freedom, Spring-street, Landport:—Passed unanimously—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the conduct of the Editor of the *Northern Star*, in attacking the characters of men foremost in the pursuit of justice, especially that long-tried noble of nature, Bronterre O'Brien, is highly reprehensible, and is calculated to undermine the standing of the *Northern Star*, and produce disorder in the ranks of the people; and hopes a speedy termination to such evil policy will take place." Passed unanimously—"That the resolution be sent to the *Star* for insertion." Yours, &c., J. D. LEGGETT, sub-Secretary to the National Charter Association. [We should like to know how many people attended this meeting.—ED.]

BRADFORD.—COURT HOUSE.—WORSTED ACTS AGAIN.—Wm. Porter, of Bradford, worsted-top maker, appeared before the Magistrates on Wednesday last, upon an information charging him with having, in April last, purchased a quantity of wool, from one Edward Dowling, a comber, then in the employ of William Smith, of Bradford, manufacturer, his property, without first having obtained his consent, and knowing that Dowling was so employed. Porter (a regular victim of the arbitrary laws) was on the present occasion taken by surprise, and had no opportunity of preparing his defence, having (contrary to the repeated general directions of the Magistrates) only been warned immediately previous to appearing; but, fortunately for him, Mr. Clarkson, his attorney, happened to be in Court, and succeeded in extricating his client from the precipitate charge. The Worsted Inspectors conducted the prosecution, and called Mr. Smith who proved that in April last he delivered two quantities of wool to Dowling to comb, who had not returned his work, and had absconded. Dowling (who had been fetched from Ireland by direction of the worsted committee) was then produced to prove the alleged sale, and his brother called in corroboration; neither of whom proved the fact, but rather contradicted each other in details. Mr. Clarkson, on behalf of the defendant, reviewed the evidence, and contended that the prosecutor, backed by a powerful committee and assistance of their experienced officers, had failed both in law and fact to make out a case, the alleged sale not being proved; and presuming that it had, no evidence was adduced to show that Porter knew that Dowling was in Smith's employ, and had no authority to dispose of the wool, consequently the charge must be dismissed; in which the Magistrates, after a short consultation, concurred.

SENDING CATTLE TO GRASS.—Some weeks ago, Mr. Matthew Booth, Inn-keeper, Little Horton, announced by placards, that persons keeping cattle might be accommodated with grass, in the Park, on reasonable terms. A number of persons, nearly a score, availed themselves of the opportunity and placed their cattle under his care. On Tuesday morning last the bailiffs marked all the beasts they found in the said Park, for rent and arrears, and when the owners went to milk them they were prevented from doing so until the rent was paid; and thus the affair stands.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER AT SHELF,—Circumstances have occurred at Shelf, near Bradford, which leave but little doubt that a murder of an uncommon character has been perpetrated. At present the state of the inquiry, and the evidence collected, is such that it would be premature to enter into minute details. The facts as they appear at present, are as follow:—On Saturday last, about four o'clock, a female named Caroline Pollard, who resides at the junction of the old road to Halifax over Wibsey Slack and the new road, having occasion to visit an out office belonging to the house, discovered in the dung, immediately under the seat, what she supposed to be a human body. She left the place, and related what she had seen to the neighbours. Several persons immediately ran to the place, and, with a little exertion, the body, which was nearly buried (nothing more than the lower part of the back being visible) was got out, and after a short time, was washed and conveyed to the Shoulder of Mutton public-house, where it remained until the assistance of Mr. M'Lachen, surgeon, was procured. It was quite dead when taken out, but warm, and had evidently been in but a very short time. It was also divested of clothing. There were no marks of violence to be observed on the external parts of the body, and it was evident that it had died from suffocation among the matter in the privy, and not from any other cause. This discovery, of course, excited the greatest wonder; and after the body had been decently disposed of, the course of conversation turned upon the question, to whom did the child belong, and who had put it there? As the news of the discovery spread rapidly, the attention of persons at a distance was called to it, and among others, a woman named Rhodah Barraclough, who resided at Wibsey Slack, at the desire of her husband, went to view the body, and recognised it. Her statement is, that between one and two in the afternoon of Saturday, she was passing a similar place to that in which the child was found, and hearing the cries of an infant, her curiosity was excited, and on looking in, she saw a woman who had rested at her house twice before in the course of a fortnight, sitting with a child on her knee, and a bundle beside her. Thinking that a very unfit building for a resting place, and having a knowledge of the woman before, Mrs. Barraclough asked her to go to her cottage, and gave her a seat. She put several questions to her, but received very few answers, the woman appearing to be very much "down" in spirits, and not at all inclined to talk. While she remained she had occasion to open the bundle which remained at her side, to obtain some useful articles for her child, which was at that time in good health. After sitting some time she left the house, taking the road to Shelf. At about half-past three, a woman similarly dressed was seen going up a garden, at Shelf, which led to a privy, and was evidently making to it, but was obliged to go back in consequence of some one entering before her. The woman had a bundle with her and also a child, but this infant was dressed in different apparel to that with the woman at Mrs. Barraclough's; but from the description given, the latter female asserted that she had seen such articles in the woman's bundle when she opened it. Another female, named Ellen Wilson, who resides opposite the place in which the body was found, saw a woman with a child enter the place; but this being a circumstance of frequent occurrence she did not watch her, and consequently did not see her come out. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday last, at the Shoulder of Mutton, Shelf, before G. Dyson, Esq., Coroner, and after the examination of some witnesses, including the surgeon, who deposed that the child was finely formed, and perfectly healthy, and that it had died by suffocation as described, the inquiry was adjourned to Friday week, at the same place.

LEEDS.—THE NEW IMPROVEMENT BILL.—Our readers will bear in mind that the adjourned meeting on this subject will be held on Wednesday evening next, at seven o'clock, at the Court-House. A large attendance is absolutely necessary. The Bill, as it has passed the Committee of the House of Commons, is now printed; and some curious disclosures may be expected on Wednesday.

VISITATION.—At the visitation of Archdeacon Musgrave, at the parish church of this town, on Wednesday last, the recently elected Chartist churchwardens were duly installed into office, having previously made and subscribed the necessary declaration. They, of course, attended the service at the church, where the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Sinclair, M. A., Incumbent of St. George's, Leeds, and at the close of the sermon, the clergy and churchwardens having assembled in front of the communion rails, the clerical roll was duly called, and the Archdeacon delivered a very long and elaborate charge.

IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNTS.—ADJOURNED MEETING.—On Monday evening last, the adjourned meeting for receiving the report of the present Improvement Commissioners on the £64 9s. 11d. the refunding of which they had been requested to apply for, was held at the Court House, Mr. Nicholls in the chair. None of the Commissioners were present; but their clerk reported that the amount in question had not yet been refunded. At the commencement of the meeting, there were very few persons in attendance, and the Chairman having called upon any person who might have a proposition to submit, to do so, Mr. John Beckwith said he had a resolution which he thought would either settle the question or lead to measures that would settle it. This resolution proposed to confirm the resolution of the 17th March, disallowing the item in question, (£64 9s. 11d.,) and directed the Law Clerk of the present Commissioners to apply for payment of the same to the Commissioners for executing the Leeds Borough Improvement Bill now before Parliament so soon as it shall have become a law, and to refund the same to the Treasurer of the Leeds Improvement Rate. Some time elapsed during which nothing was done; no person having seconded the resolution proposed, nor moved any amendment. The attendance, however, was much larger, and after waiting for some minutes, Mr. Thos. Frazer moved, and Mr. Joseph Jones seconded the following resolution:—That this meeting views with extreme surprise the manner in which a former expression of public opinion respecting this item in the Commissioners' accounts had been received by that body; and again calls their attention to this matter, trusting that they (the Commissioners) will not treat the inhabitants of the Borough in so slighting a manner as they have done; and further begs to remind the Commissioners, that they are but the servants of the public, and not its directors, and as such they are bound to obey the publicly-expressed will of the inhabitants; therefore this public meeting hopes the Commissioners will act as the public directs them, and take immediate steps to recover the money, £64. 9s. 11d., from the parties who have received it contrary to the will of the inhabitants." This resolution passed without a dissenting voice. On the motion of Mr. Joseph Middleton, seconded by Mr. Robert Garbutt, the meeting was then adjourned until Friday the 15th of July, to be held at the Court House, at seven o'clock in the evening, and the Commissioners were requested then to report what they have done in the matter, and give their personal attendance at such adjourned meeting.

CANINE MADNESS.—A notice has been issued by the Chief Constable of this Borough, cautioning all persons to keep their dogs confined for two months, in consequence of symptoms of madness in some of the animals having presented themselves.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—On Monday last, a young man named Gavins, was charged at the Court House with being drunk and disorderly in the street, on Sunday morning at an early hour. On being asked what he had to say for himself, he admitted having taken a few pints of ale, which had by some means or other got into his head, and remarked that if he knew anything at all about the law, it was the duty of watchmen, when they saw a man laid drunk in the street, to take him home, and not to the station house. The Bench dissented from this doctrine, and fined him 5s. and costs.

SUICIDE.—On Thursday morning, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Mr. Joshua Naylor, aged twenty-four years, lately residing in New Park-street, who put a period to his existence on the day previous by hanging himself in his bed-room. He had for some time been in a desponding state of mind, and the jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—On Monday last, a young man named George Calvert, was charged at the Court House with having stolen eleven or twelve shillings from the person of Abraham Learoyd, of Hunslet, labourer. The robbery was said to have been committed on Saturday night week, whilst the prosecutor was asleep at the Golden Cock Inn. They had, however, both been drinking together, are uncle and nephew, and the magistrates being of opinion there was no evidence to bring home the felony, the prisoner was discharged.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On Monday last, a rather respectable-looking young man, named George Hawthorn, was charged at the Court House with having, at an early hour on Sunday morning, assaulted William Calvert, of Royds Green, and robbed him of his hat, which he was seen to hand to another person, who ran off with it. The case took place in York-street, and is one of frequent occurrence in that part of the town. The prisoner denied having any thing to do with the affair, but the witnesses being positive that they saw him strike the prosecutor, the magistrates fined him 20s. and costs for the assault.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning an inquest was taken before John Blackburn, Esq., at the Court-house, on the body of a little boy, four years of age, the son of Mr. Almack, tailor, Wharf-street. It appeared that on Wednesday evening, a wherry, laden with wood, the property of Messrs. Phillips and Son, was standing in the Calls, about which some children, amongst whom was the deceased, were playing. Before setting the horses off, the waggoner took means to drive them all away, but it would seem that the deceased had, unseen, got under the wherry, and on to the wheel and when the horses started, his head was crushed between the wheel and the timber, in such a manner as to cause his instant death. There was no blame to be attached to the waggoner, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

SOIREE MUSICALE.—Mr. A. Ormonde gave his second musical entertainment to a numerous auditory, at the Mechanics' Saloon, on Monday evening. We are sorry we cannot speak of it in such favourable terms as of his former effort; it failed to give satisfaction. Miss L. Bruce it is true, s

Chartist Intelligence.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD BEDS.—A most numerous public meeting was held in the Market-place, on the evening of the 18th inst., to hear Mr. Stallwood from London deliver a lecture on the prevailing distress, its cause, and the remedy. The lecturer was patronised by the elite of the neighbourhood, as regards wealth, station, influence, and respectability, who honoured the meeting with their presence. At half-past seven Mr. Stallwood ascended the steps of the cross-amid profound silence; showed the awful extent of the prevailing distress in England, Scotland, and Ireland; traced the cause to class legislation, and the remedy in the adoption in the principles of the People's Charter. A vote in favour of the principles was unanimously passed. At the conclusion of the address Mr. John Matthews, watch and clock maker, stepped forward and moved the following resolution:—"That we, the people of Leighton Buzzard, Beds in public meeting assembled, have heard with delight that Joseph Sturge, Esq., of Birmingham, the advocate of the people's rights as embraced in the six points is a candidate for the vacant seat in the representation of the borough of Nottingham, and most earnestly entreated the electors to use the sacred trust committed to their charge in the return of the man of the people's choice, and thus wipe away the deep stain of corruption, immorality, and crime now charged upon their borough, and thereby toll the death knell of Toryism; destroy class legislation by setting a lasting example to all other constituencies of honesty, integrity, and patriotism, by the faithful exercise of their elective franchise." Mr. H. Simmons, tailor, seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously, and ordered to be forwarded to Nottingham. Thus ended the most orderly, peaceable, and quiet meeting.

COALSNAUGHTON.—DELEGATE MEETING.—On Saturday, the 4th instant, a meeting of delegates from the various Associations in the West Midland District of Scotland, was held in the Chartist Hall of this place, when the following individuals were present as delegates, namely:—Tillicoultry, William M'Beath and William M'Luren; Alva, D. Harrower, George Rattary, and J. Bain; Coalsnaughton, John Drummond, Robert Laing, and Thomas Hall; Alloa, J. Stewart and Robert Stenhouse; Bannockburn, J. Jenkens; Falkirk, Alexander Shanks; Clackmannan, William Monteith; Dollar, Charles Stewart; Kinross, William Skinner; Tillibody, Alexander Deware. Mr. J. Stewart was elected Chairman. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A discussion then ensued relative to the proposed meeting of delegates from each of the six centres in Scotland in the course of which all present expressed themselves strongly in favour of such a meeting, and it was ultimately agreed to that in the event of that meeting taking place, Mr. A. Duncan be the delegate for this district. Plans for the better organisation of the West Midland District were then brought forward by Mr. Thomas Hall and Mr. D. Harrower, when it was unanimously resolved to lay both plans before the respective Associations for their consideration, and that another meeting of delegates be held on Saturday, the 18th instant, at five o'clock in the evening, in the same place, to decide on the plans. After settling some other important business, the meeting broke up.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Cockburn delivered a lecture on the causes of the prevailing ignorance, and the best mode of educating the people, in the Chartist's Hall, Cloth Market, on Tuesday evening, the 7th instant. About half-past eight o'clock Mr. Cockburn, accompanied by a few friends, entered the hall, and was cheered enthusiastically; as soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. C. commenced nearly as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen—It is the common practice of lecturers, previous to entering on such subjects as that to which I wish to call your attention on this occasion, to make a long apology, saying that which they do not believe themselves, and which would give great umbrage if advanced by others. The only apology I see requisite is, that in consequence of the vast nature and extent of this subject, I am unable, in one lecture, to do it that justice which I would wish. I shall, therefore, without further introduction, state the following three causes, which, in my opinion, tend most to prevent the spread of knowledge, and to which, as a matter of course, the great amount of the prevailing ignorance amongst the people must be principally attributed. They are first, excessive toil; second, poverty; and third, the preposterous means taken by the instructors of the people to impart knowledge. To these might be added numberless other causes, proceeding generally from those above mentioned, to the examination and proof of which I am to call your attention this evening. It will require little, on my part, to prove that the labouring classes of this country have to work harder for that portion of the necessaries of life they receive than have the labouring classes of any other nation in the civilized world. Nor is this excessive toil alone confined to the men whose frames have been formed by nature to endure a certain amount of fatigue, and to labour for that which is necessary to support themselves, their wives, and families; but the worshippers of mammon are not satisfied with this. Although the males may labour for twelve, fourteen, or sixteen hours a day, yet this will not satisfy their insatiable thirst for wealth; they must have females and children to work to an extent beyond their strength, to perform species of labour for which they never were designed. Need I instance the labour they have to perform in mammon's palace, better known by the name of manufactories; the cruel treatment to which they are there exposed, and the spread of ignorance, immorality, disease, and death, in consequence of such treatment. Yet a system more atrocious has lately been brought to light. I allude to the report of the commission appointed by her Majesty to examine into the workings of the coal mines in England, Scotland, and Wales, and surely no man will doubt its authority. By that report it appears that an amount of female and child labour is carried on in those mines which prior to the appearance of that report none would credit and few suspect, but you will better perceive the excess of their toil when I state the evidence given to the commissioners by two of the witnesses which they examined. The first of those stated that he knew children of four or five years of age to be carried down into into the mines, and forced to work until they were so exhausted as to require to be carried home. The second was a female who described the manner in which she had to work, says, "I have a belt round my waist, and a chain passing between my legs, and I go on my hands and feet, the road being very steep; the work is too hard for women to perform. I have drawn till the skin has been off me," &c. I might go on for hours detailing cases of similar tyranny, but it is not my intention to harrow up your feelings with such statements, it is sufficient for me to prove that excessive toil exists, and upon that subject I hope I have satisfied every unprejudiced mind. Let me now ask you whether such exertions as the working classes have to make to obtain support, is not calculated to produce a great amount of the present ignorance? Suppose any of you were working twelve hours a day, and many have to work much longer. Suppose you slept eight hours, and some portion used two hours for victuals, and two hours for necessary recreations, you would thus occupy the whole of the twenty-four hours without having a moment to appropriate to the improvement of the mind. I think it would be clear to every one of you that excessive toil is one of the great causes of the prevailing ignorance. I therefore proceed to the examination of the second, namely poverty. This my friends too many of you must have already experienced, for thousands of persons who are at present in a state approaching to starvation, willing to work but unable to find employment, are surely not the most fitted to send their children to school. The poverty of the people has been alarming for several years. I will instance the case of Harvey, of Manchester, whose four children died in 1839, the cause of their death being sheer want. I could instance the thousands who on different occasions have had to eat sea weed, and even more miserable cases could be instanced if time would permit; suffice it for me to say, that there is hardly a town in the whole empire where the cry of of distress is not alarming. Now how can people so situated educate their children, or with what pleasure could you expect half famished children to receive their instructions. No, no, my friends, we must first procure food and comfort for the rising generation, then you may expect a well educated people. But I have stated the third cause to be made of education generally adopted in our schools when the children are compelled to learn that for which their capacities are unfit, instead of more useful instruction, which they could both appreciate and understand. The first great error I will mention is the mode of attempting to teach children by coercion. Children very soon perceive those who are kind to them and express by signs and actions their love to those from whom they receive affection,—they as soon evince the contrary symptoms to those who use them harshly. But let me call your attention to the education they receive, and see how it is calculated to injure the juvenile mind—they have to honour and obey the king and all in authority under him, to obey all their spiritual pastors, governors and teachers, to behave themselves lowly and reverentially to all their betters, to keep their hands from picking and stealing, their tongues from evil speaking, &c. Here you have this nonsense (to prevent its glaring appearance from having that effect it otherwise would) mixed with truth—but what does all this mean? Neither more or less than—"Thou shalt not steal, neither shalt thou prevent us, the powers that be, from stealing." This is the species of education given to the great mass of the people—that suffering is a blessing, and that obedience to tyranny and injustice are virtues of the highest order. Can it then be wondered that the present amount of ignorance exists under this system of education, backed by extreme poverty and excessive toil, all over the land? nor can you expect a change in our public schools, while it is the interest of the few to oppress the many, so long as it is their interest to uphold the present classification of society and priestly intolerance, so long as they attempt to bend the infant mind to their will. In order to educate the people properly you must teach them properly to treat others as they would wish to be treated themselves—in short that injustice to a peasant is as bad as injustice to a peer; and to procure this equal justice the majority of a community ought always to govern the minority, but while it is the interest of those in power to prevent the great mass of the people from acquiring it, they will exert their power to direct the education of the people into a wrong channel, the people should therefore, as far as they are able, become the instructors of their own children; and to accomplish which I will now state my opinions on domestic education. I have before stated that coercion is now generally used, instead of which I would substitute affection, and by blending education with amusement, make it both agreeable and instructive. Thus the children will receive the rudiments of education. It would grow with him, and thus a thirst for knowledge would be created, which might eventually enable the people to comprehend the cause of, and overthrow tyranny. I have advised several families to adopt the following simple manner, which, wherever it has been carried out, has been more successful than my most sanguine anticipations. Get the whole of the twenty-six letters of the alphabet printed on an equal number of large cards, hanging them around the house in common with other articles of household furniture, and constantly exposed to the child's view. Let me ask, how long do your children require to learn the names of table, chair, bed, stool, &c.? Could they not learn the difference between the character of the letters thus placed with the same facility as they would the articles of furniture and receive the first part of their education in this way imperceptably, and without being tasked? Could they not then be taught to express many of their little wants by a combination of those letters (forming words), and thus education would steal involuntarily upon the youthful mind, and make it a pleasure instead of a pain? Mr. C. then impressed upon his audience the propriety of parents attempting domestic education, and after entering at great length into the modes generally adopted in teaching arithmetic, geography, and the minor branches of education, which he tried to simplify to suit the capacity of children in their earliest years, concluded by exhorting them to unite for the purpose of procuring those rights to which they were entitled by birth as Britons. By so doing, the powers that be (which are not not of God) could no longer rob them of their birthrights. They themselves are ashamed of their actions; they durst not test their deeds of darkness, having plainly shown by their conduct at the presentation of the National Petition, that they have not a sufficiency of faith in their conduct to bring it in contact with the truth and justice of the people's claims.

LONDON.—DELEGATE MEETING—Mr. Humphries in the chair. Credentials were received from Messrs. Dowling and Elger. The sum of three shillings and fourpence was received from the shoemakers at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town, which body had withdrawn from the council. Messrs. Blake, Baxter, and Smith, were added to the committee to investigate the charge against a late member of the body. A deputation of seven individuals was received from the Monthly Delegate meeting; and on the motion of Mr. Wheeler, seconded by Mr. Ridley the appointment of a committee of seven to act with the deputation for the purpose of framing laws to unite the whole body. The motion was carried with one dissentient. Messrs. Fussell, Ridley, Wheeler, Pozzi, Goulding, Bassage and Dowling, were the individuals appointed. Mr. Ferguson then moved a resolution of confidence in the Editor of the *Northern Star*. Mr. Cuffay seconded the resolution. Mr. Robson having obtained leave, read the passages connected with the affair from the *Star*, and commented upon them. The majority of the delegates having expressed their opinion, Dr. M'Douall addressed the meeting requesting them to suspend their judgment, and stating that steps were being taken to bury all angry feelings in oblivion. The subject was consequently adjourned until the following Sunday. The Secretary was ordered to publish the balance sheet of the balls at the Social Institution with the names of the defaulters attached to it. After transacting other business the meeting adjourned.

SHOEMAKER'S, CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET.—Mr. Verity in the chair. After the transaction of the local business, and the balloting for the Executive, Mr. Duffield delivered an excellent lecture on the principles of the People's Charter.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the monthly delegate council was held on Sunday, Mr. Nagle in the chair. The minutes were read and confirmed. Credentials were received from Messrs. Turner and Pultock from Greenwich and Deptford; Messrs. Rose and Balls from Bermondsey; and from Mr. Pickersgill from Globe Fields. Mr. Robson, reported from the committee for drawing up rules and regulations for their guidance. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the title of the meeting should be "The Metropolitan Counties Monthly Delegate Meeting;" that each locality should have the power of sending one delegate to the meeting; if their members were fifty or upwards, two delegates; one hundred and upwards three delegates. The next rule, regarding the amount of funds to be contributed to the support of the council, gave rise to considerable discussion, and the general opinion of the delegates was, that the monthly meeting would clash with the London Delegate Council. In order to obviate this result, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Robson, Fairchild, sen., Nagle, Pedley, Lucas, Blackmore, and Ferguson, were appointed a deputation to wait upon wait upon the London Delegate Council, requesting them to appoint a committee of seven persons to act with the above named seven, to draw up a code of rules for the union, and better organization of the metropolis and for the agitation of the surrounding counties; the meeting then adjourned until the committee should have concluded their labour, due notice of which will be given. The letter of the Editor of *Northern Star* was also taken into consideration, and it was suggested that public open-air meetings, should be held for the purpose of passing resolutions expressive of their opinion upon that subject.

HALIFAX.—According to announcement, a delegate meeting of this district was held at Lower Warley, June 12th. Delegates present from Halifax, Sowerby, Riponden, Lower Warley, Upper Warley, Mixenden, and Ovenden: after the financial business of the district was concluded, a resolution was come to, that a public meeting of this district be convened on ——, *Moor*, June 27, for the purpose of passing the remonstrance to the House of Commons, and the memorial to her Majesty, to which, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. James Leach, Mr. John West, and others equally good in the cause will be invited.

BATLEY CARR.—Mr. John West, district lecturer, delivered the first Chartist lecture ever given in this village, on Monday, June 13th, to a very good audience, who listened most attentively for the space of an hour and a half.

PINXTON.—According to announcement this distressed and hitherto politically-benighted village was yesterday visited by a party of the Sutton Chartists meeting at the Trooper, when an energetic address was delivered by Mr. J. Simmons, in which he clearly pointed out to his listening audience the cause of their sufferings, and directed them to the Charter as the *only* remedy. The meeting was large considering the smallness of the place. They appeared to drink in with eagerness the political truths advanced, which is not to be wondered at for they are suffering extremely; they seem to be quite tired of the doctrine of passive obedience and contentment in extreme poverty, and requested Mr. Simmons to pay them another visit.

COVENTRY.—On last Monday night, the Chartists of Coventry, according to invitation, visited Falshill, and there enrolled twenty-five new members.

BRISTOL.—On Wednesday evening, *June 9th*, the Rev. J. Marriott delivered a lecture in Bear-lane Chapel, Temple-street, in which he ably pointed out to his audience the present state of slavery and its remedy; the duty of the people towards their leaders; the lecturer pointed out the advantage to be obtained from purchasing the *Star*, *Chartist Circular*, and such publications as honestly advocated the people's cause. The lecturer was attentively listened to throughout his excellent lecture.

DUBLIN.

The Irish Universal Suffrage Association held its usual weekly meeting in the Great Rooms, North Anne Street, at six o'clock on Sunday evening.

Mr. Wm. Woodward in the chair.

Mr. Henry Clark Secretary *pro tem.* in the absence of Mr. Dyott.

Mr. Clark read the objects and rules of the Association.

Mr. FREEDAIRN said that it was of the utmost importance to the society to have the rules and objects read at the commencement of every meeting of their society, as it frequently happened that strangers attended their meetings who knew nothing of their principles, and who might go away in ignorance if the salutary practice of reading their objects were not adhered to. (Hear, hear.) In the present case no one could plead ignorance of their principles, and the man must be a slave, or a tyrant, who did not approve of and appreciate them. (Cheers.)

Mr. WM. MARTIN said that prejudice against their association ran so high, or rather so low, that there was a man in Smithfield Market who made out a livelihood by carrying calves to butcher's stalls, and who went by the name of "Bag of Cabbage," would run into a hole, hide himself, and lose a day's work, if any one said they would make a Chartist of him. (Great laughter.) He (Mr. M.) knew a tinker who had nothing but his own budget, (not like Sir Robert Peel, who has the public budget,) on being asked one day what he thought of the Chartists, said that he believed they were a set of men who had nothing to lose, and who were, therefore, working to get at the property of others; and such being the case, he would have nothing to do with them, lest he might be ruined, his character lost, and his budget confiscated. (Great laughter.)

Mr. RAFTER said, Well, well! sure enough that is low prejudice with a vengeance. He (Mr. Rafter) knew several instances of high and low prejudice, but he looked upon wilful misrepresentation to be the meanest of all prejudice. He should be sorry to say any thing disrespectful of the Chief Magistrate of the City, but he thought that his civic Lordship owed them some restitution for the manner in which he had vilified and calumniated them during the last twelve months—(hear, hear.) His Lordship is reported to have said at a meeting of the Linen Hall Ward that he was the first Lord Mayor for 300 years past who had the benefit of a jubilee. Now he (Mr. R.) would say nothing about the bad taste of any man parading his piety in this manner, but he would say that if he (Mr. R.) were guilty of slandering, vilifying, and calumniating any class of men, whether Jews, Turks, or Atheists to half the extent which Daniel, the pious Lord Mayor, calumniated the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, he should feel it his bounden duty to make public restitution to them before he would boast of having availed himself of the benefit of a jubilee—(hear, hear.) Of what use was this boast? what good did it do? Surely men of true piety shrunk for very shame when they read it. For his part he could not help thinking of the Pharisee and the Publican, when he read it in the newspapers. The Lord Mayor has said over and over again, that our Association is unlawful, and when the Whigs (his friends) were in power he was not ashamed to point out the Association and its most active members to the tender mercies of the Whig Attorney General—(hear, hear). At another time he described us as a set of Orangemen, and again as Ribbonmen, and thus creating prejudice against us upon all sides. Well, here we are, after all, hearty and merry, our numbers increasing every day; the people learning who and what we are, and what our views, objects, and institutions are, which shows that the hand of Divine Providence is always with those who have truth and justice on their side; and the name and proceedings of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association and its services to the country will be recorded in history, and revered by the people, when the real character of the betrayer and destroyer of the forty shilling freeholders, and the supporter of the base, bloody, and brutal authors of the Coercion Act, and the Poor Laws Amendment Act, will be remembered only to be abhorred and detested.

Mr. O'HIGGINS said he had the pleasure of proposing two friends of his for admission, Messrs. Ford and Leeson. And as he saw several strangers in the room he would take that opportunity of explaining the objects, views, and intentions of the association—(hear, hear). Before he would do so he begged leave to state, for the satisfaction of the society, that during his absence for the last fortnight, he had visited several parts of the country where Chartism was as well understood as it was in that room—hear, hear)—while in other places prejudice prevailed against it to such an extent, that, bad as the times are, he verily believed that people would have paid sixpence to see what sort of an animal a Chartist was—(hear, hear). It is, no doubt, in the recollection of most of those present, that Mr. O'Connell had some time ago given a very ludicrous description of the colour of a Chartist's face, and of the length of his ears, and the danger of coming in contact with him. The Repeal Wardens, or more properly speaking the collectors of money, under the pretence of applying it to Repeal the Union, but for the real purpose of maintaining a staff of hungry place-hunters at the Corn Exchange, who have no visible or known mode of living than that of professing patriotism for a farthing a week, receive their weekly instructions from "dear Ray" to be on their guard lest Chartism should rear its hideous head within the precincts of their respective jurisdictions. So much had been said and sung against the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, and against its president more especially, that when it became known in a certain town, not quite fifty miles from Dublin, that he (Mr. O'Higgins) was at the hotel there, several persons solicited it as a special favour to be permitted to see what sort of an animal he (Mr. O'Higgins) was. (Laughter.) Finding that he was not half so black or so ugly, as he was painted; they ventured to ask him some questions about the Association; and, on hearing the principles explained, and reading that admirable little publication, "What is a Chartist?" they very naturally asked him why it was Mr. O'Connell was so much opposed to that which appeared to them to be so good? To this question he (Mr. O'Higgins) could give no other answer than this, that when the Whigs were in power, Mr. O'Connell lost his election for the city of Dublin, because he would not give a pledge in writing, "that he would support no administration but one that would give its official advocacy to Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, the abolition of the Property Qualification, and the right of the electors to pay their representives." He refused to give this pledge, and lost Dublin by the refusal. Several asked why he would refuse that? "was it not the real thing? Sure every honest man must be for that." He refused it, because the Whigs, who gave good fat places to his sons-in-law, and his son and his nephews were against it; and he could not well go against those who had done so much for him and his. At this stage of the conversation, a Repeal Warden of the name of Smith came forward, and said it was all false. But although he was a townsman, truth is so powerful that his own neighbours turned upon him, and told him he was a deceiver and a cheat, that he promised the Repeal last year, if they would but pay a shilling each. They paid the money; but the Repeal is not a bit further forward. "To get the right to vote first is the real thing—we are all for that; and with the blessing of God, we will join you." The next day, some of the rules and objects of our association were taken to the parish priest, who at once and unhesitatingly declared his approval of them—(hear, hear, and great cheering.) Mr. O'Higgins then entered upon an explanation of the principles of Chartism, and the great and vast benefits which the adoption of those principles would confer upon the whole empire, but particulary upon Ireland.

Mr. O Higgins resumed his seat amidst great cheering.

Mr. CLARK seconded the motion.

Mr. O'HIGGINS again rose, and said it seldom became his lot to have to discharge such an agreeable duty as he then had—(hear). A gentleman who sat beside him whom he knew to be highly educated, of a most respectable family, and of purely conservative principles, when he entered that room, and besides a freeman of the City of Dublin, had just done him (Mr. O'H.) the honour of announcing that he had become a convert to their enlightened principles—(great cheering) and requested him (Mr. O'H.) to propose him for admission as a member of their association—(hear, hear). He (Mr. O'Higgins) had great pleasure in moving that Mr. Fowler be admitted a member of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association.

Mr. Martin seconded the motion.

Mr. FOWLER rose and said that he had been reared in Conservative principles, in which he had continued until he became acquainted with their high-minded and manly President, Mr. O'Higgins—(cheers.) He had often heard Mr. O'Higgins defeat his opponents in private society, and seeing that he was by far an overmatch in political discussions for men of very high standing, he began to think that the principles which gave Mr. O'Higgins so much power over his opponents must be right and just; and he (Mr. Fowler) had come to their meeting to hear whether Mr. O'Higgins would advocate the same views there amongst his associates as he did in private society, and finding that he was consistent, straightforward, and independent in politics, and that there was nothing of a bigoted or sectarian character about their Association, he made up his mind to join them, and to support them in every way in his power, although he never joined any political Society before—(hear, hear.) Before he sat down, he deemed it right to say that upon a former occasion, when he inquired which was the proper entrance to their meeting, he was told by a man of the name of Rielly in the neighbourhood, not to go in—that you were all Orangemen—("Hear, hear," and "Shame, shame;" "Mr. O Rielly would be glad to sell an Orangeman's better.")

Mr. O'HIGGINS said that he was requested by their secretary, Mr. Dyott, who was unavoidably absent, to solicit the meeting to postpone the motion of which he had given notice for that day, till next Sunday, and moved the adoption of the following resolution, which had been agreed to by the committee and published in the *Weekly Freeman's Journal*, and which it was their wish to have published in the *Northern Star*:

They, in common with all the true Chartists of the empire, were deeply indebted to the Editor of the *Northern Star*, for the kind and polite attention which he at all times, and very often at great personal inconvenience and trouble, had paid to their communication. (Hear, hear.)

The Irish catholic clergy have, wherever the *Star* has been circulated during the last year, expressed their gratitude for the enlightened defence of their character, principles, and general conduct, which appeared in that paper. He, Mr. O Higgins, should take an early opportunity of bringing this subject before the Association. The subjoined resolution was then unanimously adopted.

THE CHARTISTS AND THE IRISH LABOURERS

IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Committee of this Association it was moved by Mr. William Woodward, and seconded by Mr. Patrick M'Cartan—

"That the present is a seasonable period for presenting the Chartists of Great Britain with an address thanking them on the part of the Irish labouring classes, for the generosity and humanity with which the poor Irishman, driven by bad laws and cruel landlords to seek annually in England the rent of his wretched cottage, has been hitherto treated, notwithstanding the irritation and retaliation which might have been looked for as the natural consequence of the often and recently repeated threat of Mr. O'Connell to lead an armed force of 500,000 Irishmen to put down the Chartists of England, for energetically and lawfully seeking the restoration of their long and unjustly withheld rights. And further, to entreat of them now, as friends and brethren, to continue, and, if possible, redouble their kindness in this season of unparalleled distress. Acting, as they have heretofore done, on the sublime Christian maxim of rendering good for evil, taking the opportunity which the sojourn of our countrymen among them affords, of dissipating artfully instilled prejudices, and teaching them those sound and immutable political principles on which the magnificent document, the People's Charter, is grounded, so that they may carry home with them on their return the seeds of the true faith in politics, and disseminate them all over the country, and thus become the grateful auxiliaries of Ireland's best friends, the Chartists of England.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS, President.
WM. H. DYOTT, Secretary.

Mr. Fowler was called to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Woodward; after which the meeting separated, first having given three cheers for Mr. O'Connell's three degrees of Suffrage;—"General Suffrage"—"Manhood Suffrage"—"Adult Suffrage" Any Suffrage but an honest one. But the poor old man is doating. He wants money and money he must have. Arrah hasn't he the bank and the brewery, and isn't he a barrister?"

THE EXECUTIVE.—The following sums are due to the Executive from the sale at the Chartist Bovervage, manufactured by Messrs. Crow and Tyrell, from the 4th to the 11th of June:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. James Leach, Manchester, and wholesale agent for Lancashire	2	2	0
Mr. Mogg, wholesale agent from Shropshire	0	6	0
Mr. Wilcox, Wolverhampton	0	3	0
Mr. Vickers, Belper	0	3	0
Mr. Morgan, Deptford	0	3	0
Mr. Sweet, Nottingham	0	1	6
Mr. Corbett, Birmingham	0	1	6
Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield	0	1	6
Mr. Colver, Oxford	0	0	9
	£3	2	3

BALANCE SHEET of the Middlesex Council for the Convention:—

	£	s.	d.
Carpenters' Arms	2	10	0
Limehouse	2	0	0
Albion Coffee House	1	0	0
Crown and Anchor	0	15	0
Hit or Miss	1	0	0
Buck's Head	0	15	0
Clock House	1	0	0
Red Lion	0	3	0
Bricklayers' Arms	0	8	0
Goldbeaters' Arms	1	0	0
Mr. Simpson, Camberwell ...	0	16	4
Star Coffee House	1	0	0
Three Doves	0	8	6
	£12	15	10

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

OVERTON.

Mr. William Westwood, miner.
Mr. Robert Halstead, *ditto*.
Mr. Henry Mountain, ditto.
Mr. Charles Howard, ditto.
Mr. Benjamin South, Middlestown, ditto.
Mr. James Greenwood, ditto.
Mr. Benjamin Lambert, Thornhill Edge.
Mr. Joseph Walker Thornhill, sub-Secretary.

STROUD.

Mr. Samuel Chissold, New Town.
Mr. Samuel Pant, ditto.
Mr. William Ind, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Hampton, Middle-st., Treasurer.
Mr. Francis Mayo, Parliament-st., Secretary.

EARL SHILTON, (LEICESTERSHIRE.)

Mr. William Geary, framework-knitter.
Mr. Thomas Falks, ditto.
Mr. Samuel Foster, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Simpson, ditto.
Mr. Thomas Battison, stocking-needlemaker.
Mr. John Wileman, framework-knitter, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Isaac Abbott, framework-knitter, sub-Secretary.

ANSTEY, (LEICESTERSHIRE.)

Mr. John Geary, framework-knitter.
Mr. William Coffin, ditto.
Mr. Valentine Dracott, ditto.
Mr. John Cuffin, ditto.
Mr. Samuel Rushin, shoemaker.
Mr. Edward Geary, framework-knitter, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Richard Spencer, shoe maker, sub-Secretary.

GREAT GLENN, (LEICESTERSHIRE.)

Mr. William Bull, frame work-knitter.
Mr. Thomas Wormall, ditto.
Mr. Henry Roe, ditto.
Mr. Joseph Ellingworth, framework-knitter, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Why, ditto, sub-Secretary.

NEWARK.

Mr. Whitehead, cordwainer, Chatham-street.
Mr. William Walton, ditto, Summer's-row.
Mr. Ingram Haw, pipemaker, Britannia-buildings.
Mr. Thomas Selby, wheelwright, Tenter-buildings.
Mr. James Saunders, rag-merchant, North-gate, Treasurer.
Mr. William Selby, wheelwright, Tenter-buildings, sub-Secretary.
Mr. Thomas Sinnitt, pipemaker, Chatham-street, Corresponding-Secretary.

HOOLEY HILL.

Mr. James Leach, hatter, Slate-lane.
Mr. Thomas Leach, hatter, Hooley-hill.
Mr. Thomas Broadbent, calico-printer, Dukenfield.
Mr. Joshua Harrop, hatter, Hooley-hill.
Mr. Jonathan Taylor, joiner, ditto.
Mr. Joseph Mills, engineer, ditto.
Mr. John Brich, hatter, ditto.
Mr. James Lowe, hatter, ditto.
Mr. John Ingham, hatter, ditto.
Mr. Abram Darlington, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Hutton, sub-Secretary.

STAFFORD.

Mr. John Brooks, sen., shoemaker, Sash-street.
Mr. George Harrison, ditto, Gaolgate-street.
Mr. John Peake, ditto, Friar-street.
Mr. Henry Taylor, ditto, ditto.
Mr. Theophilus Jennings, Union-buildings.
Mr. Richard Biand, ditto, Gaolgate-street.
Mr. William Halden, ditto, Halley's-square, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William Wood, ditto, Cottage-street, sub-Secretary.
Mr. William Deplow, ditto, Friar-street, Corresponding sub-Secretary.

PRESTON.

Mr. Michael Burk, tailor, Cock-yard.
Mr. John Walton, spinner, Harrington-street.
Mr. Michael Ward, weaver, Silver-street.
Mr. Richard Marsden, ditto, Croft-street.
Mr. John Roseden, cordwainer, North-road.
Mr. Robert Singleton, spinner, Cotton-court.
Mr. Richard Shakeshaft, joiner, Fleddon-street.
Mr. William Liddle, cordwainer, Russell-street.
Mr. George Halton, 27, Lawson-street, sub-Secretary.

CHALFORD.

Mr. Thomas Wear, weaver.
Mr. Richard Lewis, ditto.
Mr. James Lewis, ditto.
Mr. Benjamin Gardiner, ditto.
Mr. Richard Hiscox, ditto.
Mr. John Short, labourer.
Mr. Joseph Hayward, gardener, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Richard Workman, cordwainer, sub-Secretary.

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 Sixth Day of July 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 Thursday, the Seventh Day of July next; and that all proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the First Day of the Sessions.

By Order,
JAMES RICHARDSON,
Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, 8th June, 1842.

MORISON'S PILLS.

UPWARDS of Three Hundred Thousand Cases of well-authenticated Cures, by Morison's Pills of the British College of Health, having, through the medium of the press, been laid before the Public, is surely sufficient proof for Hygeianism.

Sold by W. Stubbs, General Agent for Yorkshire, Queen's Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds; and Mr. Walker, Briggate, and Mr. Heaton, Briggate; Mr. Badger, Sheffield; Mr. Nichols, Wakefield; Mr. Harrison, Barnsley; Miss Wilson, Rotherham; Mr. Clayton, Doncaster; Mr. Hartley, Halifax; Mr. Stead, Bradford; Mr. Dewhirst, Huddersfield; Mr. Brown, Dewsbury; Mr. Kidd, Poutefract; Mr. Bee, Tadcaster; Mr. Wilkinson, Aberford; Mr. Mountain, Sherburn; Mr. Richardson, Selby; Mr. Walker, Otley; Mr. Collah, East Witton; Mr. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Mr. Harrison, Ripon; Mr. Bowman, Richmond; Mr. Grasby, Bawtry; Mr. Tasker, Skipton; Mr. Sinclair, Wetherby; Mr. Rushworth, Mytholmroyd.

Satisfy the mind first, before you draw upon the pocket, and you will neither be the dupe nor victim of Professional or non-Professional quackery.

READER, if you wish to understand the natural cause and cure of disease, read and study M'DOUALL'S MEDICAL TRACT, published by Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, London. *Price One Penny.*

If you wish to remove successfully and naturally the diseases therein described, purchase

M'DOUALL'S FLORIDA MEDICINES,

Prepared by P. M. M'Douall, and Sold Wholesale and Retail, at 1, Shoe Lane, London, to which place all applications for agency, &c., must be forwarded.

N. B. Wholesale prices most liberal to all Agents. Retail price, per Box of 36 Pills, One Shilling and Three-halfpence, Stamp included.

No connection with any other Patent Medicine.

EDWARDS'S BREAKFAST POWDER, SIXPENCE PER POUND.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE rapidity with which this Article has found general consumption in many Districts, proves its great superiority over every substitute for Coffee hitherto offered.

Being prepared from British Grain, it is not Exciseable, nor do Agents require a License to vend it. The Chartist Societies are adopting its exclusive use; many prefer it to Coffee, and its Cheapness enables all to effect a very important Saving. It is more nutritious than either Tea or Coffee.

Agents who are yet wanting for some Towns will be allowed a liberal Discount.

Edwards, Brothers, Manufacturers, 99, Blackfriars Road, London.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by a person of the name of SMITHERS, and calling herself the Grand-daughter of the late Widow WELCH, but who has no right to the preparing of them, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. KEARSLEY, of Fleet-street, whose widow found it necessary to make the following affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798:—

AFFIDAVIT.

First.—That she is in possession of the Recipe for making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed to her late husband.

Second—That this Recipe was purchased by her late husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, for a valuable consideration, and with a view for making the medicine for public sale.

Third—That she, CATHERINE KEARSLEY, is also in possession of the Receipt signed by the said Widow Welch, acknowledging the having received the money of the said Mr. GEORGE KEARSLEY, for the purchase of the absolute property of the said Recipe.

C. KEARSLEY.

Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, before me,

ANDERSON, *Mayor.*

These Pills, so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most Gentlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effectually removing Obstructions, and relieving all other Inconveniences to which the Female Frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of Exercise and general Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous Headache, and are eminently useful in Windy Disorders, Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and Climates.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Medicine Venders in Town and Country, at 2s. 9d. per box.

N.B. Ask for Kearsley's Welch's Pills; and observe, none are genuine unless C. Kearsley is engraved on the Government Stamp.

LETTER FROM MR. W. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office,
Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"GENTLEMEN,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing, I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, prejudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what

Poetry.

THE NEW "SHOY HOY."

AIR—"*Pity Poor Jarvey.*"

Only listen kind friends, while my tale I relate,
And I know when you hear it you'll pity my fate.
I'm John Arthur Roebuck, the member for Bath,
Who was climbing to fame, but have slipp'd from the path.

I lock'd on the Chartists, who on me look sour,
As the ladder by which I might clamber to power;
But alas I was fated my climbing to stop,
For I kick'd it away ere I got to the top.

CHORUS.

Then pity poor Arthur, kind Tory lords pray,
Who is ready and willing to enter your pay.

In the first Tory session (though then I was coy)
I shewed myself fit for the new "Shoy-Hoy."
The Suffrage test I endeavour'd to chouse,
And when Crawford "*mov'd in,*" *I mov'd out*" of the House.

On Sir Robert's new Budget I next play'd the toady,
Which startled, you know, the "constituent body."
This put me in rather a longing condition
To have a foul slap at the "People's Petition."

I call'd Feargus a coward, though he was standing by;
When I knew he could not even dare to reply.
You'll admit 'twas a good plan *to save life and limb;*
Though I own it prov'd *me* what I *dar'd to call him.*

I confess I was shock'd and astounded to see
Such a glorious monument got up without me.
My *brain* felt on fire and my optics grew dim,
I felt quite "malignant" and thought it was him.

The Whigs all disown me, each Chartist derides,
And says I'm not fit to play "Jack of both sides."
My speech was "the mountain in labour," they say,
Though so well it was *studied* to make a *display.*

The *Northern Star, in its course* I've been *watching,*
It has proved me a "bat" that is scarcely worth catching;
This surely of all is the most bitter pill;
For the "labouring mount" to be floor'd by the "Hill."

The Whigs down to Greenwich have sent Dicky Shiel,
A pretty plain proof they had *bosoms to feel*
For Dan's pliant "tail," who were eagerly bent
On the *interests* of Ireland and *not* on the *rent.*

In conclusion, then, pity your poor Shoy-Hoy!
Send me *out* to a job, it *will fill* me with joy!
Let the salary be good—my finances are low:
Don't say "go to Bath" pray, for there it's "no go."

JOHN FRAZER, Limehouse.

A BARD'S ADDRESS TO THE CHARTISTS.

SONG II.

CHARTISTS WE ARE.

Chartists, in Paine and Cobbet read,
Chartists, O'Connor long hath led,
Welcome to your servile bed
Or to glorious Liberty.

Now's the day and now's the hour,
See gold attempt to gull ye o'er,
See the Tories now in power!
After years of Whiggery.

Hear ye how the tricksters rave!
Manhood, Gen'ral, Complete Suffrage!
And would in their wiles engage
To perfect slavery?

Who would be a traitor knave?
Who to wealth would crouch, a slave?
Who their Charter now would leave?
With mushrooms to be?

We ask for equal rights and laws:
United in the glorious cause,
We'll gain these, and a world's applause,
In glorious victory.

By oppression's woes and pains,
Behold us all in servile chains!
We will drain our dearest veins,
But we will, we will be free.

Bear on the proud usurpers now—
Morally we'll beat the foe—
Liberty's in every blow,
Onward for the Charter we.

J. S——.

Reviews.

SCENES OF JOY AND WOE. By EVEN RHYSE. Scene First. The Blessed Apparition. London: Simpkin and Marshall. Edinburgh: Maclachlan and Stewart. Glasgow: David Robertson. 1842.

This is the first of a series of tales illustrative of the joys and woes which chequer this changing state of existence, and produce the vivid lights and deep shadows of human life. It will, as we learn from the preface, be followed by others of a similar character, annually or oftener, should this first attempt meet the approbation of the public. We know not how the public may receive the work, but we are perfectly satisfied how it ought to be received.—Seldom indeed has it been our good fortune to meet with a tale so thrilling in interest and so correct in principle and sentiment as the one before us. It speaks at once to the head and the heart, and while its reasonings and reflections will be new to the *generality of readers, we venture to think that it* will produce in many a throbbing bosom, elevations of thought, and gushings of affection unfelt and unimagined before.

Love is in this delightful narrative divested of every grossness of earth, and robed in the pure drapery befitting her native skies. This is not the only charm of the tale. We have here the ever-watchful care of Providence vividly portrayed, and parental, filial, and fraternal affection displayed in their most attractive tints, ennobled and sanctified by religious principles. We subjoin a specimen of the author's style:—

"As Haldane reclined on that silent grave, his thoughts became gradually more visionary and absorbing. The place was very solitary, and there was no sound to disturb his reverie, or break the current of his imagination, that flowed, stream-like, through many a devious track. He thought of all those sweet days of sunny joy that were never to return—when he was not alone on his earthly pilgrimage—when bright spirits were with him on the way—but he felt it to be enough that such joys had once been, for their remembrance, like the redness of an everlasting dawn, still glared before him. He believed besides that those dear ones, whose hands he had often pressed in his, and whose beautiful forms he had embraced with his mortal arms would yet be his companions in Heaven; for even on earth his sen and theirs had discovered their congeniality, and been partakers in the same love and in the same faith. And now he fancied that he beheld that very home where the departed already were, and where he hoped yet to come. But it is only by earthly images, the imagination can pourtray the spiritual kingdom. He conjured up every object that could be supposed to add grandeur and beauty to a terrestrial paradise, and then half hidden in a tumult of glorious clouds, on which they reclined as they floated along, he beheld Eliza and Jessie, clothed in white garments, clinging to each other in a fond embrace, and singing, as he imagined them, in the words of Mrs. Hemans:—

"'We have loved with earth's excess—
Past is now that weariness.
We have known the dreamer's woes—
All is now one bright repose.'"

We hope the work will obtain extensive patronage.

THE HANDBOOK OF THE ELEMENTS OF PAINTING IN OIL, with an APPENDIX, containing Sir Joshua Reynold's Observations and Instructions to Students. London: Clarke and Wilson, 66, Old Bailey, 1842.

This will be found an exceedingly useful little manual for the juvenile votaries of the pencil. The subjects treated of are—the materials for painting; preparation of colours; method of preparing meghp; preparation of grounds; choice of a subject; on portrait painting; landscape painting, &c.; on all of which it treats in a clear and lucid style, well calculated to further the young beginner in this *delightful* art. *We are glad to see works of this* description issue from the press. They tell us of advancement, and let us perceive that the antiquated rubbish which has for ages enveloped the rudiments of the arts and sciences in mystery, is loosing its hold upon the mind, and that a new and better system is on the eve of introduction. We hope the spirited publishers will find such encouragement as may induce them to prepare other works of a similar character, the want of which is often seriously felt, especially by those in whom the flame of genius is glowing, but whose energies are cramped by the limitation of their means. The work is elegantly got up, and deserves extensive patronage.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FOUR ANCIENT ELEMENTS, FIRE, AIR, EARTH, AND WATER; an Essay, founded upon Lectures delivered before Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and dedicated, by special permission, to her Majesty, by THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Lecturer on Chemistry and Medical Physics, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. London: Samuel Highley, 32, Fleet-street.

This is beyond all dispute the best popular scientific treatise that we have yet seen. Simple and unpretending in style; without any parade of erudition, the author proves himself to be perfectly master of the important subject on which he writes,—and what is much better, able to communicate it to others, in terms that may be apprehended and understood by every mind of even the most ordinary capacity, without any preparatory education, and comparatively without exertion. Instead of loading his work, as is usual on such subjects, with a heap of technicalities, which are of necessity to nine-tenths of ordinary *readers mere jargon*, Mr. Griffiths conveys to his readers an acquaintance with most of the important bearings, many of the minutiæ, and a great number of interesting experiments, appertaining to chemistry, in a style which, while it involves none but words in most common use, is yet as pleasing and correct in its construction as it is effective for information. We know not when we have been more pleased with a book than with this little treatise, which we heartily commend to universal reading.

The "getting up" of the book is as creditable to its publisher as the book itself is to its author. It is beautifully printed upon much better paper than is usual, and the illustrations (of which there are a great many), though of the simplest kind, are well calculated to give an exact idea of the experiments to which they refer, and of the apparatus necessary to be used in those experiments.

POEMS BY ROBERT NICHOLL. Edinburgh, William Tait; London, Simpkin and Marshall.

A volume of sweet "sonsie sang" that should be in every one's hands; the overflowings of a native genius filled alike with the fire of poetry and patriotism; and contending against such difficulties as will ever conspire to cramp the energies, and destroy or pervert the usefulness of poor men's minds, so long as the infernal system of society exists, against which Robert Nicholl waged a short but spirited and glorious warfare. The present edition of these poems contains a memoir of their author, calculated greatly to enhance the value of his productions in the estimation of *every right-judging mind.* We have no room for extracts, and if we had, where all is excellent, we might find some difficulty in selecting. The homely sweetness and unpretending beauty of much of this Scottish poetry, fully equals, in our estimation, *any of its predecessors*, not even excepting even that of Robert Burns.

SUSAN HOPLEY, or THE ADVENTURES OF A MAID SERVANT. Edinburgh: William Tait; Glasgow, John Mc. Leod: London, W. S. Orr and Co.

A cheap edition of this deservedly popular novel, in weekly numbers, at three-halfpence, is now being published under the supervision of the Author, who gives as his reason for its publication the previous publication of several cheap but trashy imitations. It seems, therefore, that these trashy things have done at least one good thing, they have induced the author of Susan Hopley to give that to the many which the original price of the work *restricted to the few* We have only one number of it before us, and can therefore say little about the "getting out" of the thing, further than to express our hope that the succeeding numbers will be equal to it. If they be so, the work will be valuable.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM, ILLUSTRATED IN A SERIES OF LETTERS TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD ASHLEY, M.P. By WILLIAM DODD, a Factory Cripple. London, John Murray, Albemarle-street.

The author of this little work, himself a victim to the horrible system of which it is a very mild and unexaggerated expose is well able, from sorrowful *experience, to corroborate many* of the appalling facts given as the result of his personal observation. In this simple narrative of a tour through the manufacturing districts in 1841, there is no effort at effect; facts are simply stated as they came to the acquaintance of the writer; but they tell a tale to make the flesh creep, and the blood curdle. We defy any man of Christian principles to read this book without shuddering at the picture of cold hearted, bloodless, soddened selfishness which it everywhere unintentionally exhibits of the middle class, monied, manufacturing cormorants who have so long eaten up every green thing upon the land, and destroyed our national resources, and pulled down the greatness of our character, and filled our land with weeping, and desolation, and wretchedness, that they might make unto themselves wealth from the spoiling of the poor.

Mr. Dodd's book ought to lie upon every rich man's breakfast table, to remind him of his duty to society to exert his influence and power for the annihilation of a system which destroys his country and must ultimately make his wealth a curse to him. It should be conned by every poor man, and spelled by every poor man's child, to show them that they have no hope, humanly speaking, but from themselves; and that the system, of which a few features are here laid before them, all revolting as it is to contemplate, must and will continue to *grow worse* and worse, and more and more horrible, until the exercise of their powers temperately, wisely, mildly, but firmly and unanimously directed, shall bid the horrid monster cease to prey. It should lie upon the pulpit-shelf of every minister of God's word, that the sin of covetousness, in all its specious but damnable forms of social arrangement and "commercial enterprise," may be constantly rebuked by him whose holy office leads him to "maintain the cause of the afflicted and the right of the poor;" that he may deliver his own soul by the warning of the wicked and the uplifting of his voice against those whose hands are full of blood, and because of whom the land groaneth under the visitation of a righteous God's displeasure.

THE LONDON PHALANX MONTHLY MAGAZINE, No. 1.

This periodical, the organ of a sect of philosophers and philanthropists, deserves to be extensively known and read: we question, however, that the spirit of the age is as yet capable of appreciating generally its calm reasoning and deep investigation and inquiry. There is an air of bold benevolence in *many of its disquisitions*, which would not merely startle, but horrify, what is called the religious world; while there is a becoming reference to spiritualities, and a sober estimation of the powers and tendencies of human *nature, not less offensive to* the self-styled Socialists and Rationalists. We are not by any means prepared to assent to all the teachings of the *Phalanx*, while yet, as the organ of a sect, we cannot but admire its charitable and conciliatory tone, as well as the deep thought of many of its articles. One thing, however, will militate greatly against its success as a magazine—the utter absence of light reading and poetry. A monthly magazine is usually expected to be a sort of literary feast, in which a variety of dishes shall be served up to suit the differing or changing tastes of those to whom it it presented. The *Phalanx* is a succession of dishes all of one sort. The grave, the philosophising, the investigating, seem to be alone sought for as its readers. We question that it will find enough of those to sustain it; though we heartily wish it may.

THE REGISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTESTED ELECTIONS, containing the uncontested Elections since 1830, compiled by HENRY S MITH. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

This work, to those who feel an interest in the question of Parliamentary Representation, or who desire to know by which party in the state the various counties and boroughs in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, have been *hitherto* represented, is a most useful *vade mecum* It furnishes, at a cheap rate, and in convenient arrangement, a vast mass of tabular information, comprising the names of the successful and unsuccessful candidates in all contested elections since 1766, with their politics; and, since the first edition of the work was published, it has been *amended by the insertion* or addition of the names of the candidates returned without contest since 1830. It contains also a list of the present Parliament. The compiler (Mr. H. S. Smith, of this town,) has been at great pains in the arrangement and use of his materials, and has rendered his work in every way worthy of general support.

Local and General Intelligence.

LONGTON.—*At the Catholic Church of St.* Gregory, Longton, two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Boardman, from Manchester, on Sunday last, for the benefit of the day and Sunday Schools connected with the above church.

COVENTRY.—*On Monday last a public* meeting was held to petition the House of Commons not to include this city in the Poor Law Amendment Act, but to let the poor be governed by the local acts, as has been the case for the last forty years.

BRADFORD.—WATER.—A correspondent complains that there is a great scarcity of good water in Bradford, and he hopes those persons concerned about the new water works will lose no time in getting them finished.

LOSS OF A SHIP BY FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon intelligence was received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the ship Barbara, belonging to Leith, by fire. The unfortunate catastrophe took place on the night of Sunday last, in the German Ocean, about three miles from the Bell-rock Lighthouse, and the fire is described to have spread with such fearful rapidity, that those on board, amounting to fifteen persons, were unable to save any property whatever. Happily they escaped by taking to the boats, and reached Montrose in safety, though much exhausted, the following morning (Monday). The fire commenced amongst the cargo in the hold of the vessel, but the circumstances under which it originated are at present unknown. She is stated to have been a fine sailing vessel, and is reported to be fully insured.

EXTRAORDINARY FOLLY.—On Thursday last, Mr. J. Bennett, of the Pheasant Inn, Brampton, undertook for a wager of £20 to go in a sack from Baslow to his own house, a distance of six-and-a-half miles in twelve hours. The sack was to be two-and-a-half feet in width, and Mr. Bennett to be allowed to be liberated from his confined state six times in the whole distance, if he chose. At eight in the morning, Mr. Bennett, who is sixty-one years of age, started from Baslow amidst a large concourse of persons who had collected to witness the feat. On arriving at Robin Hood he rested half an hour. He then proceeded to Mr. Gregory's New Inn, and here, having time in his favour, he rested two hours. Starting again on his toilsome journey, under the *scorching rays* of a burning sun, he proceeded to the Rufford Inn, where he again halted half an hour for refreshment, and to get his fourth sack changed. He then set out on the last stage of the distance, and arrived at home about five o'clock, thus winning his wager, with three hours to spare. —*Derbyshire Chronicle.*

MURDER NEAR LEOMINSTER.—The quiet and romantic hamlet of Westhope-hill, about four miles from Leominster, has been the scene of a fatal attempt on the life of a widow named Lucy Parker, who resided on the common, and kept a grocer's shop, by the hands of her nephew, the son of her sister, all of whom resided together. The circumstances, as detailed at the Coroner's Inquest, betray a course of gross depravity, and its fatal consequences The deceased had, it appears, resided with her husband in London, where he carried on the trade of a market-gardener, and amassed sufficient money to enable him to leave London about four years since, and spend the remainder of his own and his wife's days, as he hoped, in happinesss and ease. On his *setting down* at Westhope, he purchased houses, &c., and as a means of adding something to his income, but more as an employment, he kept a shop for grocery and other articles. His *nephew, Wm. Powell (the accused,) resided with his* mother, an aged woman, at Westhope, and shortly after Mr. Parker's settling there he became jealous of his nephew, and, as subsequent events showed, not without ample cause. In February last Mr. Parker died, since which period Powell and his mother resided with the widow, with whom Powell is said to have cohabited, and to whom, it was said, he was to have been married on Tuesday se'nnight. On Sunday morning, however, it was discovered that Mrs. Parker had been murdered, and the nephew was apprehended, to await the result of the Coroner's inquisition, which was held, and continued by adjournment until Friday. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the prisoner was seen on Saturday se'nnight in the room with the deceased with a piece of paper in his hand; blows were shortly afterwards heard to pass, and the prisoner to say, "You should not have kept this from me." The prisoner then went up stairs, declaring that he would kill her. Mrs. Parker almost immediately after rushed out of the back door of the house and called out "Murder!" four or five times, but was pulled back again into the house by the prisoner. On some persons going to the house the deceased was found to be quite dead, and the prisoner on being apprehended was found to have blood about him. A *post mortem* examination of the body being made, considerable extravasation of blood was found on the brain from the bruises and blows received by the deceased, the general appearance of which indicated that they had been inflicted with some blunt instrument; a hammer was found in the house, on which there were marks of blood, and the bruises were declared by the medical testimony to be such as would be produced by such an instrument, and were the cause of death. The Jury, believing that there had been a quarrel, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against William Powell and his mother, both of whom were committed for trial.

TOMFOOLERY.—The Lord Lieutenants of counties are now ordered to wear a uniform on Court days, and as the coat is to be blue, with a little silver sprigging on the collar, we need not say that they will be mistaken for Inspectors of Police. Hitherto these Lord Lieutenants, although civilians, have been obliged to wear military dresses, because a Lord *Lieutenant of a county is its military commander.* These civilians at Court, in military uniforms, certainly cut the appearance of very odd soldiers; but instead of dressing them as Inspectors of Police, why not abolish them altogether? In ancient times, under our baronial system, and when feuds between Barons led even neighbouring counties into party strife or civil war, a military commander of a county, appointed by the Crown, might have been necessary, but now all such necessity has ceased, and the office ought to be abolished. In war, when the militia is out, the Lord Lieutenant, by way of patronage, has in his gift the appointment of persons to commissions; but even this has vanished, and with it very nearly has vanished his interference with yeomanry corps. There is not a single pretext for retaining these Lord Lieutenants. The business of the counties is done at the Home-office, and this Lord Lieutenancy, like the chief Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, ought to be immediately done away with. We have now military commanders of districts, whose duties entirely supersede those of the Lord Lieutenants. It is in contemplation to abolish the title, with that of Sheriff, and why in the interval should we have Court orders for the new uniforms of a class of nominal public servants which is so speedily and so properly to be annihilated?

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER SUSPECTED REGICIDE—SINGULAR AND MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.—It appears probable that the Home-office authorities will have sufficient "secret" investigations out *out* for them, connected with public outrages upon the invaluable and revered person of our beloved Sovereign. Another would-be regicide has been having some "*bye-play*" *in the metropolis, and the information* of his pranks has been forwarded to the Secretary of State, but up to last night his hiding place had not been discovered. We subjoin a narrative of the facts as they were detailed by the persons whose names are introduced to our reporter, and add a description of the rascal's person, with the view of bringing him to justice, and making him account for daring to *throw into a state of effervescence the loyalty of her* Majesty's liege subjects.—On Sunday night last, a young man of dashing exterior, came to the bar of the Peacock tavern, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, and applied for a glass of porter, which on being served him, he enquired for a bed, at the same time stating that he was a stranger in London, and had just arrived from Liverpool. Mrs. Honey, the landlady, made arrangements for his accommodation, and upon his reaching his sleeping apartment, he handed over to Mrs. Honey's sister a new pocket pistol, and a bullet mould, desiring her to take great care of it, as he should have parti ular use for it on the morrow, Mrs. Honey's sister communicated to the landlady this circumstance, and the latter said that if she had known the stranger had had fire-arms in his possession, she would not have allowed him to sleep in the house. Her alarm, however, was abated upon her sister stating that she refused to take the pistol from the stranger until he first snapped it to convince her that it was not charged. This he did; and Mrs. *Honey's sister then took* possession of the pistol and mould. Upon the following morning the *stranger breakfasted with Mrs. Honey*, and she asked him how he came to have the pistol in his possession? He replied that he only kept it for "self protection." (These, it may be remembered, were the very words made use of by Oxford, and it is a remarkable coincidence that the stupid fellow here spoken of, and Oxford, bear, according to the description—a strong resemblance to each other and are about the same age.) Mrs. Honey told him that there was not the slightest necessity for such a precaution in London. He then conversed in a suspicious strain about the late attempt upon the Queen's life, and said he had the greatest curiosity to see the man who fired at her Majesty (alluding to Francis). Perceiving that he was exciting the close attention of those at the breakfast table, he added that *he did* not intend to fire at the Queen, upon which Mrs. Honey remarked that if *such a thought* had entered his head, he might depend upon it that he would not be treated as Oxford was, and expressed her opinion that Francis was sure to be hanged. He made no reply but left the house, and did not return until the subsequent Wednesday morning, when he stated that he had been robbed of seven sovereigns at the Strand Theatre. Upon his second visit he remained but a few minutes, and then hastily quitted the house. Mrs. Honey having consulted some friends, gave information of the occurrence to the police, and Mr. Sandrack, the superintendant of the F division, immediately waited upon her, and after inspecting the pistol and bullet-mould, he took it to the commissioner of police, in Great Scotland yard, who, it is understood, promptly reported the circumstances to the Home-office authorities. The pistol and bullet-mould were brought back to Mrs. Honey, and the superintendant *requested her to mark them*, and not suffer them to pass out of her possession. This she did, and upon our reporter examining them yesterday, he discovered that the pistol was a new one of Birmingham manufacture, and did not bear the name of the maker upon it. The bullet-mould has stamped upon the handle the figures "38," and both were left in a blue and white striped worsted pistol case. The stranger has likewise left behind him a mahogany walking-stick, headed at the top. He stated among other things to Mrs. Honey, that he was an articled clerk of Liverpool, and that he had come to London on a "spree." He is of gentlemanly bearing and polished address; he was attired in light striped trousers, a black surtout coat, and nearly a new black hat, his complexion is fair, and he is apparently about 19 years old. The police are making active exertions to discover the place of his retreat, which cannot remain secret unless he is a resident of London as he had no money with him when he called the second time upon Mrs. Honey. It has been suggested that if greater care was adopted by the manufacturers of fire arms to ascertain the address of such juvenile mountebanks before concluding a sale with them, there would be less danger of the public mind being disturbed be the wicked and diabolical attempts that have latterly been said to have been made upon the life of our august and lovely Queen.—*London Paper* [Fudge!]

PRESENTS FOR HER MAJESTY.—An Arabian man of war, the first that ever appeared in English waters, came up the river on Sunday in tow of a steamer, and was moored in the afternoon off the Victualling-yard, at Deptford. On Monday she was towed into the St. Katharine's Dock. The pennant was flying at her main topmast head, and she had a red ensign hoisted at her mizen. This vessel, which excited much curiosity, is from Zanzebar, and has brought over four valuable Arabian horses and other presents, from the King of Muscat, to her Majesty Queen Victoria. The vessel presents a similar appearance to that of one of our merchantmen of five hundred or six hundred tons burden, except that she carries ten guns.

FROM A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER just published, it appears that the total annual cost of the ecclesiastical establishment in the West Indies is £20,300, and that the aggregate amount since the passing of the Act 6th George IV. is £341,261.

LOSS OF LIFE FROM BATHING.—On Friday last no less than six persons lost their lives whilst bathing in the River Thames.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—On Monday last two workmen were engaged to repair *the pump of the Stroud* Union Workhouse. It was found necessary that a man should descend to the bottom of the well, a depth of 60 yards, and also that, in order to keep up a verbal communication, a boy should be placed on a sort of platform, fixed for the purpose in the centre. When descending (the boy being in the man's lap) the rope broke at about 90 feet from the bottom. The man had presence of mind to try to save himself by putting his foot against one side of the wall and his shoulders against the opposite wall, and this he accomplished after falling a few yards, with a boy 15 years old in his lap. The other workman, instead of applying to the governor, ran a couple of miles in search of a rope, and before the man and boy could be rescued, that had continued two hours in their perilous situation. When rescued the boy was found to be without the least injury, and the man only slightly bruised.—*Bristol Mercury.*

SINGULAR INCIDENTS.—A few days ago a series of casualties which we should be disposed to term whimsical, were it not that one of them at least was attended *with some* degree of danger to life, took place at Greenock-quay. A smart, cleanly-looking servant girl, about to enter upon a "new place," appeared at the quay with a large and heavy trunk, for the purpose of going on board a steamer, which was about to cross the Gairloch. The trunk, while being hauled on deck, by some means or other, got out of the hands of its custodiers, and tumbled into the sea. This was casualty the first, and steps were promptly taken to remedy it. The trunk was raised out of the water, and while slowly ascending by the steamer's side, its owner eagerly stretching out her arms to clutch it, the lid *suddenly* gave way, separating from the body, and the trunk once more floated in the water. With the same *promptitude* as before the devoted chest was seized, and again it was in the act of being swung on board, when, as casualty the third, crash went the bottom, and into the sea tumbled, in "most admired disorder," the body habiliments of the unfortunate serving-wench —here a gown, and there a petticoat, here a shoe, and there a dashing Sunday shawl, with aprons, caps, stockings, and shifts of every variety—while a large catalogue of small articles were covered by a huge blue umbrella, which unfurled itself in all its amplitude, as if to protect them from the rain above, deeming them, no doubt, wet enough below. By dint of exertions, for which the half-frantic maiden felt she could never be sufficiently thankful, the scattered articles of dress, including the blue umberella aforesaid, were gathered up, and with the bottomless trunk, put safely on board. It was now hoped by the bystanders that fortune had done her worst, at least for that occasion, on the ill-fated girl; but no, a disaster more serious still was in store for the hapless Abigail. *The steamer was about to sail*, and our heroine was standing on one of the wings adjoining the paddle-box, talking to a friend on shore, when a sudden jerk of the boat threw her, in imitation of her trunk, right into the water. This most unfortunate of all the casualties which had occurred changed the current of feeling from laughter to alarm, and those who had been most amused at the former mishaps were now the most active in rendering assistance when life was at stake. Providentially, the poor girl was got out of the water more frightened and wet than seriously injured; and here, so far as is known, did her misfortunes for the day terminate. The circumstances, as may be supposed caused no small amusement on board; and those who witnessed them will not soon forget the scenes enacted by "the woman with the trunk," which almost equal, in point of ludicrous effect, the more famed adventures of "the carpet bag."—*Glasgow Argus.*

PROSECUTIONS FOR BLASPHEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—In the *Star* of last week appeared a letter from Mr. W. J. Chilton, of Birmingham, giving an account of the arrest of Mr. G. J. Holyoake, and his committal to Gloucester Gaol on a charge of blasphemy.

In that letter your readers were informed that Mr. Holyoake was arrested *without a warrant*, and on his committal was despatched to Gloucester *handcuffed, a la Chartist!* To this I may add that his Christian (?) persecutors, having clutched their victim, intend to make sure game of him: to that end they refuse bail, unless tendered by parties *they* deem sufficiently "respectable," *residing within seven miles of Gloucester!* Poor Holyoake is friendless in that part of the country; bail therefore on such terms is not to be thought of. *This is not all*; they have deprived him of his books and papers, thus *debarring him* of the means necessary for *preparing his defence.* Truly, the tender mercies of the saintly wicked are cruel!

Mr. Holyoake's trial will take place at Gloucester on the 29th or 30th of the present month. He has a wife and two children, whose unprotected situation claims the sympathy and assistance of all friends of freedom. Having the honour to rank on the list of Mr. Holyoake's personal friends, I can bear my testimony to his high moral worth and sterling honesty of heart. The Chartists of Sheffield know how ever ready Mr. Holyoake was to serve them while a resident in this town; so far as they have the means, I believe I may bespeak their sympathy in his behalf.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours, faithfully,
GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

Sheffield, No. 11, Hartshead,
June 13th, 1842.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Monday, June* 13.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in answer to some observations by Lord Beaumont and the Duke of Cleveland, stated, that Government were about to adopt some *measure to facilitate the exchange of light sovereigns* for those of full weight. Much imposition had been practised upon the more ignorant holders of light coin, but from the average of that which had been received at the Bank, the actual deficiency in weight, appeared to amount to not more than from one and a half to two per cent.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that he should to-day move the suspension of the standing orders to facilitate the passing of the Witnesses' Indemnity Bill, and on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the second reading of the Income-Tax Bill was postponed until Thursday.

Lord CAMPBELL then, pursuant to notice, brought on his motion for certain papers relating to the trial before Lord Justice Clerk at the last Stirling Assizes, on which the evidence of the prosecutor was, at the recommendation of the Judge, withdrawn as being unworthy of credit, on the ground that the man was an Atheist, and this too after he had succeeded in clearing himself, at least partially, of the imputation. The Noble Lord entered at much length into the subject of evidence, and after citing a number of authorities to prove that the course which had been taken was contrary to the law both of this country and of Scotland, concluded by expressing his intention, if there were *any ambiguity, of bringing in a Bill* to remove it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR defended the course which had been adopted by the Learned Judges who had presided at the trial, and after a prolonged discussion the motion was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, June* 10.

Sir H. INGLIS moved the issuing of the writ for Nottingham.

Sir G. GREY objected that this motion was one of those which had dropped on the preceding afternoon for want of a *quorum*, and that the convenience of the House required a renewed notice.

Sir R. INGLIS expressed his readiness to comply with the general wish of the House; but did not believe that the House had any general wish for the postponement. He saw no reason for continuing the suspension of this writ. Nottingham had not been proved to be guilty, and was entitled to the benefit of the general rule, that till guilt be proved innocence must be presumed. As against that borough, the House had nothing to proceed upon but Mr. Roebuck's voice alleging corruption, and Mr. Roebuck's finger pointing to particular members. Sir G. Larpent had, during *many weeks*, been confined to his house by ill health, and therefore no unfavourable inference ought to be drawn from the fact, that for some time before the compromise he had been absent from the House. If the mere retirement of a Member charged with bribery was sufficient to raise a presumption that bribery was general in the place represented by him, a goodly list of other boroughs ought to have been included in the reference to Mr. Roebuck's Committee. These modern inquiries into compromise were like the ancient ordeal by water, where death ensued in either event—the accused being taken out and executed if his guilt was evidenced by his swimming, and left to drown if his innocence was established by his sinking; and so here, if the Member answered, he was convicted by his own confession; if he refused to answer, he was condemned by his silence. Many hundreds of the Nottingham electors expressly stated by petition that they had not partaken in any degree of the imputed corruption; and they urged that the right of representation, as it was not given to them by a resolution of the House, ought not to be taken from them by such a resolution. This suspension went to punish a hundred innocent that ten guilty might not escape. What he now asked was not a favour, but a right.

Mr. GALLY KNIGHT seconded the motion, and ridiculed Mr. Roebuck as a person who was always telling the House that he was the real Simon Pure, and the only honest man in it.

Mr. ROEBUCK denied this with much bitterness. He had said not one word about himself; and that being the fact, what was Mr. G. Knight's statement worth? As to the alleged want of legal proof, he knew the value of legal rules in their proper place; but in that House he was not a lawyer, but a legislator, and would act upon moral evidence. He had deliberately absented himself from the House on the preceding day, in order that he might avoid the debate upon the issuing of the writ—a subject in which he had never taken part. He knew not why he had been attacked: he had had no influence in determining the votes of the House upon any of the writs; they had been guided by Sir Robert Peel, their master, who, he doubted not, had acted sincerely, though, as he thought, not consistently.

Mr. G. Knight explained, in terms of courtesy, toward Mr. Roebuck.

Sir R PEEL disclaimed all influence on these judicial questions, except that of reason. He did not consider the decision of an election committee to be conclusive on the House respecting the disposal of the borough, but only respecting the title to the seat. But each case must be decided on its own grounds, and no one general rule could be laid down for the *regulation of all. In this instance*, the sudden abandonment of the seat by the member to whom it had been adjudicated, and the alleged deposit of a sum of money in order to secure the return of a candidate entertaining opinions opposite to those of that majority by whom the late member was elected, did appear to him to require, for the sake of the honour of the House, that further investigation should be made before the writ should issue.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD was for continuing the suspension.

Mr. WYNN took the same line, and quoted a precedent.

Colonel ROLLESTON, as an elector of Nottingham, expressed on his own part and that of a large body of his brother electors, their anxiety that Mr. Roebuck's enquiry should proceed searchingly and speedily.

Sir R. INGLIS, for himself and many other conservative members, denied the right of Mr. Roebuck to call any man their master.

Sir R. PEEL explained, and the House divided—

Against issuing the writ	...	136
For it	...	41
Majority against the writ	...	—95

Mr. ROEBUCK then moved the third reading of the bill for indemnifying witnesses who should give evidence before his Committee He urged that the object of the bill was not to punish for the past, but to legislate for the future; and that, therefore, the ordinary reasons against compelling witnesses to inculpate themselves were not properly applicable.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected that this Bill went further than any similar measure before it had gone. This Bill offered indemnity, not only for all bribery committed by the witness himself, but for the like acts of all persons whom the witness might inculpate; and it indemnified the witness himself for all bribery, not only in the particular instances involved in his evidence, but in all other instances at all elections whatsoever and wheresoever. He feared such a Bill was *more likely* to make witnesses than to elicit truth. He would not, however, oppose this measure if limited to the objects provided for in former Indemnity Bills; but he yielded his assent not so much to any experience or conviction of any good ever effected by these enactments, as to the course of the precedents, which he enumerated by name. He would propose, therefore, merely to strike out the second clause, which contained the novel enactments; and if Mr. Roebuck should consent to this alteration, he wished him all success with his new and somewhat dangerous instrument.

Sir R. INGLIS disliked the principle of a measure which went to change the general course of law, and to break through the confidence between clients and professional advisers. He doubted a good attempted by means so bad. However, he felt that he was bound by the precedents.

Mr. HARDY observed, that by this Bill the witness, in order to be effectually protected, must have a certificate from the Committee; but as he could not be secure of that certificate beforehand, he would still be entitled to refuse his testimony wherever it should tend to criminate himself.

Mr. O'CONNELL admitted the argument of the Attorney-General to be unanswerable, and hoped Mr. Roebuck would accede to the Learned Member's suggestion. He, however, had no great value for those rules of law which so anxiously protect guilty men against criminating themselves.

Mr. C. W. WYNN objected to the second clause.

Mr. ROEBUCK intimated his willingness to omit that part of the Bill.

After a few words from the Recorder,

Mr. C. BULLER remonstrated against the withdrawal of the second clause. Unusual powers were created for disclosing to Parliament, with a view to legislation and not to punishment, offenders not otherwise to have been reached. Justice, then, and the dignity of the House, required that no new peril should be brought upon any class of persons.

Mr. DARBY questioned the expediency of this Bill. He believed that the act of last session, for allowing proof of bribery, without previous proof of agency, would have been a very effectual one, if it had been left to work by itself. Moreover, the present measure would have a very unfair effect upon persons who would be attacked behind their backs from the animosity of local politics. The persons so attacked would not be before the Committee, and the Committee would be imposed upon by witnesses brought up at the public expence, who would swear anything and everything when the persons attacked were not there to *check and cross-examine them.*

Mr. WATSON was favourable to the bill, and would have preferred the retention of the second clause.

The bill having been read a third time,

Mr. C. BULLER proposed to include Bridport, which was agreed to.

The enactments which had been objected to were then struck out.

Before the House went into Committee on the Customs Acts.

Mr. HUME expressed his hope that Sir R Peel would reconsider the duties upon wool and cotton, as being upon raw materials.

Sir R PEEL admitted the expediency of reducing the duties on raw materials, but felt that he should not be justified in risking so large a revenue as these duties yielded.

The House then, resolving into committee, proceeded with the discussion of the tariff.

On the article of thrown silk not dyed,

Mr. GRIMSDITCH moved, as an amendment, the continuation of the present duty, instead of the reduction proposed in the tariff.

Mr. BROCKLEHURST seconded this motion.

Mr. ATTWOOD contended that the silk trade had suffered under the hands of the free trade theorists. He was desirous of adhering to the old principles of protection

Mr. GLADSTONE proved in figures, that the silk trade had been more flourishing under the modern reductions of Mr. Huskisson, than in the most prosperous years of the prohibitory system.

Mr. STRUTT corroborated the opinion of Mr. Gladstone. His own constituents had made no objections to the principles of free trade as applied by this tariff to manufactures. They complained only that the same principles were not applied also to articles of subsistence

After a few words from Mr. Egerton, and some explanations from Mr. BROCKLEHURST and Mr. GRIMSDITCH, the Committee divided, affirming, by a very large majority, the duty as proposed by Government.

The next item of discussion was the duty on manufactures of silk, which the tariff proposes to raise by weight, but which Dr. Bowring moved to levy *ad valorem.*

Sir R PEEL said, that, giving no opinion whether the admission of French silks would be expedient for this country without some reciprocal admission of British goods into France, at any rate he strongly felt the benefit which would flow from reciprocity of intercourse; that reciprocity England was striving to obt

LOYALTY OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

A public meeting was held on Monday, June 13th, at the Town Hall, Southwark, to present a congratulatory address to her Majesty on her escape from assassination; at one o'clock, Mr. Jackson, in the absence of the High Bailiff (through indisposition) took the chair; Mr. Wood, M.P., and other gentlemen, occupying the platform. The attendance was very limited with the exception of the working men, who, as usual, mustered in their majesty.

The Rev. Mr. HOUGHTON moved an address congratulating her Majesty on her escape from assassination.

Mr. APSLEY PELLETT seconded the adoption of the address: he was well convinced that whatever difference there might be among them on political subjects, they would all agree in their detestation of assassination. He was well convinced there was not a Chartist present who would consent to attain the highest summit of his political ambition, if it was to be procured by the weapon of the assassin—(cheering.)

Mr. BALLS rose to move an addition to the address; but was refused a hearing on the ground of being a non elector; the requisition calling the meeting stating that it was a meeting of electors. After some further delay, it was put to the meeting, and decided that Mr. Balls should be heard.

Mr. BALLS, in a very able manner, proposed an addition to the address, calling upon her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministers, and to call those to her councils who would make the Charter a Cabinet measure, and thereby remove crime, dissatisfaction, and disloyalty from the land. Mr. Balls then showed in an eloquent manner that in the eye of God all were equal; that the misery and wretchedness of the poor deserved commisseration equally with her Majesty; and that by passing the proposed addition they would show their loyalty not only to their earthly Sovereign, but to that Almighty Ruler, who regarded with the same interest the life of the peasant as of the crowned head—(great cheering.)

Mr. BOWLER, hat manufacturer, moved the adoption of the addition, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. JEANES seconded the motion.

Mr. HEARNE, in his peculiar derisive manner, though that the distress of the country could not be so great as was stated, seeing that they were compelled to be always bringing it before the public, fearful lest it might be forgotten. He objected to any deviation from the object of the meeting: the Chartists were perambulating the country with a memorial expressive of their views to her Majesty, and need not disturb the present meeting.

Several other gentlemen wished the addition to be withdrawn, and they would sign a requisition to allow the Chartists the use of the Hall.

Mr. BOWLER would not consent to withdraw the addition. If the gentlemen of the borough would sign a requisition they would not attend, but would do so merely to get rid of the opposition.

Mr. MAYNARD ably supported the addition, and shewed that their own addresses and memorials stood no chance of ever reaching her Majesty, and it was only by taking advantage of occasions like the present that their feelings could reach the throne.

Mr. PARKER, in a feeling manner, supported the addition, and objected to meetings like the present one being called previous to the trial of the prisoner, as they were calculated to raise a prejudice against him. Mr. Parker then shewed up, in glaring colours, the assassination now taking place in India, the coal mines, and in the factory districts, and spoke in terms of bitter indignation of the massacre in Ireland; and stated that instead of seeing a meeting like the present, he should have liked to see the men of London meeting in their tens of thousands, denouncing such horrible misrule.

Mr. DODSON was sorry to see an addition moved, as it would deprive them of a number of signatures to the address.

The Rev. Mr. HOUGHTON wished to withdraw the address, as he could not consent to have his name coupled with the addition, but this the meeting would not allow of.

The CHAIRMAN then put the address, when it was negatived by a great majority. But the gentlemen insisting that it was a mistake, he insisted upon putting it again. This was acceded to, but the Chairman would put it no other way than the address first; and, if that was carried, he would then put the addition; but he would not put the two together, nor would he put the addition, unless the original address was first carried. This gave great dissatisfaction to the meeting.

Mr. WOOD, M.P., and other gentlemen vainly endeavoured to induce the meeting to pass the address, and then they would put the addenda.

Mr. WHEELER clearly exposed the trickery of the Chairman and his supporters, and called upon the working men to remain firm to their addition. After upwards of an hour's delay, the original address was put, and six hands held up for it; against it the whole body of the meeting. Thus these loyal gentlemen would throw overboard all their zeal for her Majesty's welfare, all their patriotism and loyalty, rather than allow the wants and feelings of the great mass of the community to reach the royal ear.

Mr. MAYNARD moved an adjournment to the King's Head in the Borough, and administered a severe castigation to the Chairman and his adherents, for their shuffling conduct.

Three cheers were given for the Charter, &c. &c., and the meeting adjourned to the King's Head.

ADJOURNED MEETING AT THE KING'S HEAD.

Mr. Balls in the chair.

Mr. MAYNARD proposed that an address should be drawn up to her Majesty, expressing their feelings and wishes at the present momentous crisis.

Mr. EDWARDS seconded the motion.

Mr. FERGUSON, in a long and eloquent address, which drew down tremendous applause, laid bare the evils of the present system, and showed clearly the beautiful fitness of the Charter as a remedy; he also impressed upon his audience the utility of establishing Chartist schools, and of impressing the female sex with the advantages to be derived from the adoption of our principles.

Mr. PARKER perfectly coincided with every sentiment which had so eloquently been expressed by the last speaker, but was opposed to addressing her Majesty, seeing there was no prospect of her ever receiving such an address as the meeting would adopt. He should propose the following amendment:—

"That while this meeting begs to express its horror at assassination, it cannot but think that the most effectual mode of preserving and protecting her Majesty's life is by calling to her councils such men as will cause class legislation to cease, and that this meeting hereby express their disapprobation of the conduct of the Chairman of the meeting held this day at the Town Hall, in the Borough of Southwark, who by a quibble endeavoured to suppress the will of the majority, the same majority having given their opinions in accordance with the preceding part of the resolution."

Mr. CUFFAY, in a spirited and eloquent manner, seconded the amendment.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, senior, in an able manner, supported the amendment, and in a lucid manner showed how Sir Robert Peel's Tariff and Income Tax Bills would drive the middle classes into the ranks of the Chartists.

Mr. WHEELER and others addressed the meeting briefly in support of the amendment.

Mr. MAYNARD having withdrawn the motion for an address, the resolution was carried unanimously.

A subscription was entered into that the above resolution might be inserted in the daily papers as an advertisement.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Bowler, for the manner in which he had supported them at the Town Hall. A vote of thanks was also given to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

EARTHQUAKE IN ST. DOMINGO.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

The American papers received by the Acadia inform us that an appalling catastrophe had befallen the island of St. Domingo. That island was visited on the 7th ult. with repeated and severe shocks of earthquake, which had entirely demolished the town of Cape Haytien, and it was calculated had destroyed the lives of 10,000 of its citizens. Other towns on the same side of the island had, it was feared, shared in the desolation.

The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two thirds of its population, which amounted to about 15,000 inhabitants. A fire broke out after the earthquake, which destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed.

The following are extracts from the correspondence of the New York papers:—

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which place was entirely destroyed. It contained fifteen thousand inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port-au-Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighbouring hills, and followed the direction of the south-west to the north-east.

The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock long before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west.

There were two shocks at Port-au-Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the *Patriote*, and Port-au-Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

The *Patriote* also says, that there is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On the Saturday night succeeding and on Sunday, there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning at twelve o'clock there was another shock. The weather all the time was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs as if of a storm.

On Tuesday, again, there was another shock, and since then, says the *Patriote*, "it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth."

ST. MARC.—A letter from this town says, that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss of life is mentioned.

At Gonaives the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in the town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake. It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was inditing it. The church, the prison, the palais national, the treasury, and the arsenal were all destroyed.

This letter concludes at eight a.m. by saying—

"It is only half an hour since that we felt a very great commotion. At present we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not buried in the ruins escaped. God grant that Port-au-Prince may not have experienced such a disaster!"

CAPE HAYTIEN.—The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of the population. The families that could escape fled to Fossette, where they were without an asylum, clothing, or provisions.

The President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately, in order to give succour to the distressed. Other aid of all kinds was about to be despatched by water to the distressed.

In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Captain Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which on Monday, the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the islands had not been heard from when Captain Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842.

THE POLICE MURDERERS.

We have but just room and time to refer our readers to the report elsewhere given of the shooting down by the bloody police of Ennis, of scores of starving men, women, and children; for mere fun as it might seem, to prevent their clamouring for, bread. Thirty-eight of the "force" have been committed for trial charged with wilful murder; and already is the "bloody old *Times*," in the genuine spirit of Toryism, seeking to pave their way for an acquittal; though it is proved that they fired, not only without, but in defiance of, the orders of their officers. This is but another instance of that to which we have scores of times called the people's notice, as the regular habit of the bloody faction; and especially the worst portion of them—the middle classes. When their infernal systems of monopoly have made *human vermin* to abound, every artifice is tried to entrap them into collision with their armed myrmidons, armed and kept purposely and avowedly to "keep down" the "surplus population." The present instance will suffice to show how slight and clumsy a pretext they are fain to improve, as opportunity; and may demonstrate to the people not only the necessity of obtaining legislative power, that they may do justice to themselves; but the necessity, while the power of faction does continue, of acting cautiously, wisely, and prudently; to avoid the certainty of death, by furnishing the slightest pretext for an onslaught by the armed myrmidons of power.

THE MEETING NEAR CLITHEROE.

NOTHING affords us more real pleasure than to see parties whom we have thought it our duty to admonish prove themselves worthy of our esteem and the people's confidence. In last week's *Star*, we commented strongly upon language said, by the *Manchester Guardian*, to have been holden at a meeting near Clitheroe, by Mr. MARSDEN. Thinking that language, if used by MARSDEN, to be decidedly calculated to do damage to our cause, we expressed that opinion pretty firmly. Mr. MARSDEN, it seems, has been belied by the *Guardian*, and so, as the applicability of our remarks depended on the accuracy of the statement, the whole falls harmless, so far as he is concerned. Mr. MARSDEN has written to us the following letter, to which we have much pleasure in drawing attention:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

"SIR,—I deeply regret, in common with many others, your lengthened remarks on the meeting at Enfield. I do assure you, honestly, that what I am reported to have said in the *Guardian* and other papers is not true, however much you may imagine it to comport with the general tenour of the address which I read to the meeting. I appeal to any one who was sufficiently near me to hear fully what I did say, whether I am not now stating truth.

"Much as I detest a dungeon—hurt as my mind hath often been by reading of the sufferings of Peddie and Holberry, and when thinking of the banishment of Frost and his compatriots, still the terror created was not sufficient to overcome my dislike of, and sense of degradation consequent upon, making a statement in opposition to the knowledge of so large a body of my countrymen as was assembled at Enfield.

"Your Clitheroe reporter was not, I think, justified in making those remarks at the end of his report which appeared in the *Star*. I have been at many meetings in all, and have frequently heard language far stronger than any which was uttered at Enfield, if we except one speaker just at the close of the meeting. This person did not occupy more than five minutes at the most; he is a man unused to public speaking—a plain, blunt, honest John Bull-like character, and spoke the unadulterated language of nature.

"I can readily conceive that the men of Clitheroe, who were at the meeting, might consider that there was something like unfair play on the part of those who took the lead thereat; and hence probably influenced your reporter to make those remarks of which I complain. I saw them go away evidently dissatisfied, and felt grieved owing thereto; but I can assure them that the men of Preston knew nothing about my address before I arrived at the meeting, and that we entered into no previous arrangement whatever. They themselves consented to elect Mr. Odlam to the chair; and I had no idea, before I heard him call upon me, at what part of the proceedings I should be introduced to the meeting. The time occupied by the address was considerably lengthened by the opposition of Mr. Marquis, owing to the replies made thereto; and when they were finished, it was considered time to close the meeting, owing to the distance which many had to go.

"By inserting the above in your forthcoming *Star*, much ill feeling may perhaps be allayed, and you will greatly oblige

"RICHARD MARSDEN."

We give this letter thus prominently, not more in justice to Mr. MARSDEN as a contradiction of the injurious report, than as affording a refreshing contrast in its manly and reasonable style, to the vituperations of the self-important personages, who, without a tithe of the cause for it, have made so many months' bluster about "denunciation" and "dictatorship." Mr. MARSDEN defends himself promptly and spiritedly; but without descending to the level of a fool or a blackguard. We have also received resolutions, which we insert elsewhere, from the Chartists of Blackburn, and from the North Lancashire delegate meeting, fully exonerating the other speakers at the meeting from the charge of violence, and declaring that the language imputed to them was not used at all.

We are most happy to be able to record this, to the credit of the leaders of North Lancashire, and hope long to see them, as now, prudent and patriotic, energetic and discreet, in the full enjoyment of the confidence of those who know them best. Such men have nothing to fear from denunciation.

We beg the people to remember that every word of advice given in last week's *Star* is equally applicable to the circumstances, and loses nothing of its importance by being shown to have no reference to those men. Let it be the people's care to see that the machinations of the enemy be always as abortive as hitherto.

THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTHERN STAR" TO HIS READERS.

THANKS! my kind, patriotic friends! The broad sheet which I here present to you affords the gratifying sight of a people as united in sentiment as they are bold and discriminating in character. From East to West and from North to South; throughout the whole surface of the land, my appeal has been responded to; and the result is what I expected—that Englishmen lose none of their national love of "fair play" when they imbibe the free doctrines of the Charter; and that the health-inspiring breeze of *liberty*, as it is quaffed by the squalid sons of poverty and labour, carries with it an acuteness of intelligence and of perception, which enables them to see things as they are. You are as sick then of the hateful system which has so long frittered away our strength as I am. You think, as I do, that the people's paper should be otherwise occupied than with the vapouring jealousies of a few men to whom the public cause is evidently valueless, except so far as it may minister to personal aggrandisement! 'Tis well. We now understand each other. I feel the ground firm beneath me. I shall have no fear for the result of that policy, which, whatever might have been your answer, I should most undoubtedly have pursued, because I know it to be right. I regard the resolutions which I this day publish as so many evidences that a public man who *does right* and acts *consistently*, need fear nothing, either from the growling of the bears of faction in the wood, or the hissing of the serpents of faction in the camp.

My aim is to be useful; not to shine; and, therefore, I perform uses, irrespective alike of approbation or disapprobation. But it is always pleasing to a man to find that his uses are appreciated; and, therefore, while I accept the demonstrations of your confidence, and the expressions of your thanks and your regard, as that to which I feel that my labours have entitled me, and not as mere marks of grace and favour, I feel all the honest pride and gratification from them which a good man should feel. The most gratifying thing in the whole matter, to my mind, is the universality and unanimity of these declarations. Without the possibility of communicating with each other, the whole Chartist body seems to have spoken with one voice and with one spirit. Only two resolutions of a different character have come to me from the whole country. The Chartists of LEICESTER, meeting at ALL SAINTS OPEN, and those of PORTSMOUTH, of whom I never before heard, have honoured me with their condemnation. Be it so. I can well afford to set against them the testimony of all England.

I should, in any case, in reference to these "denunciations," have done that which I shall now do. But I shall do it with all the greater comfort and satisfaction, knowing that I have with me the whole body of the people in approbation. I shall, while I continue at the *Northern Star*, exercise over all public men and measures such watchfulness as best I may; I shall comment freely, but in respectful and gentlemanly terms as I have always done, on all the public acts of all public men. I shall always open the columns of the *Star* to any reply which may confine itself to the question, and which may avoid falsehood, wilful misrepresentation, and scurrility of language; whenever a party descends to these practices, as the bawlers about "denunciation" have recently done on so large a scale, I shall civilly "bid him good bye," and shut the door in his face; leaving him to vent his abuse elsewhere, as freely as he may please.

From this time the organ of the people's movement shall not be prostituted to the vapouring jealousies of would-be democrats. It shall offer, as it always has done, a bold front to the openly avowed enemy, a close cover to the honest friend, and a vigorously wielded "cat" to the skulking traitor to the cause of right.

With an earnest determination to spend my life in the strugle after right,

I am,

Yours faithfully,

WM. HILL.

To Readers and Correspondents.

THE EXECUTIVE.—*We have received from Mr. Job Atterbury, of Nottingham, secretary to the Chartist bootmakers of that place, and sub-secretary to the National Charter Association, eight voting papers, which he says were too late for the Nottingham parcel. They exhibit the following numbers for the respective candidates:—M'Douall 7, Campbell 6, Leach 7, Cooper 2, Bairstow 5. Skevington 1, Dean Taylor 3, Brophy 3, West 2, Stallwood 1, Beesley 1, and Jones 1.*

MR. WM. MARTIN *begs to acknowledge the receipt of 13s. from the Chartists of Sutton-in-Ashfield for Samuel Holberry, which has been forwarded to him. Mr. C. Meakin may expect a letter from York in the course of a month.*

THE SQUABBLES.—*We perfectly reciprocate the feeling of J. W. Smith, of Mansfield, upon this subject. It is abominable that the journal of the movement should be continually occupied with the bickerings and jealousies of individuals to a distraction of the people's attention and to the injury of their cause. It was high time to put an end to it; and, please God, it shall be put an end to.*

MR. SWEET *wishes to acknowledge the receipt of 10s. from Mansfield for the use of the non-electors' committee.*

ANDREW HOGG, LONDON, *having received 8s. 2d. from Mr. Owen, of Southampton, for a political purpose, paid it to James O'Brien, for his Press Fund.*

JOHN SWAN.—*We can at present give no answer to his question.*

WILLIAM COOPER.—*We can give no answer to his question. We should think it doubtful that his position could be sustained,*

LEGAL QUESTIONS.—*We have almost every week a number of questions sent to us on various subjects of disputed property, disputed tenancy, alleged frauds, and other law matters, requesting our opinion and advice. In the absence of Mr. O'Connor, who is otherwise occupied in securing the people's cause than sitting down here, we cannot answer this class of questions; it is useless therefore to send them. Not knowing the intricacies of the law with professional exactitude, were we to advise we might in many cases mislead and harm the parties instead of serving them.*

DR. M'DOUALL *desires us to announce in the* Star *that he has received £2 8s. for the masons, for theatre tickets, making the receipts in all £31 9s., and leaving two debts still unsettled.*

STARS TO IRELAND.—*T. C. Grady, near French Park, County Roscommon, would be grateful for a few rays of Star-light.*

MR. J. WATKINS.—*Thanks for the evidence of his friendship. We are quite aware of the whole move.*

D. T. SHERIDAN.—*Never mind the animal! let him lie away. To notice him would be more damage than any he can do to us.*

A CALICO PRINTER.—*We have not room.*

MR. THOMAS SHORT *has received 10s. from the Chartists of Bingley, in behalf of the masons late on strike.*

MR. R. PAYNE, *of No. 43, Cromer-street, Gray's-inn-road, is desirous of entering into a private correspondence with any of the active friends of the Charter in the undermentioned towns in Kent, viz., Rochester, Chatham, Sittingbourne, Canterbury, Tonbridge, &c.*

NOTICE.—*The Chartists resident in Bristol will bear in mind that the weekly meetings of the Association are held in Bear-lane Chapel every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, instead of Monday, as hitherto.*

M. SORE, BIRMINGHAM.—*His communication is too late for attention this week.*

FAILSWORTH.—*The petition and letter on the Poor Law came too late.*

MR. N. MORLING, OF BRIGHTON, *is very angry with us for not inserting his letter in reply to Mr. Allen. Had he adhered to the truth and the question we should have inserted it. He chose to assert, in the first instance, that Mr. Allen represented himself as speaking the opinion of parties with whom he had not consulted on the subject. He must have known this to be false; and as his whole "reply" hinged upon this falsehood, we of course refused to give it.*

J. A., SHEFFIELD, O. D., BELFAST, W. J. M'ALLAN, P. D., *and a great number of other individuals in various parts of the country, bearing testimony by their letters to the estimation in which the editor of the* Northern Star *is holden by his readers, have severally our thanks for their kind expressions of regard. We regret the impossibility of publishing their letters for lack of space.*

WALTER MASON.—*We wish him better sense, and less of petty and malicious resentment.*

ARTHUR O'NEIL *(not of Birmingham, but of Manchester) obliges us with a long dissertation on our editorial delinquencies. He starts of with this assertion:—*

"In the *Editorial* which appeared in your paper on Saturday, April 16th last, you charge the *ablest* and most *consistent* democratic writer of this or any age, namely, J. B. O'BRIEN, with *treachery* to the cause of the CHARTER in the STURGE CONFERENCE."

He knows this assertion to be a lie, and yet founds upon it the whole of his long objurgation. Most likely Mr. O'Neil will consider himself "denounced" by this notice; but we can't help that.

JOAN WILLIAMS, *the wife of Zephaniah Williams, begs to return her thanks to the good Chartists of Todmordern for the donation with which they have so kindly favoured her.*

ROBERT RHODES.—*We have no room.*

MR. ROBERT KEMP PHILP.—*'Tis to no use parties sending here resolutions about this person, denunciatory or otherwise, we shall not insert them. We desired, a fortnight ago, that no more expressions of opinion might come to this office about him. We stated our reasons for making the request. We think those reasons sufficient, and shall abide by the determination we then took.*

J. CHATWOOD.—*No room.*

JAMES GARTH MARSHALL.—*His long communication was not received until shortly before going to press; it shall have our attention next week.*

JOHN MARTIN, CASTLE DOUGLAS.—Yes.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, LONDON.—We have no recollection of having received at this office anything for the Executive from the produce of Mr. Ball's blacking. We have not time to refer: if anything has been received it will have been announced. We cannot tell whether the Executive have received anything from that source or not.

JOHN WEST, LEWES.—Send a letter and give the address. An answer will be sent by post.

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

	£	s.	d.
From a few members of the Camberwell Burial Society...	0	1	0

FOR JAMES DUFFY.

From the Chartists of Matlock ...	0	1	0

Chartist Intelligence.

BLACKBURN.—At a delegate meeting held in this town, on Sunday, the 12th June, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—1. "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that for the further advancement of the Chartist cause, and for the purpose of checking the growth of that misery which has so long overshadowed the land, a delegate meeting be holden in Colne, on Sunday, the 3rd of July, for North and South Lancashire, including the whole of Yorkshire, and that we earnestly urge every Association to take the subject into their most serious consideration. The meeting to take place in the Chartist Room, Windy-bank, at one o'clock in the afternoon." 2. "That we deeply regret to observe the manner in which the report of the Enfield meeting was given in by the Clitheroe reporter, and think that the language used at that meeting did not justify the reprehensive remarks made use of at the close of the report. We also wish further to state, that the advice said to have been given by Marsden about the people arming themselves and making up to Buckingham Palace, and which has been so largely commented on by the *Star*, never was, we emphatically assert, uttered; and that Messrs. Marsden, Tattersal, and Swindlehurst possess the confidence of ourselves and also the places which we severally represent."—J. THORNTON, Chairman. P.S. It must be particularly remembered that Colne is the most central place which could be pointed out, and also that every Association is particularly requested to furnish their delegates with credentials.

AT A MEETING held in the Music Hall, this evening, it was unanimously agreed that a vote of confidence be given to Mr. Richard Marsden, of Preston, Mr. Mooney, of Colne, Mr. Tattersall, of Burnley, and Mr. Oldham, of Preston, for their straight-forward conduct at the Enfield meeting, and that we fling back in the teeth of the base calumniator, the *Manchester Guardian*, its wilful and base lies (viz. that he would do any thing to injure the people's leaders), for there was never such language made use of.

ECCLES.—On Monday evening last, a public meeting was held in the Market-place, when the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the alarming distress which prevails, and the high price of provisions, render it absolutely necessary that the working classes should adopt some means to lower the price of beef, butter, and milk." The resolution was moved and seconded by working men who professed to be in the receipt of good wages, and was supported by Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, who, in a lengthy speech, clearly showed up the monstrous system of monopoly that existed, and exhorted his hearers to secure the People's Charter to protect themselves. Other speakers addressed the meeting. The numbers of which were not less than 1,500.

CALVERTON.—The Association met here on Monday night; and after the business of the Association was done, a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the tea party, which is to be held on the last Monday in July, when Mr. O'Connor will attend. Near 500 tickets have already been issued, and the other 500 will be issued in the course of a week or ten days. Persons are requested to communicate with Mr. Geo. Harrison, from Radford, Hyson-green, New Basford and Carrington, as agents of those places for the sale of tickets. A booth will be erected for the accommodation of all friends; and all the tickets must be sold a clear week previous to the day of tea. Mr. O'Connor will proceed on the Tuesday to Mansfield and Sutton, to visit the good and true of each place.

DERBY.—The following resolution has been passed:—"That before any person can lecture in any of the Associations in this county, he shall first correspond with the respective secretaries, to ascertain whether they can receive him; and that he bring proper credentials from the Association to which he is a member, or from the Executive. Mr. Mead, from Birmingham, delivered a lecture in the Market-place, to a large concourse of people, on Monday night; and Mr. Duffy, from Sheffield, addressed a crowded audience on Tuesday night, in the Association Room, Willow-row. At the close, Mr. Duffy received an invitation to visit us again on next Sunday, when he will deliver a second discourse at six o'clock, in the Association Room, Willow-row.

SWINTON.—Mr. Linley, of Rotherham, lectured here on Tuesday evening. Five members were enrolled. Other lectures will be delivered here on Tuesday evening and on Thursday evening.

CARLISLE—The Council of the Carlisle Chartist Association held their usual weekly meeting on Saturday evening, June 11th, at the Council room, John street, Caldewgate, Mr. James Arthur in the chair. After the Secretary had read over the minutes of last meeting, several sums of money were paid in to the Oastler subscription fund. The Secretary was then instructed to write to Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the Executive, giving an account of the persons for whom the people had voted to serve on the forthcoming Executive. Mr. Joseph Broom Hanson then stated that he wished to postpone his motion for a public meeting, to carry out the views of the late Convention, until the new Executive was formed, as they would in all probability issue instruction to the people as to the course of procedure they ought to pursue under present circumstances, ultimately it was determined to get up a public meeting as early as possible.

MANSFIELD.—The Chartists of this locality are informed that in future the Association will meet on Monday evening, in Mr. Pool's large room, Union-street, Westgate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The silence which we have maintained may be construed into apathy, or to approbation of the conduct of Messrs. Vincent and Philp. We beg to assure our Chartist brethren throughout the kingdom that it has resulted from the purest of motives; lest our speaking out should injure the good cause by extending the division. But the very infamous and base letter of Mr. R. K. Philp has convinced us that to remain silent any longer would be a gross dereliction of duty. He states that the division in Bath was not caused by himself and Vincent. The fact is, they called a meeting at Tucker's Coffee Hotel by circular, at which meeting Mr. Vincent declared that the time for separation was come, and that he could not co-operate at the old place of meeting with the quarrellers, as he designated those who did. He called all those who resisted his policy cabal raisers. In his opposition to the friends of union, Mr. Philp was his right hand companion.

Mr. Philp intimates that the resolution which appeared in your paper was spurious; at least his introduction of the word "purporting" seems to imply as much. We beg to say it was the *bona fide* resolution of the Chartists meeting at 3, Galloway-buildings. We believe their loud professions of patriotism to be perfectly insincere. We have heard them insinuate, and they have become adroit in putting one thing for another;—we have heard them whisper their doubts, suspicions, opinions, and beliefs, all tending to the injury of the Chartist cause, or some of its unflinching advocates. Having watched them through their serpentine career, we do not hesitate to charge them with being deceitful and utterly hollow.

And now for evidence. We assert that Mr. Vincent allowed the Sturge document to lay in his Chapel for signatures, and invited his audience to sign, advantages which were denied the People's Petition. When this conduct was complained of as a neglect, with other omissions equally glaring, the very democratic Vincent declared that he would not be dictated to by the rabble or coerced by the mob! They have given circulation to the foulest calumnies for the purpose of destroying the reputation of those whose honest hearts prompted them to oppose their crooked policy. Their conduct proves that they know not the value of a good name, and they have forfeited their own, if they ever possessed one; and we will undertake to say that in Bath, at least, their names will ever be associated with infamy.

As public characters, they have broken every law which honest and honourable men respect. Strangers to self-respect, they possess all those faults, follies, and errors they impute to others.

We beg to inform you that the commodious rooms spoken of by Mr. Philp are now entirely deserted, and the whole affair broken up.

JAS. CHAPPEL, Sub-Sec.
JOS. TWITE, Treasurer.
HUGH BARTLETT,
WM. CHEW,
WM. M. YOUNG,
ARTHUR PHILIPS,
ALFRED MEXLEY,
ABRAHAM MINER,
JOHN HOPKINS,
WILLIAM LOMAX,
G. M. BARTLETT,
HENRY PAGE.
} General Councillors of N. C. A.

Bath, July 13th, 1842.

TO THE REV. WILLIAM HILL.

DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure that I inform you of the following decision of the Council of the Hull National Association, which has been called forth by the many and unwise attempts so plentifully bestowed of late upon yourself, the *Northern Star*, and its brave and uncompromising Proprietor. We deeply sympathise with you for the many uncalled-for, but shabby attempts, to destroy you in the estimation of the people.

Go on, Sir, as you have hitherto done; fighting the good fight of democracy, and let the would-be-great, and all-sufficient, rail on—the people have their eyes open—their object is good to observe; they only want to get rid of the *Star* and its Proprietor, and then a long farewell, for at least a century, to the freedom of the people.

We think it absolutely necessary that the press should criticise the conduct of public men; they whose motives are pure can have no objection to have their motives and actions freely inspected. We trust the people will always have sufficient discernment to judge between reproof and DENOUNCEMENT.

We think, Sir, you need no other dictation than the mighty people. We have no doubt but that they would soon perceive it, should you ever attempt to deceive them; but whilst you have their confidence and esteem, you may defy the attempts of both open enemies and professing friends.

Trusting that you may long live to be a terror to the tyrant, and a just censor of all that would mislead the people,

I remain,
In the cause of Freedom,
JAMES GRASSBY, sub-Secretary.

Resolved—"That it is the opinion of this Council that the Rev. Wm. Hill is fully entitled to, and has the entire confidence of the Chartists of Hull, for the able, talented, and patriotic manner in which he has conducted the *Northern Star* in times of the greatest difficulty and danger; and that we view the many and insidious attacks upon that gentleman as so many unmerited insults upon his talents and perseverance. We also lament the present differences between several of the people's leaders whom we sincerely respect, and hope they will lay aside all differences, and join hand and heart to combat with the common enemy."

SIR,—If you think this and the foregoing worthy a place in the *Star* it is truly at your service.

JAMES GRASSBY,
Sub-Secretary.

Hull, June 15, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—After having carefully read your address to your readers, I find it becomes, (and a pleasant one it is,) my duty to throw my mite of approval into the ordeal now at work on the structure you have raised to democracy.

I may remark, that since your commencement as Editor of our *Star*, I have been a constant reader and admirer of your principles. I have narrowly watched your observations, both of men and movements; and, though you have never before seen an article from my pen, I have ever been ready, had I seen the least deviation from principle, to have attacked you in your own fortress. I own, with pleasure, I have never seen cause for censure, much less attack. I have also paid some attention to the *movements of our leaders*, and to your remarks upon these movements, and have invariably been satisfied with these remarks. I much admired your conciliatory answer to Mr. O'Brien's very scurrilous letter; and, with you I am sorry to find Mr. O'Brien become so easily duped by the Complete Suffrage party. Perhaps I wrong them; but for the soul of me I cannot believe that party sincere. I did and still do believe that that Conference was got up for the very purpose of gulling the Chartists. I cannot give J. O'Brien credit for his courtesy to the Editor of the *Star*. I do not name gratitude. I have observed Mr. O'Brien's interest advocated in the *Star*, in terms which only true friendship could dictate. But we must make allowance for human nature; the brightest morning is sometimes marked by a small speck in one corner of the horizon, which, springing up, becomes a great cloud, and getting between us and the sun, obscures its glory, and leaves us in obscurity at mid-day. We have seen that cloud removed, and the evening brighten up as the morning glory. Perhaps the allusion may yet apply to these luminaries we have been in the habit of looking up to, and they will yet enlighten our path to the mountain of liberty!

Yours, Sir, is a station, than which, perhaps, never mortal occupied a more important one; and nobly have you filled it. No clap trap, new move, or insidious Conference, has been allowed to enter our camp, but your penetrating eye has seen it from afar; and from your watch tower the masses have been warned of the approach of their disguised enemy. Shame on them, they never show front in an honourable way. I live in a priest-ridden, Tory-ridden, Whig-ridden, lawyer-ridden district. But, thanks to the *Star*, that is still guiding our steps in this heterogenous mass, there is still some noble souls who know, and do appreciate, your noble conduct in the cause of liberty.

To conclude, then, I have never yet seen a sentence (from you) in the *Northern Star*, which, in my opinion, was liable to censure; and, until I can see anything in that light, neither denunciation, disagreement with, nor censure of, these sentiments, whether from Lovettite, Sturgeite, Philpite, or any other ite, shall draw me from the support of the *Star* of our liberties, and its worthy Proprietor, and straightforward Editor.

"Then let us pray, that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That honest men the world o'er
Will brothers be an a' that."

Mr. Editor, I have the honour to be, a Member of the Edinburgh, or National Universal Suffrage Association,

And your very humble Servant,
ROBERT ALLAN.

Edinburgh, 95, Abbey Hill,
13th June, 1842.

DICTATION, DENUNCIATION, AND BACKSLIDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

"England expects that every man will do his duty."

This, Respected Sir, will be sufficient apology for my seeking, through the medium of the people's stanch friend, the *Star*, to utter my opinions upon the above subjects in the present crisis of our movement.

I take it for granted that the maintenance of our present advanced position as a true policy cannot be gainsaid by any professing to be a Chartist—that it is tacitly admitted that a retrograde movement would be fatal to our beloved object, the attainment of our political rights; that as united Chartists we shall be all powerful against the ruling faction; but, as divided into Corn-law repealers, Sturgeites, O'Connorites, or any other ites, we shall be weak as water, unable to resist even their encroachments on our yet remaining rights; that therefore our true policy is to maintain our present vantage ground, and from thence extend our operations.

If, brother Chartists, this is our true policy, whether was it nobler to mildly warn (as did the Editor of our best servant, the *Star*,) those who were assisting the middle-class Whigs to raise a party among the working class to cavil about a name, and thus to sow discord and effect division; whether, I say, was it nobler, on the part of our tried friend, Mr. Hill, to gently warn the backsliders of their fatal policy, or to have allowed them to proceed until they had drawn away many of the more confiding portion of the Chartists after them? or, indeed, whether was it nobler and wiser to denounce them as traitors (as did some of the Chartist body, using their right publicly), or to have waited until they had *done us the greater amount of mischief*? Being publicly denounced, they could plead thereto; but this should not be done in coarse epithets, but in the language of common sense; that would have commanded respect. If they have chosen the former course, they must blame only themselves if they fall in public estimation; for the day when swagger and ribaldry would carry weight with it is gone I hope for ever.

Some of these changing policy men desired to be judged by the results of their new policy; let them. The results are now manifesting themselves at Bristol, and many other towns, in the rearing of a mixed party of backsliding Chartists, Whigs, &c., who tell the Chartists they go further than they because they are willing to give the franchise to criminals after they have been released five months from prison. Do they not know that a man, after he has suffered the punishment awarded to his crime, is not tainted with crime in the eyes of the law, and, consequently, after six months residence in some locality, would be eligible to vote under the Charter?

These, and a few other cut and dried observations, which I mentioned in my letter of the 4th of June, form their stock-in-trade; yet these foolish complainings serve to create divisions among the working class, draw them into parties, and prevent the amalgamation of all into one great, powerful national body.

The party press, too, puts in its quota to effect division. The *Bristol Mercury* calls the new-fledged Complete Suffrage party, just formed here, "the intelligent portion of the working classes." Yes, they will, it is said, have that portion of the working class who seek the offices of fo

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Williams lectured to a large audience on the Town-Moor.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—On Tuesday morning, a meeting of the General Committee was held in the Register Buildings, when the town was divided into districts, and district collectors appointed. A sub-committee was also appointed to wait upon the Commissioners for the improvement of the River, the Commissioners for the improvement of the Town, and various other public bodies, to urge them to endeavour to devise some means of employing in their respective departments, a portion of the unemployed operatives, by the various improvements which were stated to be necessary and practicable in these departments. It is expected that employment for a considerable number may be found in this way.

MONKWEARMOUTH.—On Tuesday evening, Messrs. Dobbie, Chapple, and Taylor, addressed the meeting at this place, after which some new members were enrolled. The following is the result of the voting, giving the five highest:—Leach 34; M'Donall 35; Campbell 31; Morgan Williams 27; and R. K. Philp 24.

TAVISTOCK.—At a public meeting of Chartists, Mr. J. Stephens in the chair, it was resolved, "That the best thanks of the Chartists of Tavistock be given to the Rev. Wm. Hill, for his past services in the people's cause, and while he continues in the same course, we will support him to the best of our ability, and we hope this will be the last time that there will be anything like discord between him and our respected friends of the Executive, for we respect them both, and are determined to support them both as long as they abide by the people's cause.

BRIGHTON.—At a recent meeting here the conduct of Mr. O'Brien, in reference to his indecent and scurrilous attacks on the *Star*, has been made the subject of discussion. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Allen, regretting the course adopted by Mr. O'Brien, and *implying* a censure on that person. This met with furious opposition from a small knot of partizans who heaped upon Mr. Allen and several other of the best Chartists in Brighton every foul epithet with which the vocabulary of their "schoolmaster" could supply them. Words being found insufficient for the puposes of "free discussion," *blows were had recourse to, and the police were* actually called in to settle the row. These "intellectual" proceedings were carried on for five successive evenings, during which all decent men being turned out, the O'Brienites found themselves on the next night "alone in their glory," and having it "all their own way," an unqualified vote of confidence was of course given to O'Brien. Such is the fair substance of a number of communitions which we have received from both sides. God help the man who has many *friends* like those of Mr. O'Brien at Brighton.

BATH.—At a public meeting, held on Monday evening last, at 3, Galloway Buildings, Mr. Moseley in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting feels called upon to declare, 1st. that the *Northern Star* we recognise to be the National Organ of Chartism, the Editor of which, the Rev. Wm. Hill, is entitled to, and has our confidence and respect for his watchfulness over the interests and rights of the people; and for having, in the most important, because most responsible office connected with the National Organization, guarded the cause against matchless fraud and unbounded power, on the one hand, and against treacherously feigned friendship of self-styled democrats, and the middle-class popularity hunters, on the other. Secondly, that we consider Mr. Hill fully justified in making comments, such as he has recently made, on the conduct of public men, as well as on the policy and documents of Chartists bodies. That in altering Chartist documents, with a view of guarding against the law, Mr. Hill does wisely, so long as the alteration does not materially affect the sense of such documents." Signed on behalf of the meeting—ALFRED MOSELEY, Chairman.

BRISTOL.—At a meeting of the Bristol Chartists held in Bever-lane Chapel, Temple-street, on Tuesday the 14th of June, 1842, it was unanimously resolved:—Proposed by Mr. Joseph Marriott and seconded by Mr. C. Clark—"That this meeting comprised of members of the Bristol Charter Association, cannot under existing circumstances refrain from expressing our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to Mr. Wm. Hill, for his conduct as a public man, and the more especially as the honest and talented advocate of the people's Charter, in the exercise of his functions as Editor of the *Northern Star*, the duties of which office he has so ably performed, has entitled *him to our best regard, and we repose in him entire* and perfect confidence, and we also entertain so high an opinion of that gentleman's honesty and ability, *that if* a censor over the actions of the people's leaders, and the public press were necessary, Mr. Hill, in our opinion, would be the most qualified person to hold such an important post." Proposed by Mr. J. Reed, and seconded by Mr. B. Gibson—"That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Cooper for the spirited and manly manner in which he questioned Mr. O'Brien at Leicester."

REDDITCH.—June 11th.—Resolution proposed by G. A. Newell, seconded by Edward Cook, and carried unanimously:—"That we, the Chartists of Redditch, in public meeting assembled, having read the letter of Mr. Hill, and also his leading or Editorial articles from time to time, do hereby declare, as our opinion, without pinning our faith to the sleeve of any man, that they have been such, and such only as became the conductor of a public journal, advocating the rights of labour against tyranny, whose duty we conceive it to be to watch with a careful and jealous eye, the conduct of public men, and especially those professing to be the leaders of the people, and without fear or favour, when in error, to report them; and we hereby declare our entire approval of his conduct during the period of his Editorship, and we, therefore, accord to and request Mr. Hill to accept a vote of thanks, being his just due; and we the Chartists, now assembled, do further declare our determination to support, by every means in our power, the Rev. Gentleman, the *Northern Star*, and Feargus O'Connor, so long as they continue the just and consistent advocates of the people."

LOUGHBRO'.—At a special meeting of the Chartists of Loughborough, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That we, the Chartists of Loughborough, have confidence in the Editor of the *Northern Star*, and believe that he has used the power he possesses in the office he holds with an eye to the good of the people; and that when he has administered rebuke to any leading man in the movement, that the said individual has merited the observations made, either by his leaning to that which would ultimately blast the hopes of the producers of wealth, or his neglect of the regulations by which the body professed to be governed."

STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Booth, from Newton Heath, lectured in the Association Room, to a numerous audience, and gave entire satisfaction. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Thomas Webb moved the following resolution:—"That the Chartists of Stockport having since the establishment of the *Northern Star*, carefully and strictly watched the conduct of its Editor, the Rev. Wm. Hill, take this opportunity of registering our grateful acknowledgements of his past conduct; and also to assure him, that as long as he pursues the same undeviating, upright, and honourable conduct, he shall always possess, as he does at present, our unqualified and entire confidence and esteem, of which so many are seeking to deprive him. It was seconded and carried by acclamation, after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

DONCASTER.—At our meeting, on Monday night last, it was unanimously adopted, "That a vote of confidence be tendered to the Editor of the *Northern Star* for his honest and manly conduct, as Editor of the above organ, and this meeting pledges itself to support the *Northern Star*, and the Editor, so long as he pursues the same impartial conduct he hitherto has done.' It was also resolved unanimously, "That this meeting views with disgust the attack upon the *Northern Star* by Philp, O'Brien, and several others; that we consider the whole as a plot to divide the people, and get rid of Feargus O'Connor and the *Star*."

SHREWSBURY.—At a meeting of the Chartists, held June 11th, 1842, it was resolved, "That we hereby express our approval of the manly spirit, ability, consistency, and talent, of Mr. Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star*, and hope he will still pursue the same independent path he has hitherto done, and, at the same time, express our unlimited confidence in the Executive Committee, and are of opinion, that the Chartist body is highly indebted to them for their perseverance and zeal, so ably displayed by them in the good and glorious cause."

READING, BERKS.—The following resolution was carried at our weekly meeting, on Monday evening last, without a single dissentient:—"That we, the Chartists of Reading, having read with pain and regret the many attacks and "denunciations" that have lately appeared in the *Star*, and having carefully considered the Editor's conduct and remarks thereon, we hereby declare that we have the fullest confidence in Mr. Hill, and are determined to support him, so long as he pursues the same plain, honest, and straightforward line of conduct that he has hitherto done.

STAFFORD.—At a crowded meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, at their room, at night, after the Town Hall meeting, at which Mr. P. Rigby lectured, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Wm. Peplow, the oldest reader of the *Northern Star* in Stafford, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Halden, the next oldest reader:—"That this meeting, having reviewed the conduct of the Rev. Wm. Hill, as Editor of the *Northern Star*, do tender him our heartfelt thanks, for his honest and straightforward advocacy of the people's rights, and pledge ourselves to support him and the *Star*, so long as they pursue the same impartial line of conduct." It was carried with approbation with only one dissentient.

OLDHAM.—The following resolution was passed unanimously at the usual weekly meeting of the female Chartists, resident in Oldham:—"That the *thanks of this meeting* are justly due, and are hereby given, to Mr. W. Hill, for the very able manner in which he has conducted that bright luminary of Chartism, the *Northern Star*, while it has been under his care; and this meeting having the greatest confidence in Mr. Hill's honesty and integrity, pledges itself to support him against the wicked designs of evil men, so long as he maintains the same straightforward, honest course he has hitherto pursued."

LOWER MOOR, NEAR OLDHAM.—TEE-TOTAL CHARTISTS.—At a meeting at the above place, held on the 13th of June, the following resolution was passed unanimously,—"That we view with pleasure, and have perfect confidence in, the manliness and straightforward course pursued by the Editor of the *Northern Star*, and so long as he continues the same line of conduct, we will continue to support him."

ON SUNDAY EVENING, Mr. David Frazer Pearson, preached a most eloquent and impressive discourse from the first chapter in Genesis, to a very attentive audience in the Chartist Hall, and gave very great satifaction.

STOKESLEY.—The Chartists of this town have sent a letter, full of gratifying expressions of confidence in Mr. Hill, and the Proprietor of the *Star*. They have our thanks; but their letter being only received on Thursday, it cannot be inserted for lack of room.

ARNOLD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—At our weekly meeting on Monday last, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That we, the Chartists of Arnold tender a vote of thanks to, and confidence in Mr. Hill, the Editor of the *Northern Star*, for his fair and impartial conduct during the time of his service in our cause—the cause of Chartism—by defending our cause, and exposing all the "new movers" and humbugs, and hereby pledge ourselves to stand by him and the *Northern Star*, so long as he perseveres in the straightforward course he has hitherto done, and that we tender a vote of thanks to that noble patriot, Mr. Cooper of Leicester, for the brave manner in which he defended our cause and association, in the amphitheatre, before that once-favourite, O'Brien.

LEAMINGTON.—At a meeting of the Chartists at their room in Newbold-street, in this town, the following was proposed and carried:—"That this society beg to tender a vote of thanks to Mr. Hill for the able manner he has conducted the people's cause and paper, for the last five years."

DAISY HILL.—At a general meeting of the Chartists of Daisy Hill, held on Sunday, the 12th of June, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That we, as Chartists, place the fullest confidence in the Rev. Wm. Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star*; and we pledge ourselves to support the Editor and the *Star* so long as they advocate the just rights of the people."

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTER'S HALL.—Mr. Dixon lectured in the afternoon on the Coal Mines. Mr. C. Doyle lectured in the evening on the principles of the Charter, to a large and intelligent audience. At the close of the lecture there was a vote of thanks and confidence tendered to the Rev. Wm. Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star*, for his services to the people and their paper.

SKEGBY, NEAR MANSFIELD.—DEAR SIR,—At our weekly meeting, held here in the Chartist Room, a vote of confidence was given unanimously to you for the straightforward manner in which you have conducted the *Northern Star* from the beginning, and they are determined to support you and it so long as it is carried on in the same manner; and they will support you in putting an end to this system of denunciation and abuse, for they consider that it is an injury to our cause in that district.—GEO. DIDSBURY, sub-Secretary.

ROCHDALE.—At a meeting of the Rochdale Chartists, on Monday evening last, the conduct of Mr. Hill, as Editor of the *Northern Star*, was taken into consideration. His general line of conduct was approved of; the ability admired with which that journal has been conducted, with so many difficulties to contend against as it has had, and a unanimous vote of confidence was passed in Mr. Hill.

DENHOLME.—Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, of Cullingworth, lectured here on Monday, the 13th of June, to a numerous audience. He spoke for an hour and and a half, in an eloquent and argumentative style, and gave perfect satisfaction.

HALIFAX.—Mr. Brophy delivered one of the most soul stirring discourses that for a long time has fallen to our lot to hear. He drew a true picture of the interests of the middle and working classes as being identical. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, after which a vote of confidence was most enthusiastically given to the editor of the *Northern Star*.

LONDON.—CHARTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The working Men's Hall, 5, Circus-street, New-road, is opened as a Sunday school, to which the inhabitants of Marylebone are invited to send their children, whom they are desirous of being instructed in the rudiments of general knowledge. No charge whatever is made. All communications relative to the above school, will be received by Mr. Savage, treasurer, No. 29, Circus-street.

HONLEY.—On Sunday last, the 12th instant, a meeting of leading friends was held at Honley, when the following were present:—

Honley—Brammall Dyson, J. Roberts.
Huddersfield—James Shaw, John Chapman.
Yew Green—David Gledhill.
Lepton—Charles Smith, Matthew Booth.
Kirkheaton—John Jessop, John Broadbent.
Mr. Shaw in the chair.

After various matters of local importance had been dispatched, and the financial department settled, the following was agreed to, viz. that each Sub-Secretary in the district be requested to make out a correct return of the whole of their members enrolled, the number that has contributed within the last three months, and one-fourth of their contributions that has been paid within the last month. It was determined to hold a camp meeting on Sunday, the 3rd day of July, on the summit of Castle Hill, to which Mr. David Ross, of Manchester has been invited. Also the sum of two-pence per member was laid for the ensuing month for the lecturer's fund, to be paid in on or before next meeting, which will be held at Huddersfield, on Sunday, July 10th. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting was adjourned.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last we had two of the most orderly and numerous open air meetings we ever had the pleasure of beholding on the Sabbath day; there could not be less than 7,000 present; the weather was fine, a solemn silence pervaded around, and the greatest attention was observed; the speeches were firm yet mild. The place of meeting was a sloping ascent upon the hill side fronting the north-east; the sun poured forth its scorching brilliant rays, and a strong north-east wind qualified its burning heat, and carried the thrilling eloquence of the speakers, mingling in the breeze the glad tidings of freedom, among the assembled thousands who were seated on nature's green carpet at the bottom of the eminence, which had the appearance of a Grecian theatre. The hustings were erected on a small plain, and from which the scene was truly imposing. The services commenced by singing a hymn. Mr. Roe, of Oldham, was introduced to the meeting, who took for his text the 30th and 31st verses of the fifth chapter of Jeremiah's prophecy. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting in succession, namely, Mr. Littler, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ross, Mr. Bell, Mr. John Leach, and Mr. Roberts. All was peace and harmony throughout.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—The usual place of meeting being found much too small, on last Monday night, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to a more commodious place, and a beautiful green spot on the hill-side was fixed upon. The following resolution was unanimously agreed upon:—Moved by Mr. Ellis, and seconded by Mr. Miles, "That this meeting is of opinion that every confidence should be placed in the *Star* and the Rev. Wm. Hill, and that we regard every attempt to interfere with the liberty of the press, either by the Executive, or private individuals, as diametrically opposed to the spirit of the Charter." Mr. Simeon, of Bristol, who was on his way to attend a public meeting at Swansea, was introduced and spoke at great length upon the necessity of union amongst the people to obtain what would prove the sole remedy to their sufferings—the Charter. It is expected that Mr. Simeon's exertions at Swansea, aided by a few good spirits residing there, will prove of great service there. The working classes of Swansea will do good work in the Chartist cause with perseverance and a little aid.

ROSS (HEREFORDSHIRE).—In this agricultural district Chartism is gaining ground. If an able lecturer should pass this way he would meet with an hearty welcome, and cause hundreds to adopt the principle. It is in contemplation to open an association in this town. *All communications to be directed*—Mr. Rudge, Green Dragon Inn, Ross, Herefordshire.

CHALFORD.—Last week we received a number of printed resolutions to be distributed among the members. At our meeting on Monday night the following resolution was passed:—"That we, the members of the Chalford Charter Association, cannot agree with the resolution passed at Newton Heath on Sunday evening, June 5th, which runs thus:—'That this meeting entire confidence in R. K. Philp.' We do not approve of the word entire, which means sole, undivided. We tender our hearty thanks to the Executive as a body, and are sorry that we cannot better support it: but to single out one individual is to deal unfairly with the rest; neither do we place our entire confidence in any man, but in the united exertions of an oppressed people: and, at the same time, we tender our sincere thanks to the proprietor and editor of the *Star* for their straightforward and manly conduct, and shall always consider them as pilots placed upon the watch tower, ready to give the alarm whenever our vessel is like to be dashed against the rocks of persecution, or towed into the waters of pride and ambition,—hoping that they will continue in the same course that has always marked their conduct.

HUDDERSFIELD.—At a weekly meeting held in the Association Room, Upperhead-row, after a very spirited discussion the following was all but unanimously passed: Resolved, "That this meeting laments the difference which has arisen betwixt the Executive of the National Charter Association and the Editor of the *Northern Star*, yet believing both are actuated by the purest motives to further the cause of universal freedom, this meeting has therefore the fullest confidence both in the Executive and the Editor of the *Northern Star*.

MATLOCK.—Mr. James Duffy lectured here on Thursday evening, the 9th instant, in the Large Room, Crown Inn, Matlock Bridge, to a very attentive audience. He delivered a very soul-stirring and eloquent address; he showed the evils of class legislation; likewise the necessity of union amongst the working classes, and pressed upon his hearers to stand firmly by the Charter. Mr. Duffy gave great satisfaction.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Samuel Parkes preached at Wadsley, on Sunday afternoon last, a goodly number of the Sheffield Chartists attended. Mr. Parkes delivered an excellent discourse, giving great satisfaction.

MR. EDWIN GILL lectured in the Fig Tree Lane Room, on Sunday evening. The Council have resolved upon discontinuing the Sunday evening meetings in the Association Room during the summer months, and *holding open air meetings instead. A reference to the* notices of "forthcomming meetings" will show where the meetings will be held next Sunday.

AT THE USUAL WEEKLY MEETING of the Chartist body on Monday evening last, Mr. Bullus in the chair, Mr. Kelly read the first portion of Mr. Hill's letter in the *Star* of last Saturday, in which is given his admirable advice to the people as to their conduct in their present destitute and wretched condition. Mr. Kelly offered some remarks in approval of Mr. Hill's advice. Mr. Parkes followed, delivering a heart-stirring address in expesition of the crimes of the wealthy and the sufferings and duty of the trodden-down people. Mr. Parkes was loudly applauded.

MR. HILL AND THE EXECUTIVE.—At the meeting in Fig-tree-lane, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Prior in the chair; Mr. Clayton read a copy of a packet of resolutions of confidence in Mr. Philp, passed at certain meetings in South Lancashire, and which packet had been received by the sub-Secretary, a few days previous, the parties sending them requesting that they might be distributed among the members. Mr. Harney moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That this meeting returns its thanks to the Executive Committee for their arduous labours in promoting the establishment of the National Charter Association, and for the industry and ability with which they have struggled to further the principles of Chartism. And this meeting regretting the inadequate support furnished to the present committee, pledges itself to do its duty in giving its full support to the ensuing Executive." Mr. Willey seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Parkes moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That this meeting deeply lamenting the *differences* that have arisen between the Editor of the *Northern Star*, and the Executive and other parties; and having carefully considered the *causes of disagreement as* stated by all the parties concerned, is of opinion that Mr. Hill, in his strictures upon public men and measures, has but performed his duty to the people; and this meeting hereby award to that gentleman its hearty thanks and confidence for his time-tested honesty of principle, and long and consistent services in the democratic cause." Mr. Bullus seconded the resolution. Mr. Edwin Gill spoke in its support. Mr. Foy moved that the following be added to the resolution—"And this meeting requests the editor of the *Northern Star* to publish in a small pamphlet the letter which appeared from his pen in the *Star* of Saturday last, believing that its publication would effectually check the *Star*-denouncing mania, by placing in the hands of the unsophisticated sons of labour an uncoloured statement of facts, to which they might refer when any snarling driveller attempted to question the usefulness of the people's paper, by their slanderous and unjustifiable attacks on its manly and patriotic editor." The resolution, with the addition proposed by Mr. Foy, was carried unanimously. Mr. Kelly moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That this meeting, aware of the cowardly and base attempts being made at the present time to destroy the well-earned reputation of that indomitable champion of the people's rights, Feargus O'Connor, pledges itself to their continued support of that friend of the people so long as hitherto he continues to stand unflinchingly by the principles of democracy." Mr. Clayton seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

ACKWORTH.—*We have at last succeeded in unfurling* the banner of Chartism in our village. Mr. Julian Harney (agreeable to invitation) paid us a visit on Wednesday, June 8th, and that evening delivered a lecture in the Public Rooms, Low Ackworth. John Gully, Esq., the late Radical M.P. for Pontefract, entered the room shortly after the commencement of the lecture, and was loudly cheered by the meeting. Mr. Harney, after describing the unparalleled distress of the people, proceeded to show the remedy, and in so doing fully explained the principles of the People Charter; he was listened to with deep attention only interrupted by the occasional plaudits of his hearers. On Mr. Harney sitting down, Mr. Gully rose to correct an error in certain remarks by Mr. Harney on the subject of the late Halifax election. Mr. G. further condemned the policy of the Chartists in interfering with the anti-Corn Law meetings; she spoke highly of Mr. Sturge, and concluded by avowing himself a Chartist to the fullest extent, assured, as he was, that until the whole of its principles became the law of England there could be neither freedom, prosperity, nor happiness in the land. Mr. Harney explained with respect to the Halifax election, and defended the conduct pursued by the Chartists towards the Repealers. Mr. Gully then shook hands with Mr. Harney, and moved the thanks of the meeting to him for his instructive address. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Gully for his attendance, and the meeting dissolved.

MR. HARNEY *delivered a second lecture* on Thursday evening. Recovered from fatigue and seemingly better in health than on the previous evening, he spoke with much greater animation, and was repeatedly and loudly cheered; he showed at great length, the history, power, and crimes of the aristocracy, and proved that the enactment of the Charter was the only means for the destruction of the monopolies that press so heavy on the labouring nclasses. Mr. Harney succeeded in forming the aeucleus of what we must labour ourselves to make *flourishing portion of the great* Charter Association; he enrolled about twenty members on the spot. These are the first Chartist meetings that have been held in Ackworth—they shall not be the last. Hurrah for the good old cause.

DEWSBURY.—Our Association met as usual on Tuesday evening last, in the large room over the Co-operative Stores, when the following resolution was agreed to, moved by Mr. Ephraim Clark, and seconded by Mr. Philip Walsh:—"That we, the Chartists of Dewsbury, having closely watched the tone and tenour of the *Northern Star*, and when times of greatest danger threatened the organisation of our body, we always found its Editor the faithful advocate of the rights of the people; *and we therefore return him thanks* for past services, and pledge our support to the *Star so long as it continues to support the interests of the* people."

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—At the weekly meeting of the Chartists assembling at the Old Trooper, Sutton-in-Ashfield, on Saturday evening the 11th inst, the following resolution was agreed to unanimously:—"That we, the Chartists meeting at the Trooper, having watched attentively the conduct of the Editor of the *Northern Star* year after year, some of us ever since his commencement of that arduous and important undertaking, and feeling convinced that had it not been for the prompt and unflinching manner in which he has confronted every foe to our cause, both open and disguised, the Chartist movement would ere now have been swamped by self-interested parties, who make a traffic of the people's miseries, as other movements have been, during the last thirty years' struggle for political freedom, during which period the people's cause has been repeatedly bought and sold like a bullock at Smithfield; we do, therefore, declare our unequivocal approval of his past conduct, and shall place implicit confidence in him for the future, so long as he pursues the same undaunted and patriotic course, and shall give him our utmost support."

ROODEN-LANE, PRESTWICH.—On Sunday evening *last, the Chartists of this place met in their room.* After the transaction of other business, they proceeded to take into consideration the "dictatorship" of the Editor of the *Star*, and the declamation of other parties who promise to leave Dan himself in the shade as regards criticism on their acts. The following resolution was unanimously adopted; proposed by Mr. Robert Hilton, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Shaw, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. William Hill for the conduct he has displayed in the capacity of the Editor of the *Northern Star*; and that the Editor of the *Star* has the confidence of the members of this Association, who are determined to support him against the malicious party who at present are seeking to destroy his well-earned reputation. The resolution was adopted by all the members of the Association in this place without one dissentient.

NEWARK.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of this town, after the financial business of the Association was gone through, a vote of thanks and confidence was passed unanimously to the Editor of the *Northern Star*.

YEW GREEN.—At the meeting of the Chartists of *this locality, held on Monday, the following resolution* was passed unanimously:—"That a vote of confidence be placed in, and a vote of thanks given, to the Executive, and also that a vote of confidence be placed in the Editor of the *Star*, as we believe he had no intention of injuring the Executive."

HANLEY AND SHELTON, POTTERIES.—The resolution underneath was passed at our meeting, and we request its insertion. June 13th. Resolved—"That we, the Chartists of Hanley and Shelton, have unabated confidence in Mr. William Hill, as Editor of the *Northern Star*, and shall continue to render him our support, so long as he pursues the straightforward conduct he has hitherto done."

DURHAM.—At our Council meeting, on Sunday evening last, at the house of Mr. Craig, it was moved by Mr. Bray, seconded by Mr. Mowbray, and carried unanimously:—"That while we have the greatest confidence in the political integrity of the Editor of the *Northern Star*—that while we can bear testimony to the honest and consistent manner in which he has advocated the rights of the industrious classes, yet we deeply regret and deplore the dispute which has recently taken place between the Editor of that paper and Robert Kemp Philp, which it appears has originated in the over-sensitiveness of the latter in the first instance, and been continued by the retaliation of the former; and we have reason to believe that if a more conciliatory spirit had been evinced by each, it would have reflected greater credit upon the people's cause. We cordially concur in the recommendation of the Executive that Chartists should be slow to condemn men whose lives have been devoted to the people's cause; and we take this opportunity of expressing our confidence in Robert Kemp Philp until sufficient evidence can be adduced to convince us that such confidence is misplaced."

LECTURE.—On Monday evening, according to an announcement by placard, Mr. Williams, of Sunderland, delivered an energetic and soul-stirring lecture to a very large and respectable audience on the sands. The meeting was announced to take place in the Market Place; but owing to the interference of the Mayor, was adjourned to the sands. The subject of the lecture was—"The people of England as they are, as they could, should, and must be," and which was handled by the lecturer in a masterly manner. There is at present a good prospect of the spread of the principles of the People's Charter in this priest and Tory-ridden city.

BURY.—Mr. Littley lectured here on Monday, to a crowded meeting. Seven new members were enrolled, and a resolution unanimously past to the effect that:—"We, the Chartists of Bury, take this opportunity of declaring our opinion that so long as the Rev. William Hill shall go on in the straight forward manner in which he has so nobly performed his duty, since the commencement of his labourious undertaking in the Editorship of the *Northern Star*, we shall give our entire support to him and the *Northern Star*, and will not countenance any man or party of men, who wish to sever us from our glorious and noble undertaking."

MANSFIELD.—The Chartists of Mansfield met in their room on Sunday afternoon, when the members recorded their votes for the respective men of their choice. And the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the acknowledged organ of the Chartist movement, the *Northern Star*, should not be the medium of personal abuse or party spleen, and that the late most unfounded attack upon the Editor, by men who had stood high in the estimation of the sons of labour, is highly censurable, and calculated to retard the onward progress of universal truth and freedom; and that this meeting hold that the ground of attack upon Mr. Hill, in reference to resolutions coming from other quarters is most puerile and unjust, and cannot be too much condemned."

LONDON.—LIMEHOUSE.—At the weekly meeting of the Limehouse locality on Monday last, Mr. Frazer, in rising to propose a vote of confidence in Mr. Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star*, said he was glad the crisis (which he had some months ago predicted), had arrived, when it would be of importance to act with decision, in reference to the unfortunate misunderstandings that at present existed between that gentleman and some of the prominent members of the body, more especially the Executive Committee; that intriguing treacherous politicians and disappointed men would feel annoyed by him, or any other man who would discharge his duty fearlessly was as natural as that the thief should fear each bush an officer, but that the Executive whose conduct upon the whole, had gained them unfading laurels, should feel so thin-skinned upon a mere question of technical legality touching addresses, was to him inexplicable; he was sorry to say that he feared those who were accustomed to look on their proceedings with a jaundiced eye, would say it afforded evidence that they were more tenacious of their own legal acquirements than the general safety of the movement they were appointed to direct; he regretted this, as he would have wished them to have left a better impression upon the public on their retirement, though he was in hopes he would see a majority of them renew their lease of office. It would appear from the conduct pursued to the *Star* and its Editor by some men, that they would like an "organ" very well, but then it must be a hand organ, and the player a mere automaton—every tune must be in praise of themselves, not even an extemporaneous variation must be introduced; now he would like the musician to compose his own airs, and alter the subject as circumstances might require. He said he never read a piece of music more congenial to his taste than the whole of his article of Saturday, June the 11th. He would admit that the Editor had faults; one of them he thought the most prominent was the extreme caution and studied courtesy he pursued towards the "Lions" of the movement, which he believed was the sole cause of the present bickerings, they having presumed upon his forbearance. He might say himself, as far as he was personally concerned, he had been treated more courteously by the *Star* than by any other journal with which he had the honour to correspond; but was that any reason that he should endeavour to deprive the Chartist cause of an honest, talented, and unflinching advocate? The conduct of Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, who had the courage to beard one of the angry Lions, cannot be too much admired by his brother Chartists; for notwithstanding his fierce and ungovernable ravings when allowed to roam at large, yet when attacked by the arms of reason alone he seems to be quite a harmless animal. He thought if the people would follow the example of Mr. Cooper and express their decided opinion upon mature deliberation, it would show public men that they were only to be judged by their outward bearing, and would eventually be the cause of introducing a better state of things. He thought the strongest proof of the honesty and efficacy of that unflinching journal, its Editor and Proprietor, was the extreme hatred entertained towards it, and them, by the opponents of the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, which alone was a sufficient cause for the Chartists reposing renewed confidence in it; and then, after a long speech in which he reviewed the conduct of some of the discontents, he concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That the members of the Limehouse locality, believing the conduct of public men in their public capacity to be fair ground for public criticism, are of opinion that Mr. Hill, in his capacity of editor of the *Northern Star* (the accredited agent of the National Charter Association) had done no more than his duty in delivering his opinion upon their actions, at the same time leaving the columns of his journal open to to any explanation or contradiction they may have to offer. They at the same time cannot dismiss this subject without expressing their unfeigned admiration of the general conduct of the Executive, and their deep sense of the extensive benefits conferred on the cause by the exertions of Mr. Hill." The motion having been seconded, Mr. Gilroy moved as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Squires—"That Mr. Philp's name be excluded from that part of the vote relative to the Executive; and that Mr Cooper, of Leicester, receive a vote of thanks for his courageous conduct with reference to the affair with O'Brien," which was carried by a considerable majority. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman (Mr. Taynton), the meeting broke up with the greatest harmony, proving that the "small fry" can reciprocate opinions without abusing each other.

CHARTIST BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS.—Mr. Illingworth lectured here on Sunday evening, at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane; after which the meeting resolved unanimously, "That we have the greatest confidence in the Editor of the *Northern Star*, whom we respect for his straightforward and manly conduct; and our confidence in him shall continue as long as he continues to advocate the rights of the working classes fearlessly and boldly as he has hitherto done."

HIT OR MISS, GLOBE FIELDS.—At a full meeting of the members of this locality, the following resolution was resolved unanimously, "That we, the members of this locality do pace the most implicit confidence in the Rev. Wm. Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star*, for his integrity of conduct on all occasions that concerns the cause of the people; being firmly convinced, from having watched him with impartiality, that he is deserving of our utmost support while he continues in the same line of policy on which he has hitherto acted; and that we are determined to support him as far as our abilities allow."

LONDON HATTERS, BROWN BEAR, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD.—At the weekly meeting of the above locality, after the local business had been settled, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That we consider the remarks made by the Editor of the *Star*, on the Bath movement, were perfectly justified and called for by the circumstances of the case. Yet feeling the most perfect confidence in the honesty of Mr. Philp's intentions, they lament that those remarks should have led to such unfortunate disputes. But whilst the *Star* is conducted, as at present, and its proprietor maintains the same *undeviating line of conduct*, they consider it entitled to the confidence and support of the Chartist body.—John R. Kelsey, sub-Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—You have asked for our opinion on your every act, whilst Editor of the *Northern Star*, and here is our answer.

Sir,—After strict watchfulness and mature deliberation, we, the *members* of the Charter Association of Pilkington, came at once to the conclusion that you, Sir, have done not only that which is right, but necessary for the good of the Chartist cause.

Whenever you see anything likely to create divisions in our ranks, you ought, nay, you would not be doing your duty, if you did not speak boldly out on the subject, and let the people know and decide.

In conclusion, we assure you of our unabated confidence and esteem, so long as you discharge those duties as you hitherto have done.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
JAMES ENTWISTLE, Chairman.
THOS. PETTY, sub-Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—We have the pleasure to inform you by Mr. Bray, seconded by Mr. Mowbray, and carried unanimously:—"That while we have the greatest confidence in the political integrity of the Editor of the *Northern Star*—that while we can bear testimony to the honest and consistent manner in which he has advocated the rights of the industrious classes, yet we deeply regret and deplore the dispute which has recently taken place between the Editor of that paper and Robert Kemp Philp, which it appears has originated in the over-sensitiveness of the latter in the first instance, and been continued by the retaliation of the former; and we have reason to believe that if a more conciliatory spirit had been evinced by each, it would have reflected greater credit upon the people's cause. We cordially concur in the recommendation of the Executive that Chartists should be slow to condemn men whose lives have been devoted to the people's cause; and we take this opportunity of expressing our confidence in Robert Kemp Philp until sufficient evidence can be adduced to convince us that such confidence is misplaced."

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IRELAND.

ALARMING RIOT AT ENNIS.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

The temporary privations of the labouring poor at this season of the year, caused by the sudden advance of market prices, and general want of employment, have already, we regret it sincerely, provoked a collision with the police authorities in their legitimate duty of upholding the public peace, and saving the property of private individuals from assault and rapine. The first *emeute* occurred at the village of Clare, near Ennis, at a late hour on Saturday night.

A meeting of the magistrates was held in the Court-house, Ennis, at three o'clock on Monday. Affidavits were sworn by the Messrs. Bannatyne, in reference to the attack on the vessel in Clare, and the exertions he had made for the protection of the property. It was decided to forward an address to Limerick for a military reinforcement, and to call in from the out-stations the several detachments of the police, and to use every exertion to preserve the peace of the town. During the evening there were strong symptoms of an approaching disturbance, from the apparent excitement of the working classes, who paraded the streets in great force, and occasionally collected in groups in various parts of the town. As is customary on such occasions the women were most violent in their demeanour, and evidently encouraging the men, by voice and action, in their riotous intention. The police were on the alert from an early hour, under the orders of the resident magistrates, Mr. Smyth, Captain De Ruvynes, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Fitzsimon, county and sub-inspector. About ten o'clock a furious crowd collected opposite one of Mr. Bannatyne's stores, and commenced an attack upon the gates and windows The police were shortly on the spot, and with some difficulty succeeded in driving back the mob to some distance and clearing the space in front of the stores. There was extraordinary excitement throughout the town at this period, from the increasing symptoms of turbulence in the crowd, and the knowledge of the trifling police force available for its general protection, which, small as it was, had been further weakened by detachments placed in the banks, in Mr Harley's provision stores, and the mills. About half-past eleven o'clock the mob appeared to be dispersing, and the police retired from the store to patrol Mill-street. This, however, was but a stratagem. In their absence a rush was again made, and the mob had just succeeded in breaking one of the gates, when the police returned and endeavoured to drive them back. Stones were now hurled at the police from front and rear, one constable having had his skull fractured. Sub-Inspector Brown and Captain De Ruvynes were both hit. The police were ordered to form two fronts back to back, and to fire in sections upon the crowd, which continued to assail them on both sides. This desperate alternative was adopted, about twenty-five shots were then fired, and almost every one took effect; but as the crowd supposed the discharge was blank cartridge until the fall of the wounded and the screams of the women too late convinced them of its fatal effects, then only the assailants began to disperse amidst the greatest uproar.

It is rumoured that the authorities were precipitate in giving orders to fire upon the crowd, consisting in a great measure of boys and women, who certainly were most active in the attack, but such was the critical position of the police, hemmed in at all sides by an exasperated multitude, as to render it almost impossible for them to escape under any other circumstances. It is also alleged that the Riot Act was not read, at least not heard or observed by any person, but it is premature, in the tumult and disorder that prevailed, to form an absolute conclusion on this material point, as the melancholy occurrence will form the subject of investigation. There is no doubt, however, that the exertions of Mr. Smyth, and also of Captain de Ruvynes, were most indefatigable throughout the whole day in endeavouring to persuade the crowd to disperse peaceably. They were well seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hennessy, Roman Catholic curate, but without effect, notwithstanding all the promises that these gentlemen could make of speedy relief being afforded to the distresses of the clamorous poor.

The following is the list of the casualities, which we lament to find so extensive. The wounded persons were brought to the county infirmary, and received every attention from the resident surgeon, Dr. G. O'Brien:—

Catharine Fallon, shot in the head, died since admitted into hospital. Peggy Kean, wounded in the thigh, not dangerous; Peggy M'Gennis in the leg, not likely to recover; J. Burley, shot in the arm, broken; M. Leary, received three balls in the thigh, broken; J. Tobin, shot in the calf of the leg; J. Shanks, shot in ditto; Edward Sullivan, shot in the groin; J. Hennessy, shot in the thigh, not dangerous; F. Neylan, shot in the arm, not dangerous; Michael Macnamara, two shots in calf of leg, broken; Thomas Darcy, wounded in the back; Thomas Morony, in the thigh, not dangerous; James Fitzgibbon, a blind man, shot through both calves of the legs, not dangerous; and D. Fallon, policeman, eye broken by a stroke of a stone.

ENNIS, TUESDAY.—A man named Leary has just expired in the county infirmary from the effects of shots received during the riot last evening.

Ennis is in a very alarming state. The bellman has been sent round the town by some evil emissaries for the purpose of collecting a mob at the market before the hour of two o'clock this day. The populace have refused all offers of pacification, openly declaring that nothing will gratify them but blood! The cry through the town all the day is—"Assemble until we have blood for blood!"

Large crowds had collected at the Market Place at two o'clock. Mr. Bridgeman, the borough representative, accompanied by Mr. Cullinan, the local Crown solicitor, Mr. Knox, Mr. J. Magrath, and others, visited the ground, in order to suppress the spirit of revenge, which was evidently brooding over the wounded victims of last night's disastrous conflict.

Mr. Bridgeman said—Boys, I am come amongst you in consequence of having heard the bellman call a meeting of the inhabitants; that, in my opinion, was an injudicious course, and I hope it will not be persevered in. I promise you that you shall have a full and fair investigation of all the circumstances; instead, therefore, of assembling in any unlawful manner, collect what information you can, and let it be produced at the inquest. We will prosecute the thing in a legal manner; the law will protect you, and depend upon it you shall have justice—(hear.)

Mr. Cullinan—Fellow-townsmen, it is not often that I address you, but I believe you will admit that whenever you put your confidence in me you are not betrayed. —("No, no.") I never gave you advice calculated to lead to bad consequences—(hear.) I am local Crown prosecutor for this county, and it is my duty to punish you if you offend, as well as those that offend you, and I promise that, as far as I can go, you shall have protection. There has been blood shed; I don't know by whom, but I hear it has been shed wantonly, therefore get all the information you can for the inquest.

A voice—We must have blood for blood!

Mr. Cullinan—That is not the manner to proceed; it is by quietness and firmness; we shall bring the case before the Crown, and then, if warranted, before the Judge of assize. Appeal to the laws of your country alone; for last night's work will fully prove that you have no redress to get by facing an armed party of police—(hear.) There is one fact which I wish to mention, and by which it appears the crowd were offering no resistance when fired at. Most of those injured were wounded in the back—(hear). Mr. Cullinan, in conclusion, assured the people that he would give every assistance in investigating the matter fully.

Mr. Knox next addressed them, and advised the people to forbearance, as by that alone they would be sure to have justice.

The crowds then dispersed, but only to settle themselves in other parts of the town. The excitement increases every moment, and it now appears that all the magistrates deny having given orders to the police to fire on the night before.

The inquest has not yet been held. Nothing can equal the inflammatory excitement; the police are under arms in barracks, and a party parading the town.

Mr. C. O'Connell has just addressed the people at the Court-house, and expressed his intention of convening a meeting after the inquest.

There are two of the supposed rioters dead in hospital, and more in a dying state; in fact, all the cases in hospital, except three or four, are considered dangerous.

TUESDAY NIGHT, EIGHT O'CLOCK.—The excitement caused by last night's appalling catastrophe still continues unabted. This indiscriminate slaughter has created a sentiment of horror in the public mind, as it is affirmed that no cause existed to warrant the adoption of such extremes—no matter how conflicting the accounts given on the sad business, on this point all appear to agree.

A detachment of the 85th, from Limerick arrived here about three o'clock yesterday, special request having been made for that purpose; they remain under arms, at the police-barrack, in Gaol-street.

A short time previous to the opening of the inquest,

Mr. C. O'Connell addressed the people in the Court-house. He denounced, in most unqualified terms, the promoters of this "base and bloody murder," and exhorted the people to forbearance, as by that alone they could obtain redress. He then informed the meeting that a memorial, prepared by their excellent chief magistrate, Mr. Smyth (police functionary), had been just forwarded to Government, calling for an investigation of the circumstances, and urged that every act of outrage committed in the interim would only serve to clear those persons who were now charged with the murder of innocent and unoffending people! He assured the people that the guilty party in the present case should not go unpunished, despite the perjury which he felt assured would be strongly mustered by Orange squireens, and by those paid and pampered ruffians, the police. (Cheers.) They thought (continued Mr. O'Connell) that because their party were in power they could do what they pleased; but I say, though they are of a party with the present Government, that Government is not entirely so unjust as to deny fair, impartial—aye, retributive justice, to her Majesty's faithful, loyal, peaceable, and unoffending subjects. (Cheers.) There are already two victims "sent to their account," and seventeen others lie without a hope of recovery. What heart can hear this unmoved? What blood that will not run cold at the recital of these horrors? I, therefore, call on you, with all the solemnity which the subject requires, to be quiet and peaceable, in the hope of receiving redress through a fair and impartial investigation. (Cries of "We will!") If we do not receive justice in this way—if quietness will not answer—I say, and I care not if her Majesty's Attorney-General heard me, that if we are denied justice for this reckless and barbarous murder, we are resolved—nay ready—to justify ourselves. (Tremendous cheers.) Mr. O'Connell then went on to say, that it was reported that others beside the police had signalised themselves in this cowardly attack. "Gentlemen amateurs," who, now that the season for shooting grouse and partridge is over, turned their murderous weapons on the destruction of their fellow-beings!

Strange as it may appear, every person in authority, magistrates as well as police-officers, deny having given orders to fire; it is therefore contemplated to have every man who was on duty at the time severally examined. The inquest, it is expected, will occupy two days at least.

THE INQUEST.

At four o'clock, the doors of the Record Court were thrown open, and in a few minutes every part of the building was crowded to suffocation. On the Bench were—

Mr. R. G. Greene, coroner; Mr. H. Bridgeman, M.P.; Mr. P. Carrick, justice of the peace; Mr. Cullinan, local Crown solicitor; and Mr. Brown, county inspector of police; Mr. C. O'Connell, Mr. L. C. Smyth, stipendiary magistrate, and others, occupied different positions in the court.

The Coroner—Gentlemen, we are met for the discharge of a duty which involves an inquiry into what, as a townsman, I most heartily deplore, but which, as a public officer, it will be my province to make a full and perfect investigation of. This I shall endeavour to do fairly, uprightly, and impartially, and as it is likely that the inquiry will take up a long time, we shall merely swear a jury to-night, whose duty it will be to view the body, and then adjourn to a fixed hour next day, when we shall proceed to take the evidence.

Mr. Knox—Gentlemen, there is a case which has just now come under my observation; a boy is here before you who received some small shot in the affray of last night, but he can receive no assistance at the infirmary, as it is already over-crowded.

The boy, whose name is Andrew O'Neill, was then produced. On being stripped, the entire of his back and left side were riddled with shot, which, from the size of the marks, must have been what is commonly called 'double duck.'

The Jury then proceeded to the house of the deceased person, Catharine Fahy, *alias* Sheehan, and after viewing the body, separated until Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SIX O'CLOCK.—The police patrolled the streets throughout the night, and though crowds were to a late hour collected in different parts of the town, no disposition to riot or breach of the peace was observable. Every other feeling seems to be lost in anxiety for the issue of the inquest, and at this early hour groups of persons are sauntering through the streets. The coroner will take his seat at eleven, and proceed to business immediately.

An express policeman rode into this garrison from Ennis yesterday morning, and in half an hour after, Colonel Mansel had forwarded on the road to that quarter a detachment of the 85th, from the Castle-barracks, under command of Lieutenant Grey. At five o'clock last evening, another pressing letter from the magistrates having been received by the mail-coach, demanding more reinforcements, Captain Bell's troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards proceeded hence at a smart trot to the scene of danger. In the absence of the police, who were called in from their station to Ennis, the country towns and villages were left exposed to an idle rabble, who at Newmarket-on-Fergus had the imprudence to enter several private shops, and help themselves, without leave, to not only necessaries, but comforts.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From the Limerick Reporter.)

Wednesday, June 8.

On the court being opened this morning, a tremendous rush took place, and a popular outburst of indignation was raised against the police, who were stationed at the several passages. Their officers ordered them to retire to the barracks.

The list was now handed to Mr. O'Connell; the number of names on it was 42.

Mr. Carrick suggested that as Captain de Ruvynes was about being implicated in this matter, it was right he should have an opportunity of being present.

Mr. O'Connell objected, and said that being the professional adviser of the deceased's friends, he was determined to accuse him of wilful murder. (Great cheering.)

Captain De Ruvynes.—It is just now I have come into court; I do not know the proceedings that have been gone on with.

Mr. O'Connell.—The only proceeding is, that I am under the painful necessity of charging you with murder.

Captain De Ruvynes.—So help me God, I never ordered the police to fire! I swear I am not guilty of the charge, and I trust that I shall be able to rebut it.

Mr. O'Connell.—I hold in my hand the depositions of a man who is *in extremis*. I would suggest that some magistrate should go with the Rev. Mr. Hennessy to the infirmary to have the informations taken by him.

Mr. H. Bridgeman left the court with the Rev. Mr. Hennessy, *to proceed to the county infirmary.*

Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. Coroner and gentlemen of the jury—You will bear with me a-while in performing a duty which devolves on me of putting before you the facts of the case. On Monday night last, a most wanton massacre took place, of which you are aware. I shall bring before you persons who will prove to your satisfaction that the firing was not regular, but what I may term platoon firing. You will hear witnesses who cannot be doubted that the police took deliberate aim at the people. (Here Mr. O'Connell went on to recapitulate the circumstances of the case as they appeared in evidence.) Mr. O'Connell continued—If there was a regular volley there must be some excuse for it, owing to the excitement of the moment; but, no; it was a regular platoon fire they kept up on the unfortunate victims. Gracious God! if I be rightly instructed, a more barbarous murder was never perpetrated on an unoffending people. I will not move your passions—you saw the bloody wounds that called aloud for vengeance, and demand to investigate the case coolly and deliberately, and find a verdict according to the evidence produced. Mr. O'Connell called on the coroner to know would the police be brought up in custody, or were they in the barracks?

Coroner.—It is discretionary for them to come in if they please; my duty will rest on the verdict that will hereafter be found.

Mr. Browne, County Inspector, then said,—I beg to trespass on you for a short period, I feel the painful task I have to perform, owing to the way in which Mr. O'Connell has addressed you. I have discharged my duty without malice or envy. I will abide by what I did, as I did nothing to call for your ill-will. If I gave the police orders to fire it would be effectually, and not by platoon, as stated by O'Connell I appeal to your feelings, no man deplores it more than I do; it was done without my sanction or approbation, and; therefore, I am determined to abide by the consequences.

Mr. Smith then said—From the observations that have fallen from Mr. Browne, I feel called on to rise. I regret exceedingly he should introduce my name. It would appear by what he stated, that my absence was the cause of the occurrence that took place, although he had another magistrate with him who came out determined to act independently of me—(cheers.) It was not my intention to be invidious. I am dragged forward to defend myself. I went to Mr. Bannatyne's store. I placed the men in a position to protect his property. The police were not struck, but the people were loud in their exclamations. I desired Mr. Browne to be cool, as he appeared not to be so, and to keep the men quiet. I went through the crowd, addressed them, and induced them to go home with me, and promised, if they should do so, to go about the next morning to collect subscriptions to purchase potatoes for their use—(hear, hear). I induced them to retire, and went back with them about thirty yards, when I heard several shots fired. I then turned back and saw flashes from five or six pans. I was amazed, and in as much danger as any one else. It could not, however, be expected that I could face them with arms presented, or make any effort to stop them then. The crowd then rushed forward and forced me with them into Mill-street. I then heard cries of "I'm shot, I'm shot." Several women came up, and attempted to tear me, and they said I gave orders to fire. Some men then came up and said they would protect me, and they forced me with them to Dean O'Shaughnessy's. In a short time after I left his house, accompanied by Mr. M'Mahon, and searched the town for the police, and was surprised I could not find them. We then went round by the bridge towards the mills, and met the police between the hospital and the bridge When I came up to them Mr Browne asked me where I had been, engaged in taking the people away, and I said, "Who gave orders to fire?" Mr. Browne said, "Nobody." I then turned round to Mr. Fitzsimon, who was leaning on me, and said, "this is strange, and places you in a very awkward position." I have stated all those particulars to the Government, and have called for an investigation, which I am confident will be granted.

After Mr. Smith concluded, Mr. Browne asked him if when he made the reply to him, that nobody gave orders, if he did not add, "I know I gave no orders."

Mr. Smith said he believed he did. He had no doubt but he did make the observation.

Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to call witnesses. The first called was

Pat Garrahy, who deposed as follows:—I live in Ennis. I recollect Monday evening last. I was alongside the police on the store road, about six yards from Mr. Arthur's gate, nearer to Mill-street. I cannot state positively how many police were present, but think there were about forty. It was about twelve o'clock when I went home. The police were facing towards Mill-street, I saw no mounted men, I saw Mr. Brown at the right of the police, and Captain De Ruvynes at their left on the footpath. Both remaining at their respective sides. I heard Captain De Ruvynes say "fire," and Mr. Brown "not to fire." I heard Mr. Brown a second time say, "Do not fire, boys." The word was given by Captain De Ruvynes before Mr. Brown desired them not to fire. About two minutes after the word was given the firing commenced. The front rank of the police was in a kneeling position, the rear rank were standing up when they fired. There was about two or three shots fired by the front rank. After they fired Mr. Browne said "boys, don't fire." There was about two or three minutes between the firing of the front and rear rank, and it was after both that Mr. Browne said, for the second time "boys do not fire." I heard only about three shots when I ran away. Could not tell the names of those who fired. When I get to the corn-market gate on the store-road, I saw the deceased woman brought away between people and she bleeding. I saw M'Namara bleeding. I saw also the blind man Fitzgibbon walking down the road and he bleeding. Was standing for about two minutes near the police before they fired. I saw the people that were between the police and Mill-street. I am sure every one of the people could be dispersed without the police having recourse to firing.

Michael Haire deposed as follows:—I saw Captain De Ruvynes and Mr. Browne standing side by side when the police halted; the greater part of the crowd had dispersed before the police charged; about five minutes after I got into the ruin, I heard Captain De Ruvynes say, "Ready, present, fire!" Mr. Browne repeated the same words after the captain, and the men fired. I heard about forty shots fired, there were about fifteen minutes between the firing of the first and last shot. *I did not go home all morning*; after the firing was over, Mr. Browne ordered the men up towards the mills; it was about one o'clock then; the police were forced towards the old market.

To the Coroner.—It was Captain De Ruvynes and Mr. Browne gave the orders to fire; there were persons in the ruin with me, a boy of the name of Mort M'Inerney, and three women.

Doctor George O'Brien being sworn, was examined by Mr. O'Connell—I examined the wounds in the deceased Catherine Sheehan, she came by her death from a gun shot.

Martin M'Guane sworn—I live in Ennis. I was at the firing. It commenced on the road. I was standing near the store when Mr. Hennessy walked on with the mob. I remained with the police. I heard Captain de Ruvynes say, he got a blow of a stone on the mouth. There were over twenty policemen present. The policemen had their bayonets screwed upon their carbines at this time, and in a charging position. Mr. Browne called out to Captain de Ruvynes, and inquired what was he to do? This was *five minutes* after the captain complained of being struck in the mouth. He (the captain) said he could do nothing, as Mr. Smyth was not there. Mr. Browne replied, I now give you the authority, and you may do as you please Captain De Ruvynes then said that the men must fire; then Mr. Browne desired the men to fire; the word was scarcely out of his mouth when the men fired. Before the word was given, I heard Mr. Fitzsimon say, "In the honour of God, do not fire, but charge upon the mob, and close them up, and they will make away." Between these words and the firing three minutes did not elapse. It was after Mr. Fitzsimon spoke that Captain De Ruvynes said, the men must fire, and Mr. Browne gave the word instantly; the police might have put five times the number of persons present away without firing if the advice of Mr. Fitzsimon was taken.

To Mr. O'Connell—Captain de Ruvyness read no paper before the order was given, neither did Mr. Browne. If any thing had been read I must have heard it. There was no light to read without getting a candle.

To the Coroner—I heard the Captain give no word of command. I saw no stone thrown immediately previous to the firing. The police were in no danger at the time. I got myself a blow on the head, but it neither hurt nor cut me. The police fired first towards Mill-street, and then turned back and fired on the opposite side. When I was hit there were no other stones thrown. *While the people were running away the police* continued firing at them. The police walked forward after the people every shot they fired. The police came eight or nine steps from where they were placed, and then turned back and fired in the opposite direction. I did not see Mr. Smith after until the bodies were carried to the infirmary. The mob did not return.

The Rev. P. Hennessey sworn—I recollect the night in question, when Mr. Smith and I were stationed near the store. I found him addressing the people, advising them to retire, and promising that in the course of the week he would solicit subscriptions from the more opulent inhabitants to procure cheap provisions for those who were in want of them. I joined in the same appeal, and in the promise. He brought forward a large body of the people, and I followed with another, until we came to the height of the street, we repeating our promises, they expressing their confidence in us, and he pressing on them the necessity of keeping their words. We came round by Jail-street, lest the people should follow us. When we came up we found different persons straggling by the wall. Mr. Browne said that the people were throwing stones. I drew a large number of the crowd with me. When the shots commenced I cried out, "We shall all be shot," and I was dreadfully annoyed to find that shots should be fired promiscuously while I was co-operating with the authorities for the preservation of the peace, thus endangering the lives of myself and other innocent persons. I am confident that there were no stones thrown in the direction from which the shots proceeded. I perceived something like the effect of a shot in my leg, but I felt no apprehension of danger. I heard the people say that Captain de Ruvynes promised to assist in the subscription. To the best of my judgment I am quite clear that the crowd might have been dispersed without the police firing a shot or even screwing on a bayonet. In point of fact, we were all running away when the police commenced firing, and during the run they (the police) continued firing.

Mr. L Smyth, resident magistrate, sworn—From my experience as a magistrate, I am quite persuaded that if the police remained stationary as I directed, I could have taken away every man in the crowd by my single exertions. On retiring after sending off one batch I returned and saw the flashing of several carbines, when I, of course, retired in dread of my life. If they had not proceeded to fire, I am confident I would have arrested all in half an hour. On my return I found Mr. Browne addressing the people in an indiscreet manner I did not approve of. I was forced along the road down Mill-street, he told them to stand back or he would be obliged to fire upon them. When I heard that, I said, "Be cool and steady, and I will contrive to disperse them myself." I heard him give no orders. I went accordingly, and did as I before stated. I had no further conversation with Mr. Browne until it was all over.

Captain De Ruvynes—Gentlemen, I have already made a declaration of my innocence—I leave my case in your hands. I went out among my fellow-townsmen, not as a magistrate, but as a private individual I was always anxious for their welfare, and I now give my oath that on that night I did not direct the police to fire.

Mr. Smyth, in answer to a question, said, that on making inquiry of Mr. Browne, he said that no person desired him to fire; on meeting that night, he turned round and said, "Mr. Smyth, where were you?" I said, "You might well inquire, when you directed the police to fire on the people, and I would wish to know who gave you orders to fire?" Mr. Browne said, "nobody." I ordered the party out, and I conceived that Captain De Ruvynes came to the place as a magistrate, from an observation he made at a meeting of magistrates held on that day, that he would give every assistance in his power to preserve the peace.

To Mr. Browne—I am satisfied as that I am standing here that the answer you made was "nobody." Perhaps you said "I did not give the order," and I have no doubt but what you say is true, and that you said so.

Mr. O'Connell said that he had closed, and inquired if the gentlemen concerned intended to produce any witnesses?

Captain De Ruvynes—Conscious of my innocence, I will enter on no defence.

Mr. Browne—I am placed in so difficult a position that I really know not how to act. If I were only personally concerned I should not hesitate, but I am so totally ignorant of legal knowledge that I know not how I shall proceed; but there are those of whom I have the superintendence who are respectable men, and therefore without legal assistance I cannot say what I shall do.

The Coroner then declared the Court adjourned to ten o'clock, next day.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.—The Coroner took his seat this day at ten o'clock.

After a protracted examination of Mr. Fitzsimon, and evidence being given by Mr. William Kean and Surgeon Greene,

Mr. O Connell addressed the jury for the prosecution, when they retired for nearly an hour, and then returned with the following verdict:—

"We find that the deceased, Catharine Sheehan, came by her death in consequence of a gun-shot wound inflicted by one of a party of police on duty in the town of Ennis, on the night of Monday, the 6th of June, or morning of Tuesday, the 7th of June instant, called out to protect the property of Mr. Bannatyne, and that that party, by the return made to us, by Mr. Fitzsimon, sub-inspector of police, consisted of the following persons: [Here the list of the police on duty was inserted.] And we, the Jurors aforesaid, further find that that party of police did not receive sufficent provocation from the people, who were tumultuously assembled, to warrant them in at all firing upon the people; and we further find that those belonging to the police force, as previously named, fired not alone without orders from any magistrate, or any officers, but in opposition to the positive orders of their officers."

TEN O'CLOCK, P.M.—Since the finding of the verdict the town is in a great state of excitement, so much so that it was considered necessary to have the dragoons called out;—they are still patrolling the streets. The people had a great triumph here this evening—thirty-eight policemen were marched to prison, strongly guarded by soldiers (cavalry and infantry) amidst the groans and execrations of the populace. The town is now perfectly quiet.

Mr. T. B. C. Smith arrived here to day on the part of the Government, and opens an inquiry into the matter at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY IN ENNIS.

The inquiry ordered by the Government, in consequence of the memorial of Mr. L. C. Smyth, stipendiary magistrate, at Ennis, is still in progress before Mr. Smith, Q.C., who has been instructed to investigate and report all matters relating to the late fatal affray in that town, so far as the conduct of the stipendiary magistrates and the police is concerned. One of the first acts of the commissioner was to order the thirty-eight policemen, who had been committed to gaol under the governor's warrant, to be brought up, and to remain in court during the investigation in which they were so deeply interested. The first and principal witness was Mr. L. C. Smyth, the stipendiary magistrate, who gave a detail of the afflicting circumstances. The Rev. Mr. Hennessy was next examined. Several other witnesses were to follow. The police, on their way to the court, and on their return to the gaol in the evening, were assailed with the most bitter denunciations of the populace.

ARRIVAL OF FOOD IN ENNIS.

The *Limerick Chronicle* of yesterday contains the following:—

"A large number of cars, laden with meal and flour sent by J. N. Russell, Esq., from this city, arrived in Ennis and caused a happy change in the state of popular feeling there. On passing through the streets they were hailed with shouts of joy, pipers and fidlers playing before and behind the cavalcade."

(From the Dublin Monitor.)

COMMITTAL OF THIRTY-EIGHT POLICEMEN TO GAOL, FOR FIRING ON THE PEOPLE.

In another page will be found the full particulars of the Coroner's Inquest held on the body of a woman shot by the police in Ennis, on last Monday night.

The verdict of the Jury is tantamount to a verdict of manslaughter against the police, and thirty-eight of them have been committed to gaol.

The Jury, by their verdict, found that the police did not receive sufficient provocation to warrant them in firing on the people—they also found that the police fired on the people, not only without orders from any magistrate, or from their officers, but in opposition to the positive orders of their officers.

Such is the verdict of the Jury on which thirty-eight of the police have been committed to prison. It is quite clear from the evidence that the police did not receive sufficient provocation to warrant them in firing on the people; but it is not so clear that they fired without orders. Captain De Ruvynes, a magistrate, and Mr. Browne, county inspector, are implicated in this matter; but, pending the investigation by Mr. Smith, Q. C., we shall not offer any opinion on the evidence given affecting them before the Coroner's Inquest.

That the Police force was in a most disorganised and undisciplined state is shown by the evidence of Mr. Sub-Inspector Fitzsimon; he swore—as reported by the *Limerick Chronicle*, a Tory paper—as follows:—

"The men fired by the platoon and not by sections; they continued firing right and left as fast as they could load; some of the men did not fire; the men got no instructions with regard to firing at the time they left the barrack, as there was no anticipation that it would be required; they loaded at the place they fired and not in the barrack.

"A Juror—Who gave the police orders to prime and load?

"Mr. Fitzsimon—Nobody; on the contrary, when we saw them do so, Mr. Brown, the head constable, and I ran up and down the ranks cursing and abusing the men for daring to do so without orders (sensation)."

Here is a pretty picture of the frightful state of insubordination in which the Police force were! What has conduced to this? Did such insubordination ever take place under the Whigs? or is it that the Police have become so undisciplined under the Tories that, when placed in any trying emergency, their insubordination breaks out, and they load, and prime, and fire, not only without orders, but even in despite "the cursing and abusing" of their officers?

The *Clare Journal*, a Tory print, has the following graphic account of this murderous assault on the people:—

"Up to the hour of half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Hennessy, the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, and several other gentlemen of the town, were using their influence and exertions upon the people to return to their homes, but with very little effect, for however those they addressed seemed to agree to their request, the crowd again formed in other places. Stones began to fly pretty thickly about this hour, and several of the police were more or less injured. Captain de Ruvynes received a blow of a stone on the lip. Mr. Brown, C. I. of the police was struck on the head and chest, and one of the men received a dreadful blow on the eye, by which he was totally deprived of the use of, and he now lies in agony at the county infirmary. At the hour we refer to, half-past twelve, the police, about forty of whom were on duty, divided into parties, and commenced firing up and down the road, and as the people retreated, continued to follow after them, loading and discharging until they came to the turn of the road into Mill-street, when, not finding any opponents as they looked upon the people, they desisted. The result of this wanton and uncalled-for proceeding was, that seventeen persons were brought in a short time into the county infirmary severely wounded. One young woman was struck over the eye by, we suppose, a spent ball, as it did not enter the head, but it unfortunately caused concussion of the brain, and deprived her of life in the course of about four hours. A man named Darcy has been shot through the spine and lungs, and his recovery is altogether hopeless. A young man named Leary has been shot in the thigh; a man named Macnamara has been shot in the calf of the leg; a man named Fitzgibbon, stone-blind, strange as it may appear, has been shot through one leg, and had the second slightly wounded; a man named Burley has been shot in the arm; and for several others, see the report of killed and wounded in another page.

"So little caution was observed by the police in their firing upon the people, that the clergyman we have named, together with Mr. Smith, S.M., and several gentlemen of the town were amongst the crowd whom they fired upon, and their surprise is that they were not amongst the wounded. One of our respectable shopkeepers had not time to get off the road into Mill-street, but had to take shelter in a shed to avoid the firing. Several providential escapes from balls had been experienced by some of those present. We saw one young man with a small piece of the sleeve of his coat cut away from a ball after it had struck the wall. There are several marks of balls upon those houses and loose stones near them that front the mill-road upon which the police were stationed—and in more places than these were large marks of blood upon the road."

We shall not make any further observations on this sad tragedy at present. The investigation before Mr. Smith, Q.C., commenced on Friday. It is limited to an inquiry into the conduct of the Police, their Officers, and the Magistrates who were present. From Mr. Smith's character we expect a full and an impartial investigation.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A PRIEST IN BELFAST.—As the Rev. George Crolly, Roman Catholic curate of this town, was walking up the Dublin road, on Saturday last, in company with one or two friends, a number of boys behind a house had a small brass cannon, and were firing it off. The reverend gentleman, we believe, became alarmed—at all events, his companion regarded it as an attempt to assassinate his reverence. The report circulated through the town on Monday, that the heroes of Sandyrow had attempted to shoot a priest. The proper authorities had the boys at the police-office on Tuesday, and expectation was on tiptoe as to the result of the interesting investigation. However, his reverence did not choose to come forward, and so the matter dropped. One of the individuals who was with the priest declared a ball had been fired at Mr. Crolly, and that he saw the leaves falling from the trees from the effects of the shot.—*Ulster Times.*

MURDER.—A King's County correspondent of the *Pilot* narrates the following horrible circumstance:—"This neighbourhood has been thrown into a state of the most extraordinary alarm and excitement for the last week, in consequence of a most horrible and brutal murder at Killeen—near the demesne of Durrow, where the late lamented Earl of Norbury was most mysteriously, but most barbarously, murdered—of Mary Wheelahan, on the night of Tuesday, the 31st ult., who was strangled to death by Walter Wheelahan, her husband, who had her body concealed in a tillage field under ground, near the dwelling house, until last Sunday.—The supposed cause of this murder is an unaccountable hatred of the wife, produced by, perhaps, a criminal attachment of the husband to another female. This good and virtuous woman had been two days murdered before she was missing by her friends. Upon inquiry they were told by the husband and his relatives, that, as they did not live happily together, she got some money and went to America. The statements of the husband were so unsatisfactory, that he produced a letter, to give them colour, said to be written by the wife, and conveyed through the post-office to the husband, in which she accounts for her feigned intention of secretly leaving home for America. This letter contained contradictory statements; it had no post mark of any post-office, and it was evidently a forgery. This circumstance impressed every mind with the conviction that Mary Wheelahan was murdered by her husband; he and some of his relations were consequently given into custody to the police till he had accounted for his wife. The excitement of the public became so intense that fears were entertained for the personal safety of some supposed to be accomplices in the tragical affair. On last Sunday, at the chapel of Durrow, the Rev. Mr. O'Ragerty made a most powerful appeal to the assembled multitude. He exhorted them to suspend for a few days their judgment, till it could be ascertained whether she was still living or dead; he impressed upon her friends the justice and propriety of not offering violence or injury to any of her supposed enemies, but to give them over to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to law. He further exhorted the people to make diligent search for the body, and that, if she was murdered, it must be secreted not far from the place where the foul deed was perpetrated. Upon search being made on Sunday evening, the body was found in the tillage field, about fifteen perches from the dwelling-house. On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. Dillon, coroner, and a respectable Jury. After a long and minute examination of witnesses, in the presence of an immense multitude of people, the doctors in attendance giving their opinion that death was caused by strangulation, a verdict of "Wilful murder" was given, to the satisfaction of the public, against the unnatural husband, who, with his aged father as an accomplice, has been committed to the county gaol. This murder has nothing whatever to do with the peace of the country, or with party of any kind, both families having been remarkable for good and peaceable conduct at all times. They are of a very decent class of landholders, and are connected with most of the old families of that parish. The murdered female was a robust, healthy, and most industrious person; she was plain in her appearance, but very agreeable, well-disposed, and charitable. The sensation made all over the country by the murder, in the minds of the people, will be long felt, as the deceased is deeply regretted.

MURDER OF A CHILD IN LIVERPOOL

An investigation of a very serious and horrible character took place on Monday before P. F. Curry, Esq., the borough coroner. The inquiry was held at the coroner's office, at twelve o'clock, before a very respectable jury, and was touching the death of a male child, supposed to have been destroyed by its mother, an unmarried woman named Elizabeth Russell, who was in custody. She was apparently about thirty years of age, and seemed in a very feeble and nervous state.

From the evidence of several witnesses, some of whom had derived their knowledge from admissions of the prisoner, it seemed that Russell, had been for about seven years in the service of Miss Mary Cole, a lady residing in Sandon-street. On the evening of Thursday week, Miss Cole, who had been out for some time, returned home, and the prisoner then complained of being unwell, and was told by her mistress to go to bed. It appears that about this time, Russell was delivered of a male child, although no suspicion had been entertained that she was pregnant. She was excessively anxious to conceal the fact, so much so that, according to her own statement, she did not stop to ascertain whether the infant was living or dead; but, being fearful lest it should cry and alarm the family, she wrapped it up in linen, conveyed it to the privy, and threw it in. Several days elapsed without any suspicion being entertained that a crime so unnatural had been committed by the prisoner. One day, however, a little girl named Mary Bruce, who occasionally assisted in the house, perceived in the midden a bundle, the shape of which was something like that of a child, and being desirous of obtaining the clothes to sell as old rags, she mentioned the circumstance to the prisoner, and asked whether she might have the bundle? Russell's reply was, "Oh they are some clothes which the men (probably meaning the night-men) have thrown in; never mind them; you will dirty yourself if you try to get them." The girl mentioned this occurrence to her parents, and was told by them to make the same statement to her mistress. She did so, and this, coupled with other trifling incidents, which then assumed a suspicious aspect, caused Miss Cole to send for Mr. Thomas Blackburn, the surgeon, in order that she might have his advice and instruction. Mr. Blackburn proceeded to the house on Thusday evening, and questioned the prisoner as to what had happened. She confessed that she had given birth to a child. On hearing this acknowledgement, Mr. Blackburn thought it his duty to refrain from pressing her any further; but after having cautioned her, told her that she was at liberty to make any statement she liked. She only added that the infant was about a seven month's child. Mr. Blackburn then gave information to the police, and constables Halsall and Ainsworth went to the house. On searching the privy, they found a linen wrapper, containing the dead body of a male child. On the following morning, Mr. Blackburn made a minute examination of it, in the presence and with the assistance of Mr. Batty and Mr. Blower, surgeons, and the result showed that the child had been more barbarously dealt with than the mother had admitted. Mr. Blackburn said—"The child, I have no doubt, had arrived at its full period. The general appearance of the body was that of one born alive and in health, with the exception of the head, which was very much injured—the bones all loose, and the whole aspect that of a loose bag filled with a fluid or semi-fluid substance. On a more minute inspection, an opening in the cavity of the head was discovered on the right side, a little above and behind the ear. It had all the appearance of a wound inflicted by violence, and probably with a sharp, or, at least, a pointed instrument, such as a large pair of scissors, or a kitchen skiver of a flat form. The wound was nearly half an inch in length, and penetrated between the upper edge of the temporal and the lower edge of the parietal bone, and there was a corresponding perforation in the dura mater, with a ragged edge, indicating that force had been used. The dura was torn open very extensively, and the inside of the cranium occupied with grumous blood, and the substance of the brain mixed together in such a way as could not, in my opinion, have been produced, except by external violence and force. The frontal bone was fractured, and the bones generally were loose, and separated from each other at the sutures. The integuments of the head were not in a state of putrescence, but firm, though black and bruised, and every other part of the body was perfectly free from any approach to decomposition, having all the appearance of recent death. The neck was carefully examined, with a view of ascertaining whether strangulation had taken place; but there was no trace of extravasation or echymosis, nor was the tongue at all black or discoloured, as would have been the case had the child been strangled. The chest was opened and examined. The lung

WATKINS'S LEGACY TO THE CHARTISTS.

LECTURE III. CONCLUDED.

As Christianity has been perverted, polluted—as it has been reversed by those who "profess and call themselves Christians," there is much need of a revival of it—of a restoration of it to its first principles—of a renewal of it, and what is to do this?—what but Chartism? Politics led religion astray, and politics must bring her back again. By the Charter alone can the deformed be transformed. It is necessary therefore that we should show the analogy between Chartism and Christianity—that we should compare the two. And first, there is this one great prevailing and pervailing principle common to both—they are both essentially democratic. Nothing can be more opposed to class-legislation, class-distinctions, usurpations and oppressions than Christianity is. There are numerous passages in the New Testament that prove this. Were I to quote them, they would fill up a sermon of themselves.—I will, therefore, leave that part of the subject to yourselves, and hasten to some minor points of resemblance or coincidence which are not so obvious.

The Reform Bill was the precursor of the Charter, even as John the Baptist was of Jesus Christ. The said John was no "finality Jack"—he always modestly represented himself as one who was merely preparing the way, making the path straight—as an inefficient herald or harbinger of a mighty reformer and Saviour to come, "whose fan," said he, "is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner, but the chaff he will burn up with unquenchable fire."

Will not the Charter do this with the present despotic form of government and the accursed system which it has brought forth—even as death was born of sin? Yes, the Charter is the axe laid to the root, and every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit will be hewn down and cast into the fire.

Among the poor the gospel was first preached. The higher classes did not come forward to set an example, except a bad one, but were compelled to follow the example set by the lower classes. Christianity took its seat at the lower end of the room, but was presently bid to walk up higher, and in the end she sat at the head of the table. So will it be with Chartism. But let Chartism in prosperity not forget what it was in adversity; not forget its true end and intent. Christianity began in the villages—it flourished most in the country. So with Chartism. Jesus Christ could make but little impression in the cities; in the hellow and rotten capital, in Jerusalem, he could make none at all.

The doctrines taught by Christ were not his own—they were not new; they were founded on truth, and truth is old, old as God himself; but his manner was something new; it was something new to see a poor man, a carpenter, a working man, out of an obscure city—to see him come forth, and in the teeth of prejudice, privilege, and power, in spite of general corruption and degradation to hear him preach reform, and with a fearless disregard of all personal consequences, not caring what friends he lost, what enemies he found, boldly tell the truth, fearlessly denounce the inhuman rich, enter the very places of public worship, places which he told them they had made dens of thieves (themselves being the thieves), enter into the solemn temples and tear off the veil of hypocrisy from those who deluded to oppress the people, give a true exposition of those doctrines which they had wrested and perverted to serve their own sinister purposes, and not only minister to mind's disease, but to diseased bodies also, for the Jewish priests were physicians as well. All this he did unpaid; he did it though he suffered for it. Now no one in modern times has had the daringness to do this, unless we except George Fox, the Quaker. He went into what he called the "steeple-houses," and rebuked the parsons in the face of their congregations. They who saw and heard those things thought them strange—thought them the tricks of a madman, for "truth is strange, stranger than fiction." A good man was to them a great novelty, but, as I said before, there was nothing new in the doctrines taught by Christ, nor in the principles which we Chartists teach. They are not the creations of our own fancy, the inventions of our own imagination. No. We take them from God and nature, as best suited to the welfare and happiness of man, both here and hereafter. They are the wisdom of the past experience of all ages, stamped with the simplicity of truth, with the sublimity of all time; they have the impress of divinity itself to give them currency; they are no new-fangled notions; they were in force in ancient Greece and Rome, and made those republics so famous that they are still quoted as exemplars to all nations. Many heroes, many martyrs have fought and died for them; America owns them; England once owned them—yes, our Constitution was founded on them—was formed of them; for, like Christ, we come not to destroy but to build up—to fulfil the law which has been turned aside, made a tool of, a destroyer of justice and humanity—those sacred principles which it was meant to preserve. As Christ entered into the labours of the ancient prophets to continue and conclude them, so are we perfecting the labours of the good men and true before us, the Paines, the Cartwrights, the Hunts, the Cobbetts.

Those who teach for doctrines the commandments of men, in opposition to God—who, having possession of the vineyard, beat the messengers sent to them, and would kill the heirs, the rightful owners—those unjust judges and wicked stewards say that we blaspheme when we tell the truth—that we are madmen, liars, spoilers, destroyers; but wisdom is justified in her children. We care not for their misrepresentation, their calumny, their abuse; we know that we are in the right; they know it too, and therefore they avoid discussions with us; they dare not ask us questions, for they dread our answers; they harden their hearts; but we take Christ's advice respecting all such—"Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you and persecute you."

Christ's celebrated sermon on the mount—what is it but a manual of Chartism—a manual for Chartists?—of comfort to all in tribulation, of encouragement to all who agitate, of exhortation to leave off worldliness, and to beware of false prophets. "Many false prophets shall arise, and shall deceive many." Has it not been so with us? "Because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold." Has it not been so with us? Have not some been seduced from us, others been alienated? "But he that endures to the end the same shall be saved"

There were many who believed in the doctrines taught by Christ, who acknowledged them to be just, and yet would not confess so much openly, lest they should become marked men, and be put out of their synagogues. So with us. Chartists have been turned out of religious societies, and out of employment for no other crime but Chartists. And on the other hand, there are others who follow, not for the sake of the cause, but for the loaves and fishes. Again, a further point of comparison. I own a point not much to the credit of either Chartism or Christianity, but cases of defect are stronger proofs than even cases of excellence. An additional example is, that there was a strife among the disciples of Christ as to who should be greatest. "Let him, (said Christ) who would be greatest among you be the least." He himself was so. He was their servant, as well as master. He stooped to wash their very feet; but in thus humbling himself, he exalted himself—he showed himself the greatest.

Christ wished for more labourers in the field—he employed all who offered their services, whether at the first or at the eleventh hour—he wished none to be driven out—he wished not that the usefulness of any one should be lessened, but rather increased. He sought not to engross all the honour, all the merit, of the good work to himself—whether done by himself or by others—he sought only the advancement of the cause, and he sent forth his disciples into every town and village to promote its progress. We have missionaries who meet with a similar reception to those of Christ—that is, they are better received in some places than in others.

Jesus Christ said a man's foes should be of his own household, but he also said that he who was not willing to leave father and mother, or son or daughter, to follow the good cause, and to suffer all manner of evil for it was not worthy of it. They were to leave wealth for poverty—a home for a wilderness—to take up the Charter, and meet all adversaries and all adversity in carrying it forward. Christ's sayings and doings were misrepresented—his motives misrepresented and his character maligned, as ours have been—his principles were hid from, that is, they were not received by the worldly wise, but were revealed unto babes—unto the simple-minded and the single hearted. We Chartists do not scruple to do Chartist business on the Sabbath-day, and we have been reprehended for this by the platter-scraping scribes and Pharisees of our day. Christ was an enemy to all humbug and hypocrisy. If he were living, would he not lash our chief priests?—not with a whip of small cords. But

> "Our weapon is the whip of words,
> And truth's all-teaching ire."

What Christ most lamented, what he found the hardest to remove, the most difficult to overcome, was the apathy, the delusions, the prejudices of the people themselves. There was not only the difficulty of getting men to receive the truth; but when they received it, there was the greater difficulty of getting them to retain it, and the still greater difficulty of getting them to preserve it pure from all admixture of error, for enemies came after him and sowed tares. He saw that preaching plain doctrines was dry work; that abstract truths were not easily understood or relished; that they needed familiar images to render them intelligible; the sense to be shown by sensible examples. He therefore preached in parables, and his Christian parables are as applicable to our times; as suitable for our purposes; as well adapted for Chartism as for Christianity. Witness the parable of the sower. Have we not had those who received the seed by the way side, and the fowls of the air, Corn Law Repealers, have come and caught away the seed? Again, have we not had others who heard the word, and understood it, and loved it, as all who have any love of truth must do; but they lacked persistve constancy, for when tribulation or persecution came because of the word, they were offended, and having no root, withered away. Again, have there not been others who received the seed, but the cares of this world and deceitfulness of riches, choked it like weeds, and it became unfruitful? Lastly, have not others, and, thank God, they are the great majority, the rest are but exceptions; are there not millions who have received the seed into good ground, who have heard Chartism, understood it, borne fruit, and brought forth some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty? "He who hath ears to hear, let him hear." There is also the parable of the mustard seed, which is said to be the smallest of all seed; but grows into a giant tree: so it is with the seed of truth, when sown into the heart, it is a mere word, an idea, invisible; yet, let it take root, let it be nourished, and it will grow, it will expand, it will enlarge itself, it will become too great for what contains it; it will burst forth and scatter its seeds abroad into other bosoms.

To whom shall we liken the Tories—they are like old bottles in which if you put new wine, the strong and vigorous wine of Chartism, wine made from the very vine of Christ, it will be too much for them, they will crack—they will fly—and the Whigs are like those old-worn-out clothes, these tattered garments that if you patch them with the stout broadcloth of chartism, the new tears away the old, so that there is not much difference between the two. Both travel in the high-way of the world, they go through the wide gate—we have entered the straight gate of principle—we have taken the cross of Christ for our guide-post—it points not to Buckingham Palace, nor to Lambeth Palace, but to Heaven, and the Charter is nailed to it, an everlasting scroll, in which is written our title to freedom here and to happiness hereafter.

There are more parallel cases in the parables; but I am afraid of taking up too much of your time, of tiring your patience; I will, therefore proceed with the other points of comparison.

Have not the Chartists as many and as heavy complaints to make against the Bishops and Archbishops as Jesus Christ had against the scribes and pharisees. He boldly reproved them in their very presence, and some of our brethren have done this at Norwich and other places. But Christ bowed to existing laws, and so do we, not that we revere them, but that by law we may mend the law. We have been tempted by Corn Law Repealers, and we have resisted their temptation as Christ was tempted by the devil in the offset of his ministry. The devil took him fasting, and it is when we are hungered, when there is a famine in the land that the Corn-Law Repealers come to us and tell us of the cheap bread, the cheap sugar, the cheap timber, the cheap everything that shall be ours, if only we will yield to their proposals, if only we will agitate for them; but we bid them get behind us, for they savour not the Charter. And now the rich are subscribing to give alms to the poor whom they have beggared; but we tell them that the widow's mite is worth all in our eyes, and more than all when given for the Charter.

The same kind of enemies that conspired against Christ conspire against us, and for the same reasons, because we are opposed to their class-robberies and class-cajoleries, and as the chief priests and elders would have taken him long before they did take him, had they not feared the people, so it is their wholesome dread of the people and that alone that keeps the hands of our oppressors off us. Christ was betrayed by one of his own disciples, and it was a disciple of the Charter—they are professing Chartists that seek to betray us. A robber was loosed and pardoned in preference to Christ, and our Government is more inclined to favour the worst felons and indeed actually does.

Now these are a few of the parallel cases or points of resemblance between Chartism and christianity. I could adduce many more, but let these suffice. They are sufficient to show that a strong, a close analogy exists between the two, and that no man can be a Christian unless he be a Chartist, and vice versa. Ought not this to be matter of comfort to us—of consolation—yea, of exultation. Does it not shew that in working out our political redemption, we are actually at the same time working out our spiritual salvation. The bishops may tell us differently but we know that they are not Christians—their lawn sleeves and silk gowns, their bushy wigs are not the wedding garments of Christ—all who are not Chartists are not Christians. It is the evil we are striving to lesson—the good that we wish to put in its place that entitles us to the appellation of Christian Chartists. We are doing the work of God on earth—we are instruments in his hands, and think ye not that the afflictions we endure in endeavouring to remove affliction from others will not be rewarded hereafter? If we wipe away the tears of injured excellence, of innocent distress, will not God wipe away the tears from our eyes? Yes, and were it not so, there is surely sufficient reward for doing good in the satisfaction of our own consciences—for virtue rewards itself, compensates itself.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO SUPERINTEND THE ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF THE LATE HENRY HUNT.

To the Chartists of Manchester and district, and all those in the United Kingdom who support those principles, namely the rights and liberties of the whole people of which that distinguished patriot was the unswerving, unconquerable, and persevering advocate till death.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS AND CO WORKERS IN THE RIGHTEOUS CAUSE OF TRUTH AND JUSTICE.—You, who with us, are striving to redeem yourselves from political bondage, and for the salvation of your country from impending, and if judicious steps are not speedily taken to avert it, inevitable ruin.

The tens of thousands of you who assembled at Manchester on Good Friday last to witness the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone, and our numerous friends who resided at a distance who read from the newspapers the proceedings of that day, and of the grand and numerous demonstrations on that occasion, will, we feel assured, be anxious to ascertain what progress we have made in our patriotic and responsible undertaking. It is therefore with feelings of pleasure and gratification that we hereby inform you that we are getting on with it rapidly. The monument is already raised twelve feet from the ground, and will be considerably higher by the time this appears in print. There are four stone masons constantly employed at it, and will be until it is finished, the architect, their employer, having guaranteed to have it completed by the 16th of August next, the same date on which the ever-memorable but cruel and atrocious Peterloo Massacre took place in the year 1819.

To form a striking contrast betwixt the two days in the two separate years, and to show the onward march of democracy and the omnipotence of public opinion, we have exerted ourselves on behalf of its completion, and it is our intention to loose no time, spare neither pains nor expense so far as is consistent with our duty as public servants, in preparing at once for a national demonstration, to be held on the 16th of August next, to celebrate its completion, and thus hand it down to posterity as a national token of respect for virtue and integrity.

To enable us to perform the task which we have set ourselves of getting it finished, and, if possible, paid for, we take this, the first favourable opportunity, to make an humble, but urgent appeal, to our brother Chartists, and the Democrats generally throughout the empire, who wish to show their respect for, and attachment to, those principles of which Henry Hunt, Esq. was decidedly one of the bravest, most faithful, and unflinching advocates that ever lived in any age, or any country, for a contribution of their mite for so worthy an object.

Any donations or subscriptions, however small, will be thankfully received, and duly acknowledged, when we publish our balance-sheet of the income and expenditure. Our desire is to make it a plain, neat, and elegant token of esteem; such a one as will be worthy the life, character, conduct, and principles, of the man whom it is intended to honour—to hand it down as a personification of great principles, which will be creditable to ourselves, who have been entrusted with its erection, and we trust will reflect a never-dying honour and admiration on the heads and hearts of those who shall contribute towards carrying the intention of the committee into full effect.

We hereby beg most sincerely to acknowledge the pecuniary aid rendered us so far, likewise to tender our grateful thanks to the Chartists and Trades of Manchester and district, for their assistance, and the prompt and enthusiastic manner in which they responded, in their acclaiming thousands, to our last appeal for a demonstration of public opinion, when the foundation stone was laid.

In an especial manner do we thank Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his kind and punctual attention, for his valuable exertions, which were properly appreciated, and for coming to accommodate the committee upwards of two hundred miles, at his own expense, and, at that time, great inconvenience to himself, to make good his promise, and perform a public duty.

We beg likewise that the Rev. William Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star* will accept our thanks for the long, excellent, and faithful report which he gave of the proceedings of the people on that day. We pay the same compliment to Mr. Joshua Hobson for his liberal donation of the printed circulars; and all those friends who honoured us with their presence from a distance—Messrs. Cooper, of Leicester, Harney, of Sheffield, and Jones, of Liverpool, &c. We desire thus publicly to acknowledge the services of the excellent musicians; the ladies and youths who so numerously graced the procession with their presence, and in short, all who before, then, and since, have taken an active part in connection with us in so laudable an undertaking. We hope they will not think us presumptuous—and asking for too much by making another call upon them collectively—and by thus telling them that we rely upon their support and presence, if possible, at the forthcoming demonstration. We feel assured that we shall receive their patronage in getting it up, and cheering us on in our arduous duties.

The committee have passed a resolution authorising the secretary to forthwith specially invite the successor of Henry Hunt, Esq., the man of the people, Feargus O'Connor—hoping that after this has met the eye of that patriot he will make no other engagement for that day, but will hold himself in readiness, and free; so that, if possible, as he laid the foundation stone, he may take his proper position when the top stone is laid.

The last procession, as allowed by competent judges, outrivalled anything of the kind in Manchester for numbers, order, and grandeur. Such a one as the gold of the factions, their press, and exertions combined could not convene. Still we flatter ourselves that the desire of the imperishable, industrious portion of the community to see the splendid monument—and a whole train of circumstances which render it necessary to give another irrefutable argument of the unanimity and power of the many to the tyranical and monopolising few, will tend to make the coming one even outstrip the latter, and by such testimony of our unity, numbers, sobriety, and good order, strengthen the agitation for liberty, and hasten the popular (and never to be stopped by all the powers combined) movement for the natural and immutable rights of the now excluded and consequently enslaved millions.

Brother Democrats,—To more widely and universally extend public opinion in favour of the principles contained in the People's Charter, to show that we do not wish to take all the credit to ourselves, that we in Manchester and district do not wish to monopolise all the glory, but rather make it a national subject, we humbly but emphatically call upon the Chartists and friends in every large town and district in Great Britain to send a delegate who shall be present to represent them at the demonstration; so that the active, good, and true, from all parts, might witness the honour paid to virtue, and by that means stimulate them to step out of the routine of their former energies for the salvation of themselves and country,—always bearing in mind that the most prominent feature in the life of a public man is, that he prove faithful till death.

We call upon the good men of London, Bath, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sunderland, Newcastle, &c., to send delegates, because by so doing it will give an impetus to the agitation for liberty by sending the democratic fire which will be then kindled in every breast through the length and breadth of the land, to burn up the embers of apathy and indifference now lurking in any patriotic bosom, and plant in their stead a motive and stimulant which must urge them forward resolutely and determinedly in the gigantic struggle, until their labours are crowned with success, by arriving at the wishful goal of freedom, namely, mental, religious, and virtuous political regeneration.

To carry out effectually the preceding recommendation, we advise and request the sub-Secretaries of the National Charter Association to lay the suggestions before the members of the General Council in their respective localities, for their approval, or otherwise. If the former, as early as convenient, discuss the propriety of electing sober, talented, and judicious staightforward men as delegates, and forthwith collect funds to give their quota towards the monument, and bear expences. We also make the same appeal to the county delegate meetings, hoping they, likewise, in their collective capacity, will give the matter a due consideration; and if they agree with our project to exert themselves in its favour.

The Committee held a long and proper discussion as to whether we have the power, without being considered to have outstepped the power delegated to us, by offering a suggestion to the members of the New Executive, which ended in a resolve—

"That in order to make the gathering of good men from various parts of the country to be doubly useful to the movement, and answer two purposes, we most respectfully suggest that they, the members of the Executive, discuss the propriety of calling a National conference of delegates to be held on the following day, August 17th, in the Carpenter's Hall, Manchester, when perhaps a friendly understanding could be established, all ill-feeling and bickering amongst leaders put an end to, the plan of organization read, discussed, and if necessary, revised, and all jealousy for ever banished from our ranks. Differences arise frequently through misunderstanding—men who have done wrong unintentionally are denounced and looked shy upon—who if remonstrated with could be made acquainted with their error and have some chance of reform, and for the want of which the cause sometimes loses both their talents and influence. If this desirable end could be achieved it would give an opportunity for the delegates when assembled to adopt other measures which they in their wisdom might deem necessary and prudent for the advancement of the cause."

To the trades of Manchester we say that we are right glad once more to have an opportunity of giving them a chance of coming out and identifying themselves with the popular movement for the rights of labour, and by their joining as trades, to set an example to those who have hitherto let reason slumber, and in consequence have been apathetic. We rejoice to have it to record that the bricklayers, carpenters, painters, mechanics, fustian cutters, smiths, and spinners have already made a move in the right direction, and we hope and trust that others betwixt now and then, will see it their duty (every other scheme having failed) to go and do likewise.

We wish most respectfully to say to the aristocratical portion of the Trades, who have hitherto stood aloof and treated us with indifference, suspicion, or contempt, that in our opinion, judging rationally from passing events, that the same circumstances are at work still which have brought down the wages of, and impoverished other trades, and will continue, if not checked, and operate alike upon theirs also. Let us seriously impress upon you the necessity of beholding the signs of the times. Remember that the system is like unto a round ball set going from the top of a hill, every turn it receives increases its velocity. Remember that while Nero was fiddling Rome was burning. Read, we beseech you, the history of the rise and fall of other great nations, and compare it with your own; and if you are determined that politics shall not be discussed in your assemblies as trades—if you have not yet begun to study or penetrate into the state of the country in all its minute and inward workings—if you still persist in excluding the most essential ingredient from your deliberations, do for once take a more general and outward view, and then ask yourselves, any of you, whether the black cloud which now hangs over thousands of your fellow-creatures, who were once in tolerably good circumstances, will not overshadow you with its dreary and gloomy despair?

Do you not know that every scheme which genius could discover has been snatched at by capitalists, for the purpose of obviating the necessity for manual labour? Has not this been done, and is it not now being done, both at home and abroad? Yes, thousands are being thrown out of employment, to wander in despair in the streets, creating poverty and hunger in their domestic circles. Encroachments are daily made upon the rights of labour, and wages are reduced.

In twelve months no fewer than 118,000 have been compelled to leave their country to seek a living in another, not been able to obtain one in their own; and it must be evident to every sound thinking mind that in proportion as every industrious labourer leaves this country and joins with its competitors, it must, in the same ratio, impoverish us, and strengthen our rivals.

We are now in an unnatural, artificial, ruinous competition of nation against nation, of master against master, and of artisan against artisan. The word competition means neither more nor less than blood, sorrow, groans, and tears: it means if you do not beat us out of the market—if you do not starve us to death, we will beat you out of the market—we will starve you to death.

Money is being taken out of circulation, which injures shopkeepers, destroys the best market, namely, home consumption; cottage property is sinking in value, in consequence of tenants not being able to pay rents, or are compelled to leave them to live three or four families in a house. Poor-rates are rising almost every week. In one town, not more than six miles from Manchester, there was a discussion in the Court Room, in the year 1836, as to whether the rate should be 1s. 6d. or 1s. It was resolved by the ratepayers to try the latter, and if found insufficient, to make another grant. It was tried; it met the demand, and left a surplus. But now, in the same town (Stockport) the same rate amounts to the extraordinary sum of eight shillings, and even that is not sufficient to meet the demands. Churches are being built on almost every hill, for a full-bellied and well-clad backed parson, to preach contentment and submission to an almost empty belly and naked back. The industrious millions who wish employment and food as a right, are insulted and degradingly mocked by begging letters. Bastiles are being built and fitted with the system-made victims. The pawnbrokers' shop shelves are actually bending beneath the clothing of the miserable and starving working classes. The furniture brokers' warehouses are crammed with articles of furniture, which people out of employment have been driven to sell to obtain money to purchase something to eat, and keep them from either going to a bastile, go out to beg, or be literally starved to death. We read of numbers of poor men in one part of the country being glad to get up a cow which had died of a fever, on purpose to eat to stop the cravings of hunger. We read of another poor man who was in the act of boiling a dog to eat. Can an allwise, merciful, omnipotent Creator and Ruler of the universe, the God of nature, of truth, justice, and purity, who has sent abundance for all, were it not for misrule and selfishness of men, look down with his irrespective and impartial eye upon such a wicked and atrocious system as this with his divine approbation? No; perish the thought! it would be direct blasphemy, having revelation and the immutable and eternal book of nature to gaze upon, to suppose such a thing. To carry this black catalogue a little further, we hear complaints justly made from every quarter. The dissenting religious societies are crippled, and cannot many of them carry on for want of funds. Benefit societies are going to rack; one of the best lodges amongst the Odd Fellows sunk £60 in two quarters only. The bankrupt list filling more and more every week. The land of the country monopolised by the few, and locked up by class-made law from the many. We see the Whigs and Tories only carrying on a factious fight; we have a Government which will not listen to, nor remove the miseries under which the people are groaning; we are pestered with a corrupt and factious press, whose apparent object is to keep the people divided while those whose interest they are paid to serve, is robbing them daily; in fact, nothing but ruin and misery stare the industrious people in the face, and slavery and wretchedness of every description will be the lot of their offspring and posterity. Let the trades only view this but faintly-drawn picture of the system which is sending crime, poverty, murder, disease, and prostitution, with their concomitant evils, through the land. Let them reflect seriously upon the position in which they stand—let them remember that another dark dreary winter will come and increase the stagnation in trade, and that employers now can take almost any advantage, and they will not only respond to our call and the call of millions of their fellow-creatures, but they will come forward in a tone and spirit of repentance for their sins of omission in not coming to our standard before. The Charter is not the object of a party, it gives to all alike, if virtuous. It is a righteous instrument; and bad as our condition is, we believe there are sufficient elements in Great Britain to give plenty to all, both of food and clothing and shelter. We have examined all projects put forth by faction to benefit us, and have conscientiously come to the conclusion that the Charter and that alone, will be a lever to lift us out of our difficulties.

We entreat, most urgently but respectfully, the Editors of the *Northern Star*, *British Statesman*, *Commonwealthsman*, and *Chartist Circular*, to assist us by inserting this address in their current publications, as they are devoted to the interests of the people, and give us their help in every way which to them shall appear best calculated to forward the object. We virtually appoint and empower them to open books for subscriptions from friends in their district. If Hunt had been a general, he would be honoured with either a marble or a copper monument. We also appoint Mr. George White of Birmingham, to receive money in that town and district. Mr. G. J. Harney of Sheffield, Messrs. Williams and Binns of Sunderland, Mr. Sinclair of Newcastle, Mr. Bartlett of Bath, and Mr. M'Cartney, Liverpool.

All monies for the monument to be sent to our treasurer, Mr. T. Scholefield, Every-street, Manchester; that gentleman having, on the good faith of the resolution passed at the last demonstration, which promised to render him support, paid part towards the monument, and pledged himself to see that the other is paid when finished; unless, therefore, we receive some assistance from the thousands who voted on that occasion, pledging themselves to contribute their mite, he will have to make a serious sacrifice, in addition to what he has done already. He has given the ground and all his labours, and many pounds besides.

We need not say that this is an act which but few, moving, as he does, in society, that few parsons, at any rate, would be guilty of towards the much calumniated and persecuted by the factions, but revered and esteemed by the working classes, Henry Hunt, Esq.

Those from the surrounding towns are hereby informed, that the procession will assemble at half-past ten o'clock, in the chapel-yard belonging to Mr. Scolefield, where the monument is erected.

A large platform will be provided for the committee, the press, and speakers.

The chair will be taken at eleven o'clock.

When the monument has been viewed, and the speaking over, the procession will form in Every-street, and march, accompanied with bands of music, flags, and banners, through the streets, a route which will be laid out.

Carriages will be provided for the delegates from a distance.

A tea-party and ball will be held in the evening.

Every arrangement the committee promise to attend to.

In conclusion, we intend to do our duty, and believe that you, to whom this humble appeal is made, will do yours; and may you and we work harmoniously together, until every man possesses his rights and liberties, and may the Ruler of the Creation stamp your and our exertions with the seal of his divine approbation. Until then,

We remain,
In the bonds of Friendship and Brotherhood,
Your humble Servants.
Signed, on behalf of the Monument Committee,
WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
Secretary.

Every-street, Manchester,
June 8th, 1842.

CHARTISM, JOHN COMPANY, AND CABOUL.

"It is the height of virtue in Hindostan or Affghanistan never to keep faith with a Feringhee!"—A WOOLWICH CADET.—*Northern Star, 27th March*, 1842.

The accounts lately received of our position in Affghanistan are anything but satisfactory, and we must point to our motto for the truth of what we have hitherto asserted. Ghuznee has surrendered, and the Commandant, Colonel Palmer, with his regiment of Sipahees, 1000 men, laid down their arms, on condition of being marched in safety to Caboul. But the terms were not adhered to; the natives were massacred, and the European officers were kept for ransom. Great encouragement this for our native troops to prosecute this deadly strife, this war of extermination!

Another body of our troops under General England suffered a check with some loss at Quetta, on the march to Candahar, to receive General Nott, and were obliged to retreat and wait for reinforcements.

Mark how nicely they mince their words in the various despatches! and people here at home talk of a game at war as a schoolboy or sick girl would talk of a game at chess, or some old dowager recount her triumphs or disasters and fight over the battles of the last night's rubber.

Sale has again made a gallant sortie from Jellalabad, and burnt Akbar Khans' camp and re-captured four guns lost at Caboul, but Colonel Dennie with a number of brave men were killed. We fear much that General Pollock will find immense difficulties in his way in marching to Sale's relief; as the road (?) from the Khyber pass to Jellalabad, within fifteen miles of the latter, is very rough and stony, "leading over an undulating hilly country, which is cut by deep ravines, having a descent of 2400 feet before reaching the plain in which Jellelabad stands." From the Khyber Pass to Jellalabad the distance would be about seventy or eighty miles, consisting of barren and stony plains, and also through narrow gorges and high hills, and through the Landi Khani Pass, where there is an elevation of 3400 feet. The Khyber Pass is a narrow ravine between steep hills, and twelve miles in length! The elevation at the top is about 3000 feet, and four miles from the top, on a conical hill, which rises up in the centre of the pass, is the fort of Ali-Musjid. It appears that General Pollock with the Bengal division, has gained possession of the entrance of the pass, and taken the forts commanding it, but the question now seems very pertinent, has he fought his way through the twelve miles, has he carried the fort of Ali-Musjid in the centre, and has he got out of the pass? We fear the difficulties he will have to encounter will be great, and his loss already has been very considerable; and once more, with the aid of the Duke of Wellington, we call immediately on Ministers for a compromise, and an honourable withdrawal. The Commons House of Parliament has shewn us many adepts lately in the former, and it would be a fine opportunity for 'Shoy-Hoys' to descant upon and inundate the reading public with specimens of their oratory, liberality, feelings for the oppressed, disinterestedness, and patriotism. The opportunity should not be lost, and their power of eloquence, now at such a grievous discount, might find credence even at a Lord Mayor's feast, or among the saints of Exeter Hall. It is stated that forged orders were brought to Col. Palmer at Ghuznee, by Rohilla Khan, from Gen. Elphinstone and Major Pottinger, and that the people of India have a remarkable facility in imitating writing, coats of arms, &c., and that they make a common practice of forging such orders and communications as serve their purposes. To corroborate this we will recount an anecdote which we heard from Sir Charles Metcalfe some years ago, himself. When he was resident at Delhi, the capital of the once-famed Mogul Empire, he was one day undergoing the operation of shaving, and noticed, after a time, that his hujaam, or barber, (commonly called in Bengal a Nappy,) was fidgetting about him in an extraordinary manner, smirking, grinning, and big with some portentous events, which he seemed burning to relate to the Burra Sahib. The Nappy has invariably a two-fold employment, a chronicler of daily events, as well as tonsor, in the former of which he is completely at home! Presently, he asked Sir Charles if he remembered a case which he had decided a few days ago, between two Mohammedan merchants, respecting a large sum of money, one of whom claimed the whole from the other, for which he produced in Court a bond duly executed and attested, and legally witnessed. Sir Charles said he had not forgotten it, as it was a very extraordinary affair; but the other merchant also, although he had formerly denied any knowledge whatever of such a bond, now admitted his rival's claim, but produced in Court a receipt in full for the whole amount! The receipt in full was found to be perfectly correct; the several parties withdrew forthwith, and the case terminated, apparently to the satisfaction of the Court.

But Sir Charles was yet to be enlightened, and through the medium of his "Nappy." These merchants were at variance; each was striving to circumvent the other, and ruin him in his property and the estimation of the world. By means of a forged bond he thought to effect this; and in its operation shewed such a complication of candour and cunning, that the world thought him a perfect martyr, and the other a swindling villain. The poor browbeaten wretch in vain declared he owed him nothing—that the bond was a forgery: justice demanded a speedy settlement, and he was ordered to pay the whole sum into Court the next day! The creditor and debtor made their respective appearances at the time appointed with their train of friends and acquaintances. The bond was produced and all was in order, and payment was immediately to take place by order of the Court. All seemed to go on smilingly, and, like Shylock, the holder of the bond demanded nothing but his due. A change came o'er the spirit of his dream, and lo! to his astonished vision a *receipt in full* was produced! To dispute it would have been worse than useless; the adversary had fought him with his own weapons, and "Non mi ricordo" was the order of the day. In the words of the Delhi Nappy, after acquainting Sir Charles with the whole of the circumstances and making him laugh at the result, "White man may beat black man in the field of battle, but devil himself can't beat black man in justice court!"

For the sake of the hostages, for the sake of Generals Sale and Nott at Jellalabad and Candahar, and all the brave men belonging to us; for the sake of our honour, safety, and moral superiority in India, let us for once show an example to the world, and let civilization put a stumbling block in our unholy paths, and show that we are capable in reality of being "the envy and admiration" of nations at home and abroad. Let Sir Robert Peel dwell amply on the Duke of Wellington's statesman-like avowal, and let him order forthwith an honourable withdrawal.

But we must have men of another stamp than Ellenborough to effect this, and no time must be lost. Shall we mention one who would be peculiarly adapted for such a service (if alive)? Colonel Sudamore Winde Steel, formerly Quarter Master General of the Madras army, and latterly Secretary to Government in the political department at Madras. We have had the happiness of being personally acquainted with him, and we can attest his merits and capabilities.

A WOOLWICH CADET.

Chichester, June 9th, 1842.

THE NEW PATENT COMPOSING MACHINE.

Hitherto in spite of some abortive experiments, the compositor branch of the printing business has been deemed secure from the operation of machinery in diminishing the demand for manual labour. This security is now, we suspect, at an end, for we think that no practical printer can examine the new patent "Composing machine," now at work, and exhibiting at 110, Chancery-lane, without being satisfied that it will lead to a greater change in the compositor-department than the steam-press has done in the branch technically called press-work.

Although the public are generally tolerably familiar with the art and mystery of putting types together, we would require to begin in some sort *ab initio*, in order to render a verbal description intelligible. Not that the machine itself is complicated. It combines in its construction, beauty, precision, and simplicity. Any compositor may understand its action in ten minutes, may work it after an hour's practice, and should be able to do so with facility in a day. But let us remind the general reader of what is the business of a compositor.

A compositor, in "setting up," as it is called, stands at a frame, supporting his cases, which contain the type, each letter having its separate box or compartment. Holding the composing-stick in his left hand, he picks up the types with the thumb and fore-finger of the right, conveying them with a rapid motion to the composing-stick, which is adjusted to the exact breadth of the particular work he is engaged on, be it quarto, octavo, or the column-size of a newspaper. Each line must be justified, that is, extended to the full breadth and rendered tight, which is effected by placing more or less space between the words, and by dividing words where an entire word cannot be introduced at the end of a line. When the composing-stick is full, the mass is lifted out (an operation of some dexterity) and placed on a galley, the compositor re-filling his "stick" as before.

The labour of putting types together does not require much of absolute muscular exertion, but it requires great activity, considerable dexterity and facility of hand, with no small portion of endurance. A clever compositor will put together as many as 2,000 types in an hour, but the average is about 1,500. In this calculation the *spaces* which divide the words are included, for though of course, they do not appear in print, they must be picked up by the compositor as well as the letters.

Now, the new "composing machine" enables two individuals, with the subsidiary aid of two or three boys, to put as many types together in an hour as can be done by four clever compositors, and that, too, without a tithe of the physical power required by the present mode of composition. Hence, too boys, or two intelligent girls, may perform the work of four men; and the type by this process is put together in a continuous series, without the necessity of *dividing* the copy as it is called—a necessity which frequently causes inconvenience when work is in a hurry, by reason of one man having his portion of copy done before another.

The "composing machine" is a patented invention, by Messrs. Young and Delcambre, who have now triumphed over former obstacles, and produced a felicitous contrivance. On entering the room where the machine is at work (110, Chancery-lane,) the visitor perceives what one of our contemporaries has termed "something of the appearance, viewed in front, of the interior of a cottage piano forte." At the instrument sits a young lady, the copy before her, precisely in the attitude of one about to charm a drawing room. Suppose she is about to compose the words *Northern Star*, she touches the key which communicates with the letter N, and immediately the letter flies down an inclined plane, through an open channel cut in a brass plate, and straightway it will be found in its proper place. The other letters follow; and the completed words are propelled by a wheel, along a brass slide, towards the person who *justifies*—that is, whose business it is to divide the continuous stream of metal words into lines of the requisite length. For this purpose the justifier is provided with a box, divided into compartments, containing spaces of different thicknesses, with *hyphens*, the marks indicating divided words. But we do not know that we can better describe the instrument than by quoting a portion of the description already given to the public:—

"The machine itself has something of the appearance, viewed in front, of the interior of a cottage piano, and has seventy-two keys, precisely of the shape of the keys of that instrument. To these keys are attached upright steel rods, which communicate with the same number of brass channels at the top of the machine. These channels contain a complete fount of type, each channel having its proper letter. At the back of the machine is an inclined plane, with thirty-six curved channels, all of equal length, into which the letters are made to fall, and through which they proceed to a sort of spout, down which they are gently forced, by an ingenious eccentric movement, towards the person who justifies.

"The key, when struck, moves a small lever, which, as it were, cuts off a letter from the column in the brass channel. The lever instantaneously resumes its position, and the column of letter, by its own weight, as instantaneously descends, the bottom letter being ready for the lever to let it out immediately it is required; and so on till the whole column of that particular letter may be exhausted. The letter, falling into the curved channel on the inclined plane at the back of the machine, descends into the spout before spoken of. This spout is very little wider than the type which falls into it, letter by letter, with its face towards the person playing the machine. This spout is curved downwards, from its mouth for ten or twelve inches, and, when the machine commences work, is filled with quadrats the whole length of such curve, as a support for the letters to fall on. The eccentric movement alluded to touches the letters above one-third up as they fall into the spout, and gently forces them through the curve, and thence along a horizontal channel of brass towards the justifying box. Here the type is drawn into what the compositor would call a stick; and when the proper number of lines have been justified, they are taken out and placed in a galley precisely as the composing stick is emptied. Any process more simple to effect such a purpose it would seem impossible to accomplish."

The person playing the machine must possess the ordinary intelligence

Local and General Intelligence.

HALIFAX.—A meeting of the unemployed operatives of the parish of Halifax was held in the Chartist Room, Swan Coppice. Mr. Wallace was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting, the object of which, he said, was to take steps to bring before the country the poverty that now prevails in the parish of Halifax, with a view to its amelioration. He made appalling statements relative to the poverty of the people in different parts of the country; but more especially in the parish of Halifax, as being better acquainted with its situation than any other district. He concluded by condemning, in very strong terms, the idea of physical force; and then introduced Mr. P. M. Brophy, who, after addressing the meeting for a considerable time on the importance of union, and of those present joining in the agitation for the whole Charter, as a means to amend their wretched condition, concluded by moving that a Committee of twenty-one be appointed by this meeting to get up a requisition to the chief constable to convene a public meeting to take into consideration the best possible means of staying the impending ruin of the middle classes, and the demoralised and pauperised condition of the working classes generally. Mr. B. Rushton seconded the resolution. Mr. Kay supported it; after which, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously. The committee was then formed, and the meeting separated in the hope that their condition will soon be ameliorated.

SHEFFIELD.—The number of inmates in the Sheffield Poor House up to June 4th, was 574 persons. The amount paid to the regular ticket poor in money, bread, &c., for the week ending June 4th was £91 7s. 6d. The amount paid to the casual poor for the week ending as above was £37 17s. 6d. Total £463 5s.

SUNDERLAND.—PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE UNEMPLOYED OPERATIVES.——In compliance with a requisition most numerously and respectably signed, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Sunderland was convened by the magistrates to be held in the Commission Room, Exchange Buildings, on Monday. In consequence, however, of the very large attendance, the meeting took place in the large area, in the lower part of the Exchange. A. White, Esq., late M. P. for Sunderland, was called to the chair. He opened the business in a brief and feeling speech, after which Dr. Brown came forward to move the first resolution, which was to the effect that a subscription should then be entered into for the purpose of raising a fund to be applied in employing and relieving the unemployed operatives of the town. E. Backhouse, Esq., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The second resolution, which was moved by Richard Spoor, Esq., and seconded by another gentleman, appointed a committee for the purpose of collecting funds and superintending the application of the same, for the purpose stated in the first resolution. It was then proposed that the committee should consist of the Borough and County magistrates, the ministers of all denominations, and such persons as they might appoint. At this stage of the business Richard Spoor, Esq., came forward and moved "That Mr. Williams, and Mr. Bruce, grocer, should also be members of the committee, as they were men in whom the operatives would have full confidence, and also because they were in possession of much valuable information relative to the condition of the working classes." The motion was seconded by Dr. Brown, and carried amidst great cheering. Mr. Bruce proposed, and Mr. Williams seconded, "That Mr. Pierce, a working man, should be added to the committee." This was also carried. Immediately after this the business of the meeting was declared to be completed. This seemed greatly to disappoint the assemblage, who apparently anticipated something like the usual quantity of speech making, or at any rate, that some information relative to the extent of distress in the town, and contemplated measures of relief, should be brought forward. This abrupt termination of the proceeding, there is little doubt arose from a nervous dread of Chartist resolutions and amendments; it was not, however, deemed advisable by the friends of the Charter to bring forward their views, unless the proceeding of other parties should afford a legitimate opportunity for doing so. This was not the case, and as the wealthy cannot pretend that their benevolent efforts have been thwarted, it is hoped that they will prove the genuineness of their sympathy by the liberality of their aid. The thanks of the meeting were then given to the Chairman by acclamation. At the close of the meeting £110 was subscribed by gentlemen present.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—PUBLIC OFFICE, MONDAY, JUNE 13TH.—The case of Mr. Mason and the constable of Sedgly came on on Monday last, at the public office, in this town. Mr. Mason, being called upon by the Magistrates, walked up to the front of the bench. The great interest taken in the case produced a general sensation throughout the Court whenever that gentleman was called upon. Mr. Mason having conformed to the rules of the court, the magistrate desired him to state his case Mr. M. proceeded to state as follows:—"Gentlemen, by the desire of a considerable number of the people of the parish of Sedgly, I visited that place on Friday evening, June the 3rd, to deliver an address on the principles of the People's Charter. The place where the meeting was held is, I understand, called the Bull Stake. Mr. Mogg accompanied me, and addressed the meeting first. He spoke for a short time, during which the people were very attentive, and concluded by introducing me to the meeting. A bench had been supplied for us to stand on by a good woman of the village. I ascended the bench to address the people; they were very attentive and peaceable. While proceeding in my address, having only spoken between five and ten minutes, the person who stands at the bar came crushing through the people in a violent manner, and approached me. He spoke to me as follows: Sir, you are using exciting language, and ordered me to come down. I replied, that if my language was illegal he could take it down, and I would be responsible to the law for it. He said no more, but seized hold of the bench on which I stood. I then said to him that he was acting very illegally and improperly. While thus remonstrating with him, he pulled the bench from beneath me, and threw me from it in a most brutal manner. I certainly should have been injured but for two or three persons, who sustained me from falling to the ground by receiving me into their arms. I will not, gentlemen, refer to the consequences of this outrage, and the proceedings which have taken place elsewhere. The following day I applied for a warrant, which is now before the court, to prosecute the person who now stands at the bar. Having submitted the facts of the case, I now appeal to your justice, to determine the redress. I can produce witnesses to confirm my charges. Magistrate—What are their names? Mr. Mason—The first is Mr. Mogg. He was then called upon. Magistrate—Were you at this meeting? Mr. M.—I was. Magistrate—Well, state what you have to say. Mr. Mogg then stated that he had been eye witness to the whole, and said that every one present on that occasion could undoubtedly prove the truth of Mr. Mason's statements. Magistrate—What was the language Mr. Mason was using when Beaman, the constable, came to him? Mr. Mogg—I recollect the language well; it was as follows:—"It was," said he, "laid down in Scripture, that he who did not work, neither should he eat; but," said he, "by a strange perversion of justice, the most industrious of society were perishing for want, while the idle were enjoying every comfort the world can afford, and revelling in every luxury." Magistrate—And what would you infer from that? Would it imply that those who were out of work should go and take it? Mr. Mogg—I was not aware that there were any present who were out of work; but this language could only apply to those who were working. Magistrates—Have you attended any other meetings with Mr. Mason? I have. Magistrate—Where? I was at a meeting with Mr. Mason a few weeks ago, which was held on the Wrekin; also, I was at a meeting with him lately held in Wolverhampton. There were 30,000 persons at the former. Constable—Will your Worships let me put a question to Mr. Mason? Magistrates—Certainly. Constable—Did you hold a meeting at Sodom (this village is about a mile from Sedgly) the night before you came to Sedgly? Mr. Mason—It was not at that meeting you assaulted me. I am here to prove the charges I have made against you. I cannot see that meetings held elsewhere have anything to do with this case. Magistrate—Perhaps you will answer the question, as other meetings have been referred to. Mr. Mason—As you have desired it, I have no objection. I did hold a meeting there. Constable—Were there many persons came up with you to Sedgly? Mr. Mason—There were several. Constable—How many? Mr. Mason—I cannot tell; I did not deem it necessary to count them. Constable—Have you not been indicted for attending that meeting? (This was evidently the arrangement to foil the case. The pig-headed scamp had been, no doubt, specially taught to grunt out this sentence.) Mr. Mason—I have; but that is for an alleged act subsequent to your outrage upon me, and which your conduct had led to. Constable—Your Worships, I am bound over to appear against Mr. Mason at the General Quarter Sessions. The magistrates here consulted for a few minutes——a-la-farce. They then addressed Mr. Mason, and stated they would dismiss the case; but that he (Mr. M.) could appeal to a higher Court. Mr. Mason replied, that he certainly would. Then, said Mr. M., what am I to understand from this case? Am I not only to be subject to legal prosecution for the language I may use, but am I also to be subject to the most brutal treatment from a petty constable, upon the mere charge that I am using exciting language? Magistrates—We can say nothing: the constable is charged to preserve the peace. Mr. Mason—Well, then, I now understand what I am to expect from the law and authorities. Mr. M. then bowed, and left the Court. The most profound attention pervaded the whole Court during the hearing of the case. We understand that Beaman has implicated himself with false evidence to commit Mr. Mason, and that a prosecution for perjury will be instituted against him. Mr. Mason visited Sedgly, on Friday evening last, and delivered an address of upwards of an hour. It was a very large meeting; and the people have hailed the principles of the Charter with unsurpassable enthusiasm. *It is impossible to describe what the conduct of this stupid constable has done to promote our principles.* Mr. Linney was also present, and offered a few remarks. Mr. Mason having to return to Birmingham that evening, the whole mass of the people marched with him at least a mile on his way to Bilston, where he was to take coach. When they stopped to return, Mr. M. and Mr. Linney enjoined them to keep the peace. Three cheers were given for the Charter; three for Mr. Mason; and three for the Chartists of Sedgly.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

CULLINGWORTH.—A camp meeting will be held, on Sunday next, in a field at Manuel Heath Bar, near Cullingworth, when Messrs. Campbell, and Doyle, of Manchester, Brushton, of Halifax, and Brearley, of Queen's Head, are expected to preach; the meeting to commence at two o'clock.

LOUGHBOROUGH.——A delegate meeting for the Northern Division of Leicestershire will be held in the Chartist Room, Unicorn Yard, Loughborough, on Sunday, June 19th, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. Delegates from Castle Donnington, Long Whotton, Sheepshead, Normanton, East Leak, Mountsorrell, Hathern, and Whitwick, are respectively invited to attend. *Business of great importance will be brought before them.*

SADDLEWORTH.—A Chartist camp meeting will be held on Sunday, the 19th instant, on Austerland Lows, near Oldham, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Messrs. James Leach, David Ross, and several others, will address the meeting.

Mr. David Ross will deliver a lecture on Monday evening, June 20th, in the Mill Gate Lecture Room, Delph. Subject—Class Legislation and Monopoly the parent of crime, ignorance, vice, and vanity—The Charter the only remedy for our political grievances, and how to be applied.

MACCLESFIELD.—P. M. Brophy will lecture here to-morrow, (Sunday) and Monday evening.

HAZELGROVE.—A county delegate meeting will take place in the Chartist Association Rooms, on Sunday the 26th instant, when delegates from every locality are requested to attend.

LIVERPOOL.—P. M. Brophy will lecture here on Wednesday the 22nd and Thursday the 23rd.

DUBLIN.—Mr. P. M. Brophy will deliver an address on the present state of England and the feelings of the English towards the Irish on Sunday the 25th inst. in the Irish Universal Suffrage Association room, No. 14, North Anne street.

GREENWICH.—Mr. Illingworth lectures here to-morrow (Sunday), at the Prince of Wales Coffee House.

BRISTOL.—Mr. Simeon will deliver a lecture in Bear Lane Chapel, Temple-street, on Sunday evening, June 19th. No charge for admission. The lecture to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

MR. MITCHELL, of Stockport, will lecture at the following places during the next week:—On Wednesday, June 22nd, at Mottram; on Thursday, the 23rd, at Glossop; on Friday, the 24th, at Glossop; on Saturday, the 25th, at Compstall Bridge. Mr. Leach and others will also be present. On Sunday, the 26th, Mr. Mitchell will lecture at Hyde.

NORLAND.—Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Ovenden, will preach a sermon on Norland Moor, on Sunday (to-morrow), to commence at six o'clock in the morning.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A delegate meeting will be held in the Chartist room, Charlestown, near Ashton-under-Lyne, on Sunday, the 26th June, at ten o'clock in the morning, to take into consideration the best means of organising the district. Deputies from the following places are requested to attend:—Stalybridge, Hyde, Dukinfield, Mossley, Hoeleyhill, Droylsden, and Mottram.

SOUTH NORMANTON.—Mr. J. Simmons will lecture here on Sunday (to-morrow,) at three o'clock in the afternoon.

BINGLEY DISTRICT.—Mr. C. Doyle will lecture at Skipton, on Saturday, June 18th (this evening); at Denholme, on Monday, the 20th; at Bingley, on Tuesday, the 21st; at Thornton, on Wednesday, the 22nd; at Cullingworth, on Thursday, the 23rd; at Shipley, on Friday, the 24th; and at Wilsden, on Saturday, the 25th.

MR. CAMPBELL, the General Secretary, will lecture at Haworth, on Monday, June 20th; at Keighley, on Tuesday, the 21st; at Bingley, on Wednesday, the 22nd; at Idle, on Thursday, the 23rd; and at Silsden, on Friday, the 24th.

MACCLESFIELD.—The monthly meeting of the members of the Chartist body of Macclesfield will take place on Monday, the 27th inst., when it is requested that every member will attend.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Harney will address the friends of the Charter at Crookes near the school room on Sunday (to morrow) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The Sheffield Chartists will assemble in the room, Fig-tree-lane, at half-past one o'clock, to leave for Crookes at two o'clock precisely.

MR. HARNEY will address the Sheffield Chartists in Roscoe Fields, on Sunday (to morrow) evening, at seven o'clock.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Monday next at twelve o'clock, (chair to be taken at half-past,) in Paradise Square, to adopt the memorial to the Queen and the Remonstrance to the House of Commons. That talented and eloquent champion of the rights of labour, Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow will be present and take part on the proceedings.

MR. BAIRSTOW will deliver a lecture the same evening in Paradise Square, to commence at seven o'clock.

MR. BAIRSTOW will deliver a second lecture on Tuesday evening next in the Town Hall; doors open at seven, lecture to commence at eight o'clock.

MR. WEST'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.—Monday June 20, Batley; Tuesday, East-Ardsley; Wednesday, Ossett; Thursday, Earlseaton; Friday, Dawgreen; Saturday, Birstal.

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Sunday (to-morrow) two sermons will be delivered in the Association room, Upperhead-row, by Benjamin Rushton, from Ovenden, to commence at half-past two in the afternoon and six in the evening.

BOLTON.—A lecture will be delivered in the Chartist room, Howell Croft, on Sunday evening next. Mr. Cartledge is expected to attend.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Ross, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist room, Greaves street, at six o'clock in the evening, when the monthly collection will be made to defray the expence of the room and the carrying on the agitation.

SADDLEWORTH.—CHARTIST CAMP MEETING.—On Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a camp meeting will be held on top of Lowes, near Austerlands. Mr. Leach and Mr. Ross, of Manchester, and others, will address the meeting.

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon next, at two o'clock, Mr. Williams will lecture on the Moor.

MONKWEARMOUTH.—On Tuesday evening, Messrs. Chapple and Taylor will lecture at this place.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—It is intended to have a Chartist Camp Meeting, at Mount Skip, near Hebden Bridge, on Sunday, the 26th instant, when the following persons, along with other friends, are expected to attend, namely, R. Sutcliffe and B. Rushton, from Halifax, H. Lea and R. Wheelwright, from Mytholmroyd, and Mr. Tatter-all, from Burnley. The meeting to take place at two o'clock p.m.

LITTLETOWN.—Mr. North will preach on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock; and Mr. Brook, of Huddersfield, in the evening, at six o'clock.

LEAMINGTON.—Mr. Bairstow lectures here to-morrow, (Sunday), and we expect a multitude to attend.

LITTLE-HORTON.—The members of this locality are requested to meet next Sunday evening, on important business.

BACUP.—On Sunday the 26th inst., the Rev. W. V. Jackson will preach three sermons in the Chartist room, Rochdale-road.

MR. WHITE will visit Bromsgrove on Wednesday next, at two o'clock, Kidderminster on Thursday.

MANNINGHAM—A public meeting of the inhabitants will be held on Monday next, in the open air, for the purpose of adopting the memorial to the Queen, and the remonstrance to the House of Commons; Messrs. Hodgson, Brook, Smyth, and others will attend. The chair to be taken at half-past seven in the evening.

BROWN-STREET.—The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will take place in the Brown-street Chartist room, on Sunday, June 26th; to commence precisely at eleven o'clock, when all the localities are requested to bring the number of their members and the levy for the support of the lecturer, it being one penny per member.

MR. LEACH will lecture in Mytholmroyd on Monday night, June 20th; in Halifax, Tuesday, 21st; in Bradford, Wednesday, 22nd; and Huddersfield on Thursday, 23rd of June.

NOTTINGHAM.——LOCAL LECTURER.——The Committee, appointed by the late delegate meeting to engage a lecturer for the County of Nottingham, could not succeed in procuring the services of Mr. Jones, in consequence of unforeseen circumstances, and have engaged Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, for one month. The following will be his route for next week:—On Sunday, Nottingham Forest, at two and six o'clock; Monday, Arnold; Tuesday, Carrington; Wednesday, Hucknall Torkard; Saturday evening, at the Rancliffe Arms.

KING GEORGE ON HORSEBACK.—The Chartists of this locality will meet in future at the Robin Hood, Coalpit-lane, every Monday evening, at seven o'clock. The news will be read, as usual, on Saturday night, Sunday noon, and Sunday night.

LONDON.—CANNON COFFEE HOUSE, OLD-STREET.—Mr. Anderson will lecture here on Sunday.

STAR COFFEE HOUSE.—Mr. Knight will lecture here on Sunday evening.

CLOCK HOUSE, CASTLE-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Mr. Fussell will lecture here on Sunday.

THREE CROWNS, RICHMOND-STREET.—Mr. Ridley will lecture here on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock precisely.

55, OLD BAILEY.—Mr. Martyn will lecture here on Sunday evening, and Mr. Balls on Tuesday evening.

QUEEN'S HEAD, CAMBRIDGE ROAD.—Mr. Duffield will lecture here on Sunday evening.

CROWN COFFEE HOUSE.—Mr. Ridley will lecture here on Sunday, at nine o'clock precisely.

BLACK BULL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD.—Mr. Fussell will lecture here on Monday evening.

ROSE AND CROWN, CAMBERWELL.—Mr. Anderson will lecture here on Monday evening.

STAG TAVERN, FULHAM ROAD.—Mr. Balls will lecture here on Monday evening.

SCHOOL ROOM, KING-STREET, CLERKENWELL.—Mr. Ferguson will lecture here on Tuesday evening.

VICTORIA, 3, COLT-STREET, LIMEHOUSE.—Mr. Ridley will lecture here on Wednesday evening.

ALBION, SHOREDITCH.—Mr. Farrer will lecture at this place on Sunday evening.

BUCK'S HEAD.—Mr. Dowling will lecture here on Sunday evening.

HIT OR MISS.—Mr. Illingworth will lecture here on Sunday evening.

MR. WHEELER will lecture, on Tuesday evening, at the Association Rooms, Reading. A tea-party will be held on the Monday.

ARCHERY ROOMS, NEW ROAD.—Mr. Jones will lecture here on Sunday evening.

GOLDBEATER'S ARMS, SOMER'S TOWN.—Mr. Mantz will lecture here on Sunday evening.

CARPENTER'S ARMS, BRICK-LANE.—Mr. Rouse will lecture here on Sunday evening.

MR. FERGUSON will lecture at No. 1, China Walk, Lambeth, on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock.

MARYLEBONE.—Dr. P. M. M'Douall will lecture at the Working Men's Hall, 5, Circus-street, New Road, Marylebone, on Sunday, at half-past seven o'clock.

ROSE AND CROWN, WALWORTH ROAD.—Mr. Anderson will lecture at the above place, on Monday evening next. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Members are earnestly requested to attend early, as business of importance requires their presence.

FINSBURY.—It is particularly requested that the Chartists of this locality will attend on Monday evening next. A friend to the cause will lecture, on Tuesday evening, June 21st, at the King-street Lecture Room, All the Members of the General Council will please to attend on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

MR. FERGUSSON will lecture at Blackmoor's Coffee House, 1, China Walk, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock. Lectures will be delivered every Sunday evening till further notice.

ROCHDALE.—Mr. John Bailey, of Manchester, will lecture here on Sunday, in the Chartist Room, at half-past two, and six in the evening.

A CHARTIST Camp Meeting will be held on Sunday, the 26th inst., on Calderbrook Moor, to commence at half-past two in the afternoon.

MR. CLARK, OF STOCKPORT, is expected to lecture at Stafford on Wednesday next.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. James Leach will lecture on Friday evening next, the 24th, in the Guild Hall, Bull and Mouth-street. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

HEIGH-HEAD GREEN.—There will be a camp-meeting held on Heigh-head Green, in Langfield, on Sunday (to-morrow), to commence at two o'clock; Mr. Shaw and Mr. Clayton, of Huddersfield; and Mr. Wheelwright of Mytholmroyd, will address the meeting.

ADWALTON.—A public meeting will be held at this place on Monday evening next, at half-past seven, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty to dismiss her ministers, and also agree to a remonstrance to the House of Commons.

LEEDS.—Mr. R. Gamage, from Northampton, will deliver a lecture in the Association Room, on Sunday night, at half-past six o'clock.

HOLBECK.—A lecture will be delivered in the Association Room, on Sunday night, at half-past six o'clock.

WORTLEY.—A camp meeting will be held on Wortley Moor, at two o'clock on Sunday, when Messrs. Frazer, Dixon, Longstaff, and Beaumont will address the meeting. A sermon will also be preached in the Association Room the same evening, at half-past five o'clock.

ARMLEY.—Mr. Briggs, of Leeds, will lecture here on Monday night, at eight o'clock.

HUNSLET.—Mr. Longetaff will lecture here on Tuesday night, at eight o'clock.

WOODHOUSE.—Mr. Wilson, of Leeds, will lecture here, on Wednesday night, at half-past seven o'clock.

WORTLEY.—Mr. John Smith will lecture here on Tuesday night, at eight o'clock.

DISTRICT MEETING.—The District Delegate Meeting will be holden, in the Armley Association Room, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. Delegates are requested to be punctual in attendance.

LEEDS.—An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held this evening, (Saturday,) at nine o'clock, in the room.

A CHARTIST CAMP MEETING will be held at Yeadon Moor, near the Peacock Inn, on Sunday (to-morrow) when Messrs. Arran, Alderson, and Smyth will address the meeting.

HOLBECK.—Mr. West lectures to-morrow at two and six o'clock.

BINGLEY.—Mr. Brophy delivered two excellent addresses in the Foresters' Court, on Sunday last, to attentive audiences.

STALYBRIDGE.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening, at which the remonstrance to the Commons and the memorial to the Queen were adopted. Excellent speeches were made by Leach and others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—It is agreed on all hands that great distress at present exists throughout the trading world. Of its cause, a multiplicity of opinions are afloat. Perhaps, amongst the many, you will allow me to give mine.

It is well known that during the protracted war with France, under the reign of Bonaparte, the *landed interest, or aristocracy of England*, "pledged their lives and fortunes" in support of our Government. How was this pledge fulfilled? Why, they created a fictitious capital, which said fictitious capital enabled them to double, yea, treble their rentals. At the conclusion of the war, they procured the enactment of the Corn Laws, by the operation of which they have contrived to retain those rents to this day.

But while they passed the Corn Laws to protect themselves, they also passed measures to restore the old standard of money: or, in other words, to greatly curtail what they afterwards called that "fictitious capital" which had trebled their rents, and affected the prices of produce and all existing contracts to an almost incalculable extent. If the landed interest would not be selfish, there would be no complaint against Government, do what they might. Could operatives get sufficient at present, there would be a *good trade in England, independent of any foreign trade.* I would recommend Government to supply the wants of the needy until my new manufacture gets into operation, and then the cry against our rulers will be at an end, and plenty once more appear in the land.

Now, what effect had those measures upon the manufacturing and commercial interest? for, mark, the landed interest, *i. e.*, the landlords, had protected themselves from the consequences of their own acts by the Corn Bill of 1815, enacted for the purpose of keeping up the produce of the land to war prices. What effect had their measures upon me for instance? for my case was the case of thousands, and it will fully illustrate the confiscating nature of the measure then passed. I had at the time these measures were determined on upwards of £120,000 value in manufactured cloth and in wool, while I had another £30,000 sunk in mills and machinery. What did all this property sell for? Less than £80,000!!! Here was confiscation! Here was a sweeping away!! Upwards of £120,000 silently, but effectually, filched from me,—one individual,—by Acts of the Parliament! Mine was but the case of thousands. Judge then of the alteration made in the value of property by the measures of our law-makers affecting the standard of value.

Let it be borne in mind, that all articles of wear are now disposed of at one half the prices they were forty or fifty years ago. I challenge any one to disprove these facts; and I ask, Sir, if this be the way to administer justice with impartiality and to give equal protection to the community?

I am, Sir, yours truly,
WILLIAM HIRST.

Leeds, June 6th, 1842.

P.S. Was not the wool duty laid on for the benefit of the landed interest, and kept on for years, till the foreigners began to manufacture for themselves, and undersell the regular manufacturers in the London market? *Then* the duty was altered; and at the time this measure was passed I had by me 500,000lbs. weight of wool, for which I had paid about £14,000 duty!! When the measure was passed, I applied to Government for redress, but none could be afforded! That measure took out of my pocket upwards of £20,000!!! W. H.

LONDON.—BALANCE SHEET of festival held at the Social Hall, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, Jan. 6th, 1842.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By sale of tickets as per last balance sheet	19	2	0

EXPENDITURE.

Rent of Hall	3	3	0
Teas	5	15	11
Band and refreshment	0	19	0
Postage, paper, omnibus, fare, &c...	0	2	7
Printing bills and cards	2	3	6
Total Expenditure ... ...£	12	4	0
Total sale of tickets	19	2	0
Total expenditure	12	4	0
Profit ... ...£	6	18	0
Paid into the hands of the Treasurer	5	15	0
Due from Mr. Goodfellow	0	18	0
Mr. Cameron	0	5	0
Total ... ...£	6	18	0

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.——There was a full attendance of the committee, at the Craven Head, Drury-lane, on Tuesday evening, to hear the report of the receipts and expenditure of the Theatre, to return the unsold tickets, the cash, &c. The expenditure was stated to be about £46 15s. 2d., and the receipts, money, and tickets, £75 12s. 6d.; but until the accounts are all received, the exact amount cannot be ascertained. After the transaction of considerable business, and the payment of the loan from the Convention Fund, and from Mr. Ridley, Mr. Nagle moved, and Mr. Davies seconded, the following resolution:—"That this committee shall not dissolve, but continue in existence, for the purpose of getting up another play, in order to raise funds to be banked, and be the property of the *Metropolitan localities, as a contingency fund*, for any purposes which may arise at any future period." On a suggestion of Mr. Wheeler, the motion was withdrawn, with the understanding that the subject should be taken up by the delegate or monthly council. The members of the committee are desired to attend on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the Craven Head, to obtain a final settlement of the Theatre accounts. All parties having money in hand, or tickets, must positively settle for them on, or previous, to that evening.

MR. J. DOWLING lectured, on Sunday evening, to a good audience, at the Hit or Miss, Globe Fields, and was much applauded.

HORN'S TAVERN, CRUCIFIX LANE.—At a meeting here on Monday, it was resolved,—"That the accounts produced and audited by Messrs. Castles, Hart, and Frampton, and found correct do now pass.—That Mr. Frampton be the sub-Treasurer, in the room of Mr. Jeans, resigned, and that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Jeans for his services as treasurer." Mr. Reast presented ten shillings to support the cause in this locality. A vote of thanks was given for his liberality. The balance sheet shewed a balance in hand of one pound. All members are earnestly requested to attend on Monday evening next, at half-past seven.

SURREY.—At a meeting of the council on Sunday last, reports of a flattering nature were received from the various localities. It was resolved,—"That each locality be requested to take into consideration the best way and means of raising a fund to support a lecturer in the county of Surrey, as a means of arousing the neighbouring villages and towns to a sense and importance of their assisting the Association in their glorious struggle. Each member is earnestly requested to attend the council meeting on Sunday next, at 1, China-walk, Lambeth, as several important questions will be brought forward for the advancement of the glorious struggle for freedom.

WORKING MAN'S HALL, CIRCUS-ST. MARYLEBONE.—A full committee of the Sunday school met on Monday night. Mr. Cook in the chair. Mr. Packer handed in 6s. 3d., from the sale of the *Chartist Circular*. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed upon Mr Cleave, for the handsome present of 400 *Chartist Circulars*, to be sold. the proceeds to go to the funds of the schools A vote of thanks was likewise passed upon Mr. Packer, for his exertions in disposing of the same.

STONE MASONS CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—This association held their usual meeting on Saturday evening, at which various subjects were discussed, confirmatory of their past conviction, that every day calls more and more for their zeal and energy in the cause of Chartism.

QUEEN'S HEAD, CAMBRIDGE-ROAD.—Mr. Martin lectured here on Sunday evening to a good audience. A vote of confidence in Mr. Hill, Editor of the *Northern Star*, was carried unanimously.

BACUP.—On Tuesday evening, the 7th of June, the Rev. W. V. Jackson of Manchester, lectured to a crowded audience, on the best means to be taken to obtain the People's Charter.

BLACKSHAWHEAD.—Messrs. Horsfall, Geo. Beackcroft, Wm. Helliwell, and Richard Wheelwright addressed an out-door meeting here on Sunday last, and gave great satisfaction. It is likely there will be a society formed here before long.

TODMORDEN.—Mr. Brophy delivered a lecture in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday night, to a numerous and attentive audience, and gave great satisfaction. At the close of the meeting, the following vote of confidence was unanimously passed:—"That the Editor of the *Northern Star* is worthy of a vote of confidence for his manly conduct, in supporting the principles of the People's Charter."

ACKWORTH.—At the first weekly meeting of the Ackworth Chartists, held on Monday last, at the house of Mr. Allen Mason, Low Ackworth, after the business of the meeting had been gone through, it was resolved, "That a vote of confidence be passed in the Rev. William Hill, for his able and manly advocacy of the people's cause during the time that he has edited the *Northern Star*."

BREAKFAST POWDER.—Due to the Executive for the sale of Atkinson's Breakfast Powder:—

	s.	d.
Mr. Swinglehurst, Preston, per J. Cartledge	2	6
Other parties	2	0
	4	6

PINDAR'S BLACKING.—The money due this week to the Executive is as follows:—

Mr. Haslam, Oldham .....Is.	10d.
Mr. Platts, Rippondon.....1	8
Mr. Hobson, Leeds.....3	6
Total 7	0

MANCHESTER.—HALL OF SCIENCE, CAMP FIELD.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester was held in the above Hall, on Monday evening, June 13th, to take *into consideration the* case of Mr. G. J. Holyoake, who was arrested on Thursday night last, for blasphemy. The meeting was well attended.

MANCHESTER SMITHS.—The first grand movement of the above important trade took place on Wednesday night, June 15th, at the Olympic Tavern, Manchester. The Trade was convened by circular. At the appointed hour the large room was densely crowded. There could not be less than 200 smiths present. Mr. George Stott was unanimously called to the chair. After a few brief and sensible remarks he introduced Messrs. Bell and Whitaker, delegates from the carpenters and joiners, who plainly and excellently explained the principles of the Charter; after which Messrs. Harrrison, Dunn, and Nuttall, on behalf the mechanics, addressed the meeting. The chairman next introduced Mr. Leach, who addressed the meeting in his usual powerful and argumentative manner for the space of an hour, after which the following resolution was moved by Mr. Robinson, and seconded by Mr. Coffey. "That we, the smiths of Manchester, do forthwith join the National Charter Association, and that there be a committee of nine chosen, with power to add to their number, for the carrying out the above object." The resolution was passed unanimously, amidst loud cheers. The following individuals were appointed on the General Council:—Wm. Robinson, George Stott, Henry Coffey, James Heywood, Daniel M'Millan, Alexander Hutchinson, Thomas Bennett, Richard Byrom, John Baily, sub-Secretary. The sub-Secretary was ordered to apply to Mr. Campbell for cards of membership. Mr. Hutchinson, late editor of the *Trades Journal*, addressed the meeting, in a speech replete with good sense, on the necessity of union to obtain the Charter. A vote of thanks was moved to the lecturer and chairman, and the meeting separated, highly gratified.

ROTHWELL, NEAR LEEDS.—A public meeting was held at this place on Friday evening, the 10th June, at half-past seven o'clock, when a number of friends from Leeds attended, and there was a glorious gathering of the town's people. Mr. Dixon, Holbeck, addressed the people at considerable length, on the different points of the Charter; after whom the meeting was addressed by Mr. Fraser, of Leeds, explaining the causes of the present distress—showing the power capital possesses over labour—and how the labourer must always be a wealth-creating slave under the present system, finishing by presenting to the meeting the People's Charter, as the only means through which the working population may be elevated to the rank of independent human beings; and the glorious result of this and previous meetings was, that eighty-three came forward and enrolled themselves as members of the National Charter Association. Thus are our principles spreading and fixing themselves. We have only to carry the "glad tidings" to these country villages, and hundreds will flock around the standard of freedom. Let us all work, then; no idlers ought to be among us. Men and brethren, be but energetic, bold, and determined, and we will have a magnificent reward.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—We have read most attentively your letter in last week's *Star*, and deeply lament the unhappy differences between you and the leaders of the people, because all such differences weaken the cause, dissatisfy the people, and please the ruffians who rob labour of its due reward, and trample on the dearest rights and privileges of man. With your conduct as an Editor generally we are perfectly satisfied, and we see nothing in your criticisms on the Sturge Conference to give offence, nor to have caused the vituperation heaped upon you. As regards the letter of the Executive, we think *you are perfectly right and justifiable in altering any sentence that is imprudent, or would bring the Proprietor of the Northern Star into trouble, or in the slightest damage our cause.* And those who will not allow of such a prudent step being taken, (without considering it injustice,) are possessed of a species of egotism which we will never countenance either in friends or foes.

We hope the leaders of the people, and the people themselves, will profit by the example of common enemies by having no visible disputes whereon the world can taunt them with folly, as on our union mainly depends the success of our cause.

You, Sir, have our best thanks for the zeal you have displayed in our cause, and for the lynx-like eye which you have always had on open foe and pretended friend; and we hope all those now marshalled under the banners of Chartism, will "agree to differ" on minor points, and stick like leather together, till we have safely plotted our good ship CHARTER over the stormy waves of political contention, and landed her safely in the harbour of St. James's.

All those who are honestly struggling in the cause have our warmest gratitude, and we hope for the future no more storms.

If you can find room in next week's *Star*, for our opinions on your letter, you will oblige our members.

W. AITKEN.

Ashton-under-Lyne, June 15, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Newport, Salop, June 15th, 1842.

SIR,—Observing, in your paper of Saturday last, an announcement of a delegate meeting for Salop and Stafford, with an intimation that the delegates, on their arrival, would inquire for me, and that I should conduct them to the place of meeting, I beg leave to say that if any parties were really desirous of holding such meeting, I think, before fixing on me the responsibility of providing a place of meeting, they might have forwarded a few lines to me or some other person in the town, to the end that we might have had an opportunity of making some arrangement for the accommodation of the expected meeting. But, Mr. Editor, I had not the most distant idea that any such meeting was in contemplation, not having seen the *Star* for three weeks until late last night.

You will, therefore, judge my surprise on reading the announcement, when I inform you that I have not received, by letter or otherwise, the slightest intimation from the parties, whoever they may be, who intend to get up the said meeting. Therefore, I cannot help thinking that it is "a weak invention of the enemy."

I have received a letter by this day's post, from Messrs. Danks and Fairburn, of Wednesbury, requesting to know the originators of the meeting, the nature of business to be brought forward, and other particulars; but not being able to give them the slightest information, I wrote back to that effect.

Having every reason to believe that the expected meeting will prove a hoax, I hope you will be so kind as to devote a corner of your valuable paper to this, in hopes, if it is so, that the heartless originators of the scheme may be exposed. I should indeed be sorry to be in the slightest degree the cause, though unintentional, of any party putting themselves to a troublesome and unnecessary journey.

And I remain,
Mr. Editor,
Yours, in the pursuit of justice,
FREDERICK MACKLIN.

[We advise the party who sent the announcement not to attempt another hoax upon us.—ED.]

THE BLOODY OLD TIMES AND PHYSICAL FORCE.

CHARTISTS of North Lancashire, look out! For the last week the profligate organ of devilism has been devoting its poison to your destruction. Some hireling makes speeches for you and sends them to the "BLOODY OLD TIMES." O! how the cowardly ruffian would delight in