

WHOLE HOG CHARTISM.

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN respectfully announces to the Chartists, public and private, that he has been elected to the office of **EDITOR** and **PART PROPRIETOR** of the *Northern Star*, which paper shall, henceforward, under his management, advocate genuine Chartism, and no mistake! **NO FACTIOUS POLITICS** and **NO REAL EMOCRACY!** Office 170, Fleet-street, London.

BERMONDSEY.—Thousands of the working classes in Bermondsey, on the half the day, are either to be or are entirely closed.

ALMONDBURY.—On Saturday last, the Lord Milford's Lodge, at 147 of the old-established Society, held its anniversary at the house of Mr. Mathew Lodge, Woodpeckers Inn, Almondbury, when the members and visiting brethren sat down to an excellent dinner, and on the occasion, and served in Mr. Lodge's best style. On the removal of the cloth persons were permitted to view the Lodge room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, &c., emblematic of gardening.

ROTHERHAM.—Mr. Thomason lectured here on Wednesday evening. At the close of the meeting, a collection was made for the benefit of the widow of the noble and lamented Holberry, and £3. 1s. was contributed. The Chartists of Rotherham deeply sympathise with her bereavement; they lost a noble brother when she lost a husband.

SHEFFIELD.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM, SAMUEL HOLBERRY.
MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION.

From the moment that the death of poor Holberry became known, the Free Trade Council determined upon bringing the body of the deceased to Sheffield, and giving it a public funeral in testimony of the high esteem in which the deceased was held by his brother Chartists of this town. Mr. Samuel Ludlam, a veteran in the cause and a personal friend of Holberry's, was delegated on the Tuesday night to proceed to York to demand the body. The following morning, (Wednesday), Mr. Ludlam departed on his melancholy mission, and returned to Sheffield at mid-day on Thursday, with the body in the company of Mr. Robert Demaree, and Mr. Peter McLaughlin of York, whose zealous services cannot be too much admired and applauded. The body was lodged at the house of Mrs. Holberry's parents at Attercliffe, with whom she resided.

Mrs. Holberry, the wife of the unfortunate patriot, is a woman possessing considerable personal attractions and mental accomplishments. Her sufferings may be better imagined than described; we shrink from the painful task of attempting to portray them.

On Friday, glass placards, edged with black, were posted through the town announcing the funeral as follows:—

"Funeral procession of Samuel Holberry, the Martyr to Liberty.—Peace to his Soul!—The friends of freedom will assemble on Monday, June 27th, 1842, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. G. J. Harney, for the purpose of forming into procession, with bands, banners, &c.; and from thence will march to Attercliffe, to meet the body of the deceased Samuel Holberry, previously interred at Attercliffe. Mr. Harney is appointed to form the procession, and direct the route. It is particularly requested that all parties attending the funeral will abstain from intoxicating drinks, observing our Motto of Peace, Law, Order, and all will observe that strict decorum which the solemnity of the occasion demands. Mr. G. J. Harney, and Mr. S. Parkes, will deliver appropriate addresses after the burial service."

Monday, June 27th, a day that will long be remembered in Sheffield, came, and the sun rose bright and glorious in the course of the day. The procession, which was to be held at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of going to the residence of Mr. Harney, was in the course of the morning. Certain persons from the Police Office had made themselves busy in copying the placards, notices, &c., in front of Mr. Harney's house, (whether they were officially employed we cannot say). In the course of the morning Mr. Harney, the superintendent of the Sheffield Police, called upon Mr. Harney, and requested that he would withhold the above placard. Mr. H. politely declined doing so, at the same time telling Mr. Harney that he had nothing to fear, the peace of the town was left to the Chartists, and that they were not interfered with. By twelve o'clock some hundreds of persons had assembled in Paradise square; their numbers speedily augmented to thousands. About one o'clock the people in dense masses left the square to proceed to Attercliffe. The body was enclosed in a splendid oak coffin, handsomely decorated, made at York under the direction of the Chartists body. The following was the inscription:—

"SAMUEL HOLBERRY.
Died a martyr to the cause of Democracy,
June 21st, 1842.
Aged 27."

All the mournful expressions having been completed, the procession started in the following order:—

The band, playing the solemn air of Pleyel's German Hymn.

Two Mourners.

The hearse, beautifully decorated, containing the body of the deceased Patriot.

Large and magnificent banner of the National Charter Association, (Figure-lane), with the following inscription:—

"Vengeance is mine, and I will repay it, saith the Lord."

"Clayton and Holberry, the Martyrs to the People's Charter."

"Then shall do no murder."

Two mourning coaches, containing the female relatives of the deceased.

An open carriage, containing several female members of the Association.

The male relatives of the deceased, on foot. Members of the Council of the National Charter Association, (Figure-lane).

Females, two on foot, and two on horseback. Members of the Political Institute, two deep, bearing a white banner, with the following inscription:—

"Political Institute, Birks-Clayton—Holberry, Martyr to the Charter."

On the reverse—

"The Lord hateth the hands that shed innocent blood."

The procession commenced its solemn march about half-past two o'clock; of course it was not confined to the members of the Association, as some thousands accompanied it on either side. On reaching the town, the road along the Wicker, from the Railway Station to the Wicker, and the Wicker to the Wicker, immense numbers continued to swell the mass, as it moved on. The pavement on each side of the road, the doorways, windows, and in some instances the roofs of the houses were crowded with anxious eyes—even some of the windows were literally crammed with human beings; and in every nook and corner, where a view could be obtained, there were men and women watching with seemingly intense interest the melancholy sight. The procession, having passed through the Wicker, proceeded up Waingate, the Haymarket, High-street, and then down to the Wicker, and then to the Sheffield Moor. Leaving the ranks for a moment, the writer had the opportunity of seeing from Mr. Harney's chambers in St. Gate; the sight was truly splendid; but it was on the Sheffield Moor that the mightiest demonstration of the Chartists was seen. By the time the procession had reached this quarter, many thousands of persons were in advance of the band, and whilst the vanguard (so to speak) of the procession had reached the bottom of the Moor, the rear had not yet left the top of Coalpit Lane. We will not ourselves pretend to estimate the numbers. The *Sheffield Iris*, a Whig paper and no friend to the Chartists, says 20,000; when a Whig paper says 20,000, some idea may be formed of the real number. Several persons, not Chartists, have told us they estimated the number at 50,000. Suffice it to say that no previous assemblage in Sheffield, within the memory of living man, has approached in numbers that of Monday last.

In Chartism day, we may observe that along the line of march the shops were closed. We are sorry we cannot give the middle class credit for intending any respect thereby. From Sheffield Moor the procession proceeded along the New Road to the Cemetery, the fields on each side being lined with spectators. On coming within view of the Cemetery some hundreds of persons were seen already within the gates, who had obtained admission to the ground by a private road. As soon as the gates were opened a man, bearing a white banner, with the following inscription:—

"The hearse, containing the body of the deceased Patriot, was followed by the hearse containing the body of the deceased Patriot."

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John Henry Bramwell, of Leicester, was then given out by Mr. Samuel Parkes, and sang to the air of the Old Hundred psalm:—

Great God! is this the Patriot's doom?
Shall they who dare defend the slave,
Be hurled within a prison's gloom,
To sit them for an early grave?

Shall victim after victim fall,
A prey to cruel class-made laws?
Forbid it, Lord! on Thee we call,
Protect us and defend our cause.

In vain we pray'd the powers that be
To burst the drooping captive's chain.
Behold! Lord, before Thee,
For thou hast freed him from all pain.

Is this the price of Liberty?
To see the patriot's blood shed here?
Then be it so! we will be free,
Or all become a sacrifice!

The Freedom mourns her murdered son,
And weeping friends surround his bier;
Thou tears like mountain torrents run,
Our cause is water'd by each tear.

O! may his fate cement the bond
That binds us to our glorious cause!
Raise! raise the cry! let all respond:
"Justice, and pure and equal laws!"

Mr. Julius Harney, standing on the edge of the grave, then read the following paper in nearly the following words:—

Sisters and Brethren.—We have gathered together upon this mournful occasion to pay a last tribute of respect to a departed brother; one of the martyred victims of despotism; one endeared to us by his public virtues and private worth; one who was ever ready to sacrifice his life for the noblest work of God. You witness the compass of my voice—but I do not compare with the many thousands of whom you are a portion—you who know him as your public and private friend, his unimpaired integrity, his thorough incorruptibility, and dauntless courage. His afflicted partner—his sorrowing relatives—those who knew him as a neighbour, or a town-man; all who had the privilege to enjoy his friendship and testify to his moral rectitude; and their presence and tears this day are the evidences of his virtues, and their veneration for the possessor of them. Yet have we assembled here to-day to mourn over the grave of a man, who, in his private life, was as pure as the driven snow, and in his public life, was as brave as a lion.

Why, O why is this? What was his crime? What his offence—for which he has been sent to the cold grave? He saw his country enslaved, her sons in bondage, her daughters in misery—he heard the cry of woe, and he rose up to be a witness to the wrong, and to be a voice to the oppressed.

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Remember that we now stand upon the tomb of the departed of all ages. Look at the vast assembly of the dead, who are gathered together in mournful procession, to this consecrated spot; and then contemplate that, at a day not far distant, worlds upon worlds shall be congregated together, not by the mere sound of music, but by the blast of the trumpet of doom, and the moon into blood, and the whole universe kindled into one grand conflagration. Then shall nature utter her final groan; after which shall be erected in the high heavens above, the great white throne—white, like unto ivory, upon which shall be seated the great Judge of all the earth, around whom shall be gathered the oppressed and the oppressor, the monarch and the subject, the tyrant and the slave, who shall each receive, without partiality, according to his works. Then we trust meet our departed friend enshrined in an immortal and glorified body in the climes of bliss; where the chains of slavery never clank, the tear of sorrow never falls, and the sigh of distress is never heard. I call upon you by all that is great and wise, and good, to prepare for that solemn and important event; and while you are so doing, forget not the great and glorious struggle in which you are engaged, and for which Holberry has suffered a martyr's death. Let us be united in our efforts, and for the sake of a Shell, a Frost, a Clayton, and a Holberry; for the sake of the widowed wives and fatherless children of those departed patriots; for the sake of all that are now suffering, and for the sake of posterity yet unborn, let us not, day nor night, until by every legal and constitutional means you have made the Charter the law of the land, and thereby proclaimed the physical, moral and political freedom of the universal family.

Mr. Thomason followed Mr. Parkes delivering a brief address. The parties then left the grave, and the mass of people forming in procession left the cemetery, and proceeded to the town by the same route as in coming to the grave. The procession returned to Attercliffe; the people to Paradise-square, where they almost immediately separated, returning quietly to their homes.

At 10 o'clock, the funeral procession, having this occasion closed upon seven hours.

Some fears were entertained that considerable damage would be done to the beautiful walks and graves in the Cemetery by the presence of so large a number of people; happily these fears were unfounded; the only damage done was the trampling down of the grass and a few of the flowers in the vicinity of the grave; this was unavoidable. We did not observe a solitary case of drunkenness or bad conduct, either going to or returning from the Cemetery.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—A meeting was held the same evening in Paradise Square, to take into consideration the propriety of memorializing the House of Commons on the subject of the death of Samuel Holberry. Notwithstanding that the people must have been fatigued with the labours of the day, the meeting was well attended, and was conducted in a most orderly manner. Mr. Parkes, who was called to the chair, and opened the business in a brief but effective address. Mr. Clark, of Stockport, was called to the chair, and addressed the people for upwards of an hour in a soul-stirring address, in the course of which he was loudly and enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Edwin (now William) Gill moved a resolution denunciatory of the Government for having caused the death of Samuel Holberry, and carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Harney, seconded by Mr. George Parkes, the following memorial was unanimously agreed to—its adoption closing the proceedings of the day:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Memorial of the Inhabitants of Sheffield, in public meeting assembled, this 27th day of June, 1842;

Sheweth, That Samuel Holberry of Sheffield, was convicted at the York Spring Assizes of 1840, of conspiracy and sedition, and sentenced to four years imprisonment in Northallerton House of Correction.

That your memorialists have good reasons for asserting their belief that the said Samuel Holberry was entrapped into the commission of the acts for which he was doomed to so cruel a punishment, by the machinations of a certain individual, who, by the aid of the press, and the power of the law, was enabled to bring about the said conviction.

That the said Samuel Holberry, at the commencement of his imprisonment, was compelled to work in the mines, and was subjected to the most cruel and oppressive treatment, and was subjected to the most cruel and oppressive treatment, and was subjected to the most cruel and oppressive treatment.

That your memorialists are aware that the said Samuel Holberry was also sent to York, Brighton, and several other places, to all of which he was subjected to the most cruel and oppressive treatment, and was subjected to the most cruel and oppressive treatment, and was subjected to the most cruel and oppressive treatment.

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