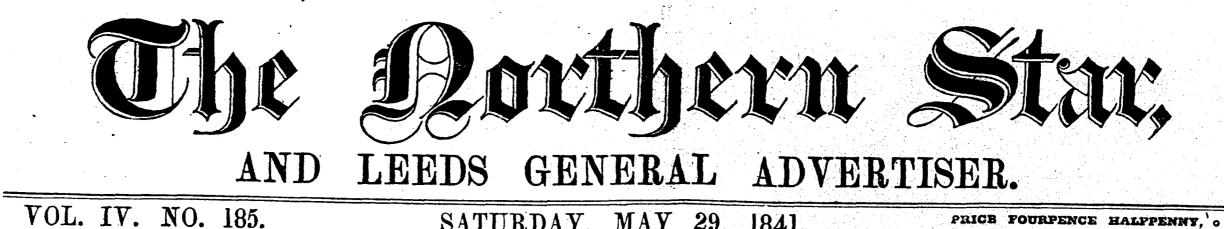
Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 25.

MR. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE had a great number of petitions st in favour of the motion of which he had is motion, and he thought he should best consult is motion, and he thought he should best consult is motion, and he thouse by, at this stage of the motions, merely stating the numbers by which is were signed, the places whence they came, and is general prayer. The largest petition he had be benour to offer to the House was signed by rather than 1,300,000 of the industrious classes. than 1,000,000 of the industrious diases-the hear); and the other petitions, signed by (mr, hear); and the other petitions, signed by fig. proceeded from Manchester, Newport, Chor-tis, proceeded from Manchester, Newport, Chor-Stockton, Congleton, Cardiff, Northallerton, Montrose, Newcastle upon-Tyne, Daventry, Chester-le-street, Blackwood, Newbury, People's Charter without any alteration.

After some small talk and some sneering, by a big L. purcounter has same as one which had been read, had still three years and seven months of his time to and disavowed any intention of treating the racter for sobriety and honesty, until he had been solved in an evil hour by the Chartist leaders to ned by between 1,300,000 and 1,400,000 of the if it was right that persons imprisoned for merely not compel him political offences should be treated in a manner worse (Hear, hear.) than felons i When horse-stealers, forgers, and nt-tarers of base coin were condemned to imprisonment, its prayer totally unheeded, by these the effect of the people. He, isselves the representatives of the people. He, is to three years: Felons when released were not ask-ings he had heard to ings he had received to the people. He was well ed to enter into a provint to the people of the people. He was well ed to enter into a provint to the people of the people of the people. He was well ed to enter into a person to the people of the people of the people. He was well ed to enter into a person to the people of th



the amount of £700. Now, in requiring such exor-bitant bail from such persons, it would seem that their condition in life was entirely forgetten. (Here) is boot to be an entirely forgetten when the set of the signed by one hundred and fifty clergymen, bankers, merchants, and others of the town of Newport. After some small talk and some sneering, by a big merchants, and others of the town of Newport. After some small talk and some sneering, by a big merchants, and others of the town of Newport. This man was sentenced, along with five others, to viduals, he had suffered more than the mere sen-of its power to carry on the Executive Government Dancombe had assured him and the House imprisonment for five years in the Penitentiary. He DENCOUBE said, the Hon. and Gallant Gen- go through, and had always borne an excellent cha-But he must say that he had never seen a join in the attack on the Westgate Inn at Newport, But he must say that he had here reen a join in the astack on the wesigate inn at itemport, occur to nim that there was any other point upon assume the solution of levity, or anything which looked where he was severely wounded. The name of the which it was necessary for him to make an observa-to have done the things which we ought to have done, and there is no health in us." (Cheers.) which the honour of commenting upon, guilty, telling him that he would get off with seven had reference were placed; still he could not con-which had been won by Ministers, and 16 by their buyer decision the House might come to, it months' imprisonment, but the unfortunate prisoner sent to be a party to address the Crown in their opponents, who had then a clear majority of 12 become him, having presented a petition had been sentenced for five years. He asked the House behalf, and therefore he trusted his Hon. Friend would upon 20. It would not avail to, talk of special cirby between 1,300,000 and 1,400,000 of the if it was right that persons imprisoned for merely not compel him to give a vote against this proposition. cumstances as the excuse of the Ministers. They several minutes. He said it was not necessary for us

have to the contents of that petition. He was well ed to enter into any surety to keep the peace, but the people to advise the Crown on the exercise of its prison. The severity of punishment ought to be re-proventive. There was a difficulty in finding a gulated by the test of public opinion, and he would product exactly in point; but to show that there and maintain that that was opposed to the further imprison-protections in which the House might interfere and ment of these persons. He thought they had suffered in the Crown to exercise its preparative he punishment anongh and he was suite the House might interfere and ment of these persons. ¹ Noble Lord argued this and said, that as the itoners; he should leave the case in the hands of the presed, and it would be a mere act of grace if the Govern, and sir M. Loper had been graved the provides of the House, therefore the would cause general joy and satisfaction to those working with breathless hope and anxivy the Whigs, and thus they otter incation. The had been asked to be and it would be a mere act of grace if the Government for popular favour. He had been asked to be asked to persons of those now under confinement; no evil to the ir celiberations. He begged to move it has an unable address be presented to her Majestry will be gracicus principle arising make the romination to follow that banner to the would take time deliberately to review. The would take time deliberately to review. The would take time deliberately to review. The would take time deliberately to review.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

those gentlemen received no more indulgence than It was contended that Ministers possessed the con- tifying kind.] Mr. F. O'Connor enjoyed while in the custody of the fidence of the country, if not of the house. It was a Mr. SMART, a delegate, seconded the resolution, in a Marshal of the Queen's Bench Prison. It did not dangerous resource, as Mr. Fox had observed, to speech replete with humour and sound sense. In the occur to him that there was any other point upon assume the sense of the country from any evidence

he had heard maintained in the many public meetings he had recently attended, that in this country there was one law for the rich and another for the tion on the great question of subsistence. Govern-Inset is the contents of that petition. He was well eq to enter into any survey to keep into peace, but the persons for whose case he entreated the consideration red to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and that he might be told he was d to take, and of Lord Cardigan in the power to carry it. They had abandoned the Poor Law question, which they had themselves professed he destinies of the Gestinies of the great and mighty nation. Law question, which they had themselves is professed he d to deal with a cold blooded heart. He wanted to know if anything could the consider of naramount importance; and Lord He was deal with a cold blooded heart. their sentences with that pronounced upon and suf- to consider of paramount importance; and Lord fered by Lovett and Collins. The latter had suf- John had given as a reason that there would be fered all the horrors of the stringent rules of a protracted discussions without final result, and medent exactly in point; but to show that there maintain that that was opposed to the further imprison-which the House might interfere and ment of these persons. He thought they had suffered inse the Crown to exercise its prerogative, he punishment enough, and he was sure the House was bench Prison, entertaining their friends, and suf-the very events he expected from the announced is the Crown to exercise its preregative, he punishment enough, and he was sure the House was marked refer to the case of Sir Manasseh Lopez, who is contributed of gross bribery and corruption by in House, and sentenced to woycars' imprisonment. i Rot the Noble Lord the Secretary for the Colonics i Rot the Secretary for the Colonics interes with the preregatives of the Crown, praying for remission of the preregatives of the Crown, and it was too bad that the working interes with the preregatives of the Crown, and it was too bad that the working interes with the preregatives of the Crown, and it was too bad that the working interes with the preregatives of the Crown, and it was too bad that the working interes with the preregatives of the Crown, and it was too bad that the working interes with the preregatives of the Crown, and it was too bad that the working interes with the preregatives of the Crown, and it was too bad that the working interes with the preregatives of the Crown, and it was too bad that the working interes with the preregatives of the Crown, is and interes with the preregatives of the Crown, is and it was too bad that the preregatives of the constitution is interes with the preregatives of the constitution is interes with the preregatives of the corrum, bas been denied of the interes with the preregatives of the corrum, bas been denied to expect the analy will a view to reform, be subjected to interes which had been size of the strict letter is ball to of the strict letter is ball to of the strict letter is the preregatives of the crown, is and interes which had be engiven up only to conciliate the strict letter is ball to of the strict letter is ball to be the strict letter is ball to of the law, their sentences were about to expire, is ball to of the law, their sentences were about to expire, is ball to

mich as in the rescant to oppose a motion of this de-mipica, and to endeavour to thwart the disposition finity which the House might feel towards any mich as far as justice would in the rescance, as far as justice would in the rescance di ne second di

Mr. ROSE, a delegate, proposed the first resolution, Montrose, Newcastie upon-tyne, Daventry, Dian, Chester-le-street, Blackwood, Newbury, Dian, Chester-le-street, Blackwood, Newbury, Dian, Chester-le-street, Blackwood, Newbury, Dian, Dian tail from such persons, it would seem that their condition in life was entirely forgotten. (Hear.) That is the prison of this country, store of the second in the perison were not to be stated stringent pass-their condition in life was entirely forgotten. (Hear.) The state and horitage the perison of this country, store of the second in the spirit of their condition in life was entirely forgotten. (Hear.) The state and horitage the perison of this country, store of the second in the spirit of the spirit of all prisoners now confined in the spirit state and the prison of all prisoners now confined in the spirit state a fire pardon be granted to Frost, that a free pardon be granted to Frost, the submet apprison free the pointer the pointer the partice and free the pointer the partice and fre "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that no Go-vernment is deserving of the confidence of the people, with state a free pardon be granted to Frost, that he had been misled of complaint was the Jamaica sessed by their ancestors, and who, while contemplating the wages of this country lower to Captain Duff, and that by fill, on which these Ministers themselves expressed other acts of aggression, treat the petitions of the people our heads. He concluded by a solicitor of the unfitness of retain- with studied indifference and contempt." (Cheers.) He present to enclude by a concluded by adopt the suffrage post to enclude by a strong practical opinion of the unfitness of retain. index in a period of the former of the former of the second adopt had been presented in favour of this individual, ence were decreed to explate their offences. It was ing office without the confidence of the House. The most cordially supported that resolution. He never This meeting was decidedly the best ever held in the dwas the budget . Let it not be supposed that the most of mental and fifty decided to the best ever held in sufficient for him (Mr. F. Maule) to state that, out- third was the budget. Let it not be supposed that knew so imbecile a set of men as were the present ministers and the present members of the House of Commons. [Our space compels us, however reluctantly, to The state of the National Petition to be read, though transportation for life, which was commuted to the state of having been twice against the House of Commons. The interests of the omit the speeches, which were of the most stirring and passed over, when, if out of custody, he would have crown and that house were identical, and you could yet rational and sensible character, and produced on the been the first for promotion. At all events, both not intreach on the one without injuring the other. immense audience an effect of the most lasting and gra-

Pive Shillings per Quarter.

Dr. M'DOUALL next presented himself and was received with the most deafening cheers which continued to plead at this time our right to revenge upon the were not fit judges of these circumstances, when Mr. O'CONNELL supported the motion. Mr. LEADER supported the motion. There was jown cause. To was pleaded that they meant to appeal to the people. He felt that great mischief must arise from such an appeal in the midst of an age he had recently attended, that in this country. attempt to excite the various classes of the popula-(Hear, hear.) We had to deal with a cold blooded heartless Government, that deprived us of the right of petition, trampled upon us when we complained, was inbest interests of the country at the altar of avarice.

and factories, which stunted our rising generation, and was the means of degenerating his countrymen to a diminutive stature unparalleled in the history of to a diminutive stature unparalleled in the history of man, and advised them to look after tilling their ewn land; and if there were any beauty in the fields, the hills, the meadows, the smiling vallies of corm in our own dear country, let them enjoy the healthful, invigorating occupation of cultivating our own lands, instead of being confined in cotton-traps. Mr. Crosfield appeared satisfied with Mr. Leech's reply. as he adopted the usual mode of his brethren o the saintish faith-silence. The next champion of the repeal was Mr. Ryland, the Secretary of the Warrington anti-Corn Law Association. He asked Mr. Leech whether cheap bread was not preferable to dear bread !--whether a repeal of the Corn Laws would not stop foreign manufactures and foreign competition ?- whether it would not give increased stimulus to the trade of this country, &c. ! Mr. workmen the constitutional shield of the suffrage pos- without bringing the wages of this country lower with studied indifference and contempt." (Cheers.) He present to enroll themselves members of the Society. Warrington, and will do much good. After the leoture, three cheers were given for the lecturer, and three cheers for Feargus O'Connor, Esq., after which the meeting quietly separated.

maria

BROMISGROVE .- The Chartists here have voted thanks to Feargus O'Connor, to the Petition Convention, and to Mr. Dean Taylor.

STAFFORDSEIRE POTTERIES .- Mr. Bairwords of the Church liturgy they may exclaim, "We stow has been lecturing and preaching here with great success during the past week.

TROWBRIDGE-A triumphant meeting and tea party was held here on Saturday, for the reception of Mr. Vincent.

IPSWICH.-Mr. Goslin lectured here on Tuesday, "On the progress of events and the state of parties." He produced a good effect.

DEPTFORD (KENT).-On Sunday last, the first organised body of Chartists in the county of Kent was formed at Deptford. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Williams and Rose, of the Conthe factions which would die in its grasp. (Cheers.) He vention, and by Messrs Maynard, of Surrey, and need not tell them that the Chartists have got in their | Powell, late an imprisoned Chartist. It was rehands the electoral power. He need not tell them that | solved to enrol the Chartists of Deptford in the National Charter Association.

DEWSBURY .- At the weekly meeting of the Chartists, held in the large room, over the Co-operative Stores, on Tuesday night last, the following resolutions were passed :--- That we hereby tender different to our distresses, and which has sacrified the our best thanks to Mr. William Martin, and Mr. John Cleave, for the manly manner in which they (Hear, hear.) The game that has been so long played | met the base traitor, Daniel O Connell, in his own den, at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London, in showing nim and his friends when and where he acted to be presented to the Queen. (Hisses.) Is there an as a traitor to the people ; also that we pledge ourinstance on record of such tyranny. In Russia ; even in ; selves, individually and collectively, to support our Turkey, that seat of despotism, the King or Queen junalterable friends, Feargus O'Connor, and the Rev. Wm. Hill, editor of the Northern Star, so long as (Hear, hear.) Petition, which by the constitution is they pursue that straightforward course, from which

was, then, some warrant for the motion he was topes, it was negatived by a large majority, only of any of its prerogatives, but he much ques-tre members, he believed, voting in favour of it. tioned the expediency of interfering frequently. Consequently, he had told the petitioners that it or under any but the most argent circumstances. Tould be of no use to propose any motion of that That House had the greatest interest that the preand in reference to the principles of the rogative of mercy should not be exercised indiscri-Charter, he had made the mildest propositions with minately, or for any bad purpose, but if the House gainst those measures which had tended to dis- might be encouraged to the commission of offences Funchise electors. He trusted, then, that the peti- under a hope of impanity, which could not, and on would be discussed in reference to the home would not, be realised. (Hear, hear.) Under these risoners alone. Many of these persons had suffered | circumstances he could not reconcile himself to the ore than twelve months' incarceration, and had course proposed by his Hon. Friend. With refer-

is advice with respect to any other prerogative ; that petition was presented, and he could bear his mon. But it appeared that the individual in bation of all parties in the Honse, however they the present motion. The persons in whose favour restion was liberated before the expiration of the might differ from him as to the prayer of the the present motion was made had been treated with in of his imprisonment upon the payment of a petition. He was glad to see that there was every a rigour formerly unknown to the law, and with Sir John C. Hobhouse, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Hobhouse hary fine, although he had been guilty of that gross disposition in the House to receive the present that consideration he thought the Government (Rochester), Mr. Liddell, Sir H. Fleetwood, and Mr. dime, that grossest of offences-bribery. There petition with that gravity which the subject of it ought to consent to shorten the period of their imdemanded. It was the petition of a large body of prisonment. (Hear, hear.) is to submit to the Honse; and he conceived the working classes, of whom he might say, that Mr. WAKLEY could not help remarking the silence in the House was called upon to interfere, because whatever their faults had been in the unfortunate which had been observed on this question by Hon. is Government could not of its own impulse liberate situation in which they had been placed, they had Gentlemen on the opposite side, when a word from fere prisoners more than they could Sir M. Lopez. at least conducted themselves during the late months the Right Hon. Baronet would prove so effective. hs motion, he would observe, was confined to home of privation and suffering in a manner that insured risoners, persons confined in the gaols of England, the respect of their countrymen-(cheers)-even wiland, and Wales. But the petitioners went though many might think that the demands which where than that, and prayed for the liberation of they made for political privileges were somewhat exins, Williams, and Jones, and that the House aggerated, and could not now be conceded. With rewild adopt the principles of the Charter. He told gard to the interference of the House of Commons individuals who wished him to present the with the preregative of the Crown, his Hon. Friend emon, that if they mixed up the case of Frost, had quoted a case which he did not think had much Misms, and Jones, and the Charter, they would bearing on the present. He alluded to the occasion maily prejudice the cause which he believed they on which his Noble Friend near him had taken an atsomnch at heart. Last year, when the Hon. active part in favour of Sir Manasseh Lopez. He Member for Westminster brought forward his certainly did not dispute the right of the House notion for the release of Frost, Williams, and of Commons to advise the Crown on the exercise regard to the extension of the franchise, which were to advise the Crown to exert the prerogative rare also rejected by large majorities. (Hear, on special occasions, he was afraid that circumter.) He wished there had been such majorities stances might arise in which parties out of doors motion. en subjected to the severest rigours and the most ence to the treatment of the persons confined for erading treatment; even felous were not visited political offences, in no case had any sentence been this such cruelties and indignities as they were carried into effect more severely than was prescribed mapelled to endure. The petitioners alluded to the by the judge, and required by the regulations of the could be more dangerous than on the eve of an elecare of various persons, contrasting them with the prison of which they were inmates. There had tion to use such a question as the means of canvassases of the imprisoned Chartists. They spoke of a been no desire on the part of the Government, the ing for votes. her of the realm having been lately and justly ac- judges, the juries, or the magistrates, to inflict Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion, on the atted, as they said, by a jury of peers, npon a charge of punishment on those misgnided individuals for the ground that the prisoners had not been convicted tony, because it was so loosely brought as to be in- sake of revenge. (Hear, hear.) If any attempt had on prosecutions by the House. pable of justifying a verdict against him. They been made by the Executive Government to curtail mirasted the sentence passed upon some of the the privileges of the people, to interfere with the hartists with the sentence passed upon Lord Wal- right of meeting in public, which they possessed, and grave and Captain Duff. (Hear.) It had come he trusted always would possess. and to prevent the knowledge of some of the relatives of Captain them from making known their grievances to the brought forward by way of canvass for the approachof that his name had been mentioned in the peti- authorities of their country, then there might have ing election. But he entreated Mr. Duncombe not on, and within the last hour he (Mr. Duncombe) been some excuse for the proceedings resorted to in to take a division, lest he should injure the chance ad received a memorandum from some relatives of 1839 and 1840. But no such disposition had been of the prisoners. as gentleman, staring that though Mr. W. Duff manifested, and it was with regret that he saw those ad been sentenced in the Court of Queen's Bench to meetings, begun in a constitutional manner, graduin menths' imprisonment and to pay a fine of £25 ally assuming an unconstitutional appearance, and In the alleged offence of being a party to a brutal leading to outbursts of sedition, which at last rensalt upon a policeman at Twickenham, he was dered indispensable the interference of Government aire'y innocent of the grave part of the offence, but Government then made use simply of the powers it this could not be made manifest at the trial which the law confided to them; they called for the "noes." the motion was consequently lost. his unwillingness to expose other parties to none of an extraordinary and dangerous kind, but ithment. The memorandum went on to state resolved to depend on the integrity and impartiality though Captain Duff was present at the first of the judges and juries. If all the relics of the puniod of the affair, he was not at the second dis- ishment which the various offenders had incurred thance, nor at the third occurrence ; that the were now to be swept away, it would be by no means whe of the proceedings were at present undergoing an encouragement to jurymen to discharge their thorough investigation, and that it would be fully duty fairly when the hour of difficulty again came, and that two gentlemen who had escaped were although he hoped such an hour never would arrive. Parties who had been guilty of the assault. He It was hardly just to call such crimes as high treason red, then, that no advantage would be taken of and serious breaches of the peace by the mild name allegation in the petition relating to this gentle- of political offences, which was generally understood and that their continuance in office, under such cir-He believed, however, that considerable of matters of a less grave nature. There had been cumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the reitment prevailed in the public mind upon this 450 offences connected with Chartism, and in 379 Constitution." Sir Robert was left speaking and et; and how could it be otherwise ! From the cases the parties had been convicted. Not one of had said but little when the Sun's reporter came of January, 1839, there were 444 individuals con- these had suffered the extreme penalty of the law away. ted of political offences. Of these twelve had (hear, hear), and nine of the more strocious offenders transported, 398 had been released, one had had had their sentences commuted to transportation soon after his confinement, and thirty-three were for life. Where the sentence could be mitigated. mining in prison. What had tended chiefly to conformably with the exigencies of justice, Govern-The public sympathy were the accounts which the ment had not been reluctant to exercise the prero-

had just addressed the House, that the motion re-based in point was not one in which, massisterily with their duty, with the forms of Par-ing a charge against the House of having treated is be called on to advise the Cown to interpose its massisterily with lerity and frivolity the petition for the Na-ing a charge against the House of having treated is be called on to advise the Corwn to interpose its massisterily with lerity and frivolity the petition for the Na-ing a charge against the House of having treated is be called on to advise the Corwn to interpose its massisterily with lerity and frivolity the petition for the Na-ing a charge against the House of having treated is be called on to advise the Corwn to interpose its massisterily with lerity and frivolity the petition which Lord J. Russell massistaction to millions. (Hear, hear.) The present House of Commons had been elected is the called on to advise the Crown to interpose its massistaction to millions. (Hear, hear.) The present House of Commons had been elected is the called on to advise the Crown to interpose its massistaction to millions. (Hear, hear.) The present House of Commons had been elected is the called on the other the repre-sentatives of bricks and stones, while there is not to would give satisfaction to millions. (Hear, hear.) would give satisfaction to millions. (Hear, hear.) Government of which Lord J. Russell was a leader ; be found one representative of labour-of that which didates. Mr. Harris was called to the chair, when if the House had a right to advise the Crown on testimony that no signs of levity or frivolity had if the House had a right to advise the Crown on testimony that no signs of levity or frivolity had if the House had a right to advise the control of the House which had indicated its want if the House had indicated its want to advise the wealth, the affluence, and the luxury if the to advise the Crown on testimony that no signs of levity or frivolity had if the House had indicated its want if the fine control of the House the wealth, the affluence, and the luxury if the to advise the wealth, the affluence, and the luxury been shown by the House on that remarkable oc-of confidence in Lord John's Government. If the with which the land abounds. (Hear, hear.) Is that the opinion given by Mr. casion. The attention of the House had been ably with particular individuals whose crimes were of a house had been ably Wrm and it was supported by Lord Castlereagh directed to the petition by the then Member for more atrocious character. The names of Frost, insisted on the reverence due to it : now that it demikr. Canning. The Noble Lord withdrew his Birmingham, in a manner which insured the appro- Jones, and Williams should not be mixed up with clined to sanction their Administration, it was equally their duty to respect its decision. Much " talk" followed, in which Lord Worsley,

(Hear, hear.) The Hon. Member the Under Secretary of State, alluding to the working classes, said able in this state of things'to control the balance. These that they should seek redress of their grievances, not few persons might throw out the financial measures by violence. but through the legitimate channel of an of one Government after mother ; and if each were appeal to their representatives. He would, however, bound to resign on finding itself in a minority, the remind the Hon. Gentleman, that the working country could have no Government at all. He would classes had no representatives in that House-(hear, | distinguish between a defeat of Ministers in the admihear),-and that was the reason why they were so | nistration of the existing law, and a defeat of Ministers | hour, even have lights in their houses. (Hear, hear.) feverish and restless under the evils which they en- in the attempt to carry some now law. The former On one occasion, a party of dragoons, who were dured. Those who made the laws made them light check might call for a resignation, the latter would and easy to themselves, but pressing heavily upon not. A Government was entitled also to consider They approached the window, and without inquiring the working classes.

Sir R. PREL denied the right of the preceding public affairs more efficiently than itself. The Reform Bill, too, had materially altered the prinspeaker to call on him for a statement of his opinion : ciple : for since that Bill, occasional defeats of but he should not shrink from expressing it. It was, that the House of Commons ought not to interfere Governments had become matters more frequently with the prerogative of the Crown in the administo be expected. If, therefore, this abstract resolution should pass, and Sir R. Peel succeed to power, tration of criminal law. On that constitutional ground he must resist this motion. He opposed no there would be few months in the year in which he obstacle to the due consideration of these cases by would not be disagreeably reminded of his own the Crown, although he hoped that in that considera- precedent. Now, as to the second part of the question the Ministers would not suffer themselves to be tion, he thought that, up to this time, the Ministers had been justified in retaining office." warped by a desire of popularity. The "talk" was then adjourned till the next day.

with

Sir DE LACY EVANS supported the motion. Sir B. HALL and Mr. AGLIONBY supported the (Friday.)

bringing in a Bill against bribery. Lord SANDON conceived that there were good reasons why the house should not carry out its sympathy in this case. A question of the very highest importance was involved in the motion, for nothing

Colonel SIBTHORP opposed the motion.

Mr. WARD pointed out that the length of time during which this petition had been in preparation was an answer to the suspicion that it had been

	Mr.	T. Dunc	OMBE 1	replied.			
	The	House	then	replied. divided,	when	ihe	numbers
1	appear	ed—		-			

	For the Against							
But the	Speaker h	aving	given	his	cast	ing	vote	١

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY, MAY 57. Sir ROBERT PEEL rose pursuant to his notice given on Monday evening, to move :--" That her Majesty's Ministers do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them to carry through the House measures which they deem of essential importance to the public welfare,

> EDITION. THIRD

[FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.]

Walter took part; after whom came "Lucky Tom, whose sixth effort at a speech will not, we presume, fetch quite so high a price as some of his preceding ones. He tried hard to be logical, and to place his ministerial chums upon the midway of a see-saw. liberty, introduced that very force, for the purpose of He said, suppose 320 members on each side, and supcrushing liberty. (Hear, hear.) Yes, with his Co-ercion Bill for Ireland, which, at the sound of the pose a body of 17 or 18 not attached to either party, but curfew bell, compelled the inhabitants of that country

te keep within their homes: and that curfew bell will, ere we close our eyes in death, be also, I am afraid, heard in England. In Ireland the people were obliged to keep within their homes after eight o'clock. or death was their lot. They could not, after that scouring the country, observed a light in a small cottage. whether its probable successors could carry on the whether watch was keeping at the bed of sickness, or over the corpse of some dear friend, four of those ruffians levelled their carbines, and without giving the order for extinguishing the light, fired in upon the family. (Dreadful sensation of horror !) When the day dawned there was seen the innocent child dappling its little fingers in the grey and ensanguined hair of its murdered grandfather. (Cries of " horrid, horrid, shame, shame.") do not speak without facts to support me. In the Bull Ring, Birmingham, I witnessed the despotism of the police. A grey-headed officer of three-score and ten years of age, was on his way home towards the Bull Ring. He was stopped by the police who asked him where he was going. Pointing to his house, at the door After this, some further "talk" took place about of which his wife and children were anxiously awaiting his return, he said, "I am going to my house, my home, t which I am entitled to go as it is my castle, which it is the right of every Englishman to have." The police m an immediately struck him down, and left his grey hairs covered with blood. (Cries of "horrid, horrid

THE CROWN AND ANCHOR.

eternal vengeance against the man who introduced that foreign force, and that accursed system into the land. Last Monday was a great-a glorious day for the (Loud cheers.) The worthy Doctor next fell foul of the New Poor Law, and then passed to the "free trade" traking, but skilfully directed fire, upon the factions for The country is aware that Monday was the day ap. a great length of time, anidst the hearty and reiterated what I want is this, that the readers of the Northern plaudits of the meeting. Mr. SANKEY, late Member of the old Convention,

supported the resolution in a most able speech. The resolution was then put and carried amidst loud cheers.

of brutality, I raised my hands to heaven, and swore

WARRINGTON .- A meeting was held here by appointment on Thursday night; it was convened by the following placard :-- "The People's Charter. A public meeting will be held in the Chartist Room; Union-street, Bank-street, May 20th, and a lecture will be delivered by Mr. James Leech, Chartist Missionary for South Lancashire, shewing the superiority of the People's Charter over the fallacies of

the Corn Law repealers, and will be glad to meet for taking the chair. Shortly after that hour the great any Corn Law repealer on the above subject. The room of the Crown and Anchor was crowded to suffoca- chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock." Mr. tion by as respectable an assembly as ever met within James Savory was appointed Chairman. The Chairits walls. At half-past seven there could not be less man, after reading the notice of the meeting, said than three thousand persons in the room, while the that he felt highly gratified, as a working man, in stairs and avenues leading to it, and even the Strand, being selected to fill that office, and after a few more preliminary observations, he introduced Mr. Leech

who said that he would give an opportunity to any At the close of the proceedings the proprietor was Corn Law repealer present, at the close of his lecture, to ask questions relative to what he might say, he replied that not less than from 10,000 to 12,000 or if they chose to discuss the subject with him, he challenged any Corn Law repealer to step on that platform, and he would discuss the question with

The main who had been released had given to their gative of mercy. To four persons a full pardon had her were subjected during their confinement. It ing recognizances after the full term of their senthe whole proceedings the slightest disturbance did no person accepted the challenge, and Mr. Leech com- day, in Mount Zion school-room, Bradford. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY, MAY 27. take place, nor was the least interruption offered. NORTHAMPTON.-On Wednesday, the 2nd day of menced in a strain of unauswerable argument. This feature in the meeting of "the miscreant Char- which lasted for an hour, proving the fallacies of June, the Rev. J. Jenkinson will deliver a Chartist The therefore, most natural that the friends of those tence had expired ; two had had the time of their in prison should make an effort, and a great imprisonment shortened, and four had been removed WANT OF CONFIDENCE. tists," presented a strong contrast to the one lately the Corn Law repealers, and said that it was not the held in the same place by Dan and his myrmidons. Corn Laws that ruined the working classes, but the Mayor, Mr. Williams, has kindly lent us for the ad determined effort, to save them from the to gaols where the discipline was less severe. With Sir R. PEEL said he had felt it impossible-after held in the same place by Dan and his myrmidons. the intimation of the Chancellor of the Exchequor Mr. JAMES EDWARD NAGLE, a working man, and machinery that supplanted their labour, and a cruel occasion. the cruel treatment to which those other respect to the three individuals of whom so much The cruei treatment to which those other respect to the three individuals of whom so much as been subjected. (Hear, hear.) ad been relieved chiefly on the ground of extreme that tended so much to retard the advancement of the should be deceiving the House if he the should be deceiving the thouse if he the should be a party act to two years' imprisonment in Wakefield to advising any remission of the punishment they the should be the should be a party the should be the should be a party the should be the should be the should be the should be a party the should be the should be the should be the should be a party the should be the should be the should be the should be a party the should be the should be the should be the should be a party the should be a party the should be a party the should be the should be the should be the should be a party the should be the should be the should be the should be a party the should be the should be the should be the should be a party the should be the should be the should be the should be a party the should be the should be the should be a party the should be the should be the should be the should be a party the should be the shoul Mr. JULIAN HARNEY lectures at Middleton in the afternoon, and again in the evening of Sunday, (tomorrow.) LITTLE-HORTON.-A Chartist Temperance mee ing will be held on Sunday next, at Little-Horton to advising any remission of the punishment they the of correction, but he remained there but one that incurred. With regard to those three indivi-tat. He stated that he was liberated in consequence that lead incurred. With regard to those three indivi-tat ulcer in his leg, which was brought on by they and bad diet, and he had become a confirmed that do be no more guiled by Whig and Tory agi-tations and promises, but seek their own redemp-tations and promises, but seek their own redemp-the brought for the remainder of his life, though he never the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the charter ; but the present in the face of server in the in their variance the present motion had alluded to the Charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the charter ; but the present motion had alluded to the charter ; but the present in the present motion had alluded to the charter ; but the present in the present Green. To commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. MANCHESTER .- Messrs. Charles Connor and C. Doyle will lecture in Brown-street Chartist-room, ad had a day's illness before he went into gaol. he (Mr. Fox Maule) thought that his Hon. Friend which was gained for them by the tortures, During this admirable locture he explained the com-Manchester, on Sunday evening, (to-morrow,) May 30th. Mr. James Cartledge will lecture at the Char-The there the inmates were made to rise at half- would have done better if, instead of asking the the sufferings, and the blood of 500 martyrs. (Cheera.) petitive system at full length; he exposed the factist Tailors' and Shoemakers' room, on Sunday (toare five o'clock in the morning and go into an open House of Commons to pass it, he had given the if it were undenied, then the other proposition It was a glorious spectacle to behold so large a meet- tory system in all its horrors ; he exposed Whiggery The washing of fifty individuals, and the towels one part of the Charter for which he (Mr. F. Maule) was at variance with the spirit of the constitution, was at variance with the spirit of the constitution, a high and been ever since the accession of the sit had been ever since the third or fourth person in that there was constitution. If the machine the spirit of the constitution is the pattern the third or fourth person in the working men present. Mr. morrow.) HALIFAX .- Mr. Harney will lecture at Halifax on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of June, and at Queenshead, on Friday, Washed. The allowance was one pint of gruel portions of it, however, to which he could not give house of Hanover. In affirmance of his view he no Irish rebellion in that meeting. (Hear, hear.) It and said that he was for Universal Suffrage and his support. At all events, the Charter embraced could eitetheauthority of every important writer, and was in their power to put down any party who would Vote by Ballot; he was a friend of the working the prisoners, so that that they could not attend the 4th. at present before the House, he trusted his Hon. the most imperative wants without permission of the most imperative wants without permission of the the most imperative wants without permission of the most imperative wants without permission of the the most import the the miserable supper would be stopped, and the most attend the most most or a division, which the miserable supper would be stopped, and the most improve the bead, whether he opposed on the the miserable supper would be stopped, and the most improve the condition of the individuals the the states, and the went was the object of the the charter were against us; and, for his part, he the police of has takes, and the winner to par 100 sore. towards the police of has takes, and the winner to par 100 sore. towards the police of has takes, and the winner to par 100 sore. towards the police of has takes, and the winner to par 100 sore. towards the police of has takes, and the winner to par 100 sore. towards the police of has takes, and the winner to par 100 sore. towards the police of has takes, and the winner to par 100 sore. towards the police of has takes, and the winner to par 100 sore. towards the police of the stakes, and the winner to par 100 sore. towards the poli

(Hear, hear.) They dared not listen to the complaints upon Candidates will take place upon St. Peter's

oppressors are enabled to steal from the poor man his and among them was the following, which was adopted wages-to oppress him, and to deal in every manner with the greatest enthusiasm: "That this meeting most cruelly and unjustly with him. (Hear, hear.) pledges itself to support two Chartist Candidates to Speaking of the police force, the Doctor said-If we represent this borough in Parliament, being satisfied turn to Lord John Russell's history of the British that no Candidate who comes short of the Charter Constitution, we will find him saying that liberty is will ever endeavour to benefit the working classes of not endangered by a military power, but that liberty this country; and we call upon every honest man to could only be endangered and despotism established do the same."—On Monday, the tea for the benefit by the introduction of a police force. (Hear, hear.) of O'Brien takes place, when several talented friends Yet Lord John Russell, the determined friend of will be present and address the meeting.

THE TEETOTAL CHARTISTS meeting in Council at Mr. Joseph Oldroyd's, Quarry-hill, have determined upon doing their utmost to annihilate Whig influence at the approaching election; that if no ather means of accomplishing this be in their power, they have determined upon advising others, and voting in a body for the Tories. They know not how sufficiently to express their disgust at the late decision of the House of Commons, in reference to the Chartist prisoners, and if ever zeal and enthusiasm burned in the breast of man for the destruction of tyranny, this additional insult to their prison-bound friends shall stir them up to tenfold more, and irresistible exertion, to conquer the basest faction that ever cursed the shores of any country. It was also determined that Messrs. Parker and Hick should deliver Christian addresses to the Chartists and other friends, on Hunslet Moor, on that all-important doctrine, as laid down in God's Holy Book, "Our duty towards our neighbour." Service to commence at six o'clock, on Sunday evening, weather permitting. It was further resolved, that Mr. Hick do give a lecture, in the Spitalfield Chapel, Bank, on Wednesday evening next, to commence at eight o'clock, on "the comparative merits of Household and Universal Suffrage, if applied to the town of Leeds." The working men, middle classes, and all grades of society are respectfully invited to attend. Admission free. Discussion is challenged.

CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER.

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

I subscribe myself, your brother Chartist, JOHN CAMPBELL.

Salford, May 26th, 1841.

Forthcoming Charlist Heetings.

SUNDERLAND .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Binns will lecture at the Life-boat House, and Mr. Williams in the evening, at half-past six, at the Golden Lion room, Queen-street, Sunderland.

WEST RIDING .- Mr. Harney will lecture during the next week, on Monday, at Sowerby; on Tues-

people, who on that day proved to their tyrants and oppressors that Chartism was as strong, as vigorous, and as influential, as when those brutal tyrants attempted, in Birmingham, to bludgeon and sabre the people out of their rights, and into tame submission.

> pointed, by the Chartists of London, to hold an aggregate and public meeting. The timid and the wavering predicted that the meeting would be a failure. The enemy prayed that it might be so. Pseudo friends ridiculed the idea of holding such a meeting in London. But the Chartists felt confident that it would prove such a demonstration as would teach a sound moral lesson to their rulers, and would tell them in accents of thunder, that the men of England-that the strength of the country-that the real and only faithful supporters of the Throne and Constitution, and that the bone and sinew of the land, were not to be

> trampled upon by tyrants, or crushed to the earth by oppressors. That demonstration proved that the metropolis is one of the strongest holds of Chartism. Seven o'clock in the evening was the hour appointed

> were crowded with others anxious to witness the proceedings. asked how many attended there that evening, when

persons passed in and out of the room that night. The galleries and platform were crowded with ladics. The meeting was no more remarkable for its numbers him half an hour alternately, and he would give his day, at Keighley; on Wednesday and Thursday, at than for its peaceable and orderly demeanour. During opponent the choice which of them commenced. No Halifax; on Friday, at Queenshead; and on Satur-

Chartist Entelligence. GRAND CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION AT shame, shame.") The moment that I witnessed that act

2

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE OMITTED I NI

OUR LAST FOR WANT OF ROOM.

CITY OF LONDON .- The Chartists of this loca lity. whose meetings have been for some time holden a'; the Dispatch Coffee Rooms, Bride lane, Fleet-street, now hold their meetings every Tuesday evening, 1 & the Political and Scientific Institute, 55, Old Bailey.

SALFORD .- The cause goes on here gloriously ; meetings are held and lectures delivered by one or another almost continually. The spirit of the people is kept fully up, and shows itself in almost all for ms. The fashion of white hats is being again brought up, to distinguish the friends of truth and justice from those of class legislation. Mr. Smithurst, of O Idham, the talented Chartist lecturer, whose exertions for the cause in that neighbourhood have been visited with the loss of his employment, has set up Chartist hat manufacturer, making them with the emblems of the cards of several orders from Oldham. They have appointed a ables." committee, one balf electors and the other non-electors, to commence active operations to bring forward a Chartist candidate, and teach the brace of plundering factions, that the Chartists are resolved to do business on their own account. They have sent £1 7s. 1d. to Mrs. Frost, and are taking steps to have an oil painting of the immortal Emmett, and another of O'Brien, to ornament their rooms, or to be used as fligs. The Coare very anxious that their system may be adopted as Northern Star. soon as possible.

PATH-HEAD, MIDLOTHIAN.-The Charter agitation finds all places, and this among the rest :- A public meeting has been held, which was addressed by several friends from Dalkeith; add at which a very good spirit was manifested, and 100 signatures obtained to the petition. Some tracts were distributed, and we hope much good may have been done.

BIRMINGHAM .- A numerous meeting was held in Freeman-street, on Wednesday evening, at which resolutions were passed, eulogising the exertions of the Convention, exhorting them to remain in London till the petition shall have been presented, and promising support. The Birmingham Chartists call upon the whole the Convention .- THE FROST RESTORATION CON-MITTEE have passed and confirmed unanimously, the following resolution :- Resolved, " That the Secretary be instructed to write to the Convention, requesting them to get up a numerous and influential deputation to wait on Lord Normanby, requiring of him, whether be will procure an audience of her Majesty for the deputation on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones. and. in case of his refusal, that the deputation take into consideration the propriety of appointing three persons, residing in London, who shall present them the next Normanby.

THE CHARTISTS RESIDENT IN DARTMOUTH STREET following his own particular views. The business of and the vicinity, had a meeting last week in Mr. Tay- the meeting was as follows :- A short time after we lor's house. An interesting and instructive lecture was delivered to them by Mr. W. D. Taylor. It was took a room to meet in, thinking by so doing, we was determined to meet there regularly on Tuesday evenings.

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

ARNOLD (NOTTINGHAM.)-At the weekly meeting.

passed a resolution to the effect that "the Convention finish their business before they return home." PLIMOUTH .- The Corn Law humbugs have been soundly beaten here by the "wakies,

MONHOUTH .- Mr. Black, of Nottingham, have been lecturing and preaching here with considerable effect.

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

WILSDEN .- A Radical meeting was held at this place on Monday evening, Mr. Thompson in the chair. The meeting appointed a committee of three persons, Benjamin Hartley, William Cawcroft, William Eastwood, wool-combers, and a secretary, George Bairstow, weaver. It was unanimously agreed that they join the National Charter Association as soon as possible; and that they repose unbounded confidence in, and give their best the detested monsters. The Whigs were well supoperative stores still go on ; and the Salford Chartists thanks to Feargus O'Connor, and the Editor of the

STOCKPORT .-- The Council beg leave to tell their brethren, that as the ill winds which have so long dis-

country to follow them in cheering on and supporting a course of lectures on the parliamentary history of England and Ireland, from the earliest period on record, down to the present time.

YEOVIL .- There was a meeting of the Chartists held at this place, on Monday the 17th instant, which was not very numerously attended ; but the zeal which was displayed towards the holy cause that we espouse, by those who were present, made amends for the smallness of the number. The object for which we met was very important; inasmuch as the proceedings of that meeting decided, whether the Chartists of this town should Levee day, as this committee has no confidence in Lord continue to be an organised body, acting in co-operation with each other; or whether we should for the future be considered as a few isolated innividuals, each

commenced the Chartist agitation in this town, we should have a better opportunity of making known our principles, and, that it would be the means of augmenting our numbers ; but in consequence of the apathy manifested by the working classes of this town towards the Chartist cause, and the retrogade motion of some of our members, we have incurred a heavy debt. The subject for discussion was, the best-mode of liqui-

dating the same ; and to decide upon our future moveen Monday, it was resolved unanimously, "That the ments. Mr. Hewlett was called to the chair. The Chartists of Arnold pledge themselves to stand by the Chairman then proceeded to read a very encouraging National Charter Association of Great Britain, and letter from our worthy secretary, Mr. Bainbridge, who conntenance no man, or set of men, that would set on was unavoidably absent, when the following resolutions foot any other movement-that they will never cease were unanimously agreed to, proposed by Mr. Stevens, agitating till the Charter become the law, and the poli- and seconded by by Mr. Wheadon, " That it is necestical victims be enlarged-that they place unbounded sary for the future welfare of this society, that we confidence in Feargus O'Connor, and condemn the base should know our resources ; we do therefore request the wretches who would injure that patriot's character- class-leaders to go round to the members of their classes, that they will stand by O'Connor and the Star till who are in arrears with their subscriptions, and apply death, presuming them to persevere in the cause they to them for the same, and if they do dot pay them immeers of this conduct of those members of the Convention who pro- society." Proposed by Mr. Stevens and seconded by treated like slaves. They deserve the contested against Mr. Collins-that they treat scornfully Mr. Tucker, "That considering the embarrassed cirthe base effort now making to injure O'Connor through cumstances under which we are now labouring, we do the sides of Frost-and that they thank the Editor enter into a voluntary subscription to help to pay the of the Northern Star, for his noble advocacy of the above debt." After which some of the members volunteered to pay 3d. per week extra, until the debt was discharged, rather than see the society become defunct. WORCESTER.-The Chartists met at their room in It was the opinion of the members present, that much good might be effected if we had a talented missionary demastory of the "trap for the unwary" set by certain down in the west; to make known the truths of Chartism, and to awaken the dormant energies of the people. But unfortunately it is not in our power to Corn Laws is insidiously lugged in as a remedy for the support one ; we think that it would not be the worst money which will be spent by the Executive Council, if they have the funds at their command, in sending

THE NORTHERN STAR.

BRISTOL .- The Chartists of this city, at a meeting in for foreigners. The speaker then adverted to the the Hall of Science, after a lecture by Mr. Vincent,

average consumption of cotton, &c., which has been frequently alluded to of late, in the discussion of the subject adverted to. He read the petition from "Fielden's Factory Curse," and entered upon a variety of topics through which our space will not allow us to follow. He concluded amid loud cheers. The chairman then gave out the notices, and several letters and heard were and discussion of the chartist friends in Sheffield, and the Public at large, average consumption of cotton, &c., which has been frequently alluded to of late, in the discussion of the letters and placards were read from different parts assuring them all Orders for their Papers and Cheap of the country, which showed that the people were Publications will be promptly attended to. of the country, which showed that the people were up, and at their post, and which received the plau-dits of the assembly. Mr. Griffin rose to move the following resolution; he merely read and moved which was loudly cheered at the close, her best attention. That this meeting is of opinion that the sop thrown out at the eleventh hour by the base, hypocritical, scurvy, doubled tongued, treacherons, unprincipled rapacious, shameless, unblushing, hollow, tyrannical greedy, insincere Whigs, is done for the purpose of deluding and deceiving the people to misgovern the nation. In taking a retrospective view of their conduct. we find that they came into power with pledges of economy, retrenchment and reform. They said wealth and Protectorate. Partly compiled from that the working classes were robbed, plundered, Documents and Manuscripts but lately discovered. and enslaved by the Tories, who are hoary in crime, wrinkled in misrule, blind in prejudice, cruel in power, patronised for mischief, presumptuous in self-will, the hated, the despised, the vilified, the vituperated, the blackened, the blasted, the humiliated ported by the people for four years, and had a suffi-cient majority to carry any measure for the bettering of the condition of the many; instead of which the organ of the Whigs, Lord John Russell, declared

count .- The Rev. John Williams Morris is delivering that may go to the devil for further indulgencies. They have forced upon the people the infernal New Poor Law Bill, and to coerce the people in subjection, and to carry it down their throats whether or not, they established bodies of rural police; they transported the Dorchester labourers and the Glasgow bridge ; Mr. Murray, 18, Fitzroy Place, New Road; cotton-spinners; have imprisoned four hundred of our Mr. Lunn, New End, Hampstead; Mr. Ross, 20, industrious countrymen for telling the truth. By Regent-street, Kennington Cross ; and Mr. Lovett, their tyranny and oppression, they have driven a vast amount of capital abroad, and thousands of the cleverest artisans to compete against and ruin us; they beingeither too short-sighted or dishonest to foresee and avoid it. They have held out all manner of inducements, and have fitted up ships for thousands to emigrate. When the narrow-minded, superstitious, and bigoted Tories left office, there was a clear also showing how Money is raised or lowered in sight again; but, hearing of the cures you were persurplus revenue of £2,665,000, which the Whigs value by alterations in its qualities; and the evil have not only extinguished, but have actually created a deficiency of £940,000, besides adding to the National Debt £60,000,000, and consequently increased the interest. They gave a deaf ear to white slavery, by treating their petitions with scorn and contempt, and voted £20,000,000 for the emancipation of black slavery. They voted a German woman | Songs that were published in five former Numbers £100,000, and voted for £50,000 for another German | at Sixpence each. pauper. They have added a great number of Peers, augmented the Pension List, and increased taxation £5,000,000. They have coerced Ireland, and slain £5,000,000. They have coerced Ireland, and slain the Canadians. They gave £70,000 for building MUNITIES BASED ON CHRISTIANITY, instables for horses, and only voted £30,000 for national education. They have brought the country Joint Stock Society, instituted in Manchester, Septo a most wretched condition. In 1832 the working tember, 1840. classes were denominated by the Whigs as wise, industrious, and peaceable subjects; but they are stigmatised now as seditious, rebellious, and disaffected. Rents and taxes have increased, while wages have decreased. The commercial coadition of the country is most lamentable. The working classes are the only classes taxed, yet poorly fed. thinly clad, wretchedly housed, tempt of every true lover of his species, for their recent base, unprincipled, flagitious, unconstitutional, decency-defying, hypocritical, meanly cruel, sneakingly malicious, spitefully revengeful, and waspishly venemous treatment of Feargus O'Connor, O'Brien, and the rest of the incarcorated Chartists, and for kidnapping and banishing Frost, Williams, and Jones. Having taken a view of their conduct while in office, and found by experience that they have forfeited the confidence reposed in them, and believe them incapable of governing the country with comfort and satisfaction to the public, this meeting is determined to put no further trust in them." Mr. James Leech said there was not a sentence in it but what he perfectly agreed with. It question excites much attention among the working GLASGOW.—A meeting was held on the 17th, in the gave no quarter to either Whigs or Tories, and he men of Worcester and its neighbourhood. It is non-Universal Suffrage Hall, College open, St eight o'clock, hoped the working classes would endeavour to mainsense to talk of remodelling the commercial system, p. m., for the purpose of transacting business connected tain their own position in society, and scorn both with any view to the advantage of the "workies," with Charter movements. After the Vice-chairman of parties. The resolution was carried amid loud ap-while the "sharks" possess all the power of law the Lanarkshire Universal Suffrage Association had applause.-Mr. Mahon moved the next resolution, to the factions; not to the people. Let the people se- delegate in Convention. Some other matters of a private that the Dundee Chronicle, the Weekly Dispatch, and MANSFIELD.—The Chartists here, auxious to do sermon to that congregation, which he had done, the sentiments of the Chartists of Manchester respecting something for the prolongation of the Convention subject being the Scottish Poor Laws, and the rights of both factions, Whigs and Tories." A person from sittings, waited upon sundry "friends" among the middle classes; but quickly found out their mistake. The people must hope nothing from any but them-taken up the affair, which they had referred over to the two others also addressed the meeting. A vote of Presbetery of Paisley, the upshot of which is that Mr. thanks was given to Charles Connor, and the meet-Brewester is to be tried before the General Assembly of ing broke up, well satisfied .- [We received a very the Church of Scotland, for a misdemeanour, and he lengthy report of the above named meeting, but such runs a pretty good chance of being kicked out of the is the demand upon our space and the importance [We have inserted the resolution, above, verbatim, not feeling ourselves at liberty to alter the phraseology; yet we cannot, and shall not, undertake to justify the

SARAH CLAYTON

N. B. SARAH CLAYTON, South-street, Sheffield Moor, bottom of Carver-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, PART 1, PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE LIFE OF OLIVER CROMWELL. em-L bracing a View of Ireland under the Common-By Samuel Gordon, Esq.

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TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

GRAND BALL and CONCERT will take A place in the MARYLEBONE and PADDINGTON WORKING MEN'S HALL, No. 5, CIRCUS-STREET,

Double Tickets, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, s. 6d.; Single Tickets, ls.; to be had at the following places :- Mr. Christopher. George-street. Folev Place ; Mr. Savage, Mechanic's Institution Tavern, Circus-street ; Mr. Ford, 17, High Row, Knights-Sec. Pro. Tem., 18, Shouldam-street.

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

TESTIMONIALS.

No. 12, Union-place, Clayton-st., Liverpool. Sir,-I take the opportunity to write to you, te inform you how my brother's eyes are getting on, Alexander Frazer, (that was blind through inflammation and thick films, and was declared incurable at Glasgow,) that called upon you at Bolton. He can now see to read the smallest print, for which I

feel truly grateful to you, Sir, for my brother's progress in sight, as well as many more friends in Glasgow.

Given in my handwriting, this 2nd day of August, 1840, JOHN FRAZER

No. 98, Gallowgate, Glasgow, Scotland.

Sir.-For the good of the public, and, especially unto those who are labouring under the distressing malady of blindness, I here insert that my daughter, Mary Leech, 15 years of age, was blind, through a violont inflammation and films, and was in the persed the Chartists of this district, like the accursed simcom, have now blewn over us, and that we are again uniting, determined to put all obstruction and division down, and taking principle as our guide, we are deter-ment of the Reform Bill they in return would assist for the obtain-tioned to put all obstruction and division down, and taking principle as our guide, we are deter-ment of the Reform Bill they in return would assist to principle as our guide, we are detersimoom, have now blewn over us, and that we are again uniting, determined to put all obstruction and division down, and taking principle as our guide, we are deter-mined to put down all those party differences and per-sonal squabbles which have so long distracted the good and taking principle as our guide, we are deter-mont of the Reform Bill they in return would assist of holding their meetings in ; when the Committee sonal squabbles which have so long distracted the good and that they would never rest satisfied output to contrast the solend million soft at the solend of the return would never rest satisfied output to contrast the solend million soft at the solend of the solend meetings in ; when the Committee sonal squabbles which have so long distracted the good output to meeting in ; when the committee sonal squabbles which have so long distracted the good output to meeting solend meetings in ; when the committee sonal squabbles which have so long distracted the good output to meeting solend meetings in ; when the committee sonal squabbles which have so long distracted the good output to meeting solend meet and holy cause in our district; we therefore earnestly until the enslaved millions were in possession of on their part to render the Evening's amusement as for one pound's worth of your eye medicines, giving and holy cause in our district; we therefore earnestly call upon all our brethren and sisters—Chartists, to arouse from their apathy and enable us once more to place Stockport in the position she once held, and no posed to ns, and who tell us that Chartism is a dis-count The the text and conduct told the posed to ns, and who tell us that Chartism is dis-count The text and conduct told the posed to ns, and who tell us that Chartism is dis-count The text and conduct told the posed to ns, and who tell us that Chartism is dis-count The text and conduct told the posed to ns, and who tell us that Chartism is dis-count The text and conduct told the posed to ns, and who tell us that Chartism is dis-count The text and conduct told the to read the smallest print, and has remained perfect by Mr. THOMAS. feetly cured by your medicines.

Given in my handwriting, this 14th day o January, 1841, William Leech,

Amicable-street, Tunstall,

Staffordshire Potteries.

Mr. Newbrooks, in High-street, Tunstall, desires to state that he is perfectly restored to sight, and is happy that he had the chance of meeting with your valuable medicines.

Sir,-Being blind (Amaurosis) of the right eye and very deficient of sight of the other, it being value by alterations in its qualities; and the evil forming in Liverpool, induced me, Sir, to place effects of the whole upon the Community. By Wu. myself under your care, and I can with pleasure inform the public that, after being under your treatment for one month, I can now see to read tolerable sized print, without the aid of glasses.

Given in my handwriting, this 28th day of

No. 39. Charlotte-street, Liverpool.

BRIGHAM's REMARKS on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement upon | glad to answer all inquiries on the same. Sans-Thursday, 18th of March, 1841, as she cannot write dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by herself.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

DERSONS having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London, and Country Towns, by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the Sale of their celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate-street. They are packed in Leaden Conisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; and new alterations have been made whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The License is only Eleven Shillings per annum; and many, during the last Sixteen Years, have realised considerable Incomes by the Agency, without One Shilling Let or Loss.

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January, 1841, FREDERICK HAMILTON.

Years, and in such a state of Debility, that she known symptoms arising from a weak stomach or could not rise from her chair without help, but after vitiated bilious secretion, Indigestion, pain at the could not rise from her chair without help, but after patiently persevering in Mr. B.'s mild treatment for Five Months, she is restored to sight so as to distinguish any object : moreover, she can walk about and perform part of her domestic duties, and keeps still improving both in Sight and Health, and will be tioned to be inserted, for the good of others, on the head, should never be without them, as many

BLINDNESS.

have hitherto pursued-that they highly approve the distery to be considered people's cause."

Frisr-street, on the 19th, and passed resolutions, confriends-operatives-in the form of a petition against the Government Tariff Bill, in which the repeal of the evils of the commercial system. The Chartists of Worcestor were not to be so caught. They saw the hook and, consequently, threw saide the bait with very little ceremony. A correspondent writes us that the tariff one down here. look into matters of detail legislation.

selves. The National Petition has been signed here by 1,581 males, and 1,098.

YORK.-On Tuesday evening, the 18th instant, the Chartists of this city met in the large room occupied by the Forester's, situate in Straker's-passage, Fossgate, where they now hold their weekly meetings, Mr. Demaine in order to afford Mr. B. an opportunity of lashing his in the chair, when, after the usual business of the brethren of the "black coats and cravats so white." meeting, an investigation of the conduct of Mr. Charles Messrs. Ross, M'Farlane, &c., supported the proposal. Stuart, a member of the Council, took place, in consequence of the part he had taken in the electioneering movements of Mr. Barkley, a candidate for the representation of this city, by calling upon the Chartists of taken up by the members of the Chartist Church, and York to support that genteman, without having pre-viously put the question. "would he support the Peonot by the Lanarkshire Association; upon which Mr. A. Pinkerton remarked, that as a great number of persons not at all friendly to Chartism would attend to hear the Dle's Charter in case of his being returned to Parliadisclosures of Brewester, they should take that opperment ?" A majority of the Council considered that tunity of making them swallow the Charter, as the Mr. S. had acted inconsistently by so doing, and reonly means of getting rid of the corrupt system altoquested him to attend a special meeting of the Council, gether. This proposition was at once agreed to, as well for the purpose of explaining his conduct on that occasion. The meeting he attended, but refused to give any explanation, and treated the Council with contempt-insisting, that if any charge was brought against him it should be at a public meeting. Tuesday being the night of public meeting, a charge was accordingly made against him by Mr. Cordeux, for inconsistency of This was over-ruled, as Pattison had always been a consistent Chartist, whatever opinions he thought conduct in the proceeding as above stated. Mr. Stuart proper to hold regarding the characters of Lovett and then entered into a defence of his conduct by charging Collins; besides, it was contended that as far as Glasthe Council with, what he termed, audacity and imgow was concerned, they had decently interred the prodence, in daring to call his conduct into question, remains of the New Move on the night of the 10th and entered into a defence of Mr. Barkley's principles, instant, and they had mutually agreed to allow its stating that because he advocated the Ballot, denounced ashes to sleep for the future in silent repose; and so far bribery, and admitted the right of the Suffrage, he as Mr. Malcolm was also concerned, he had lately ought to be supported by the Chartists of York. He shown such strong Whiggish propensities, that it was charged the Council with dragging him before the public that night, and concluded by declaring that so long as a question whether the great body of the Chartists would listen to him or not. Similar objections were Mr. Barkley maintained the principles he expressed a: the meeting on Friday, he cared not by what name he expressed against Mr. Jack. Mr. Moir and Mr. Pattison were then appointed to move and second the called them, he should support him. After a few re-Charter. A committee was also elected to get up the marks from Mr. Burley, in answer to a charge of inconsistency brought against him by Mr. Stuart, in the Chairman, when the meeting dissolved. course of his address, for having moved and carried an amendment in favour of Universal Saffrage, at the late Whig meeting, without having previously acquainted the Council of his intentions, although the MANCHESTER.-An important meeting was Mr. Cordeux rose to reply, and expressed his sorrow evening last; the room was crowded to excess. that Mr. Stuart should have indulged in so much pas-sionate invective, instead of giving a calm explanation said he would introduce the speaker who was about of his conduct; in fact, he considered it no explanation to address them, hoping that they would give him a stall. Mr. Stuart had contended that because Mr. candid and fair hearing, and at the conclusion, if he Brakley advocated the Ballot, he ought to be supported advanced anything contrary to truth, any one would by the Chartists of York. He (Mr. C) thought dif- be at perfect liberty to object to it, and he, as chairferent, -- many of the Whigs, who are our most invete- man, would pledge himself to obtain for him, or and Tories had denounced the system, even with the request of his friends to address them that evening, bribe in their hands. Mr. B., he agreed, had admitted and in doing which he claimed a right which he the right of the Suffrage; but when he heard him with himself was willing to give to every man, namely, the same breath boast of his intimacy with, and friend- the freedom of speech ; and because he professed to ship for, such men as O Connell and Hume, the former be the advocate of a measure that would, when obhaving offered to bring 500,000 men from Ireland, to tained, give the same justice to one man as another, put down Chartism, whilst the latter advocated coarse whatever might be his country, his class, his creed, food as good enough for the working classes, he felt and his colour—a measure for the adoption and justified in saying that the Chartists of York had no carrying out these principles, which would be for reason for placing confidence in such a man. Was it the ben-fit of the human race. There was a spirit not a fact that the whole of Mr. Barkley's Committee abroad which all the opposition in the world could were epposed to the Charter? and had not the chairman not quench, and a train of circumstances at work of that Committee refused to sign the petition for the which would ensure success in the end, and that the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, when solicited people would never rest, nor be led astray, by anyto do so by Mr. Stuart himself, only a few days pre- thing less than the Charter. (Loud applause.) The viously, alleging, as his reason, that the Government principles of the Charter were known to them all ware perfectly justified in the course they had taken. They had been so often and so well explained to against those exiled patriots? Mr. Stuart had stated them that it would be a waste of time for him to that he had been dragged before that meeting by the attempt to dwell upon them. He would, therefore, Council. This he (Mr. C.) denied, as it was his own leave that subject to men much better qualified than determination, and contrary to the wish of the Council. he was, and would proceed to examine who the Mr. Stuart, he contended, had not refuted the charge actual producers of wealth were. (Hear.) The probrought against him; in short, the fact of Mr. S. having ducing class are those who toil in the fields, mines, called for three cheers for Mr. Barkley, and neglecting to workshops, and fisheries, creating or procuring food, call for the same honours, more justly due, to clothing, houses, and other necessaries, for the susteour noble patriot F. O'Connor, was of itself incon- nance and convenience of society. Now, what was sistent with the principles which Mr. Stuart professed, the condition of all those producers of human food ? and concluded by moving the following resolution, One would naturally suppose that those who prowhich was seconded by Mr. Borley, "That it is the duce all the food of man-through whose hands the opinion of this meeting, that the conduct of Mr. C. whole must necessarily pass-would be able to lay Stuart, in attending a public meeting of Mr. Barkley's hold of as much as might satisfy their wants. (that whether or not he would support the People's Charter produce all the food of society, are miserably fed. in case of his return to Parliament, was highly censu- -- Mr.C. then proceeded to depict the privations to rable, and that we the members of the National Charter which the manufacturers and artizans of this country Association will not place confidence in any man, or are subjected, and then proceeded to enquire into the any set of men, who advocate principles short of the remedy he said :- Some tell us that a repeal of the whole Charter." Mr. D. Halton proposed, and Mr. | Corn Laws would banish starvation, give every man James Webster seconded the fellowing amendment, plenty of work, raise wages, and make working-men cistion do place the utmost confidence in Mr. Stuart on take into consideration the rapid progress of machitwo dissentients.

making. Whatever advantage might be obtained from taken the chair, the Secretary, Mr. Brown, read the "That the Editor of the Star be requested to give a s revision of the tariff would now be an advantage only minutes of last meeting and the correspondence of their full report of the meeting, coupled with a request cure their Charter, and then it will be time enough to and pecuniary nature having been disposed of, Mr. C. the Scottish Patriot, the two Chartist Circulars, the

Establishment altogether. He concluded by recom- of passing events, that we have been reluctantly mending that a public meeting be called in the Bazaar, | compelled to curtail the report.] On the other hand, Messrs. Dickson, Chisholm, and unnecessary use of such a redundancy of harsh terms, others, thought it was a subject which ought to be however merited by the factions.] as the holding of the meeting in contemplation. Messra and mind. He afterward announced that a public Moir, Pattison, M'Farlane, M'Ewan, Jack, and Mal- tea party would be held in the Brown-street Rooms, colm were then proposed as candidates to move and on Thursday in Whitsun week, for the benefit of second the Charter. Mr. Pattison was objected to for that tried, valued, uncompromising, and noble pa-the part he had taken in the debate on the New Move. triot, now in Chester Castle, William Benbow.

circumstances rendered it impossible for him to do so, held in the Chartist Rooms, Tib-street, on Monday task, inasmuch as they did not dare to meet the rate enemies, being strenuous advocates of the Ballot them, a peaceable hearing. (Cheers.) Mr. Charles With respect to his denouncing bribery, both Whigs Connor then rose, and said he came there at the and calling upon the citizens of York to support that is the working portion of them); but it is a fact, gentleman, without having previously put the question which could not be controverted, that those who "That we the members of the National Charter Asso- comfortable. How was this to be done ! They never that he has received for Mrs. Frost the following that occasion, and do, therefore, return him our hearty nery, and the hundreds of hands which are thrown collected by F. Green, 1s. 6d.; Mr. G. Medley, 1s.; thanks." The original motion was carried with only out of employment every week, and the machinery J. Hentley, ls.; Maria Day, 6d.; Brutus, 2s. 6d.; which was being every week got up in this country Typo, 6d.

BROWN-STREET CHARTIST ROOMS .- The Rev. W. V. Jackson preached here on Sunday evening last. The rev. gentleman produced a glorious feeling upon the minds of his audience by encouraging them to persevere through good and through evil report. until the Charter becomes the law of the land, and the people of this country are comfortable in body

Chartists were dead; but now, alas! the poor completed in a few days; and in the more advanced Whigs are so far reduced in their probabilities of and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characsticking to place, that they are praying, beseeching, and begging the support of the "dead" Chartists at the coming election; this must convince plain John Campbell that there has been a resurrection, and they are praying and healing virtues of the principal part therefore the day of judgment must be at hand; prepare then, ye Whigs; an offended, insulted, and "the base, brutal, and bloody Whigs."

LANARK.-CORN LAW AGITATION versus CHARmeeting. A vete of thanks was then given to the TISM ..- The Corn Law party to give every semblance of popularity and importance to their movement, attempted to get the Provost and magistrates at their head, but in this they failed, as will be seen in the sequel. The declaration of ministers was hailed as a God-send, but they were not competent for the public, lest they might sustain a defeat. Their first attempt was the getting up of a requisition to the they got upwards of 400 signatures, in answer to which the magistrates declined to impaired, as the public meeting, for which they got upwards of 400 signatures, in answer to which the magistrates declined to impaired to the disorder we have in view owes its which the magistrates declined to meeting, for which magistrates to convene a public meeting, for which they got upwards of 400 signatures, in answer to which the magistrates declined to interfere, but granted the use of the County Hall, for the said pur- first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinpose. The next step was the invitation of two or three guished by attending to the directions fully pointed dozen of the requisitionist, under a pretext of a pre-liminary meeting, preparatory to a public one, who met on Monday, the 17th inst. When Mr. A. Hislop, ex-baillie, was called to the chair. The Chair-man said something like the following. "Well, Gentlemen, I suppose ye a' ken West was a stated of the suppose ye a' ken what are a stated of the suppose ye are stated of the supp Gentlemen, I suppose ye a' ken what yere a' here of his parents, should be snatched from all the prosabout ; it is in order to get up a petition about the pects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of Corn Laws." He took out a letter, and read it to the meeting, which he had got express from Glas-sow that moming, it was from We had not the many symptoms that distinguish are some of the many symptoms that distinguish gow that morning; it was from Mr. Murray, Corn Law Secretary, which urged him to get up a meet-It is a melancho he was anxious the meeting would adopt. After a general blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of permanent relief. After taking four small hoves of the small ing, and to procure as many signatures as possible. good deal of desultory conversation about a general meeting in terms of the requisition, Dr. Snirley sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, reminded the meeting that a number of gentlemen nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, had met in Edinburgh for the same purpose, and diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and were annoyed by a set of fellows (meaning the limbs, till at length a general debility of the con-Chartists) who were so impertinent as almost to stitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a push the chairman from the chair. When the period to their dreadful sufferings. Learned Doctor had concluded his luminous speech, the chairman advised them to take Doctor Shirley's advice, adding, if you had been at a meeting that I attended in the West Church, when Mr. Gillon was here you mould West Church, when Mr. Gillon was here you mould was here you mould the the the the total the post of the the total the the total the the total the to West Church, when Mr. Gillon was here, you would one personal visit is required from a country not think of calling any more public meetings. The patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give Chairman seems to have had a vivid recollection of such advice as will be the means of effecting a perthe signal defeat which they sustained in December, manent and effectual cure, after all other means 1838, when the Chartists carried a vote of want of have proved ineffectual. confidence in Mr. Gillon, M.P. in a meeting called by the Whigs themselves, although they were assisted by a Tory justice of the peace. Mr. J. Cunning- the usualfee of one pound. ham stated that they had nothing to fear from the them down. Notwithstanding, the Chairman pro-efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating posed " That this meeting adop the Glasgow petition presently, and have no more meetings about it."-Seconded by Dr. Shirley. Mr. J. Simpson moved, "That we call a public meeting, in terms of the requisition." Only two voted for the amendment. MRS. FROST.-Mr. John Cleave desires us to say sums :- Mr. George Hall, late of Wakefield, 2s. 6d.;

Price Fourpence, CHANNING'S LECTURES on the Elevation of the Labouring Portion of the Community. Price Sixpence,

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IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE I on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., SURGEONS, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and lls. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shew-ing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease as well as the dreadful effector often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical assistance.

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls. (Observe none are genuine with-out the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of severe that she could not fulfil her usual domestic each wrapper) which are well known throughout Discusses 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; and when an early ncluding Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, tities, but nothing afforded relief. **STOCRPORT.**—Courting THE "DEAD" CHAR-TISTS.—A short time ago the Whigs boasted that the moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally and inveterate stages of venereal infection, charac-Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the principal part of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affecoppressed judge, in a united people. Chartists, be tions, Eruptionson any part of the body, Ulcerations, up and doing, and remember the tender mercies of Scrofulousor Venereal taint ; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and ema-

ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of Hull, has been severely afflicted with a bad leg for the bad, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin unknown to her for above ten years. her son Jesse, who was suffering very badly from Rheumatism in the hands, knees, and shoulders ; he is seventeen years of age, and in service, but was obliged to leave his place from the complaint. The

N.B. Every satisfaction will be given from the above patients by a personal visit; but, as they have been both at expence and trouble through numerous without griping or annoyance, removing noxious acletters, it is necessary that those wh wish to cumulations, rendering the System truly comfortable

when they write to them.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

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

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"Gentlemen,-I feel it a duty I owe to you and to the Public at large, to acknowledge the astonishing benefit I have received from taking 'Old Parr's

Pills.' I was for nearly nine years in the 52nd Regiment of Foot, but was discharged in the year 1839 as incurable, after having the best advice her Majesty's service afforded, being pronounced con-sumptive; I then returned home to Hluckley, where my attention was attracted to Old Parr's Pills. was induced to purchase a 2s. 9d. box, and from that moment I date a renewal of my life ; for on taking one box, I immediately began to recover, and two 2s. 9d. boxes more completely cured me.

"I am, yours most obediently, " JOHN OSBORN."

Witness-James Burgess, Bookseller, &c. &c., Hinckley.

communicated to the Wholesale Agent for Parr's Life Pills, at Nottingham :---

Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old Lenton, near Nottingham, has been severely afflicted

obligations. She took cold when only fifteen years Europe and America, to be the most certain and old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quan-including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, tities, but nothing afforded relief.

the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has cines that will enable them to obtain a permanent kindly consented to answer any inquiries, either by and effectual Cure, when all other means have personal application or by letter, addressed "Mrs. failed. Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old Lenton." They

Two remarkable cases (selected from many others) in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving communicated to Mr. Noble Bookseller and Printer, the constitution in full vigour, and free from injury, 23, Market Place, the Agent for Hull.

Mr. Plaxton, of Cottingham, five miles from Hull, had long been afflicted with a most severe whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many internal disease. So dreadful were the paroxysms other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, on that he frequently expected death was at hand to infection may scarcely have been removed, when release him from his sufferings. For a great length another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, of time he had been unable to sit down at all, even the practitioner requires real judgment in order to being compelled to stand at his meals. His next treat each particular case in such a manner as not Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; door neighbour having heard of the virtues and merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve

> been for a great length of time afflicted with a order to discriminate their real nature, and which severe internal disease. To use his own expression, may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless "paying doctors for her had beggared him," so that managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. at last he was compelled to send her to the Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be too Infirmary; there she received no permanent benefit. Having heard of "Parr's Pills," he purchased a small box; she began to mend imme-diately on taking them, and two more boxes have cured her. She is as well as she ever was in her life

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Pills.

Ask for FRAMATON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and ob serve the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

MEDICAL ADVICE. The following extraordinary case of cure has been MESSRS. WILKINSON AND CO., SURGEONS,

> No. 13, Trafalgar-street, Lecds, and 34, Prince Edward-street, Fox-street, Liverpool,

HAVING devoted their Studies exclusively for Venereal Disease, in all its various forms; also, to

han she has ever been in her life. This cure does indeed appear miraculous, but for personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medi-he satisfaction of the most incredulous, the her lines that will enclive the bar will be the such a state of the most incredulous of the bar lines that will be the such a state of the such a state of the most incredulous of the bar lines that will be the such a state of the such a state of the state of the such a state of the such a state of the state of the such a state of the such a state of the st

They hope that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode they have adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a certain disease, without any material alteration

will establish their claims for support. As this

In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which cal for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in which the disease, in the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which cal for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which cal for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which cal for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in this disease :-- A general debility ; eruption on the

two boxes completed a cure on him, and Mrs. Lamb Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain bought a third box of Mr. James Drury, last Friday,

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM Is now universally established as a remedy of great matism. powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for complaints, lassitude, and weak uess arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four qu antities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included.

Observe-No. 44, Albion-street, Leedr.

Private Entrance in the Passage.

Parr's Pills, she is able to go about her day's business in a manuer which for comfort has been

Messrs. W. and Co.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of their patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which they pledge themselves to perform, or Signed, EDMUND STEPHENSON, her Son. Witness-Joseph Noble, Hull, May 8, 1841. return the fee.

For the accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Messrs. W. and Co. personally, they may obtain the Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed Direc-"Mrs. Ann Lamb, of Haddington, in the Parish tions, so plain that Patients of either Sex may Lat. of Auborn, bought two small boxes of Parr's Pills. themselves, without even the knowledge of a bedat your Agent's Medicine Warehouse, Mr. James Drury, Stationer, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, for fellow.

> Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate; and Mr. HOBSON, Times' office, Leeds. Mr. THOMAS BUTLER, 4, Cheapside, London. Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax. Mr. DEWHIRST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield. Mr. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market Place, Barneley Mr. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market Place, Barneley Mr. HARGROVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, York. Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Ponteiract. Mr. HABRISON, Market-place, Ripon. Mr. LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knaresbro& Harrogste Mr. R. HUBST, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. DAVIS, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Mas-

chester. Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley. Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr. NoBLE, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire. Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate Hull.

for him to have by him, and to take occasionally He has now returned to his place, free from Rheu-"This statement, by Mr. Robt. Lamb, and Ann, his

wife, parents of the youth, is given that others may benefit by those invaluable Pills, Old Parr, and they will willingly answer any enquiries, and feel very

thankful for the good they have done to their son." Lincoln, April 17, 1841.

This Medicine is sold by most respectable Medi-cine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Boxes at ls. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 11s., duty included. The genuine has "Parr's Life Pills" engraved on the Government Stamp.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Boetry.

ACROSTIC.

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

Cayton West, May 19th, 1841.

ANSWER TO ELLIOT'S CHARADE.

by dear friend Elliot, your charade, as you call it. I will answer, though it be but shy; I am mastered by time, and I am no hand at ryhme; Bai I guessed L I B E B T Y.

PHILO. Darlington.

Local and General Entelligence.

BRADFORD.-CHURCH RATE MEETING .-Another attempt has been made to lay a churchabout the stands of rate-payers were present on the scation. The meeting was adjourned from the scation. The church-yard. The Vicar occupied the there and read a something called a monition, pur-bair, and read a something called a monition, pur-paring to have come from a Rev. Father in God at Is was then moved that a rate of one halfpenny in is pound be laid. As an amendment, it was moved is no rate should be laid, which was carried by a majority of at least twenty to one. The Rev. Tear next inquired in what manner, and by whom. the old edifice was to be repaired ; when immediately i was moved and carried that the " needful" should be reised by voluntary subscription, in which the pressionists promised their atmost support. Howers, nothing would snit but a compulsory rate; and in accordance with the monition, the churchwardens hid a rate. A protest was then entered against the proceedings of these individuals, and a fiery disassion ensued as to whether it should be inserted in the town's books, which ended by its insertion, and was afterwards signed by a large number of the inhabitants.

150 working men assembled to pay the last tribute of

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

It is reported that the proprietors of the South Western Railway have taken up the subject of a milway to Salisbury. THE TIDE of emigration still runs strongly towards the United States. In the absence of goods, the

ships fill with steerage passengers. THE Augsburg Gazette gives & frightful account

d the atrocious massacres perpetrated by the Turks mon the Christian insurgents of Bulgaria.

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

A STRAM frigate has been built at Bordeaux for Spanish Government, and 15 just completed. As som as some guns expected from England arrive the vessel will be ready to sail for a Spanish port.

THE IRONMASTERS of Staffordshire and Shropshire and is necessary to blow out forty-two furnaces, by Dock. which many persons will be thrown out of employ-DEGL.

was built about seven years since, cost upwards of £5,000 in its erection. A report was spread ascribing the fire to be the work of an incendiary, but it has been ascertained to have been purely accidental, resulting from an accumulation of soot in a crack of the flue taking fire. The furniture and papers were saved.-West of England Conservative. CONVICTION OF TEETOTALERS FOR STREET PREACH-

ING .- At the Longton Pottery Police Court on Wednesday, Thomas Hurley, William Ashford, Richard Horn, and John Kent, four members of a Teetotal under the 66th clause of the Stoke Police Act, which the truth of my intentions. charged them with creating or causing a nuisance,

Magistrates if the defendants were called on to months back. offer any defence. They had a host of witnesses fort. A great deal of hubbnb and nonsense ensued. to prove that there was no obstruction in the road, or breach of the peace. He could show that they were on private land, and that they had leave of them the cart and waggon used to preach from. Mr. Alcock and Mr. Williams then called witnesses for the defence. The first was Mr. John Rathbone of Norwood. He said he was a member actions there stated. of the Teetotal Society, and presided at the meeting. was made, that Mr. Rose must send a note. Mr. tigation, incorrect, and remain Williams said, if the singing in the streets were declared a nuisance, the children of the charity and Sunday schools, in which they all felt great interest, must be stopped, which would be a circumstance much to be deplored. Mr. Joseph Davenport said,

MANCHESTEB.—On Sunday last, a pro-he was employed in keeping the road clear. There ension of Modern Druids was formed in Manchester, was room for a carriage to pass. If any one stopped is accompany the remains of a deceased brother to on the road, he requested them to move nearer the is resting-place. It was truly cheering to witness, waggon. Now and then a few stood, but they were From the 23rd of February to the 20th of May, 1841. not generally on the road. There was six or seven respect to one of their own order, and to see the yards between the waggon and the road. Messrs. memore to one of their the body during win. Tams, John Brooks, Wm. Woolliscroft, Wm. the whole of the proceedings. Thomas James, were successively called, and spoke

consider that there was any obstruction of the road, or any nuisance whatever. After a short consulta-tion with Mr. Broade, Mr. J. Harvey said the magistrates were of opinion that the defendants were guilty of creating a nuisance, under the provisions of the Police Act, and they must pay a fine of 1s. | Ma each, and the expenses.

FROST, O'CONNOR, RIDLEY, AND THE	
MANDARIN AFFAIR.	
TO'F. O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE.	
"False accusations can be nobly cleared."	

SIR,-In the letter addressed to me in the Star of the 29th inst., if you received mine of the 18th. you have allowed your feelings to overpower your judgment or not allowed justice to take its true course.

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

FIRE.-We have the painful intelligence to com- spoke to, nor do 1 personally know him; municate of the total destruction, by fire, of Tetcott- so much for me being connected with any house, the property of Sir William Molesworth, part or portion of men in new moves, cliques, or Bart., on Friday afternoon last. The house, which factions. Your letter makes the foulest charge against me that one man could make against another, if you will insist that in giving in a report, I make a charge ! I positively deny it. You have the portion in the statement that bears honour to you; that clears you. Is it not in the question put, 'what did he think Mr. Frost would say now, when he heard you was in prison, under the power of the

same Ministry ! The reply was, he doubted not Frost's opinions were altered before this. He heard something to that effect before he left New South Wales for the East Indies." After this explanation, Society, appeared to answer an information, laid it must give on its own bearings of merit or demerit

I now with pain touch on Mrs. Frost's letter by preaching in the open air, at Penkhull, on Sunday She does not consider my intentions good. Morgan, last. James Hope, a policeman of Stoke, said on of Bristol, and Morgan Williams, of Wales, I doubt Sunday morning last, about half-past ten, he was not will prove the desire of my intentions for good, at Penkhull, and found a large body of people con-gregated together at a Teetotal meeting. The de-have received the whole statement-the true statefendants were all there. They had a waggon and a ment ; and if you require any information regarding cart. Huxley was preaching, between the pool and my character, private or public, I shall, on being the barn, on the left-hand side of the barn. The requested, gladly refer you to persons of standing preachers did not obstruct the way, being on private property; but the crowd did. There was no noise except "laughter," "hear, hear," and general ap-your name, pray put me in the way to perform it. probation. Nothing likely to cause a breach of the The only circumstance that I can call to your mind peace occurred. The topic generally was to abstain | regarding meis, I took the chair at a public meeting from strong drinks. Mr. Williams inquired of the in Chelsea, for your attendance, sixteen or eighteen

To conclude, our cause requires union. I feel proud, in one respect, that my statement has drawn forth a glorious account of your exertions on that unfortunate affair. You have laid before the public the proprietor to use it; and that he also lent a statement that will give fresh vigour to our cause, fresh excitements to our principles, and remove from the minds of many doubters, entertaining suspicion. Your account of that trial will redound to

Now, Sir, to conclude, I belong to no faction-you They had leave to use the land from Mr. Rhead. ask for an answer, and you have it. I do not ask He would swear there was no obstruction of the for grace or favour at your hands ; let my actions road. Heard the policeman say, they came by Mr. stand on their own ground. I request you to dis-Rose's order to disperse the meeting, and an answer prove the truth of my statement, if found, on inves-

Your's, respectfully, RUFFY RIDLEY. May 25, 1841.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE.

Dr.			
b. 28—Money in Mr. Heywood's hands	£.	8.	d.
as Treasurer	0	1	8
Mr. Leech, per Richard Hamer Newton Heath, per David	0	7	2
Whittaker and Edward Travis arch 2-Nuneaton, Warwickshire, pro- ceeds of a few Sunday	0	5	2

evening's readings of the Northern Star, per T. Winters 0 10 0 A Republican at Castle Dorrington Mr. Hardy, of Stapleford, per 0

Mr. Sweet 0 0 6 3-From Irvine, proceeds of a lecture, by Dr. M'Douall 0 15 0 Trowbridge, and the Chartists

of Warminster, per John Moore - 4-Tenth subscription of Smiths 049 and Engineers of the East District of London, per an enemy to oppression... 0 From Sunderland, per J. Rainsley ... 0166 ••• - 13-Marylebone and Paddington Victim Committee ... 0 14 7 Collected by Mr. Churchyard ... 0 10 0 Profits of a Concert on Thursday, Feb. ... 3 8 1 4 12 8 18;b, 1841, Fourth subscription of a few flint shoe-makers of the East District of London, per Wm. Holliday 26-St. Pancras Political Victim Committee, per Mr. Wall 5 0 0 Mr. Arnold, of Nottingham 0 6 0 From N. C. A., of Middlesbro' 0 15 0 ~ 30-From Westminster Victim Box, per W. Y. Souter 0 10 0 Proceeds of a tea-party at New Pellon, near Halifax, per John Cockcroft ... 1 $\mathbf{2}$ 0 April 11-From E. Clayton, of Huddersfield, per Mr. Campbell 0 6 0 Eleventh subscription of the Smiths and Engineers of the East District of London, per an enemy to oppression From Burrhead Benevolent 1 10 3 Chartist Society, per Mr. Pearson From Worcester N. C. A., per 0 1 J. Blackwell ... From Leicester, per John Seal ... 0 10 to Mr. Heywood ... From Chambers's Works, Carlisle, per John Bell ...0 6 Stroud N. C. A. 0 - 3 - 6 ... Per Mr. Bartell and a few friends ... 0 0 6 From Croydon, per W. Hodges 0 6 0 ... 0 0 Norwich, per Samuel Goat ... 0 14 0 Birmingham, collected from a few friends, per C. Stew-036 ard ... Trowbridge, collected by E. ard Payne, per J. Biggens ... 0 Trowbridge, by the members of the democratic chapel 0 3 Honley, by J. W., from five 2 6 friends 0 Honley, the Easter penny col-02 lection ••• ••• From Mr. Maddock's sale of Mr. Cleave's pamphlets ... 0 2 0 May 5-Westminster, the penny subscription ... From St. John's, in Westmin-... 0 18 ster, per George Taylor ... 0 5 0

A VOICE FROM WAKEFIELD HELL.

House of Correction. Wakefield, 15th April, 1841.

DEAR SIR,-Being permitted only once a month to have any communication with my friends, I am, as may be expected, nearly ignorant of passing events. However I am informed that that curse of Chartism, disunion, exists to a deplorable extent. This is precisely as the enemy could desire, they know that union sacrifice my own feelings on particular points, to obtain union in our ranks. Of this the enemy in Barnsley are perfectly aware, having dragged me out of my own house there in 1829, under a charge of sedition, for having at a public meeting recommended union as the only means of destroying tyranny, and having at the same time proved the necessity of such union, and referred to history for glorious examples of its uprooting despotism and oppression. Admiring as I do your unparalelled exertions to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, and feeling convinced that those exertions emanate from the purest and best of motives. I deeply regret that the bitterness of your confinement should be augmented by the insidious conduct of pretended friends. I must confess that I have not agreed with every action of your political conduct, but I have never for one moment doubted the purity of your intentions, and the greatest fault that I have been able to detect, has been what I then, and at this present moment consider, a too extreme DESIRE TO CONCILIATE MEN.

who have on all occasions evinced any thing but a friendly feeling towards you. I watched with painful feelings the conduct of Lovett, and the Working Men's Association, during the late agitation, every action of which exhibited a SECRET, but persevering and implacable enmity towards you. Whether you observe I this or not I am unable to say. However it made a deep impression upon my mind, and when I visited London, whilst the first Convention was sitting, I embraced every opportunity of satisfying myself why such feeling did exist. I shall not refer to the many convincing proofs I received of their malignity towards you, and will only add, that after remaining in London altogether about three months, and associating during that time with a great number of as good Chartists as there are in England, I was extremely glad to find that this ungenerous and unjustifiable feeling, was confined to Mr. Lovett

and a few of his immediate friends. The above remarks apply in part to Mr. Collins also,

Being extremely desirous, Sir, for union, I rejoiced exceedingly in your noble and disinterested conduct on parties who have since tried to injure me; and, instead their behalf, when they were committed to Warwick of thanking him, I rebuked him most severely, when Castle, concluding in my own mind, that the exertions he turned and said, "Well, Sir, you may live to reminds any petty feelings of jealousy that might have to poor Ashton, to whom I cheerfully tender my conbiassed their better judgment. But, Sir, judge of my trition.-FEARGUS O'CONNOR] surprise, on learning through the medium of my friends

that these two individuals, backed by a few others, have most treacherously concocted a plan for the ostensible purpose of knowledge Chartism, but for the secret purpose of removing you out of the way of Judas

O'Connell.

I have been nearly ten years a prisoner under this and my former conviction, during which time I have suffered every privation and hardship that the refined cruelty of man can devise, yet I solemnly declare, that with the exception of what I have felt on account of my family and relations, that I have experienced more regret on this base attempt, than I have on any circumstance that has occurred during the whole period, excepting also, of course, the unfortunate Welsh affair. Feeling confident that the ingratitude of such conduct must wound, to a certain extent, feelings already harassed and oppressed by dreary confinement, (and I know that no man living can be more sensitive than yourself, on questions of honour, consistency, and independence of character.) and, having witnessed your extreme desire, by indefatigable perseverance in the most disinterested actions, to keep them above suspicion ;- I know Sir, that you must have felt intensely on the subject. I do not, Sir, write to flatter ; it is a mean and grovelling despotism unworthy of a man; but I think that it which will make you still more endeared to me than are many of your countrymen in the country, who are is equally mean and grovelling to withhold the sentiments of one's mind, because in giving utterance to them we are compelled to speak in praise; neither do I write to have my opinions published. My only motive letter, as I assure you I am scarcely able to hold the they would ever have allowed the Parliament to leave in writing is to express my indignation at the base conspiracy, and to assure you, Sir, that it is my firm belief to be, my dear boy, few men in England could be found to possess such unworthy motives, as Lovett and Collins appear to be actuated by. I regret such disunion occurring, not because I think they possess any interest to injure you, but from a conviction that such divisions retard the cause we all profess to admire and advocate. The real intentions of those individuals must be manifest to all, since the old crotchet of moral and physical force has been so very properly buried in oblivion. Hence they are compelled, for the effecting of their sinister designs, to introduce some new subject of contention. That their principal object is to ruin if possible your hard-earned reputation, and universal popularity, I cannot for one moment doubt, neither can I imagine that they will succeed. The base attempt will recoil on their own heads, or I am much deceived in my opinion of the Chartists of England. I have above expressed my pleasure, that the old bone of contention (about moral and physical force) is buried in oblivion. But although I am pleased such is the case, I cannot admit, what may be inferred by such a confession, that I imagine moral force in itself, can or will be sufficient, taken in the sense that some people define it in, to bring about the objects we all have in view. My sentiments on the above foolish distinctions. remain precisely the same as when at liberty, from a conviction, that the oppressors of the country will never do justice to the working classes, only through the fear of something worse ; yet such is my ardent desire to witness the downfall of the present odious and exclusive system of class legislation, that I am as willing as ever I was, to assist in every moral effort that is made to accomplish it, without any regard to my own judgment, which tells me that the people of England (and when I say England, I mean the whole empire) must be prepared to take their rights before the " powers that be" will grant them. And this is what I call moral determination, and not moral and physical covardice, about which so much has been said, to answer certain purposes. And yet, although I am become, through continued oppression, almost impatient for retributive justice, and my soul pants to avenge my own and my country's wrongs, and, as God lives, I would prefer a glorious death, to a life of wretchedness and slavery. still I am willing and desirous to bury my own opinions for the sake of union with those who may entertain different views, and who may, in consequence of never having been subjected to the same insults, degradation, and refined cruelties as myself, be more patient, Perhaps I have already occupied too much of your time; nevertheless I must draw your attention to a Mr. John Kelly, &c., &c. subject that I think might be attended with very beneficial effects, if carried out. Men unacquainted with the social and domestic condition of the working classes, SIR,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt imagine that they, as a body, are contented with the present state of things, and if left to their own judgof your letter bearing reference to the meeting that took ment would never contemplate a change. I have been place in the Chartists' Rooms, on Wednesday night. As told so by many respectable individuals. And this to any disturbance taking place in any meeting in opinion is formed of their contentedness by their appa- which the Repealers are concerned, I assure you it bears rent apathy in not enrolling themseves as members in as injurious a tendency upon the Repeal Question, as to Chartist Associations to any extent. I must confess, any other, for all the repealers require is, a fair field the objection at first view appears somewhat plausible, and no favour, and an open, manly, and rational disbut when we enquire into causes, we discover the injus. cussion; but this I assure you, wherever there is an attempt made to vilify, calumniate, or otherwise injure tice of such a conclusion. the sacred name of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., we are We all are very apt to say, that man is the lord or master of all created beings; whereas were we to speak determined to attend to rebut such infamous charges by every legal and constitutional means, and then the truth, (but this would be confessing our own weakappeal to the sense of the meeting. You mention that ness,) we ought to say that woman is. It is true, man we may calculate upon having the signatures of the is the ostensible being that encounters the toils, dan-Chartists; we would naturally expect that they would gers, and hardships of this life. But, Sir, woman is the sign any thing that would benefit their fellow men. secret influence by which men are propelled onwards, Allow me to mention that the repealers signed the to brave dangers and even death. This I think few petition for the Charter, and also in their meeting men will deny, but some I know will exclaim, "O rooms introduced the petition for the liberation of Frost, but I never allow my wife to exercise any controul over Williams, and Jones, and had it signed by every person me." This may be true in a few instances ; but take the in the room. Any further information that lies in my great body of mankind, and we shall find that woman. power, you shall have any time, and I have the honour by her endearments, and timid, but fond and unaffected to remain. solicitude for our well-being, directs or controuls the whole of our actions. This at once accounts for the apathy that so many men unfortunately manifest towards their permanent Mr. Campbell, Salford. interest. And when we examine the social condition of the working and middle classes of society, we find that the poor man is entirely dependent upon the middle class man for employment, and consequently for his 0 0 class man for employment, and consequently for his 0 0 bread, of which the eppressors seldom fail to deprive

nance for all who may in future be thrown out of ADDRESS OF THE IRISH CHARTISTS OF employment, or persecuted purely for their political principles.

I am given to understand that there is an Executive Committee in Manchester, belonging to the Chartist

body of England. This Committee could transact this additional business also; and the Chartist's associations in each town could stand for local committees, to investigate and report, to the Executive Committee, any circumstances of local oppression that might occur is strength, and therefore will exult in our disunion. I in their different localities, and which report should be have long lamented this evil, and would most willingly a sufficient authority for affording relief according to the nature of the case. This simple plan would also instantly do away with the necessity of so many lifferent collections, which in themselves are a great injury to the cause; as all persons who may have a claim upon the sympathy of their fellow Chartists for assistance under oppression would find no difficulty in obtaining such. The Star would give publicity to all the transactions; and thousands who are now held

back, through fear of starvation, would immediately join our ranks; and those women who have hitherto kept their husbands at home, when they saw that their children and themselves were not likely to want for bread, would urge them to join their fellow men in obtaining justice from the common enemy. Assistance should be extended in the same manner to our persecuted brethren in ill used Ireland; when we should be able to give the death blow to the further deceptions of the charlatan, O'Connell, as our principles would rapidly gain ground under such circumstances.

This plan may appear impracticable to some, but 1 am confident it could be accomplished with the greatest ease imaginable, if the Chartists are willing. [Ashton next proposes a plan of raising money for the above desirable object, namely, by a penny subscription, and then concludes thus] :---

Trusting that what I have said will be sufficient to draw your attention to the subject, and that you will triumph over all your enemies, and live to see all your which they produced ? We unhesitatingly and decidedly benevolent intentions towards the working classes carried into effect,

> I remain, Sir, Your uncompromising and sincere Friend and Admirer, WM. ASHTON.

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

[I have read the above letter with great pain and pleasure-pleasure, in deserving the confidence of my

old friends; and pain for the keen and cutting censure as the whole tenor of his conduct, after the Birming-ham rupture, was any thing but generous or friendly. The very day before poor Ashton's trial, he made a hat rupture is the set of miscreants (with some very few honour-able exceptions) never existed than the nicknamed Irish tenth attempt to put me on my guard against several you made on that occasion, would obliterate from their | pent." I have lived to repent; but it is of my injustice they were never guilty of.

DUFFY, THE LIBERATED CHARTIST. The following letter from Duffy, to his son at Carlisle,

has been sent to us for publication :---

Sheffield, May 16th, 1841. MY DEAR SON,-I have the gratifying pleasure to a patriot; the other was hanged as a traitor. But so nform you and my friends in Carlisle, that I am (thanks long as the human race shall exist, the name of Emmet be to God) once more enjoying the fresh and cooling shall go down to posterity in company with those of breezes of liberty ! having been liberated on the 12th Epaminondas, Leonidas, the two Gracchi, Rolla, instant, on account of the bad state of my health. I had Bolivar, Washington, Tell, Tyler, Wallace, and other been confined in the hospital, as an invalid, since the noble and benevolent minds who could feel for the 10th December, 1840. I am happy to inform you that misfortunes of the great family of man, and shed a I am in a fair way of recovery, and what is still better, halo all around them. And execution shall ever be that after being confined in silence and having had to the lot of the wretches who would dare to breathe a endure most cruel hardships for the space of fourteen sentence against their immortal reputations. Well, months and seven days, and although I am much debi- now that we have cast a glance at the insurrection, litated and all but dead, my persecutors have not been (and many of us witnessed its failure,) we ought next able to obliterate from my heart and mind one single to inquire, has the condition of the working men of letter of the glorious Charter ! No! never, never! I Ireland been benefitted by any change that has taken repudiate the new Whig movement of Lovett, Collins, place since? Let the present condition of the people and Co. and will, as soon as my health permits, boldly answer.

take my stand on the rock of liberty, advocating until But, some of you may say, what has this to do with the death the rights of the people. I am, my dear Son, the question? We answer everything; because our

MANCHESTER TO THE CHARTISTS OF NEWRY, AND, THROUGH THEM, TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

3

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

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

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

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

We now proclaim to the people of Ireland that a more independent Parliament. True, they were very independent, very patriotic, when their own interests were concerned; but as to emancipating and elevating the condition of the labouring population, such a thought

In the midst of this a few noble, daring, and genuinely patriotic spirits conceived the project of making Ireland a really independent nation.

The result of the plans of those ardent minds led to the unfortunate insurfection, and treasonable, too! Why treasonable and unfortunate? Because unsuccessful. What was the difference betwixt Emmet and Washington ? Simply this :- Emmet failed : Washington succeeded. The one was lauded to the skies as

agineer.

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

WE ARE informed that the magistrate who, it was Correspondent.

La France states that M. Guizot had applied to tunate affair, which cost him his liberty. the Court of London to unite with France in assembling an European congress, but that the British government had refused to accede to his request.

Two corporals belonging to the 26th regiment, quartered at Eysses, near Agen, fought a duel a few if the same moment so severely that one died on the spot, and the other's life is despaired of.

d'a uniform postage was brought forward, when the regarding our unfortunate friend Mr. Frest, the steward France at present.

delivered lectures on Tee-totalism in the South Se- | that may be entrusted to his care. ession meeting-house, Perth, and so successful had pledge.

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

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

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

Gazette of May 16th, is a very serious affair : there is general anarchy; and out of 150 villages near meeting. Nisa, only twenty have escaped destruction.

pounds, and then, guiding it by a rope, take advan- the country delegates appointed to address it. age of a favourable wind, and walk with their erial vehicle into France.

Pondents in India to know, that a great in convenience against you; let them be so. Justice is your Will be soon done away with-viz., the obligation of sword ; love to your unfortunate and degraded Paying the postage on this side, and that in a short time postage may be paid both here and in India, tions your shield; with these will you gloriously and both on the transmission and receipt of the letters,

extent has been found lately on the beach near Weynonth. George Trent, in proceeding homewards der you to be surrounded by foes ! Did 1 not feel with his cart last week, saw an old pair of cloth trousers lying on the pebbles. He put them in his cart, and on examining them, found in one of the know what ever may be the opinions formed now, I pockets a leather note case, containing four Bank of have done good for the future, I never would have England notes to the respective amounts of £5, £20, £50, and £1,000. The man got the three smaller Notes cashed the same day; but the £1,000 note being much defined and any intervalue to the statement of my intervalue to the statement of my intervalue to make a state

"It was on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, at the Social Institution. Whitechapel Road, being dele-COLONEL PASLEY'S operations against the wreck gated to a public meeting there; Mr. Douglas sought an " the Royal George are now going on with great interview to gain Mr. Lovett's direction, he having a stivity under Lieut. Hutchinson, as the executive private verbal message to Mr. Lovett from our friend Frost I did ask Mr. Douglas if Mr. Frost had not

THE COMPETITION among the steamers has become sent a message to any other person except Mr. Lovett ; mgreat, and their numbers have so much increased and, in particular, I named you and your conduct on diate, that seventeen vessels are daily engaged in Mr. Frost's trial. Mr. Douglas replied no; for it was mareying passengers between Gravesend and Lon- Mr. Frost's opinion, on going out, that you was in the pay of Government. I asked what did he think Mr. Frost would say now when he heard you was in prison, and under the power of the same Ministry? Mr. Douglas told me he doubted not Frost's opinion was altered before this : he heard something to that effect before he left New South Wales for the East Indies. " This is all that was stated concerning yourself, and mid, offered to procure the remission of the sentence I thought proper, in justice to you, to have the first of the convict Medhurst for the sum of ±3,000, has opportunity of making the statement, because I felt sure been sirnck off the commission of the peace.-Times that Mr. Lovett, on sceing the steward, would make

all inquiries about Mr. Frost's opinions on that unfor-

" The steward requested me not to make any statement about him in public, because it would tend to injure him in his employ: that is the reason I was not at liberty to state the steward's name or occupation on board the ship in Convention. I was at liberty to tell days ago with swords. They wounded each other any of them in private, and have done so. Morgan Williams, of Wales, went on board the ship with me on the Thursday following, and heard from the steward the same : Dr. M'Douall has been since; and I feel IN THE French Chamber of Deputies the question convinced, if you have a desire to know any further Minister of Finance declared that the Government will answer if you write to him. The ship is fitting had no intention of introducing such a measure into out to carry emigrants to New Zealand : it goes from thence to New South Wales. Mr. Douglas offers to FEWALE LECTURES,-Last week two stranger ladies take out to our friend Frost any parcel or any letters

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

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

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

		"With all respect,
		" Truly yours,
		"RUFFY RIDLEY.
" 55,	Old Baile	r, and 19, D'Oyley-street,

Sloane-street, Chelses."

Since writing that letter I have obtained the name of the introducer of Messrs. Smart, Skevington, and myself, to Mr. Douglas the said steward. which introducer is James Wilkins, 18, Vincent-street, back of Shoreditch Church. Remember I An INSTRUCTION against the oppressive taxation have not seen him to hold any conversation, and the Porte in Bulgaria, according to the Leipzic remember he was present with the Steward before I saw him and after I left him to address the

I appeal to all men present at that meeting if Sours smugglers on the Swiss frontier have adopted I did not dwell solely on the injustice done by a the plan of conveying light parcels of valuable arti- base Government to Frost, O'Counor, O'Brien, and cles over the frontier line of customs stations by all our injured brethren. You may ask why did means of a balloon. They freight the aerostatic not Mr. Smart or Skevington hear the conversation ? machine with a load of from 160 to 200 English The answer is, the meeting was waiting, and they March 9-Mrs. Hawarth, of Denton ... 1

Now, Sir, to your letter in the Star. I will not enter into controversy with you, the injured person. It will be gratifying to those who have corres- about blunderbusses or internal machines at work fellow men your armour ; noble actions and intentrinmph. You say I am your accuser, and your feelings being wounded with injustice, you

direct a plain statement given word for word as it TREASURE FOUND. -- Property to a considerable direct a plain statement first make me so. Did I not consider you firm in your intentions ? Did I not consiconvinced I have taken a true course to stay all that may be made a handle against you ? Did I not

being much defaced and torn, apparently by long called upon twice to make a statement of my inter-

~ 14-From Northern Star office ... 76 0 2 Total money received by the ...101 15 10 Committee ... Committee Total money paid by the Committee 44 4 1

> Money in Mr. Heywood's hands, as Treasurer ... 57 11 9

Cr. 0 0 Mrs. Armitage, of Stockport 1 0 0 Mrs. Burton, ditto ... • • • 0 0 Mrs. Whareham, ditto 0 0 Mrs. Johnson, ditto ... 0 0 ... Mrs. Livesey, of Manchester ... 0 0 Mrs. Barker, ditto Mr. Timothy Higgins, of Ash-0 0 0 0 ton-under-Lyne 30-Mr. Howarth, on his coming n out of Chester Castle Mr. Harmatage, ditto 0 0 ••• Mr. Johnson, ditto ... 0 0 ... Mr. Burton, ditto ... θ 0 -- I Mr. Whareham, ditto... 0 0 ... Mr. Livesey, ditto 0 0 Mr. Broadbent, of Ashtonunder·Lyne Mr. Duke. ditto ... 1 0 Mr. Carrier, of Trowbridge... 2 0 0 Mr. Crabtree, of Barnsley ... 1 0 0 Mr. Hoey, ditto ... 1 0 0 Mrs. Ashton, ditto ... 1 Mrs. Smothies of Bradford

most thankful to you for your noble and patriotic object in addressing you is to congratulate you in your efforts to rescue me from my late bastile; an event sacred struggle for liberty, and to show you that there ever; and though you have neglected me by letters, sincerely anxious to assist you in propagating the prinyou have nevertheless done your duty nobly and affec- ciples of eternal truth and justice. Do you imagine tionately. I hope you will excuse the shortness of this that if the people of Ireland had had Universal Suffrage pen through the weakness of the nerves. Believe me the country? Do you think that if the people had

Universal Suffrage, they would endure to be plundered Your affectionate and distressed Father. by a bayonet supported State Church? Do you think

Hurrah for the Charter !

COMMUNICATIONS STANDING OVER FROM OUR LAST.

IRISH "REPEALERS" AND IRISH CHARTISTS IN MANCHESTER.

On the subject of the late disgraceful physical-force exhibitions in Manchester, we have received the followng correspondence for publication :---

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,---Will you have the kindness to give insertion to prove to the enemies of Universal Suffrage that we want fair play and free discussion.

Your obedient servant, JOHN CAMPBELL.

Salford, May 14th, 1841.

Salford, May 8th, 1841. SIR -I address you as an Irishman by the request of

whether the Repeal Association of Manchester approve or disapprove of the brutal conduct of the parties professing to be Repealers. The Irish cannot for a moment suppose that such conduct meets your sanction ; the conduct alluded to is that Messrs. Doyle, Donavan, we may displace the bad servants, and retain the good Connor and others were brutally and violently thrust off the platform when about to move an address to the Chartists of Newry, and threats at cold-blooded assassination thrown out.

Hoping that you do not identify yourselves with such in order that steps may be taken to prevent an improper impression going abroad. The Chartists of Manchester would think themselves disgraced if they would their services; because no person will perform his labour attempt to disturb a meeting of Irishmen seeking a Repeal of the Union. The Irish Chartists could not take more honourable steps than these. Let your petition for Repeal but come out, and you may calculate on every Chartist signing it.

I remain, my dear Sir, A sincere lover of liberty And your fellow countryman, JOHN CAMPBELL.

Manchester, May 10th

Your most obedient servant.

JOHN KELLY, Secretary,

34, Cable-street, George's Road.

Salford, May 12th, 1841.

fact it says to all men, "You are all children of the same Almighty Father, and therefore you all ought to be protected by the law ; and that you may be protected by the law you ought to have the power to make the law." By Universal Suffrage is meant that every young man of twenty-one years of age, and unstained by crime, ought to be eligible for any political office in the state; that the poor men, as well as the rich men, ought to be fit to serve as Jurors, Magistrates, Town-Council-Men, Mayors, Boroughreeves, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, or any other office, from that of Prime Minister, or Attorney-General, down to the most humble office in the state. In fact, the reason why we are contending for Universal Suffrage, is, that the labour of the working-man may be protected ; in order that poverty, vice, immorality and crime, may disappear from our beloved country; in order that, under proper institutions, we may be restored to our Country; and that when our spirits shall have returned to Him who gave them to us, our bodies may be consigned to the bosom of our Com-

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

You are told that if you had the Parliament in Dublin, all things would go well again. Have not we the Parliament in this Country? And what the better are the labourers ? The condition of the working classes in this Country is getting worse and worse every week, although we have the Parliament. The fact is, the interests of the working classes are never thought of in that house. And we would wish you to bear in mind that the interest of the producer is the same in Ireland SIR,-I reply to your letter of the 10th inst., and as England. The working man ought to have what he agree with you that violence most injure alike the cause produces; the beautiful principle laid down by Saint

JAM ES DUFFY. that if the people had Universal Suffrage, they would permit £125,000,000 sterling per annum to be spent by the absentee nobility of the country, in the purlieus of St. Giles, or the brothels of the continental cities ? Do you think if the people had Universal Suffrage the State Church would have in its possession 669,274 acres of the best land in Ireland? Do you think that if the people had had Universal Suffrage, parson Ryder would have escaped the hand of justice? Most certainly not. Do you think if the people had Universal Suffrage they would have to live on a sort of sea-weed, called wore, and on nettles, and other unwholesome herbage, while the very same year there arrived from Ireland into the port of Liverpoel alone 98,000 fat oxen, 128,000 fat sheep, and 376,000 fat pigs, upwards of 12,000 cwts. of flour, besides oatmeal, eggs, and various other sorts to the address sent you, and to the enclosed letters? of good and wholesome provisions; and the real owners of it, the working men of Ireland, and their families, were actually perishing from hunger in the midst of the provisions which they themselves toiled for? Most decidedly not. Do you think if the people had Universal Suffrage, they would toil for a cruel, antichristian, and unjust task-master for 4d., 6d., 8d., or 10d. per day? Certainly not. In fine, do you suppose that, if the whole Irish people had the power to choose their own Parliament, they would not compel the Irish Chartists resident in Manchester, to know the Parliament to make good and just laws for all the people? Certainly this would be the case. 'Tis for this reason the Chartists demand Universal Suffrage; in order that that which concerns all should be transacted by all. We demand Annual Parliaments in order that enes. We demand the Ballot to protect the poor man in the exercise of his vote. We demand that there be no property qualification in order that we may have the power to choose our servants from any part of the community we think fit; and that a poor man, if he be virproceeding, you will immediately answer this letter, tuous and honest, may be chosen in preference to a rich man if he be an immoral character? We demand that our servants should have a salary commensurate with so well as the individual who is paid for it. We demand equal electoral districts, in order that there may be a member for an equal number of inhabitants. Such, fellow-countrymen, are the principles laid down in that everlasting document the People's Charter. Its views extend alike to England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland; to Protestants and Catholics; to Methodists and Calvinists; to Christians and Infidels; to Jews and Gentiles; to the Black man and the White man. In mon Country.

and by whose mark been sent to the Bank of Eng- view, and lastly, the Chairman stated he was	~	Mrs. Smethies, of Bradford 1 0 0	blead, of which the oppressors beluoin this to depitto	agree with you that violence most injure alike the cause	produces; the beautiful principle inter down by banks
	-	Man Uniter ditte IAA	them, should they dare to think and act for themselves;	of Chartism or Repeal; but, Sir, your letter is both	Paul, ought to be carried out, viz : He that does not
Aced. There was nothing short the trouger of ready to receive it. If I was not in older, the	~	Mag Ualdomonth ditto $1.0.0$	and we know also, that the middle classes of society	vague and unsatisfactory,-inasmuch as you do not	work, neither shall he eat!" Also bear in mind that a
the set of the sources of the source	**	Mrs. Brooks, ditto 1 0 0	as a body, are as deadly enemies to the poor man's	repudiate the violence before alluded to, you neither	great deal of the miseries of Ireland have been brought
$\sim \sim $	~		rights as the worst of the aristocracy, or our base and	sanction nor censure the proceedings which took place	on by renegade Irishmen themselves.
A PATRIOTIC BILL-STICKER.—At Marlborough- they were much to blame in not allowing me to	~			on Wednesday evening last. I can only say that I am	We can mention one as a specimen-the infamous
	~	mirs. Denoow, of London I V V		almost confident you disavow such brutal conduct.	Castlereagh, he of whom the immortal bard of liberty,
traternity of external paper-hangers, vulgarly called After the word horrid in your letter, you say why	~	Mr. Charles Morris, of Bolton,	Now, Sir, being aware of this, and knowing also,		Byron, said, in speaking if Ireland gave him exis-
			that a number of individuals, in consequence of daring	Large bludgeons were brought, and I verily believe had	
chutters of an empty house in Oxford-street with to give the report word for word, after the manner his placeds. If the statements	~	Mrs. O'Brien, of Lancaster 1 0 0	to profess Chartist principles, have been deprived of	I HOT TOTA THE CHARTINGE MAN HO WORLD DO HOLA TOPPOL	tence
	~	Mrs Paddia of Edinhurgh 100	employment, and left to starve, surrounded with	sible for any violence that might occur, I do sincerely	" If she did, let her long-boasted proverb be hushed,
deficio, the policeman tock him at once into custody. of Mr. Frost's opinions be true or false, you and When called man tock him at once into custody.	~	Mr W V Jackson of Man-	famishing wives and children, unassisted, allow me	consider that some of our lives would have been	Which proclaims that from Erin no reptile can
		chester 100	to ask, is not this quite sufficient to deter others from	sacrificed. Hoping that you will send me an immediate	snring :
free-born For his defence, the bill-sticker the world have them just as i received when it was	-	Mrs. Foden, of Sheffield 1 0 0	becoming members of a body so persecuted, and so	and explicit answer, is the request of	See the cold-blooded serpent, with venom full flushed,
free-born Found in the said, I'm is in the private message I know her the		Mrs. Booker, ditto 1 0 0	regardless of each others' well being? This has created	Your very obedient servant.	Warming his folds in the breast of a King !"
a free-born Englishman, and I've a right to stick thoughts on that and the position of all parties that bills where I like." Mr. Long—"You have no brought me to a determination to give my report right to stick bills on englishment.	~	Mrs. Clayton, ditto 1 0 0	a feeling of dread in the minds of wives and mothers,	JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.	In conclusion, allow us, Chartists of Newry, to re-
right a stick to a determination to give my report	**	Mrs. Holbury, ditto 1 0 0	lest they should be subjected to the same hard fate, and		mark, that some of the most ardent spirits in the Char-
right to stick bills on people's houses." Defendant publicity, and I did it, knowing I may stand repu-	~	Mrs. Penthorp, ditto $1 \bullet 0$	therefore they exert all the influence they possess te	P.S.—Our correspondence will be published.	tist ranks are Irishmen. We, therefore, tender you our
$\mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{T}}$	~		keep their husbands from joining our ranks. Hundreds	x.b. our conceptinginge and of particular	heartfelt gratification; and not to you only, but also to
50 I'd a right is put up a notice to ' stick no bills,' repudiate you for the future.	*				the men of Golden Lane, Dublin, who have raised the
The source of the privileges of our pro- I in your letter you go over all the actions coupled	**	Mrs. Marshall, ditto 1 0 0	of individuals, in all parts of England, have confessed	March, May 15th, 1841.	the men of Golden Lane, Dubilit, who have raised the
times Fulles public duty to perform, and in these with your name, that prompted me to ask the ques-	**		this to me, and very naturally expressed their fear of	SIR,-I am rather surprised at you not understand-	flag of democracy once more in Ireland's metropolis.
	**		bringing ruin upon their families.	Dire,	Go on as you have begun ; sgitate, agitate, agitate, until
Mr. Long—"And I have a public duty to perform I have no desire to support the value of my informa-	~	Mrs. Roberts, of Birmingham 1 0 0	But, Sir, all this might be very easily remedied, and	ing my letter; allow me to tell you there is nothing	the knowledge of our holy Charter-our immortal
also to prevent the law from being broken." tion. I have given the name of my introducer; I	**	Mrs. Brown, ditto 1 0 0	an irresistible impulse given to the cause. In no for-	more repugnant to my feelings than seeing any meeting	Charter, shall wend its way over every plain, valley,
Leepdani I'm hill stickaste Mr. Come Divise him through this letter, if I have made a	~		mon monipal of the second have the moniping discover non-	I ATTETTEDAT . ATTE I STA ROTTY LO SAV LAGO LA LOGO CARO (bog, and mountain, into every city and town-until
Defendant" I'm bill-sticker to Mr. George Robins, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Simpson, and all the great suctioneers. I'll do my nublic duty on I'll construction of the interview, I request		M D. D. D. H. meine an Viele	seend make means of accomplishing it in many norgans.	i with the Charlister, for they hever seem to be in those i	Irishmen shall be what they ought to be, freemen;
and in para Tin Chippon, and an the great late of just buttered			TROPO THOM TO LOOM THE AND ADD TO MOUTH THE COL	Alement, unicas when discutoing mooring a comment	and then we will realise the wish of Ireland's bard,
self on the alter my public duty or 1 in secrifice min to amin of deal in the of 000 if I prove to the			many set is the set of the set of the set of many of many of the		
equal: you attar of my country. We are all You say you will give 21,000 if I prove to the	*		not to non-sime that it is staintly compated in the not-	If there was they were in the hands of jour pures, so	" That Ireland must be
equal: you're my brother, and I can prove it." Mr. satisfaction of Collins, Hetherington, or Lovett					Winst Hower of the earth and tirst dam of the set."
Long_" Well, but I wish my brother would behave that you have ever in your life been guilty of one with more moderation.					NOTHYIC
with more moderation. Will you promise not to act of deceit or treachery to your own party or your offend again i' Defendant "Unit is let those who	A 321 .				We remain,
offend again !" Defendant "I'll stick to my rights." political foes. My answer to that is, let those who	Augite	d and found correct by			Fellow-countrymen, STAR
Mr. Long-"Then I fine you a shilling." Defend- have a desire for your £1,000 and to destroy your ani-1 won't pay you a farthing." Defend- have a desire for your £1,000 and to destroy your			a fund to relieve the victims of petty tyrants, would	will publish it in full, and not omit a word of mine.	YOUR SINCERE WELL-WISHERS IN THE HOLE
This i won't pay you a farthing " The defendent fame do it. With respect to the three names quoted,		Robert Green,	a fund to relieve the victims of petty tyrants, would	And I remain,	IOUR SINCERE WELL-WISHERS IN THE HOUR.
ni-"I won't pay you a farthing." Defend- have a desire for your £1,000 and to desire your retired from the bar with the sing." The defendant fame do it. With respect to the three names quoted,		THOMAS DAVIS,	speedily remove this great drawback to union; and a		CAUSE OF CHABTISM.
Jr. An house and the air of a political mar. Mir. Commes I hever barn of Thethemister I never		ABEL HEYWOOD, Treasurer,	very small sacrifice, if we can call such a trifle a sacri-	Tanan Want Dan Andrew	Chartist Association Rooms,
aus patriation		SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, President,	fice, weekly from each individual, would provide an	JOHN ILELLI, SCOROWAJ.	Tib-street, Manchester, May 5th, 1841.
		PETER SHORBOCKS, Secretary.	ample fund, to afford a comfortable and sure mainte-	To Mr. John Campbell, Salford.	war and ward ward ward and and a sa
a shop of his in my life; Lovets I never			1 -		ZE
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LEICESTER.-The deepest indignation is fe t 83. For October, contains-Twas Nature's Gay Day, plan would once more create in Ireland, and for the land; but cheap land will not follow cheap bread, brethren, who are just now struggling to throw the here at the conduct of the vila Whigs, as display ad in the murderous casting vole business. The univ ersal feeling is, that if any Chartist should be 1 nase and treacherous enough to support a Russelli to at the approaching election, hanging and gibb stting will be too good for him.

TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELF CTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRADF()RD.

GENTLEMEN, - A Deputation havin g waited upon CAPTAIN WOOD, of SANDAL. to ascertain whether he would allow himself to be put in Nomination for the Representation of th' & Borough. in case of an Election, he has declared his willing. ness to stand on the following Principles. :-

A full and real Representation of every Male Twenty-one Years of Age, of sound Mind and un-convicted of Crime ; Annual Parliam ents ; Vote by Ballot; No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament; and equal Electoral Districts; Repeal of the New Poor Law ; Abolition of all Monopolies ; and a Redress of all practical Griev ances.

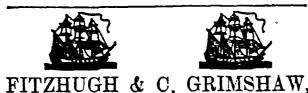
ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BRADFORD ! Reform is now in its Eleventh Year, and you and the Masses have been in vain looking for its beneficial Results : your Prospects are becoming increas-ingly beclouded, and the Condition of the Working Classes more wretched than ever ; the Non-enfranchised feel degraded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

NON-ELECTORS !

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

By Order of the Committee, THOMAS ROBINSON, Chairman.

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



10, GOREE PIAZZAS, GEORGE'S DOCK, LIVERPOOL.

DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for the following Ports, namely: -- NEW YORK, PHILADEL-PHIA, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, and NEW ORLEANS, in which Passengers can be accommodated with comfortable berths in the Cabin second Cabin and Steprage Parsons shout Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about to emigrate may save themselves the expence and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, addressed as above, which will be immediately answered, the exact day of sailing, and the amount of Passage-money told them : by remitting a part of the Passage Money to Liverpool, Berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool. till the day before sailing.

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

Tons

Tons

FOR NEW YORK,

the popular Song; the whole five of the Tetel de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger Race, described in Music; and six And, let it be borne in mind, that bad as it. others. 34. For November, contains Two Melodies from

Auber's new Opera, Zaneita, Lanner's Six Spring Waltzes, the celebrated Marseilles Hymn, Claude du Val, and Three others. 85. For December, contains Six Melodies from Zenetts, I knew a Bank ; and nine others. To purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis THE ROYAL LULLABY, the words and music printed on rose coloured paper.

Happy New Year; the whole set of L'Elizir D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard ; Lovely night ; The Days that have Faded; Fairy, lead them up and down, and others.

are Spirits ; the two pepular songs of Miss Hawes, I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Lovelier, and four others.

. Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over rent without any abatement. Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream : Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others, Three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of "Keolanthe;" the whole of Jullien's Five Quail Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from

Macbeth For May, contains one of the greatest attracof the Easter Hunt, in a set of Quadrilles! No. 1, Meeting; 2, Start, yelping of dogs, and gallop of beautiful melodies, amongst which will be the new comic song called "Jim along Josey," with the music, and whole eight verses of words; and this whole ninety numbers of "Flatonicon." Orders should be given early for this number (No. 90'. No. 90 is for May, 1841, and is the last Number pub-

Vielin, can play these tunes.

Any number can be sent, pest free, by enclosing 1s to the Editor, pre-paid, 23, Paternoster-row.

55 The Examiner says, 'No musician, whatever instrument he may profess, ought to be without this tasteful, correct, admirable, and cheap work. Such another collection of beautiful melodies does not exist in Europe.' And the Herald, in a long article upon it, says, 'The Flutonicon is as much a standard work amongst musicians as the Penny Magazine, or Chambers' Journal, amongst readers.

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

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1841.

"IRELAND"

GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORMS.

As the co-operation of Ireland is most emphatically required and flatteringly courted by the "Liberator" on behalf of her Majesty's advisers, in what is called their attack upon "monopoly," we are bound to consider what the result of Ministerial had a feather in her tail ; middle men, in most insuccess must inevitably produce, not for the majority of the nine millions, but for the very class who are, unfortunately, armed with the "life Tithe Bill, of 1824, gave rise to the plan of knocking

use for self-destruction-we mean the electors.

extend to this side the Channel.

purpose of rent-screwing. Upon the will of magis-

placed in the hands of the "measuring cast" ma-

But, being a great, a very great question-in fact.

adjustment of which, 1821 furnishes a precedent was, yet did Whiteboy Union and perseverance, compel the Tory GOULBURN (being the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to surrender to popular will, and "fixed duty on corn," and now for oblige him to pass his Tithe Commutation Bill in

THE NORTHERN STAR.

two years after, by which all the Protestant grass-land of Ireland, theretofore exempt from tithe, was brought to bear its share of the Protestant Church impost.

Let us now see what led to the White Boy revo lution in 1821. In 1815 we had peace proclaimed and a partial return from high war prices for agri-The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We cultural produce; speculation upon capital made in war time, and anticipation of more blood-letting, still kept the farmer aflost, and he paid the same

The harvest of 1816, however, gave high rents a " heavy blow," and two other bad harvests, between 1816 and 1821, caused a demand upon the Landlords for a reduction of rent, and upon the parsons for a reduction of tithe, commensurate with the fall consequent upon sgricultural produce and a return to tions ever offered in music, viz :- A description "cheap bread." How was this demand answered By calling out the yeomanry ; by proclaiming martial horses; 3, The River, the Check; 4, Stag at bay; law; by appointing special commissions; by shoot-5, Death of Stag. To this extraordinary novelty ing without colour of orime, and hanging without (which is copyright) there will be added ten other | colour of law ! " O ! true, true," say the politicians ; "but it was the Tories !!!" No, no ; it was not ; it was the landlords, the parsons, and the magistrates. number will contain a catalogue of contents of the Whigs as well as Tories. It was that force which in every country, when its interests are attacked, either compels the existing Government to assume lished. Every wind instrument, as well as the the lead in despotism to preserve its order, or deposes the Government upon refusal, and

establishes one of its own in its stead. How did the landlords and parsons meet the emergency ! There were two classes of landlords, without distinction of creed or politics : one class was very, very scanty indeed ; the class who made

tardy reductions; but even in the mode of making those reductions they completely paralyzed all industry among their tenantry. It was this. They held them to the old condition in their leases, and gave them receipts for the full amount, upon receiving the reduced rent, and held the old arrears over them as a drawn sword, ready upon a war, or any other godsend, to have the "full pound of flesh." Thus were the farmers out of all heart, while the Irish labourers were compelled to have recourse to opera benefits patronised by the Royal Family, needlework performed by Maids of Honour, proceeds of fancy balls, and subscriptions from the English humane and charitable, for support ; and the plague partially terminated, by an influx of Irish agricultural labourers into the English manufacturing market; an influx greater in four years than the whole swarm of poor creatures who had been banished for the previous century.

The other class of landlords were those who held on by the terms of the lease as long as the last goose stances, but well backed by fee-simple proprietors. This system, coupled with Mr. GOULBURN'S

has one fraction lett, whereby he can be kept to ash, while they are be any longer befooled by party cries from any his bargain;" while the desolation, expectation, and corruption in the very citadel, that we be any longer befooled by party cries from any and misery caused while the thing was finding its should allow them to suppose, for one moment, that party !' Had they not been befooled by this crafty level, would be indescribable. So much for the we are about to receive the traitor whom they have

"SUGAR DUTIES."

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

morals !" Fudge, blarney, bother, humbug ! Give them

and timber afterwards.

"TIMBER DUTIES."

An Irish farmer, holding fifty acres of land, and of imported timber in the whole of his life done to their cause by whole and what he does use is CANADIAN, upon the "miscreant Chartists" even to attend one of sale, and the trade is at a stand still, while ruin and his relief. An Irish labourer dees not use one

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

' jaunting cars" would oblige the Irish tradesman to drive in his carriage.

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

For what, then, are the Irish people to join in he "new move." Hear it, ye good men, struggling

so long as one of the old tenants upon any estate monster from their back ? Is it justice to them, we Huddersfield, headed- Monopoly or no monopoly. has one fraction left, whereby he can be "kept to ask, while they nobly struggle against corruption, very truly, That the inhabitants should refuse to expelled from their ranks !

> others have so warmly taken up the cause of the aged Mrs. MELLON, and have recommended a relief flicted upon us so many Commissions, so many fund for all persecuted Irish Chartists. This is as it Rural Police; they could not have created such aged Mrs. MELLON, and have recommended a relief his many annovances, has commissioned us to publish his willingness to act as Treasurer for his oppressed countrymen. He says that he will look had the baseness and impudence to recommend upon every farthing given as a gift bestowed upon himself. We ask, then, is this the time to admit the arch traitor amongst us, just as he is imposing upon the people the additional task of supporting his victims in his native land ? the people the additional task of supporting the victims in his native land ? himself. We ask, then, is this the time to admit the

the most powerful body everorganised in that country; inventors of skillygolee, and advocates of free trade and we expect ere long to have the inexpressible pleasure of announcing their first grand procession, the people labour harder, and produce more, and live enough of "praties" first, and they'll find the sugar and open air meeting. Can we allow such in- on less, and coarser fare who have brought them to the domitable perseverance to be checked by courtship, here, of the common enemy ? No, we cannot. The country, and our Irich brethren would very pro- and so successful, in the work of lowering wages even more, does not use twenty pounds' worth perly hold the Executive responsible for any damage enslaving, starving, and extirpating the industrious

Have we not had enough of his oppression, and plank of foreign timber in the whole of his life. He his support of the produces, of all our enemies i-the their work of havoc one step further, they may is rocked in the arms of some native oak; he trips now to pardon the greatest of all our enemies i-the heir work of havoc one step further, they may and their cool are the sole arms of some native oak; he trips now to pardon the greatest of all our enemies i-the now challenge the devil to equal their cool plank of foreign timber in the whole of his life. He his support of the "Bloodies," or are we, like fools, his old age upon a native staff, and is borne to expence of a starving people, and whose only ob-

> the boldest to demand a proper reception for the "miscreant" in Yorkshire ; and now, upon behalf of Yorkshire, we have a right to demand from you a return of the service which was so nobly performed. and so cheerfully undertaken, in defiance of all opposing obstacles. Up, then ! and meet the enemy. Let him see that you are what you profess to be ; Ireland expects every man to do his duty !

> We expect, in our next, to be able to publish a list of subscriptions for the relief of the persecuted Irish Chartists, and the proper reception of their persecutor.

> SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS. It is really amusing to see the lucubrations of the Artful Dodger," and the Tap-tub, served up by the immortal Sun, for our evening repast, in one hash. under the title "Spirit of the Press." and seasoned with the PALMERSTON piquant sauce. extracted from the columns of the little "Globe." A bit of French and a bit of Latin, and a bit of a joke, to constitute the balance of power of a great nation, and to guide our destinies, is quite characteristic of the "Old Beau." It does to serve his

In the meantime, the Great Geographer con-

ON BEHALF OF THE

there; because the people don't want a HOUSE OF

O, what a god-send the Whitsuntide holidays

Whig poverty, Whig bastiles, and Whig dungeons. to

hear the summons. "When poverty comes in at

the door, love flies out at the window "--when

Whigs came in at the window, principle went out

O, the poor, poor "bloodies ! !" what will become

of the "bloodies ?" What shall we do with the

"bloodies ?" How will it be with the "bloodies ?"

"Noboby coming to help " the " bloodies. " Nobody

We are irresistibly compelled to append hereunto

masters out of the Treasury.

at the door.

purpose, and, in truth, as we were some time ago

"A bill, dated the 25th inst., and printed at that is the question'-in favour of Whiggery, says faction, we should have had no mock Reform Bill we should have had no "anti-Poor Law agitatora;"

paid or unpaid ; because we should have needed We rejoice to find that our London friends and none; that crew would never have had the power to inflict a law so bloody, so cruel, and so torturous. That hypocritical banditti could not have in. ought to be; and Mr. O'CONNOR, notwithstanding immense burdens for the industrious community to bear; they could not have added so heavy an amount to the National Debt ; they could not have granted £190,000 to the old Queen, nor would they have recipes, and publish them, as Baines, their organ, has done, to the free and independent labourers of this enlightened country, by which, from a collection

The Irish Chartist Association is likely to become Those ingenious starvation mongers-those refined -those Judases, who, for the last nine years, have been engaged in contriving the best mede of making starvation point, and from thence to the bastiles, and through these to their graves, by thousands, -those vile monsters who have been so consistent community; may, with their common, audaciong

starvation is all but universal-when their own reck. less cruelty and extravagance have cast them upon effrontery, when they come to us and say "That a bold attempt has at length been made his old age upon a native stati, and is borne to expence of a stating population of confidence for re-the grave upon a native "bier." Every stick in ject is to purchase a renewal of confidence for re-his "mud hovel" comes from "his honour's wood;" newed traffic. grading during the whole nine years of their misgovernment ? Why at the last moment do they come forth with the olive branch. I tell you plainly, it is to allure you-to bring you sgain intotheir meshesto induce you to seat them again in power. And if you do; if you permit yourselves to be deladed, you must bid farewell to liberty; you must expect a continuance of their heartless inhuman system ; you must look for a renewal of their systematicarrogance: you must look for starvation, rags, slavery and premature death—you must expect a well clad and high fed army of blue bludgeoners, backed out by a red army with bullets and bayonets, and a land covered with bastiles, commissioners, and Government spies, with the foreign system of passports and centralisation, by which every germ of mercy, justice, (to the poor) and be-nevolence will be annihilated, and we are slaves for ever ! Then up, Britons, up, 'Now is the day and now is the hour,' and if it is the last day and the last hour, the last opportunity which will ever be afforded you let it not pass-let it not slip, for the sake of mercyfor your own, and for the sake of your families-fo the sake of posterity, be up, be at your namines-for Whiggery be utterly destroyed—yea extirpated—at al risks, and at all hazards, from this land, and from the face of the earth. Fear nothing but the restoration of the baneful influence of Whig faction ; drive that pestilence from the land.

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

We are persuaded, with our excellent friend Mr.

Capt. Register. Burthen. To Sail. Ship. SHEFFIELD Allen 580 1000 lst June (Regular Line of Packet Ship.) SPLENDID Crocker 650 LIVERPOOL Dovenport 650 1000 3rd June rough Members; and, without the shadow of a CARROL OF CARROLLTON Bird 650 1000 15th June FOR BOSTON. STIRLING Saunders 450 700 4th June Apply as above. Liverpool, May 25th, 1841.

to planoforte players and SINGERS! MADAME VESTRIS'S NEW SONG! JULLIEN'S FAMED NIGHTINGALE

WALTZES !! AND

TAGLIONI'S NEW GALOP !!! All for 1s., in the "PIANISTA" for May, No. 5.

Published Month'y, Price One Shilling, THE PIANISTA gives all the Popular Songs. Galops for Piano, &c., which obtain, by their excel-No. 1, for January, 1841, contains - the Elizer d'Amore Quadrilles, "The Banks of Allan Water," popular song, with words, and an Original Ballad, over party. words by Miss Costello, and music by Lady Andover! The whole of these are given in No. 1, for 1s. No. 2, for February, contains the Royal Christening Solo, (Original)-" The Old Oak," with words, symby Jullien, (now the rage in London, and selling at 3s. 6d.)-an Original Song, by Thomas Moore, Esq., with words, symphonies, and accompaniments the monster. -and two of Strauss's most popular Walizes. The whole of No. 3, for 1s.

The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th, commendations. Every page is studded with gems." nation ! No. 4, for April, contains Jullien's Celebrated Qnail Waltzes; Charles Horn's last beautiful Ballad, with words, symphonies, &c.; a Lew German

Air; and Musard's favourite Galop. "The Pianista is a charming work, and as cheap

as it is charming."—The Times. For contents of No. 5, for May, see above.

Published in London by Sherwood and Co., 23, Paternoster Row ; and to be had by order of any "Thus I will, thus I order." Upon the will of men Book or Music Seller in the Kingdom. Any in whom is now incorporated by the lauded Tithe Number, as a specimen, sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for 1s. 4d. Address, "Editor of Pianista, 23, Paternoster Row, London."

EVERY NUMBER NOW IN PRINT. BEAUTIFUL NEW MUSIC.

To Flute, Flageolet, Violin, Clarionet, Kent Bugle, and Cornopean Players.

Celebrated Monthly Periodical, THE That FLUTONICON, gives every beautiful Tane that officers. becomes popular. In its pages will be found, for the small price of Eightpence Monthly, not only every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is likely to become so; all new copyright melodies of jority of Irish landlords. merit being inserted here. Nos. to 90 are already published; any of which may be had at eightpence per Number, or sent, post paid, to any part of the an entirely national question, a wholesale and land into a valuable ret Kingdom, by enclosing 1s. As a specimen of the real "Irish manufacture" question, we are bound wants of God's own flock. contents of some of the Numbers, the following is to enter fully into a consideration of what its effects submitted, namely :--No.

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

11. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others. 13. The Sea! the Sea! and ten others.

- 17. The Deep, Deep Ses, and seven others. 20. The Brave Old Oak, and eight other tunes.
- 26. Pretty Star of the Night, and ten others.
- 53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrilles
- from Rory O'More, and two others. that the alteration in the Corn Laws will make 54. The hour before day, I leave you to guess, and nine bread cheap; that the alteration in the sugar others.

small heart-broken farms into pasture ground, preserver," and which they are now requested to which led to another irruption of displaced la-

Ireland returns sixty-four County Members, two bourers. In 1826, the Irish currency was assimilated University Members, and thirty-nine City and Bothat is, land held by small farmers was again raised 1000 9th June shade of difference, the interest of the whole of by 8-3 per cent.; the old Irish pound was compounded, being demanded in the new coin. £1 1s. 8d. the constituencies, be they county, university, city, This the small cottier tenants, bore, as they would or borough, is identical, as one great whole, in the bear anything for a hiding hole and a " spot to work approaching contest. Nay, more, to such an extent on." But it also dislodged many.

would the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws Then came the Catholic Relief Bill in 1829, and alone affect the whole agricultural, commercial, this measure relieved the political traffickers of trading, and labouring interests of Ireland, that the 380,000 of their live stock, whose little holdings of greatest good anticipated by English speculators. an acre or two were knocked into large farms of even if realised, would be more than over-balanced by the blighting effects which the victory must fifty or a hundred acres; and then had we an immense inevitably produce in that country, and which must exportation of the life's blood of the country-of the real wealth of the nation.

These 380,000 heads of families constitute the With Ireland, the Ministerial question is one of life and death. It is not based on mere theoretic whole mass of Irish pauperism, at present so huor speculative dogmas of political economists. It is miliating to those who witness it without a struggle not to be followed by any adjustment which may be for its removal ; and also have greatly augmented the rendered requisite and necessary, according to the reserve in the English market.

During these trying periods for the farmers, the L Ballads, &c., with Words, Symphonies, and subsequent working of the EXPERIMENT. It is not to During these trying periods for the farmers, the Accompaniments; and all the Waltzes, Quadrilles, be accompanied by any protective power, or retribu- parsons, as a body, tried shooting upon a large tive accompaniments, to be placed in the hands of scale, rather than reduce one farthing of their accuevery month, at a price scarcely one sixth of the those who are asked to embark their all in the Go- mulated demand, or abate it in future to peace charge made by Music Sellers ; as, for-instance :- vernment hulk, without masts, pilot, or even rudder, prices ; and although they justified their refusal by

Perseverance in the path of error has reduced the is of tyrants,-yet did they, in many, very many old and respectable party of English Whigs to a instances, refuse to take fifteen shillings in the mere faction, whilst their awkward management of pound of the arrears from the Catholic occupiers. their own measure, "Reform," has actually revived while they leased them out to Protestant proctors phonies, and accompaniments—and two of Strauss's their own measure, "Reform," has actually revived while they leased them out to rocestant process waltzes. All these for 1s. No. 3, for March, the embers of their factious rivals, and blown them for ten shillings in the pound, upon a strict pro-contains the whole of the celebrated "Tarentella," into a powerful party. The same breath which was mise not to abate one farthing of the legal deto have extinguished Toryism, has but resuscitated mand.

Now such are the parties to whom the Irish far-Is the part, then, which the Irish are now invited mers and the Irish labourers are to look with confito take in the war of self-destruction, for the mere dence. for the adjustment of any inequality which says:-" The Pianista No. 3, outstrips our previous purpose of party extermination, worthy of a great the "GREAT COMMERCIAL MEASURES" may create-to a party who have systematically But, after all, upon what will depend the success plundered, in violation of all laws human and of the working of the measures in Ireland, should divine, and who, in compliance with a Government the Whigs succeed ? Why, upon the law of wills .- | measure, will not, we imagine, surrender in proper not of testaments,-but of landlord's wills; upon the season, the right of " doing what they please with will of the broken and driving landlords of Iretheir own." To such a tribunal are the planland. Upon the law of "sic volo," "sic jubeo." dered to appeal as a last resource.

If this calamity does not come, then does the project fail; for bread will not be cheaper; and if this Bill, all the power of landlord and parson, for the calamity does come, then will it be met according to precedent, by shooting, hanging, and transporting, trates, who can select whether they will distrain as in the first instance, and then by the exportation of landlords, or as parsons, for the pound of rent, or another million of Irish agriculturists as a further the five shilling of tithe, and for whose purpose the reserve for the masters; and then another million Whigs have supplied a large distraining staff of of a loan from England for Irish parsons. " civil power," with muskets, bayonets, and cutlasses, And THEN, perhaps, may be applied the lever and commanded, in most instances, by half-pay which if used in time, would have spared the weeping the wailing and the gnashing of This, then, is to be the adjusting machinery

teeth. That lever is the Charter ! which by depriving the landlords of the power of annexing destructive conditions, would oblige them to give leases for ever at a corn rent, and to bring their an entirely national question, a wholesale and land into a valuable retail market to meet the

This, and this only, can make a people independent must produce in Ireland. In order, therefore, to relieve the subject of all those technicalities, mysteries, sure peace, plenty, and "cheap bread :" but this of all foreign growers. This, and this only, can inand absurdities, with which political economists free traders and trafficking polititians would enshroud it, monopoly of the land depends the existence of a they will not do till forced to it, because upon the we start upon a simple basis-upon their own foundation stone. Upon one point only do the several and navy establishment, a lucrative place and pension sections of " anti-monopolists," as the " monopolists" establishment; one and all of which are so many whimsically call themselves, agree. They all agree landed aristocracy.

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

This, then, is the real casus belli ; this is the thou idol of the good man's worship ! thanks be to | heartily ridiculed by each. God ! thou art fast unbinding the tight bandage which has so long obscured man's vision ! Thy magic influence comes like a mighty torrent in the midst of the calm, and will sweep away all the ignorance, superstition, and bigotry of darker ages. Yes, he has lost all decency as a journalist in his duty knowledge will expand the mind, mature the judgment, and unite the mighty masses in one overwhelming band of freemen.

Under such a combination of right and might, with the knowledge which the English and Scotch now possess to direct us, we will gain liberty without a blow. But should tyranny, strong in long possession, made courageous by unopposed sway, and be even a blunder. Well may the conquering confident by passive obedience and non-resistance, journalist exclaim, "but one such dinner more. still resist; we will then, with one mighty blow, and I am undone!" strike the Hydra-headed monster to the earth to rise no more!

tinues to dot his surface with the names of newly The tactics of Ireland as recommended by the discovered depôts of popular strength heretofore Liberator," are the most dishonest, base, and unknown beyond the parish boundary, save to the flagrantly mercantile and treacherous, of his many literati, but now swelled into frog-like imporpolitical speculations. Must not every man with tonce, and paraded under the head half an eye at once see that the return of Whigs by the Irish people, is the outting of so many sticks to "GREAT DEMONSTRATION beat themselves soundly, when they shall first have gently whipped the Tories from the Treasury GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORM." benches for six or seven years longer ! Then will Mr. O'CONNELL have entirely succeeded ; his object being to throw another stumbling block in his own wAY, the removal of which will be a fair excuse for a new "atlas." raising the supplies for years from a poor deluded starving people. Never was there so rascally a juggle, and well may the Irish patriots exclaim-MASTERS to complete their ruin. So the poor

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

We beg, in conclusion, to give the following heartrending scrap, exultingly paraded in Monday's Chronicle, as the first Irish instalment of the

very anticipation of the "Great commercial Re-

forms :"-"EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION.

Up to the 15th of the present month. thirty vessels | days they would not ignite, though struck by a sudhave sailed from the port of Cork alone, with 4,662 den flash of Whiggery ! emigrants, for Canada, the United States, and New The devil himself, be SOUTH WALES. There "anti-monopolists," won't that rate of trans-

portation satisfy your hellish lust for removing the pressure upon subsistence ! or what more do you re-

AND

"THE MISCREANT CHARTISTS."

reported in our last, and convened by Mr. O'CONNELL and his friends under a sixpenny protection, and ostensibly for the purpose of blarneying about Repeal but really with a view of feeling his way once more into popular society for the purpose of foisting the seen that the " miscreants" can find their way even to a ticket show in sufficient numbers to upset humcuous than in the combination of both, which the

favoured with specimens of the poetic productions PITKETHLY, that the most effective step to be now of members of the Cabinet, we see no reason why taken for liberty, is the crippling of the Whigsevery Right Honourable Gentleman should not have no matter how. The people's prospects look well, his own particular paper for chronicling his own so far as the election is concerned. Several peculiar views. Chartist Candidates are already in the field. Elec-

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

Colonel Thompson at Hull, SHARMAN CRAWPORD Yet we must bear in mind that Editors are but at Rochdale, and Captain Woop at Bradford, are men, and that they may be flattered like other all in a fair way for invigorating the rotten carcase of men ; hence we find, that since poor Easthope St. Stephens with some really patriotic life. Let but stretched his legs under the Premier's mahogany, the people bestir them, and the votes of the Chartist electors, and the power (rightly directed) of the towards his host. From that fatal day to the Chartist non-electors, shall now prove itself to be present, if Melbourne committed murder, rape, or all sufficient for the utter annihilation of one of the arson. EASTHORPE would justify the act by the two great factions by making the other worry itnecessity, and would not even (as Fouche had the and then hurrah ! for the simple tug of right against honesty to do) call his master's greatest butchery might; of a united people against the single by the gentle title of "a political blunder." No, foe ! ! EASTHORPE would not allow crime in such case to

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

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

Will that satisfy the Chartists ! Will they permit the "Goose Club" to return MOLESWORTH again; Alas ! the attempt creates no more excitement even if they should dare attempt it ? We calculate than the mere curiosity produced by a first glance at not. Two Tories will go in for Leeds, to a dead

certainty, if the people do their duty. The The people are not there ! The people will not be "bloodies" talk something, as we hear, about JOET HUME ! We just think we see BROWN BREAD JOSEPH, walking arm in arm with HERRING-SOUP Chron. may dot, and dot, and dot away; but the close of the poll will dot him out of Leicester, and his NEDDY, and escorted by a procession of Hand-loom weavers carrying a small brown loaf and a rotten red herring, on a pole, and playing "the Rogue's March" upon " Rough Music !" How very funny! would have been in 1832 ! and how dry the old tim-

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

to the "House." The number of signatures was million three hundred thousand !

At an early hour in the morning, the Convention Hall had been crowded with persons anxious to feast their eyes with a last view of the stupendous evidence of devotion to the cause of liberty afforded by the people in this petition, which measured upwards of 1,460 yards in length, and which, though got up in a very short period, and with little or no expense or excitement, had in reality been signed by MORE

blocked up with human beings, breathing deep and anxious prayers for its success. At a quarter past three, the petition being placed upon a handsome frame, covered with green baize, and having a

Reformers of 1832 knew of the existence of one shoulders of the bearers. It was borne to the "House" on the shoulders of

bers of Bristol and Nottingham would have been for a Whig cracks; but now, alas! the tears of the hungry have moistened them, and even in the dog-DUNCOMBE. The devil himself, be he black or be he white, could'nt save the poor "bloodies;" and as a last

THE National Petition was presented on Tuesday, hope they are calling spirits from the "vasty announced by Mr. DUNCOMBE to be more than one deep;" but alas ! the spirits are too deeply sunk in

> THAN TWO MILLIONS OF PERSONS!! By one o'clock, the front of the Old Bailey was

to carry Reform in 1841; and ask yourselves if the splendid flag waving over it, was mounted upon the

quire, you infernal fiends !

DANIEL O'CONNELL

By our report of the Crown and Anchor Meeting,

coming to woo" "the bloodies." So down down ! down ! with the " bloodies !" lucrative church establishment, a lucrative army " bloodies" for another term upon us, it will be the most recent discoveries of depóis of popular feeling by the "Artful Dcdger." Hear, ye uninstructed in English localities, the places relied upon hot beds-nurseries and provisions for the scions of the bug. Never were insolence and folly more conspi-

oreaa cheap; that the alteration in the sugar		cuous than in the combination of both, which the	half of them.	It was borne to the "House on the their
55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen duties will make sugar cheap; and that the altering of	"Well but," says an "anti-monopolist," "would	learned gentleman exhibited upon the occasion.		It was borne to the "House on the stand their eighteen "Fustian Jackets," who performed their
	you not crush that faction." We answer, No; not	The blind followers hoped to give tone to the coun-	"GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS	eighteen "Fustian Jackets," who performed duty well-preceded by a procession of the members duty well-preceded by a procession of the members
56. In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets, the timber duties will make timber cheap. We Crusader's Waltz and ten other delightful airs. here, then, admit the fact, as to corn; and join	if by crushing that we crush those who would be in-	try by the trick ; but MARTIN and others opened his	at Carnarvon, Corsham, Chippenham, Peterborough,	duty well-preceded by a procession of the Convention, and other leading Chartists, of the Convention, and other leading chartists,
	nocent sufferers, and create in its stead a more			
other	heartless set of "quasi" landlords, what the Irish	1	ton [again !], Gosport, RIGG OF GRETNA [who the	amidst the deafening shouts of congregated thou- amidst the deafening shouts of congregated thou- sands, which, by the time it reached Charing Cross
DS, THE CELEDITATED COLO CHARTENER. Philomel Waity		i uppour, nonori, tunt u mart Doudany tone	ter fullen il) accherti runge en autrus faute tue	sands which by the time is reached one -
ac. if bread is not reduced in price ! and, we ask, if	call "Sky farmers"-domestic jobbers-who would	collector in Manchester, has insured DAN a favour-	debu is the higy : J, Honton, Chatham, Canteroury,	
74. Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, bread is reduced in price, must not wheat, of which	purchase the produce of the land from Germans,	able reception	L'DDIDQ, USTLIOTO GREAT OPEN-AIR MEETING, thirty.	The Unrea (Till Use)
Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others.	Russians, Turks, Prussians or Americans, as cheap	IN MANCHESTER ;	nine present !], Anna," and so on ; but they were licked wherever they dered to meet the sinews :	Dealisment street to the entrance of "the House,
75. All. Bloore's situsical Box, Uracoviar, and tenothers	as they could, and sell it as dear as they could to			
TO, THERE LEG DOG DELLAS, FUER AIRS DY FRIDER AIDERS, I	those whose own land they had rendered sterile in	and we learn that the waits of the town have been	Stroud and Birmingham, to wit.	where the interference of the ponety would in all
and twelve others. duces wheat, as its most valuable crop, be reduced	ander to hald entralide der the	covered with bills, announcing DAN's intention to		
	order to hold complete dominion over their working	meet the factory operatives of Manchester in the Car-	Its all up, Chron. so you may map away, old	probability have caused a row, but for the prompt
Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. rents be correspondingly reduced, as a fair accom-	slaves.	penter's Hall, on Tuesday next.	boy, till you are black in the face! You may just	and decisive interference of Dr. M'DOUALL, The
78. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard), Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's) paniment to the scheme ! "O, yes; yes, of course,	We would crush them by making them rich, whe-			
Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's padiment to the scheme ; "O, yes; yes, of course,			"commercial Reforms" to the people of England	and decisive interference of Dr. In Decision. The some other of the leading Chartists. Bir- Police were of the A division, of Bir-
Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's and so they would; everything finds its proper new song, Down in the Deep, and four others.	short they would or no; by taking from them the	created in Manchester, Oldham, Ashton, Stockport,		Police were of the it the deeds of
new song, Down in the Deep, and four others. 79. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the level," answer the monopolists. True; we admit it;	For the management of paupers, by impoverisn-	and the surrounding districts is intense and the	10W.	Police were of the A division, mingham Bull Ring notoriety; and the deeds of former days seemed to cling round their spirits, and
Ginry three femore Chinese sime Mr Balfe's now Dill Willy not look for your level nrst-willy select the	ing their country and their fellow-men. That we	Chartists are resolved to give Div a honefit!	THE ELECTION CRISIS.	former days seemed to oling round their spland
popular melody, The dawn is breaking o'er us, two most uneven and hilly line, when you can pass over	call christian justice, and we much prefer it to the	Chartenses are reported to Brio 2 an a bounday :	THE ELECTION CRISIS. Ar this most important and momentous period, we feel that the following nervous and well timed	give them strong desires for a little more plug
more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five others. a plain without injustice to any, or damage to the	justice of political economists.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Ar this most important and momentous period, we feel that the following nervous and well-timed address, is worthy of attention from all parties of	give them strong desires were disappointer
30. For July, contains Jack Redburn's Gallop and Race.		people are the most Master-ridden in the North of	we reer that the reitowing her yous and wett-timed	CADICISC. IIUnorcay incomenta nrevenied we
in honour of the Derby, the whole five melodie's State! And what, we would ask, is to happen	The great anomaly of the corn branch of the	England ; and yet did they, in the depth of winter,	and one in worth or accontion rout and parties of	THE KOOL COMPETER THE HEADER
of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from while the Government engineers are levelling ! We	new "commercial exotic" is this, that the Irish		the producing people; and we therefore call to it	having any pretext on which to use sumber of
				having any pretext on which to use the number of which they insultingly displayed to the number of
to co fund of procedant suist what happened in [82]	the only thing they produce-for the nurness of			300 or more.
	cheapening the thing of which the	chester, morely on the Local a retain of the	"TO THE OPPRESSED MILLIONS THROUGH.	300 or more. After a short delay the procession entered the After a short delay the procession entered the
the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six move- when every house was fortified, when the work-	chouponing the thing of which they never	compliment; and Manchester, we have no doubt,	OUT THE LAND.	After a short delay the procession entring lobby of the House at four, amidst heart-stirring the Members from the
ments): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenis; and ing classes of Ireland were Whiteboys to a man; when three others.	consume a particle : "O but that is a part of our	will do its duty.		1000V OI LIG ILUISO av IV
the whole strength of England's army, and freiand's	complaint," say the humanity mongers; " we mean	The Pilot, DAN'S tool, and the other tools of the	I THIENDS, MICHOPOLY OF NO MODODOLY DAS!	cheers. A rusu was made -
all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy Orange yeomanry, could not resist the determination	to make them consume more bread." To this ge-	Irish liberal press, have paraded Dan's thrashing at	taken the place of the old Whig cry of 'The Bill,	cheers. A rush was made by the Members in the Membe
cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale of a people roused to madness, by the very same	neral fallacy we shall reply under the head " Tim.		the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill,' and with	He obeyed the summons, anu, and
Waltzes and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia. causes which the success of the ew Government	ber Daties" Chean bread then must make al	Chastian Now we ask if this is fair to an T-int	the same Whig intention, namely, to dupe, to de-	sent for. He obeyed the summons, and charge of the Petition, directed it to be forwarded
Waltzes and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia. causes which the success of the ew Government	act wanter offenh arcar, mon' mass mare onesb	Unartism. 110m; no aca a this is fair to our Irish	nuce, and to cheat the unsuspecting and unwary.	charge of the Petition, uncourt

to the body of the House. The folding doors were JOHN WILKINSON, Salisbury, complains that he GREAT MEETING AT THE TOWN-HALL, conducted, and that each party would receive a then thrown open, and the brave " Fustian Jackets." hare "the expression of the people's will" to the very bar of the House ; having done which, they retired. The Petition was with some difficulty rolled slong the floor of the House, and in front of the table, opposite the seat where Mr. T. DUNCOMBE awaited the opportunity of presenting this tremendons petition to the " House," and of moving on its contents. Of the "debate" we shall say nothing. We have given all the important part of it from the London papers, and merely advise our readers AN ELECTOB OF OLDHAM.-After the declaration of to read it.

The issue was, that Mr. DUNCOMBE'S MOTION FOR THE BELEASE OF THE INCARCERATED VICTIMS WAS LOST BY THE CASTING VOTE OF THE SPRAKER !

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

After the division, the fustian-jacketed bearers of the petition and their friends adjourned to the Bull Inn, where the death knell of faction was sounded in a most pleasing and enthusiastic Chartist meeting; when renewed evidences were afforded at the deep determination of the people to renew and redouble all exertion, till the several objects of the petition SHALL BE ALL ACCOMPLISHED.

=0! if there be, on this earthly sphere, A boon, an offering, beaven holds dear ; Tis the last libation liberty draws From the hearts that bleed and burst in her cause !"

Such is now the universal language of the people -they are " of one lip"; they will achieve freedom. or die in the attempt.

RADICAL ELECTORS

OF THE

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

RESERVE YOUR votes ! Don't pledge yourselves is any one! Steps are being taken by some of your brethren in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury to bring forward a Candidate of real Radical principles-not a mere scion of the Aristocracy. They purpose to have a meeting of Radical Electors from the different parts of the Riding, for the purpose of fixing on a fit and proper There are more than 300 real 213.7. Radicals in the West Riding who have votes. and these can carry their man-INT MIN they choose ! Let them fix on one; let them be determined to carry him ! Let them be prepared to split with either of the factions who will split with them; and they will be taken by the hand by either one or the other, for neither can carry their man without them ! Reserve your yptes, then ! Be prepared to act as is here indisited, and you seat a BEAL RADICAL for the West Riding !

wrote to the Petition Convention, last Tuesday, May 18th, requesting a draft of the heading of the National Petition. He addressed his letter to Dr. M Douall, 55, Old Bailey; he enclosed DEFEAT OF THE WHIGS AND GLORIOUS home, and could conduct himself no better. (Some ls. to help the Funds of the Convention, and is TENTION OF THE WHIGS AND GLORIOUS much surprised at not receiving any answer. JOSEPH M'DONALD, NEWRY .- We will publish his letter next week.

THE CRISIS" shall appear.

- PETER RIGHT .- We cannot insert his communication. If we knew his address, that we could write him privately, we could give him a satisfactory reason. J.-No.
- O'Connor in this day's Star. We send his letter to O'Connor before publishing it.
- MR. WILDE, HULL His papers were delayed beyond the proper time of sending, because I happened, unfortunately, to misplace his order, instead of handing it to the proper clerk. There was not any other reason for it.-W. HILL.
- MRS. FROST.-Mr. J. Guest, of Birmingham, will receive any sums of money for Mrs. Frost.
- W. H. OWEN, Stockport. We have not received any confirmation of his list of Councillors from the
- Executive. W. R., BRADFORD.-His "lines dedicated to Fearous
- O'Connor" are declined. LINES TO TYBANTS" will not suit our columns.
- A READEB FROM THE FIRST," AT BELFAST, is hearlily thanked. - We have an eye on the rascals,
- and will, some of these fine mornings, put a paw on them.
- A FRIEND," AT DUNDEE, is thanked for his pious care. - We have taken the subject of his remarks into our most serious consideration ; we are quite aware of the responsibility of our position; and
- we are deliberately of opinion that the matters of which he complains, as a desecration of the Sabbath are among the most effective of the modes of " worshiping God and obeying the ten Commandments." We only wish that we had enough of "influence
- over the multitude" to make the practice univer-"B. F.," DAW-GREEN, is not liable to any fine; but
- he renders his papers liable to be charged treble
- "W. KELSEY" has sent us a long letter which it is impossible to decipher; but which as far as we
- can make out, seems to be an earnest exhortation to avoidance of intoricating stimulants.
- GABRIEL SHAW HARGREAVES, MANCHESTER, states that a packed meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at which he attended, as well as many others. The room was crammed prior to the time mentioned; and when he expressed
- his dissatisfaction at the absence of all fair play, and at the gross, insulting, and partial conduct of the Chairman, who acled the part of a decided partisan, he was assailed by both kicks and blours; and,
- moreover, a great many of his assailants were of the moral force respectables. Several of the party yelled
- seized hold of him, and, after some struggling, gave diately gave the respectable in charge also. On descending the staircase, they were met by a person in authority belonging to the police, who made inquiries into the matter; being told, he wished our corres.
- pondent to go up again, and be quiet. He refused to agree to any such condition, unless quietly permitted to deliver his opinions unmolested, and without being struck or abused for so doing by a set of fellows who dare not meet open free discussion like men, but who act the part of cowardly, hypocritical wretches;

YORK CHARTISTS-Their address next week.

BIRMINGHAM.

TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS.

The town of Birmingham has been in a state of feverish excitement for the last week. Small knots of Whigs and Corn Law repealers, were to be seen running through the streets in all directions, beating up for recruits. The workshops and factories were of cunning were had recourse to in order to prop up of its warmest advocates, do any more than reduce the falling Whigs, and induce the working men to a pound of sugar from 7d. to 6dd. The working sign the petitions got up at the hole-and-corner meet- | men could not afford to lose their time in agitating ings. They at length mustered courage, and came

to the determination of calling a town's meeting. A requisition was got up requesting the Mayor to call a meeting at the town-hall, and on Saturday large most wicked Government that ever existed in this bills were posted containing a long list of requisitionat the town-hall, on the following Monday, at eleven o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a revision of the Corn Laws, and Custom Laws. The placard was signed by the Mayor.

In the meantime the Chartists were not idle At half past ten, the doors were thrown open .---The rush was tremendous, all parties hastening to | this ill-used country were already in deep trouble, secure the best position. The immense hall, which and it was the intention of the Corn Law repealers crammed, amongst whom was a large sprinkling of the fair sex, who seemed to take a lively interest in

the matter. Mr. MUNTZ then took the chair and was cheered by the meeting. The Chartist staff then appeared, and fell in, " rank and file," on the left of the Chairman, and were loudly cheered.

At eleven o'clock, the MAYOB stood up and stated sons he would second the amendment. Mr. Hill that as the time for commencing the business had retired and was loudly and deservedly cheered. arrived, he should recommend them to give every person who addressed them a fair and impartial hearing. He hoped they would assist him in keeping order, and afterwards decide as they thought

proper. He then introduced Mr. Ald. Weston. Mr. WESTON proceeded to address the meeting postage, and himself liable to pay it. He has no in the usual anti-Corn Law style. He read a string legal right to write any thing on them but the of statistics, shewing as well as he knew how the name and address of the party to whom they are immense benefits that would arise from the proposition of the Ministry, descanted on the great blessings of cheap bread and cheap sugar, and concluded with a few fine flourishes about his love for the people. He then proposed a string of resolutions approving the Ministerial plan, and also a petition founded on the same, and sat down amidst a mixture of groans and cheers.

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

Mr. GEORGE WHITE then presented himself, and was received with loud and repeated cheers from the at for his pains. He then produced Tait's Magazine, immense assembly. He said that he held in his hand an amendment to the proposition brought before out, "Throw him out of the window," "Throw him them by Mr. Alderman Weston, and he hoped that down stairs," &c. &c.; and, finally, one of the all parties would give a fair and impartial hearing respectables (some warehouse fop, he supposed) him in charge to a policeman. However, ke imme-now before them had been long agitated, and he style, and finding that fail, he begged most piti-diately once the remetable in the chartists who were in the truth, and come to a just conclusion. The question felt highly pleased that the Chartists had at last got fully. The Chairman and Chartist speakers you.") an opportunity of meeting their opponents face to exerted themselves to procure him a hearing, face. (Loud cheers.) He was happy to find that the same steps which were taken by the anti-Corn Law party at Manchester had not been followed up at Birmingham. He considered that meeting as a full and fair representation of the tarment in the same steps whom the repulse had not approve full and fair representation of the town, as all par- of the leaders whom the people had thought proper country as the solemn decision of the men of Bir- tion was not whether they would have the Whigs, such as he is determined, at all risks, fearlessly to oppose, until the people's rights are wrested from their iron grasp.

example-namely, going to all parts of the world in

Mr. ARTHUR O'NEIL then stood forward, and was | When the people were united they could get anything patient hearing. (He was immediately interrupted loudly cheered. He said he came there to give a warn- by moral means; but he would oppose a physical force ing voice to the people, lest by any means they should by a gentleman named Smith.) Mr. Hill proceeded. party. (Renewed hisses.) He then attacked Feargus He was very sorry that Mr. Smith left his brains at give another lease to tyranny. He cast back in the O'Connor for proposing a day on which the Charter teeth of their enemies the base insinuations which had

been made concerning the Chartists. They had not from Mr. Smith, Mr. Hill resumed.) He supported come there to prove whether Chartism was dead or the amendment because he considered the Whig not; but that meeting abundantly proved tha they and could not have an opportunity of defending were neither dead nor asleep. (Loud cheering.) They proposal to be an outrageous insult to the unforhimself. tunate beings who were compelled to toil for four or were now better informed than ever, and would not

five shillings per week, to offer them such a paltry pin their faith to any man's sleeve, but were deterand contemptible measure, which, if it was ever mided to abide by principle. (Hear, hear.) They had canvassed, and intimidation, cajolery, and all the arts carried, would not, according to the representation been tsunted with acting with the Tories; but he could prove that the Tories were acting with them, for | and said he would take his leave of them, and hand some of them had signed their requisition. The Char- them over to his friends on the left. He then sat down tists were determined not to take a paltry acknowledgment-they were determined to have all. (Loud for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and were detercheers.) Had they any confidence in the present offer mined to get rid of her Majesty's brutal ministers. of the Whig Ministry? (No, no.) What was their Would the working men be the tools to prop up the conduct a fortnight ago with regard to the Irish

country ? (No, no, and loud cheers.) He knew franchise ? After proposing five pounds, they raised ists, and giving notice that a meeting would be held | they would not. Mr. Muntz, the member for Bir- it to eight pounds. (Hear.) As an Irishman he lifted up his voice against such baseness. Were there any mingham, had declared in his place in Parliament, Irishmen present. ("Yes, yes.") Then he called on that a repeal of the Corn Laws could not be effected without reducing wages, and that it meant them, in the name of their country, to scout such that, or it meant nothing ;" yet the same man sends deceivers : their cry should be, "Perish the Whigs!" a letter to the inhabitants of Birmingham, advising They have betrayed us. Seven or eight years had

rolled over their heads : they had starved in patience, them to support the present measure. Where was and continued to hope that the end of each year would the consistency of such conduct ? The people of bring them relief. They had hoped that something might induce the Whigs to lighten their burdens; but, is calculated to hold ten thousand people, was soon to make them still worse and bring them to a vain hope ! they never intended to do anything for level with their suffering brethren in Ireland. They were told to agitate for the present measure. them. They had heard several opinions with regard to the Whigs; some said, "Try them again." If the He would do no such thing, for he knew that the present measure was agreed to, and Ministers firmly same amount of agitation that carried the Reform fixed in their office, and pursued the same course they Bill would also carry a Republic, if they thought had hitherto done, the gentlemen on his right would proper. Why not agitate for the Charter, and then say the same as they then did at the expiration of the next seven years. There was no trusting them : for if they could settle all other questions? For these rea-

would not put it on the next week, as they had done with the Malt Tax. (Hear, hear.) Do as they would, they would still put their un-ROBERT KELLIE DOUGLAS then made his appearance in front, and was treated to a hearty round of hallowed hands in the people's pockets. (Hear,) their hands, and gave a cheer that fairly shook the hisses, mingled with a few weak cheers. He endea- Nothing but the Charter could cure their numerous voured to get up a smile, but could not manage it ; wrongs-but lawyers and expediency mongers could not look so high-they appealed to the commonest feelhe saw that his day was gone by. He however coming of man, namely, his belly. He implored the menced to tell much the same story as the worthy meeting not to sell their country for a mess of pottage. Alderman who preceded him. He said that Mr. If they supported this motion they would put the White had told them that the value of land had increased. That was just what he wanted to impress Whigs in power-let them stand up in the dignity of on their minds. He then endeavoured to exonerate manhoed and boldly demand the whole of their rights. himself from the charge of wishing to assist the He concluded by supporting the amendment and sat Whigs ; he declared that he would have nothing to down amid loud cheers.

The Rev. T. M DONNELL, then appeared close to do with them. (The meeting did not relish this, and the Chairman, and, in an agitated tremulous tone comcommenced shouting" It won't do," " We don't bemenced his address. He said he should not make use lieve you," &c.) He hoped they would give him a hearing; he had been all his life a reformer, and of high sounding phrases. He had no doubt they would support those whom they knew to be their best thought they should allow him to be heard. (" We have heard you too often.") Mr. Douglas then profriends, and who had been so long before them. (Laughter.) He knew that he not only stood in their duced a small map with a zig-zag line drawn through presence, but also in the presence of his God, and the middle, in order to show the meeting the rise and therefore would not tell a lie. (Renewed laughter.) fall in the price of corn, and got laughed and hooted Why did the gentleman on his left laugh? Was it in order, as he stated, to read an account of the because he expressed his belief in God. (Hisses.) He looked upon the present proposal as calculated to do good Manchester massacre. The meeting grew uproar-He would tell them a story that had been related by ious, hooting and yelling with all their might, so Mr. O'Connell. (Loud groans, and shouts of "We want that not a single word was heard about the evil to each speaker, as that was the only way to elicit doings of the Tories. Mr. Douglas then flew into a to hear nothing shout him.") He hoped they would violent rage. He bellowed and foamed in first-rate give him as fair a hearing as they had given to the

The Chairman and Chartist speakers exerted themshelves to procure him a hearing, after which he proceeded. The parties on his left appeared to be all young men. He saw that some had black and some had brown hair. (Mr. White then pulled off his hat and stated that the Whigs had made his hair grey in ties had free access; and whatever decision they came to that day would and ought to go forth to the count of the day would and ought to go forth to the tion and the delivered a long tirade against the Tories, and concluded by stating that the ques-mark of precocious talent.") He then stated that the although it kept out the cold, yet it kept out the light into along defence of his own conduct, and that of his requested the Mayor not to put it.

friends, during which time he was treated to a plentiful

should become law. Mr. WHITE interposed, and told him it was cowardly and base to attack a man who was in prison, Mr. EDMONDS endeavoured to gain a hearing, but it was no use, the meeting would not hear him. He

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looked the picture of despair, frothing and foaming like a man beside himself. He at length turned round and was hissed most cordially by the immense assembly, which was estimated, at that time, to be twelve thousand, the hall and the gallsries being crammed fulL

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

The Rev. T. M'DONNELL then read a string of propositions approving of the measure contemplated by her Majesty's Ministers, and read a petition embodying the same.

Mr. GEORGE WHITE read his amendment, after which

The MAYOR stood up and stated that, in order to come to a just decision, he hoped they would hold up both hands. He should put the resolutions in the following manner :-- When he put the amendment he would say-Mr. White's amendment; and when he put the original resolution he should say-Mr. Weston's resolution. Did they understand him? (Yes, yes.) they took off a tax, what guarantee had they that they The most profound silence was kept, and the Mayor called on all those who approved of Mr. White's amendment to hold up their hands; an immense forest, comprising at least nine-tenths of the meeting, held up building. The Chairman then put it to the contrary, when a very small portion of " Milk White" hands were held up.

The CHAIRMAN then declared the amendment of Mr. White to be carried with a considerable majority. This announcement was received by loud and enthusiastic cheers and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies who crowded the side galleries.

The ministerial gentry then requested the Mayor to out the question again, to which he consented, and on the second show of hands being taken it seemed larger in favour of the Chartists than befere.

The MAYOR then said that he had no hesitation in declaring the amendment carried by a very considerable majority.

The announcement gave rise to deafening and enthuisstic cheers.

The gentlemen on the right of the chair loeked on sach other with dismay, and shook their heads in solemn silence.

Mr. DOUGLAS then stepped forward, and declared to the meeting, that he acknowledged they had been fairly beaten. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. ARTHUR O'NEIL then moved the fellowing resolution, which had originally formed a part of Mr. White's amendment, but was reserved as a second, gallery.

Resolved " That the same amount of public opinion calculated to Repeal the Corn Laws, would secure for the people the whole of their rights: this meeting is. therefore, determined not to rest satisfied until the Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less, become the law of this realm, and the incarcerated and exiled Chartists be restored to their homes."

The resolution was received with loud cheers. Mr. COLLINS seconded the resolution.

The parties on the right of the chair insisted that also, but the Tories would do neither. He then entered it had no reference to the present meeting, and

The MAXOR hoped the C The Chartists, feeling that they had already achieved a full and complete victory, and that no person could deny that their principles had been acknowledged to A vote of thanks was then given to the Mayor for to; and three for the incarcerated Chartists. Three No less than twenty thousand people attended from the commencement to the conclusion.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

To Readers and Correspondents. ILLEGAL DISTRESS" in our next. POST-OFFICE ORDERS.-All persons sending A Lover of Justice.-Thanks, for his trouble in money to this Office by Post-office Order, are especially requested to make their orders payable to Mr. John Ardill, as, by from the secretary, Mr. John Campbell, 18, Addely-street, Manchester. a recent alteration in the Post-office arrangements, any neglect of this would THE LINES ENTITLED-The "Northern Star," are cause us a great amount of trouble and assovance. s beg to assure Mr. O'Connor's friends that he receives more letters than he can possibly answer. We trust this announcement will be sufficient for those whose letters remain unanscered. MB. CHRISTOPHER DOTLE, of Manchester, has forwarded us a communication respecting a piece HAXTON.-One was sent. of petty tyranny towards him and others employed at a mill in Pollard-street, Holt Town. ing to the Bank. The circumstances are briefly these :- On Easter Tuesday, the female weavers in the mill just named performed a kind of play, called "lifting," which, though a rather ridiculous custom, has been a common practice for the last nine years. The young master and the overlookers' manager looked on, and by their non-interference countenanced the play, and about 140 of the hands it. He would receive it from Mr. Cleave. stopped work in the afternoon, in consequence of AITKEN, BOULOGNE .- The plates due are at Mr. the confusion and disorder produced by the morn-John Cleave's ing's sport. On the Saturday following, the W. H., GLOUCESTERSHIRE, send Post-stamps. young master fined every two loom weaver 1s. 6d., and every four loom weaver 3s., for being off. from their work. Our correspondent complained men of Emmett was sent by post. of this unlooked-for and unjust exaction, and told his employer he was stopping double the sum he could earn on that afternoon, and that he did not earn more than 9s. a week on the average. Mr. Doyle thus continues his narrative :- "He to be forwarded in the Glasgow parcel. answered me very sharply, that he would not return me the fine imposed upon me. I said to him, 'I consider it a piece of barefaced, unblushing robbery, to take 1s. 6d. off my small wages' (which, by the bye, were but 3s. 6d. for that week); and I told him if he would not pay me days old. FOR MRS. FROST. £. 8. d. without further trouble, I would certainly apply 0 10 0 to a quarter where I thought he would be com- From the Chartist Association, Belper ... • 7 4 pelled to pay me. I then left him, and on Monthe Chartists of York 0 2 0 D. Hartley, Leeds day morning I applied again, and asked the young gentleman if he would grant me leave of absence for about three hours. "What for?" "I want to go to Brown-street." What to do there?" "To take out a summons." For whom?" 'For ... 0 2 3 Knaresborough 0 0 6 an out-and-out Chartist, Leeds ... 0 0 6 John Hall 0 11 0 Hunslet you, Sir.' He then said, 'Do you mean to say you ought not to be fined?' 'Certainly not,' said I, 'in the present case.' Mr. Editor, to make Shoreham, Sussex, per F. Hards ... 0 3 0 G. Wilcock, Whitby ... a few Friends at Dewsbury and Hang-... 0 1 0 ing Heaton Common Side ... 0 13 my story short, he gave me my wages, and a fort-... 0 2 6 night's notice to leave." Our correspondent a few Chartists at Stratford sends us this instance of millocratic injustice to " a Friend at Upper Wortley, per H. S. 0 2 6 ... a few Friends to Chartism at Newcasshow his fellow workmen they have little to extle, Staffordshire 0 9 pect from the millocracy, whether Whig or Tory, and to tell them that such conduct will continue Coventry, per D. Buckery ... 0 13 6 to be the case until the people have a free voice Darlington, per N. Bragg 1 4 11 Stokesley, per W. Hebden ... 0 7 0 in the selection of those who are to make the laws, by which labour as well as capital should be the Female Chartists, Campsie, near Glasgow 0 6 9 fairly protected. ... 1 0 5 the Male do., do. HINLEY (POTTERIES).-A balance sheet of Dr. . a few Friends at Mill Brook, Staley M'Douall's lectures has been sent to us, from Wood, per P. Deegan ... 0 8 which it appears that the receipts were £11 9s. 3d. Middlesbro' 100 -the expenditure. £7 18s. 4d.-leaving a ba-... the Chartists of Bermondsey ... 0 7 0 lance in hand of £3 10s. 11d. York, per Mr. Palleyn, ... 0 2 6 "FREEDOM"-Declined. - Merthyr Tydvil, per D. Davis ... 1 0 0 MR. USBORNE, NUNEATON .- We have not room at present for his " reverie." G. J. HARNEY.-Letters intended for Mr. Harney are to be addressed to the care of Mr. William From the Chartist Association, Belper ... 0 10 0 ... London-proceeds of a raffle for a ba-Moseley Stott, hair-dresser, Town-end, Dewsrometer 12 3 10 Great Horton, per Baraclough ... 0 9 0 bury, Yorkshire. Great Horton, per Baraclough ... 0 9 0 New Mills, Gioucestersbire, T. W. H. 0 0 11 TEXPERINCE. The following persons desire to have their names appended to the Total Abstinence _ Salisbury, Wilts, per J. Wilkinson ... 0 1 0 Pledge :- Edward Preston Mead, Charlist Misrionary; John Longmaid, tailor, Truro; Wm. POLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION Crossman, Truro; John Endean, jun., agent for PUND. the Northern Star, Truro; -from all exciseable articles of luxury-wishing all the members of From Daniel Brindley ... 1 0 John Turner ... 1 0 the National Charter Association would follow ... a Friend 0 6 his example. ____ 0 2 6 J. VERNON.-His answer to the enigma is ingenious, the Chartists of Brighton ... 0 10 0 but incorrect: the answer is a word usually Stombridge, per J. Chance

Mr. JOHN COLLINS then stood forward, and was Mr. PITKETHLY.-We have received his balance- search of arguments. He should content himself received with loud cheers. He said that he had lis- length retired amidst the hooting and executions of sheet; but withhold his particulars till next by stating facts which were known to them all, and tened to the concluding remarks of Mr. Douglas, sheet; but withhold his particulars till next by stating lacts which were known to them an, and tened to the concluding remarks of Mr. Douglas, week. ILLEGAL DISTRESS" in our next. Lover of JUSTICE.—Thanks, for his trouble in sending the rascally Whig paper. N. ASHBURTON.—The cards of membership for the strange notions and to force the whigs appear better. Mr. Douglas had to force the white the whigs appear better. the National Charter Association, may be had strange notions, and to fancy that any man, not read them a long story about the misdeeds of the being a Whig, must, as a matter of course, be a Tories, and the Manchester Massacre; but he said Tory. But he had a bit of a secret to tell the gen- not a word about the Irish Coercion Bill or the Bull Addely-street, Manchester. THE LINES ENTITIED—The "Northern Star," are declined. BASSALE—Yes, and at the same price; if any fur-BASSALE—Yes, and at the same price; if any further charge is made it is in France, which may be position brought forward by Mr. Weston or her that the warehousing, froight, and dues of various and oppressive, but although he thought so, he mainind oppressive, but although he though to be main-one halfpenny per capy postage. G. KNELL, Portsea, is entitled to the plate with his paper. The charge of one shilling is not made paper. The charge of one shilling is not made they to be told, that alter years of unparameted subst-here. MR. HARBOP, Chester, must send his orders to Heywood, by whom he is supplied. to this the bs. nxed duty proposed by the wings, the Corn Laws the parties on his right had mixed up to this the bs. nxed duty proposed by the wings, the Corn Laws the parties on his right had mixed up to this the bs. nxed duty proposed by the wings, and he should like to know how much better they would be off, or what benefit they would receive the to this the bs. nxed duty proposed by the wings, the corn Laws the parties on his right had mixed up the sugar and timber duties, and as had already been would be off, or what benefit they would receive the toiling, starving, and oppressed working men of the toiling, starving, and oppressed working men of the toiling would be defined. Great Britain to be told that the present paltry Mr. Douglas had stated something about the amount being repealed, without at the same time passing W. H. JAMES, Post Office order, will do as well as pay- humbug was all that they were to receive from their which the Corn Tax placed in the pockets of the land- other remedial measures, would inevitably tender hearted rulers ? Down with such impostors! owners. If he were to be robbed, it mattered not to bring unmixed ruin on the agriculturist. He then THE ONE POUND for Mrs. Frost, neticed in our last, But what was the real amount of benefit which the him by which party the robbery was effected, for if the directed their attention to the subject of machinery. from "Wolverhampton, Bilston, West Brom- measure would confer, even taking all that had been Corn Laws were repealed, he saw no likelihood of its Foreign countries were manufacturing for themselves, wich and Walsall," was from Wednesbury, and advanced by Mr. Weston to be true, and he could bettering the condition of his class. He would shew and machinery was being exported from this country they wanted the above places to follow their not expect to be placed in a better position the meeting that the preposed measure was not intended on a large scale, which enabled them not only to comthey wanted the above places to follow their not expect to be placed in a botter hot county of the read allot of the rea is entitled to the plate, Send to Mr. Violet for at present. Let them calculate how much that would increase the revenue. But they were told that the preat present. Let them calculate now much that would increase the revenue. But they were told une next, reduce the poor man's pound or half a pound; it sent measure was to act as a wedge. Why? The ports for the last ten years, from which it appeared at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose would not make half a farthing less. He congra- Reform Bill was held up to them merely as a wedge. that the exportation of machinery to other parts had of inspecting the Riding Prison, (the said House of tulated the gentlemen on his right on their happy And what good had they received from it. How came increased enormously. Mr. Taylor then continuedselection of a subject on which to make their appear- it to pass that the present measure was proposed by the Now, looking at these statements, he wanted to know ENDEARNE, TAURO.—The parcel was sent to Mr. ance before the public. It was a very sweet one. Whig Ministry? Had they only just found out that their how they could expect those countries to pull down John Cleave, to be forwarded as desired. A speci- (Loud laughter.) But they would find to their previous policy was erroneous? If so, it proved that their mills, and cease to manufacture? He would adsorrow, that neither sweet smiles, or sweet words they were not capable of governing. (Loud cheers.) duce an argument that would show the meeting that men of Emmett was sent by post. A. BROWN, LEVEN MILLS.—The portrait was sent. W.M. M'LAREN, The parcel waited a few days for some of the works he ordered. They have been sent, to-gether, with the plates, to A. Heywood, Manchester, setter, with the plates, to A. Heywood, Manchester, but hey are not capable of governing. (Loud cheers.) duce an argument that would show the meeting that would again entrap the working men. He would but they were in a minority, and consequently threw of the works he ordered. They have been sent, to-gether, with the plates, to A. Heywood, Manchester, but hey set in 1803 the people paid 10d. for a loaf, and in 1812 as in the present bait, and if he was fully satisfied that they were now sincere, he must confess that he liked not they were now sincere, he must confess that he liked not they were now sincere, he must confess that he liked not they gold 20d.; and in those years the Corn Laws were again put them in a position where they could sell whether they often found that situation, seldom they mere now sincere, he must confess that he liked not they paid 20d.; and in those years the Corn Laws were again put them in a position where they could again of the 29.h day of April last, they made the largest promises in that situation, seldom their rights for a lick of sugar ? (No.) No, it would who made the largest promises in that situation, seldom the proposed reduction would procure them the benefit JOHN STEIN, ALLOA. - Fifteen were sent last week not do to tell that tale now a days ! The working fulfilled them when the danger was removed, - (laugh- they sought? Even allowing that the present measure Newspapers to the United States are charged two-pence, but they cannot be sent if more than seven mouthful of bread or a spoonful of sugar would not sent measure was not calculated to benefit the working the masters had the power of grinding down the satisfy them. They were determined to have full and complete justice and nothing less. He wished the meeting to look at the consistency of the men who made the present proposition, that they wished for last few years the average duty was less than eight shil- be no more able to compete with foreigners than they an augmentation of the revenue—what earthly differ-ence did it make to them whether they paid taxes was quite clear that it would increase the revenue, and duced, what possible benefit could they derive from the out of their right or their left pocket, so long that they would have to pay more than before ; they were measure? The working classes of this country had as they were compelled to pay the same amount, for it was well known that the whole would be passed, England would become a desert. He remember-been working for the whole world, instead of themwrung from the labour and sweat of the working ed a motto that used to be on one of the Political classes. Mr. Weston had also complained of the Union's flags, "England free or a desert," and he hoped on the contrary, produced unheard of misery amongst enormous duties which were levied on imported his fellow countrymen would be content with nothing the great mass of the people. There were other evils articles, and the small amount levied in America. less than freedom. He knew not what to think of the in existence besides the Corn Laws; there were Poor He would tell them the cause of it. The Americans consistency of some men, for some of the persons who were Laws- (hear, hear, and cheers)-Police Laws, and a THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINAhad not to pay fifty millions of taxes annually, to the supporters of the present measure were a short host of other bad laws, which had brought the labourers Long TOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published the present plan, which had brought the labourers and the every Saturday Morning, by Mr. Cooper, of this country to a state of unparalleled slavery and every Saturday Morning, by Mr. CLEAVE, Shoecheers.) On the contrary, the whole expences of was only a revision, but to a total repeal of the Corn their Government were not so much as was paid to Laws. He had a paper in his hand called the the Bench of Judges in this country. (Shame.) The Birmingham Journal, in which the repeal of the Corn Chartists, then, were the only class of politicians Laws was scoffed at as an imposition, and which posiwho proposed a real and permanent remedy. They tively stated that their repeal neither then (at the were also told by Mr. Weston, that if the master time it was written) nor at any future time could be manufacturers were better off, they would pay higher productive of the least benefit. He then read various wages to their men. He doubted it, for were they extracts from the Journal, which shewed up the connot building palaces for themselves on the outskirts duct of Mr. Douglas in a most unfavourable light, and of every large town ?-and it was his belief that if proved his present conduct to be grossly inconsistent. they had mansions equal to that of the Duke of Whilst Mr. Collins was reading the extracts, Mr. Buccleugh, they would not then be satisfied. It Douglas happened to put his handkerchief to his face, had been often stated by those parties, that the when there was a tremendous burst of laughter, and value of land had increased enormously of late shouts of ("Don't cry, Douglas.") Mr. Collins conyears. Why, then, was not the condition of the tinued. He would wish to remind the Editor of that FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED agricultural labourer bettered ? Instead of that paper, that the views he held of the Corn Laws were being the case, they found that they were getting the same that he had promulgated. The Editor of worse, and he had no reason to think that the manu- the Journal had instructed the people to view the facturers were any better than their neighbours. question as they then did, but the consistency of the The fact was, that if labourers were scarce, they people was not like that of some parties, it lasted would receive high wages, but when they were longer than two or three weeks. (Loud laughter.) plentiful, the masters kept them at starvation point, Mr. Collins declared that he had not changed. He no matter how large their profits. They were told that had been often blamed, and sometimes praised, but the measurenow proposed would increase trade. Well, although he liked the approbation of his fellow men, suppose that it did ? The manufacturers would in- he liked that of his conscience better. The parties crease machinery to such an extent as to overstock who endeavoured to get up the present agitation, the globe-and if they even had a trade to the wanted to be enabled to compete with foreigners, and moon, and all the planets-allowing that they were how were they to do so if they did not cheapen men's the lion of the day (at least he seemed to think so), Letters of Col. Thompson, Mr. Bairstow, Mr. populated, and that they could reach them, the labour? His opinion was, that nothing would better then stood forward to give a final reply to the Chartist Smart, &c., &c.; "Thinker's Note Book," &c. by bould reach their condition but an alteration in the present House working men would soon be as badly off as ever. their condition but an alteration in the present House But he saw no reason why Englishmen ought not of Commons. He would therefore conclude by support-But he saw no reason why Englishmen ought not in the mondment. He would therefore conclude by support-He retired amid loud cheers. Commenced his sneech. He reminded the meeting of 0 8 0 to live without being slaves for every other nation, ing the amendment. He retired amid loud cheers. commenced his speech. He reminded the meeting of

supply of groans and hisses by way of chorus. He at there was some doubt about it. the meeting.

Mr. WH. DEAN TAYLOR then stood up, and was loudly and repeatedly cheered. He said, that he the fullest extent, and also on account of the impartial understood that meeting to be called for the purpose of manner in which the Mayor had put the resolutions, considering the question of the Corn Laws. But the consented not to press it. last speaker had dwelt nearly the whole of the time on topics unconnected with the object for which the meet- his impartial conduct, to which he replied that he ing was called. His speech was merely a defence of would always endeavour to act impartially, and give himself and friends. The speakers on the other side all parties fair play; he at the same time informed

capable of carrying the proposed measure. He ad- lane, London; of Messrs. Seal, Windley, and Markmitted it; but if public opinion was mar-shalled, the same amount would carry the and Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Charter. (Loud cheers.) The Whigs knew that Vickers, (Belper,) Limb, (Chesterfield) G. Robinpublic opinion was against them, and for that son, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers in the reason they crept into holes and corners. There was no | Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave, London, principle in their present proposition, and he beped or to the Publisher, Leicester. that now the men of Birmingham were assembled in "The Illuminator we hesitate not to pronounce their thousands, they would shew to the world that they were determined to be free. For the reasons he to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, had stated, he should support Mr. White's amend- written by and for educated men."-Northern Star. ment; and he then retired amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

selves. Their machinery had done them no good; but,

Mr. GODDARD then addressed the meeting in a very weak voice. He said that he was one of the little guns on his side of the question; something had been said concerning the little guns on the other side, but he thought they were all big ones. He then proceeded to pass some remarks on the American trade, which were of no importance.

Mr. EMPSON replied to Mr. Goddard's remarks, and read some statistics which shewed up the fallacies of the Corn Law repealers.

whole of the proceedings, and who was to have been the Commonwealthsmen : John Pym concluded";

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

WAKEFIELD ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SPRING GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, for the West Riding of the County Correction,) and for examining the Accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, making Inquiry into the conduct of the Officers and Servants belonging the same; and also into the behaviour of the Prisoners, and their Earnings.

on the subject of the future Rates on the Boroughs of Leeds, Doncaster, and Pontefract, towards enlarging, altering, or repairing the present House of Correction, or building a New Gaol or House of Correction, will be taken into consideration, and such orders made thercon as the Justices there assembled may think fit.

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

ILLUMINATOR. THE

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

"We lately received a small weekly Chartist publication from Leicester, entitled the Illuminator. We are pleased to find it is a well conducted and talented paper, containing much useful matter, and many interesting extracts from the best social and political writers. In the number before us (No. 11,) is inserted an article on the 'Wicked Law of Primogeniture.' It contains sentiment of the right sort, and speaks well for the intelligence and good sense of the writer."-New Moral World.

read some statistics which shewed up the fallacies of the Corn Law repealers. Mr. GEORGE EDMONDS, who took notes during the Mr. GEORGE EDMONDS, Who took notes during the

inducat to be synonymous with the one he has a block here, but the bound and the one he has	and be everlastingly immured in factories. He saw Mr. T. C. SALT then made his appearance; he looked the great services which he had rendered to the people.	
adopted.	no reason why poor little children should be dragged much defeated when he found no cheer, no token of He had been the first to call a meeting in Birmingham FROST AND THE CONT	JENTION OF 1920
HINLEY (FOTTERIES) We have been requested to - T. H., Horsforth 0 0 6	from their beds on a frosty morning, and converted approbation. He commenced by stating that he had a bad for Reform, and he had never deviated from it. Who	- 111 I ION UF 1008.
state that on the occasion of the Rev. Mr. Ste E. Pyous and two mends 0 1 v	into cripples, in order to make a fortune for other cold, but was nevertheless determined to state his was it that created the present division amongst them?	
phens' late visit to the Potterics, the receipts - Clifton, near Halifax, by three friends	people. He would tell them that there was no views. It was not sufficient for the parties on his left Feargus O'Connor had done so, when he first came Now Publishing, Price	One Halfpenny.
vere-by subscription, £2 17s. 10d.; by collec- of freedom 0 1 6	hope of bettering their condition until their labour to defend their views, but they attacked others per- among them; but he had stood up against his wild THE ENGLISH CHART	IST CIRCUITAR No
tion after sermon, £10 14s. 23d.; by tea party _ Liversedge and Heckmondwike 0 8 1	was protected, and that their only chauce of an sonally. (Great confusion and groans, accompanied measures. (The yells, groans, and hisses that followed L 18, containing a DECLA	DATION of DICHTS
and lecture, £5 15s. 1d., making a total of - three persons at Shaftesbury, per J.	effectual remedy was in the establishment of the with shouts of "No deserters, we've had enough of this declaration were really astounding: the valiant (in Thirty-nine Articles) "oft	he Deeple of the United
$\pounds 1975$, $13d$; that the expenditure was $\pounds 89s$. Williams 016	Prople's Charter. He conjured them to stand up you." "Give us the Charter," &c.) He acknowledged George looked terrified, and he beseeched in a mest Kingdom of Great Britain and	d Iveland eccording to
11d. £3.05 7d (inclusing of order and pastage) Daiston, near Carlisle 0 5 0	in the dignity of manhood, and declare to the world the principles of the Charter; he would go to the pitiful manner that he might be heard; but the remain- the Ancient Laws and Custom	a of the Bealm of Eng.
the remitted to Mr Gasiler leaning a balance a siew mends at new port, supp 0 8 0	that they would be free. (Loud cheers.) They question like an honest man. (Oh, oh, and confusion.) der of his address could only be caught in detached land."	sor me realin or mig-
for the Working Men's Hall of 47 16, 73d Mr. Beverley, 0 1 0	had seen that Mr. Edmonds had reserved himself, He did not deal in high promises, like some people, portions by those who stood near him in the organ The above valuable docume	nt the monument of
And that any newcon desirence of increating the a few friends at Walsall, per Mr.	I and an in make we have a first start of the start of th	no, the monument of
accounts may do so he applying at the Temper. Grow 030	warned them to be on their guard; the welfare of certain date. (The hisses and yells that followed and no man had suffered more than him in the people's Julius L. Schroder, Esq., to the	council of the Gone
ance Coffee House, Miles Bank, Skelton B Hunslet mend 0 1 6	themselves, their families, and their country de- are indescribable.) Let Chartists be Chartists. (So we cause. (Groans and hisses) He then read some statements ral Convention, on Friday, the	a Oth of Angust 1920
ALLSWORTH - We cannot insert the communication of Ordinally Charles Association 0 10 0	pended on their decision that day. He considered will.) But if they could forward the Charter through from the Advertiser, in order to show up the Tories, but to be by them approved and e	sound to the streat
Seni us 0 0 0	that he had fully refuted everything advanced by the medium of the Corn Laws, why not do so? (Tre- it would not do. He then commenced an attack of their ability, in furtherin	xecuted to the atmost
GEORGE THOMAS cannot vole if he be not registered Stokesley, per W. Hebden 0 5 0	Mr. Weston; he should therefore leave the matter mendous groans and hisses.) He would give them the on the Chartist speakers, said that they were all young national and rational freedom	g the great cause of
LAS PEOPLE'S (HIDTED " A Cond will not still the and Dramsgrove	to their judgment, and propose the following amend-, Charter if he could, but they were divided amongst menand strangers. He could not think what could from the accumulating wrong	a digenalital ania
THE AND PRODER METHODICES INTO HIGH AND A COMPANY AND A CO	ment: Charles indicating when a could from the accumulating wrong the ment of Birmingham to place their confidence i tocratical, and monarchical ty	3 OI Oligarchical, aris-
We have received a letter, signed "Nicholas - the females of Chesterfield, per Wal-		ranny. It is now re-
Rigby, President of the Independent Methodist, singham Martin 0 5 6		topy supplied by the
Unurch Bolton la Maana 77 anning dialing a state in IORK (Second Sub.)	proposed by the Whigs, is an insult to the toilworn talked of shouldering their muskets and fighting laughter.) He asked Mr. Collins what sort of a govern- Author for the "English Ch	ARTIST CIRCULAR."
ment in our last publication, thus headed; - Cardiff, Wales 016 0	and suffering millions of this country; and proves (Groans and hisses.) They might treat him with what ment he wanted? If they turned out the Whigs they At a Meeting of the Membe	rs of the General Con-
	I that they have no decise to de tectice to the people I HUSLINY LOAD TOURDE HE did not care for their I were sure to have a decise to the people I HUSLINY LOAD TOUCH	10er, 1839, John Frost,
and stating that, so far from the Chartist peti- tion & Layton.	They have also proved, by eight years of heariless hooting and groaning. He had always advocated the of society, they could not get a Chartist Government. Esq. in the Chair, the "Thirt	y-nine Articles" were
tion, &c. being carried by a large majority, no From Middlesbro' 0 3 0	profigacy and misrule, that their most solemn rights of the poor. (Shouts of "You have not," and (Hisses and groaus) He was as much opposed to the unanimously adopted, with	an earnest call upon
We conceive that there is probably some quiltle FOR NE HOET.	promises are not to be regarded, and that they are hisses.) If they would assist in the present agitation, Whigs as they were. Let no man think that he wished every constituency in the kin	gdom to reprint and
	unworthy of the people's confidence. That although they would be enabled to drag society to pieces, and to support them-(bah, bah,)-because they wanted to circulate this important docum	lent among the people.
here. Mr. Rigby does say that such a petition From York, per W. Cordeux 0 1 6	the Corn Laws are unjust and oppressive, yet the then, as Cobbett said, the national debt would be their get what they called the Charter, were they to forego This recommendation was sign	led by all the members
the last of produced at the meeting in answer to Merthyr Tydvil, per D. Davis 0 5 0	present House of Commons being inimical to the Dest friend. (Tremendous groans, accompanied with the present beneft ? (Reneweu uproar.) would they of the Convention (twenty in	n number) who hav-
the Anti-Corn Law position; but that it was not "Put to the meter" and the set of the se	poonle's wighter will not repeat the same excent cries of "We don't want to drag society to pieces," De silent whilst he sudressed them? (No, no.) he beneu to be in London at the t	ime.
	through an articition hardening on Regulation " We want justice." and "You are not fit for a Char- I then new into a rage, and commenced a long tirsde of THE CIRCULAR also contai	ns a great variety of
the Chairman, refused to entertain it. For Mrs. O'Brien 2 6	(LEL") They said he was not fit to be a Unartist; the abuse against Mr. Collins and the other Charlist interesting Articles on Law	7 Making and Law
Ashrow."—The report of the meeting on the 18th is Mre. Clayton 2 6	A superior and the second of the second and the second and the second and the second and the second of the second and the second of the second and the secon	Corn Laws, America,
	Mr. BENJAMIN HILL Seconded the amendment conduct. (The meeting here grew uproarious, and all the terfered, and he was allowed to proceed under a pro- National Debt, &c. &c.	
WILLIAM BROWN, GLASGOW His letter shall be	As Mr. Edmonds had reserved himself, they had efforts of the Chairman, assisted by the Chartist speak- mise of only speaking a few minutes. He then pro- London : Cleave, (Propri	etor and Publisher.)
The second stand stand the second stand s	resolved to keep some of their great guns reserved ers, could not procure Mr. Salt a hearing. He retired ceeded : Could they get the Charter from the Whigs ? Shoe-lane, Fleet-street ; an	d all Newsmen and
to the proper party.	also. He hoped that the discussion might be fairly in a rage.) No! Could they get it from the Tories ? No!' Booksellers.	

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

POE SUPERINTENDING THE NATIONAL PETITION.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

Mr. Skevington in the chair. The Hall was unusually crowded with strangers. Several of the minutes having been read and confirmed :-

Mr. Ridley asked Mr. Wall if he, as member of the London Committee, had promised to take care of the petition?

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

Mr. Cullen received two letters from Glasgow. As they were rather complimentary to himself, he declined reading them.

Dr. M.Douall received a letter from Shrewsbury, announcing that the petition contained 1,100 signatures, and that Chartism was progressing rapidly there. An-other letter from Macclesfield stated that the petition from that town, had 1,619 signatures. He then read a letter from the Executive of Salford, signed John Campbell. This letter stated that it appeared injudici- levees, and those levees only take place every fortnight. ons for the Convention to sit longer, and regretted that It also remained for the Ministers to erase the name a more constant correspondence had not been kept up after it appeared in the Lord Chamberlain's book. between the Convention and the Executive, which would prevent mistakes.-It also stated that the Exe- should be presented by a deputation of working men. entive scarcely knew what advice to give, as one mem- The Birmingham Prost Committee having been in. ber wrote that it would be well for the Convention to formed of the difficulty which the deputation expecontinue its sittings; and another wrote that it would rienced desired that every effort should be made to prebe to no good to do so.

to reply to that letter. The motion was seconded by fided to the Marquis of Normanby. Mr. Smart, and carried.

Mr. Martin was sorry that individuals had written, them. was the country, however, that was to decide what course | difficulty. they should pursue. As a member authorised to advoimprisoned Chartists, to struggle for their liberation, he their sticks and walk. (A laugh.) would remain in London until the petition be presented, and until he redeemed his pledge.

Dr. M'Donall never communicated with the Execu- succeed, for he has great influence. directed to him. He always carefully abstained from could succeed. They should work together. writing as a private individual upon the affairs of the Mr. Martin-If Fox Maule and Lord John Russell body.

dence between it and the members of the Convention, had any Parliamentary influence. (A laugh.) should be forwarded to the Executive.

Dr. M. Douall then read a draft of the letter to the Boroughmonger. (Laughter.) Executive, in answer to the one received. The letter i Mr. Martin-When I was a prisoner it was deemed continue their sittings until the business for which they stepped awkwardly. were sent was concluded, and that they threw them. Mr. Duncombe-What was the charge against you ? were sent was concluded, and that they threw themselves upon the country at large for support.

The letter having been approved of, was, on the motion of Dr M'Donall, seconded by Mr. Smart, unanimonsly adopted, and accordingly forwarded.

Dr. M. Douall reported that, in compliance with a political offenders to Houses of Correction. resolution of the previous evening, he and Mr. Morgan Mr. Duncombe said that Lord Waldegaave waited upon Sir John Guest, who asked them if they plained much of his treatment. (Loud laughter.) were a deputation from Merthyr. They replied in the negative, stating that they were members of the Con- in the rooms formerly occupied by Sir F. Burdett. vension. He said that they should have brought Mr. ! He (Mr. B.) understood that Mr. O'Brien's health was Morgan Williams with them, and asked if he was not so delicate as represented. siraid to come. He behaved very courteous, and said any memorials from Merthyr, as it was his duty to do through an opening over the door. so. He was then asked if he would present Mr. Morgan Williams to her Majesty, to afford him an opportunity of submitting to her Majesty the memorials confided to his care for that purpose. He wished Mr. Morgan Williams to call upon him, and expressed a willingness to present him. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. M Douall further reported that he had waited jority of whom were from home, or could not be them. seen.

members of the Convention to her Majesty. Mr. remain in jail.

spare time. Dr. M'Donall said that they would have the support of Mr. Walter.

after you disturbed his Poor Law meeting. (A laugh.) Mr. Martin-Mr. Ward will vote for the release of prisoners, except Holberry, who was sentenced to four years at Northallerton.

Mr. Wall-He said at a meeting that he would not mind being Ward's executioner. Mr. Duncombe-We must endeavour to present, i

possible, the petition and the memorials. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wall-Any one who has been at Court could present another person.

Mr. Duncombe-Certainly. But that person must have been twice at Gourt. Again, he should be at two Mr. Cullen-The country decided that the memorials

sent them to her Majesty; but failing in that they Dr. M Douall moved that the secretary be directed desired that they should be returned, and not be con-

Mr. Dancombe-He is bound to receive and present

while no official correspondence was kept up between Mr. Cullen-We applied to a number of gentlemer the Executive and the Convention. (Hear, hear.) It to introduce the deputation. But they all opposed some

Mr. Smart-If Mr. Walter, or the other Member for cate the Charter, and as one pledged to twenty-five Nottingham, oppose the petition, they may take up

[Mr. Buller here entered the room.]

Mr. Wall-If Mr. Buller exerts himself, we will tive. The letters from it merely happened to be Mr. Buller-It was not by individual exertion they

were out, we would succeed. Fox Maule said, in the Dr. M'Douall moved, and Mr. Rose seconded, that House, that he knew nothing about my case, when Mr. the letter, which a resolution of the Committee directed Duncombe stated it; and at that moment, he (Mr. M.) to be written to the Executive, relative to all correspondent had a letter from the Home Office, to ascertain if he

Mr. Duncombe-He supposed that you were

stated the Committee had considered it their duty to criminal if I coughed, spit in an improper place, or

Mr. Martin-I made a speech against the Tories. (Laughter.)

Mr. Duncombe-Let me have the paper with your trial in it. It was not formerly the custom to send

Mr. Buller-Why, he is very comfortable and lives

Mr. Martin was twelve weeks with him. His cell that he would most respectfully present at the throne had no window, and the only passage for the air was

Mr. Duncombe-The Government cannot of its own accord release prisoners.

Mr. Buller-How many prisoners are there ? Dr. M'Denall-Forty-eight.

Mr. Martin-Fox Manle is our greatest enemy.

Messrs. Duncombe and Buller recommended nothing to be said or done to taunt or exasperate the ministers. upon several other Members of Parliament, the ma- The Chartists should as much as possible conciliate

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

Mr. Ridley-I am afraid there is no use of pressing since her Majesty came to the throne. Although he did the presentation of the Memorials to the Queen. Mr. Buller-I think there is no use. Mesars. Buller and Dancombe then withdrew, after

Mr. Wall complained of the aristocratic conduct of ance and demeanour to almost every person around an industrious, a happy, and a united them in power; but they would find themselves mis- speaker might be allowed to go on without interem

Mr. Duncombe attributed his not being so easily seen to his being coroner, which left him little or no lieve, did not belong to the neighbourhood, nor did he tion, and was received in a manner which must have

had impertinently obtruded himself.

would they resolve that it should be one of unruly con-He wished every man in this country had good wages. fusion and interruption which must end in nothing. Mr. (Cheers.) But he thought he could do something more and he was received in a manner which showed that

move the first resolution, he came forward and was and two men applied, then the case was very different. man's labour was his life, and it was as much received with a good deal of cheering, but he soon found ("They must depend upon the honour of the gentle- a felony to rob him of his property in that his remarks were consequently very disjointed. We the servants. They talked about weaving. He had gentlemen's throats. (Hear, hear, and disapprobation.) will endeavour to give the purport of them, omitting never reduced his prices since he commenced weaving. He contended that when any new machinery was intromany of the interruptions, which, if introduced as they (Great cheers.) But he could tell them this, it would duced which took away the labour of any man, that states that :-confusion as were the proceedings of the meeting. He hundreds of times men had come to him and said, the income of that machinery sufficient to maintain him. was a man of peace and order himself, and if he had "Do let me have work, and I will do it for less money Then the introduction of machinery would be a blessing took to the chair, and began to address the meeting. not thought that this would be a peaceable meeting he than you are paying now." (Hear, hear.) Whose to the country, but they would never be able to accomwould not have attended it. He had been requested to fault was it then that masters reduced wages, plish this till they carried a mighty agitation for a full to the sense of the meeting. Mr. Paul was propropose the first resolution, and if they would allow him he would do it; if they would not hear him he had no They talked about their Charter and their to see a Parliament of all poor men, all middle-class a forest of hands was held up. The room was ambition to speak and would at once sit down. (Cries political reform : he would tell them that they knew men, or all rich men; but he wanted to see a Parliaamoution to speak and would at once it down at at at once it down at an on factures for corn, which, when most needed can only be obtained by draining the country of its gold." (Hear ! and cheers.) He heard some one say just now that tiky which and raise his wages. he did nothing to gain a little popularity, and then to dissolve Parlia-to gain a little popularity, and then to dissolve Parlia-agreed to. During their conversation, which was they did want: - They wanted a good trade. ("And but call out for the Charter. If they could tell him ment. But if it should be carried, it would do no very polite, the cries from the meeting were "Don't good wages.") They wanted labour for every man's how to extend manufactures, he would tell them how good to the working man; for the very day that the be bought, Paul." The people got tired of Mr. hands, and a fair and just reward for that labour. to get good wages. These two things were intimately Corn Law would be abolished would see the manufac- Few ster, and began to cry "Enough of the old stuff, (Cheers.) Now it was apprehended by a good many persons that the present fluctuating duties on corn—the thing at all to do one with the other. Many of them till he cording to the present rate of duties, foreign corn could ask them how was it, now that the average price of retrieved, or one which would enable them to hold up almost beyond description. When silence was renot be admitted to the English market till the price be- wheat was nearly double what it was then, that their their heads like man, which would fill their cottages stored, Mr. Harris said it was not a usual occurcame very high-the resolution soid, "oppressively wages had not risen with the price of wheat? ("They with prosperity, and make the people look again some- rence for a day labouring man to stand along side high." Let them take the present prices for example. never do.") Why that was his argument : they never thing like the old ancient Britons. Before he sat down, At this time the average price for the last six did: and it was for this simple reason that wages and he would tell them that if they stopped short of conweeks was, he believed, 63s. 8d. per quarter, cheap bread had nothing to do with each other. They stant, persevering agitation for a full share of political and the duty on foreign corn was 22s. 8d. must get a demand for their labour, and then cheap per quarter. ("Shame, shame!") The object bread will be of some advantage to them. The way in of the present meeting was, if possible, to alter that. He which the Corn Laws operate: against the working man would tell them the way in which these duties were was this: they precluded the people of this country speaker concluded amidst the cheers of the Chartists. regulated. One hundred and fifty of the principal towns from sending their manufactures abroad, because they in the country sent a return every week to the Corn In- could not bring back corn in the place of them. He in the country sent a return every week to the Corn in the could not bring back corn in the place of them. It well, then came forward and said he appeared before ing market-day; and himself was at that moment suffering great depression the meeting for the purpose of seconding the resolution pletely gulled by "Finality," commonly called Lord then the Inspector General every week took from these he could not find a vent for his goods in foreign that had been read by the previous speaker. He did so John Russell. The assembly were very attentive, returns the average of price for the six preceding weeks, countries. If the duty was low, he could send his goods as an honest man, as a Christian, as a citizen of the and according to that average the duty on foreign corn abroad and get paid for them in corn, which he could was increased or reduced. At the present average of 63s. 8d. the duty was 22s. 8d. which acted as a probithe landed interest, for it was next to impossible that 3s. or 4s. Suppose the price instead of 22s 8d. They would thus see how the prctions rise in prices and thus to bring down the duty. If off 3s. and it would be then 13s. 8d. per quarter. If they could raise the price another shilling, then the duty would be reduced to 10s. 8d. Now to effect this. they make false returns. A. B. sells to C. D. a large quantity of corn, a return of which sale, which is merely a fictitious transaction, is made to the inspector, the average is thus brought down, and the speculator has less money to pay into the Treasury, the duty is reduced to almost nothing, gold is suddenly drained out of the country to buy up corn and bring it here in a glut to take advantage of the corn duty; a regular trade is preexchanged in the way of commerce, bona fide money is paid, and the agriculturists are not protected, but find the markets rising and falling suddenly, injurious to their interest, and deranging all the regular industry of the country. So skilfully indeed had these rogues in grain conducted their speculations, that since 1823, when that had been paid was only 5s. per quarter. Some unpleasant feeling appeared in the meeting just now; but he hoped to see them in a better humeur by and bye. An unpleasant feeling seemed to exist between them and some persons on the platform. Perhaps they thought that clothiers were selfish people-(" Yes they are")-perhaps they thought that farme is were selfish and that the upper classes were selfish people. ("Yes, out "yes, yes," We were all selfish people ; for he must tell them that selfishness was in the heart of man. and there it would remain and rankle in his bosom till the evil principle was subdued by a higher principle from above. (Cheers.) He would not detain the meeting by dwelling any longer upon this topic; but it must be quite clear to them from past experience that we do require an importation of foreign corn, for the sustenance of the multitude of inhabitants of this kingdom. ("We want to have wages to buy it.") Well, and you ought to have it-every honest man has a right to a fair subsistence. Since the year 1915, 25 years ago, 35 millions of quarters of foreign corn had been introduced into England, at the rate of a million and a half quarters per ann. on an average. Now, how were they to do without this? ("Oh, let us have the Charter.") Farmers told them that they could grow sufficient corn for the consumption of the country; and indeed every one knew that during the last few years an immense impulse had been given to agriculture ; so much so that in some instances the productiveness of the land had been increased nearly three-fold, by improvements in the modes of culture, by the application of chemical discoveries, by the employment of new manures, and in various other ways. But they must recollect that that did net rejoice thereat ?--("We don't ; what was the best manner for the people-what was the best manner for the farmers themselves that that which was indispensible for the food of the inhabitants should be introduced into the country. A proposition would be made to the meeting presently, that instead of

sell here at a moderate price, and then trade would be improved, and cheap bread would be had at the same time. bition, instead of being merely a fair protecting duty for He would show this by stating a simple fact. Some of corn could be imported and sent into the market at the bourhood went into the American market. He empresent high rate of duty. But when the price rose ployed people to work up that cloth. Suppose he Charter were established as law, there would be little

Mr. Wakley, who could not be seen unless the appli-him. It seemed the triumph of the principle of de-cant stated in writing what he wanted. In Internation of the same culotic ascendancy of resolution. to the working people. When they carried Lord John CHARLES HOOPER, Esq., rose to second the resolu-

seem to be known to any of the respectable people been gratifying to his feelings. He was enthusiasti-that by means of the Reform Bill their houses should and respectable persons assembled there, the feeling was seem to be known to any of the respectable people deen gratinging to his feeling was around, for we inquired of several, and no one could cally cheered from all parts of the room, and with be tiled with pancakes, and their stretes paved with evidently one of great indignation at the effrontery of Dr. M'Douall said that they would have the support of Mr. Walter. Mr. Duncombe—No, no, he will not support you addressed him by the name of Paul. His demeanour he said, in the said, evinced a strange combination of arrogant assurance and must near thin gat through such a tumult as had been was disposed to grumble. The Ministers were out said. He was about then to proceed with his speech, said is the s consciousness of the anomalous position into which he continued up to that time. No one could accuse him popularity-hunting, as much as any gentleman went out but his voice was soon drowned in indignant hisses, and of being an enemy to any one of them, and he begged fox-hunting in the morning. They knew that a disso- he held his peace. of them, as Christians and reasonable people, to con- lution of Parliament must take place soon, and they

During the prevailing uproar, CHARLES STEPHENS, Esq. stepped forward and asked whether they would it this to here and disked whether they would met the great secrets to tell them, and he hoped they is the design and make the meeting for the design and the Chartist amendment three great secrets to tell them, and he hoped they is the design and the them would never get on were carried by a large majority. permit this to be an orderly and quiet meeting for the would hear them quietly, for he was in too delicate get off the Treasury bench they would never get on was carried by a large majority. discussion and examination of an important question in which their interests and welfare were involved, or He heard some one say they wanted good wages. Was no question that the Corn Law was a most obnoxious law. Taking Lord John's principle for a text, that "Taxation without representation is tyranny, and Stephens's appearance for a moment calmed the tumult, than that-he could tell them how they could get good ought to be resisted," by that principle no Parliament wages. They must knew this, that if a manufacturer had a right to tax the poor man's loaf. (Hear, hear.) tion, and never lost the gentlemanly demeanour which his character stood high in the estimation of all present; wanted a servant, and servants were scarce, -- if only He was sorry they had not given Mr. Fewster a better his station required, thus affording a striking contrast to but no sooner had he ceased speaking than his advice was disregarded and the most disorderly tumult again wino, I won't take ten shillings (or whatever the sum much in behalf of the poor man many times, and it was whether heating now. He is proper also to state that a great many of the Chartists may be,) give me fifteen shillings, or I won't work for a pity he had not had a better hearing now. He who succeeded in disturbing the meeting were persons Mr. ANTHONY FEWSTER having been called on to you." But if the manufacturer wanted only one servant, would now say a word about machinery. The poor

that he had to address a very impatient audience, and man.") Yes, and it depended also upon the dishonour of labour, as it would be to cut any of those occurred, would make our report as much a chaos of have been their own faults if he had done so, for man should have a per centage allowed to him out of fluctuating nature of the scale, the exchange of manu- him of a starving man wanting the Charter,-he wanted turers, too, that were supporting Lord John Russell, present high graduated scale of duties-had a direct recollected the year 1835 : wheat was then 4s. 6d. to 5s. look out, for they were living at a very critical dipped his fingers in the Charter, and recommended tendency te injure the trade of this country, and to keep a bushel, and he would ask any working man who heard moment; the nation was on the eve of a revolution- the people to "have nothing to do with a mere scroll down the rate of remuneration for labour. ("We don't him if he did not get better wages then than he got now. not a physical resolution, but a moral one,-one that of paper." When Mr. John Harris moved the want cheap bread till we have got the charter !") Ac- ("Better; a great deal better.") Very well; he would sink them in a state of degradation never to be amendment, the clapping of hands and shouts was rights as men and Britons, they would stop short of continue in a state of starvation and misery. The Another Chartist, who was announned as Mr. BoL-

whole of the human family. He believed that if that resolution was carried out, the condition of the people the finest cloth that was manufactured in that neigh-lieved if that resolution were carried into practice,

the budget-and a pretty budget they had made of it.

tion. By this time the scene in the body of the room was Russell to power on the summit of their shoulders- most tumultuous, the Chartists becoming every moment ("Yes, and we will again," "No, no")-he told them more excited. On the platform, among the numerous

Mr. STANION again attempted to obtain a hearing,

The Chartists celebrated their triumph by several rounds of cheering, and Mr. Stanton, after a short time. declared the meeting dissolved.

It is right to add that Mr. Stanton conducted himself throughout the proceedings with firmness and modera entirely unconnected with the borough.

In addition to the above report, which we have copied from the Gloucester Journal, we have received a communication from our own correspondent, who

"Mr. Stanton was never put to the sense of the meeting; but, as soon as proposed and seconded, The people would not hear him, as he was not put crammed to suffocation, and hundreds could not gain low gents. Mr. Stanton attempted to address the of the great manufacturers of this Whig-ridden Borough to address a public assembly, it being the first time, but nobly did he do it ; he has gained laurels for the class to which he belongs. When removing the greatest of their evils, and would still Mr. Bolwell rose to second the amendment, he was received with tremendons applause. He made an excellent speech, which the reporters have cut down. He said the gentlemen convening the meeting might have good motives ; but they were comwhile the Chartists spoke. The Whigs were comworld, as one whose religion was to do good to the pletely confounded ; they looked down their noses. Mr. Bolwell challenged any person in the room to discuss the merits and demerits of the Corn Laws. of England, the poor and rich, would be better. He be- but the cowards would not accept the challenge. Mr. STANTON tried every effort to get rid of our amendnamely, if the principles contained in the People's ment by coaxing, but at last found it of no avail, and rose

much higher the duty was taken off in a far greater should say to them on Saturday night, "I cannot pay or no reason to come there to petition parliament for disapprobation, and a few of their tools held up proportion; for as corn rose is. per quarter, the duty you; I have not got any money;" they would nature the repeal of that abominable, that ebnoxious law called their hands, but the poor shopocrats looked conilly inquire how that was; and he might tell them, the Corn 66s. 8d. to-day, then the duty would be 16s. 8d. only, "I am owed £5,000 in America, and my customer men who convened that meeting had the best of motives hands before the sovereign people. Some of their sent Corn Laws operated as an encouragement to spece- many thousand bushels of flour instead. I tell him, to Stroud, he was not acquainted with the character or found they had lost their trick, they begun to lation, lending a direct bonus to gambling, instead of I cannot take his flour. He says, his offer is all fair; political opinions of any of the individuals who had skulk off. causing regular trade; and giving rise to fraud, false he has no money, but he has plenty of flour, and is signed the bill convening this meeting. But though he hood, and dishonest returns. They would thus see that willing to pay in that way, but I tell him I cannot believed this, he also believed that if they carried a rethere were rogues in grain, as well as in every ether take it, because the law will not allow me to bring it solution that night for a repeal of the Corn Laws, they ment was then put, which was carried by a forest of trade. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There were a great many large speculators in London, who, supposing the duty upon it." And thus it was that the manufacturer average price to be 66s. 8d. endeavour to cause a ficti- was ruined, workmen were thrown out of employment, and their children were starving, because this corn they could raise the price 1s. the duty would be taken was not allowed to be brought into the country. (Shame, shame.) One would think that every man of would see the point of that argument. (Cheers) platform now, and if he had not a heart like adamant What had the Charter to do with that? What had he would make him writhe beneath the castigation .-political Reform to do with that? He was neither a (Laughter and cheers.) Lord Melbourne, too, he was Whig, Tory, Radical, or Chartist; he was only a plain for a repeal of the Corn Laws now. Why it was but their misdeeds. commercial man of business, and if they could not see two years ago when a portion of gentlemen belonging to and feel the effect of the Corn Laws in the simple the Anti-Corn Law League waited upon his Lordship Hooper concluded by seconding the resolution.

Leader replied that he himself had not been presented not like it, he would, if required, go and present any person to her Majesty.

usual way in such cases was for the members to place the petition. the incividual's name to be presented on a card, and to On the departure of the above gentlemen, the comleave it before presentation. General Evans was ap- mittee resumed business. plied to. He refused to present.

exception of one from his Berough.

him. He then waited upon Sir Wm. Molesworth, and vention thought better of it, they should stay; but if request-i his support of the petition in favour of the not, they ought to break up their sittings. The letter imprisoned Chartists, and to present memorials for the was signed James Leech, Wm. Cartledge, R. Littler, restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. He first and John Campbell.

sufferings to which they were subjected.

Committee.

would be ready to receive a deputation from the Committee.

it to the Committee for revision. He then described placed in consequence of the approaching dissolution, which would certainly take place in a fortnight, and might occur immediately after the debate on Monday that late moment.

presentation of the petition. (Hear, hear.) passions might suggest to them. Their fickleness and would have more money to buy butter, and cheese, and sanction any general principles except those which are Suppose to-morrow, there was a total repeal of the Corn Mr. Cullen-You can present the petition, and, in all inconsistency, too, were strongly exemplified during the mutten, and beef with. He was afraid very little mut- clearly laid down in the People's Charter. (Cheers.) Laws, and they could buy a big loaf for twopence; they July 6, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool and the petition. We should, therefore, hold every working man, who, would only have to wait till next Saturday night, when Solicitors, Taylor, Sharpe, Fleid, and Jackson, Bed discussion, if discussion it could be called, in applaud. ton and beef came to their share at present. ("Too probability, bring on the motion. Mr. Duncombe-If I cannot bring on both, I am, at all ing the most opposite and fallacious arguments, and little, we can tell you that.") Well then, the either directly joins, sanctions, or counevents, to bring before the House the petition. 1 can- cheering sentiments attered by their Chartist leaders, decided object, the only object attered by their Chartist leaders, decided object, the only object attered by their Chartist leaders, decided object, the only object attered by their Chartist leaders, decided object attered by their Chartist leaders, decided object attered by their Chartist leaders, decided object attered by their Chartist leaders attered by the atte not say how long the debate upon the sugar question which they hissed down and reprobated when put for. as he understood it, of the gentlemen who had called this charter, either a willing slave, or a hired fool." [pocket." (Cheers, and "no, no.") Need he refer them Shore, Durham, June 4, July 6, at twelve, at the meeting, was to increase the trade of the country, in order (Cheers.) Having moved this as an amendment to the to an instance of the kind for a proof of what he said? Thompson Arms Hotel, Sunderland. Solicitors, Mos, will be carried; but the moment it is over I will pre-sent the petition. (Hear, hear.) I must take care to The first decided outbreak of the prominent feeling that employment might be be found for every individual, resolution; he wished, he said, to set the matter right The worthy gentleman who sat in the chair with him-Clock-lane, London; Wright or Brown, Sunderland. J. Porter, victualler, Honiton, Devonshire, June 10 make an House. I am aware that many applications of the meeting was given on the entrance of a leading and that he might receive a fair reward for his labour. I as to machinery. He believed that some persons then but he was requested not to be personal-well then, he At present, a great quantity of corn was introduced into present felt a hatred against machinery. He did not remembered a circumstance of a gentleman who had a July 6, at eleven, at the Old London Inn, Deboles, the sound was requested not to be personal—well then, he will be made for me not to press the petition, but I manufacturer of the neighbourhood, who would seem to the country, but it produced very little to the revenue. care if there were ten times as much. It was against mill just above Bowbridge; about five years ago, flour Solicitors, Smark, Flood, and Mules, Honiton; Rhodes, shall be decided, and shall give the go-by to the orders be unpopular on account of having reduced the time or wages of his workmen; we could not exactly understand ("If they want revenue, let them tax steam—let them which. The next tumultueus ebullition was on the voting tax machinery.") The farmers say they do not want objected, and not to machinery itself. [The speaker call his weavers together and tell them he could not R. Buckell, merchant, Newport, Isle of Wight, Iane New of the day. (Hear, hear.) I am anxious to understand the question so that there shall be no misunderthen read a statistical return of the exports of machinery afford to pay the same wages as he had been giving. 8, at two, July 6, at twelve, at the Bugle Inn, New high prices-they knew that the maintenance of a high a Chairman to the meeting. from England to Russia, Prussia, Germany, Holland, They asked him why, and he replied, "why, can't you port, Isle of Wight. Solicitors, Holme, Loftus, and standing or misrepresentation. JOSEPH WATTS, Esq. moved, and Mr. WM. LEWIS price of corn was altogether incompatible with the com-Dr. M'Douall-How long will the Parliament con-Young, New-inn, Strand, London; Beckingsale, Newseconded the proposition that Charles Stanton, Esq. be mercial and manufacturing interests of this country- and Belgium, during the last ten years, showing a very get cheap bread?" (Great uproar.) tinne? Mr. STANTON-I deny it ; I beg the meeting to hear port, Isle of Wight. called to the chair. No opposition was offered and Mr. | they knew that all these interests and their own were large annual increase ; and the conclusion he drew from J. Beardsworth, timber merchant, Wrexham, De Mr. Duncombe-It may last a fortnight or three all bound up together in one bundle, and that they must the return was, that all those countries were determined this and my denial of it altogether. The CHARTIST-Six weeks after this occurrence, bighshire, June 1, July 6, at twelve, at the Wynash Stanton took his seat, but he had scarcely done so and weeks, and it may not continue four days. all rise or fall, fionrish or decline together; and even the to manufacture for themselves and that now they had was about to open the business of the meeting by some Mr. Morgan Williams-Present this petition. If it market for their goods, nor trouble themselves to raise pointed a deputation to wait upon the gentleman to ask Westmacott, Gray's-inn-square, Iondon; Hayward, landholders were beginning to see that it would be for prefatory observations, when he was assailed with hissfails, we will inundate the House with petitions. ing. at first from a few persons, but which was soon their ultimate benefit that some alteration in the present Mr. Duncombe-Individual petitions are of no use. market for their goods, hor trouble tubulated with the most of the second of the secon Mr. Skevington-Thousands have declared that they joined in by a far greater number, and cries were raised system should take place. Now, a few words with that he had not been duly elected chairman, and inregard to wages. (Hear, hear.) Suppose that by the mouth Shore, Durham, June 4, July 6, at eleven, at will never sign another petition. present measure, or any other that could be adopted, sisting that the question of who was to preside should the gentlemen wanted who called for a repeal of the | must do : you must live hard, work hard. and do the Corn Laws—they did not want cheap bread,—they best you can." (Great disturbance and excitement the Thompson's Arms Hotel, Sunderland. Solicitors, wanted cheap labour. (Hear.) They found they could not among the crowd.) This would be precisely the case Moss, Cloak-lane, London; Brown, Sunderland. Mr. Wall-Will you receive the petition in the lebby be put to the meeting. Every syllable that Mr. Stanton the staple trade of this district could be increased of the House? -suppose, instead of a thousand pieces of cloth, fifteen hundred pieces should be required, was it not plain A. Mills and W. Grimshaw Seed, cotton manufacture attempted to utter was drowned in the interruptions he Mr. Duncombe-If you please. I will take it there compete with foreign manufacturers living in countries | if they had the repeal of the Corn Law to-morrow. He not half so much taxed as this, where food was cheaper, could tell them that the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, not only turers, Manchester, June 8, July 6, at two, at the master manufacturers, manufactur experienced; and during the tumult a person, in apat four o'clock on Tuesday. Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Esy, Mr. Wall complained of the door keeper of the pearance diminutive and quite youthful, and rather that those who made the cloth must be benefitted ? He was sure that those who inflamed the minds of the and where the raw material grew upon their own soil, here, but at Manchester, Birmingham, and right was received with a good deal of cheering from the workmen against their employers, or against the farmers, These people would always be able to manufacture through the north of England, were the greatest set of Barlow, and Aston, Manchester; Bower and Back, Chartists, which demonstration he segmed very willing or against any class of men work and ston, Manchester; Bower and Back, House refusing to take twenty-four letters to Members of Parliament. Chartists, which demonstration he seemed very willing or against any class of men, were the worst enemies cheaper than the people of England, and it was an blacklegs on the face of the earth. to understand was intended to signify that he should have. He should have been glad if this absurdity to call that meeting together, and to tell them Mr. HOOPER here came forward Chancery-lane, London. Dr. M'Donall-We were thinking of a procession to W. Grimshaw Seed, calico manufacturer, Mand of the crowd was at its height, and said he could not ter. June 8, at ten, and July 6, at two, at the Commission at the could not ter. June 8, at ten, and July 6, at two, at the Soliaccompany the petition to the House. sioners' Rooms, St. James's-square, Manchester. Mr. Duncombe-There would be no use in that. Do act as chairman; accordingly, after a brief space, he question could have been discussed in a quiet and peace- that a repeal of the Corn Laws would bring back foreign able and rational manner, and that it might have been trade. He could tell them what it was. Lord John sit there and hear the character of any man trifled citors, Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Middle it as quietly as possible. Those with the headings very coolly apprepriated to himself a seat close alongtemple, London; Atkinson and Saunders, Norfolkshall be presented by themselves. Besides the National side Mr. Stanton, and announced himself as joint chair- the means of promoting a compromise between the Russell and the Queen's Ministers knew they could not with. Petition, he had upwards of 80,000 signatures to peti- man with that gentleman : and there he sat, affording manufacturing and the landed interest. For his own step in office much longer, and they wanted to get up Mr. STANTON said he was quite prepared to contrathroughout the evening a marked contrast in appear part, he had no wish but that they should become an agitation, and to persuade the people to support dict what had been said, and he hoped therefore the street. Manchester. tions left with him.

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

Dr. M Douall read a letter from Salford, in which Mr. Rose was deputed, with Mr. Williams, to wait the Executive regretted the conflicting statements forupon Mr. Wakley, who was from home. They then warded to them by the members of the Convention. waited upon Sir Benjamin Hall, and was surprised, It admitted that it would have been better if the Exeafter what Mr. Hall stated, to find that he would cutive had not interfered with the Convention. It neither present an individual or the memorials, with the also stated that it would have been well if the Executive and the Convention had kept up an official cor-

Mr. Cullen called upon Mr. Leader, but did not see respondence, and concluded by saying that if the Con-

said that he would deliberate whether he would pre- A letter from Mr. Cordeux stated that the petition sent the Lee's petition or not. He then said that he from his place contained 1,227. A letter from Caerleon could not support the petition, or present the memorials. stated that the petition from that place had 322 signs-

Mr. Barmby read a letter from Ipswich, highly

a body and demand an interview with her Majesty's Ministers.

motion if I can?

(Cheers.) Now, if they would hear him patiently he question a ministerial measure, he was astonished at were given for the brave Feargus, three for Frost would just touch upon a tender subject with them. their impertinence. Make it a ministerial measure?— and the imprisoned patriots, three for the Star, and He, however, said that he was bound to present them tures. A letter from Norwich announced that the vented, instead of commodities and manufactures being They condemned machinery, but it was in most perfect no, indeed-he treated them with disdain and sent three for the People's Charter." if they mue from Leeds. They then went to Lord petition had appended to it the names of 5,489 males, ignorance. He could tell them that if they had no duty them about their business. The secret was, that P.S. The lordlies were obliged to solicit our Chair-John Russell's house; they sent in their card. His and 4,802 females. A letter from Brampton eulogised on corn, or only a duty of 8s. or 10s. a quarter, that Lord Melbourne and Lord Finality -commonly called man to dissolve the meeting. The Journal might Lordship sent for answer that he was busily en- the conduct of the Convention, and expressed the very machinery which they condemned would bring Lord John Russell-that these two distinguished in- sneer at Paul. He was decently attired; he is pleasure evinced by the men of Birmingham at the gaged. Dr. M. Douall met with Mr. Walter at the "Old manner in which the delegates managed business. A riches and comfort to all their homes. They condemned dividuals thought they were safe in office, and that they small in size, but a bit of the right stuff.-Mr. King's mansion. He was to draw up a statement for letter from Lasswade stated that the petition from that steam machinery and the power loom; they might just could refuse tomake it a ministerial measure. Then again Stanton is a stont corpulent man-well enough he as weil condemn the plough, and say that the whole this Corn Law question was a middle-class question. (No!) might-and lives out of the blood and vitals of the Mr. Walter who would not only vote for, but would district had the signatures of 516 men, and 330 the present Corn Laws were passed, the average duty and of the country should be dug up with a common He said it was, and he was prepared to prove it. He workies. He is a large manufacturer. The last also, he was confident, make a speech in favour of the women. spade. If there was a demand for their manufactures, was a poor man, an uned ucated man-he did not know Corn Law meeting (two years ago) he said, "he National Petition. (Hear, hear.) the more machinery they had, the better would their how to use sophistry-he was not educated for it; but could not proceed without some of that which they Mr. Ridley moved that a Committee of three be flattering to the cause. Mr. Garrard, the writer, stated situation be. Did they want to be common slaves, he had his opinion, and he would hold that opinion had given him on former occasions. It was some working and toiling with common spades, and the till he was convinced by sound argument that he was of the oil of their applause." What popularity he appointed to draw up for Mr. Duncombe, a statement the names to the Ipswich petition to be 2,500. of the number of prisoners, their names, the charges | Mr. M. Williams read a letter from Bristol, containing rudest implements that could be devised? No, many of in the wrong. He said the Corn Law question was a must have lost ! I was present and was disgusted against them, their sentences, their condition, and the the pleasing intelligence that the petition from that them were men of intelligence, adapted to higher branches than the commonest and hardest kind of labour; and by the aid of that intelligence and the advantages object of the ministers who brought it forward at the bread cheaper they would have to take less wages! influential city had the names of 5,309 men, and 1,150 Mr. Callen seconded the motion. women attached to it. Mr. Ridley meyed a resolution that in case that all The motion appointing the Committee to report upon attempts to see the Queen failed, that they should go in yes.") Why so they were, and so were they who called of their machinery they would be able to compete with present moment, was not to raise the condition of the the prisoners was then passed, and Messrs. Callen, foreigners if they could get their corn, their sugar, their poor, to extend trade, or to raise wages, but to give Martin, and M'Donall were elected members of the coffee, and their timber, free from an exorbitant duty. greater power into the hands of the moneyed aristocracy Bankrupts, &c. (Hear, hear.) There was another point which he would of this kingdom. They heard a great deal about the It was resolved that the Secretary write to the Mar-Mr. Rose seconded the resolution, which was then just touch upon. They all very well knew, though wickedness, the vices, and the villainy of the landed quis of Normanby to know from his Lordship when he carried. perhaps the poorer classes did not feel this quite so aristocracy, and God knew their conduct was quite bad Mr. Smart was fully aware of the peculiar circum-From the London Gazette of Friday, May 21. much as those a little above them, that they had to enough; but look at the conduct of the moneyed arisstances under which the Manchester Executive was groan under a heavy burden of taxation. But though tocrat, and compare it with the conduct of the landed After the disposal of some routine business, the Complaced from monetary matters. Hence it was incum-BANKRUPTS. this was hard to bear sometimes, yet did they not re- aristograt, and they would find that the moneyed bent upon the delegates to come to a definitive resolumittee adjourned. ceive some advantages in return? If one man lifted aristocrat was a worse tyrant than the other. These R. W. Robinson, sen., and R. W. Robinson, jun, tion, as they were without funds or means. The ques-FRIDAY, MAY 21. Bedford, grocers, June 18, July 2, at eleven, at the his hand against another, or robbed him of his property, gentlemen wanted to make England a manufacturing tion was, whether it was the Executive or the country sent them. That question required no answer. (Hear. George Inn, Bedford. Solicitor, Eagles, Bedford. Mr. Morgan Williams in the chair. the law afforded the injured party a recompense: was country-they would not be able to do it; and he J. and S. Holt, Liverpool, glass manufacturers, June hear.) However, as they were without funds, and even net that worth paying for ? He would tell them that would tell them the reason ;--former misrule had done Mr. Duncombe entered the Hall for the purpose of 1, July 2, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Soliconferring with the Delegates upon the best mode of without the means of obtaining funds, he moved that notwithstanding everything that could be said they the mischief, and it could not be remedied. It was citors, Robinson, Liverpool; Vincent and Sherwood, securing a successful presentation of the petition, to the Executive, and the Northern Star, be requested to still lived in the very best country in the world-there impossible that England could compete with countries obtain full information on the present state and num- forward to Mr. John Cleave, their unanimously elected Temple, London. was nothing they need be so proud of as of being with little or no national debt, where the people were J. Wynde, Leominster, Herefordshire, dealer, June Britons; and if it were not for the Corn Laws, which not taxed, and where they could work for three shilings ber of prisoners, to make arrang ements for getting the treasurer, all monies contributed for the support of the 23, July 2, at eleven, at the Waterloo Hotel, Leominwould not admit corn till it was at a starvation point, a week. He said, repeal the Corn Laws certainly; but petition to the House, and to receive final instructions | Convention Committee. ster. Solicitors, Hammond, Leominster; Smith, they would have reason to be the happiest people on at the same time, regulate the currency question; if respecting its presentation and that of the Memorials. Dr. M'Douall seconded the motion, which was then the face of the earth. Now, many thousands of pounds not touch the currency, then leave the Corn Laws Mr. Duncombe having examined the number and the carried. Chancery-lane, London. .R. Whittaker, Bury, Lancashire, brazier, June 8, st wording of the petitions, expressed himself pleased with The General Committee then rose. were lying idle, or instead of being expended in trade, alone. He said the present government was not qualified nine, July 2, at ten, at the Swan Inn, in Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Whitehead, Bury; Clarke and both. He then read over the list of prisoners as prethe money was locked up till a favourable moment, and to legislate upon this question. He would not have pared by the Committee, and after its perusal returned was then all sent away to the Continent to buy corn the Corn Laws repealed till he saw the millions fully Metcalf, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London. ANTI-CORN LAW MEETING AT STROUD. and bring it here, when it would produce little or no and fairly represented in the Commons House of Parlia-J. Macaire, J. Linnemann, and J. C. Berger, Liverthe peculiar situation in which the delegates were benefit to the revenue. What the people wanted was ment-it was only when the millions had power that pool, merchants, June 3, July 2, at one, at the Claren-On Thursday evening week, a public meeting was food, sustenance, plenty to eat, plenty to drink, and they would find men who would work for the people clothes to wear; and if they were disposed to labour for these benefits, they must join heart and hand, not to was fully satisfied of the necessity for the working held at the Subscription Rooms, in the Borough of although the productive powers of the country had don Rooms, Liverpool. Soliciters, Davenport and Stroud, for the purpose of taking into consideration the been thus rapidly increased, and were likely he hoped Collier, Liverpool; Chester, Staple-inn, London. night. If the petition could not be presented on next propriety of petitioning Parliament for an alteration to increase more and more, and who was there C. Taprell, Bristol, grecer, May 28, July 2, at support Whigs, Radicals, Tories, or Chartists, but classes to have political power, but they had been Tuesday, there would be but little chance of its being in the Corn Laws. The time fixed for the commencetwelve, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, those men who would really endeavour to bring these lately addressed by Mr. Vincent upon that subject, and presented in this parliament. As it was, he was cer. ment of the proceedings was six o'clock, and a proof of we want the Charter !")-yet the population of the benefits within their reach. (Cheers.) They would it would be vanity for him to go over the same ground, very soon have an election, and for his own part he He would, therefore, thank them for the patient hear-Brittan, Bristol; White and Whitmore, Bedford-row, tain that every thing would be done to interfere with the interest the subject had excited, was evident by country also goes on rapidly increasing, at the rate of London. T. Linay, Lynn, Norfolk, draper, June 3, July 2, st its presentation. (Hear, hear.) Still he could not sup- the immense multitude which by that hour thronged the half a million a year, and therefore the necessity for an should refuse to vote for any man who would not pro- ing they had given him, and would wish them goodpose that the House would insult the country by refus- spacious room and galleries, and even crowded all the importation of foreign corn. Then came the questioneleven, at the office of Mr. R. Pitcher, King's Lynn. mise to support the repeal of the Corn Laws or to re- evening. ing to allow of its presentation, when he was enabled approaches leading to the building. duce the duty to a certain sum. He would invite all A Mr. INGLEY, as we understood, came forward to Solicitors, Messrs. Sole, Aldermanbury, London. to state that it contained 800,000 signatures. (Hear, A rumour was prevalent that an organised opposition the best manner for the manufacturers-and what was present to do the same, to be united and firm, and not support the amendment. He contended that the Corn hear.) The orders of the day might be moved, and such had been resolved upon by the Chartists of the borough, quarrelsome, and all would do very well. (Cheers.) Mr. Law ought to be abolished, for it tended to subvert similar obstacles thrown in his way; still he hoped that | led on by persons of that denomination from a dis-From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 25. for the benefit of a class those blessings which were he would be enabled not only to present it, but to ob- tance; and the truth of this report was soon made benevolently showered down by Providence for the sus-A Chartist, who was announced by the name of tain a discussion upon it. He could not speak posi- apparent by a scene of uproar, turbulence, and confu-BANKRUPTS. tenance and enjoyment of all. Therefore, it was their scene which presented itself during the progress of the stituted. ("Ne, no; we want no fixed duty; we want amendment. He said he was not an enemy to a repeal duty to see that those blessings so richly sent down proceedings, any description we can give would be faint no duty at all.") Well, he (Mr. Fewster) was not bound of the Corn Laws; he hated these cursed laws; but let in the reality Advocator to a fixed duty; he may be made and enough to a fixed duty; he made and enough to a fixed duty to see that those blessings so richly sent down of the Corn Laws; he hated these cursed laws; but let CHARLES HARRIS, then came forward to move an tively about the memorials. He wished to know whether | sion, such as we have seldom seen paralleled. Of the | the present fluctuating duty a fixed duty should be sub-J. Andrews, schoolmaster, Ongar, Essex, June 4, he should run all hazards and present the petition at scene which presented itself during the progress of the stituted. ("No, no; we want no fixed duty; we want July 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Cannan, Messre. Wall and Ridley recommended that it should in the extreme compared with the reality. Advocates to a fixed duty; he was rather in favour of a sliding them be repealed entirely upon the best principles, so be presented, and its presentation prepared by all as we are for popular rights, and sincere haters as we duty, so that when the price was very high there should as not to injure the revenue, nor the working man, nor Potter, King-street, Cheapside, London. means. Dr. M'Douall—The country welld be sadly disap-pointed if the petition was not presented. The point of the speech of this meeting without the speech of this meeting with the speech of the speech of this meeting with the speech of the J. Doughty, licensed victualler, Bristol, June 8, st means. two, July 6, at one, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol pointed if the petition was not presented. Mr. Cullen—By all means press the presentation of the petition. If they refuse to hear the petition of To 0.000, the Government will be placed in an awkword To 0.000 the formation of the petition of the presentation of the petition of the Solicitors, Phippen and Craven, Bristol. W. Brown, cattle dealer, Sutton-under-Whitstone, Yorkshire, June 4, July 6, at ten, at the Golden Lion Inn, in Northallerton. Solicitors, Mewburn, Great 750,000, the Government will be placed in an awkward upon the immense mass of human beings which filled relief to the public. For instance, the present price lightened. That we were induced to believe that the only to be done by a Chartist Parliament. The CHARTIST CHAIRMAN then came forward, and Winchester-street, London; Mewburn and Hutchinson, the body of the room, the majority of them with in- being 63s the duty would be 7s. which would be 16s. Reform Bill would accomplish such a state of things, position. (Hear, hear.) Dr. M Donall and Mr. Skevington insisted npon the flamed faces and cracked voices, yelling their discordant less than the duty now existing. The farmers said, that and did assist to carry that measure; but inasmuch as said, --not having had an oppertunity of addressing Darlington. and did assist to carry that measure; but inasmuch as the now appeared before them for the pur- J. Walford, grocer, Wybunbury, Cheshire, June 22, its effect has been to make the rich more wealthy, and them before, he now appeared before them for the pur- J. Walford, grocer, Wybunbury, Cheshire, June 22, its effect has been to make the rich more wealthy, and them before, he now appeared before them for the pur- J. Walford, grocer, Wybunbury, Cheshire, June 22, its effect has been to make the rich more wealthy, and them before, he now appeared before them for the pur- J. Walford, grocer, Wybunbury, Cheshire, June 22, its effect has been to make the rich more wealthy, and them before, he now appeared before them for the pur- J. Walford, grocer, Wybunbury, Cheshire, June 22, its effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy and them before, he now appeared before them for the pur- J. Walford, grocer, Wybunbury, Cheshire, June 22, its effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich more wealthy is effect has been to make the rich m petition being presented. Mr. Duncombe-Well then, I am to bring on the disapproved of, for they would not listen to his words; amply remunerate the home producer. Perhaps it the poor more poor, in violation of all the promises pose of saying a few words. Every body must acknow. July 6, at one, at the White Bear Inn, Middlewich, notion if I can? Dr. M Douall—Take any course that will secure the resentation of the petition. (Hear, hear.)

Law. He had no doubt that many of the gentlefounded, and they were ashamed to hold up the says he has got no money, but that he will send me so in view. He firmly believed it, though, being a stranger tools grinned like savage hyenæs; when they

Mr. PAUL then rose to put the amendment, and was saluted with shouts of applause. The amendfor nothing else than a mere party hubbub. It was true tist amendment. they were told that Lord John Russell was now ready to

Mr. HUMPHREYS said, "it would be a Newport make this a ministerial question, that he had put it into jo

Mr. WATTS, to his honour, said "No," and recommon sense who had to get his bread by his labour He wished to God Lord Finality was sitting on that quested him to withdraw his words, which he accordingly did.

Mr. PAUL then addressed the meeting, and gave the lordlies a severe castigation. He told them of

The Journal says, that the Chartists had mustered from a distance. The only individual from a statement he had made, nothing could convince them. and asked him if he was willing to make the Corn Law distance was Mr. Bolwell, of Bath. Three cheers

THE NORTHERN STAR.

visitor is accompanied. for five minutes, by a turnkey,

finement ! and shall be in the fourteenth month on Tues-

day week, a punishment unknown to the law!!

a punishment as no man had ever endured for any

altered it to had ever before endured for libel.

Charter," and "down with the 'bloodies.""

the use of the Convention or committee."

your to do so, and thus I proceed.

to state what I do not do.

55, Old Bailey.

21st May. 1841.

Ever yours,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

said Executive, and to the editor of the Northern Star,

HOW TO STOP THE BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

whether you think, if it were notorious that the Char-

Let every Chartist who can save at least one penny

per week begin to imitate my example, and let him

never discontinue such imitation until either the bank

But before I proceed to state what I do myself, and

In the first place, then, I do not lend my little savings

what I want everybody else to do, I think it right first

I am, &c.,

THOMAS WALL.

FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

Original Correspondence.

TO THOSE WHO LOVE FREEDOM AND HATE SLAVERY.

MT FRIENDS,-Allow me to repeat a sentence from sy speech upon opening my Radical commission at shortpoit, now nearly six years since. I then should be.

" My object is to make you all of one will, and out a that will to form the basis of your future constitution. The anction day will arrive, when both parties will bid for you according to your value; to increase your value and to prepare you for the anction, shall be BY TALK.

hold

THE HOUR COMBIN.

Cherier."

seffrage. I have told you that the figure which I was months from its formation.

redy for being " put together."

gress, till now silent upon popular feeling in England, a Tory House without again tempting the sterm of isens with remonstrances against resisting the popular popular wrath, of which they will get a taste upon the French journals fear the infection of English opinion. constitute our's and the Queen's minority. The people of France, any more than the people of The greatest blessing which could happen to us

too strong for all factions. see cowardly and wavering, we fall.

to the people is death to the tyranny of cry "O! for an opposition." inctions. If, then, we resolve to be free who can It is said that no wife could survive a year if not honest, consistent and brave.

When I reflect upon the great stake now to be played altar, and then offered them up a sacrifice to an opposed remliar title to public confidence, and ask us to make then, let us at once give up. exceptions to our general rule of action in their particu- I say, that with a compact minority, too large for a

be critically followed ; if bad, let it be altered. Behold, then, our position. The Whigs,

Ireland, even in the midst of the intolerance of her paid patriots? Upon the whole, my friends, believe me, that neither Whig or Tory will allow me to roam at large one single

hour before the 11th of November next; and then I will pay them twenty-five shillings in the pound !!!!!! Now, my friends, let me explain what our course they are bottle holders to the Whigs.

Six years ago, I said I would prepare you for sale. Two years ago, I published a plan for your local organization, and, three months ago I republished that plan. - I was well aware that only in the excitement of a contested election would either band of robbers bid for the virtuous people; that hour has now come, yet Such were my words six years ago, and now be- are you not prepared with your committees, sub-com-

mittees, treasurers, and secretaries of electioneering clubs which I recommended : but as I never fight with

Yes, the day of auction is at hand, and who will bid my own party, but always try to make up for their the full value for public support is now the question. laziness by my own extra diligence, I tell you now to I will buy in the first lot for another season, if the get your machinery ready. Let every locality have its highest bidder offers a single doit less than " the whole election club. For Charter members there is no hope this election ; not the slightest ; but this election is the

I have never placed one single crotchet before the foundation of all hope. Upon YOU, the people, will public. I have not allowed the public mind to be dis- depend the result, whether you furnish to the House of tracted by sudden changes and convulsive throes. I Commons a sufficient number of tools to be used by have adhered, through years of stormy abuse and any Administration for your ruin, or whether you furopposition to the one, the single question, Universal nish such a House as must be dissolved in less than six

marged, with others, in completing, could not be pru- Now, mark me well. If you return as many as 300 denily exhibited until the several parts were ready for Whigs, you will prepare improved machinery for fraud, being put together. They are now "tried up," and persecution and tyranny. As our only struggle must be for the Charter, a sufficient number of let-well-enough Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen, alone, or any-thing-rather-than-a-Radical-House memthe eyes of the world are now upon you. The French bers will be found to join the Whigs to carry on with

will This is novel. The press of France, as the press ensuing contest. If you return but a few Whigs they a Britain, is the mere organ of a faction ; and the cannot form any coalition with the Tories and must

England, have no organ. The Ministry of France would be the return of 658 Tories; but that is imposwould join the British Ministry to suppress all popular sible. If we had a House full of Tories their position feeling; but, thank God, the will of the people is now would very much resemble that of the Kerry man, who came all the way from Kerry to see London from the

My friends, the CRISIS has arrived, and may God top of the monument; but when he got there he was so must that we prove ourselves equal to the emergency ! dazzled that he got frightened and requested a friend to Hwe are brave and determined, we conquer. If we cover his eyes with his handkerchief, for God's sake,

and lead him back again to Kerry. Now, if you had Behold the stake--- "LIBERTY !" The gift of God ; 658 rampant Tory devils they would be frightened at the noblest possession which man can enjoy. Liberty the sound of their own voice, and would imploringly

impede us in our course? That we may be valued, let, once contradicted; I tell you that no minister can surna possess all that is most valuable in man. Let us be vive the want of an opposition. The Tories being better tactitians than the Whigs, actually led them to the

in. I shudder lest one false step should lessen our lust. It was by not opposing the Whigs, in their agchance of winning. It is a noble thing-a holy sight, gression against popular rights, that the Tories brought to see the "poor oppressed" fighting against the "rich Whiggery into disrepute. Let us therefore benefit by oppressor !" The balance of power is now in our hands example; and as the Whigs died of surfeit, let us kill -that is acknowledged. With us, then, the considera- the Tories by repletion. Let us gorge the House with tion should be, how to use it for OUR OWN BENEFIT, them, and, inasmuch as the struggle, at last, must be wholly regardless of both factions, and, above all, of the between the nominees of a faction and the whole people, individual interest of camp followers, who will claim it must come to that; and if we are not prepared, why

he case. I say no exception. If our rule be good, let it faction, and too small for a party, at work inside, and the whole people at work outside, nothing can with-

side, in support of the great " Commercial Reformers." The foolish mill lords imagine that they can buy every letter I send through the post is read; every cheaper and sell dearer, and still preserve peace, regulate demand and supply, and stop gambling ; therefore | and every word we say is reported. I am in solitary con-The bankers know that their discounts will be in-

creased by an increased demand for paper to gamble In one of my recent letters, I stated that it was such with-your labour and liberty being the stake. The Insurance Offices know that their business will crime since England was discovered; but some one

be increased at your expense. The grocers and bakers, -- poor silly fools! -- think that they will be enabled to buy very much cheaper, and such punishment; and the Judges dare not, nay could

Derhans sell more! The judges, parsons, barristers, solicitors, placemen, pensioners, fund-holders ; in short, all those with fixed | say, "thank you," to the scoundrels who made me un. | same before the readers of the Stur.

incomes; the whole swarm of lice on the beetle, imagine | justly suffer, and, if guilty, would now UNJUSTLY that they will be enabled to do twice as much with their liberate me for their own base ends ? fixed salaries, and yet that order and peace will continuel

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

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

I have shown you how the Tories have fought their battle with reference only to their own party purposes. And

Daniel O'Connell, being another corporation, though a corporation sole, let us see how he proposes to fight his battle (Ireland's battle), without reference to tists really had the power to stop the bank if they any earthly object but keeping himself in place and his pleased, such notoriety would be likely to be of any hands in poor Paddy's pockets. I shall not lose much of my space in finishing this eautontimorouminos (" self tormenter.")

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

friends of the Queen's youth. Now, how, think you, the begging rascal proposes to snatch Repeal out of the fire of party, or even to to the Government, by depositing them in any Savings' make the god-send a stepping-stone to Repeal? Why, HE POSTPONES IT FOR THE PRESENT ! lest its intreduction should injure "the base, brutal, and ment to appropriate the principal, or, in other words, bloody Whigs"-the "West Britons." the coercers. the police enactors, the arms'-bill enactors, the appropriation concocters and abandoners, the rascally Whiga

has these few pithy lines :---

"With much contained in it we coincide; while its place supplied by constant drains upon the coffers from other parts we TOTALLY DISSENT. Mr. O'Con- of the Bank of England. I, therefore, not only do not nell we think perfectly right in not recommending lend my money to the Government, but I do not lend iould be started, at thi

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

Your obedient servant, A MIDDLE CLASS CHARTIST. 22nd May, 1841.

NORMANBY AND THE PRISONERS' LIBE **RATION CONVENTION.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Now, again, I tell you that the law knows of no SIR,-As our interview with the Marquis of Normanby, in regard to the presentation of the memorials not, sentence to such a punishment for any crime : and for Bronterre O'Brien, has not been correctly stated in having borne thirteen months of it, unjustly, shall I the papers, we beg to lay a plain statement of the

At the time appointed by Messrs. Buller and Hawes, that is twelve o'clock, we proceeded to the Home-office, but found that the Marquis of Normanby would not be No,-damn them !-never-" No surrender." " The there before one o'clock, and an appointment was made to meet them (Messrs. Buller and Hawes) at four. or something later. We went and found they were there before us, and were closeted with the Home-Secretary. We waited a considerable time in the ante-room, and were joined by the two gentlemen. They informed us there would be no difficulty in getting the memorials to her Majesty, as they would, if we would chose, DEAR SIR,-I have to enclose the following resoluundertake their presentation ; but this, not suiting our

wishes, was of course declined. They next told us ion passed at our meeting of this day :---" That in consequence of the letter received this morning from that the Marquis would see us, but that we were not to enter upon a discussion as to the contents of the the Executive at Manchester, a letter be sent to the memorials; because that mightilead to some language requesting them immediately to transmit to Mr. John which would not be pleasant to either party. With Cleave, Shoe-lane, London, our unanimously elected this understanding we were admitted to his Lordship's treasurer, all moneys which have been sent to them for presence, and his Lordship told us that he could not see deputations in regard to criminals, as that would be inconsistent with his duties as a Minister of the Crown ; but that he would receive the memorials which we then had, and give them his serious consideration, and that whatever opinions or arguments which we might have to adduce, he would thank us to put in writing; and, upon these grounds, he would give our wishes every consideration. In regard to Mr. O'Brien, he had caused enquiry to be made, and he found that his case was not so bad as it was represented SIR,-In my letter to you of the 5th instant, I ask,

to be. This was in substance, nay, indeed, every-thing which passed between us and his Lordship. We are, yours,

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

DEAR SIR,-By inserting the following address in this week's publication, you will greatly oblige those friends to O'Cennor whose names are attached thereto, and likewise your humble servant, THOMAS CLARKE.

May 19th, 1841.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

or other Bank; for, by so doing, although I might HONOURED AND PATRIOTIC SIR,----We, your fellowill of mankind, because they know each other, nor for receive a paltry dab of interest for my money in the countrymen in exile, and members of the National course of a year, I should only be enabling the Governbeing indifferent to the sufferings of human beings, Charter Association of Great Britain, seeing you because they know, that though exempt from punishsurrounded on all sides by numerous and perfidious to expend my own money in buying swords, and pistols, ment themselves, they richly merit it; but we do enemies, take this opportunity of assuring you that we and bludgeons with, to cut, and shoot, and knock me blame the middle classes for having so little consideraplace the most unbounded confidence in you, having tion for the interests of truth and humanity as to supabout with. I, therefore, and for another reason, do not seen nothing to lead us to a contrary conclusion, after port such a Government, and we blame the people for lend my money to the Government. That other reasen closely watching your every act, both in the legislature, their apathy. If others neglect them, there is all the is, that if I were to lend my money to the Governand in your struggles amongst the people, in endeavour-The World, upon the subject of Dan's last letter, ment, or to my employers, or to any private individual, more reason why they should attend to themselves. ing to obtain the universal rights of man; notwith-The Government that turns men out of work. should it would remain in circulation: whereas it is part of standing the call which has recently been made by my scheme to withdraw it from circulation, and to have find them food. The country in which one willing Daniel O'Connell to his countrymen in England, to form working man wants food, and clothing, and education. no connection with the English Chartists, and also his indirect way of persuading the people to "get rid of is badly governed. There are millions of such proofs, you, if possible," who, we are aware, have been a sore that our present Government is a bad one, and that our thorn in his side, and a stumbling-block to those whom present Ministers seem to think that the greatnesss of he so strenuously supports. their offices is an excuse for any littlenesses which they We, Sir, have been strict observers of your conduct since you first graced the Senate House of Great may commit in them. Their very method of obtaining -there's the rub; and that one scorpion sentence will constituted myself sole and exclusive governer, director, Britain with your presence and splendid talents, down office, shews them unworthy of retaining it, much more to the present moment. It is, therefore, with feelings so their conduct in it. They came into power under of pride, that we Irishmen, in the face of God and our the banners, Reform ? Retrenchment ! Peace ! Their country, unbiassed and uncourted, voluntarily swear or reform was to make bad worse-their retrenchment was to take from the poor and add to the stores of the rich; follow you to the death, if required, so long as you persevere in the righteous cause in which you have and their method of maintaining peace was to provoke war allover the world by a most iniquitous breach of the embarked. in the straightforward, manly, and upright law of nature and nations. They keep office as basely manner you hitherto have done. We tender our most grateful thanks for the past, believing that your as they obtained it meanly. Borne into power on the backs of the people, they formed a treacherous alliance exertions and integrity are unparalleled in the history with the very enemies whom they were sent to conquer. money, the place of the identical notes which I had so of our country, for the furtherance of just principles, But they could not thus have degenerated into tyrants, and the general welfare of mankind. We consider that had not the people been sunk to slaves. They are supwe would be guilty of base ingratitude, were we to ported by a system which makes merit a discommendaforget the many sacrifices which not only you, but also tion to its possessor-which gives that encouragement your noble ancestors, have made for our country's good. to vice that should be reserved for virtue only-which No. Sir. we do not forget that your illustrious, patriotic, punishes the victim instead of the criminal, so that and virtuous father, Roger O'Connor, was sent to an conscientious men have declared that were they to sit untimely grave, for his devotion to his country's cause. in a jury upon the life of a murderer of their own sons. Nor are we ignorant of the fact, that your revered they could not bring him in guilty, because crime is uncle, the brave, venerated, Arthur O'Connor, was as caused by the SYSTEM, whose supporters should be cruelly banished from his home, his family, his friends, made amenable for it. Among the foremost of these and his country, for his honesty and fond attachment supporters are the clergy-yes, when we hear of any to our lovely Green Isle of the West. atrocious crime, we should thank the Bishops. The We would, indeed, be unworthy the name of Irishworst thieves and knaves justify themselves, and justly men, if we were to allow this favourable opportunity so, by the example of our Ministers, both of the law. to pass unembraced, without informing the "Rat and of the gospel. There is now no crime in the Catchers" that though you are bound hand and foot, people-their crimes are their misfortunes, as their misbody and mind, from your fellow-men, for committing fortunes are made their crimes-"in a despotic state no crime but that which your charitable feelings and there is but one criminal-the tyrant." good sense, and the misery of the people, and your The people eight to be proud of their present advosympathy for them, propelled you to do; and, by-thecates-men who have sacrificed all and suffered all in bye, only a crime in the eyes of tyrants; and while a their cause-men whose arguments are unanswerablecontrary line of conduct, though not half so praisewho have proved themselves morally and intellectually example, and would persevere in such imitation, the worthy in the eyes of the blistered hands and unshorn superior to the people's enemies-why do not the peo-Now, let us, without reference to any of them, do Bank of England would suspend cash payments before chins, would have caused you to have been lauded to ple render them physically so likewise ? Why do they after vain endeavours to win the game by fair play, the best we can for our Charter. Let us, wherever we the last day of the year. (and I think so for reasons) the skies by the same men who have resorted to the suffer their power to be used against them ? Do the can give, give 20, 30, 40, 50, yea, a hundred of either which I will explain in my next, if you should agree arm of the law to paralyse your designs, instead of people think with their tyrants that each year should removing those grievances of which you have complained. ncrease its tale of misery and sin-of sighs and groans ever that event does take place, from no matter what and for which you have so indefatigably laboured; that and tears, of heartbreaks, and failing intellects. and there are yet Irishmen whose hearts pant, and who suicides? wait with longing desire to see, and whose very blood "Many an old man's sigh and many a widow's opponents, to play our game as they direct us. My That is, suppose Dundee, Dunferniline, and several other mons House of Parlisment. I have already shown that boils to avenge the wrongs of " their Chief." And we places, were to make common cause with Glasgow, and the hoarding of paper money does no good, for it does are constrained to declare that, though you were And many an orphan's water-standing eye, not annoy the local bankers or the Governors and deserted by all the world, we, though poor, simple, Men for their sons, wives for their husband's fate. Directors of the Bank of England. But the unlettered men, we, at least, are determined to stand And orphans for their parents' tuneless death---Have rued the hour that ever Whigs were born." hoarding of gold and silver to any considerable or fall with you, and the great and glorious principles amount would not only annoy but would absolutely which you advocate consistently, honourably, and Let us not forget, while we at large enjoy this beautiful May weather, our dearest friends are pining in dungeons for our sakes. Yes. noble O'Connor, you have justly earned, and What then must the people do? In vain you comtruly deserve the respect and veneration of all honest the Bank of England for a sufficient amount men who really know you, and have witnessed your plain, in vain you petition, you threaten in vain. The of gold and silver to supply the place of the every act. We admire the readiness with which you avarice and luxury of the proud curse the humble with gold and silver so hearded, and consequently with- are wont to concede to suggestions in the public cause. hardship and privation. No greater proof of your drawn from circulation, as I will now endeavour to although, perhaps, in opposition to your own; that poverty of spirit as well as of purse than that you do you are willing to acknowledge when corrected, and to not rid yourselves of your present rulers-of the tyrants give credit where credit is due, even if it may be to that increase your burdens and weaken you at the same silver constantly in circulation here in Leeds is £10,000 those who have not had the chance of receiving that time-that load you and gall you at once. Our Neroes education which is calculated to make them proficient enjoy their follies amid the very miseries which their crimes occasion-nay they taunt the people with in the most enterprising concerns of life. This, we conceive, is a sure indication that you are actuated by being the authors of their own miseries-the people whose complaints they punish-whose redress they disinterested motives, and a desire for the well-being pervert. There would have been a mutiny on board of the ship Britannia, and the crew would have had the dominions. The above is not the only token, by many : helm before now, if they had been men ! England ! thy rose withers on thorns-Scotland which the world never hears or sees-besides public thy thistle is so closely grasped by the hard hand of ones, which entitle you to the love and esteem of every tyranny that it cannot sting-Ireland! thy shamrock is true lover of his country. We cannot praise you too a weed. They would have been the most contemptible of all creatures that have done this, if we had not suffered it to be done. Britain

THE CORN-LAW QUESTION. (Concluded from our last.)

"Do you not perceive, do you not feel in what a despicable view you are considered? Were it in their power, they would hinder you from shaving even the ight of the sun. That you breathe, that you enjoy the faculty of speech, that yeu wear the human shape. are ubjects of mortification to them."-LIVY.

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

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

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

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

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

We cannot blame our present Ministers for thinking

service to them in their efforts to obtain their Charter ?" In your Star of the 15th instant, in your notices to correspondents, you say, referring to my inquiry, "We certainly think that such notoriety would be likely to be of service : will he shew us the how?" I will endea-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

be restrained from paying its notes in gold, or the Temperance Yard, Hillgate, Stockport,

made in the days of their greatest strength ?

public sympathy? Why, upon a set of problematical imer, the grocer, the Cubs and Brazilian slave-owner, the fundholder, the architect, the ship-builder, the abinet-maker, the timber-merchant, and the corn-factor, spinst labour. No wonder that Joe Hume, a large be stronger than this intended censure? fundholder, should think "brown bread good enough for the Spitalfields weaver," while he would cheerfully perchase his own hot loaf for less money, PRODUCED BY MORE LABOUR. What does he care where it comes from, provided he has it ? Do not the " anti-monopo-Hets," as they whimsically call themselves, know full well that if all the articles of life are made cheaper, judges, placemen, pensioners, and persons with fixed incomes, will be so much the richer; and do they stempt either to reduce their salaries to the " sliding stale," or do they propose to lessen the general burdens of the country ? No, in faith ! but, curious enough, the loudly vaunted measures have sprung out of State necessity. It was not because the people wanted relief that her Majesty's popular champions proposed their Mew "tariff," but because, without it, they could not st wages ! and this is called patriotism, and the act "GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORM !" And they to make you run a race with fetters on your legs, while your competitors are unshackled !

But mark their real love of the principle. While the hirding press echoes " free trade," there is a Bill passing through Parliament to rob 160 of the poor oppressed, by depriving them of a common, to enrich Wenty-five rich oppressors. Yes, "Whaddon Chase" is being stolen from 160 poor men, by twenty-five rich Hume would call "freed trade."

Let ne put a question to you. Would you have intened, for a moment, to a single speech made in the House of Commons upon the subject, at a parish meting, without bestowing copions hisses upon the dap-trap speakers? No, not to a single one. The question then is, are we, who fight for principle, and The have suffered so much in our struggle for prin. ciple, to be caught in the new Whig ministerial tan ?

They my, they WOULD set the captive free. I mover, let me rot in prison rather than my liberty, obtained by Whig clemency, should procure a Tote for the ruffians who have trampled upon all fberty. I have not lived in solitary confinement ir thirteen months, without learning how to timate the value of liberty; neither have I Pent my time to so bad a purpose as to make my Berty more precious than my character. If I can only thin my freedom by an abandonment of my prinwhile life remains !

I was shocked, and horror-struck, to hear the very

"bloodiest" faction that ever hell in its wrath sent As a matter of course, the "bloodies" will now " " Dat spon earth, are on their knees licking our feet, while you on the back," and ask for your support; but for the desolation which they have caused rings through what? Would you, nine years ago, have entertained every crevice of this sea-bound dungeon. They have any one of the great "commercial reforms," as they become bankrupt, and would accept any amount of are called, or would you have considered them as any render the return of a Repealer doubtful in every part weekly earnings as I can possibly spare; sometimes, it promise to be paid, after convenience, well knowing part of the great measure? Assuredly not; and, after of Ireland; and that is the sole, and only, object of the is more, and sometimes less than others; but as it is that they had no intention ever to meet their engage- nine years' drilling and training; after nine years' dis- deceitful stuff.

appointment; after nine years' sessions of unexampled Let me ask you one question. Can you trust them tyranny, persecution, lewd sway and distress, are you ster nine years of sad and melancholy trial, when you now to entertain them AS A WHOLE? Have nine may be relied upon as an opponent to Toryism; let us have I hoard nothing but metallic coin, gold, silver, and copmeet that their greatest assaults upon liberty were years of teaching taught us no better than this?

stand us.

My friends, nothing can be more langhable than the Repeal, thus do we effect a double purpose at one and the withdrawn from circulation would not be supplied by But upon what question do they vainly hope to arouse complaints and sore things of the Whigs, in their same time. Kill the enemy and resuscitate our native gold and silver from the coffers of the Bank of England, very, very incompetent journals. They really imagine land." Suppose he had said that, what would have but by other notes, which the local bankers (here at ments, which, should they terminate to the full extent that we are still in leading strings, and that we should been the effect? Why, just this ; that in many cases, Leeds, where I am living) would instantly and at no a their anticipation, would but injure every working be thankful for correction. They still call themselves where the order will render the return of a Whig man, while they would serve every man of fixed our natural allies, and the Tories our natural ene- doubtful, the course which I recommend would have eventually come out of the coffers of the Bank of England, income every placeman, pensioner, state pauper, and mies; and, forgetting that we dissolved partnership in rendered the return of a Repealer [certain. But as I will presently demonstrate. I have now told you sized official. Theirs is the battle of the confec- September, 1835, and set up business on our own ac- what is the fact? Why that those very Whigs, count, the ignorant creatures have the folly to find now to be returned, will be Ireland's bitterest enemies, fault with our tactics ! Well now, can anything be and the very stanchest anti-repealers, and that's the that to what little money I have already hoarded up, more absurd? and, when well weighed, can any praise secret, -- that's what O'Connell wants, A STUMBLING it is my intention to add weekly until the People's

CREATION. What is our object? To destroy Whiggery, and establish Chartism. Well, then, are Whigs likely to be much in love with any course which tends towards dishes, - is brought in. By heaven ! it is enough to make is my firm and unalterable determination not to touch

us for advice, as to how their proceedings are to be con- the barefaced villany of this old woman. ducted ? No, in faith.

sat down to a game of cards, and that your adversary, said, "O, but you must shew me your hand, and play your cards as I direct you ?" What, I ask, would you think of such a proposal? and yet it would not be one whit more ridiculous than the appeal of our Whig friends, so long as we did play this fast-and-loose game, so long were we a laughing-stock; but the moment we played one hand in Birmingham, in 1839, according to our own judgment, that moment did our adversaries say, propose "free trade" with untaxed countries, that is, "O, these fellows play the game too well, and we must bludgeon them; pack the cards, and run off with the Hull, and Nottingham could do this ! Leeds, Bradford, stake !!!" Halifax, Huddersfield, and York could do likewise.

Well, up to that period, we were the ridicule of all Rochdale has its out and outer-honest Sharmanparties, and despised by all; but since then we have glorious Sharman-amiable Sharman. Manchester, played our own game, and now we have arrived to Stockport, Bolton, and Chorley could do likewise. "the dignity of being hated." We are no longer des-Oldham has the two best men to be found-who will pised; we are now hated, because we are dreaded; and dare to oppose them, I should like to know? Then you no political party can be great till it is hated. Thank have a little knot of Chartists well able to speak upon hen. The 169 poor men have beggared themselves to God, then, we are all hated, and I the most ! O, how defend their right, but have failed; and this, Joe I enjoy Whig and Tory hatred! It is balm ! cordial !! if I was to particularize, so you must judge for yourconsolation !!! selves.

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

earned a large stock of Whig hatred, we are justly entitled to a large share of popular approval.

For four months this dissolution has been in cogithen may the loathsome dungeon be my dwelling. tation, and during that time the "leading Chartists" have been "saturated" with letters to subdue Chartist

"angry feeling" at public meetings, and to set their Mution of a compromise at the meeting held last week faces against "useless displays." Our duty then is, for the Crown and Anchor, and my principal reason the present, to fill the House with Tory poison; yes,

a Repeal all : I keep it myself : I hoard it, and in gold juncture, where his chance of success would be doubtsilver, and not in bank notes of any denomination.

I will tell you how I manage. Every Saturday even-Aye, " where his chance of success would be doublful" ing I drop into my " savings' box" (of which I have treasurer, and secretary) as much out of my not lent out at interest, nor spent, but hoarded, you must (I think) perceive that that money, however small

But, suppose he had said, "men of Ireland, now is in amount, is yet so much money withdrawn from circuyour time. ONWARD TO REPEAL. Every Repealer lation; it being distinctly understood all the while that men of double force-first, anti-Tory, and then pro- per, but NO paper money : for if I were to hoard paper

expense fabricate and put in circulation, whereas the place of the gold and silver which is hoarded must what I do not do and what I do do. and I have stated my reasons for not doing the one and for doing the other, and having done so, I beg further to observe, BLOCK IN THE WAY OF THE MONSTERS OF HIS OWN Charter becomes the law of the land. The money so

already hoarded up and to be added to, as I have before stated. I do, and always shall, consider to be a But then, a bit of religion,-the old seasoner of all sacred fund and dedicated to the Chartist cause; and it the accomplishment of that desirable end ? Do they ask any man wild, and to set an Irishman mad to think of it or any portion of it until the People's Charter be the law of the land.

Such is my plan or scheme, and I do firmly believe Well, my friends, thus they all act, as they profess to that if the Chartists would individually begin now, What would any one of you think, suppose you think, best for their interest, and without consulting us. each according to his respective means, to imitate my cause, it will be attended by at least an immediate,

him in exchange for one Chartist angel." Leicester. | terrify as well the local bankers as the Governor and | determinedly. Company of the Bank of England, for it would

cause a drain to be made upon the coffers of

Let us suppose that the average amount of gold and or thereabouts. We will next suppose that in this the hustings. I fear I should be considered "despotic" town there are one hundred persens, each of whem, upon reading this letter, is determined, according to his respective means, to adopt the principle here laid down for his imitation. We will further suppose, that of every man, woman, and child in the British Now, my friends, to the point. "Cæsar's wife should at the end of three months, each of those persons has not only be virtuous, but should be above suspicion." | hearded up £5 in gold and silver which would other- | there are hundreds of generous actions-some private, wise have remained in circulation. In that case these one hundred persons would not only have withdrawn solicited by many constituencies to offer myself, free of from the circulation £500 in gold and silver, but would expence, where my return may be considered certain. be in possession of it themselves, which they would not much for your exertions in dragging before the public. as all and every sacrifice would be made in a whole otherwise have been. In that case also, the £500 so and exposing the atrocious doings of that notorious hoarded up would be missed and felt, if its place were parson, Rider, alias the "Rathcormac Butcher," which not supplied. There would evidently be a want of a exposure has been so nobly followed up by the Catholic representatives of "improved Ireland." We have witnessed your endeavours for, and on behalf of the but how? We shall soon see. A tradesman, a butcher Dorchester Labourers, the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, for instance, finding that his customers did not pay the Welsh Martyrs, the Imprisoned Chartists, the him so much gold and silver as usual, but more £5 defence of the Whiteboys,-in short, the unjustly

notes, leaving him to pay himself and give them the persecuted of every class, clime, or coleur, have found change, would every now and then send a package of in you the philanthropist, the vindicator, the \pounds 5 notes to the different bankers here, who had issued sympathiser, and a benefactor.

Honoured Sir,-If you remain true to your professions, which we have not the slightest reason to free bounty shall not be absorbed or engrossed and doubt, having been many times so well tried in body abused by rioters and revellers, who keep both our and mind, and never known to flinch, nor ever yet share and their own-let us swear that there shall be be supplied. But those bankers would then have in found wanting, your name shall be handed down to no more hunger, nor thirst, nor nakednesss, nor wanderposterity, and our children will be taught to lisp it ing about night and day to die on the stones in the with the same admiration and respect, as those of the streets-swear it and do what we swear. Do it for the martyrs and patriots who have gone before, but who love that God bears us, who is true to us and calls on unconquerable hatred to the Tories, from the hope that Bank of England notes, and send them up to their are firmly engraven upon the tablets of our memories, us to be true to ourselves. Do it that we may live and agents in London to get converted into gold and silver, and though even dead, yet ever living. The immortal not die. Be killed or kill rather than forced from the and that gold and silver remitted back to them instead Emmett, Fitzgerald, O'Coigley, Murphy, Bagnall, land that is yours. Live in it, Englishmen-die in it, Now my friends, as to any compromise for my liberty, of the notes. This the agents would very easily do, by Harney, Doyle, Roger and Arthur O'Connor, and the be buried in it. Mix the ashes with the ashes of your

"Hath made a shameful conquest of itself!"

We must redeem the land before we can redeem ourselves. This task is set us to accomplish on earth. before we can hope for Heaven. Let us do it or die.

" In great attempts, 'tis glorious e'en to fail !"

Let us no longer be villains to ourselves-to our own flesh and blood-to our souls and bodies. Let us swear by God himself that while HE continues to shower his fatherly gifts from Heaven upon our own land, that his

county to insure it, I have come to the settled resolution not to accept a seat in the next Parliament, if sufficiency of small change for the daily purposes of offered to me-not to allow myself to be put in nomi- life or business, its place therefore would be supplied; nation anywhere, and for this simple reason, that my recommendation may stand discharged of all self-Our time for returning the whole House is at hand. believe me. or a bleody revolution : one or the other is them, and get them exchanged for gold and silver, for

No man shall ever suspect me, and, therefore, although

inevitable. I must keep my conscience clear, and my the accommodation of his customers. The baker and friends clear. I WILL NOT OFFER MYSELF FOR ANY all other trades people would do the same, until by PLACE. I will support a Chartist everywhere, at all that process the place of the £500 so hoarded up would hazards, and will join in returning a Tory in preference be supplied. But those obtained would and silver to honour their tills £500 less in gold and silver to honour their

to a Whig, where the contest lies between the Devils notes with than they had before the hoarding comand the Devils in hell. I do this from my bitter and menced; and they would then scrape together £500 in they will kill themselves.

devils for one Chartist. O, how easily Glasgow could with me in the opinions expressed in this,) and whenreturn my dear friend Moir, by giving them 20 Tories, or 20 Whigs, for Scotland for this one honest Chartist. and most extensive and sweeping Reform. of the Comthat the Chartists of those places were to say "20 Whigs, or 20 Tories," "which you please, my dear; choose your devil, and your devil's colour, and have

• Crown and Anchor, and my principal reason the present, to fill the House with Tory poison	Now my friends, as to any compromise for my liberty	of the notes. This the acoust mould your easily do by	Emmett, Fitzgeraid, O Coigley, Murphy, Dagnan,	land that is yours. Live in it, Englishmen-die in
nting now, is, to enter my protest, upon my own to load it to the very muzzle, so that it ma		of the notes. This the agents would very easily do, by e simply going to the Bank in Threadneedle-street, in	Harney, Doyle, Roger and Arthur O'Connor, and the	be buried in it. Mix the ashes with the ashes of y
wainst such a course. And then, I am told that plode and blow them all up, and then will con		$B_{\rm B}$ London, and there exchanging the notes for gold.	several other patriots, who lought and died for the	sires. Let us not constrain you in vain. Do it or
ories will set me free. Good Heaven ! my limbs, turn !	me, mat on to morrow mgat on pancomber meters,		rights, liberties, and independence of Ireland. Not	Liberty first—then all the blessings which liberty of
th strong, would refuse their office when told. Now, my friends, as I have never waited upon	will indignantly repel the assertion made at the Crown	England for £500 in specie!! But it must not be for-	the independence evidently sought for by the Exchange patriots, who feed on the misery of our unhappy, (and,	fers. Death to hell-born tyrants, and may the
a strong, would reluse their cince when told	and Eddeloit Frey at a set of the set of the	gotten, that the hundred sturdy fellows in Leeds don't	we are sorry to say, in fearfully numerous instances,)	curses go nome with them to roost. Life and the l
owed their liberty to my country's greatest op- opinion, but have always " come out" upon princip	a politician to bear with temper such a taunt, as being		deladed fellow-countrymen-men who, in your absence.	JOHN WATKINS.
or. What ! be allowed to walk abroad and say, once, and, in the outset, I say, "down with the W	nigs;" charged with an act of justice !	three months they have got another £500, whose place	and in an un-Irishmanlike and cowardly manner, take	London, May 24th, 1841.
res his freedom to the Tamworth Baronet ! !- the and, in every instance where you have the power	r, re-	would be supplied in precisely the same manner.	away approximity to vilify and migraproperty you the	Monuoli, May 2410, 1841.
whose name stands second only to that of Castle- turn Tories in preference to Whigs. Do so fo		Here let me not be misunderstood; I have merely	only man who stood by Ireland when it was	
in the bloody book of Ireland's sad catalogue of reason-Because you will thereby beat one of	Your promise	supposed a case for the proper illustration of my	•	WORTHY OF IMITATIONWe have received publication a balance sheet of the proceeds o
oppression! Who has gone farther to set enemies. By returning Whigs you cannot,		assertion, that if the Chartists were to hoard weekly	"Treason to love her, and death to defend."	valuable barometer, given to the National Char
blic against Protestant, and Orangeman against slightest degree, weaken Toryism; inasmuch as	Thios As to my getting out just now, you shan	as much money as they could, the place of the money	Accept, therefore, kind Sir, the sincere (better felt	Association by a friend to the working millions
This protestant, and Orangeman against inglites there is the training manufactures	judge from the following true "unvarnished tale,"	, so hoarded must eventually be supplied by drains upon the coffers of the Bank of England. But I do not mean	than expressed) and heartfelt thanks of your	the Metropolis, to be disposed of for the benefit
e Irish, than Sir Robert Peel ? No one. And am in office are mere Tories.	whether or not it would be justice to me to enlarge	to assert that there would be exactly 100 or any other	affectionate and devoted fellow-countrymen,	the Political Victims. It was disposed of by way
Walk abroad as a living monument of gratitude to What have we to expect from the Whigs in the		given number of persons who upon reading this letter	Peter Welsh, Catholic,	raffle, and the total proceeds amounted to £13 14s.
THE DUSTRESSION OF THE ILDENTY OF THICH DO DOG! - F - F		either would or could hoard weekly, any sum of money	W. H. Owens, Protestant,	-leaving, after expences were deducted, more th
	on of take any part whatever in public affairs. When I		Stephen Clark, jun., Catholic,	£12 for the victims ! This is a most praisewor
von wages have they not left an empty Excheque		£5, or any other given sum, but I do believe that there	Edward Cuddy, Catholic,	instance of patriotic feeling. Twelve hundred ticl
is compromise has sealed my doom for the re- themselves without their salaries, to insure which	, and came here first, I kept my voice by reading aloud about	would be some such persons here to be found, who upon	Dennis Lenand, Catholic,	for the raffle were printed, and distributed am Chartists of the Metropolis for sale. They produ
der of malane ins sealed my doom for the re- themselves without their satisfies, or insuite without	they two hours every day. This I practised till the winter	I a	William Cunningham, Catholic,	from the several localities the following amounts
der of my dreary imprisonment! For by the ghost must now play a game at thimblerig?	compelled me to have fires, and then my cell chimney	money as they possibly could, and therefore I further	Hugh Ewins, Catholic,	
my a murdered Iriahman, and by my country's In God's name, what have you to do with	Sugar smoked to such an extent, that, by degrees, I was	believe that there would be some such persons to be	Peter Fitzsimmons, Protestant,	£ g. d. City of London 211 6
"" + 9 TEAL LIBL IT BY OTHER FOR THY IS A SHITLAY COMA Destion Comp I age of Timber 9 Will it he av	and the second	in this country marish, village, and hamlet	Thom as Webb, Catholic, Dennis Mergan, Catholic,	City of Westminster \dots 236
trow from a Tory government, I will not leave my solation to you to know that you have chespened i	read, ing above my lowest tone. I could not speak without	would in three or four months amount to such a sum of	Thomas Cullen, Catholic,	Borough of Marylebone 1 3 6
			James Farren, Catholic,	Kensington and Chelsea 1 15 6
that I shall be held in custody until I enter into fixed incomes, while, to accomplish it, you have les	and for me I third when the smake verifield to read	in the quantity of the gold and silver in the coffers of	Nicholas Murphy, Catholic,	Globe Fields 0 6 6
			John M'Hindley, Protestant,	Finsbury and St. Luke's 1 16 6
bail for my good conduct for two years. There- the price of your own labour, and thereby dep um I proscribed by this compromise, even by the yourselves of the means of purchasing any portion mention of it.	rived sloud again, but found that I always spit blood, when	Chartists alone, and unaided and poor as they are. can.	Patrick M'Guinness, Catholic,	St. Panoras 036
mention of it.	of the I made the attempt, before I got through many pages;	if they please, cause such a constant and continuous	Patrick Beswick, Catholic,	Tower Hamlets 0 14 6
cheap sceeds? "Tis humbug ! and they know it ; and	they so I gave it up.	The second of the Dalla of Lingland for 100 1	James Holeran, Catholic,	Bloomsbury 0 6 0
"Will all do me the justice to admit that, notwith- ing the systematic abase of Ma Oldersell and the base of Ma Oldersell and the ba	ibing Now, I ask you, would it not be certain death to	gold and silver as if persevered in, must eventually end	Peter Dunavan, Catholic,	Walworth 0 6 0
ing the systematic abuse of Mr. O'Connell and the 'your leaders; and just give me leave to ask, why	these place me upon a public hustings or in a public meet-	in the stoppage of the bank. I fear that I have already	James M'Cawley, Protestant,	Wandsworth 0 11 0
" the Irish press, yet has not angry feeling, for immense collections by the " Plague" just now?	Rita- ing ? Never was man treated as I have been ! not	trespassed upon your time too long, but I cannot con-	Thomas Colbert, Protestant, James Starkie.	Borough of Lambeth 013 0
of the Irish press, yet has not angry feeling, for immense collections by the "Plague" just now? A comment, allowed me to resent personal injury by tion costs them nothing. Beware, B	18 Of one single restriction has been taken off since Inna lat	clude this letter without expressing my conscientious	Owen Fygens.	Bermondsey 1 3 6
of my country. Who ever heard me abuse Mr. Gold.	one sugle restretion and been when on matter the	aristocratical classes of the power which I have con-	Thomas Clark, Catholic.	£13 14 6

THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

FOR SUPERINTENDING THE NATIONAL PETITION.

SATURDAY, MAY 22. Mr. SHART, in the chair. The minutes of the last

meeting were read and confirmed. Letters were read from various places respecting the petitions and

their number of signatures. A letter was read by Mr. Skevington, from T. Fletcher, respecting the Nottingham election, and the moves of the Whigs, who, it was said, were trying to wheedle the Chartist party over to their purposes. A second letter was also read from William. Bilbie, of the same place, asking the following ques-

ions:-1. Would you vote Whig or Tory !

2. If Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Larpent were to pledge themselves to vote for the return of Frost. Williams and Jones, within twelve months; and Mr. Walters and Roworth, both Tories, would not have anything to do with the matter, and would not interfere at all ; which would you vote for ?

3. Would you vote for Hobhouse and Larpent if they were pledged to use their influence with the of success in obtaining an interview with her Ma-Government, not to persecute the Chartists, so long as they did not threaten to carry the Charter by physical force, while the Tories say they would send the Chartists to the devil, and further, if possible, send the Convention to the shades below, within six months of their being raised to power, if they attempted to sit for the purpose of getting back Frost and his companions ?

D. M'Douall read the following from M. O'Connor, which was listened to with the deepest attention by the committee and strangers.

TO THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

York Castle, May 21, 1841.

hear.)

nem. con.

be a substantive motion. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. M'Douall seconded the motion.

they were still with them.

amongst them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ridley-There was only a partial separation

though two seceded, he was inclined to think that

Mr. Cullen never parted from the body, (Hear,

hear.) He hoped that no man would be for a mo

ment so foolish as to suppose that there was a division

GENTLEMEN,-Emboldened by your appeal to ment, that he withdrew his motion to come in the your constituents, and having the honour, as a form of a resolution. (Hear, hear.) prisoner, to be one, I address you.

Never in the whole course of my life have I been so delighted as by the perneal of your proceedings. I always said that the errors of the old Convention would ever act as beacons for any succeeding one. the amendment. (Hear, hear.) But to the point. I find that you have resolved yourselves into a committee an army of observation also carried. to watch the enemy. Had the Whigs dissolved, I think your presence in London would have been superfluous; but as the enemy is still in front, I the two committees. (Hear, hear) hold that your dissolution would have been a triumph to them, and almost an insult to the country. the services of Mr. Cullen. He hoped sincerely that tions. In my opinion, you have adopted the wise course. he should remain until then. (Hear, hear.) He, I have had letters, which I preferred not replying therefore, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cullen, of myself, highly creditable to yos, and honourable to continue with them so long as they were a Conventhe members who did me the honour to write. I tion. (Hear, hear.) have written to the Executive for instructions how Mr. Cuilen was always anxious to co-operate with to act as juint-treasurer of both funds-£60 for the Convention in every act calculated to forward your use, and balance for their use, but not having their great and grand objects,- (hear, hear,)-but he received any decisive answer further than properly most respectfully begged that they would not confer ing it unfair to hold it till the decision would rehder its receipt useless.

taken, I will refand it for its original use ; and if I now had enough, I would pay you all £5 a week each, to continue your noble exertions.

I am rejoiced you have left me to fight my own solution. battles, but I cannot avoid receiving the communihave been sent to you, and a full reply to which you again said, that it was a mark of attention to which will see in Saturday's Star. The person who has he had no right. sent those communications has been a working man, ! Mr. Martin moved, and Mr. Rose seconded, that but ceased, from time to time, and is now sore that ' a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Mr. the people will not supply the means of idleness ; Cullen's constituents, at Glasgow .- Carried. you, however, will have the goodness to remit a Mr. Cullen made a vain effort to prevent that rereceipt through your treasurer, for the £20 now sent, solution being carried. He was proud in being the making £80, with the £60 previously sent to your associate of men who were superior to the temptaformer treasurer. I remit this sum through my tions of filthy lucre, and who only had in view their agent, Mr. Cleave, between whom and yourself I rejoice to find the most cordial understanding subsists; and for which they would even face death. (Hear, a man, I believe in every way most worthy of hear.) He was proud to say of his constituents that public confidence, and entitled to public support. they were ready to give to the Convention every Gentlemen, I have also directed the sum of £1 to be support in their power. He was in justice com-paid in aid of your forthcoming meeting; pray get pelled to acknowledge the immense assistance he the very largest room. I know a person who will received from Mr. Morgan Williams, whose services qualify Dr. M'Douall. By God you are shaking were as indefatigable as they were sincere in the their old bones in great style; stick to them, and cause. (Hear, hear.) present your memorial in person, and get 20,000 if Mr. Morgan Williams wished to give an exyou can to accompany your petition to Mr. planation for the course which he pursued. Duncombe. I rejoice to find a good understanding The Chairman inquired if it was the wish of the creating between you and Mr. C. Buller; believe me : committee that Mr. Williams be heard. that he is the most democratic man in the House of Mr. Barmby moved that Mr. Williams be allowed Commons, as well as the most talented and brave, to give the explanation, which was seconded by Mr. always excepting our old friend, Mr. Thomas Skevington, and carried. Duncombe. My opinion is, that you should remain Mr. Williams assured the committee that he did in London as long as the enemy is in front, and 1 not refuse taking an active part in the proceedings of make no doubt but the country will cheerfully support you. Gentlemen, before I clos, allow me to single member of that body. He highly respected suggest the importance of selecting four of the most them as men fully capable for the work they had uneloquent of our body to oppose Lord Russell at dertaken, and of fulfilling the objects of their mission. Strond, Lord Palmerston at Tiverion, the Attorney. (Hear, hear.) His reason for not joining the com-General at Edinburgh, and above all, Fox Maule at mittee was, because he deemed himself the servant Crieff. Mr. Cullum may suggest two for the of the Birmingham committee, who had deputed him What say you to Vincent for Stroud, and Dr. to discharge a certain and specific duty. (Hear, M'Douali for Tiverton, or Northampton, or Halifax. hear.) When the time allotted to him for dischargwhere he would make a tremendous impression! ing that duty had transpired, he considered he could that you have given such unmeasured and over- had been only elected to present the memorials to considering what means can be taken for bettering flowing satisfaction to, your friends, and such a taste her Majesty. He attended the full time that he was their condition. We deeply sympathise with these of your power to your enemies.

mittee, who appointed them, from the Convention,

unanimity, and look to nothing but the great cause of humanity, in which they were embarked. (Hear, hear.) He took that opportunity of stating that he would press that day the resolution of which previous notice had been given, directing the Secretary to write to the Marquis of Normanby to ascertain when write to the Marquis of Normanby to ascertain when

he would be ready to receive a deputation from answering letters, preparing the petitions, and de- dare to show their faces, the "brown bread" housetheir body. (Hear, hear.) If he refused to receive vising the best means for securing a satisfactory hold god-the mutton bone and herring soup kingthe deputation, then they should adopt other methods of attaining their object. (Hear, hear.) presentation of the National Petition.

Mr. Cullen moved as an amendment that the they could not give up, as required by the Conven-stomachs can digest for some time. Hurrah ! tion, the letters, or correspondence, that passed for White and Harney! or whomsover else between them and individuals. The latter stated the people may determine on. Let the election be members of the Petition Committee are satisfied that every effort was made by the Birmingham that they addressed the country in behalf of the taken care of, and the talk about qualification will Frost deputation, and the members of the Commit-Committee, and could do no more. tee, to present the memorials to her Majesty, and

discharge all their other duties ; and that their want A letter from Queenshead announced that the petition from that place had the signatures of 523 jesty did not arise from the want of exertion on the men, and 361 women. part of the deputation, or of the Convention. (Hear,

A letter from Warwick stated that the people there had forwarded two petitions, one from the faction shall learn a lesson of behaviour. They males and one from the females. Mr. Barmby most heartily seconded the amend-

ment. There was no clashing between it and the original motion. Indeed, the amendment ought to petition from thence had 220 signatures.

petition from Bishop and West Auckland had 789. and that from Sunderland 8,558 signatures. on the part of the Birmingham deputation; al-

> district had forwarded a petition. The General Committee then adjourned.

TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "SUN."

Dr. M'Douall approved so highly of the amend-SIR,-In a recent number of your paper you publish a letter from yourself TO yourself, under the signature of A. Why not add the double SS, Sir, and give to Mr. Cullen's motion was then put, and carried your readers all that confidence which the authority of brutal, and bloody" allies that the people fully your real signature and name must carry with it?

Chairman-I am delighted at the course pursued, In your letter you would impose a belief upon your for I am sure that no man could have departed from readers that Chartism was on the wane in Manchester : and you would support your assertion by the assurance Dr. M'Donall's original motion was then put and that not more than 300 Northern Stars were now circulated in that district.

The Chairman-Nothing could be so good or satis-Sir, you were quite right to couple Chartism and its factory, as to have a plain understanding between ergan ; and allow me to place before yeu, under the signature of a hard-working man, the present position of the cause and its organ, in answer to your two asser- to rob-we use the word deliberately-to rob of a I look upon Col. Thompson as a man possessed of many, Mr. Martin-The were all bound to acknowledge

Firstly, then, allow me tell you on behalf of Chartism, that the National Petition has been signed in a too brief to, from individuals, although complimentary to Glasgow, with an expression of hope that he would space to admit of full justice being done to it, BY 67,000 PERSONS, or one-fifth of the whole population. Now, Sir, in what terms would you announce, in long primer, the fact of such an array of names on behalf of your

"anti-monopolis!" cry? So much for Chartism ! They, Sir, not wishing the people's paper to be received any decisive answer further than property most respectfully begged that they would not cohier judged by a single week's or month's circulation, cut, allowing the country to decide, I beg to remit to upon him so signal a mark of their favour for merely in order to show you the steadiness with which it has in the market over all the other manufacturers; by which we achieve our very object, the return of one weathered the greatest poverty ever known among its several of whom "in consequence" informed their of our own men. But let me be plain, and as bland udged by a single week's or month's circulation, but, supporters, I beg leave to furnish you with the numbers workmon, that unless some means were taken to put may be hereafter attached somewhere, let me saddle ordered by one agent alone, for Manchester and imme- an end to this robbery, the result must be the forcing The Chairman expressed his deep regret for the Should the country decide against the step I have hasty conclusion to which the Birmingham Frost diate district, while many other agents in the same dis. of all the other manufacturers to a like trenching Committee had come. There could be, however, trict receive over 300 weekly. The following is a correct upon the weavers' rights. Meetings of the workmen but one opinion regarding the conduct of Mr. Cullen. list of the number of Stars furnished to Mr. Abel Hey-(Hear, hear.) He most cheerfully proposed the re- wood for each month of the last nine months, from weavers employed on this particular branch of

The resolution having been carried with every cations relative to my treasurership, which I learn mark of esteem for Mr. Cullen, that gentleman quarterly account, the last quarter having terminated to find employment under other firms, should when greased, ready to grind max or mait. Can you,

Alarco :				
June, 4 we	eeks month	•••	15,073	
July,	do.		15,432	
August 5	do.	•••	19,061	
Sept. 4	do.	•••	14,876	
Oct. 5	do.	•••	17,965	
Nov. 4	do.	•••	14,000	
Dec. 4	do.		13,891	
Jan. 5	do.	•••	18,000	
11.1.1	3_		31000	

A letter was read from the Executive, stating that as pretty a bellyfull of popularity as their enthusiastic cheering. of course come afterwards. At all events, let the Bloodies" have a kick behind, to aid them in their backward progress. Leeds has been long encugh the bond-slave of whiggery; the hour for its emancipation has now come, and the "brutal" A letter from Kennoway, Fife, stated that the will speedily be followed up in a consistent style. A letter from Sunderland 8,558 signatures. A letter from Dorking stated that the men of that A letter from Dorking stated that the men of that start, but carry him. Let the effort be, at planation. all events, made; let it be made energetically and determinedly; and let the next purpose of the people, to the carrying of their own men, be the

ousting of the Whigs. Return Tories, fiends, or devils, but return no Whigs! O'Connell once said, "The next best thing to being right yourself is to put your e: ony completely in the wrong." We have no fear that this election will prove to his " base, understand and can practically exemplify this maxim.

BARNSLEY. - WEAVER'S TURN-OUT. - We have before noticed that the oppressive and dishonest conduct of the Messrs. Taylor, has forced out a large number of the miserably ill-paid workmen, who, at the best of times, are scarcely able to obtain Thompson and our position in Hull, I shall offer a few bread; but whom these gentlemen have thought fit considerable portion of the miserable pittance which the state of trade and of society has left to them. The facts of the case we understand to be these. a uniform rate of wages paid to their weavers by the Barnsley manufacturers ; the Messrs. Taylor have particular kind of work, by making their pieces ten yards longer without giving any additional wages. the Colonel's return. You mistake the term ; it is not a This, of course, gives them a dishonest advantage June 1st, to March 31st inclusive; being the latest trade by Messrs. Taylor, should strike work, and a real opposition and not a mere cog in the Whig wheel, period to which Mr. Heywood could furnish his that so many of them as might not be able

be supported until the Messrs. Taylor should for our purpose, find a better cog than Thompson, or be taught a lesson of honesty. A great number of one who will be more particular as to what the maworthy and industrious families have been thus chinery he turns is to grind? I say not. When it was deprived of their means of living; and the public of proposed to return me for Leicester-foolish word, it the town and neighbourhood have been appealed to in a very moderate and well-written circular, signed it was mooted whether they could not better accomplish it was mooted whether they could not better accomplish tal in this very important undertaking. by a number of individuals, who have been ap- their object with the Colonel. I was applied to, and at pointed a committee for the turn-out weavers, and once desired that I should be used as a tool to insure Models to any number of gentlemen of capital (not come.

The reading of the above was followed with the |"bloodies !" Let them look out ! We advise them | Colonel proceeded at some length in his remarks ; In fine, my friend, let us have no cobbling mittee, who appointed them, from the Convention, they still profier their services to forward the objects which the deputation had in view." Mr. Martin seconded that motion, and expressed a regret that any private communication had been carried on between the members of the deputation and the Birmingham Frost Committee. He, how-ever, trusted that all would push forward with of humanity, in which they were embarked. (Hear, of to make the most of their brief little hour for strut- but our space has so many demands upon it, that, bungling, surmising, or conjecture about my opinions. happened to be pinched-would readily supply them with a square yard at any time: it was the colour nearest to their hearts. giant killed would break my heart, and send me pre-(Laughter and cheers.) The Gallant Colonel in conclusion said, he was their candidate : he hoped his past conduct would be a pledge for the future. If he were elected, he should be every body's representative. He alluded to the crisis that had arrived in their affairs, and said that, however slowly they for White and Harney! or whomsover else arrived at power, get it they must, as certainly as if the people may determine on. Let the election he they had it. The Colonel resumed his seat amidst

At the close of his address, a working man in the hall, asked the Colonel's opinion of machinery ? Colonel THOMPSON said, he thought the working

classes had conceived an unnecessary alarm on that subject, because they must see that if machinery enabled a manufacturer to execute a larger amount of labour for less capital, he had that superfluous capital to pay the wages of workmen in other

The operative wished to go on with his queries, but the meeting thought the Colonel's address embraced all the points on which they required ex-

Mr. HEALEY then moved a resolution to the effect that the members of the National Charter Association resident in Hull be appointed a non-electors' Committee, for the purpose of securing the election of Colonel Thompson. This was seconded by Mr. William Webster, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced the Rev. William Hill. who was received with loud cheers, and who read the following letter from Feargus O'Connor. Esq. to Mr. Samuel Healey, in reply to one sent by that gentleman to Mr. O'Connor :--

York Castle.

23rd 13th Month of Whig Salary. MY DEAR HEALEY,-You very kindly write and tell me all your local news, and ask me for a line in reply. As the subjects you mention are the arrival of Colonel observations upon each. And firstly of the Colonel. very many virtnes; he is one of the few of his order I have ever met who was not either proud or mean ; he is neither the one nor the other: he is honest as the sun, and unexpected introduction of a new machine. It For some time back there has been, and very properly, and I believe brave as a lion; he is very affable, a is hoped, therefore, that in adopting the New quality which I regret being compelled to praise, how- Method of producing Working Power due caution beit it is one se rare of late, that in public men it is a may be employed, so that it may be an Immediate thought fit to violate this uniformity in respect to one virtue-nothing more desirable in a representative. Benefit to all Classes of Society, without inflicting You ask me about a coalition with the Whigs, to insure the Colonel's return. You mistake the term; it is not a The Rev. John Williams Morris, Minister of Deancoalition upon which we make any sacrifice; it is one myself with my full share. I say, unite with the "Devil" or with the "Devil's Grandfather" to insure the Colonel's election. Our object is to make the most of passing events, that is to insure as goodly a number as possible in the House of Commons, who will constitute only out of order when it wants greasing itself, and

soliciting from their fellow workmen of that and his return. I proposed to form three committees, one exceeding the number allowed by the laws relating other towns, and from the public generally, such at Leicester, one at Hull, and one general committee to Royal Letters Patent;) who will join in a bond support as shall sustain them in this struggle from the two bodies, and that they should offer the against oppressive might. We think this a case that strongest party, who would coalesce, three of their recommends itself strongly to the sympathies of work- choicest devils for the Colonel, but Colonel Thompson ing men throughout the whole country. The interests of producers are at all times identical; they are "one decision as his greatest fault. I could not more deeply body," and no member can be injured without injury to all. We differ greatly from those who would rely on "strikes," and struggles of isolated bodies when I tell you that not one line or message has ever of workmen against employers, as a general means passed between us upon the subject. Having said so Royal Letters Patent being obtained, and without for the improvement of their condition. But, while much upon the simple question of the Colonel's return, we hold, as we have ever held, that the only real let me now say one word upon the compound of the Colonel protection, the only social salvation of the working and the Chartists. I have told you the Colonel's virtues, I man is to be looked for in the possession and exer- now tell you his faults, I know of no vices. In doing this I cise of legislative power, we yet trust that par- must after the manner of "Plutarch," compare O Connor ticular cases, and especially of so flagrant a charac- and Thompson. Iam strongly of opinion, then, that while ter as this, will at all times call forth I am a whole hog Chartist, preferring the principle to the present energies of the people into a seat, that the Colonel prefers a seat to the principle. such activity, as shall convince rascally mid- Thus if I were to select tomorrow between seat and dle-men that there is a bend of sympathy in the Charter, no man doubts as to how I should choose; but props by whom their houses are upholden, which I am strongly of opinion that if the question was proposed holds them too firmly together to permit any one of to to the Colonel, Charter without seat, or seat without these props to be absolutely broken. We under- Charter, that the Colonel would take the seat from a stand that several individuals, duly authorised by the Weavers' Committee, are now engaged in soli-Charter. The great fault that I find with the Colonel citing contributions from the public for the sus- is, that he is very crotchetty; hespeaks in parables, writes tenance of their oppressed fellows. We trust that in parables, and I believe, thinks in parables; however, he LEEDS.-The number of unemployed operatives they will be liberally supported wherever they may writes and speaks sometimes in a manner and after a fashion which I cannot comprehend; but the good man

monster !' God, how I nursed the darling infant when few would look upen it I and now to see the lovely maturely to the cold grave.

Ever faithfully your's, FEARGUS O'CONNOR

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

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

THE REV. MR. MORRIS'S DYNAMIC ENGINE.

TO CAPITALISTS, MILLOWNERS, PROPRIETORS OF MINES AND GENTLEMEN OF SCIENCE.

NEWLY-DISCOVERED WORKING A POWER. That "he who causes two blades of Grass to grow where only one grew before, is so far a Creator," is a sentiment which has received the stamp of public approbation. And, surely, he who turns two spindles where only one was turned before or who grinds two grains of Corn where only was ground before, or who discovers an Agent by means of which ten thousand tons may be lifted where none were lifted before, is as instrumental in serving his fellow-men as if he found means to sustain the People that would be required to perform the labour saved. Nothing but an ignorant impatience of improvement can prompt any man to deny this : although every new invention may be attended with inconvenience to the persons who happen to be deprived of employment in consequence of the sudden

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

Mr. Morris is willing to show one of his Working

I am, your faithful friend.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. word more; I find by the Times, that I had a peti- committee. (Hear, hear.) tition from myself inserted praying the House to Mr. Cullen bore testimony to the exertions of Mr. liberate me. This is an error. I have not sent any Williams who was late and early at his post, and did tive to the liability of candidates to election expenses, in the course which he pursued. in the case of the Returning-officer of Birmingham, Starges v. Muntz. He decided that no candidate was liable to any expenses who did not go to a poll. I contend for the same at the election at Manches-

ter, on behalf of O'Brien.

sed great anxiety to know if the communications between him and the convention had been published. (Hear.) He (Mr. Rose) was afraid that he was about turning his coat. Mr. Hawes said that they would never obtain their object by intimidation, as the Government, who was favourable to them, would not accede to their prayers if it were supposed that they did so from intimidation, He did not see how he could assist them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Rose then alluded to General Evans and Mr. Humphrey's conduct, and told Mr. Hawes that he was inclined tired of these things." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Rose ing classes were. Mr. Hawes replied that they could get plenty of work abroad. (Oh, oh.) Mr. Rose concluded by telling Mr. Hawes that it was a sad thing that a man could not obtain his livelihood in his own native land-but what he could do, and will be enabled to do, as soon as they got rid of the bad laws that harassed them, (Hear.) means by which they would be enabled to effect so

the following is a copy, has been plentifully distributed. ker, a vote of thanks was passed for having accom-Mr. Martin wished it to be understood that his manner in which the Whigs were acting, and said means a determination to "Die a freeman rather than Market .- As the supply of Wool continues on a scale RADICALS OF LEEDS-ELECTORS AND NON-ELEC- they were determined, it possible, to deny the live a slave," then am I an out-and outer. Bah ! modated the delegates with the room for holding beyond the demand, prices may be quoted a shade allusions on a previous day to the cruel treatment RADICALS OF LEEDS—ELECTORS AND NON-ELEC-heir meetings. SATURDAY EVENING. In the evening the delegates again resumed their Mr. Smart was in the chair. Mr. Smart was in the chair. Mr. Smart was in the chair. their meetings. of Bronterre O'Brien, had no reference to the Governor of Lancaster gao!, who was a most humane man, but to the despotic Government who placed Mr. U'Brien in that gaol. He (Mr. M.) had been sitting. who have, between them, reduced this country and vance, and that their efforts would be crowned with magic into the shape and physical form of every succeedmost kindly treated by the governor. This expla-Mr. Hogg said that he was deputed to wait upon its inhabitants to a pitch of destitution and misery, success. He was anxious that they should have as ing minister? Thus, Col. Thompson is a Whig officer to commence working short time; this nation he made lest his remarks which appeared the Convention, to solicit that nine delegates be ap-unparalleled in the world's history; the adherents many Members of the right sort as possible. He to-day and may be ordered to fight for one side of operating very extensively on the working classes, in the Northern Star might be misunderstood. the Convention, to solicit that nine delegates be ap-pointed to draw up the resolutions and make the necessary arrangements for the public meeting to be suggest that twenty minutes be allowed each speaker. He had the pleasure to inform the Com-mittee, that the large room at the Crown and An-chor was engaged for the meeting. (Hear, hear.) MONDAY May 24 Upon the motion of Dr. M'Douall, the Secretary was directed to enclose to Mr. John Cleave, the two resolutions appointing him Treasurer to the General Committee. Mr. Ridley enquired if the Committee had prepared the document respecting the number, situation, and term of confinement of the prisoners. to ask the "people," who are to be "represented," anything about the matter! This is not right. like wild fire through the length and breadth of the him in all his actions! Call you that an honourable use Dr. M'Douall-There is a printed return. MONDAY, MAY 24. is less inquiry. HULL CORN MARKET, MAY 25.-There has been Chairman-They ought to attend to that. They land. (Loud and continued cheering.) The first of physical force? But stop; expediency perhaps may Chairman—They ought to attend to that. They vere in honour bound to supply that document to for the despatch of general business. A great Mr. Martin—Peter Foden's name is omitted in number of letters were read from various places, and the settlement; anything about the matter. Inis is not as it anything about the matter. Inis is not right. This is not as it should be! The is not as it shall be! The "people" shall have some once get one, and they would soon have a 120 gun to meeting will be held on more firmness exhibited during the past week in the were in honour bound to supply that document to Corn trade ; and some few parcels of bond Wheat Mr. Duncombe. have changed hands at rather advanced prices. begin to speak, a meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next, June 1st, 1841, at sx o'clock, He next referred to a sentiment uttered by the pre-must march on, or it will be done without you." I tell There was again a fair arrival of Wheat from abroad that list. He was sentenced to twenty months in stating that petitions had been forwarded. which, with a few exceptions, is landing under bond. Mr. Roland, of Hackney, handed in 43. collected Wakefield, and also to solitary confinement. (Hear, on St. Peter's hill, bottom of Park-lane, Leeds, for the purpose of determining upon two men, to be put rather hard, and said he (Col. T.) had not agitated against you; and that you have nothing to hope for by a few shoemakers at Hackney, in aid of the Gehear.) LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS Dr M'Douall-Individual cases of hardship should neral Committee. in nomination, as Candidates for the suffrages of A letter from Jackson-court, Postern-gate, to Mr. In nomination, as candidates for the beatter. In the charmen, what I said was, if I Cleave, enclosed £1, being the second subscription Radicals of Leeds ! attend in goodly numbers, and judge from the past, you would not agitate. A letter from Jackson-court, Postern-gate, to Mr. for the Charter. (Hear, hear.) The CHAIRMAN.-What I said was, if I might Colonel has been the loudest in his praise of Notting-O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County be specified. Mr. Ridlev-The document can be prepared on Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print Monday. ham : and therefore he must approve, and that most ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 18, Market-street, Bris choose such men as will pledge themselves to "Uni-versal Suffrage and no Surrender !" Shew both He had a great notion that if a man wanted to keep Strain every nerve to return Col. Thompson; but should The Secretary read the following letter from the choose such men as will pledge themselves to " Uni-The Chairman-Oh ! oh ! no, no ; a moment should gate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HORSON, factions that you will not compromise your prin-ciples by voting for either, but that you will have papers. (Laughter.) He had been there, he had to aim one single side blow at the god Chartism, in (for the said FEARCUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dur to set about it immediately. SIB,-I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby ling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; Mr. Williams said his constituents wrote him. exmen of your own choice. Radicals of Leeds ! the written for their principles, and he had published as order to insure Whig support, throw them all over pressing a strong wish to be furnished with a list of 10 acquaint you, in reply to your letter of yesterday, internal Communication existing between the mid eyes of the world are upon you; your country re- much, and in as many papers as most men, and yet it board just as so much lumber in a storm, to save the the divisions during the session. (Hear, hear.) that he is not able to appoint any time for the inter-No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 19 and quires that you act a consistent part. Attend pre- was not known that he had done anything for the vessel. And now, Healey, believe me, and I am a much Dr. M'Douall said it was their duty to set the view with you respecting the case of any prisoner ; 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the Charter. But he was not agitating, as his friend thought usefully, and in the same way that he did. the constituency of Hull will never, never, never return cisely at six o'clock. public right regarding their position with the depu- but that if you wish to submit any written statewhole of the said Printing and Publishing Office Chartist Association Rooms, Shambles, They should be also anxious to remove the ment respecting any prisoner for his Lordship's Men had sometimes different ways of accomplishing Colonel Thompson. They would much rather prefer tation. May 27th, 1841. opinion (if such existed) of the Birmingham Com- consideration, he will consider it. May 2/th, 1841. At this meeting it is most probable that Mr. George the same end; and he thought he had kept up a pretty White and Mr. George Julian Harney will be continual fire. The present system enabled them to started. A fair field and no favour for the people. Pass laws to keep the working classes out; he could losse, but not for love of them. See what fear dec 1 All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to and Premises. I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, mittee that a division existed between the Committee and the deputation. (Hear, hear) He therefore J. Hebson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. S. M. PHILLIPS. moved-"That while the Convention regretted the The latter they do not seek; and the former they find men amongst the working classes worth a hun-will either take or make. God help the poor dred of some of the present race of legislators. The compromise of my fustian jackets. separation of the Frost. Williams, and Jones' depu-Mr. Thomas Wall, Saturday, May 20, 1841. tation, by direction of the Birmingham Frost Com-55, Old Bailey.

country's good, which was dearest to their hearts.

Have at least 300 good men there as the balance of not any longer take a part in the proceedings, with-power. You must choose elequent men, and deter-mined men, not afraid of physical force. But you (Hear, hear.) His position was quite different from will think of it again. Congratulating the country that of Mr. Cullen, who had been elected by the men on Holbeck Moor, on Wednesday next, between the upon the success of my first act of, and rejoicing of Glasgow to sit in the Convention. (Cheers.) He

directed to remain. Although he took no part in the discussion of the committee, yet he approved of every thing that they had said or done. He was also P. S.—The trick of not receiving deputations upon satisfied that the prisoners were equally well pleased the subject of criminals is paltry. I have, upon many with the committee. (Hear, hear.) He was ready occasions, attended deputations, and had long discus- to obey any further call that might be made upon sions about the Dorchester Labourers and other him by his country. If he had authority so to do he prisoners, whose sentences I have had commuted. would most willingly co-operate with the committee, But then I was only a Radical not a Chartist, they but in the absence of such order he had no other suppose; and, gentleman, observe, this even after I alternative than that of waiting further instructions ceased to be an M. P. The tyrant should have said from the Birmingham committee. He again repeated there was an exception to Political offenders. One his respect for, and his confidence in, the general

petition since the batch last met, not one, nor all in his power to have the memorials presented. written to mortal to say a word for me, I think His whole conduct was characterised by an indepenit would be highly necessary to direct public atten-tion, to the recent judgment of Lord Abinger, rela-opinion that Mr. Williams was perfectly justifiable

Mr. Rose testified Mr. William's indefatigable exertions to obtain the objects of the Convention, and to present the memorials.

The Chairman-My opinion is, that so far from considering it a favour, they should demand the

release of the prisoners as a matter of right. (Hear, hear.)

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

Skevington, as reported in the Star, who read the which observations were, in the Star of last week, also attributed to Mr. Skevington. He likewise wished that his exact words respecting the Members of his county should be correctly reported. The Star stated that he had said, "That he knew it would be useless to call upon the Members who represented him;" whereas he said, " That he knew who represented Leicester."

that he (Mr. S.) waited, and not upon those of his county.

reb. 4 do. ... 14,938 ... 14,448 March 4 do. Total for nine months, ONE HUNDRED AND

FIFTY-SEVEN THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY; being a weekly average, to one agent, of 4,043, something, I imagine, beyond the whole circulation of the Golden Sun.

I can corroborate this fact, as I pack every paper, and keep an account of all sent.

Now, Sir, what say you to your authority for the past ? while I assure you, upon the honour of a hardworking man, that the number of papers printed, published, and sold at the usual price with no returns of unsold copies, for the quarter ending the 31st of March, exceeds the number printed, published, and sold during the previous quarter, ending in December, by 8,070 papers.

Now. Sir. what say you to the simultaneous increase of poverty and of Chartism? Don't you wish you had not made an ass of yourself?

> I am, Sir, A Working Man, and South Shields Chartist, " bristles and all," WILLIAM RIDER.

Leeds, May 26th, 1841.

was scarcely ever known to be so great in Leeds and its neighbourhood at this season of the year. hours of ten and eleven o'clock, for the purpose of defiance! Bravo ! Nottingham ! considering what means can be taken for bettering poor industrious men, but something more must be done than barely expressing pity. We hope the whole of the unemployed will muster, and that the "friends of the poor" will take care to evince, by their attendance at this meeting, and their readiness to carry fully out whatever good and efficient means of present amelioration may be suggested, that their sympathy is something more than words : while we pect of society.

from a suspicious character, named Nathaniel Gilchrist, seemingly a navigator; they are suspected | Worsdell was called to the chair. to have been scolen; and we are desired to mention the fact, that it may meet the eye of the owner, ing in a short but appropriate address, in which he evening Mr. John Lawless, better known and should cur paper fall into his hands. The blocks avowed himself a thorough going Chartist, not deservedly known, by the name of honest Jack Lawless are very good ones, worth from £3 to £4, and Gil- merely in name, but in practice, as an advocate of said to me, "O'Connor, so you have enlisted ?" "Yes." christ was offering them for sale for a very low the glorious principles of liberty. price, when he was apprehended.

ELECTION PROCEEDINGS AT LEEDS .- During the F. O'C. Colonel THOMPSON was then introduced by the heaven not to fight." Now I can well understand the Wheat sells fully as dear. Barley is nominal. Oats past week the factions have been busy in making hear.) I would not accept it as a favour ; I de-Chairman, and was received with tremendous objection of that orthodox dignitary, Dr. Wade, de-cheering. When the applause had subsided, the nouncing the force by which his living is insured; but gallant Colonel proceeded to avow himself a stanch d-n me if I understand the denunciation of a man Mr. Rose said that he had an interview with Mr. and Shelling have not varied in price, and the same their arrangements for the forthcoming election. mand it as a right. Favour indeed ! shall it be Hawes, who told him that he was asked at a public The Fox and Goose Club met on Monday night, and applies to Beans and other articles. called a favour to do justice ! Oh, no, no ! (Hear, meeeting if he was a Chartist. Mr. Hawes expres-LEEDS CORN MARKET, MAY 25 .- The arrivals of after some squabbling amongst themselves deterand, as far as his humble abilities would permit who purchased a commission, the terms of which were all kinds of Grain to this day's market are rather mined to support a Whig, in case the Whigs would smaller than last week. The demand for Wheat has him, a determined advocate for the principles of the to cut down and order to be shot down every support their man. On Tuesday night both parties People's Charter. He had been one of its first men upon whom a Whig administration or a Tory been limited, at the rates of last week. Barley met, and after a good deal of talk, in which the "Geese" cackled most lustily against the dose the Whigs proposed to give them in the shape of a hybrid promoters and concoctors. He was one of those administration looked with jealousy, suspicion, hatred, nominal. Oats and Beans continue in limite O'Connor's order. who attended at the first meeting at which it was or dread. demand Mr. Smart said that it was he, and not Mr. The Colonel made a sad blunder in denouncing the mentioned, and which was held at the British Coffee Tory-Whig, named Aldam, it was agreed that that THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK House, Charing Cross. There were a many mem-"physical force" Chartists at Manchester, near eigh-teen months since ; he lost all popular support by it ; but letter from Northampton, asking Dr. M'Douall to stand as candidate at the next election, and that it was he who made the observations on that letter, ENDING MAY 25, 1841. bers of Parliament there, but for the life of him Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peat. he could not tell where some of them had been since. if injudicious and unfair then, how much more so now. Wheat. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He was at the second when no parties save the " new move" men have men. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. treachery, for the objections they raised against 256meeting in Bridge-street, Westminster, at which the tioned the subject since August 1839, nearly two years; 4107 396 826 0 Aldam. On Thursday night the Tories met and to think that he would have a poor chance at the object was to discuss the measure; but when he got and they have only introduced it to make a split, while agred upon putting Mr. W. Beckett and Lord agred upon putting Mr. W. Beckett and Lord Jocelyn in nomination. The greatest unanimity prevailed at this meeting. Since then, placards have appeared upon the walls calling upon the "liberals" to reserve their votes till a requission could be prepared to Mr. George Goodman. Mr. next election, if he deserted the people. Mr. Hawes replied "I must take my luck, for I am getting LEEDS CLOTH MARKET, MAY 25-There was a rather improved demand for manufactured goods at observed to him, how miserably situated the workboth the Cloth Halls on Tuesday last, better, indeed than there has been for some weeks past. It is not that it would be useless to call upon the Members could be prepared to Mr. George Goodman. Mr. Thompson then traced the Charter through its dragged out upon these distasteful subjects, to explain often that the Tuesday's market is better than Goodman is too shrewd a tactitian, and cried "save me from my friends!" in time-he "declines various stages of existence to the present time, the fallacies and inconsistencies of others; but hear me Saturday's, and that it is so this week is no proof of Mr. Smart-It was upon the Members for Derby when it had become feared by its enemies, and sup- upon moral and physical force. If moral force means permanent prosperity. We should be glad if it were so, or if we could at all congratulate ourselves on the honour," so that the Hybrid and the "brown ported by its friends, to an extent unparalleled in passive obedience and non resistance and the surrender bread" patriot seem to be still the "Hobson's choice" the whole history of public documents : and though of all moral worth to hired physical force; if it means the present demand being certain of continuance. of the Foxes and Geece. Mcantime, the people, whose After some further business, the Convention adit was not for him to say when it would become that we are to stand in the market place and open our Speculations as to the prospects and results of the opinion neither party seemed inclined to ask about At the next election, they would endeavour to devise journed. the law of the land, yet it required no spirit of mouth and shut our eyes and see what God will send anticipated general election are the prevailing topic It may be well to correct a clerical error in the the matter, have thought proper to poke their finger prophecy to foretell that it would, that it must, ulti-mately be carried. (Great cheering.) It only re-quired patience and zeal. He then alluded to the then "d-n allsuch mergl force," say I. If physical force mately be carried and the bearing that this will have upon supply and demand is pretty freely canvassed. BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, MAY 27.-Wool Star of last Saturday. It was to Mr. Balls, and not in the pie, and will in all probability make it too pepdesirable an object. (Hear.) Chairman-Well done, Whigs. (Hear, hear.) to Mr. Bates, to whom, in company with Mr. Par- pery for one, if not both factions. A placard, of which BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, MAY 27 .- Wood

NOTTINGHAM .- The Board of Poor Law is at the bottom, and to that I refer as my key to his We believe they intend holding a public meeting Guardians have resolved to dissolve the Union ; to feelings. As to " physical force," and the "new move," stop the clerk's salary, and set the Commissioners at always bear in mind that in your alliance with Colonel Thompson, for electioneering purposes, you have a double duty to perform; one to yourselves through the

> COL. THOMPSON AND THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION AT HULL.

paces, or to weaken its mighty strength by the minutest part of a weak mind's weakest thought, in order to On Monday evening, Col. Thompson, who is a serve the purpose of Colonel Thompson's election, candidate for the representation of Hull at the throw him over board without ceremony, scruple, or next election, met the members of the National remorse. Physical force and the "new move" cannot Charter Association, in order to lay before them the be discussed with any other motive than that of give our decided opinion, that whatever may be done for present relief, no permanent remedy can be had for the accumulated distresses of the la-bourer, but from an entire change of the whole as-pect of speciety. gallant Colonel's intention, and there would not be effect of cutting you off from the great and mighty LEEDS POLICE.-On Thursday afternoon, a pair of fewer than 1,500 persons present, including of body of which I rejoice to say you have become of large blocks, one "with three sheaves," and the course, several of the supporters of the Colonel at about "physical force." In 1833 Mr. O'Connell

On the motion of Mr. Samuel Healey, Mr. enlisted me as an Irish volunteer, when I paid £1 1s. for musket and bayonet ; that is, in Irish phrase, I paid

"Well, by G-d," said Lawless, "it is the funniest

Mr. SAMULL HEALEY read the address, of the corps I ever heard of, all armed, and the colonel (O'Connell was colonel) to have registered a vow in Petition Convention, from last week's Star.

not to divulge the secret by means of which the Power is produced, until the Royal Letters Patent are obtained. He will pay all expenses attendant upon the negotiations, and the manner in which the profits arising from the Working Power shall be disposed of must be previously determined and agreed upon, and any of the gentlemen will be at liberty to withdraw from the undertaking, previous to the being at any expence : Mr. Morris being fully confident that so eligible an opportunity of obtaining a very large revenue from every state of the civilised world was never before offered to the public. Mr. Morris will then show the Working Model of a Dynamic Engine (an Engine producing Working Power,) so cheap in its construction, and producing its Power by means so economical, as has never been exhibited before.

Letters addressed to the Rev. J. W. Morris, Deanrow, Wilmslow via Manchester, (pre paid,) containing proposals for this very important undertaking and stating the terms upon which Money will be advanced to obtain Letters Patent in various parts of the world for this new discovery, will receive immediate attention.

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

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, MAY 28 .- Our arrivals of Grain continue very moderate. The trade this week has been slow, and to-day there is no animation ; but fresh