TO MR. JOHN LINTON, OF SELBY, IN

YORKSHIRE. My DEAR LINTON, -I cannot find words to express the pleasure that your letter, published in last week's Star, afforded me; and that pleasure was considerably increased by the anticipation of meeting you on the 5th at Birmingham. The great difficulty that I have always had to con-

tend against was that of applying practice to theory. Having made agriculture my principal study from the moment that I was able to think. I came to the conclusion, early in life, that the blunders of our ancestors and of our cotemporaries could be remedied, as if by magic, whenever a thorough knowledge of the capabilities of our own soil could be impressed upon the minds of the people. Practice, however, was the one thing required; and lacking that practice, is was not at all likely that these who scarcely knew that the whole country will have made up its mind how their food was produced, should all at once and Windmill, on Sunday last, and gave sequience in the feasibility of a plan which opened all the social grievances to which the old one had great satisfaction. After the lecture some business to Mrs. Cooper. The Counterthance of the whole country will have made up its mind have made up

But, my dear Linton, while I can scarcely complain of the cantion, the ignorance, or lukewarmness others, who have entered upon the practice of the present and all pitions in the outset, I have good reason to find fault an ironfounder, with large premises, and employing furth many of their professing friends, who, in the very face of such information as you and others have find more importance to a spot of land, or opposition, from no other earthly reason than their opposition, from no other earthly reason than their tostility to me. In proof of this assertion, we find the formation of the importance, which they good reason to find fault an ironfounder, with large premises, and employing from, and the families of the present and all others. We define the families of the present and all others, who have entered upon the practice of the san to raise a general permanent Victim sent.

We define the importance, which you and all took place, when a long discussion ensued on the justion of the present and all others, who have entered upon the practice of the sent to the families of the present and all others, who have entered upon the practice of the san ironfounder, with large premises, and employing fruit with sent the families of the present and all others. We defined a considerable sum of money, as earned during sent.

We define the families of the present and all others, who have entered upon the premise to the families of the present and all others. We defined a considerable sum of money, as earned during sent.

We define the families of the present and all others, who have entered upon the families of the present and all others, who have entered upon the families of the present and all others, which they must have known was at the families of the present and all others. We defined a considerable sum of money, as earned during sent.

We define the families of the present and all others, who have entered upon the families of the present and all others. We defined a considerable sum of money, as earned during sent for the Charter. It is fortunate, Linton, that you are a Chartist—a Chartist in name and principle. It is also fortunate that that truly estimable genuleman, Mr. D. Weatherhead, is a Chartist, and that he is now engaged in earrying it out to a large extent. I may also mention Mr. Thornton, of Paddock, near Huddersfield, as good a Chartist as breathes; a man of large fortune too. I visited his experimental plot, of something more than two acres, within the present month; and if any man doubts the truth of my most extravalant ealenlation let him go and visit that plot of ground, made ont of an apparently barren moor. Add to these individual undertakings the great eager ap every bit of land that they can get at any price. Witness the land bustle in parts of Nottinghamshire. Lancashire, and Yorkshire. See the great import Lancashire, and Yorkshire. See the great impor- enormous rent of £5 an acre more than one hun- Somens Town Locality.-Mr. Davoc reported Lancashire, and Yorkshire. See the great importance attached by the working classes to those small plots allotted to them by Messrs. Gott and Marshall, of Leeds, regardless of the rent. Visit Nottingham on a Sunday or a holiday, or any day when there is light after work, to take a walk to those small allotments, many of them at a distance of more than a mile from the town. See the freshness and vigour, and cheerfulness with which the slave who has toiled all day betakes himself to the recreation of labouring and in the course of five years you would have three all day betakes himself to the recreation of labouring and in the course of five years you would have three in the twilight for himself; and many of these spots feet of soil rich enough for manure for the poorest let as high as from twenty to thirty pounds an acre. ground, and worth, if sold for that purpose more let as high as from twenty to thirty pounds an acre. ground, and worth, if sold for that purpose, more for the last five Monday evenings, a very animated in the Bradford district; each meeting to commence

while, as I have shown, the whole people are in favour of my plan; and not only that, but every single lecturer possessing the confidence of the people has at various times at public meetings in my hearing declared, that but for the expectations from the land, they would not give three straws for the Charter. Leach, West, Doyle, Ross, Harney, White, Masen, Wheeler, Lundy, Clarke, Dixon, Bairstow, Bolwell, Beesley, and, not to individualize, all the leading Chartists in London and the provinces are one and all in favour of the land; and see as I see. the great strength which the agitation of that question must add to the strugggle for the Charter.

opportunity through you of commenting simply upon this simple subject. Now, no man will deep but that the disappointment occasioned by the Reform Bill was a consequence of that great confidence which the people reposed in those who were the leaders in the people reposed in those who demand the change, and who literally those whom thy appoint as their trustees. Let me now suppose a very possible case. Suppose the whole were planted at least and, in consequence, to have a raile that the were planted at least and, in consequence, to have granted the People's and, in consequence, to have granted the People's reform the grant of the people of a country invariably arises from the fact that the working in about, have at all times been deceived by their late of the production of the result is possible case. Suppose that the long will address the meeting.

The Chartists of Bowling Back-lane will meet in the long would not be "cheaper"; that the long the production of a four pound in the country of the cort of the production of the production of the production of a four pound in the country of the cort is the control of their wages, averaging on the whole from twenty-three to seventy-five per on the whole from twenty-three to seventy-five per on the fact the union, and could not device the working classes. He was followed form to clock in the mation of the Leafs the union, and could not tion could have been the result? and who would have them entirely.

The such case, I ask you, what but revolution for the council known, on Sunday morning, at nine to council known, on Sunday morning, at nine them entirely.

The such case, I ask you, what but revolution for the council known, on Sunday morning, at nine to council known, on Sunday morning, at nine the supposition faring from foreign nations raising their them entirely.

The such case, I ask you, what but revolution for the council known, on Sunday morning, at nine duties; the amount of machinery already in this duties; the amount of machinery already in this country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested to country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested to the following rules:—land country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested to the following rules:—land country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested to the following rules:—land country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested to the following rules:—land country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested to the following rules:—land country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested to the following rules:—land country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested to the following rules:—land country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested, as business, tend country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested, as business, tend country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested, as business, tend country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested, as business, tend country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested, as business, tend country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested, as business, tend country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested, as business, tend country was sufficient, if all were employed, to be interested, as business, tend country was sufficient, if all were employed, to would very naturally have locked upon the political dig them, weigh them, estimate their value, deduct the labouring men, as was proved by the example of nine o'clock.

measure as the means of ensuring social comfort. the cost of seed, rent, and labour, and let us know the profit mongers receiving five pence-halfpenny out.

The depression of labour was the cost of seed, rent, and labour, and let us know the profit mongers receiving five pence-halfpenny out. The depression of labour was the one great complaint; what the profit is; and I will venture to say that of each four pound loaf; and that the laws protect- lately liberated from Wakefield College, will address land, would have been discovered too late, and would four days' labour of your man Michael will yield. | which was political power that labour might be have led to the justifiable charge of treachery

time to propound a wholly novel question as a means our cause, socially and politically, of social redress; and had we waited until the Charter was achieved, to discuss the question of the land, the disgust would have led to a revolution. Can any man inform me, how, with an overstock of machinery, preventing the recognition of individual worth in the labour market, and without the means of competition being placed in the hands of the labourers, any one grievance beyond that of the reduction of taxation could be redressed? and even what may be power of making such alterations as the nature of the case would require. I don't forget it; it is the tery icusdation of all my thoughts; and it is in order, Not only that those very representatives should have some feasible ground to work upon, but further, that they should not be left in a bark without a rudder, thereby testing the ignorance of those who had create an identity of opinion between the representation Mr. H. urged the necessity of further exertion taire and constituent body, whereby no interregnum Would occur between their appointment to the trust, 2nd their ability satisfactorily to discharge that novel one. From the moment that the Northern applause of a delighted audience. Mr. James Liv- Town on Sunday next. Star was established, I have written treatise after treatise upon the subject; and long before it was in the three years that I served in Parliament my Colquinoun, and carried by acciding in the city of London Institution, Turnagain-lane.—
whole energy was devoted to the subject: and I was requested to deliver a lecture in the city of London Institution, Turnagain-lane.—
induced to rush into a premature strike. think I may assert, without arrogance, that with the single exertion of one individual, and throughout most scandalously opposed, no new scheme has ever been so successfully propounded to a people as that Wednesday last, Mr. William Mortimer, Milbridge, of the small farm plan. The idea of mere polilimiting manual labour, and of further reducing the sedge, 30th August, 1843. lation, upon whose reduced wages the monopolists: be governed. The whole process now is one of gambling in an over-stocked labour market; the cards for the collection of funds to exert themselves, only calculation that the manufacturer enters upon and bring in their cards on Sunday night, the 2nd being the profit that he can ensure upon reduced! Hages, and the advantages that improved ma- Nicholson, Church-street, where shares may be evening.

tical change in England, because I fondly anticipate suffering working classes.

Dorthern Star. GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 303.

Bacon ... ... 20 stone.

Potatoes ... 8

Milk, or butter made from

and Honey, as much as they

For clothing, 30lbs of wool.

and the produce of a quarter

For rent seed and taxes £24

of a acre of flax.

Flour ... ... l stone per week.

milk ... 3 quarts per day. Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables,

I remain, my dear Linton, Your very faithful friend,

Chartist Entelligence.

GLASGOW.-Mr. G. J. Harney paid us a visit

in the Chartist cause, and recommend that the peo-

one system of Organization. Mr. H. spoke for nearly

two heurs, and concluded amidst the rapturous

LIVERSEDGE.—PRISENTATION OF PLATE.—On

Liversedge, had the honour of presenting to Mr.

LONGTON (STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES).—The

inst., to the committee, at the House of Mr. Wm.

ed into with other districts.

FEARGES O'CONNOB.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1843.

how their focd was produced, should all at once acquiesce in the feasibility of a plan which opened out views so foreign to those in which they had been carried.

But, my dear Linton, while I can scarcely complain of the caution, the ignorance, or lukewarmpess with which the working classes receive my proposition of the caution, the ignorance, or lukewarmpess with which the working classes receive my proposition of a system calculated to remedy and use and windmill, on Sunday last, and gave great satisfaction. After the lecture some business and use is a notorious race, that in the evening. A collection will be made; the whole proceeds to be given names selected by them, they have had the indecent was transacted and the meeting a flory defiance at Peel and Welling frontery to attach weekly wages to one of the names as to have entered upon the proceeds to be given names selected by them, they have had the indecent to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting of the Council to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting will be holden at the Cross-lanes on Sunday morn-to the importance, which you are sleeted by them, they have the the indecent to Mrs. Cooper. The Countesthorpe camp meeting will be holden at the Cross-lanes on Sunday morn-to the importance, which you are sleeted by them, they have not the interest of the manes of the proposition of the counter to the sunday morn-to the interest of the me

bosility to me. In proof of this assertion, we find many policy-mongers, who have no knowledge whatever of the subject, straining their poor endeavours to weaken the agitation in favour of the land, by the contemptible cry that it is weakening the agitation that the agitation is for the money; and yet his large money-making concern, while he actually pants for the moment that shall ference, so that it may become one of our standing the money are calling. So it is pre-for a permanent Victim Fund, it would at all times for a permanent Victim Fund, it would at all times be sufficient to provide for the victims and their families; and they would urge their recommendation upon the attention of the delegates at the Conference, so that it may become one of our standing the money are calling. So it is pre-for a permanent Victim Fund, it would at all times be sufficient to provide for the victims and their families; and they would urge their recommendation upon the attention of the delegates at the Conference, so that it may become one of our standing Mr. Hardy's house next Sundy evening, at eight

South London Hall of Science.—186 memoris and friends of this locality met on Friday evening for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Miss S. Ingo. Mr. Andrews was elected to preside. He briefly Stockport.—On Sunday next, the Rev. W. V.

shigh as from twenty to thirty pounds an acre. Show me a single spot in any district in all England than a thousand pounds. You see that the correscoming within the compass of one man's abour for which five times the real value might not be insured from the greedy competition to possess it.

You will at once see that my object in mentioning these things is to prove that a strong desire prevails among the working classes in all parts of the country about the poor estimate that I made of the among the working classes in all parts of the country about the poor estimate that I made of the smoong the working classes in all parts of the country admits, after four or five years general trial of the statement of my plan, if I was laughed at for any thing it among the working classes in all parts of the country admits, after four or five years general trial of the League was defended by Mr. M. P. Haynes, late better; and after four or five years general trial of of my plan, if I was laughed at for any thing it among the working classes in all parts of the country admits, after four or five years general trial of the League was defended by Mr. M. P. Haynes, late better; and after four or five years general trial of the League was defended by Mr. M. P. Haynes, late better; and after four or five years general trial of the League was defended by Mr. M. P. Haynes, late better; and after four or five years general trial of the League was defended by Mr. M. P. Haynes, late better; and after four or five years general trial of the League was defended by Mr. M. P. Haynes, late better; and well-conducted discussion upon the Corn Laws at it o'clock.

The Sourt Laucashire better in the Bradiora district; each well-conducted discussion upon the Corn Laws at it o'clock.

The League was defended by Mr. M. P. Haynes, late better; and well-conducted discussion upon the Corn Laws at it o'clock.

The League was defended by Mr. M. P. Haynes, late better in the Carpet of the Stateman, &c. &c. On the fourth at the O'clock in the afternoon.

smong the working classes in all parts of the country toposses themselves of some land; and that the opposition is the mere growling of dissatisfied poliricians, ostensibly directed against me, but in reality amounting to censure against the great body of the ground. Hing, the person of the League will be delivered in the person of that if I had it in my power to confer immediate happiness upon all there would be no difficulty to find many who would object to the peeple's possessing of an hour more than rule). With the usual soohisms of the country, toposes themselves of some land; and that the opposition for the purpose of the League sovere shaking. A resolution was of the League will preach at this place on Sunday, Sept. 3rd, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Association Hall, High Holborn, for the purpose of the League will preach at this place on Sunday, Sept. 3rd, at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Burn.—A public lecture will be delivered in the fourth number and that the opficiancy and that the opficiancy and the though of the League as severe shaking. A resolution was of the League as severe shaking. A resolution was of the League as severe shaking. A resolution was of the League as severe shaking. A resolution was on the League as severe shaking. A resolution was of the League as severe shaking. A resolution was of the League as severe shaking. A resolution was on the League as severe shaking. A resolution was of the League as severe shaking. A resolution was of the League as severe shaking. A resolution was of the League as severe shaking. A resolution was of the League of th object to the people's possessing in this country. In the fourth number I have of an hour more than rule), with the usual sophisms Room, commencing at seven o'clock.—On Monday place; but the fact was, that the masters of whom any comforts that did not come through the selfappointed political administrators. Is it not strange
that those parties who would deny me any share in
popular confidence withhold the real state of affairs
an under growl against the land question, the
an under growl against the land question, the
an under growl against the land question, the
whole storm of which they would direct against me:

In the country. In the tourin number 1 nave
of an hour more than rule), with the usual sophisms
of the League, among which was the Malthusian docthose proceedings fairly they were entitled to every
and of an hour more than rule), with the usual sophisms
of the League, among which was the Malthusian docthose proceedings fairly they were entitled to every
and a sove room, to commence at half-past seven.—On
Tuesday evening, a public discussion will be held in the
above room, to commence at half-past seven.—On
Tuesday evening, a public discussion will be held in the
subject of the maintenance of amon, his wife, and of food from the land. "Whynot? because we do not,"
They were the most useful class of the public in
ground, and have allotted the necessary amount of
food from the land. "Whynot? because we do not,"
Tuesday evening, a public discussion will be held in the
subject of the complained now required a reduction in the
subject of the complained now required a reduction in the
subject of the League, among which was the Malthusian docthose proceedings fairly they were entitled to every
above room, to commence at half-past seven.—On
Tuesday evening, a public discussion will be held in the
subject of the League, among which was the Malthusian docthose proceedings fairly they were entitled to every
above room, to commence at seven of clock.

How Black burn followed, ably refuting the Malthusian
cent, under the preference that they had greatly
lower the maintenance of amon, his wife, and so tong and the serious of the League, among which was the Malthusian docthose proceedings fairly they were entitled to every
and t the population; and showing the desirableness of for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the forth- they reduced the allowance they made for old type and highly beneficial employment for the now en- was unanimously elected. slaved, diseased, and crippled dwarfs that are lingering a miserable existence in the fætid death holes of Ratten-row Moor, on Sunday (to-morrow) at two old wages. He did not envy the masters' profits; of £126 6s. 10d. manufactories. Mr. Wickham followed in a very o'clock in the afternoon.

long speech, in which he attempted to grapple with

Nottingham.—Mr. Jonathan Barber will deliver really thought those that toiled for their advantage in which he disclaimed with indignation any union Hotel. Tickets 9d. each, to be had of Mr. Dorwith the Buckingham Parsons, &c. as insinuated by man.

or not; and feeling assured that your practical expe- that the facts and figures of Mr. Gathard were fal-The moment of great excitement is not just the rience will be of the greatest possible advantage to lacious; but he entirely forgot to prove them so. He continued, rambling in favour of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, arriving (as this ex-Chartist usually does) at no conclusions; but like Cook, the voyager, set off round the world, and arrived at the place he started from: so that neither head or tail, argument attendance is expected. or sense, could by any possibility be made of this gentleman's" talky." After some few more speeches, Mr. Saul closed, a la Maynard. Mr. Mantz then by that unconquerable for to opression, Mr. Benj. came forward and challenged Mr. Saul to discuss this question with him, which Mr. Saul declined: to liquidate the expenses of the room. but Mr. Falvey, of the League, is expected to attend MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the me

> his slippery sliding scale; and he proved from Par- will be the conclusion of this important discussion. liamentary returns, that under the operations of the Chair to be taken at half-past eight o'clock. New Tariff, the importation of many articles of LONG BUCKLEY .- At a meeting of the Charforeign manufacture were increased as much as 400 tists of this locality it was resolved, that no person per cent. Did they expect the working classes of be entitled to any assistance from the Victim Fund,

> > Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

ple of England and Scotland should be united under ington, in a brief and highly complimentary speech, a rull attendance of the members of the London with the men, and always urging them to leave their men as the type founders could not in this instance over the Irish Lords and Commons. It had such moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Harney, for his Victim Committee is desired at the City Institution employment and strike against the tyranny to which find support, he thought little of the trades of London. authority up to 1782, but in that year the great Act existence I have written and spoken upon it. During they are subjected. This person is not recognised by Mr. on Wednesday evening.

They had done their duty nobly on former occasion, of Settlement was passed, which recognised the indettee three years that I served in Parliament my Colquboun, and carried by acclamation. Mr. H. Mr. M'GRATH will lecture on Tuesday evening, at the Miners' Association. Miners, beware of being

was inevented in consequence of engagements enter- Admission free. LONDON DELEGATE MEETING .- Membersfrom every locality are requested to attend on Sunday afternoon, at the City of London Institution in order to decide respecting the ensuing Conference. Somers Town Lecality.—On Sunday evening

ing freeholders."

will be given of a new place when fixed on.

of every spark of Liberalism that remained in those much approbation, opened the business of the meet-institutions against—whose tyranny they professed ing by calling on them to elect a man of experience ing by calling on them to elect a man of experience ing by calling on them to elect a man of experience ing by calling on them to elect a man of experience ing by calling on them to elect a man of experience ing by calling on them to elect a man of experience ing by calling on them to elect a man of experience in the meet-institutions against.

this! Is it not because the Spaniards had failed to mously carried. Mr. D. addressed the meeting in six o'clock.—The Working Man's Hall Committee under rather than above 18s. per week. Is it not because the Spaniards and laired to mount conferred on him, will meet in the above Room on Tuesday night, at agree upon what those social comforts should be, acknowledgment of the honour conferred on him, will meet in the above Room on Tuesday night, at propogating falsehoods; we indignantly de my the a like sympathy in their behalf.

They had nothing to propose—they had decided his return, he should be enabled to lay before them LEEDS DISTRICT.—A District Meeting will be related to the propose—they had decided his return, he should be enabled to lay before them the should be enabled to lay be should be enabled to lay be should be ena nad nothing to propose—they used decided his return, no should be enabled to lay before their holden to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, in the Figgins, Messrs. Thorwgood and Besley, to, print, and M'Frederic, Carter, and others, this resolution re-

Nottingham.—A public meeting will be held at of from 23 to 75 per cent, as is proposed by these said Mr. Hardy's house next Sundy evening, at eight employers. Instead of its being 18s. per week, it will be deal of confusion took place while the Secretary o'clock, for the purpose of forming an association less than 12s.; and we well know that their profits (of sought accommodation at it. in connextion with the Chartist agitation. Friends

HATHERN TURN.-A camp meeting will be held at | too low. this place on Sunday, Sept. 3rd, to commence at two o'clock. Mr. Dorman, of Nottingham, will attend. A delegatementing will be held at the same place, at five o'clock on the same day. ALMONDBURY.-A lecture will be delivered in the

Town Hall on Monday evening next, by Mr. Henry Marsden, of Holmfirth, on "The Social and Politi-cal Regeneration of Mankind." To commence precisely at eight o'clock—Three lectures will be deli-vered in the Town Hall, on the respective evenings

falling back upon the land as a rational, wholesome, coming Conference, when Mr. Benjamin Rushton

the arguments of Mr. Blackburn; the soundness of a lecture in the large room, at Derman's Temper-should share with them. Submission in some reshould be inserted on the minutes. which was plainly proved by this very learned ad- ance Hotel, Clare-street, on Tuesday evening, at spects might be a virtue; and, though he for one vocate of the League at last coming to the self-same eight o'clock, the 5th inst. On Monday, the 4th did not approve of strikes, yet submission here conclusions. Mr. Reed next addressed the meeting, inst., there will be a Social Tea Party at the above would only bring on more imposition. He con-

Leaving, after a very low calculation of profit, the Mr. Wickham; and also disclaimed any union with Mr. Jonathan Brown will lecture in the Market-My dear Linton, how very glad I am to have an sum of £100 as remuneration for a hundred and the League; they being, in his opinion, classed with place, Nottingham, on Sunday evening next, at six opportunity through you of commenting simply upon eighty cays labour. All my calculations have been the Buckingham persons; both being the direct o'clock.

while the inadequacy of the Charter to redress the rational grievance, without falling back upon the rational grievance, without falling back upon the working for six months for less than the profit of the people than the Corn Laws: the only remedy for past four o'clock. A Special Meeting of the Council will be held in than 25s. per week, for which his constitution was Hoping to see you at Birmingham, whether elected equally protected. Mr. Maynard followed, stating or not; and feeling assured that your practical expe-that the facts and figures of Mr. Gathard were fal-It is hoped every member will attend.

room on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. THE CHARTISTS of White Abbey will meet in their room, at eight o'clock on Monday evening. A full LITTLETOWN IN LIVERSEDGE.—Two sermons will be preached at this place on Sunday, the 10th inst...

Rushton, of Ovenden, when collections will be made MANCHESTER.-A meeting of the members of the

Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow), chair to be taken at five weeks unable, by every reasonable means, to for his exertions in support of Repeal. discussion in the afternoon of the same day; chair their astounding reductions, now deem further ap- was a statement to the effect that the writer was intrums; and shewed the quackery of Dr. Peel and Southwark; attend on Tuesday evening next. It to be taken at half-past two. A LECTURE will be delivered in the Carpenters' Hall on Sunday evening next, Sept. 3rd; chair to London; with whose generous assistance they are be taken at half-past six o'clock.

London; with whose generous assistance they are described by the Morning Chronicle, which said that be taken at half-past six o'clock.

on Saturday, 9th, at Hurst Brook. Mr. Auty wishes

THE LETTER FOUNDERS OF LONDON, TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

belong, to the latter BODY) at all times, show but little thise and to assist. THE COUNCILLORS belonging to the City boot and sympathy to the unfortunate workmen under their

There is one of the difficulties which more particularly Working Men's Hall, Mile End Road.-A requires your attention to, because it has emanated could gamble without reference to any single rule Directors of the Working Man's Hall and Scientific and Political Institute, which is intended to be Sunday morning next, 3rd inst. Subject—" Repeal believed capable of resorting to such malignant and workmen publish a statement of the profits of their tine and Pontices Institute, which is intended to be stated at the accordance of the profits of their erected as soon as possible, desire all persons holding cards for the collection of funds to exert themselves, and thus offer an opportunity to men of insidious conduct, with an intention to counteract our appeals to you for sympathy and assistance; and there-Mr. Sherrard will deliver a lecture in the evening.

Mr. Fussell will deliver a lecture in the Marylebone.—Mr. Fussell will deliver a lecture handbill, beginning thus:—"An attempt having been at the Marylebone." Institution (Samuella and the large of the foreign and there-by to have us more completely in their unmerciful grasp. Speaker discanted at great length on the remarks of the topics introduced in the Queen's speech, it was thought necessary to come to their consideration with all possible deliberation, and from the lateness are time to open their purses as well as their thinery give him over his neighbour. Can any man taken, and every information, together with the see the result of the French Revolution, which, after rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought it the better course to defer the result of the French Revolution, which, after rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought it the better course to defer rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought it the better course to defer rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought it the better course to defer rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought it the better course to defer rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought it the better course to defer rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought it the better course to defer rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought it the better course to defer rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought to made by some of the hour, he thought it the better course to defer rules, may be had. The Chartest the commission of the hour, he thought to make the made by some of the hour, he thought to make the made by some of the heads at the Marvieron and the made by some of the hour, he thought to make the made by some of the heads at the Marvieron and the made by some of the heads at the Marvieron and the made by some of the made by some of the made by some of the heads at the Marvieron and the made by some of the heads at the Marvieron and the made by some of the heads at the made by some of the head are the result of the French Revolution, which, after fifty years, has ended in the destruction of republics, and the substitution of many fortifications for the one is a precedent of the matter of the policy in the substitution of many fortifications for the one is a precedent of the matter of the place will be anneunced by a precedent of the matter of the place will be anneunced by a precedent of the matter of the place will be anneunced by a precedent of the matter of the place will be anneunced by a precedent of the matter of the place will be anneunced by a precedent of the matter of the place will be anneunced by a precedent of the place will be anneunced by a precedent of the place will be anneunced by a precedent of the place will be anneunced by at six o'clock: the place will be anneunced by a placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that all placerd in due time, when we hope that that which was called the confirmed the continuence to excite the commission of the principal London Type Foundries to excite the commission of the principal London Type Foundries to excite the commission of the principal London Type Foundries to excite the commission of the principal London Type Foundries to excite the commission of the principal London Type Foundries to excite the commission of the principal London Type Foundries to excite the commission of the principal London Type Foundries to excite the commission of the principal London Type Foundries to excite the commission of the principal London Type Foundries to excite the commission of the Metho any man lock without dismay upon the present position of Spain, where a junta of blocky tyrants, with prefessions of Liberty upon their lips, have gaired an ascendancy by the force of arms: the grace of gained an ascendancy by the force of arms; the evening the 29th ult. Mr. Hodgson was called to Gravesend, will take place on Monday the 11th know they have been made by all the went and the competition, so that they might get their was calculated to produce. He did not think that first sale ascendancy by the force of arms; the evening the 29th ult. Mr. Hodgson was called to Gravesend, will take place on Monday the 11th know they have been made by all the was calculated to produce. He did not think that hist acts of whose power have been the destruction the chair; and, in a nest speech, which elicited inst. Tickets, 2s. 6d.; to be on piece work in the trade, and the trade, and the huminess of the most proposed Tower Harlets.—The General Council of the the first. The accusation of our making GROSS STATE. tiously remarking on the sudden flights of reporters proceeding more likely to estrange from the crown to rise? Do we not find the people, before the and judgment to represent the Borough of WarBound of the last cannon had been lulled, wick at the forthcoming Conference. Mr. Clarence street, on Sunday (to-morrow), at five o'clock in the last cannon had been lulled, wick at the forthcoming Conference. Mr. Clarence street, on Sunday (to-morrow), at five o'clock in the last cannon had been lulled, wick at the forthcoming Conference. Mr. Clarence street, on Sunday (to-morrow), at five o'clock in the last cannon had been lulled, wick at the forthcoming Conference. Mr. Clarence street, on Sunday (to-morrow), at five o'clock in the last cannon had been lulled, wick at the forthcoming Conference. Mr. Clarence street, on Sunday (to-morrow), at five o'clock in the last cannon had been lulled, wick at the forthcoming Conference. Mr. Clarence street, on Sunday (to-morrow), at five o'clock in the last cannon had been lulled, with a conference of the last cannon ha average statement of the wages of all the men who have vot to trust the press—(A voice in the crowd " The profligacy, that, base as he believed them to be, no

LEICESTER.—Mr. Bairstow will lecture in the wages only as a criterion by which to judge of the whole; great father of his country should be represented

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY OF

Pive Shillings per Quarter.

unbearable oppression, is not founded on a mere idle not be on my living body, but on my corpse." whim, or momentary caprice, or concocted or got up by only some of the workmen, for every man on piece of Edinburgh, passed with acclamation. work in the trade is epposed to so enormous a reduction which we will shortly enter in full detail) are such as to sought accommodation at it. enable them to give a fair and reasonable price for the

Fellow-workmen, we are well aware that on the accuracy of our statements might depend the success or food or homes with the scandalous reduction now pro- stronger phrase than the milk-and-water one of posed on our wages; therefore we have hitherto adhered to the truth in all our statements, and will

aid us in our efforts. On hehalf of the Committee, ROLAND OWEN, Chairman.

Committee Room, Ship, Glasshouse Yard, Aldersgate Street.

WORKING MEN.

On Tuesday evening, a crowded meeting of the working men of London took place, at the National Association Hall, High Holborn, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the Type Founders of the Firms of Messrs. Thorowgood and from 6d. to 3d. per lb. Messrs. Wilson, of Edin. burgh, sold at lower prices than the London Mascluded by calling on Mr. Webb to move the first resolution, to the following effect :-

THE CHARTISTS of Daisy Hill will meet in their tions being destroyed frequently after ten years' an immense profit to their employers, being sacrificed to a spirit of gain unequalled in the history of monopolies. Mr. Thorn concluded a long speech, in which he made statements proving more against the

Mr. BARBRICK moved the second resolution: A vote of thanks was given to the impartial Chairforget that we would have our members appointed by the whole people in whom would be vested the peal to them useless, and therefore turn to a higher duced to send in his subscription by the implied and more merciful power—the working classes of threats in the Queen's Speech. MINERS' Association.—Mr. John Auty will lecture He said that some of the masters became overseers, it deserved to be designated as the essence of studidity on Saturday (this day), at Clough-side, near Rat- of the poor in order to get the unfortunate paupers and insolence—(hear, hear, hear). That speech was

heartless oppression of their masters; and in order under the new Irish Constitution.

Mr. M'Donald seconded the last resolution, faceof their own creation, and crying alend for the return of him against whom they alend for the return of him against whom they alend for the return of him against whom they alend for the return of him against whom they alend for the return of him against whom they alend for the return of him against whom they against whom they afternoon, and thus prove our statement of the wages of all the men who have afternoon.

Lerds, on Sunday (10-morrow), at the correct in the grown average statement of the wages of all the men who have average statement of the wages

appointment, dismay, and dissatisfaction. Such enemies, test the sincerity of their professing friends, however, never can be the result of any future polihowever, never can be the result of any future political dange in England, because I fondly anticipate suffering working classes.

REPITAL ASSOCIATION-MONBAY.

Since the commencement of the Repeal Association, rapid and form dable as has been its progress. there has not been so much excitement at any previous meeting as that held to-day. This was owing to the intense at xiety respecting the course which Mr. O'CONNELL would pursue in reference to the declaration of minister's on the Repeal Agitation in the Queen's speech. B. fore twelve o'clock, the hour fixed for the meeting, the Corn Exchange was crowed to excess.

Castle Fogarty, county of Tipperary. Mr. Steele said that as it had been determined by a vote of this Association to give an order to Mr. Hogan forthwith to execute a stame of O'Connell,

The chair was taken by G. P. Fogarry, Esq., of

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Scorr.

Mr. Reilly, T. C., said he was glad to see them labour of their workmen. Other extensive foundries, so much incommoded in consequence of the crowded Messrs Wood and Sharwoods, A. Wilson and Son, Pavyer, state of the room, for it proved that the ridiculous Jackson, of Manchester, will lecture here, at six and several other small foundries, still give the original speech reported to have been spoken by the Queen o'clock in the evening.

It never will-it never shall"). Mr. John O'Connell, in explanation of this observation of Mr. Reilly, begged to say that they failure of our endeavours to frustrate the heart-rending distinctly recognised the fact that the Queen was in a position of coercion; (hear, hear)—that the speech in question was her ministers and not ner own attempts of Messrs. Thorowgood and Besley, Mr. Caslon, and Messrs. V. and J. Figgins, to reduce carselves, wives, and families, from our already miserable existence, to beggary and starvation. In fact, the workhouses, of which those gentlemen (Mr. Besley and J. Piggins are, or were Guardians) are most likely to be our horses ere long, for it will be impossible to provide food or homes with the scandalous reduction now pro-

" deep concern" (hear, hear).
At half-past one o'clock, Mr. O'Counell entered continue so to do, in hopes that a discerning public will the meeting, amidst the most enthusiastic acclama-

Mr. O'Connell said that he observed in the Freeman's Journal of that morning, a letter from a gentleman who reports for the Times. He had read that letter with the greatest attention and with much pleasure. He liked both the tone and temper ENORMOUS PROFITS OF MASTER TYPE of it (hear, hear). Its author had asserted himself FOUNDERS, AND STRIKE OF THE slightest ill-feeling or anything inconsistent with the strictest propriety, whilst he had convinced him (Mr. O'Connell) that he was in the wrong (hear, hear). He had suddenly asserted that gentic-men who reported should be totally neutral; but, if repeat that he was in the wrong, and the gentleman, to whose letter he referred, was in the right (cheers). Mr. RAY read a letter from the Repeal Association

> Mr. O'Connell spoke in the warmest terms of the subscribers in Louisians, and moved that the letter

Mr. John O'Connell read a letter from the Repealers of Ohio-the Repeal Association of Cincinnati-enclosing a remittance of £113-(cheers). The writer stated that slavery does not exist in the State of Ohio, but went on to assert the difficulties of get-"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the ting rid of the system, which was in accordance with workmen in the employ of Messrs. Figgins, Caslon, the compact entered into at the union, and could not Thorowgood and Besley, having submitted to a be abolished without violating the fundamental laws

demned the sentiments expressed in this letter in defence of slavery. The attacks upon the Abolitionists were mere trash and nonsense: and he despised the attempt to mitigate the horrors of slavery by men who boasted that their own state was free often £18 where it was now but 50s. per ton. Messrs. from the stain and the disgrace. It was his inten-Thorowgood had published a statement of wages, so tion to move that this letter from Ohio should be as to lead the public to believe their men had been referred to the committee, in order that a detailed cheers). He had no compassion for the man whose property was negroes. Reverse the picture, and suppose that the yellow American were the property ACCEPT A TYPE-FOUNDER AS A MEMBER, their constitu- of the black negro—who would have compassion for labour. Yes, here was a small body of men, yielding which asserted much that was untrue, and concealed the slave-holding negro-(cheers). This document. much of the truth, should be met promptly and in detail. Let Ireland but obtain her legislative independence, and they would have missionaries preaching freedom in every region where slavery degraded cupidity of the masters than our space will allow the human race—(cheers). Mr. O'Connell conus to give; and the resolution, after having been cluded by moving that the letter from Ohio be reably seconded by Mr. Herritage, was carried ferred to the committee.—Carried.

A contribution of £270 was handed in from Newfoundland, and a vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Fleming, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the island, Several communications were read, in one of which

this country were to be benefitted by such "extension" of trade?—(loud cries of no, no). In conclusion Mr. H. urged to get the difference of the letter
sion Mr. H. urged to get the difference of the letter
sion Mr. H. urged to get the difference of the letter
this country were to be benefitted by such "extenclieffe; on Monday, Sept. 4th, Bradbury; Tuesday,
into their employ at a reduced rate of wage. Mr.
the clearly identified with the Chartist cause.

Sth, Hight Lane; Wednesday, 6th, Norbourg;
Figgins to dear national dear, near, nea Mr. Bolwell seconded this resolution in a speech (hear, hear). Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to to put the miners on their guard against au indivi- that elicited much applause. He alluded to the address the meeting in reference to his plan for redual who is perambulating the mining districts, and topics introduced by the previous speakers, and said organizing the Irish Parliament. He said it was London.—Mr. Bolwell will lecture at Somers professing a great deal of sympathy for the sufferings that on principle alone the working men of London wrong, as stated in the Times, that the English Town on Sunday next.

If so small a body of House of Lords had at all times judicial authority great power of oratory to induce them to come for- Act for repealing the Union this principle should ward. Of all oppressive reductions he ever heard be recognised. His plan for the reorganization of this was the basest. Did the aristocrcy dare to use the the Irish Parliament had nothing whatever to do working millions as these middle class tyrants had with the next step—the Preservative Association. done? Producers of wealth! how are you treated? Full details were necessary before that Association Mechanics by thousands walk the streets starving, should be formed. He was glad to be enabled to say We have had numberless difficulties to contend with or beg their way as vagrants through the land. The that already a large number of gentlemen of the first tical changes without the certainty of being able to make them instrumental in producing the ner cessary social comforts, are all moonshine: while "Presented to Mr. Thomas Allanson, as a token of South London Hall or Science, Blackfriags, and which, we believe, would be more than the following inscription or persenting to min the following inscription or present all moonshine that alreauly a large number of persenting to min the following inscription or persenting to min the following our present resistance to one of the working man now is the crutch, respectability were ready to become candidates for mous reductions ever known to be proposed to any body or the poor house. Would this be the case if they seats in the "Preservative Association," He would solve the following inscription or the poor house. South London Hall or Science, Blackfriansany political change which would bring about respect for his conduct and abilities as assessor and what is called Free Trade, co-existing with the collector of the Property and Income Tax, Assessed

Treservative Association. He would all endeavoured to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association until he conduct and abilities as assessor and which, we believe, would all endeavoured to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association until he conduct and abilities as assessor and which we believe, would all endeavoured to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association until he conduct and abilities as assessor and which we believe, would all endeavoured to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association until he conduct and abilities as assessor and which we believe, would all endeavoured to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association until he conduct and abilities as assessor and which we believe, would all endeavoured to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association until he conduct and abilities as assessor and which we believe, would all endeavoured to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association until he conduct and abilities as assessor and which we believe, would all endeavoured to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association until he conduct and abilities as assessor and which we believe, would all endeavoured to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association. The work is the conduct and abilities are until the conduct and abilities as a seeker of the working classes, and which, we believe, would be conducted to do each other justice! They must not propose the plan of that Association until he conducted to the work in the conducted to the work in the conducted to the conducted to the work in the conducted to the conducted to the conducted to the conducted to monopoly of fictitions capital and nonconsuming Taxes, and other parochial duties, by a few of the producing power, would but have the effect of respectable inhabitants of the township of Liver- ject—"The best means of the working men becomobeyed according to their strict letter. He con-Mr. Killingback supported the resolution, which cluded by moving that district Repeal Wardens amount of wages paid to the imited number employed; whereas the application of the surplus ployed; whereas the application of the surplus labour to the land would have the double effect of labour to the land would have the double effect of making us independent of foreign states for all the making us independent of foreign states for all the limited number employed and sympathy to the unfortunate workmen under their should be appointed for the two first towns on his list was carried with applause, when Mr. Mantz read the should be appointed for the two first towns on his list was carried with applause, when Mr. Mantz read the should be appointed for the two first towns on his list with on the injustice of his conduct, and that the men third resolution, viz., "That this meeting, knowing which are to return members to the Irish Parliament, was carried with applause, when Mr. Mantz read the should be appointed for the two first towns on his list was carried with applause, when Mr. Mantz read the should be appointed for the two first towns on his list with on the injustice of his conduct, and that the men third resolution, viz., "That this meeting, knowing which are to return members to the Irish Parliament, and the members and friends of the should not be able to support their families, &c., he from bitter experience, that wealth and capital have namely, Arklow and Ardee. These district Wardens necessaries of life, while, by opening the natural requisition, for the above purpose, was holden, the above locality are informed that the Star Coffee abruptly replied, that that was nothing to him, for he ever waged with labour an unjust cruel war, pledges will be required to make out lists of all the house-list of the utmost holders—all the married men; in short, of all the perextent in their power, in their just resistance to the sons who will be qualified to vote for representatives

# THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that from the importance of any Ministry to its Sovereign than that speech-a did not believe them capable of exhibiting. (Hear.) 18s. per week to be underrated, which we now again, fearless of honest contradiction, repeat to be much under rather than above 18s. per week.

Fellow-workmen, the above parties charge us with propogating falsehoods: we indignantly described and interest of the state of the sta were not discontented, they would be the most degraded of human beings. (Cheers.) He then moved that the meeting adjourn till, to-morrow, at

The week's rent was announced, to be £1,380 7s. 4d.

Chartist Emelligence.

LEITH-Mr. George Julian Hs mey lectured here on Friday evening, 25th i st., on "The state of the country, the necessity of a change, and the necessity of a thorough Organization of the people to effect that After a few introductiony remarks, he entered into the financial distress of the Government, and showed in a very humorous and instructive manner what both Whigs and Torics had done to bring the country to its present state. He also dwelt on the advantages which every day was becoming more apparent from the Pro-Tery Policy adopted by the Charlists at the last general election; particularly as it had given Brother Democrats,—In accordance with one of the us but one faction to contend with. Mr. Harney then rules in your local plan of Organization, I now proceed went on to shew the workings of the New Tariff and Corn Bill, exhibiting to view the mineus effects it had produced, both on the agriculturalist and mechanic. He also entered at great length into the necessity of a Place, Nottingham, or rather preached a political sermon thorough National Organization of the people, in order to a numerous and highly respectable audience, who to enable them to effect the changes which were paid great attention to the discourse. Mr. Dorman, a required for the people's benefit, and concluded a lecture worthy and honest Chartist, acted in the capacity of of three hours and a half duration, amidst the hearty Chairman. plandits of the meeting. The chairman John Macrea. intimated that as a new enrolment of the members of the Association had been commenced, it was requested of the Battle of Mapperley Hills, where five hundred they would come forward on Tuesday evenings and peaceable and defenceless men, the year before, were take out cards; and concluded by calling upon all who pounced upon by a ruffianty band of red and blue-coated walned the inture prosperity of themselves and fellow men to come forward and join the Association, so that and some for four, and some for two months. Mr. Baras soon as the National Organization was agreed upon, they would have nothing to do than to join under it the business in a short but appropriate speech; after bodily at once. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. which the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Dorman, Harney and the Chairman.

BONEILL, (VALE OF LEVEN.)-The Ray. Wm. Hill delivered a lecture to the Chartists of the Vale, on Friday evening, the 25th, in the Independent Chapel, Alexandria, on the present state and future prospects of the country. Mr. Hill spoke for two hours, depicting the gleomy prospect of the labouring population through the effect of machinery depriving man of his labour: and showed that the only remedy was the land: but until the principles of the Charter was made haw the working classes never could get the land. Mr. Hill appealed to the Chartists to unite together in one to the Christian Chartists on Sunday, in the Democratic Seminary, which was filled both forenoon and evening.

LONDON-METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING. -SUNDAY AFTERNOON.-Mr. Pattenden in the chair. Credentials were received from Messrs Pattenden and Whitchurch, for Marylebone, and from Mr. Matthews, from Brompton. sa was received from Marylebone. Reports were received regarding the state of the different localities; notice of motion was given by Mr. Matthews, respecting the metropolitan localities entering into subscriptions to ensure a grand demonstration upon the release of George White. The subject of delegates to the ensuing Conference was then discussed, and on the motion of Mr. Cowan the sum of 10s. was recommended to be raised by each of the localities towards defraying the necessary expences. Mr. Wheeler reported that the late concert for the above object had proved a failure; the profit realised being only about 12s. Mr. Cowan moved; "That owing to the depressed state of the funds, the sum of £2 10s, should be awarded to the delegates;" seconded by Mr. Matthews. Mr. Salmon moved, and Mr. Davoc seconded an amendment for £3. The original motion was carried by a majority of one. Mr. Cowan moved, "That the num- Aug. 22nd, the Rev. Wm. Linwood, of Mansfield, who ber of delegates to Birmingham be three instead of had been invited by the Chartists of this place, defour." The motion was not seconded. A committee livered a very able lecture in favour of Chartism. The of five was appointed to conduct the election on the Rev. Gentleman declared himself a Chartist, stating ensuing Monday. Messra Pattenden and Wheeler re- that it was from the New Testament that he had ported from another committee; and the meeting ad- learned to be so. He proclaimed those who did not do

moral, and political character of the people?" Messra, class to co-operate with the working class to secure attention from the Medical Profession generally, than hensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions Cowan, Dwaine, and Ruff, took up the negative position, them as the law of the land. The lecturer was loudly Lues Venera. From this cause alone, it is allowed for the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks Messrs. Spurr and Dalrymple, the affirmative. The cheered by the "workies," and what few of the middle to sweep away hundreds of victims annually. By the on the Treatment of Ghonorrho, Gleet, Stricture subject was adjourned until the following Sunday, when class who were present; few attending, though the the- application of proper remedies, ninety-nine out of and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. Mr. Bathbone will open the discussion. The attendance atre had been obtained for the occasion. At the close, a every hundred of these might be saved. But to atwas very numerous, and the most friendly feeling pre- unanimous vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, tain this, it is necessary that a Medical Practitioner vailed. On Sunday evening Dr. Bowkett delivered a and to Mr. J. Skivington, who occupied the chair, should devote his time almost exclusively to the conshort address on his method of the working classes ac- and the meeting broke up highly gratified. Many have sideration of this most insidious and dangerous quiring freehold property. Mesers. Cowan, Cameron, since expressed a wish that the Rev. Gentleman would disease. It appears under so many varied forms, and Spur, Benbow, Preston, and Belwell entered the lists pay them another visit. in opposition to the Doctor, who made an able reply; and the proceedings closed with a manimous vote of tion still continue to be holden in the Chartist Room, thanks to Dr. Bowkett for his liberality in bringing his Upperhead-row, on Tuesday evenings. Last Tuesday plan before the public for open discussion. Several

persons enrolled themselves as shareholders. Thesday evening, when a code of laws were agreed to more be roused. Time was when this locality was of this contumelious epithet, and other business connected with the Victim Fund trans- considered one of the strong-holds of Chartism, and acted; Mesara O'Connor, Wheeler, M'Grath, and there are those who do not despair of again seeing it Cleave were nominated as the delegates for London in the ensuing Conference.

A PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF DELE-GATES FROM LONDON TO THE BIRMINGHAM CON-FERENCE was holden on Monday evening, at the City of London Institution, Turnagain-lane. The attendance was very good. Shortly after sight o'clock, Mr. Bolwell was called to the chair, and in a brief and Mr. Robshaw, the new plan of Organization was seven years, during which period, thousands of cases incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated excellent address, opened the business of the evening, read; but owing to the pressure of other business, have been treated, and in no one instance has the in this cautiously written and practical work, are Mr. Salmon read, the resolutions come to by the delegate meeting relative to remuneration, &c. The names evening. A subscription was set on foot towards most instances, a few days have sufficed to eradicate treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous of the following gentlemen were read, they being the defraying the expenses of the county delegates to the the Disease; but where the disorder has been allowed and superficial, by the present race of medical praccandidates nominated by the various localities, viz.-Messrs. O'Connor, Roberts, M'Grath, Wheeler, Fussell, Dron, Cleave, Grover, Mania, Cowan, Drake, Benbow, Brown, and Hannibal. The chairman having called upon the meeting to name other candidates, Messra. Bolwell and Skelton were nominated. Mr. Skelton declined standing, and Mr. Walker was elected to the chair in the room of Mr. Bolwell. Mr. Cuffay moved. and Mr. Ridley seconded, "That a person not present, should not be allowed to go to the poll." Mr. Overton GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT DEWSBURY.—On moved, and Mr. Wheeler seconded, "That no candi- Monday evening a meeting was holden at Dewsbury, stand. The smendment was carried with aix dissentients. Mesars. Dear and Hornby were elected scruti-ners. Mesars. Fussell, Hannibal, Roberts, Brown,

ANTI-PERSECUTION SOCIETY.—A public meeting of this body was holden on Friday evening, at the were unanimously passed, condemning the conduct of Robinson, Paterson, and Finlay; and expressive of their thanks to those men for their manly defiance of this invasion of private religious opinion. The chief

numerous and respectable audience. Subject-" The necessity of an Organization." She gave very great

MARYLEBONE-A public meeting of the inhabitants of this borough was holden on Monday evening last, 28th inst, at the Portman Arms, Milton-street, Dorsetaquare, for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person to represent this borough in the forthcoming National Conference, to be holden at Birmingham. Mr. first resolution, which being seconded by Mr. Abel mine upon a general Plan of Organization under which election to be decided by shew of hands." The follow-

Carpenters' Hall on Wednesday evening, the 22nd, ult. the meeting, the people were congregated in groups for the purpose of giving Mr. R. Peddie, of Edinburgh, an opportunity of delivering a lecture upon "the state of the nation." Mr. John Murray was called to preside. After a few preliminary observations, he introduced Mr. Peddle, who on coming forward was loudly sheered. Mr. P. entered at great length into the causes of the present distress, and commented in severe twis upon the factory system : contrasting the peatiferon williams emitted from the rattle boxes with the pure hir and delicious sweetness of the agricultural districta. He went on to shew the many advantages which would follow from the adoption of the four acre allotment . Vstem, and highly eulogised Mr. O'Connor for his noble' exertions in the cause of the people. Mr. P. then proce ded with great force and clearness of reasoning to der ounse the Whig and Tory factions, and took a review of ; the infamous acts they had been the means of placing on the statute book, amongst which was the infamous Ne V Poor Law. Mr. P. concluded by ably defending the Principles of democracy, and advising all his hearers w. to were not already members of the Chartist Association , become se without delay, as nothing but the enactime of the Charter would mye themselves and families fr. Watter rain.

CARPENTERS' HALL, MANCHESTER -On Sunday evening last, we were favoured with a visit from Mr. Colne, legally convened, on Thursday evening, the 24th J. R. Bairstow, who delivered a lecture in the above ult., in the Chartist Lecture Room, Mr. Richard Mars-Hall, to a densely crowded asdience. The lecture em- den, of Preston, was unanimously elected as delegate braced a variety of subjects of the most paramount im. to the forthcoming Conference to be held in Birmingportance to the cause of democracy; and the manner in ham on Tuesday next, the 5th of September. which they were treated gave great satisfaction. Any COALBROOK DALE, SALOP.—On Sunday mornattempt to give a mere outline of the lecture would only ing last, a few Chartist friends, met at Little Dawley, teen persons joined the Association.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE.

to give you a report, though a brief one, of my labours during the last week. On Sunday, the 26th instant, I lectured in the Market

On Monday afternoon, the Chartists of Nottingham and surrounding villages, celebrated the first anniversary mercenaries; some of whom were imprisoned for six, ber was unanimously elected to the chair, and opened Morrison, Lilly, and myself. There was a band present, who played several patriotic airs; and afterwards headed the procession to the Democratic Chapel, where I delivered a lecture to a crowded audience, on "The Repeal of the Union."

On Tuesday evening, I addressed a large meeting in Arnold, on "The alarming state of the country." I am happy to state that there are a fine set of fellows in the above town; but they are very poor, not averaging,

when they have full work, above 6s. a week. On Wednesday night I lectured in Lambley, and had an excellent muster. There are some choice spirits at Lambley. They are Chartists to the back bone; but common national union: never to rest until every man Lambley. They are Chartists to the back bone; but was made free; and he concluded amidst the cheers of the meeting. The Rev. Gentleman also preached twice paid for their labour. On Thursday night, I lectured in Hucknal. The meeting was rather thin at the beginning, but before I had done there was a considerable increase in our numbers, and the most strict attention paid. There are a few sterling patriots in the above village, who have struggled hard to keep the associations up, and I am sorry to say the poor fellows have had many difficulties to contend with owing to

On Sunday evening last I delivered a discourse in the market-place, upon the present position of parties in the United Kingdom. The meeting was a very numerons one, and it contained a good sprinkling of the middle classes which proves that they too begin to feel the shee pinch .- so much so that they cry out woefully. Brother Chartists, I implore you to rouse yourselves throughout the different localities. Rally round the standard of democracy, and prove to your enemies by your steady adherance to principle, and your firm and mic surgery."- Edinburgh Journal of Medical united exertions, that you are determined to be politically free.

I remain yours in the sacred cause of freedom. CHRISTOPHER DOYLE.

LOUGHBOROUGH .-- On Wednesday evening, their ntmost to cause those principles to be adopted as CITI OF LONDON INSTITUTION.—On Sunday mornitraitors to patriotism and hypocrites in religion. His discussion took place on the following subject:— lecture was an able exposition of the principles of the "Has the Protestant Reformation improved the mental, Charter, their justice, and an appeal to the middle I which has demanded more, or received less, including a compression generally then the protestant Reformation improved the mental, class to co-operate with the working class to secure attention from the Medical Profession generally then beginning the protestant Reformation improved the mental, class to co-operate with the working class to secure attention from the Medical Profession generally then beginning to the principles of the provided as a fact, that there is no disease gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful I which has demanded more, or received less, less to co-operate with the working class to secure attention from the Medical Profession generally then because the complete as their number to cause those principles to be adopted as their number to cause those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indul
I which has demanded more, or received less, less to co-operate with the working class to secure attention from the Medical Profession generally then become the consequences of Excessive Indul
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I which has demanded more, or received less, less to co-operate with the co

HUDDERSFIELD.—The meetings of the Associaevening an entry of several new members was made, and steps taken, by which it is hoped the slumbering BROMPTON.—The members of this locality met on energies of Chartism in this neighbourhood will once take a prominent position in the onward mevement.

evening at six e'clock; the night of meeting being storing to thousands who would, in all probability, T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all altered from Tuesday to Sunday. Mr. George have otherwise sunk prematurely into the grave. Sykes was called to the chair. On the motion of This Establishment has now been open upwards of the discussion on it was adjourned to next Sunday patient been disappointed of an effectual cure. In almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and National Conference. Chartism is again making to make serious inroads by delay or unskilful man- titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of rapid strides in Dewsbury. Thirteen new members agement, more time has necessarily been required to a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, enrolled themselves in the Association. Others en- complete the cure. W. and Co., know of no instance where debility has made threatening inroads, the quired when the subscriptions for the land would where any establishment devoted to the care of the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. be commenced. Chartists, attend at the Association same class of disease, has maintained so long a The evils to which the book adverts are extensive room on Sunday evenings, at six o'clock. The standing, which must be regarded as a conclusive and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and Northern Star, and other papers are read, and matproof of their integrity and ability.

The standing, which must be regarded as a conclusive and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, the proof of their integrity and ability. ters discussed. Enrol yourselves, and look after your own business—see after the Land!!

date should be debarred, if the mover or seconder to elect delgates to the forthcoming Conference. At would pledge themselves for their standing." Mr. seven o'clock Mr. George Sykes was called to the Wheeler pledged himself that Mr. O'Connor would chair, who briefly opened the business by reading the requisition calling the meeting, and introduced Mr. Percival, of Bradford, to move the first resolution, as follows :- " That it is the opinion of this meeting Cowan, and Mantz, resigned. The nominations were that two delegates should be elected to represent then proceeded with; and the movers, seconders, and Dewsbury, Bradford, Barnsley, Keighley, Hudders-candidates briefly addressed the meeting. Upon a field, Todmorden, Hebden-bridge, Birstal, Deighton, whow of hands being taken, Mr. O'Connor was unani-Bingley, Idle, Cleckheaton, and Heckmondwike, in monsiy elected, and Messra. M'Grath, Wheeler, and a Conference about to be held in Birmingham on a bedfellow. Cleave, with but few dissentients. Every chance of the 5th September and following days, for the purdispute was avoided by the successful candidates pose of devising a legal plan of Organization, to Patients, Wilkinson and Co., a short time ago, publishing majorities, varying from one hundred and secure the adoption of the document called The obtaining majorities, varying from one hundred and secure the adoption of the document called The lished a Work, entitled People's Charter' as the law of the land." Mr. J. Watson seconded the resolution. The Chairman called on Mr. James Dewhurst to support it, who Price Two Shillings and Sixpence, or sent free to the Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham Court was received with applause. Mr. Dewhirst en most remote parts of the kingdom (in a sealed en-Road; Mr. Hetherington in the chair. Resolutions tered into the present condition of the county, and velope) on the receipt of a Post-office Order, for Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgencewere unanimously passed, condemning the conduct of very ably traced the evils of heavy and expensive. Three Shillings and Sixpence.

the Edinburgh authorities, in persecuting Messra government to class legislation; and, in a style of Within the space of six n argument greatly applauded, showed the urgent edition of this valuable Work has been disposed of, truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the be a task too formidable for me, and which has prenecessity of some legal plan of Organization. He which will be a sufficient test of its importance. It evil without affording a remedy. It shows how vented my writing to inform you before, as I can forcibly dwelt on the cause of last year's Plot, and is a Practical Treatise on the Prevention and Cure "Manly Vigour" temporarily impaired, and mental hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one lls. speakers were Mesars. Holyoake, Ridley, Ryall, Skelton, &c. The attendance was numerous and respectable.

WANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mode of the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the
spectable.

WANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mode of the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the
spectable.

WANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mode of the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the
surface of the Passions, can be restored; how the
indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the
property, citing the fact of the people being in
mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their
with the misery and affection and other affections of the
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the misery and affection that followed; and ably reof the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the
surface of the passions, can be restored; how the
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surface of the Prevention and cure
the misery and affection that followed; and ably reof the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the
surface of the passions, can be restored; how the
indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the
sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consesufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consean obstinate cough and asthma.

Prepared only
geons, 19, Bern
geons, thousands in Dewsbury, on the 17th of August last forms and consequences; especially Gleet, Stricture, quences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to en-Inge lectured here on Sunday evening last, to a most year, and no civil or military force to overawe them; affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of yet not a single particle of property was destroyed, although some of them, he knew for a fact, was suf- Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, pain in the a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fering the pangs of hunger at the time. He confering the pangs of hunger at the time. He con-cluded by calling on the people to unite and join the Chartist ranks. He was happy to appounce that Chartist ranks. He was happy to announce that sideration of the disease of the woman; also nervous tion of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement Chartism was rapidly on the increase in Dewsbury. debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train applance of the meeting consisting of 1000 persons. The next resolution was as follows:-" That Mr. Giles Lovett was elected chairman, and in a neat and J. W. Smyth and Mr. J. H. Dewhirst are fit and appropriate speech called upon Mr. Law to move the proper persons to represent the towns named in the first resolution at the forthcoming Conference about Cook, was carried unanimously: "That this meeting is to be holden in Birmingham, on the 5th of Sept." of opinion that it is desirable to elect a person to repre- Mr. Watson seconded the resolution. The Chairman Establishment, 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds; or of nel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of sent the borough of Marylebone at the forthcoming called on Mr. Smyth to support the resolution. the following Conference to be held at Birmingham, on Tuesday Sept. Mr. Smyth then entered into the plans of Organiza-5th and following days, in order to devise and deter- tion, and contended for the adoption of the Land question as an auxiliary to the attainment of the the people may enroll themselves in order to obtain, as Charter. He reviewed the difference between the the law of the land, the People's Charter." The second labourer of Switzerland and England; contrasted resolution was proposed by Mr. Clark and seconded by the amount of taxes paid by other countries in Europe Mr. Jordan, and carried unanimously: "That we pro- with that of England, and shewed the superior mode coed to take the nomination of persons as candidates; of government in the latter country. He called on the that the names proposed be placed in a hat and drawn people to remember the "Tariff" was to be a sovereign remedy for all evils, and asked if they had received the order they are drawn from the hat; after which the promised good. (Cries of "We are worse off now.") election to be decided by shew of hands." The following persons were then put in memination—Messra
Large, Buchanan, Cook, Farrer, and Savage. Mr.
Cook and Savage having resigned, the votes was taken for the other three candidates. for the other three candidates, when Mr. Samuel the agitation for the Charter and the Land. He large was pronounced by the chairman to be duly trusted that ere long they would meet for the full elected by a very large majority. The following sesolu- exercise of the franchise in electing representatives tion was then carried unanimously: "That a subscript to make laws for them, free and unshackled by any tion be now entered into to defray the expences attend- of the pernicious modes at present practised. The ing the Conference; the overplus, if any, to be paid to chair man then put the resolution, when a forest of the general victim fund." A vote of thanks was pro- hands were held up, and not one to the contrary. posed and carried to the chairman, after which the A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and meeting separated highly satisfied at the pros-MANCHESTER.—A meeting was holden in the pect of . Inother agitation about to commence. After

> favour of the Land being added to the Organization. NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

> discussing the propositions laid down by the

speakers; and the prevailing opinion seemed to be in

CITY OF LONDON LOCALITY. Mr. Wm. Salmon, 24, Dean-street, Fetter-lane. Mr. Wm. Allnuti, 14, Leather-lane. Mr. Edward Miles, 8, Little Carter-lane, Doctors'

Mr. Daniel Sullivan, 13. New-street, Cloth-fair. Mr. George Rathbone, 2, Fountain-court, Strand. Mr. Jeremiah Caughlin, 7, Stone Cutter-place. Mr. John Bagley, 28, Rope Maker-street.
Mr. Thomas Dale, jun., 3, Basinghall-street.
Mr. David Wenlock, Plough-court, Fetter-lane.
Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 2431, Strand.
Mr. Joseph Dunn, 2, Goswell-street.

Mr. John Overton, 16, Paul-street, Finsbury, sub-Treasurer. sub-Secretary.

COLNE.—At a public meeting of the Inhabitants of

depreciate it as a whole. The address occupied up-at seven o'clock a.m., to take into consideration the wards of two hours in delivery; and at its close nine-Land question and the Allotment System, when it was agreed on to have a public meeting in the same place, on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock, when we intend to make a beginning and pay our first deposits.



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tion of sight, by a peculiar mild and successful tor. O'Connell, will be faithfully delineated.

The object of the Work is to depict the sufferings of the Irish people from cruel misgovernment—to show what the country has been, what it now is, act, (the only cure for the disease in its early stages, thereby saving years that must otherwise be passed in blindness) gives scarcely any pain, rarely requires either preparation, applications or confinement, and with the greatest attainable perfection of sight, leaves no mark or disfigurement in the restored organ."-Court Magazine. "The publication of this work will form an era in the annals of ophthal-

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SECRECY.-SUCCESFUL TREATMENT.

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assumes so many different aspects, that nothing but constant experience can enable even the most devoted student to detect and eradicate it. When a Medical Man abandons the general practice of the Profession, and devotes his studies entirely to this particular branch, then he at once looses caste, and is branded by his colleagues as a Quack. In defiance

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Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.

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any instance where the public, and not the isolated at 2s. 9d. and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work High Harrogate, and Knaresboro'—Mr Langdale | before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet | very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-lace.

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vated health. Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even- words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the ing, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

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THERN 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 at the head of all the penny Almanacks; and is am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the a violent attack of the Gout, which sometimes laid likely to retain its popularity by the exertions of the Editors and Publishers, who spare neither means nor doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly expense to render it worthy of Universal Patro- 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, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are cine. tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and and Religious Wars of Ireland, the dreadful persecutions of the Catholic People, their struggle for at their calling more than two days in the week. and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but over-hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their full information on every point connected with History of Ireland. In connection with the latter rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily

STEVENSON, Esq., M.R.C.S., 38, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, many years Surgeon to the "Royal Infirmary for Cataract," and Lecturer on the Structure and Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Oculist to this late Majesty, Oculist and Aurist to other Members of the Royal Family, and to the King of the Belgians. "Mr. Stevenson's operation for cataract."

STEVENSON, Esq., M.R.C.S., 38, Conduit-street, Handwith the country has been, what it now is, show what the country has been, what it now is, show what the country has been, what it now is, show what the country has been, what it now is, show what it is capable of becoming under a better system; with a view of exciting in the mind of the you the fact as I have received it from his employers and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen wrongs of the Irish people. The aim of the Author will be to give, in the smallest possible compass, a mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employers and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalesence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employers and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalesence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employers and from Nr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employers and from Nr. J. Hobson, who has fre wrongs of the Irish people. The aim of the Author will be to give, in the smallest possible compass, a concise, yet comprehensive narrative of Irish History, stated with boldness, firmness, and impartiality; purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few bexes, which have completely rehandled in the restored a conserve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand London" impressed upon the Governmoved his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. ment Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks medicine. with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past

> "Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, "WILLIAM HICK.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court Fleet-street, London."

Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen. - I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the serotum), and declared than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. 1 feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed) "W. MOAT.

Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.

" Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842." FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills." "Gentlemen,-I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of Within the space of six months a very large faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting PARR's LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases world

> "Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be better, and when she had taken the second box, is a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIPE PILLS such advantage. he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's a medical work, this remark is open to exception in | waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 13d., and 6 dozen

"I am. Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"JOHN HEATON. "7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

'To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court,

Fleet-street, London." Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:-Mrs. Mathers. of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her

breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her throughout Europe and America, to be the most cerbody, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's tain and effectual cure ever discovered for every Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conther states, that she is now almost well, and ascribed her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine-Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.-York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

> CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. Country Patients are requested to be as minute as | Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration | and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, seven years, immease numbers of both sexes have been effectually cured, who have merely sent in of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in the repart of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in the creation of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in Churchyard; Sold by Joshva Hobson, Northern all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be described and an imposition: The repart of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits. The court, Fleet-street, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Court, Fleet-street, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Court, Fleet-street, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Court, Fleet-street, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Court, Fleet-street, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by E. Edwards, 57, dersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and Medicine Houses in London. Mr. William Dean, 22, Fleet-lane, Old Bailey, care of regularly educated members of the Pro-Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent family bexes lis. each. Full directions are given with each box.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR. BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS Case communicated by Mr. Lloyd, Chemist and Druggist, Richmond, Surrey, to Mr. T. T. Pront.

229, Strand, Loudon. May 3, 1842

CIR,-The wife of a person residing in St John's Green, in this place, came to my shop a little time since, for a box of your Pills for her husband. She told me that previous to his taking them he had him up for weeks and months together, but since taking them, the last six years he has never been laid up, and only requires one dose of Pills to set him to rights. I have seen the husband since (yesterday, May 2nd, 1842), and he told me the same exactly and moreover says, he never takes any other medi-

This, I can assure you, is not a solitary instance. I invariably find them do good whenever I have sold them. The parties say they shall be happy to give any information in their power, as public benefit. I am, Sir, yours respectfully, E. LLOYD.

Chemist, Post Office, Richmond, Surrey.

The testimonials of the astonishing efficacy of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills are universally accompanied by the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends its administration, but that the patient, without feeling the operation of the medicine, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than experienced previous to being afflicted with this disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days. See Testimonials of Lieutenant Masters (of Hawley, near Bagshot), late of the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, who was invalided home, by a Garrison order; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg; the Chevalier de la Garde; Mr. Cosher, Beaconsfield; Mr. Richard Stone, Luton; Mrs. Chambers, Maidstone; John J. Giles, Esq., Frimley; Mr. Lance, Blackwater; Mr. Inwood, Pirbright; and that of T. R. Mandall, Esq., Coroner, Doncaster, whose testimony demonstrate this preparation to be one of the greatest discoveries in medicine.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, mond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale;

229, Strand, London," impressed upon the Govern-

Messrs. Perry and Co have REMOVED their Establishment from Birmingham to No. 19, Berners street, Oxford-street, London.

THE THIRTEENTH EDITION.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope. and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d. THE SILENT FRIEND

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLIstreet; G. Mansell, 3, King-street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge; Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High Rose Salford Research Resear partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRO-DUCTIVE POWERS: with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Merby the persevering use of your Park's Life Pills. cury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and Before having recourse to them. I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing followed by observations on the Obligations or MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a there was no other chance of either relief or cure "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

> By R. and L. PERRY, and Co., Consulting SURGEONS, London.

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Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result. but branch to moral ones; leading the excited deviating mind into a fertile field of seducive error,into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into a pernicious application of those inherent rights which nature wisely instituted for the preservation of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, and all the habitudes of old age. Constitutional weakness, sexual debility, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness are effectually removed by this invaluable medicine.

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impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of

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Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases.

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(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Defi-ciency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; they remove Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venerea Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

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Sold by Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate, Leads.

## Poetry.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. LINES ON READING THE NEW PLAN OF ORGANI ZATION .-- BY THE OLD COMMODORE, Aye, this is something tangible! Yes, just the ticket!

We've play'd at bowling long enough, And never struck a wicket. There's something plain, and easy too. That all may understand; Yes, yes, Friend Hobson, this will do: The CHARTER and the LAND! I've read your Plan, my cannie man,

And all its parts approve. Take, take my thanks, and many more From those who freedom love. Rouse now, ye Chartists, to a man; Be vigilant, be wise; And let no equabbles may your plan-

No jesious thoughts arise. All other factions are at work: Why should we idle be? This is no time for us to shirk And skulk beneath the lee: The "Old Britannia" feels the storm And heel's beneath its power;

The hurricane blows from all points,-Now Chartists! 'tis our hour! "Britannia's" crew can nothing do. To save the good old craft; The sails in shivers, braces gone, Confusion fore and aft,— Old Pilot BoB has got a job!

[And who the devil cares?] Top gallant masts, and tepmasts too. Are tumbling bout his ears! His anchors, best and small bower, both Are left in Despond bay: His "Tariff" cable would not hold. His "Income Tax" gave way!

"Now blow ye winds from ev'ry point "And crack your very cheeks": The boiling waves are rushing in, And who shall stop the leaks? Behomoth Dan, rolls in the van And rears his giant crest; And gathers up five-million power,-Green billows from the West !

Ha! Bobby you may bluster, but He laughs your threats to acorn; Your "Arms' Bill," and your "Pensioners" And all your " hopes forlorn." REBECCA, that brave Amazan! Comes rolling o'er your brows; And, like a mighty avalanche, Destruction loud she yowa To your bastiles, and your police;

As fiercer on she rolls, She wars against the system, now She's conquer'd all the tolls. The " hell broth" 's " thick and alab": Ha! ha! the "cauldron bubbles"! The Scottish parsons, warlock-like, Are adding to your troubles. Dick Cobden, and his pirate fleet. Like Grampus shoals surround ye: The " charm's" wound up,-or nearly so:

And now the mightiest wave of all, Comes foaming o'er your quarter : The Chartist body Organiz'd! Proclaim the system's slaughter! Your crew, "Sir Bob," will mutiny, Alas for Jonah then! They'll pitch you to the sharks I fear; Who've swallowed bigger men!

The spell of fate has bound ye!

Come, Chartists, not another hour To lose can we afford :-Now Organiza your life-book's crew, And boldly rush on board. " Britannia" once in vone cot Will speedily be righted; And nobly steer for Freedom's Bay

With peace and plenty freighted-

Her pirate crew black, red, and blue. With foulest murderers rank, With them, you've only this to do,-Just make them walk the plank. This off ring made-God will us aid-And still the roaring storm, The Charter once Great Britain's law, It all things will reform.

The press unchain'd, the human mind From class-made shackles free; Labour protected, and the Land Made Poor Man's property. This, this must be your glorious work, The task ye must perform; The plan is clear, then persevere. Nor heed mad faction's storm.

Let but our band like brothers stand In phalanx firm arrayed: The law's broad skield will safety yield Then, "damn it," whe's afraid? Your life-boat launch-tout, stout and staunch, Let all her timbers be: For if there's but one rotten plank.

She'll not be fit for sea. God speed you in your glorious work! Come, rally thus once more; Will work th' OLD COMMODORE!

And with you still, with right good will, Todmorden, August 27th, 1843.

SONG OF THE BLIND ONE

earth. They sing the beauty of the stars in songs of love and They say the mountain-sod is fair—they tell of dewdrops bright, cheers the night.

I do not sigh to watch the sky, I do not care to see The pearly dawn of misty morn, or evening cloud of

No, no, my Mary, I would turn from flower, star, and For well I know thou'rt fairer still, my own, my gentle I hear the music others deem most eloquest and

ieet, The laughing tones of childhood's glee that gladden while they ring, The robin in the winter time—the cuckoo in the spring. But never do I think those tones so beautiful as When kind words from a kinder heart confirm that

There is no melody of sound that bids my soul re-As when I hear my simple name breathed by thy happy voice; Can ever be so bright as thee, my true, my gentle

heart is mine.

I WOULD GO TO YOUR CHURCH.

ELIZA COOK.

"Only pay thro' the nose to the altars we build, You may pray thro' the nose to what altars you TON MOORE. I would go to your Church, if your Church were but

Nor wedded profanely to power's corrupt will; Notwithstanding the poor suffering people may be Without knowledge or food, it will decimate still. Alas! Were it's bosom disphanous made, The demon of selfishness' incarnate throne To the dullest of visions would soon be display'd.

And mankind with it all kith or kindred disown. I would go to your Church, if the Priest who is there But let him sound forth the old Protestant pray'r, Like Macready or Kean, he but plays well his part. The elequent words of the actor in black; The orisons utter'd with sonorous voice, Avail but one instant—they seek the old track;

The dull congregation relapse in a trice. I would go to your Church, if the people who crowd In the pews and the sisles were but humble in mien; But I see all the wealthy, the selfish, and proud, Deck'd in inxury's robes looking down on the scene. Mark the facial expression when service is done, The lineaments worldly and sensual that play

All around the gay throng, who will not even shun The previous week's worldliness one single day. I would go to your church, if I could but displace All the coldness of nature and duliness of soul, With transparent hypocrisy, feigning a grace, As far from the heart as the ultimate pole. O! give me the old sacred volume at home; Its great AUTHOR prefers above temples of stone, The pure, upright heart who serenely doth come,

And worship in pure resignation alone.

I would go to your Church, if your Church die not lie Like the dread Ephialtes, on man's mortal breast, Oppressing the last lingering life to the sigh, That finally leaveth the struggler at rest, And the spirit disenthrall'd from the chains of the

Which the senate may honour and Christ disappreve The sum of whose mercy may smile over death, And receive the poor victim at last to his love. BLIJAH RIDINGS.

August 6th, 1813.

John Ruight, moreer, Preston, Sept. 13, and Utt. 2, one or 3,000 feet above the level of the coran. The highest peak in this range is Black Round Top, the highest peak of the Catakill, is 3,804 feet.

John Ruight, moreer, Preston, Sept. 13, and Utt. 2, at twelve, at the Manchester District Court of Bank and that in the evening at six o'clock. A collection quite so large as last week, with little or no varieties. Barters, lincoln's lun-fields; and the double-engine steam-boat! Me vacillate! will be made after each sermon, for beeks and other in price. Beef 4\frac{1}{2}d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d., Mutton 4\frac{1}{2}d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d. to 5\fra

seventeen miles an hour.

Pope is determined to put an end to the nefarious vicar of Ropley. transactions of his Jewish subjects. Wasps.-It is a curious fact, that although wasps abnunded last year almost beyond example, there are scarcely any to be found this.

IRISH APPAIRS.—At the autumnal fairs, now in proare still without any improvement. CHEAP SALMON.-At Carlisle splendid salmon has been selling at 4d. per pound, and even at that price dealers appear to have a great difficulty in getting rid of the supply.

M. HORACE VERNET is about to set out for Algeria, to visit the locality of the capture of Abd el-Kader's

bathing, having ventured beyond their depth. Other hour, boys were near, but were musble to save them. GRIMSBY, Aug. 23 .- The Good Intent, Miverley, from the Rivers to Louth, upset and sank off the Spurn yesterday, but rose again, and has been brought in here

-two men and one boy drowned. PROM THE NINTH REPORT of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for the year 1842, we learn that the number of National Schools in Ireland has increased, since 1841, from 2,337 to 2,721, and the number of children taught from 281,849 to

THERE ARE now in France, says one of the journals, 6.679 advocates or barristers, 9,562 avones or attorneys, 10,300 notaries, 8206 huissiers or summoning officers, and about 20,000 agents; making a total of 41,754 persons, all living upon law and justice.

THE " WATERFORD CHRONICLE" states that the attempted revival of the faction fights in Carrick, Clonmel, and Waterford, is the work of the Paddy M'Kew tribe, who have been instigated by "the enemy" to foment division and disturbance among the peasantry. A MAN, named Augustus Collis, calling himself

letter imposter, and sent to hard labour for one month. IT APPEARS, from the statistical reports issued by the Registrar General, that about one fifth of the total mortality of England and Wales, is attributable to pulmonary consumption. FOUR HUNDRED casks of gunpowder were landed in

signed to the Ballincollig Powder Mills. MR. BREWSTER, the legal adviser of Dublin Castle, has been distrained for non-payment of the borough receive judgment at the next sessions of this Court.

THE CELEBRATED Jean Mauguerite Bachalier, the President of the Revolutionary Committee of Nantes, £150, with intent to defraud Lyon Samuel. He and the friend of the sanguinary Carrier, died in that was found guilty; when the verdict was given he by the Chartists, it will be of great benefit to the to Stoke, a village on the left bank of the Trent, city on the 10th inst, in the 93rd year of his age, said he thought the Jury "had taken a wrong view Bachalier had "repented" his crimes, and become of the case;" the Judge thought otherwise, and extremely religious.

LORD RODEN has become a sympathiser with "the persecuted remnant" of the Scottish National Church. His Lordship has subscribed £10 towards the building fund, and in a letter to the Rev. James Shields, of taken by the men who have abandoned "house, home, and Kirk, for conscience sake." ON SATURDAY, Robert Thorpe, a labourer, at Bas-

singham, died suddenly in the harvest field, from; drinking a great quantity of cold water and small beer. -The same day, James Tominson, a horse-breaker, at Marten, was filling his pipe at a public house in that however, that the potency of the liquor they drunk village, having just drunk a quantity of ale, when he had loosened the lady's tongue, for she cursed and fell back, and expired.

THE FOLLOWING statement of the religious population of the United States, is derived from various sources-several of which are authentic: Baptists, 4,000,000; Methodists, 4,000,000; Presbyterians, 2,175,000; Congregationalists, 1,400,000; Catholics, 1,300,000; Episcopalians, 1,000,000; Universalists, 600,000; Lutherans, 640,000; the Dutch Reformed, 450,000; Priends, 220,000; Unitarians, 180,000; Tunkers, 30,000; Mormonites, 19,000; Shakers, 6,000; Moravians, 5,000; Swedenborgians, 6.009.

THE EFFECT already produced by Father Mathew's visit to Manchester is indeed great. The publicans' receipts in some parts of the town have been reduced to of its most honourable citizens—the House of Orange lowing resolution:—"That this meeting cannot se- covering what it was, Mr. Whitehead mounted upon an incredibly small sum. There are some vaults where one of its most able servants—the diplomatic body parate without cordially offering their hearty thanks this, and lifting up the animal's head, enabled they do not receive so much by £10 or £50 per week one of its most distinguished members-M. Falck, to Mr. Ross for his eloquent labours in the cause of him to place his fore feet firmly on this embankas they did before the apostle's visit. The public minister of the King of the Netherlands, who died at democracy during his short stay in Sheffleld; and that ment; then, taking the boy from his more dangerhouses and beer shops, in fact, seem deserted. THE MARQUESS of Bute has given a piece of land at

members of that persuasion, as hitherto the Israelites that the several valuable lives which have recently -Seconded and supported by Messrs. Evinson and horse, and although he struggled hard to retain his have been obliged to convey the deceased members of fallen victims to this afflicting disease might have Royston, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks foothold, and seemed to display the greatest sagacity their families all the way to Bristol for interment, AT THE Liverpool assists an old woman, whose evidence was required in a bigamy case, refused to be

sworn. She said she had been a member of the Church of England, but that she was then "trying to be an Israelite," which she subsequently explained, by stating that she had been converted to the sect of Johannah THEY talk of rainbows in the sky, and blossoms on the Southcote's believers. Mr. Justice Wightman threatened her with imprisonment, but the old lady was steadfast, and was finally discharged, the grand jury finding the bill without her testimony. THERE WAS A RIOT, on the 12th of July, at King-

ston, in Canada, and a boy was unluckily killed. The They praise the sun that warms the day, and moon that riot had its origin in the excitement caused by a party of Orangemen, who had been celebrating the anniver sary a dwelling house, belonging to the same gentleman, of the battle of the Boyne, at one of the hotels. The in Lower Garden-street, and from thence they com-The lustre drop on green-hill top, or fruit upon the tree. military was called out, several shots were fired, and municated to part of Mr. Higgins's premises, in the Pre pray'd to have my lids unseal'd, but 'twas not to three persons were wounded. Out of eleven prisoners, arrested on the night of the riot, seven have been

CUBED PROVISIONS.—From a Parliamentary return of the quantity of cured provisions of all kinds imported into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and the colonies, from the 5th of January, 1843, to the 5th of July of the same year, we take the following results:-Beef. Pork, not Hams. Hams. Bacon.

The merry lark above my head—the cricket at my Cwts ... 25,414 16, 843 4,394 67 FROM THE quarterly table just published, it appears, that of all the towns in England, Liverpool stands highest in the scale of mortality, being full fifty per cent above the average of the whole kingdom. So far from any improvement being evident in the sanatory the table shows the three months ending 30th of June the public, would soon bring about a strange subverlast, to number one hundred and sixty-nine deaths more than the average of the five preceding spring quarters. Robins, cooper, of the Lye, was going towards Stour-maintain the order of the community. If then, the of the hand-loom weavers." Recitation, by Mr. H. bridge with a cart loaded with nails, drawn by a merits or demerits of any particular thing, are to be Wood, "The Camelion." Glee, by Messers Ashworth, And, Mary, I will ne'er believe that flower, star, or spirited young horse, which had not been used to the judged of from the opinion pronounced by the public Parsons, and Hilton. Mr. Birch then came forward, shafts, and on descending the hill near the Lye at large, the Vegetable Pills of the longevist church, became restiff; in endeavouring to restrain Parr, may be viewed as possessing properties him Mr. Robins was thrown down, and the wheel of no ordinary character. When the propassed over his head, breaking his jaw-bone, disloprietors introduced these pills to the world, cating his neck, and crushing his head in such a they of course, rested upon their own intrinfrightful manner that he was immediately deprived, sive qualities. A trial was made—the public judged of life. The awful accident was witnessed by Mr. and approved, and that, too, in a manner, beyond all edly applauded. Song, by Mr. James Farrar, "The

> slightest assistance. - Worcestershire Chronicle. SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Proving the old adage, that a cat has nine lives. - On Monday, the 24th of July, a cat, pursued by a number of boys, ran into two joists, where there was scarcely room for her to lie down, and without the probability of getting anything to eat. Here she remained till Monday last,

twenty-five years before that period. We believe we obtained, and on Sabbath, a sister in poor circumare correct in stating, that some eight or nine years stances made her appearance from Aberdeen, whose since, the maximum capability of the spinning mules claim, we understand, will not be disputed to the did not exceed the power of turning above 640 spindles. There are self-acting mules now in use declining years comfortable, she being also aged. that will turn upwards of 2,000 spindles! A mill of the present day, with improved machinery, is capable of turning off a given quantity of work at about onethird less expence than it could have accomplished seven years since; in other words, a factory which in 1836 required an outlay of £600 per week wages. can now throw off the same quantity of work for £400 per week. We heard one respectable mannfacturer declare that if his forty-inch cotton was made fast to a vessel at Liverpool, and the vessel allowed to make the best of her way to Canton, he could make the cotton as fast as the ship could sail away with it, or he would consent to have nothing for it. New, allowing the ordinary voyage of four would sail, it would require twenty four millions of a distinguished orator in a Western Legislature, "I kind wishes and support of their friends and the months, and calculating the number of miles the ship would sail, it would require swemy jour mintouts of a distinguished orator in a Western Legislature, 1 public generally, for they can assure them that it is public generally, for the public generally, for they can assure them that it is public generally, for the p months make a belt round the earth forty inches forest oak! who was cradled in an earthquake, and nect themselves with no particular sect, but will

THE ACCOUNTS received from the hop districts of Kent are favourable, and there is every prospect of a good average grop.

THE CAPABILITIES of a new iron steamer on the Thames, called the Prince of Wales, are said to be Thames, called the Prince of Wales, are said to be The Capabilities of the proposed by Mr. Proposed neat workmanship, in a good state of preservation, IT IS STATED FROM ROME that his Holiness the and, is now in the possession of the Rev. S. Maddock.

DURING THE late session there were no fewer than 220 divisions in the House of Commons, on public and private Bills, &c. Those on the Arms (Ireland) of Secretary. The members voted him their thanks for Bill, of course, constitute no contemptible portion of the honourable manner with which he has conducted IRISH APPAIRS.—At the autamnal fairs, now in prothe number, being only fifty one, on various portions himself whilst acting in that capacity. of that vigourously opposed measure. Upon the corn-laws five divisions took place—four upon the question "that the debate be adjourned," and one upon the original question.

FORESTERS.—The Court, 861, of the Antient Order smalah, of which event he has been directed to paint a day the 26th ult., when 114 members partook of an excellent dinner provided by the worthy host and

> the unemployed spinners to get on the land; and it is said that upwards of £20, obtained by subscription, has been deposited in the bank for this purpose. -Manchester Guardian.

side of the river, when a boat-hook was procured from Mr. Fry. the coal-merchant, and the dog was forced under the the mud and suffocated. Several persons had a narrow escape from being bit by the forced under the the mud and suffocated. Several means of procuring justice.

Luttor of the two produce the demand was on the council of the Carlisle Chartist of the Carlisle dog; and one person in running away, fell down and the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead, held severely injured his knee. The arm of Jones was their weekly business meeting on Monday evening, Mr. very much bruised, but fortunately he had a thick Major Count de Collis, has been convicted as a begging- fustian coat on, which prevented his arm from being ing having ben read and confirmed, Mr. Sinclair stated lacerated, and perhaps fatal consequences following.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Monday, Barnard Gregory, the editor of the Satirist, pleaded guilty to the charges against him of libelling the place of meeting in Newcastle at shares of 2s. 6d. or 5s. Dake of Brunswick and Mr. Vallance. Mr. Bod-Cork from Liverpool, on Saturday, without the presence kin, the Counsel for the prosecution, stated that no or even knowledge of a magistrate. They were con. sort of compromise had been entered into between his clients and the prisoner to induce him to take this course. He was liberated on bail to appear and is hoped that all who wish Chartism well in Newcastle, taste for these pleasures has latterly grown amongst rate; the seizure comprised half-a-dezen silver forks, when he will present affidavits for mitigation of as the Chartists cannot get a place to hold a public sydney Smith alias Captain Smith, was charged for seal meeting now, without paying the enormous sum of 50s. with forging and uttering a bill of exchange for for each meeting, and it is confidently believed that, in transported him for life. The Court ordered one of the witnesses in the case, named Bush, to be transported for perjury, In the New Court on Monday, Rebert Cousins was indicted for embezzling various sums of money, stated to amount to £450, the pro-Newry, expresses his entire approval of the course perty of his employer, Mr. Walters. He was transported for seven years.

> A Modern Miracle.-The other evening a vagrant-fellow was taken into custody at Lincoln, for disturbing the public peace, together with his wife, a red-haired sybil, who pretended to be deaf and in the evenings for some months to come, and doubthis sister sybil. These pretenders to read the mysteries of futurity for others, can never discover it for themselves; liberally dispensing riches, marriage, and offspring to others, the old conjurer could not could he foresee a night's lodging on the bare boards of the police station.

BRUSSELS PAPERS states that Holland has lost one Cardiff, as a cemetry for the Jews, in that part of celebrated name whose death was occasioned by that labour shall be fully and fairly represented, as set The current was excessively rapid, the cart was every Wales, and the gift is particularly acceptable to the tormenting disease, gout. No doubt is entertained been spared to society had they taken Blair's Gout being given to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved. and Rheumatic Pills.

> early stage, and although some of the inhabitants suffering millions." and police exerted themselves to extinguish the fire. they were unable, for in about five minutes after the outbreak the flames had extended to the carpenter's stores adjoining, belonging to Mr. Scott, and also to same street, all of which were at one time blazing away at a furious rate. Fortunately the engine belonging to the London brigade, from the station in Horseferry-road, was soon brought to the spot, and an immediate and abundant supply of water was procured, which was poured in a great body on the flames, which prevented their further extension. By much exertion on the part of the firemen, and an admirable supply of water, the fire was entirely subdued by a little past eleven o'clock.

Public Opinion.-Dr. Johnson has pronounced public opinion" as the most equitable tribunal to which we can appeal; and one to whose verdict all minor decisions should bow in humble submission. The propriety of this sentiment is, of course, fully apparent, and any individual who would establish the decision of a single critic, as superior to that of sion of things. That the majority should sway the joy, and the harmony of the evening. The tables minority is a maxim everywhere received and adopted, and without such an understanding as this and gave out a hymn, which was sung by the whole LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, Mr. W. being acted upon, it would be utterly impossible to company. Recitation, by Mr. Pollard, "The downfall E. Robins, without his being able to render the precedent. Not here and here alone were they flatteringly received, but the community at large-(almost with one voice) returned a verdict in favour Recitation by Mr. John Pollard: "The Deserted Vilof this invaluable cure. Where, then is the indivi- lage." "The Lion of Freedom," sung by the whole dual who would for an instant call in question the company, in an energetic manner. Song, by Mr. acknowledged efficacy of this inestimable medicine. Farrow, "When my old hat was new." Recitation by tingham, and took refuge in a closet, afterwards in opposition to so positive a criterion? Or who Mr. Hall, of Padiham. Sentiment: "The tomb of forcing her way through a small aperture between would venture to pronounce a verdict of condemnation responded to by Mr. James Mooney, of tion when he reflects that this grand medical desider- Colne, in a splendid speech, which did infinite honour atum has so successfully passed the ordeal of "Public to his head and heart. Sentiment: "The People's Opinion."

when she crawled out (more dead than alive) to the A WINDFALL.—In the middle of last week, an old sheers were given A resitation by Mr. H. H. Thom astonishment of the shopman, who had almost forgotten the circumstance, it having been in that
row, Perth, but of whom, as respects the place to
situation just a month. The cat is likely to recover. Which she belonged, her connections, or even her
Messis. Parsons. Hilton. and Ashworth. Recitation. EFFECT OF MANUFACTURING PRESSURES.—Manufucturing pressures tend to increase improvements in machinery. Driven to threadbare profits, the manufacturers seek every means of reducing the cost of production; as seek every means of reducing the cost of production; as and contrary to all expectation, as she subsisted ment: "The exiled Frost, Williams, and Jones." Mr. Hilton, and Ashworth. Recitation, stream, where he continually cried out that he was and J. Wood, W. Wood, S. Weod, G. Wood, G. Weod, G. Wood, G. Wood, G. Wood, G. Wood, G. Weod, G. Wood, G. Wood, G. Wood, G. Wood, G. Wood, G. Wood, G. Wood of production; and hence it has occurred, that tied in an old stocking. The whole was in silver, during the last five or six years there has been more and principally in half-crowns. Three days after improvement in machinery than had taken place for her death some knowledge of her connections was heirship of a sum which will go far to render her Perth Courier.

> ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. - On Sunday morning, a destructive fire broke out in the private dwelling-house belonging to Mr. William Seward, No. 3, Heath-street, Commercial-road, Stepney. The fire, when first discovered, was raging with fearful rapidity in the lower part of the premises, the various inmates being fast asleep at the time By dint of extraordinary exertion on the part of the firemen, they were enabled to get the complete mastery of the conflagration in little better than an hour and a half, but not until the building, with its valuable furniture, &c., was almost consumed.

months make a belt round the earth forty inches wide. Now we would ask, if one manufacturer can do this, what could the whole machinery of England accomplish? Could it not make sufficient cloth in a furious torrent as it rushed wild and headlong from part of the globe. These calculations may appear of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. These calculations may appear and the double argument of the globe. The supply of Cattle at market to-day has not been and that in the evening at six o'clock. A collection of guite so large as last week, with little or no variation.

Charist Entelligence.

STOCKPORT—At a member's meeting on Sunday evening last, Mr. Thomas Webb resigned the office AT SIX O'CLOCK a lecture was delivered in the

forth by the Anti-Carn Law League." The lecturer handled his subject in his usual masterly and argumenof Foresters held their anniversary at the house of that the Charter was the only change worth contending that the Post of the that the Charter was the only change worth contending for. At the conclusion the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Leach, and all departed highly delighted voted to Mr. Leach, and all departed highly delighted. ON SUNDAY, two youths, named Charles and Thomas hostess. After dinner, the evening was spent in Marshall, brothers, were drowned at Langwith whilst singing and dancing, which was kept up till a late cester, favoured us with a visit, and notwithstanding treasurer to the Victim Fund, and that he distribute that there were but a few hours notice given at the time all monies according to their instructions and inappointed, the large and commodious room belonging to formation, we consider that all money at present in Ashton-under Lyne.—Spinners' Meetings.—
the Youths, which was kindly granted for the occasion, have been held during the last fortnight, for the warmly received. He proceeded to deliver one of the attention of the council to the plan of Organizary.

> Mad Dog.—On Monday morning as a dog-fancier with considerable effect. He very ably reviewed the specting it. It would not be right to sanction or find this article was firmly supported. At present no named Jones, was proceeding along Millbank with a Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, and fault with it, without a careful examination of its new Flour has appeared. Oats were slow of sale at valuable dog, the animal on seeing the river instantly showed how much her Majesty and her Ministers are showed violent symptoms of madness, biting at every prepared to do justice to the industrious classes of effects on the Chartist body generally. He would treme quotation for Oatmeal; a small quantity, the thing it could come near; the owner instantly after these realms; and as the Government are not inclined therefore beg leave to move the following resolution, produce of this year's growth, was retailed at 26s to this seized hold of the dog, but the animal bit him in to do any efficient good to the people, Mr. K. urged the which being seconded by Mr. Thomas Carruthers, the arm, and he threw it into some deep mud by the people to take their own case into their own hands, as was carried unanimously :- "As the plan of the side of the river, when a boat-hook was procured the only means of bettering their condition, and as the Editor of the Northern Star, for a new system of of home produce the demand was on the whole

Young in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeta suggestion which was made by some of the Chartists of Ouseburn to him respecting the Chartists of Newcas- FEARFUL OCCURRENCE ON THE TRENT, tle, Ouseburn, and Gateshead, hiring some public each, when it was agreed that Messrs. Embleton and Sinclair be appointed to meet the Ouseburn deputation, and enter into the necessary arrangements respecting such a desirable object, as a public hall to meet in. It the event of a proper place of meeting being procured public, so far as doing away with the present monopoly in places of meeting. Having disposed of a good deal of local business the meeting adjourned until Thursday, when they should meet to express their opinions respecting the different plans of Organization, and forward such opinions to the Conference in Birmingham.

BATH.—THE CONFERENCE.—At a meeting for the have appeared in the Star, and each had expressed his hour, when their pleasurable feelings vanished, upon dance of buyers, who have purchased nearly the conviction of the necessity of a new Organization, it hearing a piercing cry of distress on the Stoke side whole of the quantity offered, viz., 24,000 packages,

(Mr. Goodlad in the chair), Mr. Ress gave a lecture on started. "The Great Delusion;" and, having dwelt upon the From the manner in which the animal seemed to

ALARMING FIRE AT WESTMINSTER-On Sunday at their meeting the other day, the following resolution rolled over again into the stream, the females in the night, shortly after ten o'clock, a fire broke out in was unanimously agreed to ;-" That the thanks of the stabling in the occupation of Mr. Blatchley, egg this meeting are hereby given to the Rev. Wm. Hill screams ever heard. But the agony felt by strangers, merchant, situated behind the dwelling houses in for his past services during his editorship of the Lower Chapter-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road, West- Northern Star: and we trust that we shall receive the rienced by the boy, about thirteen years old, himself

BRADFORD.—Mr. Smyth lectured on the various

the meeting was in favour of an Executive being save him!". elected by the Conference for three months; and at the expiration of that time the whole Chartist body to hold of the cart, and as it rolled over, he still conelect one for twelvemonths. The visiting committee trived to climb to the top; but the stream quickly reported favourable of the district they had visited. taking them more into the depth of the river, he was All were anxious for a plan of Organization being washed off; the anxious bystanders raised a fearful adopted, that would once more rally the people to the scream, as he sank, apparently for ever; and he standard of Chartism.—The Chartists of Park-lane must inevitably have been lost, had not Mr. Whitemet in the School Room, Park-place, on Sunday morning, when they unanimously resolved that one half- rapid strokes brought him above the old man, and penny per week per member should be paid to the diving for a moment he brought him again to the Council.

SABDEN.-On Saturday evening, August 26, the Chartists of Sabden held a tea-party and soirce in ample and sufficient justice done to them. The company was favoured with the presence of many of the fair sex, who contributed much to the enlivenment, the having been cleared, Mr. Lund was called to the chair, and, in a nest and judicious speech, urged upon his hearers the necessity of Organization. It was one continued argument in favour of the principles of the People's Charter, contending that it was indispensably necessary to work out the freedom and happiness of the whole human family. He was deservedly and repeat-Bombshell Budget." Recitation, by Mr. W. Butterworth. Glee, by Messrs. Parsons, Ashworth, and Hilton. Charter: may it soon become the law of the land: a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and three cheers parated, highly delighted with the evening's entertainments, united to each other by the absorbing and binding ties of friendship and union, determined by their next anniversary, to meet on their own ground, in their own Hall. THE OPENING OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL CONNECTED

WITH THE CHARTISTS OF TODMORDEN.-The inhabitants of Todmorden and its vicinity are most respectfully informed that the council of the National Charter Association, have arranged with that The supply of Wheat to this day's market is assignee, Mr. Whitmore. staunch and eloquent democrat, Benjamin Rushton,

CARLISLE.—MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CARLISLE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above named body held their usual weekly meet. on Wheat, Barl by, and Rye, have receded to 153. ing in their room, No.6, Caldewgate, on Sunday last, Mr. John Gilbertson in the chair. Several sums were paid in from various localities, both for the Victim Fund and the Association; after which, the Youths' Room, by Mr. James Leach, of Manchester. firmed. The chairman then called on the secretary Subject—"The fallacies and ridiculous absurdities put to read over the articles in the Northern Star, respecting the committee of the Victim Fund, and the treasurer, Mr. John Cleave. It was then moved by purpose (as stated) of establishing a fund to enable those addresses for which that gentlemen is so emistion which appeared in the Northern Star of Saturber our market this morning, and the quotations of this day last. He said as the plan was now before them, NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Kydd lectured in the Chartist body of Carlisle, to carefully examine and Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday evening, consider the plan before they gave their opinions re- was a fair inquiry from consumers, and the value of said plan, with a view of giving our opinions on the same, and passing such resolutions as we may, under at barely stationary prices. Superfine Malt was the circumstances, deem necessary for the purpose of quite as dear; but other kinds were little sought laying the same before the forthcoming Conference."

AT STOKE. The banks of our beautiful river, the Trent, present so beautiful a variation of exquisite scenery, and the bosom of its waters affords such charms for those who love aquatic sports, that there is no wonder a Ouseburn, Gateshead, and their vicinities will come the young persons in this locality. Friday last being forward and take shares in so laudable an undertaking a day of relaxation, several of the young men employed in our office, proceeded down the river in the Baracouta, a private pleasure boat, on an excursion, in expectation of enjoying a delightful day's sport at the value was supported. For Store stock prices fishing, &c. They sailed merrily and quickly down ruled unusually low. eight miles from Nottingham. Having arrived at this beautiful part of our noble river, they anchored the vessel, and went to the Boat Inn, to procure to 5s 6d per cwt. Scarcely any imports have taken some refreshment. Thinking they had now proceeded far enough, they

purpose of considering the subject of the reorganization | Thomas Thompson, took the boat and crossed the to £140,000. of the Chartist body, and the propriety of sending a river, to rusticate amongst the fields and woods on delegate to the forthcoming Conference, after an interest- the opposite bank. They had not been enjoying nial Wool have at length been brought to a concluing discussion upon the plans of Organization which themselves in this sweet spot more than half an sion. On most days there has been a large attenwas unanimously resolved that W. P. Roberts, Esq. of the river; and on looking towards the quarter at, in most transactions, an advance of from id to Id represent the Chartists of Bath in the forthcoming Convention.

SHEFFIELD.—Fig. Tree Lane.—Mr. David represent the Chartists of Bath in the forthcoming Convention.

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SHEFFIELD.—Fig. Tree Lane.—Mr. David represent the Chartists of Bath in the forthcoming Convention and cart rolling and tossing about in the wide quality of most of the wools brought forward.

SHEFFIELD.—Fig. Tree Lane.—Mr. David represent the Chartists of Bath in the forthcoming Convention. A SPECULATOR has just proposed to the Prefect of were accordingly accommodated with a night's the Seine to undertake the destruction of the rats of lodging in the lock-up, but on the following morning, the capital, at the rate of three sous per head. He lock-up, but on the following morning, and effected a wast amount of good in further—washed away by the excessive strength of the curthe capital, at the rate of three sous per head. He calculates that there are at present in Paris upwards of 2,500,000 rates, and that each does at least a sous injury a-day to property, which gives a total amount of damage of 12,500 francs.

THE FOLLOWING statement of the religious popula-"The Rights of Man;" in the course of which he ex. fearfully) and elevating its nostrils above the surface less old Worsdale, the Lincoln conjurer, would plained first principles, and the right of man to the of the water, with his left hand, and swam with his affirm this to have been a proof of its influence on soil of his birth.—On the evening of the same day right hand towards the bank from whence they had

> present misery of society, he exploded the fallacies of make its way when thus led, it may reasonably be Corn Law Repeal, proving to the most sceptical that supposed that they would all have safely escaped to discover who it was that upset his water-butt, nor | nothing short of political power can ever be of beneat | the shore, had not an unforeseen obstruction arisen to the labouring classes .- On Monday evening (Mr. At various places in the Trent, long walls, or weirs, Royston in the chair), Mr. Ross lectured on "Political are raised as far in the river as possible, to make it power, and how obtained;" and, after having given a navigable at low water mark; one of these lay a few highly instructive lecture, Mr. E. Gill moved the fol- yards before them, and upon reaching it, and dis-Brussels of an attack of the gout. The demise of the this meeting urges on the above gentleman to continue ous position on the cart, where he clung, half minister adds to the chronological list one more stedfast in the cause of right against might, until drowned, he placed him beside himself on the weir. forth and provided for in the People's Charter." moment dragging more heavily at the heels of the in his manœuvres to counteract the effect of the overwhelming torrent, still it proved too much for Mitternow-Amidst other business of the Chartists him. The moment the animal lost his foothold and vicinity rent the air with one of the most terrific would be comparatively nothing to what was expeminster. Although the fire was discovered at a very benefit of his advice and assistance on behalf of the still on the brink of destruction, with difficulty retaining a precarious footing up to the middle in the wide waters; and when he saw the cart roll over, plans of Organization, in the Large Room, Butterworth. he seemed overwhelmed with agony, and repeatedly huildings, on Sunday evening, when the opinion of cried aloud-" See, see! my father! oh save him, For a short time the old man managed to retain his

head dashed into the deep to his assistance; a few surface; and having placed his left hand under the right arm of the drowning man, he struck off for the side of the river, when he again gained a footing upon the weir. For a moment the old man retained his honour of the anniversary of the liberation of Feargus foothold, and but for a moment; being much ex-O'Connor, Esq.; on which occasion their room was hausted by his previous struggles, the stream again greens, &c. Tea was served up about seven o'clock, of which 130 partook. The good things of this life had ample and officient description. of the dying man incautiously, he was grasped round the neck with death-like agony, and consequently they both sank to the bottom of the river, some yards under water; fortunately, however, Mr. Whitehead never lost his presence of mind, and now, despairing of being able to save the life of the unfortunate man, he felt reluctantly compelled to leave him to his fate, in consequence of the rapid failing of his own strength; a desperate struggle ensued between them, and having succeeded in disengaging himself from the death-clutch of the poor fellow, he rose to the surface. The Baracouta had now reached within a few yards, after considerable difficulty and danger; at the spot; observing assistance near, Mr. Whitehead made towards the Baracouta, and was taken aboard by his two friends, in a state of much exhaustion; at the same instant, the drowning man, whose snatches and struggles to retain the hold he had lost, brought him once more to the top of the water, was rescued by the ferryman and his assistants. The poor fellow presented a most awful picture; his face was of a livid yellow and black colour, and his eyes appeared to be starting from their sockets. He was conveyed to Mr. Cupitt's, the Boat Inn, where, after the necessary restoratives had been used, he gradually acquired strength, and is now perfectly re- Sunderland, timber merchant. W. Bloxam, Duke-Hugh Watson, baker, of Carlton, and his son. It mooney responded, in a manner that elicited the warm appears that he had seen a horse and cart cross the Francis and T. Dodge, Liverpool, attornics. river a few days previously, when the water was very low, and he determined to do the same; unforhaving been given for the Charter, the company sewas much swollen, and almost bank full; the consequence was, that the horse was taken off his legs the moment he plunged into the river.-Nottingham Review.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

rather larger, other articles smaller. The weather of Ovenden, to preach two sermons in the Democratic was fine from last Tuesday till yesterday, which Chapel, Salford, in the afternoon and evening of Sun-was very wet, to-day fine. There has been demand day Sept. 3rd, on which day the school will be opened for fine fresh Wheat and last week's prices fully buildings, Chancery-lane; efficial assignee, Mr. Alsager, at nine o'clock in the morning, and close at eleven supported; for the chambered samples there is very Valuable furniture, &c., was almost consumed.

Flowers or Eloquence.—"Mr. Speaker," said distinguished busy cutting round here.

Flowers or Eloquence.—"Mr. Speaker," said distinguished busy cutting round here. THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WERE ards and Gillam, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr.

ENDING AUGUST 29 . 1843. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Pear Wheat. Qrs. Qrs. 138 0 Qrs.

to elect a delegate to the forthcoming Conference, to be Ireland; the imports of Grain, &c. are otherwise holden at Birmingham, on Tuesday, Sept. 5th." Carried moderate. T, he arrivals from abroad are comprised in 3,817 quarta rs of Wheat from the Baltic, 440 quarters of Dutch C'ats, and 299 barrels of Flour, with 62 barrels of Pe is, from Canada. The rates of duty 7s and 6s 6d per quarter respectively. We have had some heavy rain, that on the whole the weather has been favourable for the crops: cutting has now become pretty general in this district. The trade has at the same time ruled cull, and, without any attempt on the part of holders to force sales, buyers have procured what Wheat they wanted at a reduction of about 2d. per bushel from the rates of this day se'nnight. Flour being in small supply has maintained its previous value. No new Wheat yet at market. Both Oats and Oatmeal have met a very limited demand; for the former we reduce our quotations by fully ld. per bushel, and for the latter 6d. to ls. per load. A small lot of Irish new Oats has appeared, the quality good, and has ruled 2s. 9d. per 45lbs. In the early part of the week, a little new Meal brought 28s.; a small lot has been sold since at 25s. to 26s. per load. Barley, Beans, and Peas are rather cheaper.

28s per 240lbs.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 28-For wheat vious quotations were supported. Foreign Barley after. Oats gave way from 6d to 1s per quarter. Beans and Peas commanded very little attention. Flour at previous currencies.

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Aug. 28.—For the primest Scots, &c., we had a steady, though not to say brisk demand, at prices fully equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight. In all other kinds of Beef, however, previous rates were barely supported. The Mutton trade may be considered steady, at the currencies obtained last week, those of the best Old Downs selling from 4s to 4s 4d per 8lbs. Lambs—Down qualities realized from 4s 8d to 4s 10d per 8lbs. Prime small Calves sold freely; other kinds at late quotations. In Figs

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS .- The demand for Potatoes is tolerably active at full prices, or from 33 place from abroad.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET .- A decided falling off is dispersed themselves, some of them going a little apparent here in the demand for all kinds of Hops, further down to fish. Three of them, however, Mr. yet we have no material alteration to notice in the Thomas Rawson, Mr. William Whitehead, and Mr. quotations. The duty is estimated at from £135,000 apparent here in the demand for all kinds of Hops,

TALLOW .- By letters received from St. Petersburgh a slight reduction in prices there had caused a good business to be done, say about 2,000 casks, within the week, at 113 to 114 roubles for Ukraine, and at 112 roubles for common quality, equal to 42s 8d laid down here. Although the new Tallow arrives slowly the price is firm and steady.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Aug. 25. BANKRUPTS.

Henry Walsh, Reading, watchmaker, to surrender Sept. 1, at twelve, Oct. 5, at one, at the Bankrupt's Court. Solicitor, Mr. Barber, Furnival's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. William Burt, Harrow-road, Paddington, boarding-

house keeper, Sept. 1, at eleven, Oct. 6, at twelve, at the Bankrupt's Court. Solicitor, Mr. Barnard, Southampton-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane. James and William Judd, Romsey, Hampshire, mealmen, Sept. 2, at one, Oct. 6, at twelve, at the

Bankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Staniland and Long, Bouverie-street, and Mr. Holmes, Romsey; official assignee, Mr. Pennell. Joseph Robson and Thomas Richard Robson, St Martin's-lane, organ builders, Sept. 4, at 11, Sept. 27, at twelve, at the Bankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Messre. Moseley and Co., Bedford-street, Govent-garden ; official

assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. James, Atkins, Shoreditch, tobacconist, Sept. 9, and Oct. 6, at eleven, at the Bankrupt's Court. Solicitors, Messrs. B. and J. Lawrence, Old Fish-street; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

John Prior, Union-street, Bedford, statuary, Sept. 4, and Oct. 14, at twelve, at the Bankrupt's Court. Solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Wilmington-square; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. Rebert Sutton Colpitts, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, Sept. 1, at eleven, Oct. 16, at two, at the Bankrupt's District Court, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors,

Mesars. Hill and Matthews, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, and Mr. Hoye, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; official assignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. James Brough Pow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, ship and insurance broker, Sept. 5, at half-past-two, Oct 16, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Newcastleupon-Tyne. Solicitors, Messrs, Brooksbank and Farn, Gray's-inn-square, and Mr. Brown, Newcastle; official

assignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. William Cheswath, Newton, Cheshire, brewer, Sept. o, at one, Oct. 12, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District, Court, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Cuff, Half-moonstreet, Piccadilly, and Mr. Barker, Middlewich; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool.

Andrew Cunningham, Bolton, provision dealer, Sept.

13 and 27, at one, at the Bankrupts' District Court,

Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, Dean's-court, Doctors'-commons, and Mr. John Cornthwaite, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester. Charles Benn Buchanan and William Cunningham, Liverpool, merchants, Sept. 11, at one, Oct. 3, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Liverpool. Solici-

Whitley, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Turner, Liverpool. DIVIDENDS.

tors, Mr. Garey, Southampton-buildings, and Mr.

Sept. 18, W. Cook, Bungay, Suffolk, grocer. Sept. 18, G. Bayley, Rotherhithe, ship broker. Sept. 18, B. Laurence, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, merchant. this moment a small boat from the ferry also reached | CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Sept. 16, W. Gordon, Colchester, coach proprietor. Sept. 18, S. Billingsley, jun., Harwich, merchant. Sept. 18, J. A. Stirton, Camden-street, Covent-garden, grocer. Sept. 21, J. Stoodley, Bridport, twine manufacturer. Oct. 12, R. Goody and W. E. M'Kee, Kingston upon-Hull, millers. Sept. 19, T. Radelyffe, Birmingham,

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Sept. 15.

R. Pinkerton, Mark-lane, merchant. John Crallan covered. Having secured one of the struggling street, Grosvenor-square, anothecary. W. A. Whinfield, parties, the Baraconta proceeded up the river to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper. E. Binyon, Bell's-baildrescue the poor boy from the dangerous position he ings, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, commercial-agent. all the while in the middle of the J. Wood, W. Wood, J. Wood, S. Weod, G Wood.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Aug. 29.

BANKRUPTS. George Threadgold, builder, Finsbury-circus, to surrender Sept. 6, and Oct. 10, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Clarke; official assignee,

Mr. Belcher. James Fell, soda manufacturer, Oakley-street, Lambeth, Oct. 10, and 24, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Combe, Staple-inn; official

John Jeans, innkeeper, Poole, Sept. 8, and Oct. 13, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Cuvelje, Skilbeck, and Hall, Southampton-William Timmis, draper, Longton, Staffordshire, Bittlestone.

Thomas Hewit Jackson, glass cutter, Sheffield, Sept. 9, and Oct. 18, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Selicitors, Messrs. Sudlow, and Sons,

OBGANIZATION .

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NO STHERN STAR. SIR, I have read your " Plan c ! Organization" carefully through, and as a member of the Chartist bedy, I return you my thanks for the great labour and pains which you must necessarily he so bestowed upon it; and although I have been opposed to the incorporation of the Land scheme with our r governent, yet, upon due consideration of the argument s, pro. and con., I am perfeetly reconciled to it, particularly as this is no time for hair-splitting. My only fest a were, that it might lead to the establishment of a sort of aristocracy in our ranks, or take the attent don of our most active men from the great question of the Charter.

I remember well, that when Socialist societies were in their infancy, the p corest working-men, and the better paid ones, cheeri ally fraternized with each other: but, in process of time, as they gained greater strength and stability, and had erected "Halls of Science:" the well-paid members had their Halls tastefully decorated: formed dancing and amusement classes, and became so exclusive in their manners and notions, that the poorer members, who thought more about dinners than dances. gradually withdrew; and the societies thus lost their original energy. In like manner the Chartists commenced establishing co-operative stores, in 1839. That at Newcastle-upon-Tyne was established on a very extensive scale, and was very prosperous for a time; but the attention of their most active members being almost solely engrossed in weighing tea and sugar, and measuring potatoes, they neglected the public meetings. The splendid spirit of Chartism, which previously existed, was allowed to die away; and through this neglect, both the store and Association came to nothing. For these reasons, and with such facts before our eyes, I should therefore wish that the benefits to be derived from the Land Fund, might be placed under such restrictions as to make it imperative on all connected with it, to be good and efficient members of the National Charter Association, properly discharging the duties of any office assigned them; and that some connecting link should bind them to their suffering

brethren, even when located on the land. It is quite clear that something practicable ought to be commenced. People will not be content to waste their lives listening to speeches, although they are absolutely necessary in the first instance. Let us therefore set to work in good earnest, and exert ourselves with increased energy, to make up for the time which has been lost in foolish and unmeaning bickerings, which, I hope, are now completely done away with, to give place to a more brotherly and friendly feeling; and I trust the Conference will adopt some plan to remove any vain or splenetic booby from amongst us, who wishes to create division for his own gratification, to the injury of the cause. I look forward with hope and confidence to the forthcoming Conference. It will comprise our best and well-tried friends, (free from so pediars" and trafficers) who, with their own knowledge and experience, will have the benefit of all that has been written on the subject, and your copious and wellarranged plan for their guide. I trust that they will make the performance of political duty a qualification for the enjoyment of the benefits to be derived from the Land Pand; and adopt such messures as will hinder the members of that Fund from giving cause of complaint to such of our poor fellows as can scarcely pro-

cure a penny loaf. I think it would be a good plan to introduce a clause enabling the members of a branch to elect a person who had proved himself a good and esseful Chartist, but could not afford to pay to the Fand. in it, and held out hopes and encouragement to all, besides letting the world see what Chartism really is. It would create a brotherly feeling throughout the whole acciety, and enable those whose trades are not yet croshed by the abuse of capital and machinery, to hold out a helping hand to their more unfertunate brethren; besides enabling them to protect those who were persecuted, or driven from their employment, through the advocacy of Chartism. This, in itself, all other things.

I should not trouble you, Mr. Edilor, with these have had my say amongst our other friends. But as I am in a prison where I can urrite, I have taken the liberty of claiming a corner in your forthcoming Star. I intend to forward my thoughts, on the political portion of the Organization, to the chairman of the Conference; and sincerely hoping that the deliberations of the delegates may tend to the benefit of the millions. I am, yours truly,

GEORGE WHITE. Queen's Prison, August 29th, 1843.

PARADISE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL MEN WITHOUT LABOUR, BY POWERS OF NATURE AND MACHINERY. LETTER IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIE-There are many prejudices in the minds by the progress of science and the introduction of machinery; I think it therefore necessary to say a few words on this subject before I proceed to a more special developement of the means and ways to realize the pro-

mises held out in my former letters. The lowest, most simple, although most important labours, the cultivation of the land and production of food, have been performed, and in a great measure are chinery has not been employed in this branch of human affairs, as it would only have been like substituting one set of machines for another, in the minds of our sapient politicians and economists. It is vastly different with the trades in general, which have been invented and practised, according to Mythology, by the gods themselves, and Goldsmiths associated with Kings, and Queens have been taught the art of spinning. The artizans were emabled to travel through different countries and to improve their capacities, not being bound to any particular place for their labour and maintenance. We find in all former trades, which are now carried on by machinery, men of the brightest minds, who continued to improve their tools, until they finally brought them to such a and expert workman in the old style.

The minds who constructed machines, worked not for the labourers who afterwards handled them, merely requiring their bodies. These poor men having no inducement for mental culture in their trades, or labours, gradually sunk to a mere animal existence. The proprietors, foremen or directors of machines formed a new class in society, rivalling in wealth and intelligence the proprietors and berons of the land, but reducing their labourers to the same scale as the labourers of the fields. The multiplication of machines and the consequen' production of manufacturers became enormous. England with its artificial powers and machines now produces more than aix hundred millions of men could produce with their manual labours and unimproved cools. As long as other nations were absorbed in war. England was the factory for the whole world, and draw that money was paid to them in the shape of subsidies. and advanced to them in the shape of State debts: and for paper securities, which now constitutes the great

It is evident that there must be something fundahappened: a circumstance which shows, that in the mme proportion were the preducers impoverished and brutalised. I take this fundamental error to be the one-sided improvement or application of machinery. &c., have been carried on without the aid of science and acarcity of the mest necessary ones. The surplus of factures, would the case not have stood quite different?

The production of manufactures does not require n usch power, but much skill. A steam or water power of afty horses can drive many thousand spindles, at home; and the Minister admits that great desthe pastraction of a machine, is acting as long as the 1 schine exists; it requires therefore little or ne skill to well-constructed machine. Every movement. I the feet, or the body can be, and are, imitated by mac tings.

W. Cotton, Req., Governor of the Bank of England, has invented, a 1. 3w m onths ago, a weighing automaton, which weight and . shorts with the greatest exactness, experienced teller can , anl) weigh five thousand in the same time, and this with the risk to his eyes and nerves. If machines can be made for mich fine, complicated, and delicate labours, for the labours of gentledrudgeries of slaves, seris, and as drultural labourers? thing more powerful to dig and pulverise the ground. Commerce."

we hall the appearance of a man of genius and penetration like ETZLER, who proves so admirably that the "powers of nature are subservient to man if he sense,' impossibilities." He says in his "Paradise," page 6:-"The basis of my proposals is, that there are powers in nature at the disposal of man, million times greater than all the men on earth could effect, with their can show that such a superabundance of power is at our disposal, what should be the objection against applying them to our benefit in the best manner we mechanical purposes, it is then but a matter of human contrivance to invent adapted tools or machines for application. Powers must pre-exist; they cannot be invented; they may be discovered; no mechanism can produce power: it would be as absurd to invent tools, to work without any applied power to put them in operation. Machineries, of whatever contrivance they be, are nothing but tools more or less combined." I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. F. STOLLMEYER. No. 3, Northampton Terrace, City Road, London. Aug. 15, 1843. (To be continued.)

PORTRAIT OF

ROBERTS Mr. O'CONNOR has received communications from many

districts in all of which a very great desire is people's Attorney-General. We cannot wonder that the world. a strong wish should be entertained to possess a Likeness of so truly amiable, talented, and true a man; and although we know that Mr. O'Connor have the pleasure to announce that all Subscribers for Three Months, from Saturday, the 16th of Sept., will receive

A PORTRAIT OF P. ROBERTS, THE PEOPLES ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

We request the several Agents to open lists for the enrolling of names, as none but Subscribers from the above dates will receive a plate. The price of Paper and Plate when presented will be Sixpence: and none will be sold without the paper.

## HE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1843.

OUR POSITION.

FAILURE OF OUR MANUFACTURES.

OUR LAST AND ONLY RESOURCE, THE LAND. It behoves us, as a people, to took well to our present position: not only to our position at home, as regards the physical and moral condition of our population, but also to our position abroad : and the probability, or otherwise, of our being able to main-This would induce all the parabers to take an interest tain the standing we have hitherto obtained in the markets of the world.

On several, nay, on many occasions, we have, in

the Northern Star, examined our home position. We have often shewn that the physical condition of the labouring portion of the community is deplorable in the extreme. We have shewn this to be the case, by the evidence of the factory masters themwould be an inducement for men to be good members of selves, and by the evidence of other employers of the National Charter Association; as, in my opinion, labour. We have shewn that when these have instituted personal examinations into the condition of that gave it to her; if she wishes to keep it, it is by the workers, they have found them, in their miserremarks, had I been at liberty. I should then probably able dwellings, without food, bedding, or furniture: wishing "that Almighty God would put an end to harrow might have been driven for ages, seed sown, and tion of the Chronicle, and ask him to contrast it with their sufferings before morning." We have shown harvests gathered, and yet England would still have his own description of England NOW, with "distress that every "Extension of Commerce" from the year been but an inferior power. But the loom and the and RUIN threatening her national existence"! The old 1798, downward to the present time, (the period embraced in the returns which have been kept of our and necessity are scattered over overy quarter of the the harrow were driven, the seed sown, and harvests yearly foreign commerce), has brought in its train a globe, and straightway this little island of ours acquires diminution of prices, PROPITS, and WAGES. We have shown that in 1841 we had a Foreign Trade position. almost equal to SIX TIMES the amount in 1798; and that for the five times increase, we only received the difference between £33,000,000 and £51,000,000, to all the great states of the continent erecting for them. speak in round numbers. We have shown that the selves, respectively, a manufacturing interest, which weaver who, in 1798, received 15s. for weaving threatens to render them, ere long, completely independtwelve yards of the 60-reed 6-4ths cambrics, in prospect, if not equally cheerless, is at least forbidding. 1832 only received is. 7ad, for the same amount OUR HOLD UPON AMERICA SEEMS DAILY RELAXof men, in regard to the benefits conferred on society of work: and in 1842 he only received 9d. for ING. The states of the northern continent are lessen the work which in 1798 brought him in 15s. !!! ing their dependence upon us, by extending their We have shewn that while our Foreign Trade prohibitions; whilst our fast waning treaty with has been thus "Extending," and causing this Brazil is giving ominous warning of the precarious depreciating effect upon prices, profits, and wages, position in which stands our traffic with the south. CRIME has increased from 4,605 committals in 1885, are marshalled against as abroad, first idleness and to 27,760 committals in 1841. We have also shown then famine as surely evertake half our population at that while in 1793, with as much money, or nearly so, home. The dangers which menace us on every side are belowers, who have always been regarded and treated for our one-sixth quantity of Foreign Trade; and made to avert them. Inactivity rules the Cabinet, drink no water, unless at certain times, upon a religious with 15s, waves for weaving twelve wards of 60 read. with 153. wages for weaving twelve yards of 60 reed- while distress and ruin threaten even our national ex 6-4ths cambric, we had only £30,492,995 of TAXES islence. to pay; while in 1842, when we had depreciated our England in a worse position than its predecessor. prices so as to cause us to give five limes the quantity. Previous to 1814 the great staple articles of her manufor the same amount of money; when wages were facture had to contend with but a trifling competition. who necessarily developed the minds of the artizans. so besten down as to cause the cambric weaver to England then enjoyed an almost complete monopoly perform fifteen shillings worth of labour for nine- trade was nearly equally unchecked. That was the pence: we have shewn that when these results had time when English industry was indispensible to confollowed the enormous "Extensions of our Foreign tinential comfort, and when political alienations were Commerce," our taxes in 1842 amounted to not sufficiently powerful to sever the chain of com-£50,397,738!! being £19,804,743 more to pay with to our greatness. Hostility might proclaim the ports diminished means. We have shown that the effect of the Continent shut against our traffic; but the Conperfection, that children or thoughtless men could work of all this has been to cause us to give to the tax-eater tinent was not in a condition to dispense with it. with them as well or better, than the most experienced SIX-TIMES more than was his due; and we have

without work; the labourers without food; and many "wishing Almighty God to put an end to their sufferings before morning." All these things we have beforetime proved, from the Returns published by the House of Commons itself; from "the facts in figures" which those Returns so truthfully exhibit. It therefore stands us not in need to dwell longer on them at the present. We need not stay to prove the horrible destitution everywhere abounding. That is now admitted on every hand. Ever since the Whigs GERMANY. all the money from foreign countries almost as fast as saw the block side of the Treasury benches, that the activity which everywhere marks the industry of fact has found trumpeters plenty! It is now undist the foreigner, and the distress which brooks like a States of Europe are erecting for themselves a manuputed. The Minister has over and over again wealth of money aristocrats. Arkwright and Peel have admitted it. He has caused the Queen to admit become richer than princes; but their labourers have it from the throne, deploring the fact, while she divided between us and our rivals. America, France, admired and complimented the patience and for- and Germany now annually convert nearly a million of mentally wrong, or such a circumstance could not have titude with which it was borne. Our home-position is therefore now well understood. In that particular WANTS, BUT COMPETING WITH US IN OTHER MARwe stand much better than ever we did formerly. KETS, of which formerly we had an undisputed When the Whigs were in, not one word respecting monopoly of the supply. The consumption by England Machinery has merely been applied to manufactures; general distress would they hear. In 1833, when converted into manufactured wares by the foreign to the production of the secondary wants of men; to a Committee of Inquiry into the condition of loom. Had the general demand increased in proportion the production of so-called articles of luxury; whereas "Manufactures, Shipping, and Commerce" had as foreign manufactures have flourished, the demand been appointed, the Waigs set themselves to prove upon England for her fabrics, although it might have prosperity." To prove this, they raked the very of general demand; and just in proportion as they and particular and his characters, so that he could be wife, and his family! It was before that Com- universal competition—our continuance in it is fast how low they came in price. If the production of mittee that Mr. John Marshall showed that the bringing competition to a maturity, which will evenfood and houses could have been increased like manu- average wages he paid the "hands" in his mill tually overwhelm the great interests of the country. And who will say that this would be impossible? Is the was 6s. 112d.!!! And this was all "evidence" of The ousted Whigs loudly proclaim NATIONAL RUIN of a extrem mill; and skill, if concentrated upon titution prevails; and has counselled the Queen to beg throughout the whole empire for eleemosynary cottons to Germany alone exhibited an alarming deaid to help to keep the starving thousands alive! Such, then, is our position at HOME. What is our

position abroad! We have been led to believe that England onves all her greatness to "our Foreign Commerce." ten thousand soverei, the lu six hours, whereas the most We have been taught that to "Foreign Commerce" We owe almost our very existence: at all events, to was at one time our undisputed superiority, that in the it, we are told, we owe our "civilization" and our parchase of the raw material we controlled the conti-"empire of the seas." We have also been taught but as early as 1828 the United Kingdom exported raw men, should common humanity 10t induce us to make that if we cannot devise means to maintain and wool to the manufacturers of the Continent to the "EXTEND" that "Foreign Commerce," we must bid amount of nearly half a million sterling. Certainly; but machines wo'nt work by themselves; and farewell to our "glory," and prepare to be all-but although a spring not stronger than the spring of a comblotted out of the list of powerful nations. Such is it is impossible to calculate the extent to which an
where it has been adopted, proved that PROTECand the amount this year. I am given to understand.

labour and the machinery; the water and the climate: and that these advantages rendered our manu- of gigantic monopolies, each, as it springs up, more or has faith in Providence, and never dreams of common facturing position impregnable. True, at the time less crippling our trade with the Baltic. With no other this self-glorifying "song of praise" was being sung, country in Europe have our commercial relations been hended from "Foreign Competition." True, that factures for her own necessities. First, our manuunited exertions, by their nerves and sinews. If I while the bull-frog boast of IMPREGNABILITY was factured cottons were prohibited, the importation raised, we were also told that it was of the of our cotton twist being still permitted and utmost moment to us, to be careful how we intercan think of? If we have the requisite power for fered with our manufactures, or we should give has diminished, and the Russian manufacturer too, that this danger from "Foreign Competition" it was of the most vital consequence to us to mainexpressed to have a PORTRAIT of Mr. Roberts, the tain our acknowledged supremacy in the markets of political relations may continue between us and mind of any one, after examining the Chronicle's corn, were, in so doing, renouncing what was of no

How, then, does the question of "Foreign Commerce" stand ! How is our "supremacy"! Do we had determined to give no more Portraits, yet we maintain it? Has it been secured to us, by our constant depreciation in prices; our sacrifice of profits; times, over increase of quantity for the same amount the Americans can beat us. It is important there- the towns on the Ohio; and there can be no doubt but times as much for his shilling as we did only fifty of cambric, down to 9a. 1! There is a picture, after . The letter was written to the Manchester Guar-SHILLINGS AND THREE-PENCE OUT OF EVERY FIFTEEN 'foreign manufacturer," now that we have made istence"!! Have we not paid dearly for it!!! such efforts to defeat him, and such sacrifices to maintain our supremacy? Let these questions be answered by the Morning Chronicle, the organ of the manufacturing party, who are eternally bawling for another and greater "Extension" of our manufactures, as the only means of getting us out of the hobbles former "Extensions" have driven us into.

In that journal of Wednesday last there appears the following picture of our own "Commerce" and the "Commerce" of other nations, whose "markets" we have hitherto had almost all to ourselves. It is of the utmost importance that this picture be attenits minute details. It is a confession on the part of our Manufacturers themselves THAT "OUR COM-MERCE" HAS FAILED!! It is of mighty consequence in guiding us to a correct estimation of our Posi-TION abroad. Here is the confession: failure is proclaimed in every line:-

she possesses the empire of the seas, it was commerce riority and her colonial grandeur. The plough and the forge are called into requisition; our commercial marine is freighted with their productions: articles of comfort a degree of importance and power, seemingly inconsistent alike with her natural capabilities and her geographical

2. At the present juncture, the aspect of our commercial relations with foreign powers is worthy of the most serious attention. If we look at Europe, we find On all hands have hostile tariffs arisen; and as they

mercial dependence, which made Europe contributory What Imperial arrogance conceived it could accomplish with a breath, was rendered impossible by the wants shewn that these facts alone sufficiently accounted and necessities of Europe. for our home-position, where we have the workers

4 The last twenty-five years have been no less pregin political revolutions. Every change has placed the Continent in a position more adverse to the interests of England. In proportion as Europe has progressed, has England receded. WE ARE NOW DEBARRED THOSE WAS SUFFICIENT TO EXCLUDE US. From the Guadalquiver to the Neva we are met by an unbroken line ef hostile tariff regulations. On the Baltic, espeically, creasing combination. WHAT THE MILAN AND BER-LIN DECREES WERE UNABLE TO EFFECT IS NOW ACCOMPLISHED BY THE SPINNING JENNIES OF

5. The progress of competition is alike discernible in pled and diminished, is not yet a complete wreck. That great branch of human industry is now nearly equaliv ba'es of the raw material into cotton fabrics; NOT ONLY SUPPLYING, TO A GREAT EXTENT, THEIR OWN remained stationary, would not have diminished. But 6. If our cotton trade were the only sufferer, we might bear up against the calamity. An increase in the

Had the demand for her hardware and her woollens increased, as that for her cotton fabrics diminished, England would not have so sensibly felt the diminution. In five years only, from 1833 to 1838, her exportation of crease. But this is not all. The Custom-House confederacy of the Baltic has extended its hostility to every important branch of our trade. Prussia, Westphalia, and Saxony have each erected their forges, and the PROTECTIVE CARE OF THEIR RESPECTIVE GO-YERNMENTS IS PATERNALLY EXTENDED TO THESE NEW-BORN INTERESTS The languishing state of our hardware manufactures is the result. In woollens, such ne utal market. We are not only now overbidden there,

7. H. d our commercial relations with Russia been

CIPLES OF PROTECTION with her whole commercial code. The commerce of Russia is built upon a system more steadily diminished. England, at one time, furwe were also warned of the danger to be appre- nished Russia with her cottons; Russia now manuencouraged. Latterly, the demand for this, the last remnant of our cotton trade with that country, "Foreign Competition" the advantage over us. True, is becoming completely independent of us. Perhaps in no branch of trade is the loss of this great market more observable than in that of broadcloth. was adduced only when we asked for a measure of Several large Russian houses in the City, which were Regulation, to prevent infants, of eight years old formerly in the habit of supplying Russia extensively from being worked sixteen and eighteen hours with goods of this description, have, year after year, become more limited in their dealings, until, during a day, with only thirty minutes' respite from labour, the present year, not a single order has been received. for rest, meals, recreation, and "education"! or Colour after colour was prohibited; the English manuwhen our operatives shewed symptoms of resistance facturer, to evade the prohibition, sending over his to a reduction in wages. True, that it was only on her her her bear her to be died in the country. Colour after colour such occasions as these that the danger to be appre- Green, the most important of all, because the uniform hended from "Foreign Competition" was laid before of the army, has lately been granted exclusively to the us. On all other occasions a far different "song of EMPRESS MOTHER, Our broad cloth manufacturers have triumph" was sung; and we have been taught that and a bale of English goods of this description, with for all we possess we are indebted to our "Com- the name of a respectable English house upon it, which merce" and our " Manufactures"; and that therefore formerly used to pass unopened, almost as currency, in the article from the Chronicle fully sustain that of cotton; and I always combated the assertion, that from St. Peterspurg to Tobolsk, is now seldom to be seen in that extensive region. However friendly our

"foreign manufacturer," now that we give him five cambric weaver from 15s. for weaving twelve yards mighty question. 4,605 to 27,760 ?! Are we able to "compete" with the TRESS AND RUIN THREATENING our national ex- not help it. Here is his letter:-Let us examine this article somewhat in detail.

commercial non-intercourse.

and her civilization to her Commerce." There it is ! | facture. There it is! It runs in the blood! It is never out ENGLAND the child of Commerce,"!! What "Com- for prolonging the discussion. merce" had we in the days of Alfred! Was England England then! Not the "national extincbut "merrie England." Not 27,760-committals-formerce"? What "Commerce" had we in the days of John, when the Barons met him at Runnemede, and 'rights and liberties"? What "Commerce" had we in HARRY'S time, when old Chancellor Fortesque gave commerce alone that it can be preserved. To its active the following description of England and Englishand enterprising spirit she owes alike her maritime supe- men? That description we commend to the attenmarine might be freighted with their productions": in those days old Forresque described the condition of England and Englishmen thus :-

"The King cannot despoil the subject, without making ample satisfaction for the same; he cannot by himself or his ministry, lay taxes, subsidies, or any imposient of our skill and industry. Across the Atlantic, the tion whatever, upon the subject; HE CANNOT ALTER THE LAWS OR MAKE NEW ONES WITHOUT THE EXPRESS CONSENT OF THE WHOLE KINGDOM IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED: every inhabitant is at his liberty fully to use and enjoy whatever his manufactures, and hampering our trade by increasing farm produceth, the fruits of the earth, the increase of his flock, and the like : all the improvements he makes. whether by his own preper industry, or of those he retains in his service, are his own to use and enjoy, without the lott, interruption, or denial of any. If he be in any wise injured, he shall have his amends and satisfaction against the party offending: HENCE it is that the inhabitants of England are rich in gold, silver, great abundance with all sorts of fish and fish, of which they have plenly everywhere; they are clothed throughout in good woollens; their bedding and other furniture in their houses are of wool, and that in great slore; they are also well provided with all sorts of household goods and necessary implements for husbandry: every one according to his rank, hath all things which conduce to make life easy and happy." And after this he observes that these are the effects of laws, which are founded upon the principle, that " a king is given for the sake of the kingdom, and not a kingdom for the sake of a kiny."

Such was England, when "Commerce" was, comparatively, unknown! Such was England, when the 'plough and the harrow" received more attention than the "anvil and the loom." Such was ENGLAND per cent. This data would give the cost of drills, the when Englishmen consumed their own "productions," instead of "freighting" them off, for distant nant with commercial changes than they have been rife climes. Now, the Chronicle says; now, that "Commerce" has "civilized" us; now, that OUR "articles of comfort and necessity are SCATTERED OVER EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE"; now, that or. 8d. FOR PRIME COST OF WHAT COSTS HERE requisition": now, after all this "Commerce" of this price. is opposition rendered formidable by extensive and in- her "NATIONAL EXISTENCE is even THREATENED BY in a general way, amounts to from 3d to 1d. per lb. DISTRESS and RUIN"!!!

Paragraphs 2 and 5 give a mountful picture of imported by his own firm, viz-'foreign competition." We are being regularly driven out of "foreign markets." "All the great nightmare over England. Our cotton trade, though crip- facturing interest, which threatens to render them, ere long, completely independent of our skill and The price of American cotton was then 7d. per lb. In ourselves to a condition, that even our "national another great advantage over us; their water power precarious position in which stands our traffic with brought ourselves to that condition, in the vain a medium-sized English concern of £800 to £1,000 per formidable by extensive and increasing combinaendeavour to maintain our "supremacy" in the annum.

"foreign markets" of the world! article of the Manufacturers' Organ. It is, that the machinery. The necessary result of this one-sided im- that we were then in a state of "unexampled foreign manufactures have far outstripped the increase does he shew those other nations to have adopted, the factory question in 1836. The statements and proto enable them to beat us in their own markets? The "Free system," to be sure ?! O! no. "We 10. But, laying aside all disputes about the different facturing labourers, at the time when provisions mittee that Mr. John Marshall, of Leeds, evi- at one time raised almost exclusively for our market; are now met by an unbroken line of hostile Tariffs.' items of the cost of production in the two countries, and lodgings were raised in price. All the earnings of the labourer in the factories were necessary to satisfy the honger of himself and his children, so that he could be support himself, are now met by an unproper nine of nostine trainings. It is now extensively distributed through Europe and the simple fact of America exporting largely, and interest the simple fact of America exporting largely and interest the simple fact of America exporting larg earth not rich enough and have we not powers to apply "UNEXAMPLED prosperity." Now, however, the other great branches of our industry might compensate in Europe have our commercial relations been more our coarser collon fabrics, and from the latter to a great machinery; and, therefore, they are equal with us. song is changed. No one now sings of " prosperity.' us for the contraction of this the most important of all. speedily diminished" !!! Pray, how is this, Mr. extent. We hear, indeed, that China takes nothing Nay, some of them, as witness America, have advant danger of " national extinction from distress and supplied solely by America. ruin" in England, pray how is it that we have to fear those same "PROTECTIVE principles" when inter-INDEPENDENT of our skill and industry"? Pray how would have us believe them to have had at home! aunough they pay ten por similar goods of English manufacture pay only three and Have you not been trying to make our con- a half per cent. dition square with a fore-gone conclusion? and have you not failed! Has not the natural operation of the "protective system," give the exports regularly since 1833; but in eighteen established, from the first, upon a judicious feeting, in "excluding" us from every "foreign market" months of 1837 and 1838, 20,000 bales of these goods the vast importance, as we are told, of "our Foreign interchange of commodities would have eventually TION renders others independent? And if it has far exceeds any previous one. thing more powerful to dig and pulverise the ground.

And this power is none other than the power of nature, that have hitherto been so little thought or made use see how that "Foreign Commerce" stands. We have hitherto had it as matter of boast, that we could beat the world in manufactures: that no other than the political influ-

men will ever be free and independent: and well may skill: that we had the iron and the coal; the to assume, has deeply interwoven the ERRONEOUS PRINsince that day : and every attempt to put in practice their principles of NO-PROTECTION, has been followed by " DISTRESS and RUIN," until at last our very " na-

tional existence is threatened"!! But we must examine still more deeply into our POSITION abroad. The Chronicle tells us that "our loosing it entirely! America is not only beating us in her home markets, but she has actually followed us into our own, AND BEATEN US THERE! She has sent us manufactured cottons, and sold them in the English market "cheaper" than we can produce them ourselves! She has beaten us at home. In a short time we shall be compelled to adopt a "prohibitory Tariff," to enable our manufacturers to retain the home market!

This question is one of intense interest. The reader will therefore excuse our going into it at great length. We wish to put him in possession of are being beaten. We shall be ultimately driven completely out of every foreign market.

opinion: and if any doubt could possibly exist in the Russia there bids fair to be seen the next thing to a picture, that doubt will surely be removed by the value to themselves. following letter, written in the month of June last, There now! There is a picture of "Foreign by one of the largest of our cotton manufacturers, extending rapidly in various parts of the Southern Competition"! There is a picture, after the five- Robert Hyde Gree. In that letter he shows why States, in Virginia, North Carolina, Tenessee, and in and our annihilation of wages! Can we beat the of money! There is a picture, after reducing the forc. and necessary for a due understanding of this

years ago, and reduced the cambric weaver fourteen increasing the number of criminals from 4,605 to dian. In that paper had appeared a statement, an 27,760!! There is a picture, after our operatives analysis, respecting the cotton goods sent from Ame-SHILLINGS THAT HE THEN EARNED? Are we masters of have been reduced to such deplorable misery as to rica into the English market; showing that they were the "foreign market," now that we have reduced our cause them to "wish that Almighty God would put "cheaper" than those of like quality manufactured workmen to destitution, and increased the num- an end to their sufferings before morning"! There at home. Mr. Robert Hyde Gree therefore underber of committals for crime in thirty-six years from is a picture, to be purchased at the price of "DIS- took to show why that was so; and why we could

1. Sir,—We are much indebted to you and your friend, who has been so kind as to analyse the samples of American Cotton "Domestics," and to give to the For that purpose we have numbered the paragraphs. Dublic what he believes to be the comparative market Paragraph 1. tells us that "England owes her power value of them and similar goods of English manu-

2. The whole subject is so interesting to the popula tion of this district, and, indeed, almost equally so to of the mind of our " profound Political Economists. the kingdom at large, that I need scarcely apologise 3. I would remark, among other things, that calculations from small samples are liable to considerable error, as shown in No. 3, being quoted as sold in tion threatened England, from DISTRESS AND RUIN": America at 94d. per lb., and other cloth, apparently the same quality, at 10 per cent. higher; and the

"drills," which cost more than common plain cloth, crime-England; but England with golden bracelets being rated only at the same price. This difference in tively examined, both in its leading features, and in erected upon poles at the crossings of the highways : quoted prices may arise, it is true, from the different and these untouched! Was that the "Child of Com- kinds of cloth being in unequal demand; but it equally shows that strict reliance cannot be placed on the prices of the tables, as showing the true comparative cost of the same kind of cloth in England and America. The forced him to sign Magna Charta, or the Charter of very circumstance of comparing in the tables the eight months' credit price of America with the cash price in England, tends, in itself, to deceive a casual observer. the third EDWARD's time, when England was "power- Considering the high rate of interest in commercial 1. England is the child of commerce. To it she owes, ful" enough to "conquer" all France, excepting transactions in America, this eight months' credit must to a great extent, her power and her civilization. If Paris! What "Commerce" had we in the sixth add 5 to 73 per cent. to the market price of the American

4. The tables also, so far as they are comparative, are founded on the presumption that the prices in both countries are yielding the same profit, or are equal at prime cost; whereas, in reality with us, there is no profit, and a most extraordinary combination of circumstances to reduce prices; but supposing, in Ame-Chancellor says, that in the days when "the plough and rica, at the date of the quotations, there was a profit of 5 per cent on the goods in question, this 5 per cent. added to the 5 per cent. for difference of credit. gathered;" and before "the anvil and the loom had makes 10 per cent; and "the tables are turned" in a been called into requisition," that "our commercial literal sense. I exclude wholly from consideration the finer goods: for it is only where the raw material conatitutes a certain per centage, that America can expect to compete with us. This, however, unfortunately, includes THE GREAT BULK both of our goods and yarns. 5. As a companion to your tables, I give you a few particulars of the last new mill built at Lowell, of them;" " the little advantage we had, now given which I possess the minutest details, including the up;" "spinning and weaving now no longer a wages of every hand employed, in every department

and cost of buildings, machinery, wheels, water, &c. &c. The wages of the grown up women, weavers, drawers, and rovers, are, or were, (wages have since been reduced) 1 dol. 90 cents weekly, excluding of board, or 3 dols. to 3 dols. 10 cents. inclusive board; and the average of the men, including three overseers, 6 dels. exclusive of board.

176 looms, in 24 days of March, 1841, ... 74,819 lbs cloth: 7.339 pieces;

being about 50.84 yards per day. 6. In the week ending June 19th, the same looms averaged 52 6-16th yards per day.

Ditto throstle, ditto west, 106 ditto. Time worked, 74 hours weekly, and three holidays in the year. The cost of the "Drills," at the same mill, from

Labour...... 1,647 per yard; or, 4,716 per lb. Everything else, 714 ditto; or, 2,042 per lb. wcar, tear, &c.

2.261 7. The waste made in manufacturing was, 11 43-100ths article composing the 400 bales in Messrs. B ring's

Cotton—say..... 4d. Cts. 63; manufacturing 31d.

MARKETS FROM WHICH. FORMERLY, NO POWER "the loom and the forge" have been so "called into 91d. to 91d. and leaves no profit to the manufacturer at which "England is the child"; now, after all this, turer is, however, in the cost of the raw material; which, Graham, in his pamphlet, on the impulicy of the cotton duty, gives, as the result of three rhipments of cotton

> 400 bales by the Mars, 111 per cent; Jaue, 14 -101 ... John Hale, 14

or 13% per cent. extra cost, including 5-16d, duty beyond what the same bales would have cost at Boston industry." And this, too, after we have brought the cheapness of moving power, the Americans have ing treaty with Brazil gives ominous warning of the not averaging more than £3 10s. whilst here it cannot existence is threatened, by DISTRESS and RUIN"; not averaging more toan £3 10s. whilst here it cannot the South." "On the Baltic, opposition is rendered

9. In the cheapness of flour for dressing, and the dryress of climate, the Americans have another great ad-There is one most curious idea pervading the whole vantage over us. They can dress their warps at half the of their respective Governments is paternally exexpence we can in England—a farther saving of £300 to | tended to these new-born interests. The langui hing £500 per annum. It is needless, however, to enter into state of our hardware manufactures is the result." condition he describes is attributable to what he farther detail; and I refer those curious to know more calls the "PROTECTIVE SYSTEM." And what "system" on the subject, to the pamphlet which I published on phesics about the American manufactures made then, have proved only too true.

are lessening their dependence upon us, by extending power of successful competition, but that it is not her creasingly so, to neutral markets, proves, not only her their manufactures, and hampering our trade by tariff, but cheaper production, which has excluded us possessed—enterprise, skill, and untiring industry. INCREASED PROHIBITIONS"! "Russia has deeply in- from her own markets in all the coarser fabrics. After These are not of much avail now. A machine can terwoven the principles of PROTECTION with her supplying her own wants, she sought the markets where whole commercial code"; and " with no other country America. From the former she has totally shut out all she could meet us on equal terms, China and South Chronicle? If the "PROTECTIVE SYSTEM" leads to does purchase largely of coarser fabrics, but they are

11. The entire export of grey and bleached cotton goods to China from Great Britain, this season, amounts to only 456,000 pieces; whilst America has sent, durwoven with the commercial codes of other coun- ing same period, 420,000 pieces. These are of the tries? If those principles lead to Ruin at home, stouter descriptions, a class of goods which have been pray how do they manage to make "other nations rotting in our warehouses for want of a market, although offered at prices less than they could be produced for. These "domestics," or at least the drills, is this! Have you not assigned an operation to those having first beaten ours out of China, now ferm a "principles" abroad different from that which you regular article in the Calcutta and Bombay markets,

> 12. This export has gone on gradually increasing clous remedy ! from 1823, when it amounted to 1,763 packages, to and the amount this year, I am given to understand,

the powers which shall and must be made use of, " nation could equal us in enterprise, industry, and some which she already wields, and is yet destined tion of this then "powerful" state. She had no former duty on all foreign manufactures; and thus these testimony of the Chronicle as to our parsent position.

believe our Canada merchants already feel this new competition; at least they have petitioned Parliament on the subject; and I am informed that Mr. L., of Boston, the shipper of the 400 bales of "drills" to Messrs. Barings, have now travellers in Canada taking

orders for American cotton goods. 14. The principal part of these fabrics are manufac tured at Lowell, a town which, though only of a few hold upon America seems daily relaxing." We are years date, now consumes fifty thousand to staty thou sand bales of cotton in its mills; and has, besides, many printing and bleaching establishments, and extensive woollen concerns. It is situated about the same distance from Boston as Manchester from Liverpool; and, like Manchester, is connected with its port by a railroad and a navigable river. A natural water power of five thousund horses exists at Lowell, belonging to a company, and is let off on easy terms. The whele of this, or nearly so, is now appropriated; and other falls, equal in extent to that of Lowell, a little higher up the river.

are now in process of appropriation. 15. The freight of cotton to Boston may be taken as averaging one half the freight of the same cotton to Liverpool. The looms at Lowell unquestionably turn off more cloth than any in Great Britain. The spinning machinery is not good, and very expensive: but with the facts relating to it, that he may be prepared to this, our only advantage, we are now good naturedly supmeet the impending evil. The battle has begun. We plying them, having removed all checks to exporting our machinery by orders in council, and being, I am told. about to openly legalize it by Act of Parliament. 16. It is blindness not to see that, with an open trade. Such is not our opinion alone. The facts narrated America will supply England with the coarser fabrics

the cotton manufacturers, who renounced protection

for themselves, when they demanded a free trade in

17. But Lowell herself begins to tremble for the fate of her coarser manufactures. "Cotton factories are also this country is destined, at no very remote period, to be the great emporium of the cotton manufacture of the world, as it possesses all the necessary requisites for that purpose, viz. extensive available water power, an inteligent and enterprising population, and having within itself an abundant supply of the raw material. If the experiment of slave labour succeed in the factories, as is confidently expected, the cost of manufacturing the cotton into cloth will be much less there than anywhere else; so that it will not be surprising if, in a few years, those Southern factories should manufacture coarse cotton goods, and sell them in the public markets at one-half the price at which they can be manufactured in England. There are several cotton manufactories in Tenessee, worked entirely by slave labour, there not being a white man in the mill but the superintendent; and, according to a letter lately received from the superintendent of one of these factories, it appears that the blacks do their work in every respect as well as could be expected from the whites. Cotton factories are rapidly springing up in North Carolina; but, with two or three exceptions, they are chiefly employed only in spinning cotton yarn."-The Collon Manufacture of the United States of America, contrasted and compared with that of Great Britain; to which calm and interesting account, written by a Scotchman long conducting an American cotton factory, I refer your readers for a great variety of important matter connected with the subject.

18. WE CANNOT, IN COMMON CANDOUR, DENY THAT THE SPINNING AND WEAVING OF COARSE GOODS BEING NO LONGER A MYSTERY, THE MANU-THOSE WHO HAVE THE BAW MATERIAL. THE MOV-ING POWER, AND THE FLOUR FOR DRESSING. ON THE EASIEST TERMS; and, looking at the activity of the Americans, and their readiness and aptitude to avail themselves of every advantage, it cannot be denied that this manufacture must finally rest with

19. It may be said the coarser fabrics are of little comparative value: contrast the labour in a piece of lace with that in a piece of common calico. But the lace only by one person in a hundred. The coarser fabrics constitute probably three-fourths of our manufactures in bulk, a matter of no small consequence to a naval and commercial people; and what will be our condition when three-fourths of the bulk of our cotton manufactures have passed away to other nations? ROBERT HYDE GREG.

To this plain statement of the reasons and causes why America can manufacture "cheaper" than we can; and why " the manufacture must finally rest with them," it is unnecessary to add another word. All the causes are there enumerated. "Cheap power;"" raw material at home;" "cheap transit, on their own rivers;" " our machinery exported to mystery:" it is impossible but that the manufacture MUST finally rest with them!

The thing is being done. The very last Packet from the United States brings word how the affair is working. Read the following, from the American papers, brought to England this very week: and then say whether Mr. ROBERT HYDE GREG and the Chronicle are not right in exclaiming-" Our hold upon America is daily relaxing":-

"Generally speaking, business of all kinds is improving, except that of the importing merchants. The effect of the new American Tariff becomes more and more Speed of loom, 135 picks per minute.

Obvious every day. THE IMPORTS OF ENGLISH,
Ditto front roller. spinning 14's warp, 96 revolutions. FRENCH, AND OTHER MANUFACTURES HAVE DE-CREASED WONDERFULLY. THE EXPORTS OF AMERICAN PRODUCE HAVE INCREASED. " American manufactures are increasing; and the bal-

ance of trade being turned to so great an extent in favour the cotton entering the mill till they reached the hands of this country, specie is flowing in upon us from all of the commission agent who sells, was, at the same quarters.

'The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company are about erecting another mill at Manchester, N.H. It is to be 400 feet in length, and will be sufficiently large to contain from 460 to 480 looms, and 11,000 spindlesdouble the size of the mills now in operation at that place. The Lanvale Factory, the Washington Factory, and the Calico and Bleaching Works on Iones Falls, near Albany, are about being started on an extensive

scale by a company of capitalists. "A merchant of Troy engaged in the eastern trade informs us, that he found it extremely difficult, when in Boston last week, to obtain a supply of "domestics" by the 15th of August; the orders already received by the manufacturers being so full as to keep them constantly at work. There have already been exported from Boston to China, the present year, 15,000,000 yards of cotton goods; while from Great Britain to China, the export has only been 12,000,000 yards; THE CELES-TIALS GIVING OUR CLOTHS THE PREFERENCE."-

There is the process. "PROTECTION" ruins us in England. In America it causes the "imports" of our manufactures to decrease wonderfully; and the

exports of their own produce to increase. Well, then, such is our Pusition abroad! We are being driven down in the manufacturing market! 'Our hold upon America" is fast melting away. "From the Guadalquiver to the Neva, we are met by an unbroken line of hostile tariffs." "Our fast wantion." "Persia, Westphalia, and Saxony have each erected their forges; and the protective care "England at one time furnished Russia with her cottons: Russia now manufactures for her own necessities." "The Russian manufacturer is now completely independent of us."

The fact is, the manufacturing game is over! It is done. Machinery has done its work. It has stripped us of that which we formerly exclusively run as well in America as in England; in Russia 88 in Saxony. All these parties have now gotten our tages over us which we can never deprive them of, of

The game is at an end! It is completely up! If we play at it longer, it will be at a greater loss than it ever has been: and, as it is, it has threatened our National Existence!

What, then, is to be done! What is to be out resource? To what end are we to apply the national energies! Are we to go on as we are, and become "Nationally Extinct"? Are we to permit DISTRES and RUIN to do their full work ! Or are we to look the evil full in the face, and apply a simple but effict

But what is that remedy? Next week we wil shew you. Next week we will set Mr. Baines show you. Next week we will prove, from him, that there is but one,-"our last and only resource. THE LAND"! Next week we will show that he has long foreseen this day, and provided a remedy! This

remedy is in "our own soil." The great length of this article precludes out doing this at the present, as we had fully intended

both at home and abroad, was too valuable to be; "Free-Trade." It shows, conclusively, that all the practice, has failed in maintaining for us our "foreign trade." It also shows that we are being regularly driven out of the markets of the world; and that "National Extinction" awaits us, unless we give a new direction to national energy. Mr. Baines shall prescribe that new direction for us in our next. Meantime we crave the reader's serious considerafor the matter presented him already. It is his with mighty import. May it have a just and due

THE DAMNABLE ACT.

THE REAL MOTIVES OF ITS CONCOCTORS DIVULGED.

WE shall commence our commentary by pub lishing the order of the "Devil-Kings" of Somerset House, as issued to the Swansea Board of Guardians:-

SWANSEA, AUG. 21 .- A special Board of Guardians was held here to-day in consequence of a letter having the distressed state of the country, in allusion to the strike of the coppermen. The board was very fully attended, every Guardian in the Union having been

The Rev. Dr. Hewson having taken the chair, read the letter, as follows:-

"Poor Law Commissioners'-office. Somerset-house, August 14.

1. "Sir,-I am directed by the Poor Law Commis sioners to state, that their attention has been drawn to the strike of the workmen employed in the Swanses copper works, in consequence of a proposed reduction of their wages, and to the probability that it will lead to a large number of applications from ablebodied men for relief for themselves and families, in consequence of the loss of their accustomed means of

2. "The Commissioners, therefore, having regard to Guardians would doubtless experience in dealing with the namerous applications for relief which might be ruddenly made to them, feel it their duty to offer difficulties actually occurring. 3. "The Commissioners need not point out to the

house, the best course is, undoubtedly, to order all able-bodied applicants for relief into it. 4. "The Commissioners feel assured that the Guar-

dians will be anxious to meet the calls upon the poormentioned cause with promptness and vigour; and the Commissioners do not doubt that if due precaution be used, and proper arrangements be made beforehand, otherwise be apprehended.

5. "Under the circumstances, however, the Com-

Union likely to be affected by such pressure should be investigated; and that fresh calls, if found to be necescient funds beforehand to meet the numerous claims upon the parishes which may, and probably will, arise; pared, and got ready for signature by the justices.

6. "The Guardians will likewise do well to consider whether persons who become chargeable to the paparishes as quickly as possible. This coerse appears to be recommended by the consideration that the ratetheir own settled poor.

curred in Staffordshire and other places, have issued an out-door labour-test order to the unions where it was found to be necessary. This order, where carried into effect, has afforded the Boards of Guardians much in the Swanses Union. The Commissioners enclose a copy of the order for the consideration of the Board of meantime, however, means should be taken beforehand to procure some stone and oakum, or such other matein return for the relief afforded them. These materials. if not used, will be available for setting to work the necessary, at the shortest notice.

8. "At the special meeting which the Commissioners recommend should be held, they suggest that the quesin case of need, should be discussed, and the whole of the arrangements which it may be necessary to make be considered. The expenses in carrying out the previsions parishes to which the paupers relieved and set to work claim of the unwilling idler to all the necessaries under it may be chargeable.

9. "The Commissioners think it necessary to observe than their employers are willing to give, a question arises, broken reed, upon which the destitute must lean. whether the Guardians would be justified in refusing or

10. "In reference to this question, the Commissioners would remark that the poor-rates constitute a fund for the relief of destitution. The amount so levied is withment to the labouring classes, and proves a severe burden on the middle classes, who are themselves liable to the excess of public burdens.

11. "So long, however, as real and involuntary destitution exists, so long must the Guardians, in dis-

12. "But the question becomes a different one if the may obtain employment at wages adequate for the maintenance of themselves or families. 13. "With the disputes between masters and work-

themselves, the Guardians have nothing to do. If, "Red Oppressors and Poor Oppressed?" therefore, the Guardians are in a situation to say, that the men now applying for or receiving relief may instified in refusing relief to those persons, sumply may be had'; but on being satisfied in each individual that the Guardians are satisfied of the sufficiency of the wages offered for the actual maintenance of the parties, and that all cases of great urgency or of a mere temporary their sole use, behoof, and benefit.

work from the prolonged action of forcible interierecce.

which may be requisite upon the cases being reported to them under article 4.

hension in the minds of the Guardians. Their object is simply, that whenever the crisis may arise, it may sure upon the Union.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant, " E. CHADWICK, Secretary. "To the Clerk of the Guardians

Dr. HEWSON then said, that as far as the copper workers were concerned, it did not appear necessary that they should make any provision, as not one of them had applied to the Board for relief; but their conduct in striking had affected other large bodies—the colliers, for instance, who were thrown out of work by them. Some of the colliers had applied for relief on Friday last, and had been told to come there that day. None of them were, however, in attendance, and therefore, perhaps, there would not be any necessity of

of the Swanses Union, Swanses,"

going into the question even as respected them. Mr. Vivian, M.P., said, as a partner in the Swanses Coal Company, he had expressed his strong desire that the men should be found work; and, as that had been done, he was surprised that any of them should have

applied for relief. out of work from Saturday had

passed over. That testimony seals the doom of the present unfavourable state of things. The coppermasters had, after the most mature deliberation, and the most urgent necessity, proposed to reduce the wages attempts to reduce the "Free-Trade" principle to of the men; still, however, allowing them wages fully competent to their maintenance; and one of the most painful things arising in consequence of the strike was, the way in which it affected the poor colliers, whom he pitied. He had recommended that work should be found them, and that had been done, for although not at cutting coal, yet they were employed about the works, and paid as the coppermen were, in money, there being no shop in connection with the Swanses Coal Company.

A desultory conversation ensued, in which it was stated that the coppermen were determined to still stand out-that on Saturday they had given notices to draw out £1,300 from the Savings' Bank-that they were about to break up all their benefit clubs, in which they had £25 000, and divide the money to enable them to

continue on strike. We pass over several sections of this cold-blooded and ferocious edict, in each and every one of which will be recognized the anxiety of the "Trustees" of the "Poor Law Fund" to make DESTITUTION and PAUPERISM more HEINOUS than the blackest crime! From the mass of infernalism we select for comment those sections which develope the real object of the "Devil" law. Those sections are from No. 9 to been received from the Poor Law Commissioners upon 13, inclusive. To them we call special attention for the benefit of those whose wages are henceforth to be regulated by a Board of Guardians under the controul of the Poor Law Commissioners, and whose duty they are told it is to protect the middle classes from those burdens which the destitution of the poor is likely to impose upon them.

From these sections we learn that if wages adequate for the maintenance of a man and his family is offered by an employer, that such man refusing such offer is to be deprived of all parochial relief; and that the Guardians upon whom in his poverty he is likely to be a burthen are to be the parties to judge of the question of MAINTENANCE; and they are to be the local Executive of the devil-kings of the difficulties which, under such circumstances, the Somerset-house and to mark the amount which the masters are willing to give!!!!

Let us suppose a very possible case, by which the such advice to the Guardians as the Commissioners standard of "sufficiency" will be judged by the Poor consider may be useful to them, in the jevent of such Law Guardians. Suppose a copper miner, earning thirty shillings a week, to have a wife and three guardians that, so long as there is room in the work. children. He is threatened by his master with a reduction of five shillings a week. His master is either a duly Elected or an Ex Officio Guardian of the poor. The man resists the reduction, and rates which most probably will arise from the above- applies to the parish for relief. His master is upon the "Board." The roll of the really destitute is read over—the amount given to them is the standard the Guardians will be enabled to meet this pressure, by which a SUFFICIENT MAINTENANCE is to should it actually occur, with less difficulty than might be judged, THE WILL OF THE MASTER is, no doubt, the basis of the judgment of the Board. Say it would missioners think it right that the Guardians should be amount to as much as five shillings and six- stake. quite prepared for any sudden pressure upon the funds pence a week; and suppose the Guardians, anxiunder their control which may ultimately ensue from ous to make out a good case for the "devilcommend that a special meeting of the Board should kings," say to the miner: we'll allow you ten be called, and that the financial situation of the Guar- shillings a week for your family. This offer at once dians in respect to the funds of those parishes in the compels him either to submit to the proposed reduction or to starve, and leaves him for ever at the of the present gamblers in human labour is to repre- by him as proof of English indifference towards the sary, should be immediately made, and served upon mercy of the master who may henceforth reduce his the overseers of such parishes, who should, in the wages to a little above the standard established as meantime, be warned of the necessity of securing suffi- a " suitable maintenance" by the Guardians. If this rule is once acted upon, and if the working for relief. In the event of the existing rates being classes should ever tolerate such an infringement insufficient for this purpose, fresh rates should be pre- of their rights, the power of adjusting the rate of wages, at which the masters shall henceforth condescend to employ them, will be vested wholly and rishes in question, and whose settlements are in other entirely in the hands of the Poor Law Commisparishes, should not be removed to their respective sioners. However slow then this vile Starvation Act was in developing its real object, can any man now payers, if the apprehended pressure should arise, can- have a doubt that the intention was to starve the not relieve themselves from the burden of supporting poor into complete subserviency ! making poverty a crime, and themselves the arbitrators as to what 7. "The Commissioners on previous occasions, when similar cases of emergency to the present one have oc | constituted " sufficient maintenance," and therefore

We have but very little sympathy for the middle classes, who, as a constituent body, have tolerated assistance in enabling them to deal with the numerous' that system of invasion upon the poor, which has at applications suddenly made to them for relief, under a length come to their own door. Was there a man similar pressure to that which it is feared may soon arise of them, who, had he thought, but must have come to the conclusion that the aristocracy, although chosen Guardians, and the Commissioners will be prepared to as the representatives of the middle classes would issue a similar order to the Swansea Union. In the stave poverty from their own doors as long as possible, and that bankruptey should only reach them rials as may be accessible, in order to be in readiness, after the ruin of the middle classes had been accomfor the purpose of setting the able-bodied men to work, plished. The middle classes will now discover that the system, notwithstanding all their representative able-bodied inmates of the workhouse. The Guardians power, has reached their order; and that instead of should also be prepared to appoint a superintendent being the agents between producers and consumers of out-door panper labour, and to procure tools, if capital upon the one hand is hourly making panpers and pauperism upon the other hand is hourly making bankrupts of them. Instead of being the governing tion of where the out-door labour should be carried on, party, as in former times, when the whole wealth of the country was equitably distributed among the whole population of the country, and which was by of the order above referred to, will be a charge upon the ino other means so fairly adjusted as by admitting the and even the comforts of life, they are now the that in case of a strike of workmen for higher wages reservoir from which the paupers must draw; the

What a satisfaction it must be to their order to ment, if they chose to accept it, at wages sufficient to read the gratifying intelligence that the amount furnish the means of subsistence for themselves and their raised for the support of the poor has gone on annually diminishing since the whole fund was consumed by the staff for carrying the law into operation! But will they not awake to a knowledge of the fact. drawn from the capital which must itself furnish employ- that when the Poor Law Fund was highest, their own condition was best ! Although we have never be reduced to poverty by the contingencies of trade and joined in a fruitless endeavour to repeal, or even to amend the damnable act; and although we have viewed the vagaries of Rebecca in no very favourcharge of their public duties, require from the rate. able light; yet, who but must anticipate a junction payers, and distribute to the applicants for relief, that between the "fair lady," who vows vengeance sustenance which the necessities of the latter class against the Poor Law system, and those who have now learned the uses to which it is to be put! and destitution is self-imposed, and when the guardians are who but must arrive at the conclusion that property satisfied that individuals supported by the poor-rates has waged war upon poverty; and who but must admit, that we were right nearly six years ago, when writing upon this very subject, we divided the enen, or with the agreements of either class among classes, without reference to political creed, into

Mr. Cobbett, when opposing the Starvation Act obtain work within their reach at wages sufficient for told the Malthusians of that day, that, when brought their maintenance and that of their families, and it into full operation, it would shake their titles to only depends on themselves to accept it, they are their usintes; and that the people would never because they can no longer be considered as destinue tame'y summit to such an infringement upon their in-It is not, however, sufficient that they should say herent rights. He was a true prophet upon more vaguely to any large number in a mass, employment occasions tian that; and in the document now before case that work is offered or may be precured by the us we recognize "the beginning of the end." We man in question within a practicable distance, relief see the coming of that time, when disinherited might then be refused to that man, always provided poverty will demand from the holders of national property, the title by which it has been applied to

Perhaps the day of reckoning may have been postwith as exceptions.

14. "It is not the object of the poor-rates to aid."

Perhaps the day of reckoning may have been postpenny represents a stake, it was of certain value;
ture, but said that the Repealers did nothing on their
of the most beautiful crockery ware! Most creditable to nature from mementary fear of violence should be dealt | Perhaps the day of reckoning may have been posteither masters or men in any struggle against each, a more unfortunate season than the present for the other, and it must be assumed that the law will be assumption of such extravagant power could not found sufficiently strong to protect those willing to have been selected, when the Minister is assailed not by one, or two, but by every interest in the country. 5. "The Commissioners will be ready, should the And although that class whose rights are thus innecessity for such a step arise, to sanction a temporary solently and and aciously invaded may be despised as departure from the prohibitory order, to the extent; affording no parliamentary strength, yet if there is truth in the assertion that "hunger will break through 6. "The Commissioners, in making the foregoing re- stone walls," it may be equally true that the power marks, do not wish to excite any unnecessary appre- of the unrepresented may break through the forms of Somerset House. What we fear is, that this recent find the Guardians fully prepared to meet the pres- tyranny will strengthen the hands of "Resecca" and those who contend for the redress of sectional grievances; and in truth we can scarcely blame an insulted unwilling pauper from taking the shortest possible cut to relief.

> WHAT'S IN THE WIND! WHY DOES OUR QUEEN GO TO SEE THE FRENCH KING!

THE Session has closed, and the next business of our showmen is to provide amasement for our greatness. Machinery has put manual labour out Queen. It appears that two young Princes of the ef play and rendered it comparatively valueless in the more and perhaps better arguments for Organization House of Bourbon have, at the request of their gembling market. august Sire, the King of the Barricades, delivered an invitation to the Queen to honour his Majesty which Monarchs and capitalists play. But notwithwith a visit; for what purpose it is not for us to standing the power of both, the people (without standing the power of both). inquire, although we may be pardoned for a guess. King, Queen, or knave) have the whole game in The Royal ministeral speech, spoken at the close their hands, provided they play their cards with application, as the men had thought that they should be of the St. James's season, dealt largely in denun- judgment. The position of Mr. O'Connect is one

Mr. Vivian said no man could regret more than he did Union; while Mr. O'Connell has very pointedly may result in great and mighty changes;—one from NORTH SHIELDS COURT—Tuesday, Aug. 29. hinted at the assistance that Ireland would be likely which should he be driven by a combination of to receive from France in the event of the English | crowned heads and knaves, will lead to the tempo-Minister having recourse to force. Every man rary prostration of the democratic cause; and is one possessed of common sense, however, must be aware therefore which every friend of liberty should that to any compact between France and Ireland, strengthen by all the means in his power. No man the occupant of the tottering throne of the former can doubt for a single moment that the feeling country would be no party; therefore, French created by him is strongly in favour of democracy, sympathy does not mean the sympathy of Louis whatever his view may be; while all must come to PHILLIPPE, who, in the success of the Repeal the conclusion that those aspirations so universally tism. May it not, then, be very reasonably sup- individual power which called them into existence. their ministers, are designed to meet and combine men." We trust, however, that in the nineteenth for the purpose of opposing democratic intrusion century the public mind is too far advanced to care England's rejection of such a scheme should be during the summer, God forbid that we should ing between their two "Majesties."

> The reckless manner in which the French King England's Charter will not long lag behind Reneal has furnished the means of creating revolution in Spain and the destruction of every liberal institution by the tyrants whom his money has placed in power, will at once betoken the horror in which the prospect of a Spanish Republic holds him; and we doubt not subject of Mr. O'Connell's backward move with that the wily monarch will judiciously play Spain respect to the Suffrage, substituting "wife" tenure. against Ireland, and out of British terror at last for "land" or "house" tenure, and Household accomplish his desired object. The present position Suffrage as an improvement upon either "manhood" of France with regard to Spain is not very dissimil or Universal Suffrage; but we shall abstain (in the men, and he found they had a strong leaning lar of that of England to Ireland. If Spain pro- strict accordance with that policy which we have for a magisterial decision; but would agree that claims for a Republic, the fortifications of Paris will deemed it right to observe since the commencement furnish but a poor barrier against the national of the Repeal agitation) from a single comment be brought before that court. demand for a similar form of Government: and upon the subject calculated to furnish any argument should the English Minister drive the Irish people to that the Liberator may use as proof of "Saxon" a knowledge of their own power, the infection of hostility to Ireland. We may observe, in passing, popular strength would not be slow in crossing the that he has paid his own countrymen, so well pre-Irish Channel. Thus we surmise that the present pared for the full enjoyment of their rights, but a royal visit is likely to terminate in a gambling sorry compliment, by acknowledging their unfitness

thrones abroad, let us take a review of our ills at made odious distinctions between the "Saxon" and roads made upon the social comforts of the working ferent franchise proposed by Mr. O'Connell for the classes. Perhaps the best picture that can be drawn | "Saxon" and the "Celt" will not be hereafter urged sent them in their former character, and in their Irish people. We have laughed at much that we present position. In the olden times, when a good have not thought it prudent just now to comment understanding existed between the master, and upon; but our anxious correspondents may rest for pence, and the game was fair. If the profits O'Connell with any, the slightest, pretext for There are several excellent new vessels, adapted for rushing to get in. This characteristic mandavre of the masters were comparatively small, it was marring, obstructing, or retarding the Repeal because an equitable distribution was made of the Movement. profits of all: and society was seldom disturbed by any misunderstanding, which the good sense of the dertaking from a conviction of its universal, rather A few of their number are employed by the parish at interested parties, did not very speedily reconcile, than its local effects; and therefore we abstain from Is. per day. Crime is rapidly on the increase; and the special constables, or the police. At that time, character of employers and justices!

gressed, they began to gamble for shillings in the first instance, and the pennies were put out of play. As new inventions or improvements went on, they began to gamble for pounds, and the shillings were also put out of play. As soon as the accumulated property was able to contend for representation with the landed interest, the gamblers in pounds to the magistracy of the country; and thus, armed with the two edged sword, the power of capital to reduce wages, and the power of the magistrate to coerce into an acquiescence, they began to gamble for hundreds, and put the pounds out of play; until at length they have not only rendered all the real money in the world incapable of representing their stakes, but have gone to the extent of gambling for Ireland being too narrow a field for gambling spe-

We believe it was during the vice-regency of Lord O'CONNELL or Dr. Mc. HALR. TOWNSHEND, in Ireland, that the demands of patronage by the Huichinsons and Beresfords became so extravagant that the Viceroy, upon one occasion, observed-"I do believe that if the HUTCHINSONS and Beresponds got a gift of England and Ireland they would want the Isle of Man for a potatogarden." So it is precisely with our manufacturers. They have gambled for all at home. They have cheated until they have won all. They have placed it out of play by a non-consuming producing power; and now they ask for some higher stakes to represent their power of cheap production.

It may not be unimportant to shew the immediate effect that this progressive system of gambling is likely to have upon the parties engaged. Let us group them, and mark their progress. Suppose that a number of persons sit down at a gambling-table, to play for penny stakes. As long as the play is confined to those stakes, the penny will represent pied with receiving friends, who crowd round me reaches the shop of the doomed "arms importer." something, and have its value in the market. If the play is changed to shilling stakes, the pennies are it difficult, and, in fact, impossible to devote so while about adjusting the fatal noose; with what put out of play and out of the market; and he will much time to writing as I could wish. I shall, extreme politeness, what blandness of voice, he urges be considered impertinent who offers to pay a shilling in pennies. The shilling then becomes valuable because more leisurely, upon the great subjects on the trap? No you have not; or, if you have, the as it represents the stake played for. If, however, which interest us all. the gambling increases to pound stakes, the shillings are put out of play, and out of the market; and the man who attempts to stake twenty shillings would be laughed at. As the blood warms, and the desire great length for me at least-nearly two hours-and to speculate increases, the stakes increase with it, never had I a warmer, more heartily approving. until at length they arrive at hundred pound stakes. when pounds are put out of play: and it not unfrequently occurs that the hundreds are put out of play by bonds, bills, I. O. U's., Post Obits, and mortgages, rendering what may be considered real money but ! an inadequate representation of the gambling speculation. Observe, then, the effect which those altered Repeal. This, however, the Repealers would not do. don't break the delph!" There they were—as many pisstakes will produce, as if by magic. As long as a A priest who was present was their chief spokes- tols as would appropriately fit up the arms' room of the and four or five pennies would be looked at twice own judgment—they surrendered their judgments the ingenuity of the Staffordshire potterymen—the before they would be given, say to a messenger entirely to Mr. O'Connell's prudence, and they must shape was perfect—lock, stock, and barrel, of genuine who brought a note. When the stakes increased to a shilling, however, the pennies would be freely given in handsful, as they represented nothing, mitted the value of Chartist co-operation, and while passing importance would be attached to the expressed themselves individually anxious to give out of town love to a taste of something to keep the of the gas, and he then directed that some water while passing importance would be attached to the shilling. And this again, when put out of play, would be as freely given as the pennies were; and so the Chartists on the other hand, against the comon : each increase of the stakes rendering compa- mon enemy of man and liberty. ratively valueless those smaller amounts which were I may hereafter have much to say to you upon the fear will long strike the mind when the word Coe is previously played for.

artificial power than would supply the world with produce: and in the wildness of speculation, they have lost all thought of the land at home, so inadequate to represent the stakes they play for. If the long pent up, will in its rage destroy the whole system, leaving no trace of what is called England's

We have now drawn a pieture of the stakes for ciation of the present agitation for a Repeal of the of awful esponsibility -one which if supported

posed, that with all the professions of Irish loyalty, The working classes have lost much by the consideraadded to professions of French sympathy, that the tion of who shall do, rather than what shall be done; Monarchs of both countries, through the advice of while their constant shout has been " measures not cision we shall be strictly guided by the evidence by royal combination? If, as we learn, the English | whether O'Connell or the Chartists shall lead in clause in the bond agreed to by both parties, in Cabinet is opposed to the marriage of the Spanish the road of democracy. We feel convinced that the which it is stated that if any dispute arise between Queen with the son of the French King; and if that | people are being conspired against by their enemies; project is, as we understand, nearer to the heart of while we feel equally assured that even had Mr. Louis Phillippe than any other consideration at the O'Connell joined in that conspiracy, the means that present moment, -nlways barring the transition of he has taken will have the direct tendency of frus-France from Monarchy to Republicanism—surely we trating the machinations of the people's enemies. may be pardoned for wondering that the moment of If repose is necessary, after his gigantic exertions may say of viewers what Horn Tooke said of a selected as the time for inviting the English Queen take advantage of that repose, to gratify any perto the shores of France! while we can well under- sonal animosities. More has been done in Ireland stand that even the temporary occupation of the within the last three months to advance the demothrone of Spain would be but poor consolation for cratic cause than ever was done before; and in the the loss of that of France. This Royal meeting is to full reliance that it will eventuate in benefit to the all intents and purposes but the precursor either to a whole people, we say to Mr. O'Connell: "Go; take of viewers. Conference of Crowned Heads for the protection rest; make no compromise; return to the struggle of Monarchies against the raging desire for Republi- when you are refreshed; and fear nothing so long can institutions, or the forerunner of an understand- as your motto is: "IRELAND FOR THE IRISH. RE-PEAL, AND NO SURRENDER!" Do this and

MR. O'CONNELL AND HIS NEW CHARTER.

WE have received many communications upon the speculation, with "the safety of thrones" for the in 1843, for that description of franchise which in 1836 he drew up as the only standard with which While monarchs are engaged in gambling for Englishmen should rest satisfied! We have never

We attach importance to the success of the unvant of passing events. We fully understand the value of Union, the extent to which it exists in poor. Then for a melee! Ireland, and the reward to which it entitles the Irish people. They have not yet said, nor has Mr. O'Connell said, that they will be satisfied with less than a Repeal of the Union; and until we see something more than symptoms of defection, we shall the produce of foreign states; Great Britain and abstain from creating any useless alarm, which would only tend to the frustration of that object that we have as much at heart as either Mr.

# THOMAS DUNCOMBE, ESQ.

WE understand that the good men of Manchester nave it in contemplation to invite Thos. Duncombe, Esq. to a public entry to their town, to have an opportunity of testifying the high estimation in which they hold their almost only parliamentary friend. The time will be about the beginning of October. Should such be their intention, we have no doubt that the demonstration will surpass anything heretofore witnessed, even in Manchester.

# TO THE PEOPLE.

My DEAR FRIENDS.-At this distance from Leeds—the post taking so long to travel—and lecturing three times; besides travelling, and the time occu- moving down Shop-street with majestic step. He by scores in every place, anxious to "hae a crack wi me", this being my first visit to Scotland-I find the finisher of the law, commonly called the hangman, D. V., be in England again soon, and then may be able to "hold counsel" with you more largely, step farther—just a little step or so—'till he gets him

I had a very large meeting of Repealers and Chartists last night to hear from me an exposition of my views upon the present aspect of the Repeal and Charter movements. I spoke at great length-

and more enthusiastic audience. After the lecture an attempt was made by some of our friends to test the value of the Repealers' plaudits during the lecture and at the c'ose of it, by proposing a resolution, pledging them to the practical embodiment of its leading recommendation by joining with the Chartists hand in hand for the obtaining of the people's liberties-the Charter and

lessen to be learned from this meeting; but I desist pronounced. All was over The se zure was abandoned. now, because, though I am now writing in Glasgow Fame, dignity, and reward vanished before the rattling Now such precisely is the position of our present speculators in human labour. They have got more letter might not find admission. My last was posted when melancholy to relate, at a little distance stood his on Monday and was yet too late for that part of the respectable informant, the thumb of his sinister hand paper in which it seems to have been intended that resting waggishly on the tip of his masal organ, while it should appear. I regret that it was not inserted; the thumb of his dexter hand slightly touched the digits but as the same subject was taken up by my old which were spread in fan form for an instant before the friend, at much greater length, I can only now horrified gaz; of the disappointed functionary! The system be not checked, no power on earth can much commend the whole matter of Organization again merry informant loves his practical joke; and he had longer suppress that popular fury which, though most earnestly to your attention, and express my it. And poor Eliot! the crockery men of Staffordshire ardent hope that good may come out of the conside- turn your arms' bill into ridicule, while your Conservration of it by your delegates.

I have now lying by me an extract from the Times newspaper, from which I shall hereafter shew you than any other yet shewn you.

Meantime I am as I have ever been. Your faithful friend and servant.

WILLIAM HILL.

MOODIE AGAINST JOHN AND GEORGE CARR, PRO-PRIETORS OF SEGHILL COLLIERY.

Mr. Roberts, of Bath, appeared on behalf of

Esq., J. H. Fryer, Esq., and J. Sidney, Esq. On Moodie being called and sworn, Mr. Roberts rose; and, addressing the Magistrates, stated he have done a great deal towards keeping them from was requested by the complainant to state the case. Magistrate Fenwick-Are you an attorney? Mr. Roberts-I am. I may just state that I am agitation would see the downfall of French despo- raised by one man can never be checked by the the purpose of stating the case; and in order that been paid. Then there was the defence of Messra. you may give it your most serious consideration, I Sheldrake and Clissett, at York. We now look

beg to inform you that on your decision rests the fate of 130 cases of the same nature. Magistrate-That matters nothing: in our de-

adduced. An Attorney (whose name we did not learn) here rose on behalf of Carr and Co., and referred to a the men and their masters, such dispute shall be decided by two viewers; and, in cases where they could not come to a decision, they should elect a third, whose decision should be final.

Mr. Roberts-The men have a strong suspicion They suspect the honesty of viewers; and I believe I special jury:-" It is like giving me a dozen of rot- they ought to have done, instead of being apathetic, the ten oranges out of which to select a sound one." The amount of justice administered to those who look to fall victims to starvation. them for protection in the present state of society. If that gentleman holds to viewers, I cannot agree with it. Themen are not satisfied with the decisions

Messrs. Carr's, attorney-I will agree that the men shall have the appointing of one of the referees and the masters the appointing of the other; and if the two elected cannot come to a decision. They shall appoint a third as umpire and his decision to be binding. Magistrate-That proposition is perfectly free for

the masters and free for the men. It is a just way of settling a difference of opinion. Mr. Roberts-Thomen say it is not a difference of opinion; it is a fraud.

Messrs. Carr's attorney-My clients agree to two indifferent persons. Mr. Roberts asked leave from the Bench to retire for ten minutes, for the purpose of consulting with the men. This was granted. On returning he said he had laid the proposition of the gentleman before the case should stand over till that day fortnight; and if not then mutually agreed on, it should again Messrs. Carr's attorney; did not agree to Mr.

Roberts's pryposition. Magistrate Sidney-We have no power to decide in the case. The parties have agreed by bond that all disputes shall be settled by referees.

ranged that the men should appoint one refereethe masters the other: the appointed having the have not been subject to the stringent rule of being power to appoint a third if necessary, whose decision is to be binding on all parties concerned. I understand the ground of complaint on the part of the men to be-that in the measurement of the past five o'clock on Monday morning, would have home. All must now be awake to the awful in- the "Celt;" and we trust, therefore, that the dif- coals 19ibs. more have been added to the cwt. This the usual deduction (threepence) made from their overweight has been practised from the 10th of week's wages. On Monday morning, Heaton-lane, man is eleven shillings .- Correspondent.

prosperous town are at present in a most miserable was, that upwards of three hundred of the slaves condition. The staple trade of the borough is ship- had the mill (or, more properly speaking, prison) building; and the dull state of trade in general has doors locked in their face, notwithstanding that the some twenty or thirty manual labourers, they played assured that no false step of ours shall furnish Mr. completely paralyzed this branch of British industry. avenue leading to the mill was thronged with persons the coal and other kinds of trade, that have been on was made under the superintendence of a felsale for years, and are as yet unsold, and likely low named Ashton, a manager; who, no to continue so. The shipwrights, who used formerly doubt, by this step has enhanced his value in the to earn from 25s. to 30s. per week, are parading estimation of his tyrannical employers; as it will put Chartist cause must receive an increased strength will lose the circulation of somewhere about £600 from any apparent shrinking upon his part. In weekly. The middle classes are all on the move. H gacy" and "bare-faced robberies" of the "mono-Messrs. Cookson's premises, convened by these parpolicy has been directed to the furtherance of their ties. Speeches have been made, shewing the deploonly organ. We are quite awake, and not unobser- already filled, and the Poor Law Guardians are all in fidgets. A few more works closed, and we shall

IN IRELAND.

received from England a large contraband consignment; of pistols and other implements for the express purpose of arming the Repealers; and, more awfully ominous and audacious, they were branded as if in utter defiance and contempt of Lord Eliot's Arms' Bill, with the dreadful word "Repeal!" Here was an opening for an active man. A badge of merit, the first CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday, an inquest vacancy in the list of sub-inspectors, and a letter of was held at the Queen's Arms' Inn. Bradford, on thanks from the valorous De Grey danced merrily the body of a young man of the name of Dixon, could be no mistake in the matter. The information Fish Pond. It appeared in evidence that the decame from a gentleman one of the right sort—a Con- ceased, who was nineteen years of age, went, in servative every inch of him; and like Napoleon on company with two other lads, one aged eleven, the the eventful morning of Waterloo, the incipient sub- other twelve, to bathe; the younger lad could blown. Imagine then the worthy functionary poising him, immediately swam to the place, and saw dehis portly person, of six feet in circumference, upon coased at the bottom, struggling; but, through the Tholsel steps; his chest dilated to a mest awful fear, durst not go near him. Both boys ran for revolving as he proceeds alone. There is no time to elapsed before the body was got out of the water. defeat the object; and besides the whole glory must jury returned a verdict accordingly. every evening somewhere, and on Sundays two or rest upon his own ample shoulders. Just see him-Gentle reader, have you ever seen the final operatorthe victim about to be operated on to move on one occurrence has for years been so rare that you forget; but let it suffice that you are now assured Head Constables can be excessively polite when they are about to nab a man. "Good morning, Mr. Butterly; could I speak a word to you in private? ah! I have information that you have got a large number of pistols into your house this morning?" "Oh yes," replied Mr. B., some what relieved, "stay, I'll show you a pistol-" "Oh no, sir, you have got a chest or large case full of pistols : my information is precise, I want to see them-to see the case." Resistance was out of the question. The grocer was caught. He led the way to his store-room. There was the package-shipping marks all on. The straw was removed-and sure enough, a most splendid array of small arms was there! The constable's hand was upon them! But "tear-an-agers, constable dear. veritable crockery-ware "pocker-pieces and others who when convenience of gentlemen anglers and others who when up by the rope. He soon recovered from the effects taken individually, rhyme with "COE," and which we

> THE "DUEL" MURDER. At the Central Criminal man a nolle prosequi was entered, and he was discharged. Mr. Cuddy was then put on his trial, and after a prolonged investigation, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and he was immediately released.

ative friends feel delight in hoaxing your spies. We

trust their plot-hunting propensities may never find

better grounds than in this case. - Drogheda Argus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-For some time past I have observed, with much pain, your columns occupied with complaints, by, and on behalf of the incarcerated Political Victims and their families. Now this, I must positively declare, origi-Moodie. The sitting magistrates were John Fenwick, nates in the gross neglect of the parties resident in the neighbourhood of the Victims. Had there been one individual who would have exerted himself, he might starvation. Dewsbury, for instance, has had its share of persecution to encounter. I have now before me a lawyers bill, respecting the defence of Mr. Dawhirst, Roberts, of Bath;" and have come 300 miles, for at York, to the amount of nearly £20, all of which has after their families, and support them, allowing them weekly donations, at the rate of 13. 6d. per herd; or, when our funds will allow, 1s. 81, or 1s. 10d. per head which amounts weekly, at 14. 8d., for Sheidrikes family, 10s.; Clissett's, 6s. 8d.; making a total of 16s. 8d. weekly. In addition to which the Dawsbury district have sept upwards of £12 to the Gueral Defence Fund. These families would have been lit to starve if we had not exerted ourselves. When the last strike had ended, our Organization was broken up and a few have done the work. We got men with subscriptions books, who went about their own locality, and got weekly subscriptions of a penny, or more, as it could be afforded; and by these means we are mabled that they cannot get justice from such decisions. to afford relief to our imprisoned brethren, and keep them from the fangs of Pickersgill. Had at places bestired themseles, and looked after their Victme, as complaint of the Victims would not have been so general. magistrates are looked up to as the natural protec- My good friends, be up and doing in the good cause, tors of the poor; and on their decision depends the and let not your incarcerated friends, and their families,

> I remain yours, in the good cause. JAMES FOX. Secretary to the Dewsbury Victim Fund.

READING.-At'a special meeting, held on Tuesday evening, the 29th ult., at the large room of the Masons' Arms, Cross-street, Reading, Mr. T. M. Wheeler, of London, was unanimously elected to represent this locality in the Conference, to be notden at Birmingham on the 5th inst.

BOLTON.-LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEP-HERDS.—The Loyal Lamb Lodge of the above Order, No. 341, held their first anniversory on Saturday, Aug. 26th, at the house of host maxendale, when upwards of 130 sat down to a good substantial dinner. After the cloth was removed, the young men, and maidens enjoyed themselves with dancing and singing, which was kept up with great spirit, till time announced that the Sabbath was fast STOCKPORT .- MOBE MANUEACTURING TY-

RANNY.-Nothing can be too base for manufacturing

rascallity, nor anything too herrible for the perpotration of our cotton "Nabobs," Poor and wretched as their emaciated and toil-worn slaves are, all tells for nothing, when it suits the whim or convenience of a purse-proud "chimney lord" to squeeze out another drop of blood, as the following piece of robbery will prove. The large mills, lately Mr. Roberts again asked leave to retire for ten the property of Charles Carr, have been recently minutes, which was granted; and it was finally ar- occupied by Messrs. Esserigg and Co.; and since the resumption of work by the above firm, the "hands" on the premises precisely as the engine starts. On Saturday night last, however, notice was given, that all who were not inside the mill-gates at ten minutes April to July the 18th. The sum claimed by each a wide street in which the mill is situate, was thronged with the factory operatives. On enquiring, it turned out that the engine had been started before South Shields.—The working people of this once the proper time by several minutes! The consequence the streets, talking over their miserable condition. FOUR POUNDS into their pockets, without costing them a single farthing, or troubling their conscience

with a solitary pang of remorse. Great numbers without the interference of the law, the military, grappling sectionally with the great question of the corners of the streets are constantly placarded remained out until breakfast time. These are to pay grappling sectionally with the great question of with bills offering rewards for the apprehension of the forfeit of their temerity, by suffering a deduction of the forfeit of their temerity, by suffering a deduction offenders. In most cases it is sheep-stealing and of one shilling and sixpence each from their miserable the small masters were not invested with the double fied either that the democratic principle must receive potato-lifting. The Messrs. Cooksons are about to and scanty carnings. Surely villainy such as this an astounding impetus from the accomplishment of close their extensive alkali works, employing 700 ought to meet with exposure in order that honest men When machinery was introduced, and as it pro- Mr. O'Connell's praise-worthy undertaking, or the men. These, and their dependents, will then be may know what value to attach to manufacturing thrown upon their respective parishes; and this town canting and whining professions of sympathy for the "starving poor"! Ta:k about the "heartles prceither case the Chartist body will find that our Public meetings have been held at the Cross, and on polising landlords." Bah! They are perfect novices in the art of "prigging," when compared with their more knavish and "blood-stained" neighbours, the cause; and that nothing could more tend to the rable condition of the working classes, and begging "free-booting" cotton lords, "Richard the Rover", injury of our party, than furnishing Mr. O'Connell Messrs. Cooksons to continue their factory. This is like his worthy prototype, Bamfield Moore with a justifiable pretext for abandoning the Repeal glorious! Heavy shop rents, small profits, and Carew, is traversing the agricultural districts. were able to achieve an amount of representation, agitation, in consequence of the opposition of the Shipwrights, joiners, blacksmiths, and chain-makers, mouthing the most ridiculous absurdities. It which compelled their Government to appoint them English Chartists, as evinced in the spleen of their are nearly all out of employment. The Poor-house is is said he has, during the late session, devoted much of his valuable time to the grave and deliberate consideration of the useful science of soon have but two classes—the very rich and the very necromancy; and as a proof of his great proficiency in his newly-acquired art, attention is pointed to the manner in which he has transmogrified a few EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF "POCKET PISTOLS" dozens of broken-down shopkeepers and hungry hangers-on of the canine tribe into "great meetings of the agricultural serfs." To my mind, he would On the morning of Tuesday last a gentleman of this be more usefully and beneficially employed in endeaneighbourhood gave private intelligence to one of our vouring to referm the accursed and murdering facrigilant plot-hunting police—Head Constable Cox—to tory laws; and, if I mistake not, gentle reader, you the effect that Mr. Butterly, a respectable grocer and think so too .- Correspondent. spirit dealer, residing in Shop-street, had that murning

> THURSO, Aug. 19.—The Margeret, M'Leod, of and from inverness, sprung a leak 15th instant, went ashore in entering the harbour, and has become a wreck; cargo saved, and hull sold.

before the mind's eye of the Head Constable. There who was drowned, on Saturday, in the Bowling inspector had but to stretch forth his arm and annihi- swim. Deceased, after being a short time in the ate the enemy. This seizure made—Repeal must be water sunk. The boy who was in the water with magnitude with the mighty importance of the duty he assistance. Shortly afterwards, hundreds of perwas about to perform; his keen grey eye rapidly sons were on the spot; but upwards of an hour procure assistance. Numbers might create alarm and Medical aid was useless, as life was extinct. The

FATAL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT, AT SWINTON, -On

Saturday morning last, a fatal accident occurred in what is called a ladder pit, in Moss Lane, Swinton, belonging to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater. This pit is an old one, and till flooded a month back, it was used for the colliers to go to their work by. It is about a hundred yards deep, and the descent is made by a series of ladders, each about eight yards long, and a landing place at the foot of each ladder. It seems that three boys, named Robert Lansdale, Robert Worsley, and James Thorp, of the ages of ten, eleven, and twelve years, were amusing themselves by going down the top ladder, and when they had descended about four yards, being overpowered by the "black damo" (carbonic acid gas), they all fell down to the first landing place, about eight yards from the surface. Fortunately, it was strong enough to support them, otherwise all must have fallen to a depth from which they could not have been recovered. Another lad. named Thomas Knight, who was near the surface, on hearing his companions fall, immediately called to a man named Peter Richardson, who was passing by, and told him what had happened. Richardson ran to the assistance of the boys; but in descending the ladder, the deleterious gas overcame him, and he likewise fell down. Thomas Worsley, the father of one of the boys, then came up, and in like manner fell to the landing, overpowered by the noxious vapour. An alarm was then given by a man named William Charlton, to some men in a brickeroft in an adjoining field, and one of them, named Jesse Holland, having had one end of a rope tied round his waist, ventured to descend the ladder; but, should be thrown down the aperture. This being immediately done, he again descended with a rope round him, and an extra rope, which he fastened to Thomas Worsley (the father of one of the boys), and, Holland making the signal, they were both drawn up. Again Holland descended, and was a third time drawn up, together with Robert Worsloy. A man named Wm. Ormrod next went down with Peter Richardson. Then a man named Wm. Arden descended in the same way, and was drawn up with James Thorp. Arden again descended, and was pulled up together with Robert Lansdale, who was the first boy that fell down, and was brought out last. Mr. Hilton, surgeon of Swinton, was by this time in attendance; and, as the sufferers were brought out, all in a state of insensibility, and several of them to all appearance dead, he applied such remedies as were available, with great assidulty and perseverance, and at length had the satisfaction of seeing all but one restored. The boy Thorp, aged twelve years, was past recovery; and Pcter Richardson was upwards of two hours before sensi-I am just now off to Kilmarnock, where I have to Court the parties in the late fatal duel were called on spout "to-night." To-morrow night I hold forth at to surrender and take their trial. Mr. Cuddy the Edinburgh, on Thursday night at Leith, and on second of Colonel Fawcett appeared, as did Mr. Gul- him of the benefit of the partial purification of the motor.

REPEAL AS: OCIATION. An adjourned meeting of this association was held on Wednesday, Jeremiah Dunne, Esq., T.G. in the chair. Mr. O'CONNELL read a letter from New York, covering a draft for £18; and he observed, in reference to it, that it was a proof that the part this Association took in the question of slavery had not withdrawn the sympathy of the real lovers of liberty in America. He next read a letter from the Mayor of Utics, State of New York, which contained a draft for £23, and moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor of Utics and to the other subscribers to this money, which was adopted. He read a letter from Harpur's-ferry, Virginia, with £23; another from Winchester, New York, with £25;

book, and the thanks of the Association voted to them, Mr. J O'CONNELL called the attention of the meeting to a Parliamentary return, received in Dublin this day, respecting the texation of Great Britain and Ireland, and he contended that that document would show very great injustice towards this country. He contended that Repeal could not be delayed longer than eight or ten months, and there were probabilities of its taking

one from Fall River, with £50. He moved that the

place at an earlier date. Mr. CONNELL then addressed the meeting on the subject of faction fights, which he condemned as most dangerous to the cause of liberty in Ireland. He spoke of the reports of the fights between the Poleen and Gous, which had lately taken place in the South of Ireland. No man should be allowed to be a member of this Association who took any part in these faction fights. He contrasted the peaceable conduct of the Irish Repealers with that of the English people in their popular assemblick He read the account of the visit of Father

Mathew to Greenwich, as it appeared in the Morning Chronide. There the women were hustled and severely wounded, by the crushing and rudeness of the people, while, at the most crowded Repeal meeting women and children were as safe as in a drawing-room in the city of Dublin. Which of these two countries exhibited the stronger pools of civilization? He hoped England won!? take an example in good manners and morals and Bircham. On telling him that they were not from Ireland.

#### AREITRATORS.

mittee for a plan for the establishment of arbitrators and take him if you like; I've got him in Elderthroughout the country, in consequence of the dismissal street, with three pieces on him, and that's quite by the Government of the magistrates in whom the enough to obtain a conviction." He then added, The following is a copy of the report:—

"Report of Sub-Committee appointed to Consider and Report on the adoption of a General System of Arbitrainon throughout the country.

reveral questions referred to them with respect to the a man into the commission of an offence?"

directly thereon.

"In defining those districts, your committe would Teakle, Jackson, and Malim struggling with the more to speak a slighting word of his liege lady Resuggest that advantage be taken of the divisions at prisoner, the latter getting the best of it. Witness becca, was allowed to return to his home, having sus-

accompanied by a report from him, on the qualifications

The Standing Committee. recommendation of any arbitrator, your Committee suggest that it be given by vote of the Association, at Barker was gone to the surgeon's, and while there is to be believed, the Doctor showed fight like a good one of the ordinary or adjourned public meetings, Spelman again came in and spoke to him respecting on. The fellow roared most lustily for his comrades, on special motion made, and that of such motion it a burglary which he said was about to be perpetra- and the Doctor abouted on his. Reinforcements ar-

Repeal wardens of the district be requested to recom- plumped on both the prisoners together. As Spel- opponent was no foe at all.

mend a person qualified and willing gratuitously to act man did not immediately run away, the officers left As turnpikes are now getting scarce, it seems that the Association, to keep, under the direction and super- and on getting him to the station he saw he had thenshire; and his agent, a Mr. Edwards, has rendered Intendence of the arbitrators, a book in which proper something in his mouth, which he was endeavouring himself obnoxious by the keenness which he has dis-

heaty should be given in each district to the names of the floor exhausted and apparently hurt in the gentleman's residence. He was confined to bed by illthe arbitrators and the places of arbitration.

"With respect to the mode of conducting the proceedings of the courts of arbitration, your committee mother shall serve a notice upon that other, calling moon him to come before the arbitrators upon the next day of sitting, and submit to have the matter in dispute arbitrated upon, and that there shall be appended explanation of their conduct, and directed to be in before the party broke up. Blowing of horns, and to the said notice a further notification, signed by one attendance at the court, which they were. of the district arbitrators, notifying that the arbitrators would sit for the adjustment of differences on the day Trew and Birchim were called in, and Trew said The coppermen are not quite so peacefully disposed specified.

sence of three arbitrators should be declared necessary, of forgery, and that the man implicated by his in- or two houses have been demolished. Twenty-one adto arbitrate upon each case, and that all questions be formation had been taken to Bow-street on the ditional policemen have been sworn in to-day, in order decided by vote, the majority determining the decision, charge, and is now in prison for re-examination. to keep the peace in the copperworks. and that should a greater number than three sit to arbitrate in any one cause, and that said number be an had done to Sergeant Barker, and protested his in- Thursday last, on the Sands; and although the evening even number, that then the chairman should nocence very earnestly. have two votes; but that in all other cases, a ma-

ever they consider it advisable. shall have appeared before the arbitrators, a deed of producing some bad money from his pocket, said he present declines entering the arena. submission be respectively signed by the parties, and got his living in an easy manner—by smashing. duly witnessed, consenting to leave the matters in He (Spelman) was much shocked at this, and dispute to the decision of the arbitrators, and to abide thought it his duty to give information to the from the same gentleman at Swassa, that has an account of how their money was spent; they ob. Freemason's Hall, Dalkeith, the president of the will send a delegate; and all colliers who are favoured us before time, we give the following from jected also to paying the police, and thought the county Mid Lothian District in the chair. The meeting was wishful to enter the Association are requested to having heard the case and evidence adduced on both Mr. Broughton then put some close questions to the London daily papers. They will show that the rates were much misappropriated, for they knew opened by Mr. Wm. Daniells, in a speech of consider the same, mides, make their award, which award shall be final the prisoner Spelman, and among them the fol- movement is far from being down: and conclusive, and that they endorse the same upon lowing: the deed of submission, and see that a proper entry of The proceeding be made in the minute book by the se- Trew and Birchim in particular?—I don't know that gretary, and that a copy of the award be given to each. I did ask for them in particular, though I might have party, and the original deed of submission and award done so.

be persevered. What did you mean by saying to Sergeant Baker the School-heuse in this place last night, as soon as the long as the contractor had no proper person to superin. Kinross. He sat down loudly cheered. Mr. Wm.

The sat down loudly cheered. Mr. Wm.

That did you mean by saying to Sergeant Baker the School-heuse in this place last night, as soon as the long as the contractor had no proper person to superin. Kinross. He sat down loudly cheered. Mr. Wm.

The sat down loudly cheered. Mr. Wm. comply therewith, the party so refusing shall be rethey had no meaning, as Trew and I never had any arrival, I found that my information was correct, and trates, who knew nothing about building. The conseported by the arbitrators to the Association, and that the second general law should what countries to the Association, and that dealings.

The standing Committee do then proceed to inquire into How did you become acquainted with the forgery in considerable numbers from the various roads. In a expense of building or repairing such bridges two or be altered so as to admit all miners as members of down, but I'd tell him to pruv it. 'Pruv, Sir, pruv in considerable numbers from the various roads. In a expense of building or repairing such bridges two or be altered so as to admit all miners as members of the work the association." In doing this he showed the gross it,' I'd say. If he can't be did to the last of the last The cause of said refusal, and that, unless the party so and burglary you gave the officers information about? The cause of said refusal, and that, unless the party so and burglary you gave the officers information about? The association." In doing this he showed the gross of the work. The association." In doing this he showed the gross of the work. The association." In doing this he showed the gross of the work. The association it, I'd say. If he cudn't he'd be the liar, and there are the showed the gross of the work. The association it, I'd say. If he cudn't he'd be the liar, and there are the showed the gross of the work. The association it, I'd say. If he cudn't he'd be the liar, and there are the showed the gross of the work. The association it, I'd say. If he cudn't he'd be the liar, and there are the showed the gross of the work. I shud hav him; but if he did pruv that I'd lied, I would be the liar, and there are the showed the gross of the work. The association is the work of the work of the work. The association is the work of the work o mittee for such refusal, the Committee do recommend heard the particulars of them there; I heard a present. I cannot help remarking, that it was a pecu-

working of the system, the Secretaries be requested think I've sold him ?"—I don't know, I'm sure, that the redress of real grievances, unanimously solicited marterly to forward to the Association for inspection I did say so, but I might. (On this question being the Rev. Buoch Rees, the curate of the parish, to pre-

meat of their disputes and differences.

Signed by order,
"Aug. 21. 1843." "JOHN GRAY, Chairman." Th: report was unanimously adopted.

THE CATHOLIC OATH.

ing in a very powerful speech, on the subject of the havemade of two officers names who have hither to held letter to Mr. Thomas to a similar effect to the former, horse and foot, made their appearance, when the spe-Catholic oath. After animadverting upon the recent a very respectable station in the force, and with respect or whether you will wait some time longer for his cial constables, about twenty-five in number, assisted break up their Association, as they were dreading speeches of Lord Brougham and Lord Braumont, in the to whose participation in the practices you speak of answer? House of Lords, he concluded by moving that the Re- I shall make no observation, as the matter has been peal Association do prepare a petition for the abolition fully reported to the Police Commissioners, by whom of all oaths affecting Roman Catholics, with the ex- it will be properly investigated." The worthy maception of the one specified—the Oath of Allegiance—| gistrate then severely animadverted upon the fact. "Rebeccs." names of the contributors be entered in the American in the second article of the treaty of Limerick-(loud that at the very time Spelman was displaying his

Mr. O'NEIL DAUNT seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

HORRIBLE CASE. "BLOOD-MONEY AGAIN."

age, and respectably connected.

prisoner Spelman, who was a stranger to him, came there and inquired for two constables named Trew there, he said he had been waiting for them all day, and that Trew had made an appointment with him, which he had not kept. He (witness) asked, what business he had with them? when he replied, "Oh, Dr. GRAY to bring forward the report of the com- I've got that man for counterfeit coin; you can go ne, "if I am not brought to the station the man's friends will say I have sold him." The witness, who entertained more than a suspicion upon the "Your committee, having carefully considered the matter, then said," Don't you call this entrapping introduction of a system of arbitration throughout Ire- he replied, " if you don't like to do it there are others land, with a view to the better adjustment of all such who will, for I know more about these cases than

disputes as may from time to time arise among such of you do." The witness who had determined to take the inhabitants thereof as may be disposed to refer both men, told him he could not go with him just the same to arbitrators, beg leave to offer the follow- then, but if he would wait five minutes till he solemnly to swear that he would never, in the whole ing report thereon for the adoption of your Assecia- came back he would do so. The witness, who was course of his life, take charge of either that or any obliged to go at that hour to the divisional surgeon other gate, nor demand one single farthing for toll. ing to his house, who said to him, "Don't shoot the "Your committee are strongly of opinion, that inas. respecting two wounded men, then left the station, much as many of the magistrates who possess popular and on his return in about ten minutes found Spelconfidence have been deprived of the commission of the man had gone. In about a quarter of an hour the peace because of their attachment to the cause of legis. boy Nichols was brought in by Malim and Jack-Lative independence, no unnecessary time should be lost son, two other constables, charged with having and be sounded by a visit from this lady. Then don't shout the horse without inquiry, but let in carrying into practice the principle of arbitration as three counterfeit shillings in his possession, and, already approved of by the unanimous vote of the Asso- as he was convinced this boy was the person Speleistion. In order, therefore, to secure the perfect and man had been speaking about, he instantly ordered the cavalcade, and himself to begin the business of the found there two large wounds; one upon the one cistion. In order, therefore, to secure the perfect and man had been speaking about, he instantly ordered harmonious working of such a system, your committee. Makim and Jackson to run out and secure the other his limbs in those nether garments which our climate said, "You see, you ought not to shoot the horse, for recommend that a standing committee be immediately prisoner. The officers said Spelman had run away, demands but which must not be mentioned in a lady's when the said, "You see, you ought not to shoot the horse, for demands but which must not be mentioned in a lady's when the saidle was good, and everything was right, requisite forms, and superintend the practical work- found him, as he was satisfied he was the more guilty ing of the system, after it shall have been put in of the two, and that it was nothing but a trapping operation.

The indicate the system of arbitration of the system of arbitrations and superintend the practical work. It is not the system of the two, and that it was nothing but a trapping of the system of arbitration.

The officers left, and while the been put in piece of business. The officers left, and while the been put in piece of business. The officers left, and while the been put in piece of business. The officers left, and while the been put in piece of business. The officers left, and while the been put in the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at demur would is torn through the flesh right down to the bone."

The indicate the carried you sately; there must be something wrong muskets were levelled at his life; and this argument in the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at demur would is torn through the flesh right down to the bone."

The officers left, and while the been put in piece of business. The officers left, and while the been put in the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at the padding of the saddle, for you see that his back convinced him at once that any attempt at the padding of the Hon should be as universally applied as the circum- man was brought in by Malim. Witness told him stances of each locality will admit, your committee he should detain him in conjunction with the hand, at the head of the hand, at the head of the flesh from the horse's back. Then, instead of meeting which was a very spirited one, separated. recommend that for that purpose the several counties other man; to which he replied, be appointed into districts, and that three or more you know what I have done." The witness be recommended for each district, the num- told him he certainly should, and asked his bert to be determined by the extent, population and name: which the prisoner gave and whom ne had dared to the flesh from the horse's back. Then, instead of the flesh from ber to be determined by the extent, population, and name; which the prisoner gave, and while toll-house had been such other local circumstances as may see n to bear entering it on the sheet he heard a struggle behind him, and on turning round saw Sergeant the hero of the night, having been daly sworn never

present established for the purposes of the petty ses and the reserve constable, Green, went to their as tained no other injury than those inflicted by the cooling sions courts, and recommend that those districts be sistance, when he (Barker) heard something jingle of his fears. adopted, inasmuch as the peasantry are in general against Spelman's teeth. He was endeavouring to Almost every night last week, the cavalry stationed adopted, inamuch as the peasantry are in general familiarised thereto.

"Your committee suggest that the dismissed magistizates and such Repeal justices as have resigned, be in the face, he succeeded in swallowing almost black in the face, he succeeded in swallowing it. Nichols when brought in was crying very bitterly, and on the witness questioning him, he said."

It was endeavouring to swallow it, and they trying to prevent him, but although they gripped him by the throat until he was almost black in the face, he succeeded in swallowing it. Nichols when brought in was crying very bitterly, and on the witness questioning him, he said."

It was constant the dismissed magistrate, although they gripped him by the throat until he was although they gripped him by the throat until he was allowing it. Nichols when brought in was crying very bitterly, and on the witness questioning him, he said."

It was constant the dismissed magistrate, although they gripped him by the throat until he was gallop, to the disturbance of the rest of the peaceful inhabitants; but although they were generally headed by some one or other of the County Magistrates, have been to or their labour for them. In this and the adjoining counties, about the was constant the court of arbitration. "Your Committee are strongly impressed with the a walk, and went through Shoreditch, and up Magconviction that in selecting persons to be entrusted with pie-alley into Elder-street (about 500 yards from the last fortnight, but in no one case has a single rioter such high and important functions as those that will station), and when there Spelman gave me 3s, which been captured. Various tales are affect with respect necessarily devolve upon the arbitrators, the utmost he desired me to put into my right-hand waistcoat- to scenes which are said to have occurred during the diligence should be used to procure persons not only of pocket to take care of for him, and told me on no midnight excursions of the various patrols. One of overseer, and I am so now, in the hamlet of Mr. Daniells answered several questions and cleared bigh moral observers and local influence. But the masting gave a various patrols. high moral character and local infinence, but who also account to stir from the spot where I them was till them is too good to be left untold. Dr. Bowring, it possess the full and complete confidence of the several he came back. I agreed to do so, but as he was gone is said, headed a body of horse, as information had classes upon whose cases they may have to arbitrate a long time, and I thought it strange he should give been received, that Rebecca was on that night to des-For this purpose, they would suggest that the Repeal me the money to mind, I took one of the shillings out troy a side gate, about ten or eleven miles from Carwardens resident in the several districts be called upon of my pocket and bit it, as it felt greasy, when I to recommend to the Association such persons as may found it was a bad one. I then went into the Green than had yet been attempted, in order that Rebecca seem to them the best qualified to act as arbitrators, and Dragon, in Halfmoon-street, Bishopsgate, on my way should have no chance of escape. He halted the party that they be directed, in making their selection, to home, and on looking at the money there found it in a bye lane leading to the gate, whilst be proceeded were four or five children, the clothes upon the backs W. Daniells, who showed the benefits which a per-meetings, and other business connected with the request the aid of the Repeal clergy and gentry in their was all bad. Spelman came in directly after, and forward, for the purpose of reconnoitering. He had several districts. That the names of the persons so on telling him the money was bad, he said, Nonsense, not, however, advanced very far, when he was sprung relected and approved of, be transmitted to the Associa- come along, I want you to go with me and buy some upon by a man who had been concealed in the hedge, Hon through the provincial inspector of wardens, and be tobacco.' I agreed to go, and went with him through and who, in an imperative tone, commanded the Doc-Union-street, and when we got to the corner of Cristor to yield. But he was in nowise disposed to do so seize and sell their little bit of goods. I ask, then, meeting, Mr. Daniells visited and held interviews and the meeting dispersed. of the persons so recommended, and that such recom- pin-street the two officers laid hold of me, and Spellat the behest of a nameless individual, whom he

be necessary that at least one week's public notice be ted in Spitalfields, and on telling him he might as rived to the support of both the belligerents, when it well say where it was to be committed, that he might turned out that both were fighting on the same side; "They further recommend that each arbitrator, on take measures to prevent it, he said, "But I've for the worthy Doctor's opponent was one of a band the vote of the Association being formally notified to another job in hand; there's a man in Elder street of constables who had been despatched for the special him, shall promise, as a Repealer, that he will arbiwith three base shilling in his waistcoat pocket, protection of the gate; and, seeing the Doctor prying
trate impartially on all cases that may be referred to and can't you take him?' Witness expressed his about, naturally concluded that he was one of the willingness to do so, and he and Jackson went scouts of Rebecca. Mutual explanations took place, subject-\* Your committee would also suggest that the down Elder-street into Crispin-street, where they when each party was equally delighted to find that his minutes be kept of all proceedings had before the court to swallow. The struggle then took place, in the played in the collection of the impost. One night, of arbitration. "Your committee are also of opinion that due pub- down the prisoner's throat. Spelman then fell on Repeccaites about 1000 advanced to the attack of this

throat, and asked for water, which was given him ness at the time, and both his lady and daughter bethen, and eight or ten other times during the night. haved themselves most gallantly. In fact, it is much to recommend that the arbitrators sit publicly, in a place the same account as the other officers, and stated sion, that bloodshed was not the upshot of the matter. or places to be named, in their respective districts on a that while locking over the bar of the station-house Many shots were fired through the windows, and

which Trew and Bircham had been called on for an several other deeds of damage were carried into effect Inspector Harris said he was present at the time made no small noise in the neighbourhood. he had not seen Spelman since Saturday morning, as they were at the commencement of the strike. Some It is the opinion of your committee that the pre- when Spelman had given him information of a case nobsticks went to work at the reduced prices, and one

Why did you, on going to the station, inquire for

Hat the party so refusing be expelled from the Association by a public vote.

What did you mean by saying, "If you don't take me to the station also, the man's friends will they were not actuated by any but proper motives, and the county would have been saved it as his conviction that all miners should be adminers with the view of ahowing that the expense.

Liverpool.—To take me to the station also, the man's friends will they were not actuated by any but proper motives, and the county would have been saved it as his conviction that all miners should be adminers with the view of ahowing that the expense.

Liverpool.—To the better think I've cold him by any but proper motives, and the county would have been appointed to survey the work, he never would been appointed to survey the work, he never would been appointed to survey the work, he never would been appointed to survey the work, he never would been appointed to survey the work, he never would been appointed to survey the work, he never would been appointed to survey the work, he never would been appointed to survey the work, he never would been appointed to survey the work, he never would be adminered by a property of the particulars of them there; I heard a present. I cannot help remarking, that it was a pecular to survey the work, he never would be adminered by a property of the station and the county would have been saved it as his conviction that all miners should be adminered by a property of the particular to survey the work, he never would be adminered by a property of the particular to survey the work, he never would be adminered by a property of the station and the county would have been appointed to survey the work, he never would be adminered by a property of the station and the county would have been appointed to survey the work, he never would be adminered by a property of the station and the county would have been appointed to survey the work in the station and the county would have been appointed to survey the work is a property of the statio

this a most important matter, and will use my best to ask them whether they had received any answer company of marines, both of which arrived in until they were properly organized, and had funds exertions to have it properly investigated. I have from Mr. Thomas to lay before the meeting? no more doubt (addressing the prisoner Spelman) One of the agents in reply said, he had not received held a second meeting, when it was deter- entering the field against a well equipped and disthat yeu have entrapped this poor boy, than I have that there is a God above, and that He is just.

The Farmer.—Parishioners, you hear what the agent magistrates, should defend the gate, and in case of munition. Would not this be madness? (Yes, yes.) had been proved to be guilty of. He should commit their wishes. On Monday, at the Worship-street police office, him to prison to answer the charge on Monday next. Thomas Nichols and James Spelman were placed at by which time the inquiry of the Police Commis- that they should wait a little longer for the answer, and the former charged with having in his possession for his future appearance, himself in £50, and two pay one-tenth for tithes, but no more, which they conthree counterfeit shillings with the intention to pass sureties in £25 each, with twenty-four hours to tended they now did. the same, and the latter with being in his company inquire into their solvency. With respect to the and being a notorious passer of bad money. details of it came out in examination, the indigna- against the other prisoner, and their guaranteeing tion of a densely crowded court against the prisoner | that he should not be tampered with by Spelman's Spelman was repeatedly and loudly expressed. confederates. He then requested Inspector Harris consider was the reduction of rents. They were so Nichois is a mild looking youth, about 14 years of to report yesterday's proceedings to the Police Com-Sergeant Barker, 11 H, stated, that he was on duty at the Spitalfields station-house, as reserve zermight the more narrowly watch the case of the man geant, at nine o'clock on Saturday night, when the charged with forgery.

Bail was found immediately for Nichols, and Spelman was taken away in the van.

## THE "REBECCA" MOVEMENT SOUTH WALES.

(From our own Correspondent.) having compelled the gate-keeper to begin the work of came near home, the horse did throw him over the tion of the turnpikes on particular individuals. over his cups how he would serve Rebecca could he or the padding of the saddle, for if there was not, catch her; but his valour, like Bob Acre's, cozed out why should he carry you for so many years of his fingers' ends, when he was one night roused in comfort and in safety without throwing you? and her family. He had not a moment even to dress, us look and see if anything is wrong." They then until he was commanded, on pain of death, to precede looked at the horse's back before he was shot, and ear. When he attempted remonstrance, half-a-dozen he carried you safely; there must be something wrong

"In one common ruin hurled,"

mendations and reports be referred for consideration to man ran away. The officers then put their hands shrewdly conjectured to be a follower of Rebecca; and I hope that selves in very favourable terms towards the Associastraight into my waistcoat-pocket and took out the resolved to give practical demonstration of the fact that "In giving the senction of your Association to the moncy, and then brought me to the station-house." hewas able to break brain-boxes, as well as to plaster seres, Malim, 74 H, entered the station-house whilst and concect schemes of legislation. In short, if report

Green, the reserve man at the station, gave nearly be attributed to their good conduct on the present occa-Barker said he had made a full report of the cir- and every vestige of culture destroyed. The gamecumstances to his superintendent, in consequence of keeper's house and furniture was wholly broken up, and

firing of gans occupied the whole of the night and

The boy Nichols made the same defence now he The Chartists held another numerous meeting on was unfavourable, we had upwards of 5,000 present. Spelman said, with the greatest coolness and de- The proceedings were of the most enthusiastic descripjority of the votes of the arbitrators shall deter- termination, that he met the boy in a skittle-ground, tion, and a firm determination to re-organize and go mine.

In the votes of the arbitrators shall deter- termination, that he met the boy in a skittle-ground, forward has taken possession of the mind of the Chartist mitted to avail themselves of professional aid, when- him how he got on in business, and he replied, it Jenkins fermerly gave the Chartist body, for a discus- from 6s. to 8s. was very well, he could not complain. Nichols then sion of the question of Corn Law Repeal, but that gen-Your committee recommend that after the parties said he had not done any work for six months, and theman, owing to his delicate state of health, for the

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

Llanon, August 22.

of this a ode of oblaining a fair and imparital adjust magistrate emphasically continued,—"I consider some of Mr. Thomas's agents present, he would wish of cavalry, and enother to Pembroke Dock for a He then showed the folly and madness of striking

now to mention it.

A farmer said the second subject which they had to

servants around him, gave orders to his groom to from a gun which missed fire. shoot the horse; but there was an old woman belong-A constable, in another locality, had been boasting horse, perhaps there is something wrong in the saddle and as long as he lived; and now Rebecca has suf- purpose of hearing Mr. Wm. Daniells explain the fered until her flesh has been torn to the bone, and at last she throws down the gentleman; but we beg them he did evidently to the satisfaction of all present. to join together to heal her wounds, to set things to rights, and to mend the saddle, that neither she nor they Hammond, after which a resolution was put from may suffer any more.

I (as your representative) then explained, at their request, that you were anxious to state fairly their they had been long of opinion, that a union with grievances, if they had any; and that I was most their English brethren was the only means by which willing to hear and take down any statement which they could successfully contend against oppression, they might choose to make; at the same time begging and better their condition. The colliers here loudly them that in such statements they would strictly adhere complain of the gross rebbery practised by the coal to the truth, as otherwise they would only deceive the masters upon them in weighing the coals. Indeed public, and that in the end it would recoil upon them. this is a general complaint among the colliers of taken at ten o'clock in the forencon; and a general selves, because any statements which were incorrect Scotland; and they think they will never have justice would be sure to be contradicted.

Glyn, in the parish of Lianon; and I can truly state, up several disputed points, the meeting gave a vote that so universal is the poverty of the people, that of thanks to the chairman and speakers, and broke up. it will be in a very short time, and that they will try tion. to ease their burdens of the poor-rate by making the people better off I cannot help thinking, however, that it would be much better if, instead of paying all the money that we do for the union officers, and which we think is altogether unnecessary, we should have the

subject—

Fife took place on Friday week, at the house of Mr.

A farmer said that the tolls had been getting more
Cairns, New Inn, Crossgates; Mr. Thomas Nicol ber of men in and out of employment, rate of wages, and more severe for the last twenty-five years, for ever was called to the chair, and Mr. W. Daniells, apstate of trade, and the present state and future prossince that period they have been putting up gates and pointed secretary, protem. A very favourable report pects of the Association." Some other minor matas secretary to the district arbitrators, and that it be him and took Nichols to the station, but on being tithes are next to be the object of attack. R. Goring bars wherever they pleased, and at so many places, that he realy believed if they could they would put a tion, and a great number of cards taken out. The adjourned until the 11th inst., when it will be again gate at every man's door in the parish. They, the following resolutions were also passed:—1. Moved holden at Mr. James Rollason's, Oldbury, at two farmers, could not go to the mill nor fetch a load of and seconded by two of the Delegates; supported by o'clock. anything without paying at one, two, or three gates; Mr. W. Daniells, and carried unanimously:-" That if they went the shortest way and to the cheapest shop it is the opinion of this meeting that a strike at this holden at this colliery on the evening of Saturday for their lime, which was a distance of about three time among the colliers of England would end in miles, they had to pay two gates of 41d. each for a defeat, disgrace, and ruin to our infant associacart with one horse, while the lime only cost 1s. 6d. tion; and we strongly advise our brethren in vailed amongst the vast assembly of colliers present Sometimes they were obliged to go to Carmarthen with England, as rational men, to sit down and cona load of coal to sell; if they went the shortest way, sider what will be the certain consequence of such they had for a cart with one horse three sixpenny a step, viz., retarding or breaking up the noblest certain fixed day, each week or formight, according to door the prisoner Spelman paid a third visit to him, several slugs were fired into the bed-posts, within a or 3s. for their cartload of coal, for which they had at the miners, and throwing back their own cause for a the peculiar circumstances of the localities; and that displaying the greatest anxiety to have the boy yard of the invalid's head. The garden was completely the pit to pay from 1s. 2d to Is. 6d., so that they were number of years; because we are convinced that it is ye that ye beat my people to pieces, and grind the made a wilderness, the shrubs torn up by the roots, very frequently out of pocket. The distance upon a deep laid plot of the enemies of the association, to which they had these three gates to pay was about break up the same : therefore, we entreat them to twelve miles.

in a eart with two horses from Llanon to Swansea, a all miners should be admitted members of the assodistance of about fourteen miles; he had to pay four ciation, whether they be Coal, Lead, Ironstone, address he was interrupted by a "Free-Trader" gates, or 4s. tol's, and on his arrival at Swansea the Copper, or Block Tin Miners, and hope the second who declared that the present movement "was a market was so lew that he only got 8s. for the potatoes, general law will be altered accordingly." 3rd. Chartist do." The meeting met the interruption by out of which he had to pay, in addition to the gates, the "That each colliery in Fife, send a letter to the loud cries: "if it is not a Chartist do, it is time it tolls of the market, the stabling of his horses, and other chairman of the Miner's Conference about to be held

expences. Another farmer said he was sure that he had carried strike at the present time." 4th. "That another Free Trader. The offer was accepted; and on the more coals to Carmarthen than any one else present, Delegate Meeting be held in this house on Saturday, evening fixed the two parties met, and "went at it" having gone there for years; from about twenty to six- Sept. 2nd, at two o'clock, p. m., and that every colteen years ago, if he took a load of coal, with a cart liery in Fife be written to, requesting them to send a drawn by two horses, he had to pay 7 dd. for gates, and delegate." Votes of thanks were then given to the drawn by two horses, he had to pay 75d. for gates, and delegate. Voice of the sell his coal for from 12s. to 15s.; with a similar chairman, and to Messrs. Daniells, and Hammond, Monday next, the 4th, on Adwalton Moor (comsometimes received back by way of gratuity sums vary- land having learned wisdom from the strike last monly called Atherton Moor), chair to be taken at "Your committee recommend that the parties be per- alfields he offered to go with him. Nichols asked public. The lecturer accepted the challenge which Mr. sometimes received back by way or gratuity sums vary- land having learned wisdom from the strike last two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. S. Davies, from the challenge which Mr. ing from 6d. to 10d., and the coal only now sold for year, are decidedly opposed to any thing of the kind. Naveget learned wisdom from 6d. to 10d., and the coal only now sold for year, are decidedly opposed to any thing of the kind. Naveget learned wisdom from 6d. to 10d., and the coal only now sold for year, are decidedly opposed to any thing of the kind.

> COUNTY-RATE. thought that there ought to be proper persons to look called by placard, of the Mid and East Lothians, was at the Unicorn Inn, Adwalton, on special business, In addition to the above, which we have received after the bridge-surveyors, and that they should have held on Saturday last, at two o'clock p. m., in the It is requested that all societies that are formed bridges that had been built and repaired in that and derable length. He entreated them to arouse from the adjoining parishes at an enormous expense, and their apathy and indifference in which they had much more than ought to have been expended on them, fallen; to unite together in one holy band for the while at the same time they were so inefficiently! protection of their labours and shewed the success! Understanding that there would be a meeting of the built that they soon again needed repairs and altera- which had attended, the labours of himself and farmers of this parish and the neighbourhood, held at tions: this, however, would continue to be the case as his old friend Hammond in the counties of Fife and What did you mean by saying to Sergeant Baker the School-house in this place last night, as soon as the long as the contractor had no proper person to superin. Kinross. He sat down loudly cheered. Mr. Wm. said to have thrown his adversary completely hors. been appointed to survey the work, he never would

the town about eleven o'clock. The magistrates to support a strike. It was like an army of men

they could not even send them to the Welsh Sunday several sledge hammers, and other deadly weapons. | transacting some local business, this important meet-Schools, because they were so deficient in clothing that A farmer from the neighbourhood of Little Newarth ing broke up. they were ashamed to do so; and they had met to night gave evidence as to the very general dissatisfaction of because the country stood in a perilous condition the farmers and others with regard to the tolls, alleg-This "mother of many daughters" is pursuing the through the general disturbances; that they the ing their heavy and unequal pressure. This man even teneur of her course, regardless of the powers farmers) were bound to unite with one of the two seemed well acquainted with many of the individuals people had confidence. The report recommended that "You must do by me as Trew has done;" and on the dismissed magistrates, as well as those who had witness inquiring what that was, he answered "Why, rapidly disappearing throughout the whole principle. The turnpike garies in whom they asked to consider their poverty, and to whom they asked to consider their poverty, and to bring me to the station, and let me go again." But," Polity and the constant of the first instance. said the witness, "what necessity is there to bring you to the station if everything is correct?" "Why," said inability to put a stop to, or even to curb, the daring daily sent and dropped, they were compelled to join the give the name, even if £100 were offered. He profeats of an unknown individual. A gate which had insurgent party.

previously been destroyed, within one mile of Carmar
A Farmer.—There was a gentleman who had a very ances, that the whole expense of the roads in the county should be paid out of the county stock, instead then, was re-crected; that town is literally swarming fine horse which he rede for years, and which carried county should be paid out of the county stock, instead both with troops and police; the gate-house was him in ease, in comfort, and in safety, and in coming of, as at present, being subject to vexatious tolls. He guarded nightly by a strong body of THE PORCE; yet home, one night, he was much surprised that the horse, stated that some roads were comparatively free from delegate five individuals to represent our at nine o'clock in the morning, and in open day, instead of being quiet, as usual, attempted to throw turnpikes, and others too numerously supplied; and a party of Rebeccaites made their appearance, and, him over the hedge all the way home, and when he complained of the unjust operation of such a distribudemolition, which they speedily perfected, forced him hedge; he got up, went home, and, calling all his Another witness deposed that he saw a flash of light

## The Colliers' Maobement.

the chair and carried, pledging the meeting to join the Miner's Society; a great many declaring that done them, until they obtain an act of Parliament, The meeting appeared generally to assent to this view with inspectors appointed to carry it out, to punish all base scoundrels who follow such nefarious A Farmer.—I have been appointed to serve the office practices. After a short discussion, during which

ing to collect rates, but could get very little in; in four of Mr. Andrew Hunter, to take into consideration Star, for the readiness with which they have comor five of those there was not a morsel of bread nor a the propriety of joining the Miners' Association of plied with the wishes of the Miner's Association, and mersel of meal, as I saw; and in one of them there Great Britain and Ireland. It was addressed by Mr. the publicity so disinterestedly given to reports of of whom were not, as I think, worth three shillings. feet organization of the Miners would be certain to How, then, can it be expected, that people in such a accomplish. After discussing the laws and objects the Wigan and St. Helen's district, and Mr. J. state of poverty can pay the rates? and yet it is imposed of the said Association, every hand in the meeting Auty in he Oldham district, until the next delegate upon me and other overseers to make them pay, or to was held up in favour of the union. After this meeting." Thanks were then given to the chairman what can we do, unless we can reduce some of those with the Colliers of Bogside, who expressed them-

CLUNNY.—The Colliers of this place, Faugh, and Dundonald, held a meeting, in the open air, on Thursday week. Mr. Andrew Forester was voted to the chair; and the meeting was addressed by Mr. tions were agreed to: "That the names of the W. Daniells, who urged them to join the Miners' societies shall be called over as they stand enrolled poor to manage in each parish separately, as we used Society. The meeting following the advice thus on the books, and the money collected." "That it is

given the meeting broke up. which they had these three gates to pay was about break up the same: therefore, we entreat them to meeting of Miners at Hoyland.—A meeting of miners was lately holden at Hoyland, near Barns of miners was lately holden at Hoyland, near Barns ley, which was attended and addressed by Mr. S. in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, strongly condemning any other evening, and discuss the question with the taking place until the organization of the miners is completed. The general cry is No Strike!

Newcastle, and other friends from Lancashire, agents of the Miners' Association, are expected to

Several farmers objected to the county rates. They DALKIETH.—PUBLIC MEETING.—A general meeting, Choughan of Holytown, the late Editor of the Miner's Journal, came forward to move the following resolution resolution. "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the second general law should "What could I do? Why, I wudn't knock him Scotland, which union only could remedy; declared must e'en pocket the affront, and there I expect the the expense.

It being now nearly ten o'clock at night, no further miners should be shut out, we should probably find the Acadia.—The Acadia arrived in the Me rsey business was entered into; but thanks having been voted them some day in opposition to us; he hoped his old about six o'clock this morning. She left Bost on on

I look upon you as the most dangerous character that says, and that we have had no answer to our letter need the cavalry and marines should come to their Yes; and a strike without considering the conseever prowled the streets of the metropolis, and the case sent to Mr. Thomas; the question, therefore, will be assistance. Very soon after their arrival at the gate, quence, was equally madness. He sincerely beassumes a more serious character from the use you for you to consider whether you will send another Rebecca and her daughters, consisting of about 200 lieved that the masters were at the bottom of the Plot. by several respectable townsmen, most valiantly at the power of the miners, if once organized—Another farmer said that the parish was gone altogetacked Rebecca, who was mounted upon a charger, and (Hear, hear.) He hoped that meeting would ther into confusion; that they had been paying too carried a dcuble-barrelled percussion gun, loaded with show his countrymen, the English colliers, the ther into contusion; that they must go to meet ball cartridge, when in the scuffle one of the barrels bad policy of such a step; and that the calm went off and lodged the contents in the loins of the Another farmer said he had met a tenant of Captain horse, and the constable (Williams) succeeded in against it. He had much pleasure in moving anxiety to have the poor boy taken by the police, Gwyn, who asked him what were their complaints as to securing the gun. The second barrel was loaded with the resolution—(loud cheering, during which many another person was already incarcerated upon a the tithes of Lianon? He replied that they were will-ball. Rebecca, finding herself disarmed, gallopped off, cried out, "No strike!" of Lianon? The resolution charge that was, perhaps, by him concocted as this ing to pay 2a in the pound tithes, on the annual value | the horse, however, fell dead at the distance of one having been seconded, was carried unanimously, had been, and he was prepared to give further inforof the parish. Captain Gwyn's tenant told him that
mation about a burglary that he said he knew of,
he had seen Mr. Thomas's son at Ystrad, and had heard
but which it was prepared to give further inforof the parish. Captain Gwyn's tenant told him that
night, the rider escaped. In the mean time a fierce
Chairman called upon Mr. William Hammond to but which it was now utterly impossible to believe, from him that his father had received that letter, so contest took place between the constables and the move the next resolution, namely—" That all coal after such infamous conduct had been exposed as he that it could not be said that he was unacquainted with rioters, when two of the latter were captured. Their works in the Lothians be earnestly requested to send faces were blackened, and they were otherwise dis- letters to the National Delegate Meeting at New-It seemed to be the general opinion of the meeting guised. Finding themselves vigorously attacked by the castle against a strike." He delivered a most abla constabulary force the rieters fled in all directions. address in favour of prudence and perseverance. the bar before Mr. Broughton, the sitting magistrate, sioners would be terminated; but would take bail they unanimously resolved that they were willing to The cavalry and marines, accompanied by Captain Peel which we have not space to insert, and sat down (a county magistrate), arrived at the spot when the loudly cheered. The following resolution was moved affray was over, and patrolled the roads during the and seconded by two colliers, whose names it would The Chairman begged to put a question to the meeting—whether they had any other matter to complain of On the following morning (Friday) the prisoners capcal kings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting and being a notorious passer of bad money.

This case excited the greatest interest, and, as the their entering into sureties for his future production as grievous or burdensome? and if they had any other matter to complain of turned the previous night were brought before the magistant at a Victim Fund be immediately formed in the treatment of their entering into sureties for his future production as grievous or burdensome? And if they had they ought their entering into sureties for his future production as grievous or burdensome? The treatment of the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of the following morning (Friday) the prisoners captotal Rings:—"That it is the opinion of the followin trates at the Town Hall. Their names were, Joshua Lothians, (to counteract the tyranny of the coal Walters, aged twenty, and David Vaughan, aged twenty, masters, who are turning men from their employ) for both farm servants. A long investigation took place, the purpose of supporting all those who may be in missioners, and also to make the magistrates at poor-rates, and many of them were daily afraid of the examined, and the prisoners were fully committed for and this meeting pledge itself to stand by and bailiff coming to distress them both for rent and rates; trial as rioters.

to prove that they had endeavoured to pay them, he On investigation before the magistrates, it appeared ing our rights." The resolution was passed unaniwould mention that many of them had been contented that the prisoner Walters had been sent with a gun in mously, all being apparently convinced of its neceswith less than a sufficiency of food. As Welshmen his hand, but which he contrived to pass away before sity. Hearty votes of thanks were given to the they were willing to live under great burdens. Not- his capture, and on examining his person blank car- Chairman, and to Messrs. Hammond, Cloughan, and withstanding they had practised the greatest economy, tridges were found in his pocket. It was also proved Daniells, for their kindness in coming such a great they had been unable, for many years, to give their that as the rioters passed a blacksmith's shep, on the distance to attend the meeting, and for their talented children an English education, and, worse than that, way to the gate, they forcibly entered it, and stole services in defence of the oppressed miners. After

MEETING OF MINERS.—A public meeting of

miners had been announced to take place at Oldham

Edge on Monday last, August 28th, but in conse quence of the rain falling without intermission, the meeting was unavoidably adjourned to the Old Mess House, and the business commenced by the Chairman reading the placard convening the meeting and requesting an uninterrupted hearing for all parties who might wish to state their opinions upon the important subjects about to be brought before them. He called upon Mr. Henry Dennett to propose the first resolution: 'That we, the miners of the Lacashire District, interests in the General Convention of Miners. to be holden in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Friday, the 1st of September." This was seconded by Mr. Auty, and on being put was carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were then unanimously elected as delegates to the Convention-David Swallow, John Berry, Daniel Thompson, George Harrison, and John Lomax. The next resolution proposed was "That we, the miners of Lancashire do hereby PROGRESS OF THE MINER'S ASSOCIATION IN SCOT | declare our entire disapproval of the attempts now LAND .- COUNTY OF FIFE, KELTY .- A meeting of the making to bring about what we cannot help thinking Colliers of Kelty and Beith was holden here on Mon- a premature strike; knowing, as we do, such a meaday at the house of Mr. David Swann, Mr. Richard | sure will be extremely detrimental to our interests, Penman was called to the chair. The meeting was and be productive of a total overthrow of our pre-addressed at great length by Mr. William Daniells, sent but imperfect organization; and we solemnly on the objects and laws of the Miner's Association. impress upon our representatives the necessity Mr. Hammond also attempted to address the meet- of opposing resolutely and determinedly any ing, but was unable to proceed owing to a severe strike at the present juncture." The resolution, on cold. A resolution was passed, unanimously, in being put, was carried without a dissentient. This favour of joining the Miner's Society; all hailed it as ended the public business, and the delegate meeting the best and most useful association ever formed for commenced by the chairman who had presided over the protection of the oppressed miner. After giving the public meeting being called to the same office nuens, met in their Hall on Tuesday last, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Wm. Daniells explain the nature and objects of the Miner's Association, which he did evidently to the satisfaction of all present. The meeting was also shortly addressed by Mr. W. Hammand after which a recolution of the satisfaction of Earnhill Bury 4s od . Association, £1 19s. 6d.; Farnhill, Bury, 4s. 9d.; Amberswood, 18s.; Crofter's Arms, 6s. 9d.; Wroes Standish Gate. 9s. 2d.; George and Dragon do., 9s. 23d.; Bolton, £3 3s.; Haddock Colliery, £2 16s. 3d.; Dukenfield, 10s. 10d.; Saint Helen's, £1; Top 'oth Lane, £1 9s. 2d.; Bank Top, 53. 11d.; total, £24 ls. 1d.

The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to :- "That a public meeting be holden at Halshaw Moor, on Monday, 11th inst. Chair to be tion of public business, to take place in the Bowling Green Inn, Halshaw Moor." "That a public meetng take place on Monday, the 18th instant, at the Snipe Inn, Dukenfield. Chair to be taken at five o'clock in the evening." "That each lecturer transmit brief reports of the success attending their labours to the Northern Star or any other portion of the press that will give insertion to the same. "That there are numbers who cannot pay the rates. On KEEPLEDRAY. A meeting of the Colliers of this the best thanks of the delegates be given to the this day fortnight I was in several farmhouses, try- place was holden on Wednesday week, at the house respected Proprietor and Editor of the Northern miner's union." "That Henry Dennett lecture in

WEST BROMWICH-On Monday the 28th, a district meeting of the coal, lead, and iron-stone miners association was holden at the Turk's Head Inn. A large number of delegates attended, among whom was Messrs. Ogle and Wild, agents of the body. to do, and not to lock them up in the union houses as given, unanimously passed a resolution in favour of the opinion of this meeting a delegate ought to be they now do.

The usual votes of thanks being sent to the Newcastle Conference of the Association. "That the delegates assemble again on Wednesday, Several of the farmers wished to make statements | CROSSGATES-IMPORTANT DELEGATE MEETING.-A at two o'clock, with monies to send such delegate. of the oppressive nature of the tolls; upon which Delegate Meeting of the Colliers of the county of "That a committee to draw up a report be appointed

> THORNLEY COLLIERY.—A public meeting was last, presided over by Mr. John Shephenson, and addressed by Mr. Richmond. The best feeling pre-Two delegates were chosen to sit in the Miner's Conference, at Newcastle, on the 1st day of September. On Sunday a camp meeting was holden, which was also addressed at great length by Mr. taces of the poor? -Isaiah, c. 3. v. 15.

> Davis, from Newcastle. During the course of his was." Mr. Davies offered to attend again on anfor two hours and a half. It is needless to say that the "Free-Trade" chaff was scattered to the wind. address the meeting. Immediately after the public meeting is over, a delegate meeting will be holden

MATHEMATICAL DEMONSTRATION.—The late eccentric mathematician, Professar Vince, of King's College, Cambridge, being once engaged in a conversation with a gentleman who advocated duelling, is

But minute books, and further recommend that blank forms of notice, deeds of submission, minute books, and further recommend that blank forms of notice, deeds of submission, minute books, and further recommend that blank forms of notice, deeds of submission, minute books, and further recommend that blank forms be forwarded, in the sequential substance of the was silent.)

Mr. Broughton then said, that Sergeant Barker in the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, the meeting separated.

In the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, the meeting separated.

In the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, to the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, the repeated, he was silent.)

Mr. Broughtint then some day in opposition to us; he hoped his old the Chairman, the meeting separated.

In the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partials, the revelled of the recolt of the Chairman, the meeting separated.

The following is from the Morning Chronicle. It would appear from it that there o'clock this morning.

The day for each of the Rev. Enoch Rees, the curste of the partial, the revelled of the recolt to do so, not that there o'clock the meeting separated.

The following is from the Morning Chronicle. It would appear from the thing to the recolt of the would appear from the Morning Chr Thatsoever.

The Nood, when the infamy of the system of the various persons present.

To your committee cannot conclude without urging accisive measures to put a stop to it, and he (Mr. Rees throughout the kingdom to avail themselves them at the system of receiving an answer from Mr. Rees to clearly exposed that the Legislature took decisive measures to put a stop to it, and he (Mr. Rees to clearly exposed that the Legislature took decisive measures to put a stop to it, and he (Mr. Rees to clearly exposed that the Legislature took decisive measures to put a stop to it, and he (Mr. Rees to clearly exposed that the Legislature took decisive measures to put a stop to it, and he (Mr. Rees to clearly exposed that the Legislature took decisive measures to put a stop to it, and he (Mr. Rees to clearly exposed that the Legislature took decisive measures to put a stop to it, and he (Mr. Rees to the town, on that evening, about twelve rash, unwise step, by all means." He hoped the tons. The steamer said, this meeting would not expect him to address them at her figure head and rails alone were somewhat expectation of receiving an answer from Mr. Rees Mayor, the Rev. Thomas Martin, William Owen, Eq., any great length, seeing he had so lately addressed crushed. From what we can learn any great length, seeing he had so lately addressed crushed. From what we can learn any great length, seeing he had so lately addressed crushed. From what we can learn any great length, seeing he had so lately addressed crushed. From what we can learn any great length, seeing he had so lately addressed crushed. From what we can learn any great length, seeing he had so lately addressed crushed. From what them is alone were somewhat the sum of the meeting would not expect him to address them at the sum of the meeting would not expect him to address them at the sum of the meeting would not expect him to address them at the sum of the meeting would not expect him to address them at the sum of the meeting would not expect him to address them at the

#### UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD. LETTER XXIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. I had undertaken, namely, "To examine the various enabled to discern the true road to happiness and walk the position of men who agree to make merchandise of remedies that have hitherto been proposed to remove quietly therein. what has been found oppressive," I reviewed the temperance movement of Father Mathew; and the agitation under Mr. O'Conneil for the Repeal of the abundantly surrounding him, man is still the victim of pression. It is thick headed nonsense to talk about

Union with Ireland. I shall commence this week by calling the attention of your readers to one who has made herself not a little celebrated as an agitator during the abort period she has been before the public. I allude to "Rebecca,"

Wales by any of the ordinary methods, has taken upon herself to administer it in her own peculiar manner. I have no desire to criticise the mode by which others act, nor to express an approval, or the reverse, pursuing; as individuals can only proceed with anything they have to perform in the manner they are prompted shall therefore look at this movement as a part of the these letters I would say offer no obstruction to any of the power to use it for their good? I tell him there is by framing such an Organization which shall render great change which is approaching, rather than in its the changes that are now occurring, for they are prepar. no other step worth taking; and unless he does take the people as independent as possible of leadership, immediate lecal effect.

who, thinking that justice could not be obtained in

Rebecca has clearly made manifest what before was little known or cared for, namely, that the people of ing all the benefits ready to be conferred on us, by the South Wales were suffering under every species of local tyranny that could well be conceived. The first object which engaged the attention was the administration of the trust of keeping the roads in repair. She found this made the subject of a most grievous charge, and appears to have considered that the best mode of reducing it would be by destroying the turnpike gates. A strong organization was formed for this purpose, said it was soon found that Rebecca and her Daughters could at any time effect the object she sought: and this has led to many other matters being referred

Your paper of this day bears rather strong evidence of the manner in which this movement is operating on the minds of the landowners, not only of Wales, but of other parts of the United Kingdom; and as the success which has attended it will be a powerful stimulant to others, it will be well to examine to what cause that success may be attributed.

The first thing necessary to observe in this movement, is, that it is one of unity. From the reports in the Times, it is evident that there are plenty of suggestive meetings held, but the mode of action is confidently referred to Rebecca, and no one thinks of interfering in any manner with her decisions except to execute them.

The next is, that Rebecca is just, in her idea of the term; and it is to the sympathy excited by the sense of a most dangerous course; for should a contrary opinion prevail she would soon be handed over to the tender mercies of the Government.

The third point I would notice is that Rebecca procoods promptly to the execution of what she determines on, and does not keep disturbing the minds of her followers by usaless theorizing; a qualification which is essentially necessary to any practical leader.

From the offers of abstement of rents, abstement of tithes, removal of turnpike gates, and various other redresses for grisvances, which are now liberally made to the Welsh people, it is evident that this movement is performing its part, in preparing the public mind for an universal brotherhood; and it will be very interesting to watch the further progress of Rebecca.

The next proposed remedy to which I shall call attention is,, "The Repeal of the Corn Laws." Whatever may have been the motives for which the cry of Repeal was begun, the public mind has decided that it is a matter of justice; and as such it must be yielded. whatever may be the epposition brought against it. Claiming as I do, in the abstract, the free use of the fruits of the earth for every individual in, it on the ground that we are all the creatures of one Divine power to whom all things belong, it is to me a very trifling matter whether these laws be immediately repealed or not. It would be far better that we should: commence the great inquiry of what is best for all:

for the task From the rapid change in public opinion which has lately taken place in favour of the repeal of the Corn Laws; chiefly in the agricultural districts, and brought about by agricultural depression, which depression must inevitably increase rapidly, from the additions to the poor rates, county rates, police force, yeomanry duties, and many other matters which are inevitable; to say nothing of the decline in value that will occur in agricultural produce from diminished consumption, it is quite certain that no government will long be able to resist it; but the repeal being once obtained, how will the respective parties be then situated? Will cotton lords, landlords, church lords, or lords of any other kind, be in a better position from this change? Or will it not rather be that their confusion will have incressed an hundred fold, and an approach will be so

far made towards the inquiry into the true remedy? Depend upon it, we may safely say to Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Smith, and all their friends and associates, " go on and prosper; for you too have a mission to perform, in preparing for that change which is to place man npon earth in such a position as shall best enable him to work out the mysterious ways of that power that over-ruleth all things? Next to the Corn Law movement, I would call atten-

tion to the remedies proposed by the Churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In England there are three, namely, a return to strict

and a system of Education based on voluntary subscrip-Thanks to Dr. Pusey and his friends at Oxford, we

are about to endeavour to return to that unity and trices of transubstantiation, and other things of trifling days have long since passed. There can be no harm in that are to be derived from fine painting, superior music, and the gorgeous spectacles that are sometimes exhibited to the people of the continent. There is no fear of our going backward in other respects, by forsaking strength her future happiness and glory! those acrimonious feelings which arise from dissent in teachers placing themselves in the advanced guard, morally, intellectually, and physically; for this three-fold nature of man is now for the first time about to be fully

With regard to the building of churches, what but good can arise from it? Some will cry out, "We don't want them; are we to be taxed for them?" and many which distract society and oppress the people, and deregard to the churches, they give employment to ma-church! sons, bricklayers, carpenters, and others, in building

dertaking. The light of truth is now shining too neferious acts.

may be turned to account in many other ways.

poses, must much admire the calm and holy zeal, and by day-light but to devour you after night-fall. ferrent sine wity which distinguished Dr. Chalmers and These would be the banditti who would have to make birth; the reason of this is, that the moment a boy or and their being bound over on another warrant to meet exclude whom from the rights of citizenship would be the appointment of a solicitor for their own exclusive people have subscribed very freely for the purpose of power to elect their own representatives. retaining their favouril e preachers, and Dr. Chalmers

500 much to rejoice at. The internal differences that become an easy prey to their enemies.

exist in them will cause deep and searching enquiry on all sides; and sooner or later, in proportion to its intensity, will truth be elicited. As this shall be done, and it shall be brought to the light of public opinion, will but, should they unfortunately be induced to accept SIR,—In my last letter, in pursuance of the business the fallibility of man be corrected, and we shall be terms of concession and provision, they would be in

The more I reflect upon the subject the more strange does it appear, that with every element for happiness so so much vice, crime, and misery. The knowledge however of the laws which govern the universe, and the developement which is taking place in the sciences of human nature, and of society, will soon render the cause of this seeming anomaly plain, and easy to be in earnest—if he is determined to have Repeal, and to understood; and in the mean time I would say to make Repeal a blessing—if he is sincere in his wish to Rebecca and her Daughters, to the promoters of the get rid of the incumbrance of the church, I tell him and repeal of the corn laws, and to the heads of the various you that he is only trifling with the people and parties in the Churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, pursue well the various objects in which you are upon Repeal, for the remainder of his life, when by a of the course which Rebecca and her daughters are respectively engaged. To you they may appear the allabsorbing ones; but there are other and higher spheres in which these movements will be absorbed the moment to execute it, by their own peculiar idiesyceracies. I their destined office is performed; and to the readers of ing the way for the introduction of that universal movement which will soon place us in a situation for receivgreat creating spirit of the universe, when we shall be placed in accordance with its laws.

> I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, WILLIAM GALPIN. Concordium, Ham Common, Surrey. August 21, 1843.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-Having disposed of the cry of "Ireland for the Irish," and shewn you the fallacy of seeking Repeal without Universal Suffrage; I will now turn to the question which is of all others of the greatest importance in the present position of Ireland. It is a remarkable fact, that nearly all classes of Reformers agree in the opinion, and even loudly assert that the Church is the prolific cause of all your misery: but as the various sects and parties of society have their own reasons for attaching all blame to this source, I will content myself with believing in the general opinion upon my own conviction of its truth. This I consider to be the better way, as I am aware that numbers assail the "Old Lady" upon grounds of envy or malice, and with a view to her annihilation, in the hope that their class may one day share her honours or her profit; or mayhap aspire to govern this

superstitious country in her stead. With such parties as these, I hold no sympathy, nor do I value their opinion in the present case for much. justice that she owes that protection she is receiving in They may "cant" about "evangelical purity;" the only purity which is visible and apparently essential, is the pure actual amount of pounds shillings and pence: which ever was, amongst such parties, the distinguishing mark of spirituality, and "ever will be," as Paddy says, "world without end. Amen!" For those sympathisers with Ireland, I repeat, I have no reciprocity, nor do I calculate upon their assistance to rid you of on this most impertant subject, and as facts speak tell the inquiring traveller "here stood Glasgow," or newspaper dare no more publish anything to which the him while he is able to say yes or no. Get it for him, the burthen which they so magniloquently declare an evil to his country of the greatest magnitude; nor notice. The young person's name to whom I allude, does he need to be told that both in a political and was Mary M-. She had wrought in a factory moral sense her compulsory support is manifestly unjust. He knows all this, and I believe would, had he
in the condition of the working classes, and there
overboard intended visits to Greenock, Campsie, and ifidence in them. that the Dictatorship would have been racter of a Government. There is no danger to be the power, put an and to her unscriptural career by longed to a Sunday School which I superintended. She several other places. I believe I have caused some district was relaxed; apprehended from the millions who would have the starving her temporal part out of its sanctity, by the had seen many of her companions carried to the grave, appointment to my Campsie friends, who had expected but the moment the Repeal delusion, for delu- right to vote. Few men would demand a poll when simple measure of stopping the supplies. Now this is their deaths brought en by having been ever long, and me to visit them on the 26th, and who, I understand, sion it is, became profitable, the Consorship was they found the popular voice against them at the elecjust the point I would endeavour to explain. You over wronght, in the factory.

were arranging to meet me in procession with a band of renewed with increased vigeur. And now who betide tions. It would be easy to divide and count by the would also get rid of this evil if you had the power.

Let me see how you prove yeur sincerity. To get rid few years ago through that same cause. This girl was ply with their kind invitation; at some future day I say story but that which is agreeable to, or landitory clous arrangements all the elections in the kingdom of the Church you agitate for a Repeal of the Union; so attached to the Church school, that she attended it may see them. The Glasgow men, too, wished me to of, the liberty-loving Liberator. An instance of this could be taken in two hours.

> rests on his individual exertions to obtain Repeal! I would like to know how you can reconcile these two the matter, he told me he believed his daughter was Wallace and Prince Charlie, and the latter for its have on which the invitation appeared in that paper. positions, so as to prove them capable of successful, dying. I hurried away at once to the death-bed side. ing been once the seat of Royalty, and still containing results? Do you imagine that the Government will As soon as I entered the door, she turned her poor pale crumbling monuments of its former greatness. Castleget tired, and grant to importunity what they have so face to me; and, after talking to her for some time, a cary is also on the line; possibly the reader may rememlong refused to justice; or that to pacify Ireland, they thought struck me, that we had all kinds of evidence ber having heard or read a beautiful Scotch song called will grant a Repeal of the Union where they know your first act would be to, if possible, annihilate Church ascendancy? Oh, never! will you see a constitutional (to use O'Connell's own meaning of the term legally,) Repeal until your English and Scotch brethren are thought, my Lord, that I would even go further than and I flatter myself that I tolerably well satisfied my united with you, and in a voice that will not be denied, demand it. It is plain, then, there is but one way, one step, by which you are to rid yourselves of the Church. Then, why, I would ask, stand upon Repeal for the remainder of your lives? Why be wedded, if bourer. you are desirous of obtaining it, to a system which is essentially bad, and ultimately doomed to be ineffectual? I cannot for the life of me see how you are to get out | of the awkward position with credit to yourselves or your cause, unless you honestly and at once acknowledge your error, and cordially accept the assistance of men who are willing and able to make you victorious. Now, mark me! unless you do this, you will learn, when too late, that it is dangerous to reject friendly

How then are you to rid yourselves of this monster evil? Answer me, I pray! Is there one man in Ireland will have the honesty or the courage to give me an explanation? No! not one; even O'Connell discipline, and catholicity; the building of new churches; himself will shirk from the question, and in his usual ulterior way, say, by the next step! But will O'Connell, or will you, really persist in standing in a false position, unable even to answer a plain question; and will you still refuse to reason for yourselves? Is there, Catholicity, without which true religion can never be I repeat, one man in Ireland, who has faith in O'Connell, known. Some people may be alarmed about the doc- that can tell me how he is to get rid of the church without Repeal? or who will have the hardihood to importance; and half a century ago we may have been assert Repeal is possible by pursuing the present course much inconvenienced in progress by them; but these of policy for its attainment? No! not one; and yet you-are not only satisfied to continue in blind ignorance our churches possessing those inspiring auxillaries to of your position, but dare to prate about Chartist interthe higher and more elevating portions of our being, ference as a thing to be avoided as dangerous and destructive! Remember, I tell you the Charter and the Chartists will be yet the rallying cry to the rescue, and Ireland will owe to their influence and generous

Mr. O'Connell, when writing about Chartists, dereligion; and if the Church is ever again to have power scribed them as thick-headed. Now, in a political over the minds of the people, it can only be by its sense, I may be permitted to return his elegant compliment; for certainly it was not to be expected that so sapient a man as he is would persist in standing in a position from which he has no possible means of honourable escape, save through the assistance of those identical numskulls! The Chartists take a broad view of the questions

other such like exclamations; but all this is perfectly termined neither to be wheedled nor frightened. They beside the question. We are now too deeply taxed for agitate the question of the Charter as an effectual a few millions a year to be any objection to those who means to enable them to counteract oppression, and can pay it; and those who cannot, need not be alarmed reform abuses in church and state; whilst they build about it. All the texation that has been devised is their inture prospects of happiness upon the principle charged on the folly and ignorance of the people; and of giving to every man a voice in governing himself. Christian. That such a time may soon arrive is the sin- ful, yet friendly, hand of fever, which, like the plague when they shall be ready to pay earnest attention to the But O'Connell seeks only the Repeal of an Act of Par. | cere prayer of subject, they may easily learn how to avoid it. With liament as a means to get rid of the burthen of the

Tren, I would ask is there not more thick-headedthem; and should they not be found necessary for the ness in obstinately standing upon sectional reforms, immediate purposes for which they are intended, they than in nobly (as the Chartists do) waging war against all existing evils? Repeal, without Universal Suffrage, Respecting education, the Church is organizing a sub- would not empower you to get rid of the Church; but ecription of a quarter of a million, to devote to this Repeal, with the Charter, would enable you to sweep purpose, to which I see her Majesty and Sir Robert the Courch and all other evils into oblivion. Repeal Peel have each contributed £1000. The Prince Albert would not experate you from tithes; whilst an Irish and the Queen Dowager have each given £500, and the House of Lords and Commons, elected by Household, Bishop of London, who is the soul of the scheme, has Manhoed, or Womanhood! Suffrage, would rule your given £1000. I wish them every success in their undestiny, and compel you to be silent spectators of their there by railway to Glasgow; I had no opportunity of

ing that the elements of instruction, under any creed, you not have the vultures who have preyed on you; the political feeling, but from the information I gleaned now well-known character, "the man Paterson". The in towns and cities, because few of them are "housewill do harm. The great book of nature is being harples who have plundered you; the tyrants who while in Manchline, I believe Chartism to be in a state two former were first arrested, and the shep of Robin- holders" and none of them married, or ever will be re in all countries, and any helps to this reading must, have trampled on youl; the monsters who quasfied your of quiescence throughout Ayrshire at the present time, son fairly gutted by the harpies of the law, while married. Is it just to deny those gentlemen the right ten 1 towards the development of that great purpose life-blood; the leeches who have sucked until they can and that Kilmarnock is no exception to the general Robinson himself was most infamously treated; he of citizens, because they reside in cities; while their which the Creator has designed shall be now accom- suck no more from your vitals? And would you not rule. Mr. Hill has been invited to lecture in the being confined to his bed with illness at the time, more lucky brethren who reside in the country are have the traitors, who sold your birthright, eager to sell town; should be do so, his visit will, I trust, be pro was watched night and day by "filthy dungeon vil- thereby entitled to enjoy that right? The question as If a my are afraid that we shall fall too rapidly into you again, and barter your country and yourselves to ductive of a "revival" of the olden spirit. Arrived lains," who fairly took possession of his house. After to what is a legal marriage will arise; the marriage the arr as of the Church of Rome, they may find conso- political traffickers? who too long have enjoyed the at Glasgow, I made my way to Mr. Burns, school- such treatment, and after plundering him of his pro- articles will be examined, and proof of certificate lation is 1 the state of the Scotch Church. Those who fruits of their former purchase-money, paid as the price master of the Chartist Church in the Gorbals. Mr. B. perty, he was brought to trial, when it was found that, required. have was ched the proceedings which have torn the of your debasement! You would have the rampant has about one hundred and forty scholars under as in the case of the "fifty-nine conspirators," the There are thousands of persons of small income Tory, with arm ever uplifted to atrike, and the insidious his care, and erjoys the reputation of being a very indictment against him and Finlay was so wretchedly resident in Dublin, in lodgings, who are not married, paring the ir minds for higher and more noble pur- Whig-wolf in sheep's clothing, who speaks fair to you efficient teacher; the children are nearly all about the defective that it could not be sustained; the conse- and who know the value of and would appreciate the

his coadinto is, who have lately second from that laws for your obedience. And whom would you have to girl is deemed to be any way fit for labour, he or another trial. "The man Paterson", expecting Robin- a grievous act of injustice. Suppose that adverse circhurch. They are bright examples of humanity under oppose to this conglomerated host of enemies? Why, she is immediately (if work can be found them), son to be imprisoned, had come to Edinburgh to cumstances should overtake Mr. James Haughton, which men, of a zeal, not greater than my own, but infinitely the influence of superior feelings; and although their you would perhaps have a few talking Reformers, who removed to the mill or any other employment that keep his shop. On Robinson being set at liberty, Heaven avert, and that he was obliged to part with which he has been relied to the cause into movement has not at present that universal tendency if even they were honest, would be powerless for good, can be procured for the unfortunate heir of slavery he epened a shop of his own, and has since been his household property and live in lodgings, would it which he has been called. In taking my departure which it is now . lesirable that we should soon attain to, in consequence of their minority: in fact, like the pre- and want. What a crying sin is this to the rulers of engaged in constant war with the "authorities." Per- not be a great act of injustice—nay, cruelty, to add to from that cause, I would beg permission to advise the Jet we cannot but admire the devotien and energy with sent democratic minority in the English Parliament, the land, and disgraceful blot upon the country, that sons for posting his misfortunes by depriving him of the elective franwe cannot that be used and energy with some and ene tend to the same con mon end. Their proposed remedy sure to be defeated on every question which refers to should be devoted to intellectual culture, and the hours already once been entered, and everything therein taken lent, patriotic, and virtuous James Haughton? is the building and endowing of six hundred new the amelioration of the people's condition. Thus would which should be sacred to childhood's sports, that away by the police thieves; and when I was in Edin-You say that married men resident in a town or city them my sincere farewell. thurches on the volu neary principle; and the Scotch Ireland continue to suffer, unless the people had the they may toil to aid their wretched parents, too often burgh he was in daily expectation of another and a for twelve months would be entitled to the elective Darlington, August 17th, 1843.

is the person to fulfil his promise of pursuing the old institutions if it be needed even to their destruction.

To many a man, and the destruction of his family; would that he bears the character, in Edinburgh, of an up-The Irish Church, by law Established, that is, the to change your plan of proceeding; and this I would a good schoolmaster, is also a good Chartist, and well right and clever man. Robinson I was personally it not be a great hardship to deprive an unfortunate Hill, £2 3s. 6d. Tesick, £3 15s. 9d. Hetton, £1 2s. 9d. Protestant, seems to be in treat danger from a remedy advise you to do as speedily as possible. Remember deserves all the support he gets. proposed—of rendering its revenues available to other the fate of the tithe spitation, and take warning by its proposes; and the tithe owners will undoubtedly be result! Tithes were to have been abolished, and heaven press; he had suffered a short imprisonment in Derby franchise should be buried in the grave with his wife. £1 16s. 6½d. Newbottle. bs. Haswell. 1s. Pembermuch alarmed; but no one can fail to discern in this, was called to witness the determined resistance to the by the most enthusiastic audience I have had the for vending the unstamped publications, and on his a step in universal progress of no small magnitude. The impost (!); and bear in mind, it may be possible, if conhonour of addressing since leaving home. A Mr. removal to Glasgow, I took up his position Disgrievance of supporting a body of people with whom cossions are made touching the Church and the Bench, Cameron filled the chair, and introduced me to the mer town, which position I maintained until I was of expediency," and every days' experience proves to me trict, £8 8s. 5d. Craghead, £1 10s. 6d. South Moor, they had no sympathy, has been long and deeply felt that Repeal will die the death of the tithe agitation. I spoke for above two hours, and was most myself condemned to six months imprisonment for a the wisdom of that lesson. Principle is permanent. £1 11s. 5d. Cragwood, £2 3s. 3d. Pontop, 11s. 3d. by the Irish people; and they have now most wisely Concessions are spoken of, and provisions for the Catho- warmly applauded. Mr. Adams followed, and delivered similar offence. Robinson afterwards removed to Edin- It will endure for ever. Expediency is ephemeral, ever South Tanfield, £1 1s. 6d. West Stanley, 18s. Two declared that this can no longer be. No sooner do lic clergy is mooted as a means to suppress Iriah dis- a brief and excellent speech. Mr. Livingstone moved a burgh, where he has for some years now filled the use- varying—never certain—and will lead its votaries into Friends, 2s. Shiney Row, 13s. 4d. West Stanley, 18s. they appear united on the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was ful and honourable office of liberal bookseller of that city. the most extravagant absurdities. Christianity is based Tantoby, 5d. A Friend, 5s. Walbottle, £2 6s. A they appear united on the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in an income of the subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask, of what avail would it be vote of thanks to your humble servant, which was in a subject, and concentrate centent! But I would ask of the subject is a subject, and concentrate centent is a subject, and concentrat found to argue their cause, and to assist them in pro- the one side and accepted on the other? What would warm-hearted and energetic speeches. Finally, we years. I first became acquainted with him at Sheffield, found to argue their cause, and to assist them in pro-caring that relief which they will not fall to obtain, in a where he was assisting Mr. Holyoske, and they according to the difference will be to the will the most probable result? I assure you is would up by singing "We'll rally around him," and be the most probable result? I assure you is would up by singing "We'll rally around him," and be the most probable result? I assure you is solicitation. And they are to the two intention, clerical, for and intelligence are de-lieture. Since that thim Paterson has acquised be weak sasisting Mr. Holyoske, and the substance of Frost, O'Connor, and the would become the far obtain, in a clerical probable result? I assure you

they remain free, they can act as circumstances require; the temporal and eternal interests of their flocks. And harm was done by their avowed defection, compared. I have introduced this subject because, as a democrat, standing upon Repeal for the remainder of my life," and promising a "next step" as a remedy when the only step likely to effect speedy and permanent good is spurned from you as contageous! If Mr. O'Connell is tampering with their patience. Why, I ask, stand bold and manly, an honest and patriotic, a "LEGAL" and "PRACEABLE" effort, he might effectually, in connexion with the English people, not only obtain the much talked about Repeal, but also secure to the people this one certain and direct step, he will either be pressed beneath the feet of Ireland's enemies, or Irishmen will step out of his way, and in the bitterness of disappointment charge him with being instrumental in leading them into the ditch!

Open your eyes, then, and do not plunge voluntarily headlong into further depths of slavery! You have power sufficient to conquer oppression, were it a hundred-fold stronger than it is. Use that power aright; combine Universal Suffrage with Repeal, and then, and then only, will you have taken a proper step-a step towards that happiness for which you are now wasting your energies and toiling with no prospect of success. Only take this step, and I promise the rapid strides joined you, and compel them, nolens volens, to grant you for your sovereign will.

I am, fellow countrymen Your obedient and faithful servant,

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD ASHLEY, M.P.

operations.

As your Lordship is always ready to hear anything louder than words, I am sure your Lordship will

but as I have taken the mask from that measure in its as long as she could crawl. The last time she attended, she stay with them till the 28th, and in company with Mr. detestable terrorism will appear obvious to every impresent form, it must follow that if effects be equal to had to be taken back home between two of her faithful Hill, attend a city meeting of the democracy. It would partial reader of the Star, from the simple fact that the lo prove, that the Sovereign has not the power to causes, you will never get rid of the holy (?) nuisance. | associates. The time at length arrived when poor have afforded me extreme pleasure to have done so, but | Freeman's Journal, which is decidedly the most inde. | Repeal the Union that there is no analogy between You are now, my Countrymen, placed in a very Mary M—— was to follow her companions to their my engagements in England would not allow me. peculiar position. O'Connell has renounced and de- long home. I heard that she was very ill, and visited Friday, August 25th—I left Glasgow for Edinburgh, letter. to prove the murderous effects of the Factory System. "Mary of Castlecary"! I forget its author's name. We had medical testimony, overlookers' testimony, and I that evening addressed the men of Leith in the factory cripples' testimony, with the testimony of a Trades Hall. A.Mr. M'Crae, a very intelligent working them all, and get a death-bed testimony, to see if that bearers. The meeting was not very large, but extremely that ten hours a-day is quite sufficient for poor factory a junction of the Chartists of the two countries.

> just eleven hours before her death, "Mary, we are care will be required on the part of the English Charnow before God, and death stares you in the face; tists to keep up and cement this good feeling. The System, you have been brought to your grave?"

> put that question to her. That look I shall never forget! With the little remaining strength she had left, to the skip, when leaving home in the morning to go to social progress, visiting "Auld Reckie." minutes before I could get in to my work; and then worthy of the support of all who love and advocate the have to commence working with the clothes drying on right. my back !"

t is murderous England!

Lord, that these places are, in too many instances, fre- stored, and Edinburgh may be found once again one quented by factory workers.

When, my Lord, will the legislators of this country wipe off the foul stain of "White Slavery," by giving though I should have liked very well to have us a good efficient ten hour's bill, combined with other visited Holyrood House, the Castle, &c. had I measures, so that the factory workers may have proper had time. Edinburgh is a splendid place, that is time for education, and for learning every other duty at splendid for the aristogracy-splendid for the shophome, that they may become good and useful members ocracy-and splendid to the eye of the giddy tourist of society. Then, instead of seeing a low, degraded, and superficial observer; but to call it splendid, we immeral generation growing up, we should have the must shut our eyes to its filthy "wynds," " closes," happiness of seeing the rising generation grow up in and Babel-like dens in the old town, where thousands every virtue which adorns a man, a woman, and a live a life of want and misery until cut off by the dread-

Your Lordship's obedient servant, SQUIRE AUTY.

Bradford, August 23rd, 1843.

A NORTHERN TOUR. "A chiel's among ye takin notes, And, faith, he'll prent it."

line, proceeding by coach to Kilmarnock, and from

deprived of employment by that very system which similar visit from the "guardians of public order." franchise, whether he had a house or not. Now, it is P. S.—Sums received at Wingate Grange Colliery, There is then as little hope of happiness with such a drives their children to vice and death, the too usual He is also under bail to appear (it is expected) in a great misfortune to a man to lose a good wife, and for the men on strike, August 22ad, 1843. Tromdon,

the bitterest enemies of Chartism; but nothing near the with. months, but at which strife, bickering, and denunciadetested traitors. Their defection, and the strife which preceded it, naturally caused the people to become the border by the moral influence which the English democrats will always possess over their Scottish brethren; secondly, by extending the Organization to Scotland, and uniting the people of that country with those of England in one bond of fraternity; and lastly, and render it a matter of comparative indifference whether mere mouthers are honest or dishonest, the people being protected from their villany, if inclined te turn knaves. In the Gorbals the "sacred fire" of Chartism is still

defection of treacherous chiefs, the soldiers still existdisorganized, or resting on their arms, 'tis true, but ready for action whenever the banner of democracy shall be again unfurled, and an aim presented to them by which they may hope to cut their way to victory. The Sturgite faction in Glasgow which hoped to thrive by the destruction of the Chartist party is absolutely defunct, -gone out like the last smoke of a faryou will make will speedily alarm the factions who thing rushlight, leaving nothing behind but the stink of its bad name. Its fate has been the same in who love liberty, and desire to see the human race end of sixty-three years. These are the genuine prinnot only Repeal, but whatever else you ask besides, taking the Church off your hands in token of respect by the Kulght of the Spital, Sir John Fife—that by the Kulght of the Spital, Sir John Fife—that to them seems and determined to the spital to th the good example of Castlereagh, died by its own hands. Lastly, in Sunderland, it has there too descended to the ' tomb of all the Capulets."

kept burning; and in the city, notwithstanding the

been my lot to visit, surely Glasgow is the worst. I have seen London, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, in vindication of the sacred right of free and unlimited the workhouse have no right to the franchise; but why MY LORD.—Another ression of Parliament has just and other great hives of human crime and human agony; drawn to a close, and the philanthropic object for but for undisguised profligacy, offensive brutality, which your Lordship sacrificed both place and pay, squalld wretchedness, and unbearable filth, Glasgow, to the Ten Hours' Bill, appears no nearer gained than my mind, excels them all. Take its females, thronging when the session commenced. I am the more sorry the streets, and, ye gods, what a contrast between them for this, my Lord, as I am firmly convinced that the and the wemen of Ayrshire! There are thousands to be present factory system is a murderous system. The met with in the streets and wynds of Glasgow, whom great number of deaths, both of infants and young per- most folk possessed of stomachs would not touch even sons (particularly the female portion of them), which with a pair of tongs. I know no adequate remedy for are continually taking place in these manufacturing dis- the horrors of Glasgew but that of blocking it up at tricts, are, in a very great measure attributable to its one extremity and setting fire to it at the other. Never until all large cities and towns are Jerusalemized—the an idea of the censorship which is at present exercised there will be an end to the clearance system. Get it plough passed over them and monuments erected to over what is called here the liberal press. A Dublin for him, and the landlord or master will take care of oppresses you. There can be little difficulty in persuad. excuse me relating the following death-bed scene drive corruption and tyranny from their strongest holds, ing an Irishman that the existence of a State Church is which fell a few weeks ago under my immediate or establish the reign of equality, virtue, and happiness.

answer me one question, fairly and honeatly, as in the Scotch are proverbially cautious with respect to the sight of God Almighty: do you really believe that on "siller" and all matters appertaining thereto; theresecount of the long hours you have had to work in the fore must the English democrats take good care who Factories, with the other evils consequent on the Factory they elect or select to fill offices of trust in the new Organization. Whether there shall be a union of the two Oh! my Lord; would that I could convey to your nations will principally depend upon the discretion and Lordship the look of that ghastly countenance when I judgment of the English people in this vital matter. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

I returned to Edinburgh on Friday evening, and slept she exclaimed, "Yes, -I do-If I never see you more." at Mr. Cranstone's Coffee House, a place of abiding I And then she added, "I have been, many times, wet | would recommend to all the advocates of political and the mill; and many times when I have got to the gates | The proprietor, Mr. Cranstone, is a good Chartist, I have had to stand in the rain for fifteen or twenty and intellectually a very superior man; as such is well

Chartism is shelved in Edinburgh for the present. This then, my Lord, is the testimony of a poor dying The body have lost their Hall of meeting, and are con- to arrive at a just conclusion as I should feel in defactory victim!" and this in "Christian" England too. sequently unable now to hold meetings without the This in "Moral" England, as Baines of Leeds would certainty of being involved in debt. Faction has cut have us believe. Well, my Lord, whatever else it is, the throat of Chartism in Edinburgh. Leaders have been the curse of the cause there as well as in Glas-Talk about morality, my Lord! why there are, in this gow; and there, too, the traitors and deserters, still town, up in one short street and back of another, no having the unblushing assurance to call themselves the orangemen are opposed to them; the orangemen less than between twenty and thirty public houses and Chartists, are the worst enemies to the movement, and are my personal enemies; therefore he who does dramshops, with numbers of brothels and places of are doing everything in their power to keep up disamusement (as they are called) of no very good charac- cussion, and create further disgust. Still there are enemy." Now, this is a specimen of false logic, yet i ter. Such places were scarcely known of, when I first some excellent Chartists in Edinburgh, and the mass is very frequently made use of. I agree, for instance, knew Bradford, about fourteen years ago; and now the of the party is still sound at the core. New measures place literally swarms with them; and still we are and modes of action are what are principally needed to tion, and population alone, as the basis of representagrowing "moral" forsooth! I am sorry to say, my improve hope once again. Confidence may then be re-

of the foremost fortresses of democratic strength. I had no time for "sight-seeing" in Edinburgh.

in the East, is the unenvied great of all Scotch towns houses (?) of too many thousands of the labouring poor. The monument in honour of Sir Walter Scott bids poet, in the burial ground of the kirk in Cannongate, committees. but the gates of the yard were closed and I could

not gain admission. finable offence called "Blasphemy" are just now exseeking out old friends of the good cause in Kilmarnock, citing no little interest in "Auld Reekie." The parties acquainted with about eight years since, when we were

adopt more efficient means to remove the cause of op- themselves Chartists. Not a meeting was held for many say nothing as to the principles, theological or antition was the order of the day, caused by the private Star is not the proper arena in which to discuss the maturity." slanders and open calumnies of these now justly merits of creeds or the truth or otherwise of any system of belief; but as a man claiming the rights of man, I demand for all men the right of perfect freepolitical agitation; hence the present apathetic state of men speak or publish nonzense or falsehood, they will Glasgow, from which the people of that city can only not do so for long in a state of things where veritable lowing:be aroused by re-organizing the movement in England, freedom of thought is established. Where all may thereby rallying hope once more on the northern side of enter the lists of mental conflict, the sophist will not only excepted) is of common right, and by the laws of long delude, nor the bad man long deceive; therefore, God, a freeman and entitled to the full enjoyment of would I have full liberty for the publishing of even political liberty." nonsense and falsehood, because the evil would be immediately corrected by the publication of sound knowledge and truth. Under the existing system, what are called "limits of free discussion" are always although they ought to protect him in the full erjoyment defined by those who have the power to will what they please; and they take care to define these "limits" that the hired tools of corruption shall be permitted destruction of his person, his property, his religious to have full fling at the principles and advocates of freedom, his family, and fame." universal right and universal justice, while these latter if they dare boldly to assail the cheatery, fraud, and of the Constitution that a new house of parliament be humbug of the enslavers and deceivers of mankind are elected once every year; because whenever a parliament hunted down as pests to be destroyed, pests continues in being for a longer term than one session, to be thrust without the pale of humanity. The then thousands, who since it was chosen, have attained hypocrites and state-jugglers who raise the war-whoop to man's estate, and are therefore entitled to enter into of persecution against a Southwell, a Holyoake, a immediate possession of that elective rower which is Paterson, or a Rebinson, would hunt down Jesus their best and most sacred inheritance, are in that case Christ himself, were he now among them, and dared most unjustly denied their right and excluded from the personally to teach what these fellows affect to believe enjoyment of political liberty." in. The case of these men is one, in my humble How plain, simple, just, right, and admirable are opinion, well worthy the sympathy and support of all these principles, and how they stand the test at the men-holding, as, I do, that "where one of the com-munity is oppressed, all are oppressed." I therefore abolish tithes, stop the clearance system, and bring

landed at Shields on Sunday morning.

discussion!

GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY. Newcastle, Aug. 28th, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. "here stood Manchester," &c., &c., shall we be able to Liberator objected, or which might be disagreeable to and the happy looks and healthy limbs of his offspring him than a toad dare to budge when under a harrow. will be your reward; a reward which monarche might Any change to get rid of this odious tyranny, must be a envy. Get him, the franchise and the labourer will Before leaving Mauchline I had received letters from change for the better. It is intolerable. It was hoped soon be held worthy of his hire. Remember that it is England which compelled me to hasten my departure that when the perfidious Whigs were kicked out by in the condition of the working classes, and there

nounced all pelitical parties, save the Orangemen, and her a long time. She constantly declared that the per railway. The railway is a fine piece of work, complete to state for the information of those who rests on his individual exertions to obtain Repeal! Factory System had brought her to her sick bed; to all mencing at Glasgow under a tunnel three quarters of a are not aware of the fact, that Mr. O'Connell invited It is right to state for the information of those who cate," At the same time it is but justice to myself to but as our minds are not yet sufficiently expanded to This, I have shown you, will be impossible; and that appearance her death-bed; and objections to his "plan for the re-sooner than see my country kept in her present detreat this subject in any manner approaching the im- he cannot obtain it constitutionally without the sid of pened to be walking in the street one Monday after. neighbourhood of the line, particularly Falkirk and newed action of the Irish Parliament," and in accord- graded and impoverished condition, if there were no portance it deserves, the exertions of the anti-Corn the English people. He tells you at the same time noon, and saw the father of the young woman hurrying Linlithgow: the former famous for the conflicts of ance with that invitation, I sent the subjoined letter other mode of Repealing the Union, or of placing Ire-Law League will be most serviceable in preparing us he will stand upon Repeal, and take no concessions! along the street greatly confused. When I asked him Scotch and English in its vicinity, in the times of to the Freeman's Journal on Wednesday last, the day land upon a footing of perfect equality with England, I

### PATRICK O'HIGGINS. No. 14, North Anne-street, August 28th, 1843.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P. sir.-I have read your "plan for the renewed action of the Irish Parliament" with the utmost attention: and, in my humble opinion, the basis upon which great many master manufacturers themselves. But I man presided; several middle-class men were present; the representation is founded,—namely, population is sound, right, just, and equitable. It is the first step that I have seen you take in the right path since was wanted to convince our "Christian" legislators attentive and enthusiastic in support of my appeal for the death of Cobbett. I am rejoiced beyond expression to see that you have abandoned the infamous Castleworkers, as it is for any artisan, or common day la- I am convinced that the veritable union of the two reagh's plan of making rental, revenue, and population nations is a preject that will have the hearty support of the basis of representation, if it were for no other I therefore said to this poor dying factory victim, the great majority of the Scottish democrats; but great reason than that Castlereagh's plan would give an increase in the representation in the same ratio as the

people increased the revenue by drinking whiskey and chewing tobacco; because, where revenue is mixed up as an ingredient in forming the basis of representation, that representation must necessarily be limited or extended in proportion to the ever fluctuating state of the revenue; and, therefore, such basis, or any other basis but that of population alone, which you have wisely adopted, must be fallacious. It has often grieved me to observe that in almost

every instance where differences of opinion arise upon certain political propositions, angry feelings, also arise, and very often envy, hatred, ill-will, and all manner of uncharitableness. I cannot account for this; but such is the fact. Now, although I do not profess to have more political virtue, or a greater share of good temper than other people, yet it is well known that I have come to the discussion of political propositions in which I felt a deep interest, with the same disposition monstrating a proposition in Euclid or in telling up are determined to have justice, if it can be found. With an account in a ledger, and without the most remote idea of mixing up any personal feeling in the matter. I have ever looked upon it as bad logic to say, "such a man is opposed to my political views; not agree with me in politics must be a personal fully and reservedly to the principle of taxing population; while at the same time I dissent altogether from the sixth proposition of the plan of the renewed action of the Irish Parliament, which in my opinion is absurd, ridiculous, and impracticable; it surely does not follow as a consequence that I must be the enemy of the author of that in which I concur because he purposes something else in which I do not concur. The sixth proposition, to which I object, says, "It is proposed that the right of voting should be what is called Household Suffrage" requiring six months residence in the counties, with the addition in the towns of married men resident for twelve months, whether householders

Surely, Sir, you cannot avoid seeing that the principle upon which you base the Suffrage does not harmoand cities, caused by the insufficient diet and dirty nize with that upon which you base the representation. Beside, it appears to me to be wholly impracticable. How can you or any man define a parliamentary House? fair to be a magnificent structure, and already puts to It was owing to the indefinite term "House" that you shame that miserable abortion, the "Nelson Monument" lost Dublin. Lawyers differ in their definition of of London, a menument of cockney taste with a ven- "house and premises." Parliamentary committees geance! One spot in Edinburgh I had a particular differ about its meaning. It is a fertile cause for calldesire to visit; that was the grave of Fergusson, the ing petitions to Parliament, and for Parliamentary In 1832 there were six voters registered out of one

house in Charles-street, five of whom were registered Certain prosecutions for that undefined and under as "householders, and one as a leaseholder." Your proposition will disfranchise all those electors except the owner and the leaseholder: besides, it will disfranyisibly in the world for us to have any cause for fear. But who would you have in those Houses? Would and therefore cannot speak positively to the state of prosecuted are Messrs. Robinson and Finlay, and that chief the seven-eighths of the Catholic clergy resident

man of his elective franchise because he had the mis- Ellormoor, £2 11s. 9d. South Hetton, £4 12s. 7d.

There could not be a greater evil than for the clergy appearance. Chartism has been all but assassinated by men : his morality, self-denial, warmth of affection, and God, which is also an offence against his fellowmanor accept a provision from the Government, for whilst to accept a provision from the Government; for whilst the preaching prigs, and political knaves, who, for a love of liberty, well entitle him to that character. an offence against society? Act like a man—forego long time, were looked up to as the leaders of the de- Gentle as a child in private life, he is flerce and resolute your prejudices. Be what you were in the days of mocratic cause in Glasgow. These fellows, since their as a lion in public life; and the Edinburgh champions. Cobbett, when you blessed your son John at Youghal, described to the Country of the Country defection to the Complete Suffrage ranks, have acted as of orthodoxy will find him an "ugly customer" to deal for having voted with him and against yourself. You cannot maintain Household Suffrage, Manhood Suffrage, General Suffrage, or Complete Suffrage, as expedients yet some such thing as this must take place unless you with the evil they effected while yet pretending to call I feel bound to protest against all persecution. I in place of Universal Suffrage, which is the true and generous suffrage, as well known and as well undertheological, contended for by these men; the Northern stood as the words, "Coming of age," or the "age of

> In 1780. Colonel Lennox, afterwards Duke of Richmond, Major Cartwright, the profound Sharpe, Doctor Jebb, Northcott, Lefft, and other great men, agreed to disgusted with almost all public men and weary of all dom of thought, speech, writing, and publishing. If a declaration of rights which contains amongst other propositions favourable to public liberty, the three fol-

"Every man, (infants, insane persons, and criminals

"It is essential to a man's political liberty, that he have an actual share either in legislation itself, or in the electing of those who are to frame the laws; which of those absolute rights that are invested in him by the immutable laws of nature, may yet be fabricated to the

"It is a natural right and required by the principles

traitor to the people's cause—the faction has, following right of free-thought is invaded in the persons of these again; stand to them firmly and determinedly; and protest against these ridiculous and infamous prose- your poor, hard-working, honest, ill-used, fellow-Of all the wens of corruption and misery it has ever cutions, and appeal to my brother democrats to every- countrymen within the pale of the constitution. It where raise their voices in protestation against them, and may be said that the poor labourer and the pauper in not, let me ask? Are they not God's creatures, as I took passage on board the Vesta steamer, and left well as the rich? He made them after his own like-Granton Pier on Saturday evening, the 26th, at six ness, but He did not make brick houses, mud cabins, o'clock; after a pleasant passage of thirteen hours, I one pound notes, or a national debt, in Government debentures, consols, &c. &c., though the possessors of those things which have caused more poor than all other things put together, have the right to vote. The poor labourer, who is the very foundation of society is shut out of society, and denied the right of citizenship. The elective franchise would be his SIR-Language is wholly inadequate to convey even | shield, his best protection. Get it for him, and

> In a future letter I shall prove, or at least endeavour pendant paper in the city dare not publish the subjoined | the abdication of King James and the supposed abdication of the Union; that the Union cannot "abdisay, lest there should be any mistake about it, that should turn round and adopt the last resource. PATRICK O'HIGGINS

> > No. 14, North Anne-street, Aug. 23, 1843.

WINGATE GRANGE COLLIERY. To the Public.-As the dispute between us and our employers is yet undecided, we feel it to be our duty to state, that we feel thankful to those of our friends who have supported us with their mite, in our struggle of right against might; and likewise to acquaint you that the hand bills that our masters have put out, are intended to prejudice our case in the minds of the public; but truth will stand with a bold front against falsehood. Mr. Chicken, the Engineer of our choice, has proncunced the wire rope unsafe, it being in a broken state, having 20 broken wires in it, and the rope otherwise split in three different places, 14 feat. 8 feet, and 4 feet, making 26 feet split in the rope; and the masters' engineers have found and declared the rope te be so damaged; still they wish to make us and the public believe, that after one-fifth of the rope is broken it is but one-nineteenth part weaker! There are 20 wires broke out of 96; that constitutes the whole of the rope, and there is 26 feet of the rope split up; and yet they publish to the world a bill, with their own names attached to it, that the rope is but one-nineteenth part weaker than if it was whole! We boldly assert that we think them either not competent to divide 96 by 20, or they are not honest in their decision. Since they have given their decision, the rope in question has actually broken, or drawn ought of the socket that attaches it to the cage, AND THE CAGE FELL TO THE BOTTOM OF THE PIT! We feel determined to have the broken rope taken off before we go to work again. We thank you for the help that you have given us, and although our priyour aid we will fight every inch of ground that the law can give us. We are convinced it is our duty : for

ficed for the gain of others. From the workmen of Wingate Grange Colliery. Committee Room, Aug. 26th, 1843. In relation to this disgraceful dispute,—disgraceful to those who wish the Colliers to trust their lives upon an unsafe rope, the following temperate and judicious observations have been made by Mr. Horner, solicitor of Darlington; and circulated in an hand-bill. Thev do him great honour; and surely justify the men in refusing to trust their lives upon the "unsafe rope":-"I had occasion some months ago to observe on the bad taste and worse policy of a hand-bill issued by the owners, or their agents at this Colliery; and I was obliged to remark at the same time on a not very reputable suppression of such facts as had occurred in the pitmen's favour.

human life is a sacred thing, and ought not to be sacri-

"We are regaled, or in other words, common sense and public decency have been again outraged by another publication from the same party; in which all the bad qualities of the former document are renewed, and the same suppression of truth committed.

"The report of Messrs. Robinson and Gair. on the disputed rope, is now printed for the public edification; because, by an inference, though of a very questionable nature, the rope may be considered as practically safe. But these publishers have carefully concealed the fact that another Engineer, of venerable authority, has given in his report that the rope is unsafe, and unfit for the trust of human life. "In a moral, as well as in a practical sense, the con-

cealment of the truth is not less venal than the promulgation of a falsehood. "This is not a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence:

human life is the question at issue; and if one single Engineer of competent authority is of epinion that the rope is unsafe, it ought to be instantly condemned, even though all the rest of the world were of a different persuasion. "Messrs. Robinson and Gair give an account of several broken wires in this rope; and it can matter

little to what the fractures are imputed: the rope is in a broken condition, and Mr. Chicken, the Engineer, declares it unsafe. It has been observed of late, on the occasion of the steam vessel, the Pegasus, that human life is a sacred thing, and ought not to be placed in dangerous positions, even though all the chances are in favour of "My duties, as the pitmens' solicitor, are new at an end. The men of the various Collieries, on the Tyne

same age as if they had been produced at a single quence was, the present acquittal of the defendants, elective franchise, and exercise it conscientiously, to and the Wear, and the Eastern Coast, have united in business and protection; and they have fixed on a gentlesevere in obedience and good intentions, and I now bid

To AGENTS -All agents who fail to transmit the amount of their accounts with their next week? onless must not expect their papers, as in no instance will they be sent; therefore anbarribers and readers will know, should disappointment take place, at whose door to place it.

MESHING OF THE CONFERENCE -As we rejoice to learn that the country generally has done its duty in the election of delegates for the Conference, to be holden on Tuesday next, the 5th inst, it behoves the Birmingham Chartists to provide a fit and proper place for their reception, all information as to which should be applied for by strangers at the new room taken by the Chartists, No. 37, Pack Lane, Birmingham, where some person should be appointed to give the necessary information. The delegates should assemble at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Since the above went to press we have information from B :mingham that all the necessary arrangements have been made for the reception of the delegates. JAMES FOX, DEWSBURY .- No, the notice is not legal ufficient, unless there be a special agreement to are and receive six months notice, given at the beginning of any half-year of the tenancy. If the land is chooses to accept the notice, well and good: but thereby keeping it, and saying nothing, is not presi i acceptance. We fear, judging from the case as helps put it, that the premises must be holden until May again; and to get out even then, notice must be given before the rent day in November. J. G., 1 CORRESPONDENT NEAR MANCHESTER, Writes 25 Cart W5:-

SIR.—Having seen an article in our paper of the 4th of Marris last, on the Land, and on the means how to get it. I iske the liberty of sending you these few lines to inquire if you could give me the direction of the Sometic of any of those clubs who have embarked their croital on the Land, as I am anxious to know more about it; for the trade or business to which I belong has a great sum of money in the banks and I wish the e it better engaged than in the hands of our

It appears, from the article referred to, that the Lambly men have been wise in looking to their own. The 4th, 7th, and 9th Sections of the Act are particuinterests; for, instead of only receiving three and a half per cent, they are receiving cent per cent, with their was labour. I want to know by what machinery the Lambley men work their Land; whether the profits arising from it is a joint interest, or if every man has his place? Land laid out as he wishes, and gets the profit of his own labour.

I am desirous of seeing it more fully carried out; and 23 I intend to bring the subject before our body next meeting. I wish you to answer me as soon as possible in your notices to correspondents.

We cannot give him the information he seeks for : but have printed the letter here, that it may be seen both by the Lambley men, and others, who have em-Pletter their trades' monies, and their club monies, in the rental and occupation of land; and they will, no denit be happy to communicate the particulars required, that others may " go and do likewise." We shall to happy to hear from them.

MR. Janes Heaton, Clithero.-We cannot remember anything of the report he speaks of. We have no recellection of it at all; and think it must have miscarried.

JAMES BAGULEY .- Yes, he can have any, or all, ef the pinies he enumerates, by sending is. each for The workmen especially are informed, that the Cutlers' them, and price of postage.

JOSHTA WAISON, COLNE, complains of the conduct of the Burnley and Padiham friends, in not supporting the decision of the district meeting, to send Mr. Marsden to the Conference, as representative of the district. He says:-

At the North Lancashire delegate meeting held in Padilam on Sunday, the 13th of August, a delegate from Burnley attended; and thench their member had three weeks' notice before, he positively stated that the question of a fit person to represent them in the Bunningham Conference had never been brought before their Asssociation, and that he had come with full powers to vote as he thought proper. I need Bearesty and that he represented himself and the land. question. Not being satisfied with the decision of a majorate of the delegates then assembled, we have good Possers for asserting that a one-sided canvas was set on foot, to render the former decision abortive, at the delegate meeting, held at Ackrington and Enfield, on Sunday, the 20th inst; for the Burnley delegate positively stated on the road, before the meeting took place, that if the delegates meant to abide by the former decision, there would be a split in the district; and he positively stated, when the question was before the delegates, that, if he stood alone, he would not aubmit to their decision, nor give any support to the man of their choice: a fine specimen of demogratic principles! And these are the predent and wise men. whom you contend have a right to special representation, though it be in opposition to three-fourths of the district delegates, as well as the majority of the membors of their different constituents. We do not term

this nonsense, but call it no sense at all. We have given insertion to this explanation, or rather complaint; though the spirit in which it is conched is far from being commendable, and is in striking contrast with that evinced by the Burnley and Padiham friends in their resolution inserted in our last. There, the whole point of difference is set forth in a business-like manner; and all attempts to make a mountain out of a mole-hill deprecated. What are the facts of the case? That the district selected a man for a representative, who notorious'y held opinions, on a vital question, totally opposed to the opinions of two most important localities in the district, Burnley and Padinam. That the Burnley and Padinam friends thereuson said: "if that min goes to represent us, he will not be the bearer of our wants and wishes; but will act quite contrary to them. WE, therefore, cannot be parties to sending him; but will send one of our own." Now was not this right? Will Joshua Watson contend that the Burnley and Padiham men ought to pay for the sending of a man to oppose that which they deem to be essential to the success of the movement? Is that in accordance with "democratic principle"? DISTRICT Representation wasonly proposed where it could be agreeably acted on: Le where the district was so united in feeling and purpose, as to render it possible for one man to represent the entire feeling. But surely Joshus Watson would not desire to force district representation where it is not agreeable? In his district there seems to be a difference of feeling on a measure of policy. Will Joshua Watson incist that those who disagree with his views shall support, both by votes and pay, those views to which they are wholly opposed? Yet this is what Joshua Watson does. And because this Ligrant act of injustice is not acquiesced in, he gets angry, and writes in a bad spirit respecting those who only claim that which they have accorded him .full representation. There are several districts similarly situated to the North Lancashire one. Portions of the district are sending special representative; and the remaining are sending others to represent them generally. In the West Riding of Yerk this is the case. Leeds, for instance, send two of itse'f. Halifax sends one or two; and the rest of the localities in the Riding conjoined send two to represent them. The only difference between this case and the North Lancashire one is, that here it is done without querrel, or even fault-finding. And is not this much better than trying to force a man down the throats of other people who object to swallow him? It is the only sensible course to

Watson further says:-As to our Burnley friends maligning the public character of Mr. Marsden, we have every reason to think that the charge is well founded. But enough of that. Mark the glaring inconsistency of their prudent resolution; for while it places implicit confidence in Mr. haraden as a public man, they at the same time t maider him unfit to represent the district in the forthcoming Conference, forsooth, because his views on one particular subject does not accord with those of a few in Burnley and Padiham.

i-ke, when there are differences of opinion upon

matters of policy, which make it impossible for one

man to represent both sides of the question. Mr.

Here is another evidence of the spirit possessing Mr. Watson and his friends. The Burnley friends declare, by resolution, that the only objection they have to Mr. Maraden for a representative, is the notorious fact that he totally and wholly disagrees with them in opinion on a matter they deem essential; and they repudiate the charge of maligning his publie character; and Mr. Joshna Watson rejoins that he does not believe them: "He has every reason to think the charge is well founded," though he does not condescend to give any reason at all. Mr. Watson must learn his lesson rather better. It is this " crabbod" and motive-imputing practice, whenever we cannot have our own way, that has worked much irjury to our cause. Is it likely to do anything else? How would Joshua Watson have felt, had the motives and conduct of his friends been impugned in the rough and uncer-monious manner he has purmed towards those of his brethren, who are every whit as honest as himself and as desirous to advance the good cause? Let him apply this test to what he writes respecting them in future, and he will not again evince such a spirit as runs through the whole of his present communication. We trust that the Burnley and Padiham friends will manifest more good sense and right feeling than to allow this exhibition of feeling, on the part of Mr. Watson, to divert them from their resolve. That resolve was, not to miffer the matter to interfere with the general duties of the district. Cease not to act with your brethren. You have taken the only wise course to svoid the ill consequences of a "split," by leaving those who think Mr. Marsden " it' to represent them at liberty to send him; while you send, a man to represent you, which Mr. Marsden could not do. That done, both parties ought to be satisfied. Both are represented. Both opinions will be present at the Council table; and when they are duly deliberated on, that which appears to have most weight with it, on the grounds of reason and practice, will become embodied in a plan of action. More, than this, er less than this, no man, or set of men, could either desire or fail to accord, if they would be true to "democratic

that the result of the exposures made by Mr. Ferrand's Truck Committee would have led to an abatement of the practice. It seems, however, that this is far from being the case. It abounds in the collieries in Walcz, and in the mineral works. The correspondent of The Times reports that the workmen at the Tin Works, at Cym Avon, have struck work, not on account of a reduction in wages, but that they refuse to work any longer without being paid in money, and not in goods from the shop. This truck system is most oppressive. Numberless are the cases where the earnings of the workers are reduced full 20 per cent. by its operations alone. Bad food, at the highest price, is almost the invariable consequence. Nor is the practice confined to Wales. It has extended almost all over the kingdom: particularly in the small out-of-the-way places, where it can be pursued almost unheard-of by the world. We have a communication from a friend, alleging that it is openly and unblushingly in vegue at Batterses, just in London, where some builders there insist on their hands spending at their shop at least two-thirds of their week's earnings, or they cannot have employment. It also exists in Sheffield, amongst those who make cast-iron razors. There it is in such extensive practice amongst the "Free Traders." that the Cutlers' Company have felt themselves bound to take up the question, and issue a public caution, containing a summary of some of the clauses of the Act prohibiting the payment of wages in goods. That caution we shall here insert. It will be found to be of great use to all engaged in labour, where the truck system is in vogue, as it will show them the remedy they may have at any moment they please. Here is the cantion:-Notice as to the law prohibiting the paying of

wages to workmen otherwise than in money. It having been represented to the Cutlers' Company that the practice of paying wages in goods is ticularly called to the Act of the 1st and 2nd William 1V., cap. 37, intituled "An Act to prohibit the p.yment in certain trades of wages in goods or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm." in Which Act all our cutlery trades are included.

larly worthy of notice. The 4th Section enables workmen to recover wages in money notwithstanding payments having been pre-

viously made in goods. By the 7th section, If a workman who may have received his wages in goods, or any of his family shall become chargeable to the parish, power is given to JOHN LOWERY, of Erriss, near French Park, County the overseers to recover such wages from the man's employer, for which goods only shall have been so given within three calendar months.

And by the 9th Section, any employer who shall by himself or others, directly or indirectly have agreed with any contractors, or made any payment thereby illegal (that is substituting goods for money), he shall for the first offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding £10 nor less than £5; for the second offence, double the same penalty; and for the third offence, be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to be fined £100. These penalties are recoverable in a summary way before the Magistrates, who may award out of the penalties any JEFFERSON, YORK .- We have not a copy for July sum not exceeding £20 to an informer. The several members of the Cutler's Company are resolved to aid S. BOOKHAM, NOTTINGHAM.—Send six shillings and as much as possible the carrying into effect of the above salutary law.

WM. BROADHURST, Master Cutler. Company have appointed a Committee, who will sit From J. Turner, Leeds, ... ... 0 1 0 every Monday evening, at the Cutlers' Hall, from seven to nine o'clock, for the purpose of receiving information and giving assistance to forward prosecu-

tions under the above-mentioned Act but avail themselves of it. Let the tinemen of Cym ham station at a few minutes after five, to be prewill do my utmost to deserve it. Our success is
Avon, for instance, seek for their wages, instead of
seriking. Let each one of them prepare an account
DEN GROUND. On his arrival, Mr. O'Connor was cheers). received; and also the goods he has been forced to his committee in 1835. The party proceeded to the broke up. take, every item being clearly set forth. Then let place of meeting, and were joined in their march for the wages due, over and above the money paid Mr. O'Connor entering "HOLY LAND", made the him. The master will be bound to pay; and may air ring again with shouts of triumph, accompanied have to pay a heavy fine into the bargain. He can-with cries of "He's in the Hall in spite of the devils." not set off the "goods" he has supplied; nor can Every ticket was disposed of at an early hour; and he maintain an action to recover for their value. after tea was over, Mr. J. Holladay was unanimously intended visit of our gracious Sovereign to the King some of the wages of which you have been defrauded case of truck; and we strongly advise that they be generally acted on. If the action be general, it will Magistrate together; and the truck system will soon a struggle for their rights.

P. FELTHAM, London, strengly calls upon the London place of meeting, the Working Men's Hall. He upon the attention of his brethren.

desires to gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the Manchester Chartists to her husband during his present very severe affliction. Poor Duffy is labouring under a severe inflammatory attack on the liver and emaciated by the sufferings he endured while im-

absence from London to the Conference, T. M. Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell.

ALFRED ANDREW, SOUTHWARK .- We have but one time" in the evening.

YOUNG CHARTIST, PORTSMOUTH, writes in a very indignant strain, about the fuss exhibited in that port and tow,n relative to the Queen's sportive visit. He says that the smiths, shipwrights, and painters treason. Here we will give Mr. Peddie's own I need hardly say that the alarm of the whole have been working night and day to get the new words :steam-ship, the Victoria and Albert, and the accompanying vessels ready for her Majesty's use. Nay, he avers that THEY HAD TO WORK ON SUN-DAY! Pretty crample this, to be set by "the head of our (Pusevite) Church"! She wants to go a-pleasuring; and to accomplish this, scores, perkaps hundreds, have to "break the Sabbath"! that day which they were commanded to keep holy, by REST-ING from their labours! Rare keeping of the commandments this! If the "bead of the Church" to her pleasure, how can the Church expect the poor to keep holy that day by going to listen to denunciations of vengeance poured out on their heads, while net one word of reproof is administered to the GREAT offender?

THE CONFERENCE.—Several communications, respecting points for deliberation at the Conference, have been sent to us for publication. These we cannot and room for, but shall, if the writers please, ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO SERVE IN hand them to the chairman, when the Conference

point, in consequence of the machinations now very Welsford. of coals on hand; and which, as a matter of course, pleasure on that occasion, especially when he redistricts most immediately in communication with

any wages rather than starce. It not unfrequently move the first resolution. happens that parties engaged in a general undertaking make their own position the standard of universal opinion. Nothing can be more dangerous a few weeks since the great mass of colliers began to make their first move; and ardently to desire union of thought to ensure a union of action. But no sooner have they taken the first wise step, than some over-Esalons portions of the body shoul " we are ready!" the troubles and expense that you have incurred, to

gratify your employers. STR!KE NOT if you are

in a Queen's speech! THE DUBLIN REPORT did not reach us till Thursday

afternoon. We fear room cannot be found for it. now very common, the attention of the public is par- JAMES LAIRD, BLAIRGOWRIE, writes :- " Having seen in last week's Star, an able article on the growth and culture of potatoes, there is one think that I am anxious to know, that is the distance betwixt each plant in the row." We really cannot tell him. But postage stamp for answer, will receive due attention. JOHN BOARDMAN, WARRINGTON.—The announcement that he has commenced the news-agency business, would be an advertisement.

Mayo, Ireland, would be thankful to any of his brother Chartists if they would forward him Stars when done with.

JOHN NEWHOUSE, 11, Court, Upper Tower-street, Birmingham, will feel much obliged to the Secretary of the Star Coffee House Locality of Chartists, London, W. E. BURROUGHS, BETHNAL GREEN -Thanks for

his attention. The matter shall be used. Will be be kind enough to furnish particulars of the interview?

22nd.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT OLDHAM. of the sums he has earned for the last three mouths, met by a large procession, with band and banners, each one summon his employer before the Justices, by an immense concourse of persons, who, upon

This course would be much more sensible than called to the chair. This excellent and loved of the French, has come fully as much as a surprise striking work. By it you may recover back again gentleman opened the proceedings at considerable length; inviting the people to union and further Great Britain. As a matter of course these hints will apply to every exertion, as the only means of salvation; and

Chartists of the Mile-End locality, to attend a spe- Quarmby; and to which Mr. Knott, hat manufac- so narrow, that I have been told by one who witcial general meeting on Tuesday evening, Sept. 5th, turer, also spoke, in his usual forcible style, fully nessed it, that their escape may be considered mirato devise means to retain possession of their valuable illustrating the fact, that the people themselves, and not culous. The story, as I have been able to learn it represents the case as most urgent, and presses it of which they complain. He lashed the "political Count of Paris, the Prince and Princess of Joinville. upon the attention of his brethren.

traffickers" and "pedlars"; those who live upon the Duke d'Aumale, and, in fact, all the members of A FOUR-YEAR OLD CHARTIST, EASINGTON.—It despends what instrument year have lent the money upon speech amid general applause. The health of "Mr. one of their usual drives in the neighbourhood of the whether you can recover the arrears or not. If you O'Connor and the other just patriots who are now chateau. The carriage occupied by the Royal Family have a promissory note, payable on demand, of course struggling for the rights of the people," was the was a large open one, hung round with curtains, with you can recover.

next toast; and was responded to by Mr. O'Con- seats across it, and capable of carrying a great number MR. GEORGE MARSDEN, of Manchester, wishes to nor, who was received with loud and deafening of persons. It is called, I believe, a "char-au-banc," acknowledge the receipt of 10s. 2d. for the National cheers. He spoke at great length, and gave general and is not unlike the pleasure vans so common in our Victim Fund, from a few of the Manchester satisfaction. The next sentiment was "Mr. Robert own metropolis. To show its great size, I need only Peddie, and those patriots who had suffered in the mention that the carriage I speak of contained MRS DUFFY, the wife of the Nerthalerton "victim," people's cause." Mr. Peddie spoke at consider- upon this occasion, no less than ten members of minions of authority had laid their snare to entrap Queen, and the Count of Paris. The carriage was him and others in the general commotion of 1839. drawn by four very spirited horses. The party, it carried. He literally assounded the audience with the many appears, happened, in the course of their drive, to facts which he adduced, and which he said repeat- pass through Treport, a small fishing village, R. RUSSELL, A BERMONDSEY CHARTIST, pertinently lowing:-He said, that having arrived in Leeds in honour on the occasion, and they accordingly asks:-" Will the Bermondsey Chartists have the pursuance of his commercial business, he was re- saluted his Royal Highness with a feu de joie. kindness to attend to their duty, by taking part in quested by the Chartists of Bradford (who had The guns were fired just as the carriage was King of Prussia, Tooley-street, next Tuesday evening? hardships endured by Frost, Williams, and Jones) to spans the Brezle, a small river, at the mouth of which the election of a delegate to the said Conference. One of the Cobdenites has had the impudence to say deliver a lecture on the same subject in that town; the village of Treport is situated. Nothing could be On the motion of Mr. Royston, seconded by Mr. that Chartism is almost extinct. STEP UP; and tell that in pursuance with their request, he proceeded more unexpected than the result. The horses, Goodlad, Mr. George Julian Harney was unanihim he is wrong."

to Bradford, and was instantly ushered into a room, startled by the noise, commenced plunging furiously. Wheeler requests that all communications intended instantly proposed marching to the Market Place, to which the leaders cleared at a bound. The third for the Northern Star may be sent to Mr. Cowan, 19, take possession of the town. He was forced out horse was dragged after its companions, and for a delivery of London letters in a day. The mail starts Leeds, and in a few days was requested by the Whig to acquire some command over the fourth horse, and seven Letters posted in London in the morning Having refused this office, he still remained at Leeds, happily at hand, and the whole party were released reach us no sooner than if posted before " general post and was told by the same parties that fortune and for- from their perilous position; not, however, before dissolved. giveness of the past should be his reward if he would the traces had been with great difficulty cut, and the become an approver for Government, with the inti- horses left to their fate. The three horses, of course, mation that in the event of his refusal, they had foll into the stream below, and were injured, but sufficient evidence to convict him of the Bradford both the postilions, I believe, escaped.

"I COULD," SAID HE, "HAVE HAD FORTUNE AND Very great. The Queen was much affected, and FRELDOM HAD I CONSENTED TO PUT THE ROPE AROUND wept bitterly after the danger was over. The King point. He took a rapid view of the "Free Trade o'connon's NECK; FOR ALTHOUGH THE MINIONS OF himself acted with great presence of mind. He WHIGGERY WERE NOT SO FOOLISH AS TO SAY SO IN held the young Count of Paris in his arms, and re- exhorting his hearers to stick to the whole Charter. TERMS, YET A CHILD MUST HAVE UNDERSTOOD THER' fused to leave the carriage till every member of his as the only means to raise them from their present OFFER TO MEAN NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN THAT. family was placed on terra firma. You will not degraded condition. After the lecture, letters were Mr. Peddie, however, refused; and upon the very wonder, after this detail, that an event so interestthreshold of trial, as he stated, a similar offer ing to France and Europe in general should for a and the duties of the ensuing Conference, which was made to save him from a certain conviction for time have superseded even the interest of an ex- gave general satisfaction. HIGH TREASON. The light which Mr. Peddie has pected Royal visit. But I am warned that it is causes the "Sabbath thus to be broken", to minister at length thrown upon this hitherto obscure plot, time I should close my letter.—Correspondent of the support have determined to take a large building, will, no doubt, lead to some important result. After the tea party had concluded, the spacious Hall was prepared for dancing, which was kept up with spirit until a late hour. Upon the whole, the proceedings have given the greatest satisfaction.

#### BIRMINGHAM.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Mason immediately came forward, and was

To Beaders and Correspondents. The Truck System.—It was to have been hoped A Pauper, Leeds —The measure does evince much longer any reason to fear the power of the Govern- Whig patrons, and now they must do the Tory bidthe following resolution :-

"Resolved,-That we, the people of Birmingham, in public meeting assembled, deem it our solemn duty, both to our country and our families, to adopt some great measure of national Organization in the present fearful juncture of social derangement, oppression, and misery, whereby we may legally he does not say whose potatoes he is inquiring after. ment the just and moral necessity of restoring to other shop; but it is neither right or just to foist Are they the Leeds Mercury's? If so, he should ad- every working man in these realms those electoral dress his query there. Are they Mr. Linton's? If civil rights, of which, in violation of religion, so a letter, addressed to that gentleman, inclosing a morality, and justice, he has been so unjustly deprived; and approve of the National Conference, to assemble here on the 5th inst."

Mr. M resumed his speech, after proposing the resolution, and spoke at great length, during which he was loudly applauded and retired amid general praties an mait at five o'clock on Sunday nixt. cheering. Mr. WELSFORD seconded it in a brief but excellent

speech, and retired amid loud cheering. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. Cooper was called upon to propose Mr. done so, Mr. Mayirry seconded the nomination. Mr.

Eames was put and carried unanimouly. Mr. Murless then stood forward and proposed Birmingham in the Conference. Mr. Davies seconded the nomination, which was

carried unanimously. Mr. Mason, after the cheering had subsided which followed the declaration of the election, rose and From Astley, Mr. Leigh, per J. Unsworth,... 0 8 6 a public feeling, to welcome the coming Conference; and thank God, whatever have been the obstacles, I have had to combat, there is now enthusiasm, Organization, and respectable preparation, awaiting those who are to constitute that important assembly "Tit for tat." On Tuesday last Mr. O'Connor, -(hear, hear). I can only return you my most sin-Now this Act affords ample protection, if the men will accompanied by Mr. Holladay, arrived at the Old-cere thanks for the honour you have done me. I

A vote of thanks having been given to the chair-

THE ENGLISH QUEEN'S VISIT TO FRANCE, AND NARROW ESCAPE OF LOUIS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

VILLE D'Eu, Aug 29.—The announcement of the

on the people of this country as it did upon those of But I have to announce a circumstance which has deduced all the sufferings and oppressions of the here, for the time, superseded even the interest expeople, even down to the refusal of their own Hall, cited by the expected arrival of Queen Victoria; an be effectual. But if only one or two take up the question the hour they had allowed classes impercepti- event which, in fact, might have plunged France into tion, they will be victimised. Let all go to the bly to achieve triumphs over them, without making the deepest distress, and have deeply affected the interests of the whole of Europe. Yesterday the 'The People" was the first sentiment; and was King and the whole of the Royal Family of France, responded to in a truly elequent speech by Mr. had the narrowest escape from destruction; indeed, their opponents, were chargeable with every grievance is this :-It appears that the King, the Queen, the able length, showing the manner in which the the Royal Family, including Louis Philippe, the and a Government enquirer. But the most astound- visited that place, the loyal inhabitants considered ing announcement made by Mr. Peddie was the fol- it their duty to do their future Sovereign especial some other twenty-four or twenty-ix armed men, darted forward towards the bridge, the parapet of without any previous notice; and saved the town moment the destruction of the whole party seemed from being burned. Subsequently he returned to inevitable; but fortunately the postilion was enabled

party in such fearful circumstances must have been

# Chartist Entelligence.

DUBLIN.-The Irish Universal Suffrage Associ-Mr. W. H. Dyott, secretary. Mr. Dyott read the on Monday next, the 4th inst., on the state of the On Tuesday evening, a great public meeting was printed list of legal and other opinions of Chartism. A lecture will be delivered in the above room every THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.—Anxious to place the pre- holden in the Hall of Science, for the above purpose. This meeting was very well attended, both by mem- evening during the Conference. sent position of the coiliers fairly before their own Nothing could surpass the enthusiasm which per- bers and strangers, in consequence of a placard havbody and the country, we are preparing some statistics which, when completed, will be worthy of conclosing of the proceedings. At eight o'clock Mr. lecture on the principles of self government, otherforthcoming Conference. Mr. Heaton moved, and
wise domestic legislation, would be delivered by the
Mr. Barker seconded, "Mr. Richard Marsden as a author of the Black Book, Rights of Women, &c. fit and proper person to represent them in the Birpoint, in consequence of the machinations now very weistord.

generally at work to drive the men into a premature generally at work to drive the men into a premature and stating that this was the lecture which was mingham Conference, for the re-organization of the market keeps well supplied, rand prices characters with large stocks of the meeting, said that he felt more than ordinary prevented by a gang of drunken ruffians in August. Chartist movement."

Chartist movement."

Chartist movement."

Carried unanimously. 1839, led on by Tom Ray, Tom Reynolds, Tom would be considerably raised in value by a cessation flected on the important nature of the business for Steele, Tom Arkins, C. Cogne, Ralph Lawrence, J. of labour. The colliers of the North would which they had met, and when he beheld the de-BE THE GREATEST SUFFERERS FROM A STRIKE corum which pervaded the meeting and the enthu-that the object of the lecture was, then, to tender AT THE PRESENT MOMENT; as in all those siasm that seemed to animate every one present, the aid and co-operation of two millions of true- and Part 30, completing the Work, will be issued What could be more gratifying to a sincere lover of hearted Englishmen to obtain for Ireland her just next Saturday. With the last Number and Part the Metropolis, there are large stocks on hand, his country—(cheers)? The Chairman then read rights; the Repeal of the Union, abolition of tithes, as we shall show, quite sufficient to make the the placard calling the meeting, and said that he or any other measure which should tend to the Voltaire in his 70th year, with a Critical Memoir of masters independent of their "hands" until felt confident the meeting would preserve the advancement of public liberty. The placard his Life and Writings. This is the cheapest book the present funds are exhausted, or the "Union" strictest order during the time the business would be attracted a very great crowd; and not, as heretofore, ever offered to the liberal public. For nextness and rendered abortive by a competition among the colliers submitted for their consideration—(hear, hear, and a very attentive and well-behaved audience. The correctness it is unrivalled. May be had bound in themselves in districts not yet organized, to work for cheers). He would now introduce Mr. Mason, to lecture, which took up two hours in its delivery, was listened to with the utmost attention, and was VOLTAIRE'S ROMANCES, commencing with repeatedly and heartily cheered. At the conclusion Mr. O'Higgins said, that in August 1839, he had had rapidly now the Dictionory is completed. Part I is received with the most enthusiastic cheering, Mr. O'Higgins said, that in August 1839, he had had which lasted several minutes. When the applause several interviews with Mr. John O'Brien, Kerry, that such a course; and no means can so effectually had subsided, he said, Mr. Chairman, ladies, and Mr. Keatinge, and other members of the Trades prevent the success of the general object. It is but enslaved fellow countrymen. I consider the object Political Union, with a view to have a lecture for which we have assembled on this occasion, as similar to that which they had just heard deliinvolving results which must soon terminate either vered in the Corn Exchange. He had good in the advancement and success of our country's reason since to know that some of the parties with freedom, or the defeat of our former exertions, the abandonment of this struggle by all the most able the Whig Government, and that their object was to and devoted advocates of democracy, and the ultimate despair of the enslaved and suffering millions
—(hear, hear)—at least for a series of years. Your
unbounded enthusiasm, your numbers, the marked
attention with which you this avening little and the wing Government, and that their object was to
endeavour to entrap him (Mr. O'Higgins) into some
seditious expression, in order that they might make
an honest penny of him—(hear, hear). But they
were grievously disappointed; there he was to
endeavour to entrap him (Mr. O'Higgins) into some
the same Author. In Penny Numbers, and Fourpenny
an honest penny of him—(hear, hear). But they
were grievously disappointed; there he was to
the whig Government, and that their object was to
Evidences, and early History of Christianity; by
the same Author. In Penny Numbers, and Fourpenny Foolish men, you are "ready" to sacrifice the pains, and devoted advocates of democracy, and the ulti- endeavour to entrap him (Mr. O'Higgins) into some "If you strike, yourselves must bear the unbounded enthusiasm, your numbers, the marked were grievously disappointed; there he was to the attention with which you this evening listen to what good, safe and sound, and wholly regardless of the Goodwin Barner, London.—We cannot find room the speakers advise, assure me that you are prethis week. Will try what the next will do.

Hamilton Gray.—Still no room. And we hardly and energy are seated in its directing councils, and believe the Russells the Margalla the Russells the Margalla the Margalla

kind consideration and forethought. To box them ment. Its immoral and superstitious influence ding with as much alacrity as the veriest Orange neatly up, and speedily, when dead, is very DESIRA. over the public mind is gone, and its only reliance slave in the kingdom—(hear, hear, hear). It can BLE. Less inquiry there is into the cause of death, to maintain cruel dominion is in the increased mili- never be too often repeated; in fact, every Chartist BLE. Less inquiry there is into the cause of death, the better. Nething like having the "wooden suit" tary force which session after session it provides, to ready. No time is then lost. We fully accord with him in opinion, as to the prepriety of a public thanksgiving for the care and attention evinced; and have pleasure in allowing kim to state it for himself:

"Sir,—Our parochial authorities have always laboured to be in advance of their neighbours in every good work, particularly when the intrinsic interests of the metropolis itself. What, then, is of the indigent constitutes the work of their clean hands or sagacious heads. For "profundity" of thought they stand unrivalled. In fact, they can see thought they stand unrivalled. In fact, they can see struct the success of our undertaking, since our the co-operation of two millions of his countrymen through the thick veil of futurity as clearly as you enemies have neither power to resist, nor cunning to to promote every measure in which the people of Mr. Chatwin ... ... 0 1 0 could see a candle in a lanthorn; hence, they "take betray us? Even our oppressors dread the calamities I reland took an interest—the Repeal of the Union Mr. Deacon ... ... 0 0 6 time by the forelock," and prepare for every coming which their own tyranny has inflicted on British Abolition of Tithes, and Radical Reform-Mr. event. My mind, Sir, is too obtuse to penetrate through society, and urge Cummercial Reform, to correct Thomas Reynolds, now City Marshal, rose and said: the mist; yet I feel thankful that the functionaries, to | Constitutional and RADICAL EVILS; though, were their | "That no Englishman should presume to address whose kind care and keeping I am committed, have demands conceded their condition, would be rendered that meeting, unless he would first produce a certisounded the alarm. They either perceive starvation more precarious and unfortunate—(hear, hear). ficate to show that he was an accredited or Cholera Morbus making advances upon us; and in Never, in the history of any country, were the pros- agent, that is to say his credentials; and the plenitude of their goodness, have prepared, and pects of the enlightened Reformer more auspicious. the moment he should do so, he would be are preparing, a large quantity of ceffins of all sorts No nation or people, of which we possess a record, taken into custody by policemen who were and sizes, and, like the pedlar's barnacles, to "suit were ever presented with more favourable and ad-there present for the purpose; and that all ages." The comfortable wrappers are piled up ventitious circumstances to establish real and sub- he should be lodged in the gaol of Newgate, where in a room in "Pauper Hall" to be ready when called stantial justice—(loud cheers). We have nothing to he might rot before any good Irishman would visit for. Now, sir, I want to ask you if we ought not to fear but from the ambition or imprudence of our him." (Shame, shame.) This base, atrocious, and present our considerate guardians with some token of selves. Let the storn yet generous minded leader truculent sentiment was cheered by the meeting, and our gratitude for thus preparing to put us to bed with but do his duty-let the noblest spirits of this glo- Tom Arkins, the Whig sword-bearer, who must the shovel? Such superlative kindness in condescend. rious struggle combine their energies, their minds, necessarily be a Tory slave as well as a Whig. for the West Riding of the County of York, will be ing to speculate on our death, is certainly beyond all their feelings, and before twelve months we shall cheered so loud and clapped his hands so hard that praise have an Organization, before which the oppressors he could never write a sentence, English or any John Smart, Abendeen.—The resolution he has of our country, in respectful submission to a power other language, since, nor can he, in fact, spell sent would assuredly subject us to prosecution for they will fear to persecute, will yield from necessity— words of one syllable. (Hear, hear, and "That is "seditions libel," if inserted. It is a "fearful that sovereign converter of tyrants,—our just and true, at any rate"). Yet this man is sword-bearer thing" to talk of "falsehood, slander, and absurdity" lawful demands—(loud cheers). Mr. Mason then read and gentleman usher to the Corporation, and clerk of the Corn table, and must swear to the accuracy of returns which he does not understand. Davy M'Cleary was a friend to this fellow; but poor Davy did not receive the marked thanks of a Whig the Prisoners, and their Earnings. Lord Lieutenant for having torn a Chartist missionary's coat—(hear, hear.) Oh, he wanted a job. You know he keeps a slop-shop on Ormond force upon the consideration of the existing Govern- quay. He has a right to keep a slop-shop or any him on the Corn-factors of Dublin as a fit and proper person to fill the onerous office of clerk of the

Corn-table. A igentleman said, "Mr. Arkins can write, for here is a note which a friend of his got from him, an invitation to dinner." "SIR, don't be two lait, cum sea me ait, some

BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESO. Mr. O'Higgins.—This fellow had the privilege of Nos. 1 and 2, constantly on hand. No. 4 will be private entre" at the castle during the halcyon Eames as a fit and proper person to represent Bir- Jones was transported. But neither Arkins nor his Also, on Sale, in Two Numbers, at Fourpence each,

days of Mulgrave and Ebrington. No wonder poor mingham in the National Conference. Having son got the £300 reward for that piece of service. Who got it? Mr. Bryan. Well, this is a great day! At the end of four years here we are, safe and sound. It is not a transportable offence to be a Chartist in Ireland now. We are not denounced Mr. Mason as a fit and proper person to represent as Tory Chartists now. The Whig spies of the Corn than any that has appeared upon the subject. Exchange, are not now awearing that we are in the pay of the Tories. Truth and justice must prevail at last! Several other speakers addressed the chair, all expressing their firm resolve to stand by the principles of the Charter till they should become the law 2. s. d. said-My friends, I have done my duty in preparing of the land, and congratulating each other upon the glorious triumph of truth over falsehood and misrepresentation, even at the end of four years. What a difference between August 1830 and August 1843. A vote of thanks, with three cheers, was given to the lecturer, after which Mr. John Keegan was

the new plan of Organization, was held on Thursday and let him set against that the money he has and a number of those gentlemen who constituted man, this most orderly and enthusiastic meeting made a few onening remarks. Mr. Brook said, he made a few opening remarks, Mr. Brook said, he had read the plan carefully over, and taking it as a whole, and the situation which the movement was placed in at the present time, he thought that when one single alteration was made, it would be the most | that measure; and his lamented Death. efficient plan that could be produced. The alteration he meant was the election of the Executive Committee. By the plan the Executive was to be elected by the erected, to perpetuate his Memory, by the Working annual Convention, and no district could send a Classes. delegate unless it numbered 300 members. The nominations, however, for the Executive rested (the Proceeds to go towards the Completion of the with the members; but a difficulty would arise Monument,) by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office. with those districts which did not contain the number of three hundred; and again, with those Manchester; Hobson, Huddersfield; and Paton and that contained more than 300, and less than 600 Love, Glasgow. or 900 members, those votes could not be recorded upon this question. He therefore, thought Now publishing in Weekly Numbers, Price One that the election of the Executive ought to be vested entirely with the members; that the votes should be taken in a similar manner to that under the old plan. If this alteration was made, it would prevent anything like bad feeling or disunion taking place. As to the Land, it did not exactly meet his views. He was averse to creating another aristocracy; but he believed it could not be mended under the present state of things: it would be a great means of getting the Charter, and therefore he supported it. He moved: 'That we perfectly agree with the Plan of Organization which appeared in the Star of last Saturday, with the exception of that part referring to the election of the Executive Committee; that in the opinion of this Council it would much more tend to promote that spirit of union which is so essential to the prosperity of the Society by taking the votes of each member of the Association instead of leaving it to the Convention." Mr. James Thornton seconded it, fully informs his Friends and the Public generally, and when put by the Chairman, was unanimously that in future the Business will be carried on able, with very Moderate Charges, to afford every

SHEFFIELD .- FIG TREE LANE .- At a public meeting holden in the Fig Tree-Lane Room, or powers, which has physicians have declared will edly did not rest upon his naked assertion; but situated about two miles from this place, and it Wednesday evening, announced by placard, the folemant of the sufferings he endured while imlowing resolutions were unanimously carried: -Moved by Mr. Evinson, seconded by Mr. E. Gill, "That this meeting of the Chartists of Sneffield. publicly assembled in the Fig-Tree-Lane Room, for the purpose of sending a representative to the Conference about to be holden in Birmingham, on the the discussion of the Corn Law question, at the read a speech of his, delivered at Newcastle on the approaching the neighbourhood of a bridge which 5th of September instant, do hereby proceed to LONDON COBRESPONDENCE.—During his temporary where Harrison and Smith, the spies, along with The postilions lost all command of them, and they tists of Sheffield. Mr. Tankard moved, "That this meeting publicly assembled in the Fig-tree-lane U lowing question will be discussed: "Has the room, having elected a delegate to represent it in Protestant Reformation improved the mental, polithe forthcoming Conference, to be holden in Bir- tical, and moral condition of the working class?" mingham, on the 5th of September, 1843, hereby To commence at eleven o'clock. Admission free. instruct the said delegate to pay particular attention | In the evening, at seven o'clock, the Rev. E. MANTZ to the question of the Land, Benefit Societies, will lecture on the following subject: "Human from Euston-square at zine o'clock in the evening, officials to take the command of a large spy force, he did not follow. Had he done so, there could be and all other subjects that may have for their tendency Progression." And on Tuesday evening, at eight the object of which was to entrap the leaders. no doubt of the result. Assistance, however, was thanks being given to the chairman, the meeting transaction of their local business, namely, for read-

BIRMINGHAM. ASTON-STREET. Mr. W. Chilton gave another lecture on "The Corn Laws and Free Trade," on Sunday evening last; and proved, by statistical accounts, that as trade had increased, so wages had decreased in proportion; until the workies were ground down to the starvation nostrums" of the last two years, and concluded by read from Mr. George White on the Organization,

Mr. White.—The Committee for Mr. White's evening next week, to endeavour to raise funds tim of class-made laws.

THE CHARTISTS OF BIRMINGHAM, usually meeting in Aston-street, have taken a more comfortable and ation met at one o'clock on Sunday last, at No. 14, commodious room, situated in No. 37, Peck Lane, North Anne-street, Mr. Henry Clark in the chair, which will be opened to the public, with a lecture, rules and objects of the Association, and also the nation; the lecture to commence at eight o'clock. both the market days, and this coupled with the CLITHEROE.—A public meeting was holden

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hke the manner in which he presents Mr. Swine. actuate those who may be entrusted with the promulting the misunderstood, and lead to mischief.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

FOR VICTIMS.

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Mr. J. George, (Do)
              FOR MRS. COOPER.
Proceeds of Harmonic meeting, Feathers,
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WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

FOR MRS. ROBERTS.

Mr. Tanner, travelling grinder ... 0 2 0

"A Flint Woman's-man." ... 0 0 6

Warren-street, St. Pancras

WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held by adjournment in the Committee-Room, at the House of Correction, at Wakefield, on THURS-DAY, the Fourteenth day of SEPTEMBER next, at Eleven o'clock in the Forencon, for the purpose of inspecting the Riding Prison, (the said House of Correction) and for examining the Accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, making Enquiry into the conduct of the Officers and Servants belonging the same; and also into the behaviour of

C. H. ELSLEY, Clerk of the Peace. Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, August 30th, 1843.

Now on Sale, Price Sixpence, No. III. of a PRACTICAL WORK

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MANCHESTER MASSACRE! NONTAINING also a Memoir of that Untiring U and Unswerving Advocate of the Rights of called to the chair, and the usual thanks having been Labour, Henry Hunr; with Full Particulars of given to the chairman, the meeting separated. of the "Deeds of the Murderers" on the Field of LEEDS.—NEW PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.—An ad- Peterloo; the names of the Bloody Monsters; the journed Council Meeting, for the consideration of names of the Killed; and the Trial, Conviction, and Sentence of Mr. Hunt. It also d employed by the Governmental Spies to entrap him the famous Spa Fields' Meetings; the Election of Mr. HUNT as M.P. for Preston; his conduct in Parliament; his just estimate of the humbug Reform

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TION "ON THE PROSPECTS OF REVOLU-London: F. G. Southy, 3. Holywell-street. Strand; Mr. Joshua Hobson, Leeds; and all Book-

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N B.-Well Aired Beds, &c. &c.

CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIEN-TIFIC INSTITUTION, 1, TURNAGAIN

LANE, SKINNER-STREET. IN SUNDAY morning, September 3rd, the foling the minutes of their former weekly meeting, receiving contributions and reports, and for the enrolment of members in the National Charter Association, &c. on which occasion Mr. J. WATKINS will deliver a lecture, admission free. On Wednesday evenings, Singing Classes, and on Thursday and Saturday evenings, Dancing Classes are held. Terms moderate. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 19th, 1843, at the Royal Albert Saloon, Standard Tavern, and Pleasure Grounds. Shepherdess walk, City-road, a Grand Gala, Concert, and Ball will take place in aid of the Funds of the above Institute. The co-operation of all friends is earnestly requested upon this occasion. Terms: Saloon or Ball Tickets, 6d. each: Stalls, Is. Tickets to be had at the above Institution.—Shares in the Institute are 5s., payable at 6d. per week.-Subscriptions are also received to defray and to solicit Mr. O'Connor to give a lecture some and for the Metropolitan Victim Fund Committee. the expences of sending delegates to the Conference, N.B. The Northern Star, Chartist Circular, O'Contowards the support of that much-neglected vic- nor's Pamphlets on the State of Ireland, Small Farms, and other valuable works can be obtained at

> LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS .- There has been con . siderable business done at both Cloth Halls, during fact that there is more doing both in wool and oil. is proof that trade in this district is much be ster than it has been for some time back. More 1 500ds are being sent off, and in the warehouses er aployment is now plentiful.

> BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, AUGUS A 31.-Wool-We cannot report anything better in this since our last, either in demand or prices.-Piece .- There is nothing new since our last; goods

> MALTON CORN MARKET, Aug. 26 .- - The supply of grain at this day's market was un' smally thin, the farmers being cleared out of Stock; the few samples which were shown belonged to the factors, and for which more money was demand ad, but the millers looked shy and held off, which caused little business to be transacted. Flour 3s. per sack lower. Wheat 61s to 64s per quarter. Barley, nominal. Oats. 10d to 10dd per stone.

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one Premises. All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Lee (Saturday, September 2, 1843,2