which they run the risk of besides those mentioned in

the 68th. There were sixteen rules for the violation of

which they were rated from threepence up to one

pound. He knew two men that were fined one pound

each for getting hold of each other in a lark-(shame) These robberies were committed every week, which amounted to from £30 to £40 per week. He had

been at Glossop Dale, where he had found another

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. My DEAR SIR,-I have not had one moment to write my third letter to the middle classes for this number of the Star. I thought this apology necessary. I have not even time to write anything like an account of the meetings at Burnley and Colne. Suffice it to say, that in my life I never witnessed such brave and starving resolution. The people have been grossly and cruelly deceived about the conduct of the leaders of North Lancashire. I never met a set of men who have been placed in a more trying and awkward position; and, from the state of Chartism throughout the district, never did men deserve more credit. It is easy to censure youth and enthusiasm; but not so easy for the most sound to keep down the angry feelings of starvation, and at the same time to keep alive the spirit of agitation, I shall next week give a full account of North Lancashire. We had 60,000 men and women at Burnley on Monday, if we had one; and I was at On Monday, I addressed the people of Halifax, of

Todmorden, and of Buruley twice. I shall be at Keighley on Wednesday next, the 6th day of July; I shall be at Bingley at half-past twelve, speak there, and then go on to two new members were enrolled. Keighley; on Thursday, I shall be at Dewsbury at eight in the evening; on Friday, at York, at eight day, and on Sunday preached two sermons to overin the evening; on Saturday, at Hebdenbridge, at flowing and enthusiastic audiences. twelve at noon; and at Todmerden, on the same! evening, at six o'clock.

sentries, with fixed bayonets.

I am, dear Sir, Your's, most affectionately,

FRARGUS O'CONNOR. Colne, Wednesday morning, June 29th, 1842.

#### Chartist Entelligence.

mission through South Lancashire. At the conclusion | the lecturer a question or two, when it turned out he | to leave the town. But the good sense of the workof his address, the following resolution was unani- knew nothing about the matter. It was asked if he ing people completely disappointed them, and it the words meeting that the Executive are the only persons penny, but it was "no go." that ought to be recognised at the head of this great

YOKK.—At a special meeting, held on Thursday mond, of this town. evening, the 23d inst., it was moved, and carried unanimously:-" That the Sub-Secretary be requested to collect the various facts connected with the untimely death of Samuel Holberry, for the purpose of transmitting them to T. S. Duncombe, E-q., in order that through him they may be brought before the House of Commons, to be more fully investigated, the Chartists of York having strong reasons for supposing that

the Secretary of State's orders respecting S. Holberry have not been attended to." HUDDERSFIELD .- On Thursday, the 23d of July, Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, delivered an able lecture to a numerous audience in the Guild Hall Mr. Vevers, senior, was unanimously called to the chair. The subject of the lecture was class legislation, and the rights of labour. The lecturer was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and all appeared highly delighted. The lecturer and chairman

AT A NUMEROUS MEETING held in the Association Room, Upperhead Row, the following resolution was passed:-"That a vote of thanks is due, and hereby given, to our brother Chartists of York, for the prompt, manly, and humane manner in which they came forward, and demanded an investigation into the cause of their martyred brother, Samuel Holberry's death, and provided for his funeral.

the following business was transacted:-Proposed by unrepresented millions; therefore the condition of manly declaration of his views and principles. carried, "That a deputation be appointed to wait nothing short of the People's Charter." Mr. Brown After the first meeting, Mr. O'Connor and a few upon our more wealthy friends in this locality to solicit dilated at some length on the causes of the present friends sat down to a good and substantial dinner at form the deputation—Messra. John Wall, John King, remedy. Mr. Rainsley seconded the resolution, in entertained the company by singing several favourite and Joshua Carrington." The sum of two shillings was a lucid and elegant speech, showing how those who glees. the defence of Mason and others, at Stafford. A vote pangs of hunger to the refuse of the hog-tub or Hall, which was crowded as before, when of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting the dog-kennel, whilst those who never created a separated.

ON SUNDAY MORNING, the United General Council through the usual routine of business. Subscriptions were handed in, from various quarters, for the victims Hindes and Duffy. A subscription was also entered into for the defence of Mason and other friends, in Staffordshire. Mr. Harrison preached two sermons, on the Forest, on Sunday, and notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, there were a goodly number mustered on the occasion. On Monday evening, Mr. T. White, from the Potteries, delivered a very instructive lecture upon Priest-craft and King-

ARNOLD, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,-Mr. Duffy visited soul-stirring lecture. At the conclusion he enrolled fourteen new members. He also lectured, in Bulwell ence, and at the conclusion enrolled twenty new chapel, at Arnold, to a large audience.

LEICESTER -- Our "Shakspereaus" increase bravely, notwithstanding such unfavourable circumstances as bad weather for open air meetings, and Mr. Cooper a indisposition from over-work. Our number is now more than 2 300. On Friday semnight, Mr. Bairstaw gave a thrilling lecture in the open air, to upwards of 2,000 hearers. The demonstrations of respect and attachment to Mr. B., on his leaving us for a Brown gave in a report from the Surrey council, complete period of three months—the term for which he is engaged for the West of England-were very great. Mr. Beedham's labours have been attended with increasing success in the surrounding villages, throughout the week. Mr. Rebert Jackson, a young local lecturer, visited Countesthorpe, and addressed a considerable assembly there, on Sunday morning. Mr. Cooper was merely able to deliver a few feeble words on Sunday evening, in the Market-place. A collection without the aid of the middle class?" of eighteen shillings was made at the close, for Mrs. Holberry-a trifle more has been collected during the week. We have also sent two pounds this week from day evening. Mr. Heath in the chair. The sum of from the window of the White Hart Inn. Mr. Beesley our funds, for Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. four shillings and fourpence, was ordered to be sent also addressed them. The carriage then started for

ON SUNDAY after next the real Chartists of the South intend to meet their brethren of North Leicestershire, at the Mount Sorrel camp meeting. A delegate meeting will also be held there during the day, in order to consolidate the whole county into one active Chartist union It is hoped that every real Chartist Association in the county will send a delegate to this important meeting.

taken place in behalf of our cause. Mr. H. Candy journed. having returned, and procured employment, he is new among us; and, after his day's labour, he delivers! powerful and energetic lectures in behalf of the People's Charter and the rights of labour. On Sunday. he preaches in the open air, and by his efforts many fresh members are added. A spirit of unity prevails in our camp, and we are determined to persevere more than ever. This last three Sundays, Mr. Candy has de-I vered three excellent discourses; his andience increases more every time. On Sunday lest, there were nearly three thousand present; and three times he lectured in the week; he is greatly approved of, and seems to give general satisfaction, and is capable of doing great good. Mr. H. Candy is appointed corresponding scretary for the ensuing three months. All letters to chaive. be directed to him, at Mr. J. Wilcox's, news agent, Worcester-street. Wolverhampton.

SHIPLEY .- On Friday, Mr. Doyle gave a very interesting lecture at this place on the ground acjoining the London Tavern, to a very attentive audience, composed not of women and children, but of intelligent

HALIFAX.-MORE MIDDLE CLASS SYMPATHY.-On Saturday night last some person or persons put up a placard at the end of Mill-bank Chapel, annonncing that the Rev. W. V. Jackson, of Manchester, was to preach three sermons in the Odd-fe-lows' their food !

# Dorthern.

ADVERTISER. GENERAL

VOL. V. NO. 242.

LONG BUCKBY .-- The Chartists of this place in his defence against the unconstitutional attack dition of the working classes. which has been made on him.

again visited this promising little village and received it from eight on Monday morning till half-past abundant proofs that his previous vists had not been in day evening last, at the Market-square, was held twelve on Wednesday morning, without stopping. vain. At the close of the lecture a resolution in favour in pursuance of a requisition to the chief constable. of the Charter was carried unanimously.

> would be a blessing or a curse to mankind, was discussed by the members on Sunday last, and at the close,

BANBURY.—Mr. Bairstow lectured here on Satur-

ral new members were enrolled.

mously passed :- "That this meeting having seen, could tell what the miners were getting per ton for was allowed by every one that nothing could be through the medium of the Northern Star, that the hewing a ton of coals, while the duty of eight shillings better than the conduct of the people. We are now inscribed in glaring characters. Mr. Southworth, on the Chartists of Presten have given instructions to their and fourpence per ton was paid on coals going abroad, getting so strong here that the tyrants are comdelegate, who is to attend the delegate meeting to be and what they were getting when no duty was paid? pletely dumbfoundered. held at Coine, on the 3rd of July next, to move a pro- also what were the profits realised by the proprietors position, calling on the country to elect a body of men during the former or latter time? When he either meeting of the inhabitants of this place, and the mously: to sit permanently, for the purpose of securing the could or would not answer one of the questions. After people their constitutional privilege of no taxation receiving a good lashing for his ignorance, he was without representation, consider such a proposition left to himself, not in a very comfortable state of mind. unwise and impolitic; as it is the opinion of this He had a quantity of tracts for sale, at three for a

ON MONDAY EVENING, as usual, a meeting of and glorious movement for the principles contained in Chartists took place on the Sands, when there was a Every one gave it as his firm opinion that class the People's Charter." At the conclusion of the basis good gathering, considering that there was no attraction legislation was the sole cause of all the distress ness several persons enrolled themselves members of the by way of a lecture. The meeting was addressed by a which now infests the land, and that things would friend from Sunderland, and our old friend, Mr. Rich- never be any better until class legislation was

> NEWCASTLE-The usual weekly meeting was holden in the Chartist Room, Cloth Market, on Monday evening last, when a variety of matters appertaining to local business were entertained and discussed.

OLDHAM.—At the weekly meeting of the council the following resolutions were unanimously passed:-"That a subscription be entered into, and that five shillings be sent to the Defence Fund, to aid Mr. Mason, and others, on their trial at Stafford." "That men of Colne and its vicinity gave ample testimony the national tribute, recommended in the Northern Star, be taken up." "That a deputation of three persons be appointed to wait on the middle class and disinterested O'Connor. who are favourable to Radical Reform, and solicit their more effectually to agitate and spread the principles of and receive subscriptions for the above object."

ton, seconded by Mr. Goodson, and unanimously this meeting therefore pledges itself to agitate for was obliged to curtail his address. their support to the new Executive, to assist them in distress in which the country is enveloped, and con- the Mason's Arms Inn. After the cloth was withcarrying out their plans. The following persons to tended that the resolution pointed out the only true drawn, a select party of professional gentlemen voted to Messra Duffy and Hindes, and one shilling for created all the wealth were driven to satisfy the fraction of wealth rolled in luxury and splendour, and Chartist), had the manliness and candour to state ating one hair's breadth from the principles he had were getting as good machinery as we have. They concluded smidthe continued cheering of the meeting. his views and opinions on the effects of machinery, advocated that they would then throw him overboard (the people) would suffer ten times greater depreciation met at the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, and went Mr. Fairchild, sen., supported the resolution in a in opposition, as he supposed, to the views and opipowerful and argumentative speech, showing the mons of Mr. O'Connor on the same subject. flimsy arguments used by its opponents, and calling upon the meeting to stand firm by the Charter. The resolution was carried unanimously, and it effects of machinary on manual labour as at present being quite dark, the meeting adjourned to the long | conducted, and the direful effects it has had on the | wooden shoes as Mr. O Connor called them, as he pro- comb as much as would bring them a shilling, to say room of the tavern opposite. Mr. Keen, in an able speech, during which he was much applauded, moved | dwelt with pleasing effect on the capabilities of the | scarcely hear his own voice as he proceeded along. the next resolution—" That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the true object of government is sent population, if properly cultivated, and showed, to produce the greatest amount of happiness to the in a triking manner, that the blind and besotted greatest number, and as a government founded upon policy of the landholders would ultimately prove class-legislation will always fail in securing happi- their entire ruin. Mr. O'Connor sat down amidst

ness to the great mass of the people, such governthis place on Wednesday, June 22nd, and delivered a ment ought to be reformed, or entirely abolished." Mr. Bedley seconded the resolution, which was ably supported by Mr. Price, and carried unanimously. Forest, last Sunday, in the afternoon, to a good andi- The thanks of the meeting were then given to the sound judgment of the assembled audience, and thus who had the letting of it. No time was to be lost chairman, who briefly returned the compliment. A the matter amicably ended. members. In the evening he again lectured in the locality was immediately formed, and about twenty persons took up their cards. Another meeting was O'Connor by clapping of hands and repeated cheer-Hurrah for the Charter, name and all, and no the meeting broke up.

> THE MEMBERS of the Walworth locality met at their large room, Ship and Blue Coat Boy, Walworth-road, on Moncay evening. Mr. Shaw in the chair. Minutes were read and confirmed. Mr. which after some discussion was received. Mr. Keen read the letter from the Star, of Feargus O'Connor, respecting Mason, when it was unanimously agreed that five shillings should be voted for his defence. The sum of ten shillings was voted as national tribute to the Executive, and several new members were enrolled. The subject for discussion on Monday evening is, "Can we obtain the Charter

Brompron.—The members met as usual, on Tuesto the political victims, being a further portion of Burnley, and when within two miles of the town was to the political victims, being a further portion of the proceeds of the festival held for their benefit on January 3rd. The sum of five shillings was voted to the process. Who on perceiving the carbon of five shillings was voted to this in a laconic vork. The sum of five shillings was voted to this in a laconic vork. The sum of five shillings was voted to this in a laconic vork. The sum of five shillings was voted to this in a laconic vork. The sum of five shillings was voted to this in a laconic vork. The sum of five shillings was voted to this in a laconic vork. to the Executive, and two and sixpence to the Lon- slon, which had halted about a mile from the town. don delegate council. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Whitehorn. and Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Warrington, Budding, Sturge, Heath, and G, hand, literally beseiged the carriage. The cheering and W. Matthews, were appointed to get up a all along the line reverberated through the woods rafile for a violin, united with a concert and ball. for the benefit of the political victims. After the WOLVERHAMPTON -A spirit of re-action has transaction of other business the meeting ad-

Monies received by Mr. Cleave for the Conven-Liverpool, per E. Davis Deputord and Greenwich 0 10 0 Beer-lane, Bristol ... Bath, Galloway-buildings 0 5 0 Norman Ventnor, 2nd sub. 0 3 0 Yeovil, per Mr. Campbell

£3 10 6 N.B. Dr. M'Douall received the £6. 16s. from the Theatre Committee, and, all expences being paid, there will be a balance of a few pounds to the Exe-

DONATIONS received by Ruffy Ridley on account of Provisional Committee Fund :-

Mr. Dobson of Hammersmith..... 1 0 Please to add to the list for Mr. Mason and his friends by Ruffy Ridley:-

Mr Banker ..... 0 6 This money is paid into the hands of Mr. Cleave.

Total for Mason, &c..... 5 4 SCUTHWARK .- A meeting of Chartist silk Hall, on Sunday next, July 3rd, and to lecture on hatters was held on Tuesday evening at the King's the marshalls it was impossible, in consequence of the Monday, the 4th, in the Chartist room; when a Arms, Gravel-lane. A report was given in to the branies nondescript pulled it down, and in a fit of effect that the police authorities had intimated to rage said "It is a radical paper, we'll not have it the landlord that his license was in danger if he here." Now this is the son of a shopkeeper, and a allowed the Chartists to meet at his house; in conmember of the Wesleyan society! When will you sequence of which, it was agreed that the meetings The members of the General Council, of the National open your eyes, and let them know that it is the should be held for the future at the Brown Bear, working class alone that they are dependent on for Southwark bridge-road, on Thursday evenings, Followed by the Members of the Association with where a lecture will be delivered on Thursday next.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

COVENTRY. - Ar. Starkie lectured on Friday, and neighbourhood, and other friends of freedom. have evening in the George rooms, on the effects of priest subscribed and forwarded thirty shillings to aid Mason | craft on the moral, intellectual, and physical con-

MERTHYR TYDVIL .- MEETING TO ADOPT THE SOUTH NORMAN .- On Sunday Mr. J. Simmons REMONSTRANCE AND THE MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN. -This important meeting which took place on Monsigned by nearly forty of the middle classes, but BRADFORD, MASONS' ARMS, CLUBHOUSES - who refused on the ground that the requisitionists, The question whether machinery, if properly directed, wished to interfere with the prerogative of her Majesty because it mentioned as one of its objects, the dismissal of her present Ministers and the substitution of men that would make the People's Charter the law of the land. The chair was taken by Mr. F. Argent, bootmaker; several resolutions were passed, and the remonstrance to the House of Commons, and the memorial to the Queen were unani-HOLLINWOOD.—On Friday last, Mr. William mously adopted. Excellent speeches were delivered Dixon, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the vil- by Messys. Thomas, Ellis, Gould, Evans (who spoke lage green.-Mr. William Booth, of Newton Heath, in English, and promises to be a valuable acquisition I forgot to say that I spoke last night at Colne, delivered an address in the open air, near Denton-lane, to the cause here), John, Williams, and Jones, from over the barracks, and was guarded in by three to an assembly amounting to about five hundred per- Cardiff. There was a great number of the middle sons, and have great satisfaction.--Mr. Littler, of classes present, and they seemed to be very attentive Manchester, lectured in the Ralph Green Chartist and it is hoped the meeting made a due impression Room, in the evening, to a crowded audience. Seve- upon them, and convinced many of them of the justice of our demands. Before the meeting took place DURHAM -On Friday last the attention of the there were all sorts of rumours abroad, that the Durham Chartists was called to a meeting that was Chartists intended making a physical-force display. to be held that evening at a small village by and burn the town, and a Whig clique had been sitthe name of Sherborne Hill. The person to speak ting some days previously to make arrangements, as was a Mr. Liddle, who is believed to be em. they said, to preserve the peace of the town. Nothing ployed by the ceal proprietors of this district to can be more irritating than the conduct of these prepare the minds of the poor miners to a farther reduc- gentry towards the working classes. Their odious tion of wages, to meet the masters half way in the loss espionage, and discharging men for attending Char-SALFORD.—Mr. Bell, the South Lancashire lect that must take place in consequence of the duty of two tist meetings, and this principally in the works of turer, delivered a most powerful and talented address shillings per ton being laid on coals for export. The the liberal Whig Baronet, Sir John Guest; so great here on Sunday night, to a respectable audience, in the lecture was from first to last a tissue of humbug, and at was the alarm in consequence of the officiousness of course of which he gave an interesting account of his the close a few friends to the cause of liberty, asked these gentry, that they had caused several families

> MOTTRAM.—On Monday evening last, a public surrounding neighbourhood, was called by piacare, to inquire into the distress of the working classes; Mr. Wild was in the chair. The meeting was held in the Methodist Ckapel. It was agreed that no party politics should be entered into. A great number of cases were made in public.

removed by equal representation.

#### COLNE. PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

On Tuesday last, notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, the good and true The Members of the National Charter Association of their attachment to the principles of the "People's Charter" by giving a hearly welcome to the noble

Mr. Goodson, seconded by Mr. Carrington, and unanithe industrious classes can never be permanently Mr. Tattersall, from Burnley, followed, who in mously carried, "That each member do pay one-half-improved until class legislation is abolished, and an impassioned strain of elequence laid the axe to believe us sincerely devoted to the Charter, and nothing and another sixpence for candles and soap, which they penny per month extra towards defraying the incidental universal interests represented by means of the the root of the tree of corruption with an unsparing less. expenses of the town." Proposed by Mr. J. Carring. People's Charter become the law of the land; and hand, but owing to the extreme heat of the place he

In the evening, another meeting was held in the Mr. LAYCOCK, a gentleman of the town (and a

Mr. O'Connon, in reply, entered into a lengthened and convincing argument, showing the evil labouring community at large. He afterwards ceeded through the street, was such that he could nothing of abatements; and though the wool was soil to maintain four times the amount of the prethunders of applause.

Mr. LAYCOCK rose and seemed quite satisfied with A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Mr.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., AT BURNLEY.

GRAND AND IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION. least 60,000 people. Never since Burnley stood was sponded to:-

such animation manifested as was shown on this occa-

At half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, a carriage drawn by two greys left Burnley to meet the four o'clock train from Halifax, at Todmorden, to convey Mr. O Connor to Burnley. He arrived, accompanied by Mr. Beesley at the appointed hour, took some refreshment, and addressed hundreds, who had assembled, The scene on the arrival of the carriage, beggars all description. The masses, anxious to get a hold of his

and made the welkin ring. The road, as far as the eye could reach, was one solid mass of human beings, which it is in vain to attempt to to describe. It was with the greatest difficulty that the carriage could take up a suitable position. The marshals attempted to form the procession, but was compelied to give it up, so closely wedged and packed was the road; however it began to move. The living mass proceeded slowly towards the town, and every wall or elevated position where man, woman, or child could get a foothold, was crammed to get a view. On entering the town, the living mass had to pass through an aqueduct, under the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, the bank being raised considerably above the road. Here was a picture—here was an imposing spec- attention of all around; proving to demonstration that tacle; the aquaduct looked like a triumphal arch festooned with thousands of human beings. The proces-

to place it in something like the following order :-The Demonstration Committee wearing splendid green sashes, with the six points of the Charter inscribed in gold. A beautiful green and gold flag bearing the following

sion reached the town about half-past five o'clock, and

the marshals had succeeded, with the utmost exertions,

inscriptions on the obverse :-"Demonstration Committee." The reverse-" Peace, Law, Order."

Then followed a moving mass, as closely packed as music mixed amongst them, for with all the efforts of immense numbers, to keep them in form. The Carriage, containing

Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Beesley, Mr. Chaffer, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Rickard. Charter Association, Flags, Banners, Music, &c.

The Bacup Chartists with Flags and Band. The Padiham Chartists, with Flags and Band. Processions, with Flags and Bands, from several of

the places within six or eight miles of Burnley. To attempt to give the number of Flags, Banners, &c. would be impossible, but amongst the number we noticed the following inscriptions:-"Come, let us be united; our rights and liberties to gain. "Whig dungeons may entomb the body, but not

the mind."

"More Pigs and fewer Parsons."

"We demand the Charter." "Justice and Equality." "Tyrants, look and tremble." "Bad laws make wise men mad." "O Connor and the Charter." "Sweep out the House of Corruption," surmounted by a broom.

Englishmen! injured Justice demands the release Frost, Williams, and Jones." "The hand-loom weavers of Burnley." "Better to die by the sword than perish of hunger." "Cursed is he who grindeth the poor." "Tyrant's chains are only strong, while slaves submit to wear them."

officer as they passed the Barracks, was stuck on a pole, for their aid. and carried in the procession. As the procession wended its way through the streets eclat, not a single accident occurring; no breach of the they could be purchased in Manchester—(shame, the cheering was vociferous, every window, balcony, peace, which these who are opposed to us seem to shame.) Mr. Leach then Lave a most deplorable account &c, was crowded by persons of all classes, anxious to dread; the mad followers of Feargus O'Connor setting an of a woman with three fatherless children-one in her obtain a view of Mr. O'Connor. The enthusiasm was example of order and decorum which will no doubt arms, a second could not walk, and the third could not of the most cheering description, and the respect paid.

this part of North Lineashire. The procession halted about seven o'clock on a large open space of ground, where a platform was erected. Immediately after its arrival the attention of the multi-

"FEARGUS O'CONNOR"

motion of Mr. Beesley, was called to the chair, and tho following resolution was proposed in a brief speech by Mr. Holland, seconded by Mr. Beesley, ably supported at some length by Mr. O'Connor, and carried unani-

of painful experience that the deep distress we have from time to time suffered, and which now prevails to a most alarming extent, is clearly traceable, and entirely attributable to class legislation, and that nothing but the People's Charter will destroy it. We therefore solemnly pledge ourselves to use every legal and constitutional means in our power to cause it to become law; and while we thus pledge ourselves to act legally ing throughout the country, and to know that the would do them the justice to say that they were the and constitutionally, it shall also be firmly and deter-minedly; being fully convinced that nothing less than few other trades have come out. The carpenters and

country will destroy the evils that now exist in society. joiners were the first, the fustian cutters and mechanics Mr. Holland, on behalf of the members of the Naresolutions having been carried without a dissenting dience to a system which was destroying the interests tional Charter Association, resident in Burnley, of voice (Cheers). The plasterers had resolved to call a of the industrious but still starving people—(hear,

resident in Burnley, to Feurgus O'Connor, Esq. RESPECTED SIR,—We hail with satisfaction and ciples of the Charter. (Cheers.) with joy your visit to our town. Long have we watched Mr. James Leach then rose and addressed the The procession, accompanied by bands of music, your praiseworthy exertions on our behalf; long have meeting. He went on to say toat it was apparent to aid, for the purpose of supplying the new Executive and a great number of fligs and banners, marched we witnessed your honest, manly, and straightforward every reflecting mind that they had arrived at a period Committee with the means which will enable them out of the town upwards of two miles, on the Burnley conduct, and the closer we have watched, the more that must speedily determine their triumph over des-Road, amidst drenching rain, which continued with- convinced we have been that you are-"The Poor potism, and establish their rights-(cheers) He had Chartism in those districts where they are little out intermission for several hours. The lads endured Man's Friend, and the Oppressor's Foe." Though you been in Yorkshire, and he had found that there had the wind and rain with the greatest good humour, may be opposed by the factions, sneered at by the been a great depreciation in wages since he was there together received a unanimous vote of thanks, and the Smith, and Mr. Leonard Haslop, be deputed to visit and when the carriage containing Mr. O'Connor and proud, and villified by the envicus, yet, while your about four mouths since. In some instances it amounted on the other, was assuming the position of a proother gentlemen came in sight, the shouting was conduct is marked with that magnanimity and disin- to as much as 6s. per week; and in others, amongst phet. He would not say what the Charter would do, tremendous. The procession returned through Bar- terestedness which you have hitherto manifested, so the woolcombers, many who previously could earn from LONDON.-Surber.-A public meeting was held rowford on its route to Colne, and when it approached long as you stand firmly by us and our principles, in 30s. to 35s, per week, could only get about 10s., and in on Tuesday last, at Lower Mitcham Green, the first near the town the spectacle was truly grand, and our hearts your endeavours will be aided by a warm many cases not more than 6s. (At this statement exmeeting ever held in this place for the advancement imposing; the assembled thousands greeted Mr. response; and, in spite of the factious, the proud, or pressions of sorrow and disapprobation were heard from of the proud, or pressions of Character of the factions, the proud, or pressions of the proud, or pressions of the factions, the proud, or pressions of the factions of the factions. of the principles of Chartism. Mr. Dron occupied O'Connor with repeated cheers through the town, the envious, you shall have our warmest gratulations, one end of the spacious hall to the other.) What was of the principles of Chartism. Mr. Dron occupied O Connor with repeated cheers infough the town, the cause of such depreciation? The cause was one the chair. Mr. Brown proposed the first resolution. Bir Robert might be the chair. Mr. Brown proposed the first resolution. The procession returned to the Cloth Hall, where our most fervent prayers shall be that you may have truly called the wholesale Chartist manufacturer— -" That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. O'Connor delivered a soul-stirring and eloquent health, strength, and prosperity; that you may live to which had occupied his attention for some time. He the present anparalleled amount of discress arises adddress to the assembled audience. The hall, see the fruits of your exertions ripened by an indis- found, from statistical accounts, that in Germany the not from the want of means, nor from the which is capable of holding near 2,000 persons, soluble Union; and the reward of that Union be such woollen weavers were working for 32. 9d. per week, and NOTTINGHAM .- The Chartists meeting at the inability of the nation to support itself, but from the was crammed almost to suffocation, and the heat as will secure to you the pleasing satisfaction of having they in Germany worked fifteen hours per week longer been instrumental in producing happiness, peace, and than those of Yorkshire. The rents of houses were Rancliffe Arms, held their usual weekly meeting on existence of class legislation, which protects class was intolerable. After Mr. O'Connor's address, been instrumental in producing happiness, peace, and than those of Yorkshire. The rents of houses were Saturday evening, Mr. G. Atkinson in the chair, when interests alone, to the injury of the interests of the Mr. Beesley, of Ackrington, made a powerful and prosperity, through the British Isles, and ultimately much larger in Yorkshire than in Germany: in the through the habitable globe.

The Members of the National Charter Association, resident in Burnley, Signed on their behalf, C. WEBSTER,

to go on as he had hitherto done until the Charter fremely high texation on the one hand, and the extremely should be won-name, title, designation, and all low wages on the other. The supremacy of commerce This aunouncement was received with tremendous that we once had possession of was now faded away, cheering, which made the welkin ring ] He also as a mist before the sun. The people of Germany and stated that he hoped the moment they saw him devi- many other places, in fact nearly all those countries and desert him.

when the meeting separated.

THE SOIREE.

man with a bundle on his back, which he said would The Chartists of Burnley have been all along very ill put about to obtain a meeting room capable of containing any numbers they therefore determined to build a pavilion for the occasion; they took a plot of he had to drag fifteen miles to get it home, and when ground in the Market-place for the purpose; but when Mr. O'Connor's reply, and would leave his and Mr. about to begin their building, was refused the use of O'Connor's views and opinions to the good and it by the misrepresentation of a mean jack-in-office The committee set about to get another plot, and after various applications and refusals, succeeded in obtaining a piece. They set to work to get wood for the announced to take place on the ensuing week. ing. Thanks having been given to the Chairman, building; but the timber-merchants, to their shame be it said, refused to lend wood, either for love or money; but the committee was not to be done this way; they sent off to Padiham three miles distant, and got wood, worked night and day, and the result was that they

succeeded in erecting a calico-bound tent, in which the soiree was held. It was past eight o'cleck before the business com-On Monday last, the above gentleman made a public menced, when Mr. Holland was called upon to entry into Burnley among the hearty plaudits of at preside, and the following toasts were given and re-

> "The people, the source of all legitimate power." Air by the band-"Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Beesley responded in a soul-stirring and enthusiastic speech at considerable length, which told well upon the audience; the greatest enthusiasm prevailed without the trouble and expence of ainking pits. He during the delivery of the address; and he sat down did not know what the great Solomon of Manchester

among the hearty plaudits of the assembly. Song by Mr. Lancaster—"When my old hat was new."

and powerful speech, but very brief, as all were anxious to hear Mr. O Connor; he, however, made some excel- Northern States were connected by railway, which quence of there not being a room large enough to hold lent hits, which had the desired effect upon the audi- afforded facilities for the manufacturers to take their the people, the purport of the parties convening it was ence, and sat down amidst their cheers. Song-" When the Sons of Old England."

the Champion of Democracy and the tried Friend of the People." This toast was received by tremendous bursts e

applause, the band playing-"See the conquering hero."

After the cheering had somewhat subsided, Mr.

O'Connor rose, which was the signal for another burst

of applause, which lasted for some minutes, when the

Honourable Gentleman proceeded to address the audience, which he did for an hour and three quarters, in a speech replete with sound argument, rivetting the the Charter and that only was calculated to strip the present system of its vices, and to establish on its ruins virtue and happiness, peace on earth and good-will towards men. He contrasted the new and old systems, and clearly shewed that the old system required proping, and patching, and crutching in order to keep i together, and that Sir Robert Peel had put the tariff crutch on the one side, and the income tax crutch on the other; but that the King of Prussia had been able in one moment to knock the tariff crutch down, and that the distress of the shopkeepers and others would knock down the other. He also took a rapid review of all the schemes that had been propounded by all the parties that had figured on the political stage, showed

the futility of their plans, and placed our Charter in a

over any other scheme that had been brought before the public. He stated his views on machinery, the corn laws, &c. in a cear and lucid manner, and wound up one of the most argumentative addresses that was ever delivered in Burnley amid the hearty cheers of the assembly.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, OF Five shillings per Quarter

"Frost, Williams, and Jones, and may they soon be restored to their native land."

Which was responded to by Mr. Beesley, in a brief but energetic manner. After which a vote of thanks was given to Mr. O'Connor, for visiting Burnley.

Mr. O'CONNOR, in returning thanks, pledged himself vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was given. The CHAIRMAN briefly replied, and three verses of

the evening's entertainment.

have made a favourable impression on those who have dress itself—who made application to the Guardians the unbought praises bestowed on Mr. O'Connor, must hitherto taunted them as destructives and levellers, as for relief, and in reply to which she was called an idle have convinced him that the Charter is uppermost in fire rands, and mad-enthusiasts. The working classes hussey, though once the wife of an industrious man, are in the greatest destitution. Their patience has and unable to leave her children; he saw the children been exemplary. It is true, discontent, a short time sucking at the breast, but could get no nutriment! back, manifested itself pretty strongly; but there is nature was exhausted for the want of nourishment,

not a doubt that the advice given by him will have a said she (the mother) prayed that the vengeance of tude was arrested by the ascent of a large balloon, with good effect, inasmuch as he strongly repudiated the Heaven might fall upon the system which was literally idea of starving men presenting their maked fromts to starving both her and her children to death-(execuan armed force, clearly showing them that it was by a tion.) After giving many more such appalling narrafirm union that our Charter was to be gained. We tions, he concluded, to make way for Mr. O Connorcounted nine bands of music in the procession.

## MR. O'CONNOR AT MANCHESTER.

CARPENTERS' HALL. - On Sunday evening, the above

Hall was densely filled with an attentive and respect-Whittaker, an intelligent and working man was called to and the taking off the restrictions on trace. the chair, who rose and observed, that he felt proud to Mr. O'Connon then rose, and observed that he had see so many assembled there that evening. It must be gratifying to the hearts of those who had the principles of the Charter at heart, to know how they were spread- peaceable, and attentive meeting of the working men of ing throughout the country, and to know that the followed. They had sent deputations to the smiths, An address was then presented to Mr. O'Connor by painters, and boiler makers, who had also joined; the preaching the doctrine of submission and passive obstional Charter Association, resident in Burnley, of which the following is a copy:—

resolutions maying been taken a large meeting to consider the subject, and likewise other and came to that spot, when a large meeting had astrades; and he had not the least doubt that in a very short time, the whole of the trades of Manchester would be formed in one union, to agitate for the prin-

former place the workman would have to pay 2s. 61. Accept, respected Sir, our warmest gratulations, and per week for a house; it would take sixpence for fire,

would perceive was 3s. 6d. Now, if those men in Yorkshire should be brought down to those wages it would only leave 3d. to live upon. It was then impossible for the Yorkshire weavers and woolcombers to compete with those of Germany. Hence it was that they were being ruined by foreign trade. How was it Mr. O'Connon briefly replied to it, pleaging himself that the home trade had gone? Because of the exin the next ten years than they had in the last, if the A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, system continued. He would tell them how the working men of Yorkshire had been brought to six Mr. O Connor walked, along with his friends, from shillings per week. They were now comping wool of the place of meeting to his inn. The rattle of clogs, or that quality which took five, six, or eight hours to inferior they were expected to take it in as well finished as if it was the best material in the world. He met a

> take him from six in the morning till six in the evening to comb, and for which he would only get one shilling. He met another with a load on a truck, which he had combed it and taken it back fifteen miles, which would be thirty miles, he received for the whole of that labour the enormous sum of seven shillings; beside, they were so jealous of him having a bit of soap, they were so niggerally about his having as much soap as would wash his shirt, that they compelled him to wash the wool before he took it away which made it much heavier and made him nearly sweat himself to death to drag along. The speaker said he mentioned that circumstance to a gentleman, and asked him how it was? Oh, said he, it was because the Government would not let them have free trade, and consequently there was not trade enough. A Manchester gentleman writing on the trade and commerce of America, and by way of showing his extensive knowledge of Geology, two years ago, remarked that it was impossible for the Americans to compete with the English manufacturers, alledging as a reason that they in America had no coal, besides they had to come to England for iron. It was nonsense to think of such a thing. Now, he had got some statistics from an American writer. which stated that there were 5 000 acres of coal from seven to nine feet thick, so near the surface, that they could be got would say to that; he wondered if he would say that it had grown within the last two years or not. There were also not fewer than eighty-two iron works. A

gentleman now in Manchester, who had lately come Mr. Tagg, of Bacup, responded to this in a laconic York; he found, from a pamphlet written by Mr. advertisement. The hour appointed was seven o'clock. Curtis, from Ohio, in America, that the Southern and Permission had been given by the Mayor in consegoods, and bring their raw cotton back, whilst the to pass the Convention Memorial to the Queen, and English manufacturer had to go to America with his the remonstrance to the House of Commons. Our distinguished visitor, Feargus O Connor, Esq., goods and bring back cotton. The same writer had At the commencement of the meeting there could not declared that America would not only become a manu- be fewer than 3,000, and the unanimous opinion of all fac uring country, but one of the most exporting coun- in the Court where the speakers stood and many comtries in the world. It was now become a question of petent judges present, was, that at the conclusion, there life and death, as to whether they must depend on a were from ten to fifteen thousand people present. The ricketty system as manufacturing for the prosperity of Rev. James Scholefield was called to the chair, who England. Mr. Leach then read Dr. Cook's letter from opened with a few appropriate remarks, and then the British Statesman and commerced very strongly called upon upon some of the statements; and in the course of his Mr. JOHN BAILEY to move the memorial, which was remarks, he showed how different the same letter appeared in the Manches'er Times. The Speaker then related a case of persons in Colne was carried unanimously.

and other places, having to live on the refuse of the resort to that for a livelihood—they would sooner die from their wives and children (hear, hear.) They speech, which was listened to and applauded by the wanted justice, not charity. They wanted their rights, and not to be insulted by one lot of robbers begging for them of another set of robbers. It was certainly come to a fine pass when the industrious millions must be insulted with parson's begging letters. (Hear, hear.) Let us, said the speaker, examine the cause of the wretchedness, and poverty, and hunger, in the manufacturing districts. He had come to this—as to whether they must resist the cruel and unjust aggressions of property-or make a virtuous struggle against the wicked influence given to it by the law, which places the lives of the millions at the disposal of those that possess and wield that power. The speaker here exhibited a long list of abatements that had been taken on reprobating, such diabolical proceedings on the rights the evening before, in only one half of a room in a factory at Manchester. Here then was the blood- The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Littler. and stained sudget, containing no fewer than sixty-eight supported in excellent speeches by Mr. D. Dunivan, abatements in one half of the room, and there were and the Rev. W. V. Jackson. It was carried nem. only 125 worked in the room. The amount taken back con.

part of their business in this very honourable way. The two-loom weavers were carning from seven to eight shillings per week. They commence at five o'clock in the morning, and run the mills till eight at night. There was no such thing as a factory inspector to be seen there, because it was the iron heel of capital against honest poverty. For every five minutes that the hands were behind in coming to the mill in the morning, they were fined toreepence. [At the toasts he had on the list, and concluded the busi. this moment Mr. O Connor entered the Hall, and was received with every mark of esteem, accompanied with thundering cheers. All having become composed. Mr. Leach was requested by Mr. O Conner to proceed.] Mr. Leach said that he felt very proud at the unexpected interruption that had taken place. He was just telling them of the robberies committed up n the industrious people of Glessop Dale; he would go on with it. (Hear, hear, hear.) He would give anagain to visit his North Lancashire children after he by this monstrous and unbearable system. (Hear.) other specimen of the cruel villany perperrated had been in Walcs and Cornwall, which he was about to The masters of that district had all of a surden visit shortly. The reason why he had not visited North been transformed from tyrants into very thoughtful Lancashire sooner was, that he had thought it proper and humane beings, as they would have the people to visit those of his numerous family who were infants think. They had given over batteing; they could not in Chartism, as requiring from him his earliest attent think of taking money from them in that way, now tion. He considered the hand-loom weavers of North their wages had become so low; but instead of that Lancashire as his eldest sons, better able to do without they had made them take the piece they had woven his schooling than those in other places of a more tender themselves; and in doing this, they charged them two age, and concluded a humourous address by moving a shillings per piece more than the same pieces could be purchased for in Manchester! This was the very affectionate and feeling manner in which they were then the Chartist National Anthem was sung by the assem- behaving towards their hands. Then, again, the poor bly, when the meeting broke up, well satisfied with people could not loose time to come to Manchester to sell their pieces at the best price, but were compelled to Mr. O'CONNOR made an appeal to the meeting on let a man, who ket a provision store, have them for A loaf given to the Padiham procession, by a military | behalf of the New Executive, when 11s. was collected | two shillings less than their value, and were compelled to take goods in return, for which they were charged at

The afternoon's proceeding went off with the greatest | the rate of from aftern to twenty per cent. higher than (loud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said, that previous to introducing Mr. O'Connor to speak, he would read a paragraph from the Manchester Times, which made Mr. Heywood say, that if Mr. O Connor had been at the meeting of shopkeepers, he would have voted for the

not come thither as a speaker, but like thems Ives to listen. However, he was giad to find such a gicrious. Manchester as he saw before him that evening. He Sunday clothes? Instead of being on their backs, they were on the backs of the wolves who were sembled and he told them that the present day would

come. As soon as the shopker pers got their squeeze

they would join the association but not before. Last April two years, there was not a shopkeeper amongst them; they were usicep; the Chartists were wrong, and must be put down. Then what had cause? such a sudden conversion? Because they were afraid of losing the last farthing. He had stood by one principle from the beginning, and he would stand to the end. The man who said the Charter would do that thing but he would say that whatever it did would be done by the majority, and he for one would be bound to obey -(hear, hear.) Sir Robert Peel had done more to O'Connor had done by his sixteen months' imprison-(laughter.) Mr. O'Connor then paid several fluttering compliments to the working men, and stated that most of the information which he possessed had been gathered, from time to time, from the lips of working men-(cheers.) He then went, in a forcible manner, into the conduct of the police who shot down his countrymen and women at Ennis and Galway, reminding them at the same time of the Rathcormec affair, which produced a great impression on the audience, as was exemplified by repeated symptoms of execration. He next spoke about the leaders of the people, pledzing himself to do all he could to unite them; at the same time giving it as his opinion that a division amongst leaders would not have the injurious effect now as formerly; for whatever differences should arise, it would not be possible to take the people from their scent of the Charter-(hear, hear.) He then produced a newspaper called the Sunday Times, a paper which he laid would not have mentioned the Chartists some time ago. He would read it for them, had not the Whigs half blinded him in York Castle What did this man of the Times recommend as a cure; any measure of the Tories? No. One of the Whigs? No Corn Law Repeal?

No. The six points without the name? No,-(cheers.) were they to try any thing else? No; but they, the people, must come out for the whole Charter. (Loud cheers) The speaker then went in powerful and cutting language into the cases of Shell, Frost, Williams. and Jones, Clayton and Holberry, and stated, that had he been on the inquest touching the death of the latter. he would have brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the Whigs in the first place, and have implicated the Tories as accessories after the fact. He then touched upon a variety of subjects at great length, and concluded a powerful and eloquent speech, which occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, by declaring most emphatically that he would not have voted for the resolution adopted at the meeting held in the Town

A private collection was made for Mason and others. which amounted to £1.3s. A vote of confidence was then proposed in O Connor, which, after being seconded, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, amid the loud plaudits of the vast assemblage. Thanks were then given to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed. Such was the enthusiasm of the people, and their devotedness and attachment to Mr. O'Connor, that he was lifted into the coach which waited for him at the door of the Hall, and saluted by three cheers.

The following are the subscriptions for the defence

 transmitted outside a constitution of the cons			s.	d
Dr. Hully			10	(
Mr. Mason	• • •		0	- (
Mr. Marsden		• • •	0	. (
 Mr. Soilaer			1	. (
Ditto		•••	0	-
 Mr. Soilder's wife	• • •	• • •	0	
Mr. John Rawson			0	1
 Mr. John Hardman			0	. :
Mr. John Belle	• • •		. 1	•
 Shoemakers		•••	2	1
Hall Council	• • •.		1	
Mr. Lee, wine merchant			5	(

seconded in a bold and elequent speech by Mr. John Campbell, secretary to the Executive, and when put

Mr. WM. Dixon in a speech which occupied three fruit market, and added that the people would sooner quarters of an hour, moved the remonstrance to the House of Commons, which was seconded by Mr. JAMES in the street—than go to the bastiles, to be separated LEACH in an elegent, energetic, and argumentative multitude.

> The CHAIRMAN put it, and it was carried without a A shop-keeper next came forward, and in a neat and

sensible speech moved the following resolution:-"That this meeting views with abhorrence, and coudemns, in the strongest terms possible, the atrociously cruel conduct of the unconstitutional police force at Ennis, in the County of Clare, Ireland, for murderously attacking an unarmed, starving multitude. We therefore call upon the right-thinking and patriotic men of England to join with us in protesting against, and and liberties of an industrious people."

from the hands in that system of rubbery was no less | The meeting was a large one, the speaking good, and Song, "May O'Connor live for ever."-Mr. Lancaster. than £17. Beside that there were so many after cheers for O'Connor, Frest, Williams, and Jones, It being now gone far towards twelve o'clock, the rules to be observed, the list of which with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting Chairman deemed it prudent to dispense with two of would reach from him to the bottom of the hall peaceably dissolved.

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ought to have each other's interest at heart. It can-

pauperism, which cannot be good for society at large

any more than for the Workpeople themselves. I

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each to all persons who enter to see the New Manu-

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to her late husband.

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out further ceremony.

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AND THE CHARTISTS GENERALLY.

to you if we did not at this critical period of our agita

Chartist Entelligence. CARLISLE.—The council of the Chartist Associa. tion, held its usual weekly meeting at the council rom, No. 6, Caldewgate, Mr. John Armstrong in the chair. The Secretary read over the list of the new Executive. MANCHESTER.—South Lancasuire Dele after which, attention was drawn to the facellent GATE MEETING -The above meeting was held on letters of Mr. O'Connor, and the able and well-timed Sunday last, in the Chartist room, Brown-street, East leading article, on the "State of the working people. Manchester. Delegates present from the following Necessity for caution and prudence," which suppeared in places: Mr. Daniel Dunavon, Carpenters' Hall, Manthe Northern Star of that day. Such sease nable advice July 1, at one o'clock, August 5, at eleven, at the Bankchester; Mr. Thomas Railton, Chartist Joiners, Manwill, we trust, have a salutary effect on the minds of rupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Teague, Crown-court, chester; Mr. Edward Wittaker, Chartist Mechanics', the working classes, at this particular ju acture in their Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Fredericks-Manchester; Mr. Kenry Waters, Miles-Platting Charaffairs, and tend to direct their footste'ps in the proper place, Old Jewry. tists; Mr. John Millington, Salford; Mr. Thomas Law- path to be pursued: more especially when dangers surless, Oldham; Mr. John Massey, Newton-Heath; Mr. round them on every side; and one single false step John Bailey Droylsoen and Openshaw; Mr. Jonathan Haworth, Ratcliffe-bridge; Mr. James Cartledge, Warrington; Mr. James Jackson, Ashton-under-Line; strictly adhere to the wholesome counsel of one of their and Todd, Hull. Mr. Michael Roberts, Bury: Mr. William Bell, Heybest friends, and so demean themselves as to thwart the wood; Mr. Edward Allen, Failsworth; Mr. Robert wicked intentions of their enemies, and secure the August 5, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. advantages which must inevitably arise from their Solicitors, Messrs. Wamsley, Keightley, and Parkin, Whitehead, Hollingwood; Mr. Robert Beanmont, Waterhead Mills; and Mr. George Swan, Eccles. Rochdale, Liverpool, Ornskirk, Lambert Head Green, of money were paid in to the Treasurer; verpool. and Hindley, were represented by letters. Mr. Thomas and it is hoped that those districts which Railton was called to the chair, and called upon Mr. have not already paid in their collections, shire, called the chair, and the letter of the control of the chair, and called upon Mr. have not already paid in their collections, shire, called the chair, and the chair collections of the chair, and called upon Mr. have not already paid in their collections, shire, called the chair, and called upon Mr. have not already paid in their collections, shire, called the chair, and called upon Mr. have not already paid in their collections. Wm. Bell, who had been elected at the last delegate will do so without delay, as the council meeting to visit and lecture chiefly at places where the are particularly anxious to settle up the whole of principles of democracy had been least advocated, and their accounts previous to the quarterly meeting, which if possible establish associations, to give in a report of will take place in about a fortnight, but of which due his labours; from which it appeared that he had been notice will be given in the Northern Star. A letter at Leigh, Ashton-in-the-Willows, Warrington, Prescot, was read from the council of the Chartist Association of S:. Helens, Liverpeol, Ormskirk, Wigen, Hindley, the quiet and aristocratic town of Penrith, where it West Houghton, and Lambert head Green. In appears an association has been formed, and a request made by the council for a lecturer to pay them a visit. Beardsworth, Blackburn. many places he had some very excellent meetings, and in all well received. The result of his labours Mr. Joseph Brown Hanson was deputed to attend on was, that during the last three weeks be had established Tuesday, and explain the principles of the People's three bodies of Chartists, who had joined the Associa-Charter, and the causes of the present unparalleled suffering and distress which unhappily exist amongst Galindo, Monmouth. tion and created a spirit of enthusiasm and enquiry, and enrolled 238 members to the National Charter Associa- the working classes of this sadly misgoverned country. tion. The desire seemed to be universal that either he We are glad to observe the spirit of Chartism spreador some one attend and lecture again as soon as be ing its cheering and salutary influence over the agricould, and they would contribute towards the county fund for such a purpose. Every delegate appeared fondly indulge a hope, that the middle classes will John Fisher and George Henry Fisher, Manchester, highly gratified at the very encouraging report. The soon see into their grievous error of keeping aloof from merchants, July 14, at twelve, August 5, at three, S-cretary had also received many letters confirming the those who are their principal support, and on the at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, statements of the lecturer. A printed circular was welfare and happiness of whom the real interests of Messra Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple; and read which had been sent from Mr. Mason's Defence themselves depend. Fund Committee, which appealed to the delegates for prompt assistance. The subject was taken up spiritedly, and from observations made by several delegates, we ascertained that some places had taken the matter up, and were making collections for that purpose. After due deliberation it was considered most judicious

Pearson delivered a convincing and impressive lecture | Manchester. here on Thursday evening to upwards of 1,000 persons. James Sanderson, Crawshaw Booth, Lancashire, for each delegate to go back to his constituents, and The people are flocking to enroll their names. Hearty cotton-manufacturer, July 16, August 5, at eleven, at urge them forthwith to do all in their power, and a cheers were given for the champion of our cause, for the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, resolution to that effect was carried. An address was the faithful conductor of the Star, and our exiled Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple; and read and proposed, with a request that the Editors of Patriots. A vote thanks was given to our worthy Mr. Grave, Manchester. the Charlist organs would give it insertion in their lecturer. current publications. Mr. D. Danavan next rose, and moved, in a sensible speech, the following resolution,-

BROCKMORE, NEAR SEDGELEY .- On Sunday morning, at half-past ten, a heart-stirring sermon was de-"That we, the delegates of South Lancashire, believe it livered here by Mr. Fraser Pearson, to a vast conto be of the utmost importance that a lecturer be sent gregation, under the blue canopy of heaven-a handto Ireland, and therefore we appeal to the Charlists of seme collection was made in aid of our worthy friend, Great Britain to send not less than one penny each per Mr. John Mason's defence fund, and the seven injured week, from each locality, to the Executive Committee | working men of Sedgeley.

for that purpose." A long discussion was held on the NORTHALLERTON -In compliance with an subject. Several amendments were moved, which were invitation from the Chartists of Northallerton and withdrawn, and the motion carried nem. con. The Brompton, Mr. Williams of Sunderland, visited this balance sheet, which had been audited by Mr. Dixon place on Wednesday last. It was announced by the and Mr. Railten, was read and found correct, and bellman that a lecture would be given at the Cross, at ordered to be printed, in circular form, to be sent to the seven o'clock. At the hour appointed a goodly number various localities in the Southern division of Luncaof the spirited and intelligent weavers of Brompton shire. The next subject was the propriety of engaging marched into the town and took up their position at riers, Swallow-place, Hanover-square, Middlesex. a lecturer for another month. The prevailing opinion the Cross. Presently there was a large assemblage, of the delegates was, that taking into consideration the amongst whom there was a considerable sprinkling of dlesex. amount of good produced within the last fortnight. shopkeepers and others of the middle class. Mr. Isaac that one te engaged for a month. Messrs. Brophy, of Wilson, weaver, of Brompton, (a most worthy young man) was called to the chair. Having briefly addressed Dublin, Jones, of Liverpool, and Bell, of Heywood, were put in nomination, and the votes being taken, Mr. the meeting, he introduced Mr. Williams, who stood Bell was elected by a large majority. The plan of forward amidst loud cheering. Mr. Williams then lecturers having nearly run out, a committee, consisting addressed the assemblage for nearly two hours during Durham. of Messra Dixon, Cartledge, Beesley, Railton, and the whole of which time he was listened to with the Davies were elected to draw up another for the ensuing deepest attention and respect, and at the close of his Jun shipwrights, Kingston-upon-Hull. quarter. Mr. Cartledge, the District Secretary, rose speech, if we may judge from the manifestations of and said, that in consequence of his having to leave feeling, all present appeared to be convinced that the Buckinghamshire. Manchester to go to the Potteries, he must resign the principles of the Charter were the only just and efficient secretaryship, and called upon the delegates to elect some one to fill the office. Mr. Griffin was proposed, ted to the nation. Three cheers were given for the seconded, and carried unanimously, as the future Dis- Charter, three for the Star and the Editor, three for turers, Coventry. trict Secretary, to whom all letters connected with the O Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, &c. Mr. Wilbusiness of South Lancashire Chartist delegate meetings liams then, accompanied by the Brompton friends, must be addressed, at No. 8, Robert-street, Bank-top, proceeded to the latter place, a distance of two miles. Manchester. Business of minor importance having The Brompton patriots appear to have cultivated the been gone through the meeting was adjourned till that art of singing to some purpose, for during the journey day month. The delegates sat from eleven o'clock in back, they poured forth the fervour of their hearts by singing patriotic songs.

ADDRESS OF THE DELEGATES OF SOUTH liams lectured here in Mr. Bragg's Long room. App i- Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciences, Lancashires, To Their Constitutions. LANCASHIRE TO THEIR CONSTITUENTS cation had been made for the Town Hall, where anti- Pains in the Head and Face.—1s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. co n law, teetotal, and any other description of lectures per Box. and even boxing exhibitions are allowed by the saints Denied to them, although not long ago, when the Chartists were likely to put an extinguisher upon one of these humbug meetings, they were solemnly and publicly assured that the use of the Hall would be given to the Chartists.

PILLS,

PILLS,

and all must nave to do with it in the woollen line, or give up business in that line. Any person will be at liberty to ask me any question on what I have at liberty to ask me any question on what I have said.

The many time they might require it was the chartists.

PILLS,

and all must nave to do with it in the woollen line, or give up business in that line. Any person will be and female. In one mill, an oid pair, enfeebled by printed lately, having the papers in their hands disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to be a proper in the line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will be or give up business in that line. Any person will and fexy friends, but it was denied to the Chartists. FELLOW SUFFERERS AND BROTHER CHARTISTS. -We consider that we should not be doing our duty tion for political freedom give you a word of advice. In October, 1840, we had only eleven localities in South | them at any time they might require it, yet when Lancashire, and very few enrolled members. Now there application was made, the hall could not be had for a are Chartists in no fewer than ferty places in South Lancashire alone, and in all these places Chartism is

triumphant over the factions, both Whig and Tory, ARBROATH.—At a large and crowded public who have so long misruled the destinies of the working meeting of the Chartist Association, held in their classes of this country. Neither faction dare meet the Pavilion, on Saturday night, Mr. Abram Duncan gave a working men in open discussion at meetings publicly, lecture upon the following resolutions, moved by Mr. lent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular bonestly, and fairly convened. No; after all the Alexander Chrighton, and seconded by Mr. David Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, calumny, misrepresentation, abuse, and insult that has been heaped upon the unrepresented and unprotected, signed by the Chairman of the meeting:—1st. "That Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standby the most diabolical malice that could possibly exist, this meeting, having taken into consideration the destithe working classes are masters of their oppressors tute condition of the people of Ireland generally, and Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; when they dare to hear the tale of the workies honestly more particularly the inhabitants of the town of Ennis, also an infullible Remedy for Sore and Diseased told in any public meeting in the district. Yes; that we express for them our sympathy, suffering, as Eyes. Price 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package; on the day of Exhibition. after every opposition and subterfuge that the most they are at present, from the evils of class legislation. the Ointment can be had seperate, is. 12d. per Pot. cunning schemers that ever existed could invent, has It is with horror and alarm that we have learned that been tried to force, frighten, coax, or lead the work- these people, irritated by the wrongs and tyranny of ing classes from their allegiance to their own interests, misgovernment, and smarting under the pangs of hunwe can proudly point to the enviable position we ger, have been fired upon, mutilated, and shot dead by themselves through more than conquerors over all force is called into existence without the will or con- be far better adapted to our constitutions than schemes of jugglery. Having assisted in some measure sent of the people, and officered by those in whom the Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however let the vantage ground you now occupy be taken from tracy utterly incapable of discharging their duties, or are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being beneath your feet, by any petty quarrels, no matter preserving the lives or property of the people under the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated how influential the individuals who may engage in their charge, we call upon the Government to make Extracts, extending their virtue and these nonsensical displays of petty feeling. Let not good the damage done by them to the people, from their throughout the whole Human Frame.

Fabric will come in cheaper in Finished Cloths by the Present System, and BE one be saying "I am of Paul," another, "I am of private property." 3rd. "The thanks of this meeting the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent One-Third than by the Present System, and BE one-Third than by the Present System of the Present System our watchword be the Charter, the People's Charter, sentence of manslaughter, which they have returned. No pretensions are made that any of these Mediamid Universal liberty. The cause in which we are against the thirty-cight of this unconstitutional and cines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are engaged is too closely timed to admit of waiting to bloodthirsty force, the Irish polica." 4th. "We call offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, quarrel by the way. As a people we are starving, and upon our suffering fellow-countrymen of England, Ire- and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not our iron-hearted rulers show no sympathy towards us. land, and Scotland, to abstain from all tumultuous and claiming the merit of universality as is frequently They go on legislating only for themselves, taking care disorderly meetings—to respect human life as sacred; done by all-sufficient pill proprietors. disorderly meetings—to respect human life as sacred; done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

next to it property; to seek redress from the evils of class legislation by peaceful, legal, and constitutional means—by creating Chartist Associations where they are not, and extending and strengthening those already the Proprietor, Geo. Kerman, Dispensing Chemist, in existence." 5th. "That these resolutions he signed for each had at his Dispensaries 25 Wincolmide. to divide the spoil, so as best to secure support to their next to it property; to seek redress from the evils of For Advertisements of Cures see Eastern own interests. Our cause is too sacred to admit of class legislation by peaceful, legal, and constitutional Counties Herald and Northern Star. - means-by creating Chartist Associations where they The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by Let the past more than suffice, wherein some have in existence." 5th. "That these resolutions be signed &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, wrought felly. For the future let our course be on. by the Chairman of the meeting, and published through and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) Hull, ward, amidst all we have to contend against, whether the press as far as is accessible." (Signed) WILLIAM or of any of his accredited Agents (for which see arising from an open foe or a pretended friend. If in LUNDIE, Chairman. the course of our career, we should discover a traitor in the Chartist camp, leave him at once, and he will:

HULL.-THE VICTIM HOLBERRY.-Such was the be powerless for evil; stay not to quarrel or give him eagerness of the people to hear the discourse announced time to kick, but let his own reflections added to the to be delivered on account of the death of Holberry, on silent contempt of every honest man be as a scorpion Sunday evening, that the Wilberferce rooms were not to sting his tiny soul. Hold out the right hand of only crammed to suffocation; but great numbers went fellowship to all who are willing to join you, willing away utterly unable to get even into the stair case. The to join on principle, but above all, be not juggled into heat of the room was excessive; but notwithstanding any union of expediency with those who have so often that the people seemed to disregard it during the whole betrayed your interests. These parties seek only their service, which together with the sermon, continued till own ends; they have no sympathy beyend pounds, near nine o'clock. No announcement of any collection shillings, and pence. Watch them well. Be not de- had been made, but two good Chartists went among Hull. ceived, fer they seek to devour; your cause is based the people after service, and collected about fourteen or . I, Samuel Naylor, cooper, of Broad-square, upon truth itself, the principles of which are as immut- fifteen shillings, which was at the Council meeting Machell-steet, Wincolmlee, Hull, do hereby certify able as the Eternal, and in spite of every machination next night made up from the funds of the Hull Charwill ultimately prevail. Do not encourage men to go tists one guinea, for the benefit of Mrs. Holberry. STALYBRIDGE.—On Friday night, there was a

tion; make them show their proper credentials from lecture delivered in the Town Hall, by Mr. T. Falvey their own localities-or the Executive Be cautious, from Macciesfield, on the Corn and Provision Laws, te firm. When we look round and view the wretchedwhen the Chartists assembled, and Mr. Wm. Atken ness and misery which exists among the working class, from Ashton-under-Lyne, after the lecture, addressed we are led to exclaim that it is high time that the the meeting at some length, shewing that nothing short moneter class legislation was annihilated. This can of the People's Charter, will ever relieve the working classes from tyranny and oppression. We are arrived at the unnatural position in the

impressive lecture in this town, on Monday last.

ILKESTON, DERBYSHIRE.-We have been favoured with a visit by Mr. E. P. Mead from Birgaged for this circuit. He preached twice on the a family medicine. Common, on Sunday, and we bear willing testimony that his style of argument, his persuasive and kind spirit towards middle class opponents, is well calculated to enlist them on our side. His dry, droll, but cutting sarcasm to the hypocritical canters told In conclusion, we call upon you to carry out the real with irresistible force. The effect of his two serorganization of our Association in every locality mons seemed to be deeply felt, and we believe him selves and the afflicted. I have laboured under a spreading our principles in every town, village, hamlet to be a person well calculated, as a scholar and a severe rheumatic affection for more than twenty

NORTHAMPTON .- A meeting of the Northampton Charter County Council, was held on Sunday like matter separated, which my medical attendant last, at the house of Mr. C. Harrison; the following attributed to the severity of the pain. I have tried Manning, Raunds, Mr. Gurney, Long Buckby; try can afford; and never during twenty years have peculiar Virtues, are strongly recommended to the Sanction Chamberlain, Pitsford, and Mr. Roddis, Kettering.

Mr. Roddis was called to the cheir Masser Bost be the coming conflict, that he who attempts to act the part of nautralist will be the most despicable creature and, above all, support that portion of the press, which Mr. Roddis was called to the chair. Messrs. Peet agony of pain for months previously; your medicine Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine, in effecand Gurney were appointed auditors to examine the freed me from all pain! This is a fact of which I shall thally removing Obstructions, and relieving all other books, when after that duty was performed, Mr. be happy to bear real testimony to any one who will Peet moved and Mr, Gurney seconded the adoption call on me at the Old Foundry, Sculcoates, Hull. of the report. containing a balance sheet of the of the report, containing a balance sheet of the receipts and expenditure, up to the 26th ultimo, which was unanimously carried. It was then moved, seconded, and carried, 'That the resolution passed at a previous meeting of the council appointing Mr. Spencer to the office of treasurer, be confirmed. It was resolved, that a lecturer should be engaged for three weeks, and the secretary was instructed to of my fellow creatures. rotation) with a view of engaging one. It was also "Near High Flags, Wincolmlee, Hull, August, 1841." rotation) with a view of engaging one. It was also agreed to recommend the various localities to adopt a reselution to the following effect, namely, That a res no salaried lecturer be employed, as such, in the Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. box.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, June 24. BANKRUPTS.

John Batstone, Tooley-street, builder, to surrender

George Gibson, Liverpool, stock-broker, July 5,

purswing a proper course of conduct. Several sums Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Holden and Clarke, Li-Mark Anthony Hartnell, Rodborough, Gloucestershire, carrier, July 5, August 5, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stroud. Solicitors, Mr. Baylis, Devon-

shire-square; and Messrs. Winterbotham and Thomas,

Tewkesbury. SCHOOLS, addressed to the Parents and Guar-Edward Hilton and Nathaniel Walsh, Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper-makers, July 14, at twelve, August | dians of the Rising Generation, being a First Les-5, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Bolton-le- son for the Practical Preceptors of the Diocesan Board of Education.

London: Published by Houlston and Stoneman, Moors. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple; and Messrs. Neville, Ainsworth, and

William Goode, Monmouth, draper, June 29. Aug. 5, at eleven, at the Beaufort Arms Hetel, Monmouth. Solicitors, Mr. Berkeley, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr.

Pim Nevins, Leeds, cloth-manufacturer, July 8, at ten, August 5, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, ld. in the ls. from the sale of Pinder's Blacking. Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Fiddey, Inner Temple: and cultural districts of this portion of the country, and we Messrs. Barr, Lofthouse, and Nelson, Leeds. Beverage in London, he hopes that the Chartists of port, as by their exertions they may greatly swell Mr. Hitchcock, Manchester.

Sarah Life, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, mil-SEDGELEY.-Ever since the brutal outrage upon liner, July 11, at ten, August 5, at three, at the Com-Mr. Mason and the people of this place, Chartism missioners rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. has been progressing at a railroad speed. Mr. Fraser Bower and Back, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Bunting,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Gowen, Gibson, and Grantham, Kingston-upon-Hull, stone-masons.—A. and J. Morris, Manchester, mercers. -Pierce, Hall, and Co., Liverpool, smiths; as far as regards R. Pierce.-Morville and Butterworth, Manchester, fent dealers-S. Musgrave and Sons, Leeds, dyers; as far as regards W. Musgrave.—Berry and Williams, Liverpool, drapers.

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 28. BANKRUPTS.

George Eston Rothe, merchant, Broad-street, City. John Flood, surgeon, Dean-street, Westminster. John Hudson, Sen., and John Hudson, Jun., John Collinson, carpenter, South Molton-lane, Mid-

Thomas Janes, farmer, Hockliffe, Bedfordahire Themas Woodman, farmer, Great Billington, Bedfordshire. Thomas Williams, tailor, Bristol. John Spark Aird, cattle salesman, East Herrington,

Thomas Humphrey, Sen. and Thomas Lumphrey,

Mary Otley, milliner, St. James's-street, Middlesex. James Hoskins, baker, Croscombe, Somersetshire. Robert Steane and Richard Steane, ribbon-manufac-

KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES, Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of will at once gratify the mind, feed the hungry, and Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the clothe the naked, I shall charge ONE SOVEREIGN

Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica,

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE

ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND

UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, Price 1s. 14d. per Pot.

These Medicines are composed of Plants which now occupy and exclaim, the people have brought the police." 2nd. "That as this unconstitutional police are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must is so obvious and so great. to raise the gigantic structure, we entreat you not to people have no confidence, presided over by a magis. Well they may be compounded. These Preparations will have to be paid on the New System will be more than what are now paid on the Present System. how influencial the individuals who may engage in their charge, we call upon the Government to make Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency the quality of Wool being the same; and the New purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining influence of this purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining time in the most purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining time in the most purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining time in the most purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of have we to fear the undermining time in the most purpose. His food had consisted for

small placards on the wall) enumerated below, who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand)

Harrison, Barnsley; Miss Wilson, Rotherham;
for vending the same; or through any respectable

Mr. Clayton, Doncaster; Mr. Hartley, Halifax; Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet Mr. Stead, Bradford; Mr. Dewhirst, Huddersfield bears his Name, in his own hand thus—"George Mr. Brown, Dewsbury; Mr. Kidd, Poutefract; Kerman," to imitate which is Felony.

Mr. Bee, Tadcaster; Mr. Wilkinson, Aberford;

The attention of the Public is respectfully requested Mr. Mountain, Sherburn; Mr. Richardson, Selby to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity is courted:

SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Monneam, Sherburn, Sherburn, Sherburn, Mr. Collah, East Witton; Mr. Langdale, Knaresbro' and Harrogate; Mr. Harrison, Ripon; Mr. Bowmen, Richmond; Mr. Signleis

"To Mr. George Kerman, Druggist, Wincolmlee,

that I have had many severe attacks of rheumatism; some of them of even twenty weeks duration; (brought on at first, I think, by being in the fishing countries.) I have taken great quantities of medivery slight benefit from any but the medicines I person of the name of Smithers, and calling herself who attended me all pronunced to be a serious case have had from you, which afforded direct and almost the Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, but of hydrocele (or dropsy, of the scrotum), and declared immediate relief.

You may make what use of this written declaration you please. It is now five years since I took tion you please. It is now five years since I took increased the following affidavit, for the states that the operation in agents, with printed directions so plain, that is generally attended with considerable depress. epoch of our country of having a surplus population, HUCKNAL-UNDER-HUTBWAITE.—Mr. J. attack. It was in January, 1836. A regular medical protection of her property, in the year 1798: rendered so by the improvements in machinery sup- Simmons, from Sutton-in-Ashfield, delivered a most gentleman attended me during that attack, but I derived no benefit from his attentions; on the contrary I grew daily worse till I began to take your medicines. I have also found great benefit from taking your "Purifying Aperient Restorative Pills," mingham, whom our Nottingham friends have en- which I have, ever since then, occasionally used as

> "SAMUEL NAYLOR." CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMAMISM OF TWENTY YEAR'S STANDING.

Mr. Kerman.—Sir,—You can make this known in whatever way you think to be of service to yourstreet, house, and family, so that every one, wherever sound democrat to spread the Gospel of Chartism. years, attended with severe swelling in my joints and dreadful pain in my limbs. On some occasions the most swollen parts broke out and pieces of lime-

> "Hull, May 7, 1841."
>
> Debility of the System; they create an Appetite, correct Indigestion, remove Giddiness and Nervous fer toe introduction of such a medicine as you sent Headache, and are eminently useful in Windy Disto me. It is wonderful how it relieved me from the orders, Pains in the Stomach, Shortness of Breath, most excruciating pains. I most gladly give my and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly in in White Letters on A Red Ground.
>
> name in such a case: I see it needed for the benefit nocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and Proprietors—T. Roberts and Co.. 9. (

"JOSEPH MANGHAM. county, unless he gives six days notice, with a reference, to the county secretary, whose address is, John M'Farlan, Scarlet Well-street, Northampton. Kirkgate.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. BRISTOL.

JACOBS, BOOKSELLER and NEWS AGENT, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next Upper Maudlin-street, Agent for the Northern GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Upper Maudlin-street, Agent for the Northern Star. London and Bristol Newspapers, &c. Perio-Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis. the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Wednesday, the N.B. The Trade supplied in Town and Country Sixth Day of July next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, M. Friends and the Public that they have taken a HOUSE IN AN ELIGIBLE SITUATION. Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others having Business

at the said Sessions, are required to attend. affairs, and tend to direct their footste's in the proper path to be pursued: more especially when dangers surround them on every side; and one single false step may lead to consequences of the most serious and fearful character. We fervently hope the people will most character. We fervently hope the people will most and Todd. Hull.

All Eligible Silvation with Garden attached, near the Church, LOW with Garden attached, near the Church, LOW occupied by the Rev. Mr. HARROGATE, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, which they have fitted up for the reception of VISITORS desiring to be accommodated with Comfertable Private Apartments. Highway Act will be taken on the First Day of the

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 8th June. 1842.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

NOTHING can possibly prove an Individual's Patriotism more than the efforts he is making in behalf of his afflicted countrymen. The strength and bulwark of any nation lies in the happy frames of her Sons and Daughters.

"A bold Peasantry, our Country's pride," once reduced to effeminacy, stand a poor chance of successfully competing with the encroachments of foreign interference, or of domestic tyranny. In the pale and languid invalid, there is seldom the warded.

Prepared by P. M. M'Douall, and Sold Whole-sale and Retail, at 1, Shoe Lane, London, to which place all applications for agency, &c., must be fortunated to maintain an independent resistion. H. CROCKFORD begs leave to inform the Chartists of London, that he manufactures the CHARTIST BEVERAGE at 6d. and 8d. per pound spirit to maintain an independent position when assailed by the insidious or threatening attacks of Retail price, per Box of 36 Pills, One Shilling and and will give 2d. in the 1s. to the Executive; also the Oppressor, but he seeks rather to conciliate, or Three-halfpence, Stamp included. Mr. C. being the only Chartist manufacturer of the even concede a point, than to resist the infliction of a wrong; thus having once allowed the iron to enter, the Metropolis especially, will give him their suplike a wedge, by slow degrees, it was driven home, and the tottering fabric of liberty comes to the the Funds of the Executive.

All orders punctually attended to. Agents wanted. ground. The revolutions and fall of Empires prove this to be correct, and the history of progressive in-Apply to H. Crockford, No. 3, Cleveland-street. dependence, from the commencement of time, furnishes us with the fact, that those mighty deeds of imperishable fame, which grace its pages, have been achieved only by the healthy and vigorous; the mind partaking of the nature of the body, glowing with One Penny in the Shilling given to the Executive rational enthusiasm, has asserted its right, and the strong arm of daring achieved the victory.

In Politics, every one seems to be well acquainted ON account of my Machinery not being all ready, as I expected, I shall be under the necessity of putting off the Exhibition until a FUTURE DAY.

Next Week, THE DAY WILL BE ANNOUNCED POSITIVELY. The time will be, I think, at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think, at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think, at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think, at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think, at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present, somewhere about the middle of the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present, and I the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at present at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I think at the extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, I th however, dispelled the mist of ignorance, and tens One thing I can say now: I shall be able to of thousands who have been cured of the most PROVE to the FULL EXTENT WHAT I HAVE inveterate maladies are now gratefully employed in STATED IN PRINT these last four or five weeks recommending their more general adoption. back or more, that FELTING on a WOVEN If every family in the kingdom would keep a FABRIC will be such an improvement as to stagger supply of this incomparable Medicine by them, premature old age would never happen, and seldom indeed should we behold in our streets the pale and

not be so NOW, as the Workmen are reduced to LETTER FROM MR. W. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

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

into a better state, both for master and man. And is well with me at the Exhibition, I shall be able While I am writing, I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good What I have already spent in Patents and other your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. things, and what I have to pay to get all those It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medi-Patents into my own hands again, will amount to cine merely because it is a patent one; and more upwards of £8000. I will tell you how I intend to especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, prejudice The public health. The fact is, however, prejudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills shillings, fifteen shillings, and twenty shillings to hear music to gratify the mind; as my New System firm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense each to all persons who enter to see the New Manu-facture of Cloths, the staple trade of Yorkshire, if bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of Parr's Life Pills, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she

do with it in the way of trade in the Woollen line, spoke. and improve business of all descriptions whatever; and all must have to do with it in the Woollen line, "Ver "Very many cases of extraordinary cures have A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Cutaneous Eruptions, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c.

ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND

A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious printed lately, having the papers in their hands which contain what I have said.

If I cannot raise £10,000 in this way, no one can be come almost past work; they were persuaded to the successful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and the printed lately, having the papers in their hands become almost past work; they were persuaded to cessful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and the printed lately, having the papers in their hands become almost past work; they were persuaded to cessful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and the papers in their hands become almost past work; they were persuaded to cessful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and the papers in their hands become almost past work; they were persuaded to cessful treatment of try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and the papers in their hands work; they were persuaded to cessful treatment treated with all that heart could wish; but I have at their calling more than two days in the week, and For the cure of Cancerous, Screfulous and Indoent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular
liffections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil,
liggorm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles,

Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, shall do the best I can for mycelf and Family, with- get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had I wonder not that there are many unbelievers, as been employed in their absence; and it is a laughthe advantage is so great as hardly to warrant belief able fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in till seen and explained by me fully, as I intend doing their rancour. The old people continue to take the his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as from business, will ensure to the patient a permanecessary to their health and prosperity as their nent and radical cure. plish this object during two years and a quarter have | daily food.

The anxiety of Mind and Bodily Labour to accombeen more to me than words or pen can describe. I "The next and last case which I shall mention at am fully satisfied that there will not go away from | this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I | is least likely to be excited; this state of security the Exhibition one incredulous person, the advantage have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give leads to a want of caution which aggravates the you the fact as I have received it from his employer, nature of the complaint. But where immediate and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen application is made, the corroding poison is checked him since his convalescence. The man is a working in its infancy, smothered ere it takes root, and demechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last stroyed before its venom can exect a perceptible P.S. To sum up all in total, I say the Wages that year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and appearance in the system.—Where the disease has other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no been allowed to exist and remain, the more cause nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take poison, and a mere removal of its external appear anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated, ance is not to be depended upon; a thorough cure and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forbodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can be achieved to prevent a return of the disease.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can be achieved to prevent a return of the disease. found correct; I affirm it before all the world. little, his disorder would have its periodical return; only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, but being advised to try Parr's Life Pills, he bought and have previously gone through a regular course a few boxes, which have completely removed his of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there disease, and enabled him to return to his work, are hundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, rant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies. (it being dinner-hour) eating beef-steaks with great administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constigusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction. "Should the above three cases of cures be consi-

> ty to make what use of them you think proper. I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully.

dered worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liber-

"WILLIAM HICK.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court Fleet-street, London. The following letter affords another convincing proof of the almost miraculous power of the farby, Bawtry; Mr. Tasker, Skipton; Mr. Sinclair, Wetherby; Mr. Rushworth, Mytholmroyd.

famed remedy of Old Parr. To the Proprietors of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. A ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE Before having recourse to them, I had been for

PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the upwards of five years afflicted with a distressing purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by a malady, which the different eminent medical men the Grand-daughter of the late Widow Welch, but of hydrocele (or dropsy, of the scrotum), and declared who has no right to the preparing of them, the there was no other chance of either relief or cure than Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven KEARSLEY, of Fleet street, whose widow found it to despair, and consulted the treatise written by Sir is generally attended with considerable danger. I. they may cure themselves without even the knowtherefore, determined not to risk so painful and ledge of a bed-fellow. uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave First.—That she is in possession of the Recipe for the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently Second-That this Recipe was purchased by her took them for some time without perceiving any late husband of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the in possession of the Receipt signed by the said troubled with since my return from India in 1827; Widow Welch, acknowledging the having received and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my the money of the said Mr. George Kearsley, whole system, as I am now in better health and for the purchase of the absolute property of the said spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a Sworn at the Mansion House, London, the 3rd Day my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this proper length of time, as I have done. I give you letter, and will gladly answer any applications, either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant,

> (Signed) W. MOAT. 3, Cobbett-street, Shaws-brow, Salford. Witness-JOHN HOUGH, Cheadle Carrier. Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842.

CAUTION.—Purchasers will please to observe that none are genuine without the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are engraved on the Government Stamp, (which is pasted round the sides of each box)

Proprietors—T, Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street. Wholesale Agents—E. Edwards, 67, Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, St. Paul's; Barclays, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton

GRATIS of all agents. Sold in Leeds, Wholesale and Retail, by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market-street.

EDWARDS'S BREAKFAST POWDER, SIX. PENCE PER POUND. AGENTS WANTED.

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

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

Agents who are yet wanting for some Towns will be allowed a liberal Discount. Edwards, Brothers, Manufacturers, 99, Blackfriars Road, Lendon.

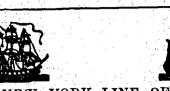
Satisfy the mind first, before you draw upon the pocket, and you will neither be the dupe nor victim of Professional or non-Professional quackery.

READER, if you wish to understand the natura cause and cure of disease, read and study M'DOUALL'S MEDICAL TRACT, published by Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, London. Price One If you wish to remove successfully and naturally

the diseases therein described, purchase M'DOUALL'S FLORIDA MEDICINES.

N. B. Wholesale prices most liberal to all Agents.

No connection with any other Patent Medicine.



THE NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS Sail punctually on their regular days, From LIVERPOOL, as follows, viz:-

NORTH STAB..... tens. 28th June

For BOSTON. SOLDAN, .....tons, 28th June.

These vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommoda-Masters and Workmen from various parts of Yorkshire together to regulate wages; and I know that
both wages and profits will be such as to satisfy all
concerned. I minister that Masters and Workmen Fresh water is served out daily. Good convenient apparatus for cooking is provided, and every necessary suitable for the voyage. As these ships are decided favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate and quick passages hence to America, it is requested that all persons desirous of securing good berths will deposit, by post or otherwise, £1 each, as I do not hesitate to say that my New System will accomplish that object both for Masters and Men; that is by felting on a Woven Fabric; which, if all quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent.

P. W. BYRNES, 36, Waterloo-road, Liverpool,

# MEDICAL ADVICE.

TO THE AFFLICTED WITH SCURVY, VENEREAL, OR SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERVOUS OR SEXUAL DEBILITY.

> MR. M. WILKINSON, SURGEON, &c.

13. Trafalgar Street, Leeds. And every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street,

Opposite East Brook Chapel, Bradford, HAVING devoted his studies for many years extive and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence

in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the suc-

is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where

It frequently happens that in moments of thoughtlessness a person imbibes a disease where suspicion

tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy con-sequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first. and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect of ignorance.

Mz. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where

distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his PURIFYING DROPS.

price 4s. 6d. can be had of any of the follow-

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest

the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexation to him the remainder of his existence, by afflictfor a valuable consideration, and with a view for making the medicine for public sale.

Third—That she, Catherine Kearsley, is also with a scorption, which I had been much introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

> HULL-At the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. Leeds.—At the Times Office, and of Mr. Heaton, Briggate. Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller. Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New-street.

London-No. 4, Cheapside, Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-pl. York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 6, Coney-street. Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market place. Knaresboro' and High Harrogate-Mr. Langdale Bookseller. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market

Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street

Sheffield—At the Iris Office. Persons residing in the most remote parts can have the drops transmitted to them by post (pre-paid,) carefully secured from observation, by remitting 52.

OBSERVE-13. TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. PRIVATE ENTRANCE. 57. NILE-STREET,

We are, your's, In the cause of Chartism, The Delegates of South Lancashire,

D. Dunavan J. Jackson E. Wittaker W. Roberts H. Waters W. Bell J. Millington E. Allen T. Lawiess R. Whitehead J. Massey R. Benumont J. Briley G. Swan J. Haworth Thomas Railton, J. Cartledge Chairman.

about lecturing who are not members of our associa-

plying the place of manual labour on the one hand,

and unjust laws forcing the labourers from the agri-

cultural districts on the other. What an anomaly!

A surplus population in a country with only 18,000,000

acres of land under tillage, and not less than 30 000,600

acres laid down in grass-land sufficient to employ more

than double our surplus population. Thus it will re-

main until the people are properly united, and, by

their united voice, hurl the monstrous system to the

he may be located; may hear the glad-tidings of poli-

tical regeneration! There must be no standing still.

whilst our most sacred interests are at stake. "He

that is not for us is against us," for, so universal will

in existence. Support your friends in each locality;

has, and does, so nobly support and advocate your

interests against all who are arranged against you and

only be done by union amongst ourselves.

winds of Heaven.

your cause.

Brown-street Chartist Room, June 20th, 1842.

SCRAPS FOR RADICALS. No. XIII. BY L. T. CLANCY.

"Will some one write a song for the Star?" F. O'CONNOR.

SONG OF THE IRISH ABSENTEES On the passing of Peel's Income Tax Bill. To be sung in paris, by the following illustrious M P.'s, at every Political Dinner for the ensuing three months. Tune-" The night before Billy's birth-day."

DUKE OF LEINSTER. OH! where can we fly from you, Peel? You have shook the whole earth to its centre, And we poor Whig devils will feel The shock of your earthquake ere winter, The game we have long played so well Is up now; where shall we take shelter? The old doom-"To Connaught or hell," Will send us adrift helter skelter. Oh! "the curse of the crows" on you, Peel!

MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE. And must we go back to the sod? And bend to the yoke that we scorn? And kiss e'en the point of the rod That flogs us to where we were born? And how shall we grind down the poer, Or leave all the blame on the agent, When Poverty lurks at our door, With Pity and Right in her pageant? Oh! "forty bad lucks" to you, Peel!

LORD LORTON. Oh! how can we witness the sight Of the lying-in wife, and her bedding Dragged from her at dead of the night, To serve at some tithe-proctor's wedding? We never can stand it, I'm sure; But still we must march, there's no halting, To live in one land with our poor, The thought is already revolting. Our gorge rises up in disgust!

R. L. SHIEL. Ah! Bob, you're a new Castlereagh, And your bubbles political feelers, Blown up just to point out the way To seduce us poor Whigling "Repealers." You think, you vile nibbler of "Rents," That our patriet fame we will barter-That to scrape up your lonsy " per cents," We'll sell our dear isle for a " Garter." "And damn'd glad to have it to sell!" †

DANIEL O'CONNELL. Ah! how vain 'tis to frown or to fret That Feargns did not get the halter; Sure the sun of cur glory was set The eve ere it rese upon "Walter." The Chartists, the torch-flaming crew! Save some of the oldest Convention : "Three good men, both loyal and true," Who yet may create some dissension And set their whole camp in a blaze!

W. SMYTH O'BRIEN. Sure, now, we will carry "Repeal." By means altogether romantic; All hope must be centred in "Steel," And the brave beys beyond the Atlantic. Up, up, then, in marshal array! Shouts Ireland's head "Pacificator"! The Tories will yet rue the day They did not Knight & our great "Liberator," If he cancel his registered yow!

How we rushed to the House to "divide," Left our "hells," our horse-racing, and "boating." But, alas! we were quite flunkified, The Teries outdone us in Voling Though the Bill is now passed into law, And our "beautiful young Queen" has signed it, Yet, by Samson's great jackass's jaw, She'll remember the day "never mind it." So sure as her name's "Little Vic."

MAURICE O'CONNELL

Finale, by O'CONNELL. So, come now, my brave boys, let us toast, Fill up every heart that is willing; "Ould Ireland," "my first love," "my boast," Let each be prepared with his "shilling." The next is our glorious "Repail," My forty years' bright "agitation"; Four millions of "shillings" can't fail To have it from this "cursed nation," And plant it in ould College Green!

SONG FOR THE MILLIONS. BEWARE! ye white slaves of old England, beware! Your dastard oppressors are flendish and base; Their spies are abroad, to betray and ensnare-To bring you to ruin, to death, and disgrace. They are thirsting for blood, and impatient to spoil The prospects of freedom which all now enjoy; They have soldiers to crush you who live by your toil, Then beware of the infamous traitor and spy!

Be firm and unite, but be cautious in words, On your prudence depends the success of your cause : Remember, policemen have bludgeons and swords. And unjust protection from despotic laws. The press is corrupt, and knaves they can find Who will perjure their souls, and swear truth is a lie: Then, producers of wealth, be not wilfully biind. But beware of the infamous traitor and spy!

'Tis true that your sufferings are grievous and great, And death, from starvation, you constantly fear; While a proud, pampered priestheod would teach you to wait

For that comfort in heaven they rob you of here. 'Tis true ye are goaded by insult and wrong, But justice will come; be united and wise: The weak shall not ever be slaves to the strong; Then beware of the tyrants, their traitors, and spies! Celestial freedom! the birthright of all, Inert in our bosoms, inhaled by our breath; Thy spirit abhors both oppression and thrall. We still live in hope for thee even to death. Oh! let thy bright presence enliven our land; The free-born will despots and dungeons despise; They will purge the fair earth from slavery's brand, And exterminate tyrants, and traitors, and spies!

Manchester.

BENJAMIN STOTT.

\* "The curse of the crows" was formerly considered black-winged race, and was informed by a tenant of the division; our's must be union, or they will succeed, each to keep the peace for three years. Then he came Noble Duke's, that bad as the tithe proctor was, he and we shall be laughed at. was merciful compared with the "knights of the raven wing," as the former only took one-tenth of their produce, but the latter, if unmolested, would consume onethird of their potatoes! In vain did they complain to the Noble Duke, and requested him to allow a man a few shillings per week for powder and shot, to prevent their ravages: he was inexorable. Was it because they were otherwise provided from his plenteous and bountiful

7 The expression of an Irish patriot at the time of the

if it be his intention to advise her Majesty to confer the effect. Mr. Brown declared that he heard no one After a while I came down, and in a short time the honour of knighthood on the Lord Mayor of Dublin, as is customary on such occasions?"-W. S. O'Brien in the House of Commons. Peel replied, and the Hon and came out under the immediate directions of Mr. Anderson, the surgeon. I proceeded to the hospital Right Hon. Gents no doubt felt their ears pretty warm ! Smyth; and he preferred to act with Mr. Smyth, along with Mr. Anderson. The prisoners are told that

# Bebiebs.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS: AND HOW TO Union-Street, Bath.

the superficial mind. Acknowledging just general any very striking difference from the previous time he has continued a patient in the hospital. I not eat it. He would have mutton on the 30th of April, consent to his discharge. I recol principles, its "details" are such as, if brought accounts. He said that after the firing had ceased, think he has been able nearly every day to come down and milk or tea. He had three pounds and a half of respecting it in the newspapers. into operation, would surely fail, and produce a policeman used threatening language to him, into the yard, until the last two or three days. During mutton every week when he could eat it. Captain the four last days he has not been able to get down in the people's rights to be—lst.—The right to earn a Another policeman exclaimed, "I think you are a living with the formest period, and muk or tea. He nad three pounds and muk or tea. He nad muk or tea. He nad three pounds and muk or tea. He nad muk sufficiently all these rights, he comes to the con- lives. Michael Dolan, one of the crowd, gave evi- name of the person who principally attended upon the nice sideration of the important question "How to get dence tending to convict Captain De Ruvynes and deceased. There were other sick prisoners in the hoster of the evidence, commendation of the evidence of Mr. Anderson, Esq., deposed:—I am deputy sur
Cross-examined by Mr. Leeman.—There was an order it as he went on. He then said:—So that according to geon to York Castle. I knew the deceased, and have geon to York Castle. I knew the deceased same have from Northallerton direct. necessary and essential one of an improved state of to fire; but his testimony was damaged by this deceased. Greaves slept in the same room with destate of individual, and hence of social and political, morality. I was asking Mr. Hynes last night to ceased. There were three beds in the room where the

for himself. When an inventor would obtain patronage against his client, Mr. Brown; who both positively of felony. Every day during the last two months that addition to that tea twice a day instead of gruel, which and that of the 7th of June. I think one was sent as I for a new machine he exhibits a model, and allows the denied the truth of his statement. The Irish papers public to inspect its movements. And if instead of bestow great praise on Mr. Smith's conduct of the has been visited by the doctor, and sometimes twice a order of the stomach. He has continued that diet, I certain. great haste to force upon an unwilling legislature uninvestigation, as searching and impartial; of course day. The orders of the surgeon with respect to the believe, uninterruptedly during the whole of the winter tried institutions, an organization were contrived which his report would be made to the Government, and deceased have invariably been attended to, and so far until he became seriously worse, which was on the 16th would exhibit to the spectator the manner of their operation, then would themsands of men throw away their nounced, Mr. Brown and Mr. Fitzsimon have been him, both medical and otherwise. Mr. Noble is undoubts and place confidence in the proposed plans. Let, apprehended, and lodged in gaol. A subscription avoidably absent attending the sessions at Wakefield. Well, and though he frequently complained of slight Northallerton. then, the working men cease to petition Parliament; has been set on foot at Trim, in Meath, to relieve let them lay aside all anxiety to get the name of the Charter enacted by the legislature before its principles had been set on wild rape.

Apprenented, and longed in gaol. A substitute went, and mongh he requently complained of single working men requently complained of single went, and mongh he requently cold and indigestion, he has wary frequently stated to the went yesterday morning about him o'clock. I have cold and indigestion, he has wary frequently stated to the went yesterday morning about him o'clock. I have cold and indigestion, he has wary frequently stated to the went yesterday morning about him o'clock. I have cold and indigestion, he has wary frequently stated to the went yesterday morning about him o'clock. I have cold and indigestion, he has wary frequently stated to the considered himself in a tolerable state of the Coroner inquired of Mr. Leeman whether he wished to the considered himself in a tolerable state of the cons

are adopted by public opinion; and let them betake periments they obtain a verdict of the country in his agricultural tenantry one entire year's rent. ment. Let them divide the kingdom into 300 electoral value of sixpence. districts; appoint a Committee of Management in each district; select polling places for each locality, in which every man, twenty-one years of age, may register himfrom his own home; and provide each polling place with a ballot-box. When the apparatus is ready, let the inhabitants of each electoral district be invited to recommend persons whom they think fit to represent them in a provisional assembly, to be called "the Trial Parliament;" and when opportunities have been given to the inhabitants of each neighbourhood to hear the sentiments of the various candidates, and to ask them questions, then let a day be fixed on which the voting shall take place; and if the polling places are sufficiently numerous, the polling, commencing at the same hour all over the kingdom, will take so short time as ascertained by a Central Council there would be 300 men representing the average sentiments of the districts from which they come. After seeing the kind of men the people would choose, the next thing for the country to know is what they will do. Let these 300 representatives, supported by such salaries as the districts would furnish, consider what laws they would destroy if they had the power to destroy, and what laws they would enact if they had the power to enact. And in order that the public might know by what kind of reasoning they arrive at their respective conclusions, let that of the House of Commons, then would there be gained for the new system a degree of public confidence

could never obtain. ment will be destitute of power and patronage, and assistance, when they were houseless and destitute. will be greater calmness in its deliberations, and greater | tributed £100 to the Hamburgh fund, from endea- | follows :fairness in its conclusions than if it were at once ex- vouring to obtain work! Why hinder them entering posed to those contaminating influences which are now the labour market on the fair and honourable grounds the means of testing the system of Complete Suffrage by around their present desolate domestic circles. its practical operation, it is too much to expect them to become converts to it. Had it been gained by intimi- menced yesterday; there were 194 notices served by dation, before the intelligent portion of the middle and the Radicals for the county, and one borough, but, wealthy classes were convinced of its propriety, it strange to say, out of the entire number not a single would have been followed by no real good to the people, individual attended, with the exception of one Simon but, in all probability, would have thrown back for Mabassy, an old grey-headed man, between whom alteration takes place for the better, I shall soon not be many years the cause of civil and religious liberty. To and the Radical attorney the following extraordinary able to crawl. My appetite is very bad, and the little this conclusion came the powerful mind of the late dialogue took place as soon as Simon got on the food I take I cannot digest without the assistance of Robert Hall, the most eloquent and one of the most table, in the presence of the barrister :- Solicitor, medicine, and then only with pain and difficulty. You fore the one of the 7th of June. Others were made, I eniightened men of his day. He says, "All attempts Simon, don't mind scratching your head; it's perhaps will be surprised to hear that the Castle is a am almost confident, at certain periods. I think during to urge forward in the right path beyond the measure nothing you'll scratch out of it. Where's your worse place for a man in sickness than the House of their light, are impracticable if they were lawful, and unlawful if they were practicable. Asyment their May be, my head is cleaner than yours, and that had such food allowed as I could eat, but here the case light, conciliate their affections, and they will follow of same woudn't be saying much for it; I'll cock you is different, and if a man's stomach cannot take the their own accord." It is believed that after this fair up with my lease; how bad you are without it; I food allowed, he must go without. You will not won-

as in the time of Charles I. of England, and of Louis XVI. of France. When the leaders of the people are certain that they have the approval of the vast majority mission, and the doors of power will open to them of freeholders with more courtesy, and particularly an no occasion to be afraid of making use of my of their fellow-citizens, they have only to demand ad-

by practical experiment, in a mock parliament, the all, nor do I wish to have anything to do with his truly, efficiency of Chartist principles to renovate society father's son; I came to register my firelock, to have is open in the out-set to the great objection of ready for the lads of the kind, the next time they placing self-government, which the author has drag me out of my house to vote for as fine playboys already admitted for himself, and amply proved to as themselves. I was obliged to fire three shots others, to be a right, upon the low ground of expe- before I could escape away from them at the last diency, a ground on which no real patriot or election. (Great laughter.) Court.-You had better truly honest man would wittingly or advisedly speak to the clerk of the peace about your firearms. but the surgeons had been raising an eruption on my he would recover or not. My impression most certainly advocate it; and besides this, it is quite clear that his I can't interfere in the matter. Simon.—Thank side, which was so painful and run such quantities of was that he would. I could not say on the 16th of experiment could never have fair play. This experi- your reverence; but I'd rather settle with your corruption, that I have been for three days and could not be set at liberty;—he could not be allowed corruption, that I have been for three days and could April whether he had the chronic affection or not. I could not be set at liberty;—he could not be allowed not stoop; but neither the eruption, the blisters, nor do not recollect that I had any communication with the totake a walk out of the country for not stoop; but neither the eruption, the blisters, nor do not recollect that I had any communication with the totake a walk out of his health because the officer of the classes to induce them to acknowledge right prin- high, your reverance, for the smallest trile; if twas anything else that I have taken inwardly or applied Secretary of State in the months of March or April. ciples; he would set down, therefore, three hundred only a crown summons you wanted, they'd charge outwardly, has done me any good. The fact is, I There is no note of any in the book. Ever after he working men unpractised in any of the forms of you 5s., as they say a crown and 5s. are both the believe the lungs are affected. I am worse now than went into the hospital he was in a dubious state. I legislation, to consider and tear up, with due dissame, and consequently, that a crown summons ever I was at Northallerton, and far more reduced. I cannot swear positively that I recollect signing a memo-crimination, the accumulated trash of many ages. always costs a crown. Now, I ask your Honour is am so badly troubled with dyspepsy that I rial to the Secretary of State in the month of April, This is neither a likely nor a reasonable expectathat fair? I tell you what, your Honour; I'll give cannot digest the little food I eat without having reference to the deceased, but I rather think I tion. And if it even were, the admission of the you 2s. 6d. for registering my firelock. The laughter the assistance of medicines; but its no use did. I recollect two or three men, but who they were factious press would be sufficient to secure its here became so loud, that the Court was obliged to me troubling you with complaints, or I could fill I know not, calling at my house in Stonegate some failure; as the deliberations of the people's Par- have Simon and his firelock removed from the table. this letter with them. When you see Mr. Crowther time during the spring. I cannot really say whether liament, instead of being honestly reported, would The list was then called over the third time, when give my compliments to him, and tell him I am the deceased was in the hospital at the time or not. If be sneered at and ridiculed and falsified. And as no one appearing, the civil business was gone into, and obliged to him for the stamps he sent me. You he was it would be at the very commencement of his that press would be the only medium through which the Radical agent's gaze on vacancy, when looking can tell him the reason I did not answer his note. going there. I recollect perfectly well stating to those those whom the writer calls " the intellectual por- in vain at the door for a view of a freeholder, was Dear friend. I want to borrow a feather pillow (if any men that until a very short period the deceased had tion of the middle and wealthy classes" could view really amusing, and it seemed to have puzzled all in of our friends has one to spare) till I get better. I improved in health, and they need not be at all afraid their proceedings, the inevitable consequence must court to account for the deserted ranks of his allies. would have sent for one from home, but the carriage of his being properly attended to in the Castle, for be that those classes would never become "con- It is to be hoped that these unfortunate dupes are costs so much, but I hope the Convention has made that a certificate was regularly sent up to the Secretary vinced of their propriety" nor of the soundness of the becoming more alive to their own interest and the some arrangement for the wives and families, and not of State, stating exactly how his health went on. I do principles in which they originate. The only "fair machinations of designing and heartless knaves. - left them destitute, as they have been for months not recollect having any communication with the Secretrial" of the principles of Chartism in legislation Tipperary Constitution. must be their adoption by a legislative assembly already formed, and the election under the influence of those principles of such a body of representatives INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF HOLBERRY as might naturally be expected to follow the enaction of the Charter by the House of Commons,—a mixed body, all deeply and strongly imbued with the principles of liberty and truth, but some of them having already had experience in the forms of legislation, and being Samuel Holberry, the Sheffield Chartist, who died therefore fitted to direct and aid their less experienced though probably not less able and soundthinking compeers. The pamphlet contains, as might be expected, a recommendation of the Sturge movement; and is, from its catching title and specious style, well enough calculated to serve the purpose of the middle classes by leading shallow minds a wild-goose chase. We observe that the pseudo liberal movement party are pouring forth a large quantity of cheap pamphlets just now, many of them written most plausibly, and advocating various plans by some of the Irish people as heavy a malediction as and schemes, while the tendency of the whole is to could fall upon them. None knows better than "Ire- divert the people, and prevent their united energies and riot. After that, on the 26th of March, 1840, he land's only Duke" the calamitous effects of such a visi- from being bended towards any one given and letertation. The author was, in the year 1839, on the estate mined subject. This is the whole secres of the of the Noble Duke, at Cartown, County Kildare, Sturge men's objection to the name of the Charter, imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period he when the heavens appeared to be clouded with the while they profess its principles. Their object is was to enter into recognizances of two sureties of £10

on Wednesday, the 15th, having occupied five days. felon's prison, and I likewise heard some one, as I In the course of his evidence, Mr. Brown, the County supposed, calling to the watchman. I immediately got Inspector of Police, deposed that Mr. Smyth, the up and looked out of the window. As soon as I got stipendiary magistrate, had made repeated efforts to the keys I went to see what was the matter. I saw disperse the crowd, and had actually led away the deceased in bed in the hospital. He was in a very "one batch," but without being able to abate the weak state. I isquired of the prisoners if they Union to the exclamation—"Sure, you would not sell excitement. He recollected Mr. Fitz-imon's saying, thought he was in a worse state. They said they your country!"

about eight or ten minutes before the firing, "We thought he was I then said we will send for the § "I beg to sak the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite must throw shot into the people," or words to that doctor immediately. I did so. He could not speak. De Ruvynes for instructions to act, because the police knocking at the outer gate, which was caused by Mr. for he knew he had much more influence with the when they are taken ill they are to knock. My crowd. He appealed to Captain De Ruvynes several sleeping room is not so well situated for hearing out of times, as a magistrate, for directions; and Captain the felons' prisons as the governor's. The deceased De Ruvynes said he did not feel himself called upon appeared to be dead when I got to the room. I cannot to act in the absence of Mr. Smyth. "He gave tell when he went to the ho-pital, except from the The cross-examination was then continued. Holberry

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—Consequent on morning. (The order was produced and read.) It was York Castle. For some weeks after he went into the themselves to those practical measures that are within the Marquis's nuptials, he has intimated to his agent; as follows:their own power; and if by the success of these ex. Mr. Mears, his intention to forego the whole of

favour of these principles, the formal enactment of Last Friday night's Gazette contains the pro- to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th. them into law will be matter of course. In order to clamation announcing the issue of the copper coinage inst., with its inclosed medical certificate, respecting this, let them bring into full operation all the people's of half-farthings. The proclamation declares that Samuel Holberry, a prisoner in York Castle; and to rights as far as can be done without an Act of Parlia- they will not be a legal tender for any sum above the acquaint you that, under the circumstances there in

> warded a strong remonstrance to the Central Com- warded for the prisoner's liberation." missioners against such order. The Board met on Commissioners to the remonstrance into considera- Visiting Magistrate of the Castle, York.

tion. As the Commissioners vindicated the legality, and defended the expediency, of the ob charge. noxious order, and expressed their determination to enforce it, the Chairman of the Board (the Rev. J. of any order of the Marquis of No. manby's, in Sepeffectually to prevent any dishonest person from giving P. Wood) resigned his office; and the Board, having tember last, relating to the deceased. I do not know first passed a resolution of thanks to the Rev. Genthe reason of his being sent here from Northallerton; theman for his conduct as Chairman of the Board, but I believe it was in consequence of his bad state of and another declaring the order unnecessary and health. I do not know how it was, unless I read it in arbitrary, also resigned, leaving the business of the newspaper, or from having heard the magistrates the Union in the hands of the clerk and the Re- talk about it. I do not recollect seeing an order upon lieving Officers.

+ the generous manner in which the English and Irish recollection of seeing the last letter when it was sent "It will be no disadvantage that this Trial Parlia. came forward, and opened their purses for their A REGISTRY Scene.—The Cashel sessions com-

old man, and the only one in attendance out of such | words; when they have said all they can of me, they number. Simon.—Thank your Lordship, but you're can neither call me a liar or a felon. Give my respects Now this plan of the Rev. Gentlemen for "trying" under a mistake. I'm no freeholder of the man's at to all friends, accept the same yourself, from yours

> THE CHARTIST. YORK CASTLE-TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

On Tuesday evening last, an inquest was held before cept the same yourself from John Wood, Esq., at York Castle, upon the bedy of between four and five o'clock that morning, in the hospital of the Castle. Mr. Leeman, solicitor, of York, attended on behalf of the friends of the deceased. The following is the evidence which was given :--Mr. Baxter Barker, under gaoler of York Castle, was first sworn. He deposed—I knew the deceased. He was a prisoner confined in the Castle. He was twentyseven years of age. His home was at Sheffield, and he was a spirit-distiller by trade. He was committed to the Castle in the first instance on the 15th of January, 1840, and was tried at the assizes held on the 5th March, 1840, and was convicted of conspiracy, sedition, was removed to Northallerton House of Correction to here again on the 21st of September, 1841, by order of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. (The witness was then desired to state what he knew re-THE LATE RIOTS AT ENNIS .- The Government specting Holberry's death.) He said, about half-past investigation into the disturbance at Ennis, closed three o'clock this morning. I heard a knocking in the

"Whitehall, June 17th, 1842. "SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham stated, Sir James Graham has felt warranted in advia-RESIGNATION OF THE BRAINTREE BOARD OF ing her Majesty to grant the prisoner a pardon, on GUARDIANS .- A few days since, the Poor Law conditions of his entering into a recognisance, himself Commissioners issued an order to the Board of in £200, with two sureties, to be approved by the mit to the Assistant Commissioners of the district, good behaviour for five years from this date. I have, after every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, a therefore, to request that such recognisance, when copy of any special minute made, or notice of motion entered into, may be transmitted to me; and upon on the books;" the Braintree Board of Guardians for- receipt thereof, her Majesty's warrant will be for-

It was signed by Mr. Phillipps, Under Secretary of There has not been an order for his immediate dis-

Cross-examined by Mr. Leeman-I do not know the subject. When he was here five or six months, he HAMBURGH GRATITUDE.—The following notice has appeared quite well. It is Henry Pease's (the schoolbeen published in Dublin by Mr. Wisdom, the Ham- master's) duty to read all the letters sent out by the burgh Consul, and affords a splendid specimen of prisoners. [Several letters from Holberry were here Hamburgh gratitude:-"Lest any workmen or handed to the witness.] There is no doubt but this letlabourers may be induced to quit Ireland for Ham- ter has been written either by the deceased or by his the reporters of the press be present; and if the pro- burgh in search of work, the underwriter is directed orders. I believe it to be the deceased's writing. Lookposed code of laws were such as would bear the exa- to make known that there is not any want for such ing at this letter, I cannot say whether he was well or mination of moral philosophers and upright statesmen; there; and that any captain of a vessel taking over not when it was written. This letter must have passed if their conduct were more orderly and dignified than persons in search of work, will be compelled by the either through the schoolmaster's or my hands. I bewhich years of agitation and thousands of petitions tainly is a worthy return of the Hamburghians for This is also in his hand-writing. I think I have some

York Castle, April, 1, 1842. wisher.

SAMUEL HOLBERRY,

Hospital, York Castle, April 30th, 1842. MY DEAR FRIEND .- I am sorry to inform you that I am no better; I am reduced to a skeleton, and if no hadn't the Deuce's own stock of it, it's not here but my head, and could you see me you would think laughter.) Solicitor.—I call upon the Court for pro- more. I shall be glad to hear from you when convetection. Court.—Really you ought to treat your ment. Sir, I write nothing but facts, and you have

SAMUEL HOLBERRY.

To E. Burley, 19, Bilton-street. Layerthorpe, York. Hospital, Castle, May, 19th, 1842. eranges. I will repay you as soon as I get some money. On the 9th of June Captain Williams visited York I cannot write more at present. Let me hear from you Castle. when convenient. Give my respects to all friends, ac-

Your's, truly,

SAMUEL HOLBERRY. To Mr. E. Barley. Hospital, Castle, May 28th, 1842. My dear Burley,-I received your kind letter, and the one from my dear wife; likewise the oranges and pillow. Tell the gentleman who lent it me, I am very much obliged to him. Accept my thanks for the oranges, and give my respects to Mrs. Burley, and tell her I am obliged to her for the acid drops, though I have not got leave to have them yet. York Castle is a queer place for a sick man. I wish I was back in Northallerton hospital (hospital mind) till I get better There I had everything that a reasonable man could require, cooked by females, and done as it ought it be. Dear Sir, you rather blame me for telling my wife to send you a trifle of money for to get me a few oranges. I might just add that I had wrote to two friends (I had perhaps as well say places) for a trifle for the same purpose, but to no use, and that is not the worst. But I am aware this is not a proper place for me to make complaints of that nature. What I have said above. I hope and trust you will not mention to any one. You should not have sent the shilling to me; no one will buy me oranges or anything else with it; it's contrary to the rules for any one belonging to the Castle to buy a prisoner anything, or I should not have given you the trouble, but I will ask Mr. Pearse, the schoolmaster, to try and get the shilling, and return it to you for the purpose it was intended for, but you had better buy me nothing but oranges. I am as frugal as possible with them: one of a night is all I use. You have just received such an answer as I expected from Sir James; he sent the same answer to a poor unfortunate convict, that lays beside me in the last stage of a consumption give orders to fire. He did not think fit to ask Capt. knocking was repeated. At the same time there was a who was recommended by the magistrates, backed by the surgeon's certificate. Give my respects to all friends; accept the same yourself from Your well wisher,

- SAMUEL HOLBERRY. PS—Be careful how you word your letters; they draw the pen across different words that are strong.

me answers which have had to be repeated before I leased him from all further suffering. could understand what he meant, and which I attributed

to extreme debility. By a Juror-I constantly saw his diet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leeman-I have not a copy of any other certificate sent to the Secretary of State beone previous to the 7th of June was sent. I cannot trial, the greater part of the present constituency, and all the truly liberal and honourable members of the House of Commons, will become willing to concede the People's rights; which they may then obtain,—

The beneved that alter this lair approach to the food allowed, he must go without it; I loud allowed, he must go without. You will hot won suppose I can't register a blunderbush without der at me being so much debilitated, when I tell you state whether one was sent to the Government during that I can take no pertion of the food allowed for when one was sent previous to the 7th of June. I cannot state of my own knowledge dinner, excepting a few potatoes; and you perhaps are drunk or a most impudent fellow. Simon—No, nor aware, that it is not every day we get them. A bit of believe they were sent; but I do not recollect the time.

The believe they were sent; but I do not recollect the time. The devil a stir though you're all the mass and some of what in the Carelain called the stir though you're all the mass and you perhaps are bread and a sup of what in the Carelain called the stir though you're all the mass and you perhaps are bread and a sup of what in the Carelain called the stir though you're all the mass and you perhaps are bread and a sup of what in the Carelain called the stir though you're all the mass and you perhaps are bread and a sup of what in the Carelain called the stir though you're all the mass and you perhaps are bread and a sup of what in the Carelain called the stir though you're all the mass and you perhaps are bread and a sup of what in the Carelain called the stir the s "3. By Taking Possession of them.—When the public mind has been prepared for a change, there is no need of civil war, or of the beheading of monarchs, and as to impudence, sure if you taken for the last three weeks. My eyes are sunken in I became of opinion that he was affected with inflammation of the left lobe of the liver. Mr. Leeman-On the 30th of April would this

describe his condition (quoting from one of the decessed's letters)-"I am reduced to a skeleton. If no alteration takes place for the better I shall soon not be able to crawl. My appetite is very bad, and the little person committed a breach of the laws of his diet I take I cannot digest without the assistance of medicine, and then only with pain and difficulty?"-No doubt at this time he had become much weaker. MY DEAR FRIEND.—I did not receive yours of the and his symptoms of disease had increased. We should 10th till the 16th. I should have answered it sooner, think at that time that it was a dubious point whether

past. Sir, I am almost lost for the want of something, tary of State after these men called. I cannot recolwhen the fever is on me so strong I drink such a lect having signed any certificate to the Secretary of quantity of water that I feel it does me harm. I wish State after that until the 7th of June. Probably Mr. you would be so kind as send me sixpennyworth of Champney did. After the 30th he gradually get worse,

Mr. Leeman-I want to know how long before Cap-

tain Williams visited York Castle did you consider Holberry in danger? I had no positive idea that he would not recover even up to the time of the certificate being written; nor had Mr. Champney. We thought that if he remained in the Castle it would go very hard with him, as that certificate states. It was only very shortly previous to the certificate being written that we first formed the opinion that if he were to continue in the Castle, under the same degree of excitement, it would go hard with him. I should think that, even supposing the restraint had been removed in April, he would not have got better. Supposing I had been asked, in April, without being acquainted with the results which have since happened, what would have been the best means to be adopted in order to preserve this man's life, I should have said it was not necessary to discharge him from the Castle. On the 30th of April his life was not in such a dubious state as to render it necessary to give a certificate for his discharge from the Castle. At that time doubtless his life was in a dubious state. Mr. Leeman-Then I want to know whether any return was made with respect to the dubious state the

thought him much worse. We then knew that Captain Williams was coming down. We got to know only a day or two before. He was not coming down, as far as my knowledge goes, about anything connected with this man. He came down for another special purpose, and the management of the deceased had nothing to do with it. I remember being asked to sign a medical certificate with reference to the deceased's state of health by those persons who called upon me. I cannot give the date of this, but I think it was just before he was sent to the hospital. The persons who called, represented that it was on account of Holberry's ill health that the memorial was about to be sent to the Secretary of State. I do not recollect having any communication with Mr. Hague respecting the prisoner up to the time of his going into the hospital. I have not the slightest recollection of mentioning the circumstance to any of the visiting justices. I am not certain whether I visited E PEOPLE'S RIGHTS: AND HOW TO me that answer more than once. The only matter I surgeon's journal. When he came here from Northaller-was him on to the Secretary of State between the time the demander of the Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently, and the other visiting the deceased in company with Captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the captain Williams or Mr. Hague very frequently than the cap M.A., Perpetual Curate of Hinton Charter-house, near Bath, and late Fellow of St. John's broper instructions." Mr. Brown admitted that he or five months, from the early part of made to the government with regard to the state of tificate was sent to the home office between these house, near Bath, and late Fellow of St. John's proper instructions." Mr. Brown admitted that he or five months, from the time he came into the Castle, berry saw the visiting justices. From the early part of made to the government with regard to the state of College, Cambridge. London: John Green, had neglected to ascertain the names of the police-when he appeared to me to have quite recovered. April up to the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently the frequently this man's health, from the time of his decease, they frequently the frequently 121. Newgate-Street: and Samuel Gibbs, 5, men who fired; and he could not remember at what About two months since, as near as I can tell, saw the deceased. Ever since he came to this prison he hospital until Captain Williams had been and inspected periods. Whether such a certificate was sent or not, men who fired; and he could not remember at what About two months since, as near as I can tell, saw the deceased. Ever since he came to this prison he hospital until Captain Williams had been and inspected Mr. Anderson did not know. Mr. Champner was the hour he visited the Police Barrack. The police he appeared to become ill again, and I think he has had extra diet. Sometimes he has had tea, the prisons. I cannot speak of any inquiry being made We regard this pamphlet as the evidence of a diary was produced, which shewed that Mr. Brown ceits. There is a theoretic speciousness about its reasonings highly calculated to amuse and deceive the superficial mind. Acknowledging inst general account of his health, and asking the government to important inquiry was made of Mr. Anderson, namely, consent to his discharge. I recollect seeing something with respect to his opinion of the state of the

living with the fewest possible impediments. 2nd. | fool." Captain De Ruvynes accounted for his to coming down in consequence of the cold. During the but I was not with him either time. I saw the deceased deposed; I knew the deceased, who was a prisoner The right to keep property when acquired with the rejuctance to interfere by stating that a time he has been in the hospital he has been regularly yesterday. I think he was delirious, and could not under sentence in the Castle, and came in from Northfewest possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of exercise to interiere by stating that a time he has been regularly fewest possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of exercise possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the Bench, attended to. He has had persons to wait upon him. Speak rationally. I think he was defirious, and count not difference, which had arisen on the Bench, attended to. He has heen regularly possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the Bench, attended to. He has heen regularly possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the Bench, attended to. He has heen regularly possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the Bench, attended to. He has heen regularly possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the Bench, attended to. He has heen regularly possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the Bench, attended to. He has heen regularly possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the Bench, attended to. He has had persons to wait upon him. Speak rationally. I think fle deceased from prison.

The right to good government of the possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the Bench, attended to. He has had persons to wait upon him. Speak rationally. I think fle derical file for the possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the late of the possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the late of the possible demands upon it. 3.—The possible demands upon it. 3.—The right of difference, which had arisen on the late of the possible demands upon it. 3.—The rig representation. After enlarging upon and proving occasion to fire on the people in defence of their pose of waiting upon him. George Greaves is the dings with eggs in them lately, made very good and regularly attended to, and my wife has occasionly sent them proceeded to recapitulate the most him pudding, and he has had oranges.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leeman.—There was an order

His next means of obtainment we give in his own get me off attending the inquest this day, as I had deceased slept, the deceased's health, and several nothing to deceased by that could affect words. get me off attending the inquest this day, as I had deceased slept, the deceased slept "2. By Making trial of the Court last night. He told me I should attend deceased, slept in the remaining two. They are both to the Castle, he was ordered 3 lbs. of mutton per know whether any certificate was sent between the served an apprenticeship well may set up in business the inquest: I then told him that I would give it of them convicted week as extra diet. On the 24th he was ordered in 16th of April, the time of his going into the hospital. By a Juror-When the deceased first came into the

Mr. Leeman said, that he was there at the instance of hospital his diet continued the same, but his digestion the friends of the deceased, more with a view to watch became so very much disordered that we were obliged the evidence, and to see that all the facts and circumfrequently to vary his diet according to circumstances. stances attending the case of this unfortunate man were On more than one occasion, he has complained to me properly investigated, than to offer any direct evidence that his mutton chops or necks of mutton were too fat. | upon the subject, because, as must be palpable, the and I have several times ordered other pieces of mutton, authorities of the prisen were the only parties who such as legs, to be got for him. On the 16th of May, could give any legal evidence respecting his condition he was ordered to have milk night and morning instead further than as that condition had been shown by his of tea by his own particular desire. On the 6th of letters. After the evidence which had been adduced, June, he was ordered to have light pudding every day, he would very briefly state the reasons why he suband there were particular directions given that it should mitted to the Coroner the propriety of some further self, and be able to record his vote without going far from his own home, and provide each rolling nices from his own home, and provide each rolling nices from his own home, and provide each rolling nices from his own home, and provide each rolling nices for the representations made by of his digestion being so precarious, a frying pan and the medical officers of the prison to the Government, other implements were procured, in order that he from time to time, respecting the state of health of the might cook bits of meat, and alter things as he deceased. In the month of September last, it appeared liked them; a thing that has never been done since that a representation was made to the Secretary of State as I was connected with the prison, which has now been to Holberry's health, in consequence of which Sir for 18 years. On various occasions he has had little James Graham was induced to issue directions for the things provided for him which were not entered removal of Holberry from Northallerton House of Cor-Monday for the purpose of taking the reply of the State, and it was addressed to Barnard Hague, Esq., upon the journal, varying from milk to ten and ten rection to York Castle, the discipline of which was to milk, according to circumstances. On several supposed to be much milder than that of the former occasions I have requested him to name anything which prison. And it further appeared, that express direche thought was likely to agree with him better than the | tions were then given to the medical officers of York things he has had. He requested on one occasion to Castle, to send up from time to time, representations have the mutton cut from a leg, which was done. He with respect to this man's state of health. At the was always accommodated according to his wish. I following Christmas a memorial, he understood, was believe that all the directions I gave were complied with presented to the Secretary of State. by the deceased's by the gaoler, as he was always seen once or twice a friends, representing his health to be of the same preday, either by myself or Mr. Champuey, since he was carious character that it was before, and praying that in the hospital. Our attention was particularly drawn on that ground he might be released; he was further to Holberry's case from the commencement, owing to a instructed that, in the month of March last, a petition, communication from the Secretary of State, requesting numerously signed, was forwarded to Mr. Thomas Dunthe medical attendant to send certificates from time to combe, and by him presented to the House of Comtime of his health, to the home office. These certificates mons, setting forth that Holberry's life was still in a were sent. During the winter, when his health was so very precarious state, and praying that he might be well, they were not so frequently sent as at the com- discharged; that again in April, and after he was so ill mencement, or since. On the 7th of June, Mr. Champ- as to be removed into the hospital, another memorial ney gave me a certficate to give to Capt. Williams, who was sent to the Secretary of State; and that the was expected in York in two days, and this is a copy. answer given by Sir James Graham to these memorials It states that "Samuel Holberry, the Chartist prisoner, is and petitions was, that he did not feel himself justified suffering from severe pain in the left side, the effect of in interfering at all in the case of this man Now it State authorities to take them back again." Signed, lieve this letter to be written by him. I have no doubt chronic inflammation of the left lobe of the liver, ex. appeared that the left hot April was the day on which "Thomas H. Wisdom, Consul, Dublin." This cer- that this letter is his writing (alluding to the stomach, and perhaps the colon, which he was last sent into the hospital, and according to Mr. from his having had former attacks, I believe to be Anderson's evidence he, on the 30th of that month, organic disease. His digestion is very bad, and he is considered the deceased to be in a dubious state. The very weak. I consider him to be in great danger. I 30th of April it would be remarked was the date of Mr. Leeman then requested that the letters might be am of opinion that his symptoms have increased, and one of the letters in which the deceased stated himself that its decisions will possess no legal authority. There Why prevent the Irish, whose National Bank con- read, which was done by the Coroner, and they are as his general health has been impaired of late by the to be so very bad; and Mr. Barker had said that the length of confinement, and the great anxiety of mind he deceased appeared gradually to sink after he went into appears to have suffered since his long imprisonment." the hospital. Now he (Mr. Leeman) did think that, DEAR BURLEY,-I having received no answer to my This was signed George Champney, surgeon to York for the satisfaction of the friends of the deceased and in operation in every department of the state. After of competition? If the Irish labourers failed in last I am afraid you never received it. I feel anxious to Castle. I saw the deceased yesterday. For the last of the public in justice to the Secretary of State revising the laws and institutions of the country, left obtaining work, they then had their alternative of know if you have heard from Mr. Duncombe. When two or three days he has been confined to his bed. himself—and not less for the justification of the methe Trial Parliament be dissolved, and let the new returning to their native land. The prohibition he mentions my case in the House, cut the extract out Yesterday, when I saw him in the middle of the day, dical officers of the prison—it ought if possible to be constitution, which they recommend, remain before the breathes a spirit of ingratitude and base monopoly, of the newspapers and forward to me. I am rather he had been suddenly seized with fainting, and was ascertained whether any communication was forwarded public a sufficient length of time to enable every man | calculated to make the people of Hamburgh, in | better than I have been looking for some | quite delirious, which was the first day I had observed | to the Secretary of State between the 30th of April, to form an opinion; and let the Houses of Parliament future, unworthy of the least help at the hands of news from you all the week; write on Sunday. Sir, I him being decidedly so. These symptoms continued in when it was perfectly clear that he was in a very duhave an opportunity, if so disposed, to pass an act British generosity. If the thousands of pounds wish you would send me a stick of Spanish juice for spite of the remedies that were applied, and he died bious and dangerous state, and the 7th of June, when giving to these recommendations the force of law. But sterling sent over to assist them in recovering their my cough: it troubles me so at nights that I this morning at half-past four o'clock, of chronic in- Capt Williams came down for the purpose of inspecting until such measures have been adopted: until public former position, had been distributed amongst our cannot sleep. I am sorry to inform you that my flammation of the left lobe of the liver, and implicating the prison, and when, in consequence of the commuepinion has been enlisted on the side of the Seffrage starving millions, it would gladden their pallid dear wife is very poorly. Give my respects to the other viscers. From the time of his entering the nication made to him, as well probably as of his permovement, and until legislators themselves have had sunken checks, and throw comparative comfort all friends, accept the same yourself, from your well prison I have known that his liver was implicated. I sonal observation, a letter was forwarded by the Secrewas called upon about four o'clock, and got here in half | tary of State directing steps which might have ended in an hour afterwards. For several days past he has given the release of this poor fellow, had not death first re-

The Coroner thought it was necessary to have the evidence of Mr. Champney, who had been in the habit of seeing the deceased frequently. Mr. Anderson said that Mr. Champney was in Paris-

whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, previous to the arrival of Captain Williams in York, or he (Mr. Champney) would not have written the certificate until after he had arrived in York. In answer to a question from Mr. Leeman, Mr. Anderson stated that the report of the 7th of June would have been sent up to the the Secretary of State supposing Capt. Williams had not visited York Castle.

The Coroner then addressed the Jury at considerable length. After alluding to the circumstances under which the deceased came into the Castle—the improvement which took place in his health for a time, and his subsequent relapse, he said the question for their consideration would be first-what was the cause of his death, and upon this head—the deceased being a prisoner—it would be necessary for them to be satisfied there you'd be [pointing to the dock]—(Great I had the jaundice. My friend, I feel too weak to say affection, was in April. We might have had some suspicion previously; but on his going into the hospital in duty it was to take care of him-namely, the officers of April I more particularly examined his side, and then the prison. Now, from the evidence it appeared that his diet had been considerably improved; that he had had mutton, milk, and tea, in addition to the ordinary diet of the prison, and therefore there could be no question but that, as far as his personal comforts were concerned, he had most undoubtedly been attended to. Of course they were aware than whenever a country, he must submit to the punishment which these laws inflict for such offence, and in this case it appeared imprisonment had been the punishment inflicted for Holberry's offence. And although he might have been a person of weak constitution and delicate health, yet he was bound to suffer the punishment inflicted for his transcression of the laws. Therefore he the benefit of his health, because the officer of the prison where he was confined had no power to set him at liberty. Imprisonment he was bound to bear, unless the prerogative of the Crown had been exercised in his behalf. He could only be set at liberty by an act of the Queen's grace and clemency. When he became indisposed as they had heard, he was placed in the hospital, which they all probably knew was a place of more comfort than the ordinary cells of the prison, and other prisoners were placed along with him all the time, for the purpose of attending to him as well as they could. They could not have the evidence of those prisoners who attended him, inasmuch as they being persons who had been convicted of felony, their evidence was not admissible. But according to the evidence of Mr. Barker, the under-gaoler, every description of attention was paid to the deceased that was necessary under the circumstances. He had had every medical attendance since he went into the hospitalfrom the 16th of April to the day of his death, he had had all the assistance that medical skill could render He had had both medicine and diet suitable and proper for his case, and it would appear that greater favour had been shown to him than was ever done to any other prisoner. It appeared that the nature of his disorder was such as to have destroyed or greatly impaired his digestive organs; and considerable care had been taken to supply him with that description of food which was likely to be most serviceable and beneficial to him. Even his own wishes had been consulted in this respect—it did appear to him (the coroner) that, so far as regards the officers of the prison, both medical and otherwise, every possible attention had been paid to the deceased's case. They would have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion with regard to the cause of the deceased's death, for Mr. Anderson had shown in a most satisfactory manner, that he had died from inflammation of the left lobe of the liver—in fact, by the visitation of God. He also thought they would have no difficulty in stating that every sort of attention had been paid by the officers of the prison, during his illness. Another circumstance had been introduced into this inquiry, certainly of considerable importance. It appeared that application had been made to the Secretary of State, for a remission of the deceased's sentence, in consequence of the bad state of his health. No doubt his removal from Northa!lerton House of Correction to York Castle took place in consequence of that representation. An order also man was in from the 30th of April until the 7th June? came down from the Secretary of State to the medical That I do not know. I do not know that it is ascerofficers of the Castle, requesting these persons to furnish, tainable; I should think so. The reason why a special from time to time, as they thought necessary, certifireport was made on the 7th of June was because we cates of the state of the deceased's health. What was the object of that order he of course could not say, but he apprehended it was in order that the Secretary of State might be informed of the progress of the disease, in order that he might com-

municate with the Government upon the subject. This order was attended to, and several certificates appeared to have bee sent up-more frequently during the early period of the deceased's imprisonment. The reason given by the medical efficer why they were not continued so frequently afterwards was, that the deceased had so far recovered as to render them unnecessary. They had heard that a certificate was written on the 7th of June, when he became worse, which was given to Captain Williams, the inspector of prisons, who had come down for some other object. That certificate certainly represented the deceased as being in a very bad state of health. Considerable inquiry had been made as to whether any other certificate had been sent ceased went into the hospital and the 7th of June. Mr. Anderson did not know. Mr. Champney was the deceased's health up to a very recent period, and April that the deceased's life was so dubious as to reneler it necessary for him to be discharged from prison. important portions of the evidence, commenting upon April last had the deceased been removed it would not the officers of the prison in not sending the proper certificates to the Secretary of State, it would be looked to in another quarter. But from the evidence he must say there had been no such neglect. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, he thought they would Castle he appeared a strong healthy man. He looked have no difficulty in finding that the deceased had died

from natural causes. The jury in a few minutes returned the following verdict:-"That the deceased had died by the visitation of God, and they were of opinion that he had had every attention paid to him by the officers of the prison which his case required.

UPON THE NECESSARY PURITY AND POWER OF THE PRESS.

TO THE IDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—I am desirous, through the medium of the

people's elected officers is, that they are fallible men the delegate meeting is uncalled for, and that it like ourselves, but more particularly, because I con- would put the country to a very great expence and ceive, that the lete Executive did not pay sufficient inconvenience, and that, instead of promoting union, artistion to, or estimate sufficiently the importance of, it would create division and discontent; and as we this sulject—a subject second to none other. I am have just elected an Executive for the government bold to state this, because they gave their sanction to and guidance of our agitation, it is unnecessary to a paper edited by one of their body, which, at its elect any other body. We therefore recommend commencement, did, week after week, publish under that no delegates should be sent; as a delegate the Shirt of the Chartist Press, the leading articles of meeting will in a short time be called by the District the Odd Fellow: which articles invited the people to Secretary of North Lancashire for that district. form another National Association, for some other And another reason that the delegate meeting suffrage, that c uld be agreed upon by all parties; in should not take place, is, because that out of eighteen fact, a backward movement; and therefore descrition of localities only four delegates were sent to the meeting the Charter, and the National Charter Association, at Blackburn, from which the calling of this meeting which course every Chartist will now admit would be has sprung. fatal to that object for which numbers have sacrified so nuch How this Executive-sanctioned print ended its career, may be seen by reference to its last numbers. to be in slander and abuse of the sterling Chartists The opposed the backsliding policy of the Editors.

That the way wardness of this publication did much irjury in the West bath of late been but too manifest; but the partisanships created in the play of the passions, is now dying away before the power of colm reason, and all begin to see that firmness is our strongest fort; that those who denounced the backward course to meet a s ction of the middle class in their opposite, had taken their stand upon the rick of principle, to leave which for the changing sounds of expediency would be to dive into the depths of folly, to meet cur own disgrace, and a world's contempt, and

werse, the enemy's triumph. What I have written of the western paper is in sorrow that one who had ever appeared and declared hims if an uncompromising democrat, should have sent forth such odd articles under the title of Chartism; but my sole object is by recording one great fault of the late, to induce the present Executive not to sanction any publication, or honour it with the name of ing consequent on general distress! To declare Chartier, that does not throughout advocate true straightforward Chartism and no surrender.

In conclusion, brother Chartists, in order to impress need only call your attention to the great services of the Star, during the Whig crusade, the getting up the power of defence for the victims, especially the Welsh, in repulling the s'anders and calcumies, and false re- sures"! ports, and base insiductions of the mass of the hireling press of the country, in giving the true picture of atiants, in keeping the oppressed and persecuted army of Charlism together, when hundreds of their leaders where imprisoned, in bringing us to our now advanced How different now their bearing and language, to and present powerful position, enabling us to route the their bearing and language in the year 1817! Then While factions.

Oal could the roling, or the ruled faction buy over the Sigr and O Cennor, what a blow would be struck at "bankrupt", "insolvent", "dark and gloomy retroplace? Where should we look for the substitutes? for a though many may offer, in whom could we place suffeles a considence, having the means to serve us. Before they could become althe useful, they must carn our con-

For the Editor of the people's paper must be one in

historian will not fail to give him his pince, and some m dern Pautarch his comparison,

tried friends; then shall we deserve the friendship of our feilows, and the rights of man. J. —, Bristol.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Sharcock, June 14, 1842.

the Irish Universal Saffrage Association, who must be selves a tribute so much generosity and kindness to ask for such Radical Reform. thou with respect to the Irish labourers who are driven to seek shelter in that country from their portnaity of knowing and testing a little of the generosity and humanity of which they speak. I hundreds of similar ones, that I have witnessed.

About four years last September, there was a great; public meeting for the Charter on Peep-green, near Developry, where the great personification of Radi-Huddersfield there were two Irishmen, after travelling perhaps hundreds of miles to carn the rest of their were protected by one of their countrymen, who So much for their generosity and humanity. I wonder if Mr. O Higgies, Mr. Doyle, or their committee, recol-Iri-hman was driven off the works where they were endeavouring to earn their rents. So much again for mers, but these are sufficient to show that they are, I reject, ignorant of English dispositions to Ireland, or, who are ignorant of their own, and opposed to the best interests of Ireland-a body who would heap slander of his popularity.

Bot, thank God, the gratitude that Irishmen owe to O Connell, for the services rendered to his country for a period of nearly forty years, without a blem'sh on his same, he will continue to receive; and that sup or, and confidence they have always given him, and whil give him, till he makes Ireland what a him! Providense designed her to ba-

more on out of twenty of them are opposed to the welfire of Ireland. For six years that I have been amongstfirm in politics, which they teach my countrymen, and its consistency, I will speak a few words. At the must invetorate enemies the Tories. If this let heir true

> I remain, Sir, Yours, respectfully.

IRISH LABOURERS.

IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEE.

Moved by Mr. H. Clark; seconded by Mr. Woodward:—" Teat having seen in the Daily Free-O'dencil, in which an attempt, feeble in manner, as or two on the subject. With regard to railroad plain of any rows, we would remind him that "scrimmages" of upon you: that kind have taken place in Ireland itself-witness the Drogheia Reilroad some time since. As this January, 1817) at Manchester, attended by the most person says he is not ignorant (like us), perhaps he has seen that the free city of Hamburgh has just their neighbourhood—the Boroughreeve in the chair. refused to allow a cargo of English workmen even to be landed, Now, England, we feel convinced, will not resert to such a display of rindictive nationality G'Connell's letter, we were anxions to deprecate the natural results of the former, but we fear the author of the latter is desirons of following in the wate of Pitt, Caulereagh, and every subsequent tyrant and imposter who has established his power stables of Manchester and Salford, and other incili rences and political ignorance of the people.

> Patrick O'Higgins, Pravident. W. H. Dyorr, Secretary.

COLNE. TO THE CHARTISTS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,-Having taken into our most serious Star, to draw the attention of the Executive, the consideration the delegate meeting that has been General Council, and the Charitat body, to the powers announced in the Star to be held at Colne, on July of the press, in furthering or injuring our united bul- 3rd, we beg leave to offer you our opinions (at the same time we would state that it is the opinion of a My apology (if one is needed) for addressing the | majority of the localities of North Lancashire), that

> We remain yours, The unflinching advocates of the Charter, WILLIAM BEESLEY,
> District Secretary for North Lancashire.
> THOMAS TATTERSALL, Burnley. JOHN SLATER, Citheros. James Mooney, Colne. (By order of the Council.)

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

THE APPROACHING "END!"

THE SQUEAKING OF THE SHOPOCRACY. The shopkeepers are now holding meetings meeting of themselves, and called by themselves. And for what purpose ! To squeak out their sufferthat "something must be done to relieve the starving population, or irretrievable RUIN is their inevitable on your minds the important powers of the press, I portion"! To call for the "united" efforts of all classes and parties, to press upon GOVERNMENT the imperative necessity for "speedy remedial mea-

> How times have changed! How lowered is the tone, how humble the manner, of the once hectoring, blustering, shopocracy of England ! all bluster, all boast, all feather; now "ruinated",

entirely fled".

Great God! how just thou ari! spread; that ruin and misery would be the lot of horse-flesh or draff half-chewed in their mouths!

will, without pr judice, state a few instances, out of stop the progress of that system which was pauperizing the worker, stripping the cottage, and of GOVERNMENT to devise a remedy"!! preparing to empty the till? Did they lend their same "cavalry men" now so "humbly pray" for !

O God! thou indeed art just! "united" in "VOLUNTEER Associations", to repress "disaffection" and "sedition" by means of Aith ush some honourable exceptions there must be the firelock and rifle! And they mer in public meetamount the Chartists. I state it in the face of England, ings too! For what purpose! To applaud the holding a Squeaking Meeting. Upwards of 200 of Government for passing Power-of-Imprisonment the shopkeepers and tradesmen presented a requithe sign Youkshire I have found it so, and their conduct bills! for passing the SIX ACTS; for cramming the sition to the Mayor, desiring him to call a public was charged with the factory bride, after giving three. EDWARDS to hatch plots and conspiracies all over chers for the Radicals of Eagland, at the request of one the country; for hanging and beheading Thistlefault in politics, I hope my countrymen will remain for tucking up to the gallows Brandrett and his view to avert impending ruin." with all in. This fact can be testided by two persons fellow martyr at Derby. Yes! the shopocracy then The Mayor (seeing that they were not Chartists) now. I believe, in Dablin, Dr. L. Moony and Thomas met not only to do these things, but even more. granted their request, and gave them the use of THEY LED THE WAY to the persecution of the Court House to meet in. He moreover pre- the meeting first meet in secret, and send up HAMER the Reformers! They did not wait till Govern- sided over their meeting, holden on Wednesday MATTHEW O'CONNELL. ment persecuted, and then applaud; but they night last. It was numerously attended; principared the way; they hardened Government on; cipally by shopkeepers. The platform or bench, the Corn Laws upon the Minister; when they have THE ENGLISH CHARTISTS AND THE they called upon it to proceed; they pledged was crowded by the Leeds bawlers for "Extension taken this step, they call together a meeting of the

bidding! the following account of the Manchester meeting, joined them in their bawling. "Extensions of Famous foxes! and gaping geese!! man, of In sday last a letter in the control of times extracted from the Courier newspaper of the 18 h Jan. Commerce" were placed upon their trial; testimony The third resolution drawn up by the Leeds "Ex headed 'Advertisement' - staned Mathew 1817! Read it now, ye shopkeepers of Manchester! was adduced as to their effects upon the tension" men, and agreed to by the Leeds shopkeepers, it is talse in fact, is made to establish the proposition Read it now, ye "VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION" condition of the people at large; and sorry testis we commend to the especial notice of the Ten - that Irish labourers are invariably ill-treated in men, and ye "YEOMANRY CAVALRY" men ! mony it was! Two overseers of the poor testified Hours' Committees' Deputation that waited upon England by persons of their own class, we have Read it now, ye who are squalling about distress! that more than one-fifth of the whole population Sir Robert Peer and the other Ministers in the morely to remark upon this person's wicked effort to and especially ye who say that "your DISTRESS was pauperised; that the shepkeepers were without month of January last. We remember the yell keep a ive the ill-feeling which he says exists, that he quotes no instance of illiberal or unkand treatment. AND PRIVATIONS ARE ATTRIBUTABLE custom; that the spirits of the poor were broken; of disapprobation raised by the "Extension" men experienced by himself during the seventeen years TO THE CORRUPTION AND MISCONDUCT that certain ruin awaited all, unless relief was and especially by the Leeds ones, because he resided, from necessity or choice, in the sister OF GOVERNMENT"! Read it! ye base lick- speedily obtained. Their statements were borne out that Deputation ventured to recommend the Minto transport themselves annually, in order to under- spittle crew! ye crawling sycophants! Read it! by several different tradesmen, whose opportunities ister to propose to the Parliament to "institute an work English labourers in their own fields, either at- ye whining, crying, Laffled tyrants! Read it! ye of judging were ample. One of the visitors con- immediate and searching inquiry as to the extent of tacked or mutilated in the savage manner he describes, immeasurably base! and say if you ought to comthe newspapers would be apt to make a paragraph plain of any punishment, any Ruin, that may fall it in as a fact that he had found many families whose order to ascertain the causes thereof, and to the

> "A meeting took place, on Monday last, (13th Several resolutions were passed with entire unanimily, and the following declaration agreed to, which CANNOT BE TOO HIGHLY APPLAUDED, any income at all! and that 207 families, comprising motives they so recently maligned! towns.

DECLARATION.

11. We, the undersigned magistrates for the Division of Manchester, the Boreughreeves and Contyrant and imposter who has established his power states of sauchester and Saltord, and other inhabitants of these towns and their neighbourhood,
habitants of the nearly shopkeepers dropping into the Gazette and into of the constitution, under which we live, ieel our-

a general spirit of disaffection. We especially depresate the circulation of seditious tracts and the adoption of ir fammatory speeches to produce AN CLASSES, THAT THE PRESENT DIS-TRESSES AND PRIVATIONS ARE ATTRI-BUTABLE TO THE CORRUPTION AND Let us he MISCOMDUCT OF GOVERNMENT, and may cry outbe removed by a system of representation, embracing almost Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, the unqualified exclusion of all persons, deriving emolument from the public, and consequently of his Ma-

jesty's Ministers. 2. The numerous meetings held for these purposes. committees, delegates, and missionaries, the contributions levied, particularly for disseminating pamphlets, calculated to mislead and irritate the public mind, the indecorous and highly unconstitutional reflections upon the exalted Personage now exercising the regal authority, the marked disparagement of the most extensive charitable relief in seasons of unavoidable pressure, the language of intimidation, not merely hinted, but plainly expressed, the appointment of popular assemblies in various parts of the kingdom on one and the same day, after the meeting of Parliament, and the previous assemblu of deputies in London; all these circumstances afford strong manifestation of meditated disorder and tumult, and bear no analogy whatever to the fair and legitimate exercise of that constitutional liberty which is emphatically the birth-right and security of Englishmen.

3. With these decided sentiments it is our duty to these wicked efforts, which we are convinced must be regarded with equal abhorrence by the great majority tranquillity of these towns and their neightourhood, from the unlawful and NEFARIOUS designs of ORDER and good government."

and issued their equally false and lying " DECLARAall parts of the country. The base wretches who drew up and signed those "Declarations" knew our union! How long before others could supply their spect", "still more dark prospect", and "hope knew that the Reformers did not want to involve door employment, the number of paupers is still the kingdom in riot and confusion; nobody on the increase. knew this better than they did; and yet they could 2. "That in consequence of the extreme In the year 1817, upwards of a million-and-a-half deliberately and coolly be the first to put forth lies poverty of so large a population, and the nu-In the year 1817, upwards of a million-and-a-half deliberately and coolly be the first to put forth lies merous failures of merchants and manufacturers men. Let memorials for their liberation be immediately Englishmen petitioned for a Radical and false alarms, for the deliberate purpose of in this district, tradesmen are deprived of a large diately got up from every district, town, and village; For the Editor of the people's paper must be one in Reform of the Parliament. The labouring portion of the Reformers' when they have the most implicit confidence; a man of then the sent to the Secretary of State. Holberry's death The national leader. for we are in that position, we Is was manifest to them that that distress arose from report is a sample of their attempts to cause the shopkcepers and innkeepers pay a larger amount may make some impression, even on Government ear her do without) must be an Andrew Marvel withont his poverty, in a word, a "Washington,"—" let excessive taxation; from an enormous expenditure Reformers to be driven out of the country, or to be of local rates and taxes, in proportion to their officials. At least, let them be asked whether it is ont his poverty, in a word, a "Washington,"—"let of and waste of the public money; from pensions, put in chains! Soon after the issuing of their means, than any other class in the community, their purpose to make any more such sacrifices. me not profame the tombs of the ninstrious dead, to and maste of the public money, and mover-to-be-forgotten "Declarations," Castle- and they are aware that their local rates must be living," but if O Connor continues in dividends, sinecures, grants, and emoluments, and never-to-be-forgotten "Declarations," Castle- and they are aware that their local rates must be living." Meantime forget not that poor Brook needs prehis present struight-forward course, for the cause of from other causes of wasteful expenditure; all neagh (whose horridendall know of ) opened out the shortly be augmented to a larger amount than universal rights unto the end of his days, the honest which arose from a want of due representation of Green-bag conspiracy; and the Power-of Imprison- has ever been known before; that for a consideration will not fell to give him his piece, and some which arose from a want of due representation of Green-bag conspiracy; and the Power-of Imprison- has ever been known before; that for a consideration will not fell to give him his piece, and some the people in Parliament; and that no remedy could ment Bill was passed! and Sidmouth crammed the derable time past their trade has been gradually And for ourselves, my fellows, let us do cur duty, be be applied unless the Parliament was Razically dungeons! How many victims, good God! suffered diminishing with reduced profits, and many of even that poor privilege. fi m to our order, firm to our Charter, and firm to cur Reformed. They traced the sufferings and the distribute them shall we deserte the friendship of tress that then prevailed to the want of a Reform lying "DECLARATIONS" were the forerunners! When in the Parliament. They saw and loudly pro- we think of these things, we can hardly refrain from claimed that the distress then existing would wishing to see the whole group lie in the dust with

his own, unless measures of REMEDY and SECURITY purposes in 1817, and again in 1822, have now a dif- that generally prevails, nothing can save tradeswere passed, through the means of a Radically Re- ferent object to meet about! They now see RUIN men in manufacturing districts from impending SIR .- Permit me, through your valuable poper, to formed Parliament. All this was seen and declared staring them in the face! They now see property ruin; and no one can contemplate the awful an-ress a few remarks to the president and secretary of by the labouring class in the year 1817; and up- transferred from hand to hand, and cannot divine consequences that must ensue from such a state wards of a million-and-a-half of them signed peti | the cause ! They now feel the pinchings of distress, of things, without entertaining the most serious which my countrymen (and puriously the Chartist tions to Parliament, setting forth in clear and disbedy, or for some other cause, lest known to them- tinet terms the reasons that prompted them to pauperism! They are now "humble" enough, God and order. knows! so humble that "they do not even venture Where were the shopkeepers then !! Did they to express an opinion as to the cause of the widedossertic tyrants. Perhaps seventeen years residence "unito" with the labourers, to ask Government to spread suffering now endured, or to DICTATE a in England may be considered to have given me op- avert impending ruin? Did they encourage and remedy"! so "humble" that "they will content sustain the working people, in their endeavours to themselves with barely stating what their condition is, leaving it to the WISDOM and EXPERIENCE

aid to strangle the monster which, even then, was Manchester have led the way in this new meeting the instant application of such remedies, as its sense of their appreciation of his services in London callem proposed "honest Peter Busy" to the Con- eating into the vitals of the nation; and which, it business! Strange fact; but so it is! Manchester; vertion. As the procession was marching from was plainly shown, would shortly raven up the Manchester; that led the way to the dungconing of shopkeepers themselves! Did they then "SYM- the Reformers in 1817;—Manchester, that exulted in "wretched cow-acre;" they were knocked down and PATHISE" with the poor; give vent to the deeds of the sixteenth of August :- Manchester, kicked by the Chartists, and for what? For nothing their bewailings; and call upon Government that chuckled at the Oldham inquest; Manchester, but being Irishmen. The ill-mass continued till they to adopt " speedy remedial measures ?' that applauded the Grand Jury, of which Lord stepped manfully cut of the procession, v.z. Alexander Did they then do these things? No! They basely Stanley was fereman; - Manchester, that nest of Stevenson, no = residing in Greenland-street, Liverpool, calumniated the working people! They traduced cruelty, infamy, foolishness, and hypocrisy;-Manwho can be referred to if any one doubt my assertion. villified, and persecuted the known Reformers. They chester has been the first to cry out that the mordenied the existence of distress. They applied the charts and shopkeepers are RUINED! Never were lect when the Sheffield and Retheriam Railway was in epithets "idle scoundrels!" " scum!" " worthless malignant wretches more appropriately punished! course of making near about the same time, when every rabble!" to those who complained Bear in mind that these tools of corruption—these of poverty and starvation. They "UNITED" TO cruel tyrants—sought to have the Reformers put in LEARN HOW TO SHOOT THE RAGGED RAS- dungeons; harassed, chained, dragged from gaol to generally and humanity. Let them loom again to the LEARN HOW TO SHOOT THE RAGGED RAS- dungeons; harassed, chained, dragged from gaol to Preston and Lancaster line of radway, where there CALLY RADICALS! They mounted their horses, gaol; put out of existence this way, or sabred or were similar a recities committed. I could state many put on their "uniforms," dubbed themselves trampled to death, because they wanted a Reform of "CAVALRY," and with newly-ground sabres, and the Parliament to prevent that very ruination which from other motives, identify themselves with a body with "courage" inspired by drink, embrued their has now come upon the shopkeeping class! because hands in the blood of hundreds of the working they ascribed the distresses of the country to on Ireland's best benefactor, that they might roise some people peaceably assembled to petition the Parlia- the misconduct of the Government! O! God. is of their own truckling political adventurers on the ruin ment for those "remedial measures" which these just! His judgments are manifest! The cup of poison which the base shopocracy prepared for the Radicals has returned to their own lips! The mis-Yes! they then "united" to learn "military chief which they had invented for others has fallen exercise"; to learn how to SHOOT. They then on their own pates! Into the pit which they had dug for their neighbours have they now themselves

Leeds has ollowed the example of Manchester, in at the last General Election proves it. As to the true dungeons with hundreds of Reformers; for driving meeting of their body, "to make known the poor RILEY to cut his throat; for shaking the bowels UNPARALLELED DISTRESS which prevails in Beeting in Huddersfield, in 1826, when O Connell out of poor Ogden; for employing Oliver and the Borough, and the gradual DECAY OF TRADE consequent thereon; and to adopt such measures relative thereto as may be deemed advisaof their leaders, they gave three cheers for Ireland's wood, Brunt, Ings, and Davison, in London; and ble, regardless of all party considerations, with a

fowards our poor connergenen, and notwithstanding and which we trust will be adopted by all other 1,609 individuals, had incomes, derived from both But, Working Property, the shopocracy now want

testation of those mischievous attempts which are tension of Commerce"! If increasing our They were then in high feather. They thought they pursued with incessent diligence and ardour, to excite foreign trade SIX TIMES OVER in one fifty years had subdued you for ever. They deceived thembrings both operative and shopkeeper to the work- selves; and little did they imagine that their own house; how many more "Extensions" will it need to ruin was to be the consequence of their IMPRESSION AMONGST THE LABOURING bring us to anarchy and dissolution? There is a then attempts to enslave you! But it is so! They question for you, "Extension" men! Solve it! are confessedly on the brink of ruin. They now want Let us have the answer! and meanwhile we will UNION to avert the horrible consequences hang-

Hurrah! for "Extension of Commerce"! The meeting was unanimous in its resolves. The speeches of the speakers were but detached portions, as it were, of the horrible picture pourtrayed : but both publicly and secretly, the organized system of the meeting put them together in one connected whole! Let it be attentively looked at! Let it be thoroughly scanned! View it in all its phases Contemplate its every feature. Reflect upon what is thus presented to view. Here we gazette the resolutions of this meeting as the

## TRIUMPHS

# "EXTENDED" COMMERCE

1. "That this meeting views with alarm the

present unparalleled distress and suffering expe-

rienced by the productive classes in the manu-

facturing and commercial population of the United Kingdom, more especially those who unite in supporting the laws and constitution against reside in the borough of Leeds, many thousands of whom are entirely depending for their subsistence on parochial relief or charitable contribuof His Majesty's subjects in every class and condition of society. We, therefore, severally PLEDGE tions, without having the most remote prospect ourselves to contribute, by the most effectual means of again obtaining employment; That vast our situations may allow, to the maintenance and numbers of sober, honest, and industrious artizans in this borough have received parochial those who are SEEKING TO INVOLVE US IN relief during the last twelve months, who have RIOT AND CONFUSION; and we earnestly never been chargeable to the parish on any former UNITE: but not before! solicit the co-operation of all friends of SOCIAL occasion; and very many others are already reduced from comparative comfort to the most Down with your noses to the grindstone!—You Working People; such were the purposes for abject poverty, who have not yet applied for soon will be ready! which the shopocracy of England met in the year parochial aid, although their scanty income 1817! In nineteen days after the above meeting, the does not enable them to purchase a sufficiency scoundrel merchants and bankers of London, "met" of the necessaries of life; -That it is a well ascertained fact that in the township of Leeds, at the present time, there are not less than 4040 Tion." This was followed by similar meetings in families, composing upwards of 16,000 persons lerton and Beverley Gaols, pining away, and appathat they were upholding oppression and corruption. are reduced to the condition of paupers, and there tion, or an amelioration of their treatment, they They knew that they were upholding that which was is every reason to believe that nearly all the other may soon be beyond the reach of our sympathies the cause of infinite suffering to the poor. They knew townships in the borough are in an equally dis- and aid. If such an event should happen, could we that: but it was then profitable! They hoped to tressing situation; and, although this is the most have the consolation of knowing that we had disfatten themselves while the poor starved! They favourable season of the year for procuring out- charged our duty. Let us do our duty now.

3. "That this meeting, solemnly believing that the safety and well-being of the community will be seriously endangered by the much longer and meets every Sunday morning at 55, Old Bailey, continuance of the existing state of things, turns in order to raise funds from all persons disposed to with the utmost anxiety to the Legislature, be- present to Mr. John Watkins a suitable token of rediate and searching inquiry as to the extent of cause. The Committee are wishful to raise the distress amongst the manufacturing population, requisite means for the Testimonial previous to Mr. Strange fact; but so it is; the shopkeepers of in order to ascertain the causes thereof, and to WATKINS'S departure for the provinces, and as a

wisdom and experience may suggest. 4. "That a Memorial be transmitted to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and that Petitions be sent to both Houses of Parliament embodying the foregoing Resolutions, and signed

by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting." Well done, "Extension"-men! Can you add to your own picture? Remember it is painted after a SIX-TIMES increase of our foreign trade during the last fifty years! Remember that you yourselves tell us that we were "well to do," when we began to extend" our commerce! Remember that you yourselves tell us that even when bread was 7s. per stone, the various "new moves" which have led off some the working man could get it; BECAUSE HE HAD WAGES FOR WORKING! Romomber that you yourselves tell us, that the workman's pride was to have a good furnished home; and that an eight-days clock was an indispensible! Remember that you vourselves describe him now as being without bed, without clothing, and without food! Remember that this is AFTER A SIX-TIMES-OVER IN-CREASE OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE; and remember, also that YOU tell us that ANOTHER EXTENSION" will set us all right !!!!!

One peculiarity attending this meeting we cannot but notice. Great pains were taken to make the meeting believe that the parties calling it were influenced by no party considerations; that their on Saturday, the 25th instant, Mr. Richard Pudie the shopkeepers of Leeds to detail their present mously adopted: "That this meeting, taking into sufferings; and to paint their ruin in prespect; and then leave the Government to devise a remedy-ALL politics were to be eschewed by the meeting, liberty which is due to the surveillance of the public Wise foresight! The causes of the "impending press, desire to express emphatical admiration of the ruin' are not political ones, of course! The remedy, guished energy, so eminently characteristic of both; short time ago were the acknowledged leaders of the even though it should be another " Extension of Com- and express unfeigned hope that they will continue people, have ceased to be members of our Associamerce" through a Repeal of the Corn Laws, will not be a political one! Politics have nothing to do with the wide-spread misery and poverty every- been received also from Paisley, from Tonbridge in corner of our land, where for the want of a pilot, or a where abounding ! O, no ! no politics ! And thus Kent, from Cheltenham, from Haworth, from Coalthe shopkeepers are gulled! The parties calling | brookdale. STANSFELD and Co. to London, to attend another To Beaders and Correspondents. anti-Corn Law Conference; and to press a Repeal of themselves to its support, should it do their of Commerce"; nearly every one of them was pre- Leods shopkeepers, and get them to pass resolutions sent; "clever" PLINT and "clear" STANSFELD being to strengthen the hands of HAMER and his asso-In this work, the shopkeepers of Manchester took about the only persons absent. They seemed to be ciates, to procure for themselves "another Extension the lead. They were followed by their brethren in congregated together to proclaim their own shame- of Commerce"; and they do this on the pretence that London; and then throughout the country. Read lessness, and the credulity of the dupes who have political considerations are to be held in abeyance! James Monarch, Bishop Wearmouth.—Thanks, for

nected with the late relief-fund in the Borough gave | distress amongst the manufacturing population, in united income, derived both from labour and from instant application of such remedies as its wisdom parish-pay did not exceed 52d. per head per week! and experience might suggest." And, at the end of Dr Another statement, made on the authority of some the Session, WHEN THE INQUIRY CANNOT BE HAD, these respectable inhabitants of that town, Salford, and few operatives who had made the examination, was, same "Extension" men of Leeds, notwithstanding that thirty-four families, comprising 304 individuals, their yells and execrations, propose the same thing were found, in a very circumscribed district, without in the very words of the parties whose actions and Will Mr. P. M. Brophy of Dublin, send his be gained by union; if our principles

labour and the poor-rates, amounting only to 1s. 3d. UNION! They feel distress. They see certain per head per week! And this is the state of the ruin before them. Profits have failed. Trade is working people, after all the " Extensions of Com- done up. Incomes are gone. Capital is being merce" that we have had! During the last fifty wasted. Savings are dwindling. One by one are the SIX TIMES OVER; and this destitute and Insolvent List. They now want UNION! You selves called upon at this moment to express our starving condition of both operative and shop- asked them to unite with you to prevent all this in firm attachment to its laws, as well as our utter de- keeper is the price! Hurrah, lads, for "Ex- 1817. They insolently and persecutingly refused!

ing over their heads. What say you? Shall we UNITE? Not to learn to SHOOT! Not to malign, and traduce, and vilify, and pave the way for dungeonings, and hangings, and beheadings! Not for these things: but to rescue our common country from that fate we have so long foreseen and foretold! Shall we " UNITE" for this? Yes! as soon as ever the Shopocracy are ready! Notwithwithstanding their former conduct and treatment; no withstanding the miseries they have been the cause of inflicting on millions of their fellow-creatures; notwithstanding that they, and THEY ALONE, have stood between us and justice; notwithstanding all these things; as soon as ever the shopkeepers are ready, we will "UNITE"! BUT THEY MUST BE READY! They must be up to the mark! They must know the cause and be agreed upon the REMEDY. They must be prepared to go-a-head! No shilly-shallying. No squeamishness about "politics." They must be prepared to help to obtain the CHARTER; to use it, when obtained, for the EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT of the debt; for the reduction of our taxation to £4,000,000 per annum; for the keeping at home the vast heaps of wealth we yearly create, to be enjoyed by our own people, instead of being given to the foreigner; and for the obtaining of the LAND to enable our own people to grow their own food! Whenever the shopkeepers are ready, and will enter into proper terms and arrangements, WE WILL

Shopkeopers! what say you? Not ready!

HOW MANY MORE VICTIMS?

HOLBERRY is already dead, and Brook and PEDDIE, the Bradford victims, now lie in Northalreceiving parochial aid. This shows that about rently fast sinking into the Victims' Tomb. If we one-fifth of the whole population of the township do not timely bestir ourselves to effect their libera-

Brook ha a wife and a large family: Peddie has a wife-a most excellent and deserving woman. They have both been steady, and good, and worthy men. Let memorials for their liberation be imme-

sent aid, even in his miserable home. He is allowed

amongst them, have already been brought from any information respecting Brooks' case. He has comparative affluence to poverty; and as there been named as a fit person to be made Central Treadoes not appear to be the slightest prospect of surer for Brook. We have no doubt that Mr. Charles any improvement in trade, this meeting is of Connor, of Bishop-Auckland, Mr. Bragg, Priestgate, opinion that unless the Legislature can speedily Darlington, and Mr. E. Burley, York, will all; that the earnings of no man ever could be called The men, however, who met for these horrid adopt remedial measures to remove the distress each in their respective localities received subscriptions: Mr. Williams will act for Sunderland. Let all collected be forwarded to Mr Wilson, Brompton, he can visit Brook every week, and will doubtless see that the money collected is

WATKINS' TESTIMONIAL.

WE understand that a Committee has been formed seeching it most carnestly to institute an imme- spect for his services, sacrifices, and sufferings in the

particularly. We have been sorry to learn that Mr. WATKINS has suffered recently an amount of pecuniary inconvenience greatly exceeding, we are quite sure, anything of which the Chartist public, who owe much to him, have had any conception. Reared in the lap of comparative affluence, Mr. W. has been excluded the pale of what is called "society," and cast out even by his own parents, for his attachment to our principles. Mr. WATKINS, though himself from the middle classes, has had the merit and the virtue of standing proof, amidst all temptation, against all on whom the people had much reliance, and who, we believe, had less trial of their honesty and clearsightedness than Mr. WATKINS has had. We do think that the people are in duty bound to pay respectful consideration to honest merit struggling with adversity, and to patriotism fighting the battle of liberty without fear of consequences. wherever and in whomsoever it may be exhibited.

THE STAR AND ITS ESTIMATION BY THE PEOPLE.

We still continue to receive gratifying testimonies of the confidence and estimation of the people. This week we have the following from Hawick :-"At a public meeting held in the Chartist Hall. one and sole object was to give an opportunity to in the chair, the following resolution was unaniconsideration the efforts made to discredit the Editor and Proprietor of that palladium of the people cause the Northern Star. and recognising the untrammeled efforts, to swamp our agitation, to lessen the number of manly integrity, unsparing faithfulness, and distinthe same undeviating course till it results in final

Resolutions of a like gratifying character have and sowing the seeds of treachery and deceit in every

ravings. Let them yo on; 'tis all well. The face never looks more ugly than when unmusked by

of good men. A CHARTIST AND A CONTANT READER.—'Tis not alone own. in that locality, that the game of petty and malevolent detraction is going on; reports of a like or we must give them up as lost to our cause. churacter reach us from other places. It is a the General Council.

news agent, Cheapside. cturers visiting Bromsgrove, are desired to give

MESSRS. SMART AND SKEVINGTON-We cannot then rally round the standard of organisation, and

BARNSLEY .- The Chartists of this place respectfully noon precisely. invite Mr. Watkins, in his intended tour, to pay them a visit if possible at the beginning of week.

GEORHE ANDERSON .- Mr. Hill's " Fifteen Lessons on Analogy and Syntax" is not out of print. It may be had, price two shillings, from John Cleave, London, through any Bookseller who gets a London parcel. Paton and Love can have it any week from Mr. Hobson, of Leeds. The other work we cannot tell him about, not knowing the Publisher, and not having a copy at hand for

BRISTOL CHARTIST YOUTHS, write us thus:-" It is stated in the Star, that we did not vote for the Executive. We polled with the adults of Bearlane. We had no Philpites; not one. OHN JOHNSON.—We cannot insert his letter to Mr.

Joseph Andrew. ROBERT HUNT. Notlingham. - We have not room for the address he has sent us. C. GRADY, near French Park, County Roscommon, Ireland, would be glad if the friends who send him Stars, would write to him.

THOMAS BRIGGS, Derby, has received 2s. for James Duffy. from Mr. Gorse and men, Duffield. HARLES LUCAS, Newcastle, should have told us what the meeting in the Guild Hall, of which he complains that we have no report, was about, and then we could have made enquiry into it. ARBROATH.—We have a little mollified one of the resolutions, as we suppose our friends have no great wish to see us "mashed up" by a govern-

ment prosecution. . W. Sheffield .- It will make no alteration in the present system of voting for members of Parlia-

MR. GRIFFIN wishes to inform the Charlists of South Lancashire, that all letters for the district secretary on business connected with the delcaste meeting, must be addressed to him, 8, Robertstreet, Bank Top, Manchesler. WILL MR. DEAN TAYLOR send his address to Mr.

Markham, Leicester, without delay, as a letter bearing York post mark is received.

HE BIRMINGHAM Frost, Williams and Jones' committee, would feel obliged to Feargus O'Connor, Esq , to state at what time he thinks it probable the memorials he has in his possession will be forwarded. SMITH. Mitcham .- Thanks. We had previously

received a notice of the meeting. JAMES SAUNDERS, Birmingham.—Better let the matter

W. C.—His communication is an advertisement. A IRISH CHARTIST.—We should think he and his friends safe enough from any harm on account of the letters.

AN O'BRIENITE" Brighton.—There were other parties present upon that occasion, besides those to whom he refers. We know all about the matter. The original motion was proposed by Mr, Allen. The vole of unqualified confidence in O'Brien was proposed as an amendment, by Mr. Morling. The "row" was kept up for five evenings; every epithet of opprobrium and abuse, such as "traitor," "hypocrite." "villain" and other choice terms was applied, by the little knot of O Brienites, to every person who attempted to speak in support of the original mo-tion. Blows were struck by the O'Brientes. Mr. Stephen Burton was struck. On the fifth night the chairman had had enough of the "row," and he dissolved the meeting without putting any resolution to the vote at all. The sixth night therefore was simply a muster of O'Brienites, after the meeting, They, of course, had it all their own way: and there were about fourteen of them to vote for their own resolution. We have these facts from parties who were present all the time. and saw it all. "An O Brienite" is not to suppose that because we "were not there," that we have no information of the facts.

WE have received the balance sheet of the Executive, and an accompanying address from the Secretary. but are compelled, from the state of our columns, to reserve them for next week.

A DISSENTER, Halifax.—The whole amount may be recovered if not exceeding six years.

E. STALLWOOD-The letter he posted on Monday was not " pre-paid." SPECIMENS TO AGENTS .- Specimens of the forth-

coming Plate will be sent to many of the agents during the next week, and the remainder will receive them as soon as they are completed. Those agents who do not balance their accounts immediately, will not receive any papers on Saturday, July 9th.

OHN WALKDEN, BURY.—Send address to this office A letter has been returned from the General Post-Office, which was sent to Bury, and the letter-carrier could not find him.

RESCOT.—Mr. Traverse should order. TO AGENTS.—Several Agents have sent light gold this week: they are all credited with the respective amounts the gold weighs.

FOR THE EXECUTIVE. From the Chartists of Mold. Fiintshire FOR MR. HINDES. From the Bristol youth ...

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE. From the Chartists of Hooley Hill R. and G. H. Norwich ••• OR DEFENCE OF MASON AND OTHERS AT STAFFORD FOR JAMES DUFFY.

From the Chartists of Ramsbottom Heckmondwike per Mr. Penny The Bristol youths ... The Chartists of Sutten in Ashfield Prescot Doncaster Chartists Nottingham

FOR MRS. FROST, MRS. WILLIAMS, AND MRS. JONES. From the Shakesperian Association of Leicoster Chartists ... 2 0 0 FOR MRS. HOLBERRY. From Hull, collected after Mr. Hill's .... 15s. 1d.

Chartist funds ... 5s. 11d. FOR DEFENCE OF HOLYCAKE. From the Doncaster Chartists FOR MR. MASONS DEFENCE. From the Cockermouth Chartists 2 6 The Chartists of Somer's Town locality London ••• WIVES AND FAMILIES.

From S. M. London ••• FOR THE POLITICAL VICTIMS. From the Brompton and Kensington locality

ADDRESS OF THE NORTH CHESHIRE DELE-GATE MEETING, TO THE SURROUNDING FRIENDS AND BROTHER DEMOCRATS .- Now is the ime to try men's souls—now is the time for action, my

friends; union and perseverance on the part of our leaders, with the united efforts and support of our friends the people, must be the order of the day. Another mighty struggle is being made to deceive and entrup the people, another blow is about to be aimed at our ranks, another attempt to paralyze our our leaders by bribery, intimidation, and persecution, has commenced. Mason has been arrested poor Hol-

The agents of Satan are stalking through the country, shepherd, our friends are not able to mention the noble position they have assumed.

Wilmslow, Northwich, Middlewich, Nantwich Congleton, and C ester. where Associations have been formed, are almost politically dead for the want of CHARTIST, Banbury.-The "new move" men and have suffered themselves to be led by the lecturers. Some of them are broken up altogether. know the matter to be a death struggle. They hand to Corn Law meetings, where our opponents must either destroy the Star or the Star will destroy have always provided themselves with some one who all the cobwebs by which they hope to catch the has gab enough to cause the timid and the weakpeople. There is therefore no wonder at their minded to hold up their hands, in favour of their de-

Knutsford, Sandbach, and many other places, where good Associations might be formed, and thus add numbers to our ranks, are lying dead for the want of his kindly expressions of confidence and esteem. political information. Six week's agitation would We hope ever to deserve the confidence and esteem rouse the whole of them to a sense of their duty, and would enable them to maintain a lecturer of their

A provision must either be made for these districts, Men of Stockport, Ashton, Hyde, Dackenfield, yame at which the players always lose. They Stalybridge, Hazelgrove, Mottrani, New Mills, Glossop, never eventually injure any but themselves. As Compstall Bridge, Hooley Hill, Audenshaw, and to the fact of Mr. Hill's being or not being a Mossley, at a delegate meeting held at Hazalgrove on member of the National Charter Association, the Sunday last, on which occasion there were delegates prating scoundrels must have known themselves from Stockport, Duckenfield, Marple, Glossop, Hazelto be lying; because the question has been two grove and New Mills, it was agreed that for the better or three times answered in the Star already. Mr. organisation of this county, each of your localities do Hill was a founder of the present National appoint a delegate to meet in the Hyde Chartist Room, Charter Association; and has been a member on Sunday, July the 10th, when steps will be taken during the whole period of its existence. If our for the foundation of a permanent union of this division friend had read his last week's Star carefully, he would have seen that Mr. Hill is a member of Mitchell be empowered to draw up the short address. which is now before you, and that in the absence of ERBY.—Letters for this place are requested to be Mr. Swindlehurst, of Macclesfield, he be appointed to addressed to Thomas Briggs, at Mrs. Parry's act as the county secretary, and visit such districts as he may deem necessary, until the next general meeting. Brother Chartists, let this call be sufficient; let your address to the Charlists of Warrington as soon as are to be established in every town, village, and hamlet possible, as they wish to correspond with him. of Great Britain, it must be done by perseverance; insert their letter. They must send it to show to the Government and to the world, that whilst

the paper in which appeared the letter that called you are so thoroughly convinced of the justice of your it forth. We have not seen that paper, and con cause, you know how to ensure its success, by a virsequently know nothing of the letter to which tuous, a consistent, and a never-tiring exertion. tuous, a consistent, and a never-tiring exertion. It is requested that you send off your delegates early, as business is to commence at ten o'clock in the fore-

Yours, faithfully, JAMES MITCHELL.

Heaton-lane, Stockport, June 28, 1842.

WHOLE HOG CHARTISM.

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN respectfully announces to the Chartist public that he is DOW SOLE EDITOR and PART PROPRIETOR of the British Statesman; which paper shall, hence-forward, under his management, advocate genuine Chartism, and no mistake! No FACTIOUS POLITICS!—but REAL DEMOCRACY! Office 170, Fleet-street, London.

RERMONDSEY .- Thousands of the working classes in Bermondsey are starving and half the shops are either to let or are entirely closed. ALMONDBURY .-- AFCIENT FREE GAR-DEVERS —On Saturday last, the Lord Milton's Lodge, No. 147 of this old-established Society, held its annireserv at the house of Mr. Matthew Lodge. Woolpacks Ina, Almondbury, when the members and visiting brethren sat down to an excellent dinner provided for 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 Weenesday evening. At the close of the meeting ex names were enrolled among the thousands of Chartists. A collection was made for the benefit of the widow of the noble and lamented Holberry, and 63. 51. was contributed. The Chartists of Rotherham deeply sympathise with her bereavement: they lost a noble brother when she lost a husband.

#### SHEFFIELD.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM, SAMUEL HOLBERRY.

MAGNIFICENT DEMONSTRATION. From the moment that the death of poor Holberry became known, the Fig Tree-lane 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 patriot 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. Luclam departed on his melancholy mission, and returned to the company of Mr. Robert Demaine, and Mr. Peter M'Laughlen of York, whose zealous services cannot be too much admired and applanded. The body was lodged at the house of Mrs. Holberry's parents at Attercliffe, with whom she resided. Mrs. Holberry, the wife of the untortunate patrice. is a woman possessir g considerable personal attractions and mental accomplishments of no mean order. Her sufferings may be better imagined than de-

to pourtray them. On Friday, green placards, edged with black, were posted through the town announcing the funeral as

priate addresses after the burial service. would withdraw the above placard. Mr. H. po- rouse ye to men of more than common mould; my litely declined doing so, at the same time telling Mr. words should make Rayner that he had nothing to fear, if the peace of the town was left to the keeping of the Chartists. and they were not interfered with. By twelve

" SAMUEL HOLBERRY. Died a martyr to the cause of Demecracy, June 21st, 1842, Aged 27.2

the inscription upon the breast-plate :-

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

Two Mates. The hearse, beautifully decorated, containing the body of the deceased Patriot. Large and magnificent black banner of the National Charter Association, (Figuree-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." On the reverse side—

"Then shalt do no murder." Two mourning coaches, containing the female relatives of the deceased. An open carriage, containing several female mourners. The male relatives of the deceased, on foot. Members of the Council of the National Charter Association, (Figtree-lane.)

Members of the Association. Females, two deep-Men, four deep. Members of the Political Institute, two deep, bearing a white banner, with the following inscriptions:-" Political Institute,

Birks-Clayton-and Holoerry, Martyrs to the On the reverse-

blood." many thousands of persons were in advance of the pressed responses of his hearers, mourners and a few select friends, the burial service was read by the Reverend Mr. Landells, Independent Minister of Lee-croft-Chapel. The coffin was then removed, and having been lowered into the grave, scarcely a dry eye viewing the into the grave, scarcely a dry eye viewing the local service was admitted into the departed martyr. Ah! of Monday week in Paradise-square, and again on the advocate of the voluntary system of supporting the departed martyr. Ah! of Monday week in Paradise-square, and again on the advocate of the voluntary system of supportant the advocate of the advocate of the clergy. He (Mr. Woodward) fully agreed with the sad spectacle, the Rev. Gentlemen offered up a was incited by the hireling spies of a corrupt solemn and impressive prayer, and having done so Government. My friends, I have stated already that

John Henry Bramwich of Leicester, was then given ter. Remember that we now stand upon the tombs Bairstow would address the Sheffield Chartists that damage in their power, and then run off to the out by Mr. Samuel Parkes, and sung to the air of of the departed of all ages. Look at the vast evening in the Town Hall. At the hour appointed police office and send a sergeant and twelve police the Old Hundredth psalm :-

Great God! is this the Patriot's doom? Shall they who dare defend the slave. Be huri'd within a prison's gloom, To fit 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.

But mercy, Lord, belongs to Thee. For thou hast freed him from all pain. Is this the price of Liberty?

Must Martyrs fall to gain the prize? Then be it so! we will be free. Or all become a sacrifica! The' Freedom mourns her murder'd son.

And weeping friends surround his bier : Tho' tears like mourtain torrents run, Our cause is water'd by each tear.

That binds us to our glorious cause! Raise! raise the cry! let all respend; "Justice, and pure and equal laws."

O! may his fate cement the bond

tribute of respect to a departed brother; one of the marryred victures of despotism; one endeared to us alike by his public virtues and private worth; one was emphatically an "honest man"—"the rest not, day nor night, until by every legal and problem and the rest not, day nor night, until by every legal and the rest not of the part of the sake of posterity you have made the Charter of Steelmant leatured. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not, day nor night, until by every legal and the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not, day nor night, until by every legal and the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not. They must be shallow policity work of the rest not at the rest noblest work of God." You within the compass of, constitutional means you have made the Charter Independent. Mr. Clark, of Stockport, lectured noblest work of God." You within the compass of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the Charter independent. Mr. Clark, or Stockport, lectured reargus of constitutional means you have made the twice in the Fig Tree-lane Room on Sunday last the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," will get rid twice in the Fig Tree-lane Room on Sunday last the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," will get rid twice in the Fig Tree-lane Room on Sunday last the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," will get rid twice in the Fig Tree-lane Room on Sunday last the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," will get rid twice in the Fig Tree-lane Room on Sunday last the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," will get rid twice in the Fig Tree-lane Room on Sunday last the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," will get rid twice in the Fig Tree-lane Room on Sunday last the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs, will get rid twice in the Fig Tree-lane Room on Sunday last the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs, will get rid twice in the Fig Tree-lane Roo bim as a public man can bear witness to his sterling sal family of man! honesty, his unbounded integrity, his thorough incorruptibility, and dauntiess courage. His afficied partner—his serrowing relatives—those who knew him as a neighbour, or a townsman; all who had the happiness to enjoy his friendship can testily route taken in coming to the ground. The mourners this day are the evidences of his virtues, and their square, where they almost immediately separated, la, North Ann-street. Mr. Donald Turner was called assembled here to day to move the construction for the possessor of them. Yet have we returning quietly to their homes. to his moral greatness; and their presence and tears returned to Atterel ffe; the people to Paradise-Sheffield at mid-day on Thursday, with the body, in assembled here to day to mourn over the grave of It was ten minutes to seven o'clock when the one so goed, so brave, so noble of heart and soul. people reached the Square, the proceedings having Why. O why is this? What was his crime? What thus occupied close upon seven hours. his effence !-- for which he has been sent to the cold to break his country's fetters. Oppression hovered

> "She has sons that never! never! Whilst heaven has light or earth has graves,

Will stoop to be the despots' slaves!" Faneral procession of Samuel Holberry, the and of these was the heroic patriot over whose inaMariyr to Liberty.— Peace to his Soul! —The nimate remains we now mourn. Brave himself, he conduct of Sir James Graham regarding the death friends of freedom will assemble on Monday, June believed in the courage of all who applauded his of Samuel Holberry. Notwithstanding that the 27th, 1842, in Paradise-square, at one o'clock, for generous sentiments; and in the hour of trial, left people must have been fatigued with the labours of the purpose of forming into procession, with band, unsupported, he fell. Possessing a heart without the day, in the course of an hour from the first banners, &c.; and from thence will march to Atter-guile, he believed in the truth of all men; and conditions of the people, they had re-assembled eliffe, to meet the body of the departed Samuel fided in miscrearts who betrayed him into the hands many thousands strong; indeed, by half past eight Holberry, previous to its interment in the Cemetry. of the enemies of his country. What language can o'clock, the Square in every part was nearly filled.

Marshals are appointed to form the procession and be too strong in which to denounce the incarnate Mr. Evisson was called to the chair, and opened the direct the route.—It is particularly requested that all fiends—the Iscariot traitors—to whom I allude! business in a brief but effective address. Mr. Clark, parties attending the funeral will abstain from "those exacombs of living death"—to speak of of Stockport, was then introduced to the meeting, intoxicating drinks, observing our Motto of Peace, them in the language of Curran—" where the wretch and addressed the people for upwards of an hour in Law, Order, and all will observe that strict decorum that is buried a man, lies till his heart has time to which the solemnity of the occasion demands. Mr. fester and dissolve, and is dug up an informer!" was loudly and enthusiastically cheered. Mr. Edwin (not William) Gill moved a resolution demunciatory ciple of the Charter. 'Homo non sibi natus sed quo the wealth of Crossis, or the sceptre of the Cæsars, of the Government with respect to poor Holberry; que aliis." (Great cheering.)

Monday, June 27th, a day that will long be reI would not have that man's blood upon my head, seconded by Mr. Samuel Parkes, and carried unaniMr. Dyott, moved that Mr. membered in Sheffield, came, and the sun rose bright But why dwell upon the crimes of the rotten-hearted mously. On the motion of Mr. Harney, seconded and glorious to smile upon the efforts of the people villains that for the sake of filthy lucre would be- by Mr. George Parkes, the following memorial was mously. to do honour to the remains of their martyred tray the cause of freedom! They were but the unanimously agreed to—its adoption closing the friend. A large placard, printed at Birmingham, despicable tools of their base employers—the opproceedings of the day: was placed outside Mr. Harney's residence in Harts- pre-sors that have pursued him to his grave. If head, and attracted the attention of many hundreds nothing short of his blood would satisfy them, why To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in the course of the morning. Certain jackalls from the mockery of sentencing him to imprisonment? the Police Office had made themselves busy in copy- Four years of torture, two of which have been suffiing the placerds, notices, &c. in front of Mr. Har- cient to consummate the horrid tragedy! O! The Memorial of the Inhabitants of Sheffield, in ney's house, (whether they were officially employed possessed I the power to give utterance to the we cannot say) and in the course of the morning Mr. thoughts swelling within my breast; could I Rayner, the superintendent of the Sheffield police, launch the thunders of eloquence against the called upon Mr. Harney, and requested that he heads of the destroyers of Holberry, I would

#### "The very stones To rise against earth a tyrants,"

o'clock some hundreds of persons had assembled in and the cry of "Holberry and justice," ringing Paradise square; their numbers speedily augmented through the land, should strike the death-knell of to thousands. About one o'clock the people in dense tyranny, and proclaim to the world the overthrow of mass left the square and proceeded to Atterchiffe. despoism and oppression!!

The body was enclosed in a splendid oak coffin. Our task is not to ween! We must leave tears to disorder with the progress of the cause, and proceeding and contempt, damage the cause, and was entrapped into the acts for some of them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill set retard the progress of Chartism. Were he to do miscreants employed for the purpose of fermenting a bright example to other clerx ymen by taking part this from any mistaken delicacy, he would discover that he has OPENED the above Establishment, disorder with the progress of the cause, and proceeding the cause, and the cause, and the cause, and process of them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill set retard the progress of Chartism. Were he to do miscreants employed for the purpose of fermenting a bright example to other clerx ymen by taking part this from any mistaken delicacy, he would discover that he has OPENED the above Establishment, discorder with the progress of the cause, and process for them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill into danger and contempt, damage the cause, and process for them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill into danger and contempt, damage the cause, and process for them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill into danger and contempt, damage the cause, and process for them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill into danger and contempt, damage the cause, and process for them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill into danger and contempt, damage the cause, and process for them did not know that the process for them did not know that the cause, and process for them did not know that the cause, and process for them did not know that the cause, and process for them did not know that the cause, and process for them did not know that the cause, and proce The body was enclosed in a splendid oak coffin, Our task is not to weep! We must leave tears to disorder with the view of thereby returding the eshandsomely decorated, made at York under the women. Our task is to act; to labour with heart and tablishment of the people's liberties. direction of the Chartist body. The following was soul for the destruction of the horrible system. That the said Samuel Holberry at under which Holberry has perished. His sufferings ment of his imprisonment was compelled to work more to encounter than those who are unacquainted which it are over! He is where "the wicked cease from trou- at the treadmill, a punishment clearly illegal, he not with the difficulties attendant on such an arduous open foes or over-officious and imprudent friends- will ever be his study to deserve. bling and the weary are at rest." He sleeps well! having been sentenced to hard labour. He is numbered with the patriots who have died That though subsequently the said Samuel Hol- Whig or Tory, will be exceedingly jealous of a newsmartyrs to the cause of liberty before him. His is berry was removed from the degrading (and in his paper devoted to the interests of the people, and will All the mournful pregarations having been com- the bloodless laurel swarded him by a grateful and case unlawful) punishment of the treadmill, yet watch every opportunity, and have recourse to every pleted, the procession started in the following admiring people! How different to the wreath which during the space of eighteen months he was sub means to entangle such a paper in the laws of encircles the brow of the princely murderer and the jected to all the odious restrictions of the "silent libel and sedition. Now as the Northern Star is the Tory aristocracies was about being in all likeli- Papers. conquering destroyer! Compared with the honest, system," which, in the opinion of your memorialists, representative of 3,500,000 people, the representative temptible, appear the so-called glories that emblazon common dictates of humanity and the precepts of working classes, the wonder is how and by what the name of an Alexander or a Napoleon! Desolated the Christian religion. empires and slaughtered myriads have preserved Holberry will be associated, venerated and adored: bility and suffering.

"Far dearer the grave or the prison, Illumed by one patriot's name, Than the trophics of all who have risen

On liberty's ruins to fame." Be ours the task to accomplish, by one glorious effort, the freedom of our country, and thereby prevent, for the future, the sacrifice of the sons of freedom. Tyrants have in all ages and all countries would be his unhappy lot unless immediately set at off Whiggery, and exposed its hideous countenance, strove by persecution to crush liberty; and by tor. liberty. ture, chains, and death, to prevent the assertion of the rights of man. It would appear that our to the Home Office in benalf of the said Samuel fiding, and deluded people. (Hear, hear) For this the ocean of intellect will move on! Here, by the grave-side of the pairiot; here, under the bright blue canopy of the skies, let us enter into a "solemn league and covenant'-let the honest and true embrace in fraternity, and swear with me-swear by the imperishable truth of our principles—by the "The Lord hateth the hands that shed innocent dead relics of our murdered brother-swear, whilst the spirit of Holberry hovers over us, and smiles The procession commenced its solemn march about approval of the vow-swear, to unite in one countiess known to Her Majesty's Home Secretary cannot be and justice? who was it that threw all his energy, half-past two o'clock; of course it was not confined moral phalanx, to put forth the giant strength denied, Sir James Graham having been in the all his talent, and all his vast power, into the scale to the members of the Association, as some thousands which union will call into being, and aid, assist, and accompanied it on either side. On reaching the fraternise with each other to burst the bonds that town, the road, along the Wicker, from the Railway bind ye. Swear as I now swear, that neither perse-Station to the Bridge, was densely crowded, and cution, nor scorn, nor calumny—neither bolts, nor immense numbers continued to swell the mass, as bars, nor chains, nor racks, nor gibbets—neither the authorities at York a few days previous to his the Irish Catholic clergy towards their poor, perse-Roman Catholic, he could not allow that vote of the spinisters of the thought to mass without giving expression to his most is moved on. The pavement on each side of the tortures of a prison death-bed, nor the terrors of the death, with the conditions annexed that he should cuted flocks, with that of the ministers of the road, the doorways, windows, and in some instances scaffold, shall sever us from our principles, affright enter into sureties to be of good behaviour for five Established Church. He it was, who first taught cordial approval of it. He had read the defence of g2Z-rs—even some of the chambers appeared to be path of freedom; but that, come weal, come weel, co nock and corner, where a view could be obtained, eternal justice, to have retribution for the death of victim had not five days instead of five years to live, ministering to the spiritual wants of his parishioners, Mr. Hill could not have known so much about the there were men and women watching with seemingly Holberry! swear to have our Charter law! and to intense interest the melancholy sight. We observed annihilate for ever the blood-stained desning, very many, females, unable to control themportance of thousands of selves, giving vent to their feelings in tears. The marryrs and terms of thousands of patriots, and selves, giving his last shilling to the widow and of the widow and of the marryrs and terms of thousands of patriots, and selves, giving his last shilling to the widow and of the marryrs and terms of thousands of patriots, and selves, giving his last shilling to the widow and of the marryrs and terms of thousands of patriots, and selves, giving his last shilling to the widow and of the carried more and control them on the particular wants of instance of the instan procession having passed through the Wicker, pro- immolated at its shrine the lovers of liberty and all the facts connected with the treatment and ceeded up Waingate, the Haymarket, High-street, truth! If ye do this and act upon your vow, while death of the deceased Samuel holberry, with the Far Gate, Barker Pool, down Coalpit Lane, to we mourn the death of Holberry, our children will she view of rendering substantial justice.

Sheffield Moor. Leaving the ranks for a moment, rejoice that he died not in vain! but that from his the writer had a view of the procession from Mr. ashes rose, phon x-like, his dauntless spirit, inspir-Barraclough's chambers in Far Gate; the sight was ing you with the love of freedom! and the stern truly splendid; but it was on Sheffield Moor that the resolve to set your country free!

The number of inmates of the Sheffield poor house of the description and fell a violently multitude showed to the best advantage.

The deepest silence prevailed during Mr. Harney's on the 18th of June, was 466. The payments to the thinself, while the pampered, proud, and By the time the procession had reached this quarter, address, interrupted only by the occasional half-sup- out-poor for the week suding June 18th, was as tim to it himself, while the pampered, proud, and band, and whilst the vanguard (so to speak) of Mr. Samuel Parkes followed-Friends and fellow- bread, &c., £93 17s 61. Paid to the casual poor in lished, rolled along in his gilded chariot; and, not

alcor, the rear had not yet left the top of Coalpit Lane. We will not corrected the most solemn, important, and affecting that can possibly be contemplated. We are performed on the normal paper says 20,000, some idea may be formed of the Palnumbers. The Association and the contemplated the second of the Palnumbers and the contemplated the second of the Palnumber of the Palnumber of the Palnumber of the Second of the Palnumber of t in Sheffield, within the memory of living man, has splendid monument whereby to perpetuate his fame; tisement to the shopkeeepers and middle class tices of the Irish Catholic priests were more in acat all approached in numbers that of Monday last. but to one who, deeply imbued with the feelings of calling upon them to furnish the said committee with cordance with those of the Apostles and primitive Is Charmem dead? We may observe that along the humanity, deeply sympathising with those suffering information respecting "the exce dingly depressed line of march the shops were closed. We are sorry around him, was ready to use any and every and alarming state of their trade," and the Rev. R. Whigs and Tories, both lay and clerical—(hear, any respect thereby. From Sheffield Moor the promiting their woes. Thence it was that he being their condition. This gentle
the Rev. Mr. Hill was surely entitled to the thanks. any respect thereby. From Sheffield Moor the procession proceeded along the New road to the Cemetry, the fields on each side being lined with spectators. On coming within view of the Cemetry some bundress of persons were seen already within the Rets, who had obtained admission to the ground by a private road. As soon as the gates road, As soon as the gates road. As soon as the gates road, As soon as the gates road, As soon as the gates road. As soon as the gates road, As soon as the gates road, As soon as the gates road. As soon as the gates road, a private road, As soon as the gates were opened a roain, fearful, but fortunately only momentary, the intense and natural desire to get as near to the sea and an analysis of the law, thereby hoods and suffering of the working classes, requesting to the working classes, person to catholic to the propose to give a possible of the wards his (Mr. O'Higgin's). Catholic outputs the key. Mr. Hill was surely entitled to the thanks. (Mr. O'Higgin's). Catholic outputs the key. Mr. Hill was surely entitled to the thanks of the kev. Mr. Hill was surely entitled to the thanks. (Mr. O'Higgin's). Catholic outputs him the wards his (Mr. O'Higgin's). Catholic hearts was the Manush him the wards him (Mr. O'Higgin's). C a rush, fearful, but fortunately only momentary, political bondage in which, for ages, they had been took place. There was nothing like tumult or disorder, the rush that was made being occasioned by the intense and natural desire to get as near to by the intense and natural desire to get as near to by the intense and natural desire to get as near to by the intense and natural desire to get as near to by the intense and natural desire to get as near to by the intense and natural desire to get as near to by the intense and natural desire to get as near to by the intense and natural desire to get as near to by the intense and natural desire to get as near to be natural desired to the natural desired to the natural desired to get as near to be natural desired to get as near to get as near to be natural desired to get as near the grave as possible. The band remained at the have been cast upon his character by his grates; the hearse, coaches, and people following, enemies. Some have branded him with the name to grates to pay him £500 a year. If they did not no variation in Beans. Other articles as before. en masse, up the gravel walk to the chapel. The coffin having being removed from the hearse and desired to enrich himself at the expense of others; In addition to the public meeting reported in last swer his purpose for the moment; when that great for his mite, and thus be forced, from necessity, to taken within the chapel, where was admitted the but ah! my friends, such motives as those did not week's Star, Mr. Bairstow lectured on the evenings lawyer pledged his professional reputation that it look after his spiritual wants. The Rev. Mr. Hill is

and the sigh of distress is never heard. I call upon you by all that is great and wise and good, "Justice, and pure and equal laws."

Nr. Julian Harney, standing on the edge of the winds up by expense, fine, and imprisonment, with a view to profession. The surprised thousands who have stave, then addressed the assembled pople in nearly the following words:—

Sisters and Brithren,—We have gathered together upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon this mournil occasion to pay a last gether upon the profession. The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and this fine that the last gether upon the profession. The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and the profession. The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and the profession. The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and the profession. The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and the profession. The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and the paper, and the profession. The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and the profession to pay a last to profession. The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and the paper paper paper.

The surprised thousands who have destroy the paper, and the paper paper paper.

The surprised the assembled popers are the paper paper paper.

The surprised the assembled paper paper paper paper paper paper.

The surprised the assembled paper paper paper

Some fears were entertained that considerable bondage, her daughters in misery—he heard the cry graves in the Cemetery by the presence of so large a 21st inst., and the reply of the committee of the of distress, the wail of agony which rang through number of people; happily these fears proved illthe land; and his heart was moved with rity for his founded; the only damage done was the trampling tisement, and appeared in the advertising columns, fellow creaters, and beat high with stern resolve down of the grass and a few of the flowers in the though the letter appeared in the columns of the vicinity of the grave; this was unavoidable. We leading article. (Hear, hear.) He said that both scribed; we shrinkfrom the painful task of attempting over England, and freedom had field her shores; did not observe a solitary case of drunkenness or the letter and the answer to it should be sent to the from the Cemetery.

Public Meetings .- A meeting was held the same evening in Paradise Square, to take into con-

and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

years imprisonment in Northallerton House of Cor- sincere and hearty thanks for his able, consistent, That your memorialists have good reasons for working classes—(hear, hear). They all knew that he were imprudent enough to insert all they spoke asserting their belief that the said Samuel Holberry he (Mr.O'II.) was a Roman Catholic, but perhaps and wrote, he would bring the paper he conducted was entrapped into the commission of the acts for some of them did not know that the Rev. Mr. Hill into danger and contempt, damage the cause, and unimening advocacy of the rights of the lights of the word wrote, he would bring the paper he conducted into danger and contempt, damage the cause, and the research of the research

their pames from oblivion, but will not in a future and | bad treatment to which the said Samuel Holberry a better age save them from execration; - whilst was subjected, his health rapidly declined, and he friends and supporters. The whole Whig press and please God, be found too many for Whigs and Tories fast Beverage. with the Tells and Tylers of the earth, the name of became speedily reduced to a state of extreme do- the whole Tory press were equally opposed to the

s are since the month of April last. That this was was it that stood boldly forward in defence of truth regular receipt of medical certificates testifying to in favour of the injured, the wronged, and misreprethe state of the deceased's health. Your Memorialists are aware that an order for

STATE OF THE TOWN.-PROGRESS OF CHARTISM.- the priest. And, during those visits to the sick-bed The number of inmates of the Sheffield poor house of the destitute and afflicted, it frequently happened follow: - Paid to the regular ticket poor in money, overbearing parsons of the church by law estab-

assemblage that have congregated and followed, in the hall was crammed in every part, the audience men into this room under the pretence of suppressing mournful procession, to this consecrated spot; and listening with intense interest to the splendid ad- a riot, and dispersing an unlawful assembly; and then contemplate that, at a day not far distant, dress of Mr. Bairstow. A collection towards meetwhen the Dublin "liberal" papers published
worlds upon worlds shall be congregated togeing the expences of the public funeral of poor Holevery lie, every slander that could be heaped upon ther, not by the mere sound of music, berry was made at the close. On Friday, a large us, and at the same time refused to insert our but the blast of the archangel's trumpet shall meeting of the unemployed was held in Paradise- justification; even when offered to be paid for as an sound through the caverns of the dead "arise ye square. The meeting had been called by the Rev. and come to judgment!" See the graves open- R. S. Bayley, to be holden at the Corn Exchange; published our proceedings, but the proprietor of that ing, tombs shivering, the earth quaking, and the accordingly some thousands assembled. Mr. Edwin paper, Feargus O'Connor, published a short letter rocks rending, mountains falling, planet after Gill (not Mr. Gill, of the Political Institute) being calling upon the English Chartists to send their rocks rending, mountains falling, planet after planet, comet after comet, constellation after constellation, the sun turned into darkness, and the address the people, and the cry being raised 'To that four hundred papers a week were sent to us for moon into blood, and the whole universe kindled into Paradise-square," an adjournment took place, when a considerable time; and those papers were transone grand configration. Then shall nature utter her Mr. Gill, Mr. Samuel Parkes, and a gentleman mitted to the provinces, so that in one year, notfinal groan; after which shall be seen erected in the from York addressed the meeting, and were enthuhigh heavens above, the great white throne-white, siastically applauded. Another adjournment was on the part of the Dablin "liberal" press, instead indicative of its purity, upon which shall be seated made to Fig. tree lane, when a large number of of twenty, we have now no less than 984 enrolled the great judge of all the earth, around whom shall new members was enrolled. Mr. Bailey in members!—(hear, hear, and great cheering.) We be gathered the oppressed and the oppressor, the the meantime had gone to the Exchange, and owe this spreading of our principles—this vast monarch and the subject. the tyrant and the slave, finding only one person left, returned quietly home to | increase in our numbers, in a very great measure, to | who shall each receive, without partiality, according chew the cud of disappointment. The Independent the publication of our proceedings in the Northern to his works. Then we trust to meet our departed friend enshrined in an immortal and glorified body in the climes of bliss; where the chains of slavery never clauks, the tear of sorrow never falls, small success. Our readers are well aware of the projection of the project of the project of that paper, Mr. O'Connor, has suffered with a most gorgeous and costly of the Mysterious and Mechanical Construction of prietor of that paper, Mr. O'Connor, has suffered which is upon a secret principle, hitherto unknown are projected by the principle of the project of the principle of complete separation of the more rational and intelligent portion of the Chartists from the disciples of to prepare for that solemn and important O'Connor. It was in the latter interest that the

#### DUBLIN.

The Irish Universal Suffcage Association met on

Mr. Wm. H. Dyott the secretary, read the minutes next read a letter signed "Matthew O'Connell," by public bodies, is in direct opposition to the printiple of the extraordinary delusion called the instrument of the People's Charter; that we know from Association, which reply was paid for as an adverdisorderly conduct, either going to or returning Northern Star for publication; for the double purpose of affording the Chartists an opportunity of replying to the allegations in the letter: and also to assist them in discovering who and what this Matt. O'Connell is ! and what he was doing during the seventeen years which he says he sojourned in Yorkshire.

> Mr. Dyott then read an excellent letter from that genuine Irishman and sterling patrict, Mr. Leeson, of which the following is an extract:-

> "I consider Universal Suffrage to be the battering ram that will shortly domolish the long-built but feebly-propped citadel of bribery, corruption, tyranny, et cum mutis aliis.

> "In my opinion the man who speaks against Universal Suffrage is an enemy to mankind, and a slave-

Mr. Dvott. moved that Mr. Leeson's letter be inserted on the minutes, which was earried unani-

Mr. O'Higgins, moved "That Mr. James Cullen, versal Suff age Association." Mr. H. Clark seconded the motion. Mr. Cullen

was admitted. undertaking imagine. A government, whether it be means a paper could have been conducted so long That owing to the cruel restrictions and general without falling a victim to its enemies or to a want That in the month of September, 1841, the said fessed to be friends of the people, and pointed out Samuel Holberry was removed to the county gaol of the Tories as their hereditary enemies, while the ambition of the Whis was to have the power That his health continuing to decline, his friends to act the part of the Tories. Their deep-laid and and the inhabitants of Sheffield repeatedly petitioned insidious schemes to take away the last or memorialised her Majes y's Home Secretary in remnant of public liberty were going on smoothly his behal', in which petitions or memorials they enough, until the establishment of the Northern declared and reiterated their conviction, that death Star, when the Editor of that paper took the mask and nefarious schemes against public liberty, to the That your memorialists are aware that memorials astonished gaze and execuation of a duped, conwas given that the deceased had been in a dying own influence over their benighted followers, who liam Hill. Editor of the Northern Star. (Hear, the orphan; and often begging alms of those who could afford to give them, in order that he might privately sid those who required them—those whom sickness had reduced to the last stage of poverty who had no one to look to, no friend on earth but

advertisement. Then the Northern Star not only papers to our Association; the result of which was withstanding all the opposition and misrepresentation Feargus O'Connor and the Northern Star, his friends

will be no one to excite the sympathies of the people for a Clayton, a Peddie, a Holberry, and that pure spirit, Watkins. Let us, at any rate, join heart Northern Star, its intrepid proprietor, and its mild amiable, enlightened, and unflinching editor, the Rev. William Hill-(hear, hear.) Mr. O'Higgins concluded by moving the following resolution :-"That any factious interference with the real

liberty of the press, either by private individuals or law; and that it therefore requires the utmost skill. vigilance and circumspection on the part of the Editor to steer his paper clear of the legal nit-falls by which he is surrounded; that we are fully aware that private individuals, and occasionally public bodies consider themselves augrieved by the suppression of part, or perhaps the whole of their correspondence which upon reflecting they will find is but very rarely done, except to avoid the meshes of the quarter-past Ten o'Clook. law; and seeing as we do, that the Northern Star | The above Entertainment is truly Scientific and has been conducted with the most consummate skill, talent and integrity, its columns always open to the publication of the grievances of a people wholly unacquainted with the law of libel, we deem it an act of common justice to the Rev. Win. Hill, the perform before Editor, to tender him our most hearty thanks for his manly, straightforward, and able advocacy of the rights of the people of Great Britain and Ireland; for his unanswerable defence of the Irish He has also had the pleasure of performing, in

Mr. Dyott said he had great pleasure in seconding H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX the proposed vote of thanks and confidence in the H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE Editor of the Northern Star. He had had some- H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE thing to do with the management of newspapers as H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMERIDGE well as other periodicals, and he knew how difficult H. R. H. PRINCESS AUGUSTA OF CAMa matter it was to do one's duty to the public and steer clear of offence to individuals. He had as often admired the tact and forbearance of the Rev. W. Hill as he had the splendid common-sense of Cullen, be admitted a member of the Irish Uni- articles which filled the leading columns of the Princess of Capaa, His Excellency Prince Castel people's paper. He did not like to name or denounce any: but there were some amongst the ostensible chieftains of the movement who seemed to pamper their own overweening vanity and public meeting assembled, this 27th day of June, of which he had given notice on that day week. He said that he was sure that there was not a man in the sacrifices the great cause of justice and the the meeting who had read the Northern Star for the millions—(hear.) It was to be regretted that such Sheweth,-That Samuel Holberry of Sheffield, last five years, who would not join him (Mr. O'Hig- differences should come, but they were the natural was convicted at the York Spring assizes of 1840, igns) most cordially, in tendering to the Editor of consequences of the petulant temper of seme, and sentenced to four that paper, the Rev. William Hill, their most the morbid taste for notoriety of others, no matter ow procured. With such rash and weak-minded fearless and unflinching advocacy of the rights of the men, the Editor of the Star had much trouble. If with the poor, the forlorn, the destitute, and the that they should be now passing a vote of consure on where he intends carrying on the above business in ablishment of the people's liberies.

Wayworn wanderer. The Editor of a popular jourThat the said the samuel Holberry at the commencenal such as the Northern Star, has a great deal great literary helmsman, and it behoved him to look attention to all Orders confided to his care, to (hear) For his (Mr. D's) part he must confess he Orders received, and promptly attended to, for all thought they owed the present proud position of the the London and Country Newspapers, Periodicals, people principally to the advocacy of the Northern &c. Every description of Books and Periodicals, Star, the powerful organ of democracy. He saw by constantly on Sale. the factional prints that a coalition of the Whig and hood formed-this was the consequence of the virtuous fame of this son of toil, how poor, how con- is a system of refined torture, opposed alike to the of the wants and wishes of such a vast number of the growing, or rather matured strength of the people. BRATED FLORIDA PILLS, which have only to be The Chartists could beat either of the factions known to be duly estimated; no Family should be their energetic press, and Fcargus O'Connor to Pamphlet and judge for yourselves. of knowledge on the part of some of its millions of organise their moral-force meetings they would, united-(cheers.) When he contrasted the servile prints of the day, which lauded every thing appertaining to wealth and rank in the most fulsome strain of parasitical adulation, with the houest, fearless, and independent paper he held in his hand. (the Northern Star,) he could not sufficiently express his contempt for the mean-souled conductors of journals which lent themselves to the support of the present netarious system, and his admiration of the man who spoke through the columns of the Star the words of encouragement and protection for the poor ; those of biring scorn and birter exposure for the unfeeling rich and tyrannical great-(cheers). Let them take up a Saunders of Dublin, course, and seeking by the same means to arrest the progress of democracy. We bid them defiance! we uniform answer was received, "That Sir James Star is entitled to the thanks of every lover of the Northern and how; about Lady such-a-one's ball, and Lord the ocean of intellect will more out the common of the several other places, to all of which but one uniform answer was received, "That Sir James Grahem saw no sufficient grounds consistent with his public duty for interfering in the case."

That the said Samuel Holberry expired in York Castle of a liver complaint, on Tuesday, June the Castle, and by both together when it are was displayed the unheard of wretchedness, 21-1, 1842, caused in the opinion of your memorialists. 21-1, 1842, caused in the opinion of your memorialists their purpose; when they were designated by a the utter destitution of the labouring and luxuryby the long confinement to which he was subjected. Whig scribe as hulking, idle vagubonds, opposed to producing classes—them then scan the delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, That upon the inquest held on the body evidence a legal provision for the poor, lest it lessen their nonest broadsheet to held in his hand, and find olly addressed as above, which will be immediately held up to merited derision, tyranny to just indig- answered, the exact day of sailing and the amount nation, see courage and wisdom united, ability and of Passage money tout them; and by remitting prudence conjoined, and, thank heaven that the one Pound each of the Passage-money to Liverpool,

resumed his seat amid general acclamation. thanks to pass without giving expression to his most the roofs of the houses were crowded with anxious us from our duty, or cause us to leave the onward years, himself in £200 and two other persons in the millions of English readers to know and to the Irish Catholic Clergy, in the Northern Star, and One of the finest and fastest Sailing Ships between literally crammed with human beings; and in every we swear, with hearts uplifted to the throne of on receipt of the order for his release, the unhappy priest was "instant in season and out of season," in and so true that he thought for a time that the Rev.

> Mr. Fowler said that he was brought up in what was called conservative principles, and was represented by some vile contemptible wretches, who did not scruple at asserting what they knew to be false -that he was an Orangeman. He never was an Orangeman. He never was a regularly enrolled member of any political society, till he joined the ROGER PINDER, of Edward's Place, Edward's Irish Universal Suffrage Association. He was a Square, Hull, begs to call the attention of the protestant friends to join the Association, and to Agents for Huddersfield, Leeds, and the West pledge themselves never to vote for any candidate Riding of Yorkshire. any ministry but one that would support the Charter the above Agents, at their respective Establishments,

(hear, hear.) Mr. Woodward said that he highly approved of the at the same rates as at the Manufactory. mmediately refired.

The following bymn composed for the occasion by of the most solemn, painful, and impressive characters and occasion by of the most solemn, painful, and impressive characters and occasion by of the most solemn, painful, and impressive characters and occasion by of the most solemn, painful, and impressive characters and occasion by of the most solemn, painful, and impressive characters and occasion by of the most solemn, painful, and impressive characters are morning bills were published announcing that Mr.

Intercontagence of the death mist defined an occasion by of the most solemn, relict of the late Mr.

John Stephenson, of that place, veterinary surgeon.

John Stephenson, of that place, veterinary surgeon.

MUSIC HALL, LEEDS. THE above Hall has been transformed by the Metamorphestan Chrysostom of the Great Primordial. THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,

From the Strand Theatre, London, into a gorgeous Palace of Entertainment, realising in the Magnificent Decorations and dazzling galaxy of unparalled Apparatus, all the glories and awe inspiring splendour of Arab an romance. Here the nobler metals. joined with the sparkling treasures of the East, have exhausted their stores in producing a coup d'œil hitherto unapproachable in value or effect. This Mysteriachist of the Nineteenth Century has drawn from the pregnant tomb of antiquity all the quintessence of Memphian Cryptology, the Nyolapoisisian powers of Theban Occultomacy, and Gordian Cabala of Gangeatic Dexterological Sinistratology, defying the nicest discrimination, and puzzling the most subtle disciple of metaphysical casnistry. The Wizard's incomprehensible Experiments are per-

enough already for the crimes of others, for the pub- in Europe. This extraordinary mechanical secret lication of that which the Attorney-General is has baffled the Philosophers; and defiance is given pleased to call libel, without subjecting himself to to all modern Conjurors to discover or divine the

The deil was in his fingers' ends." The Great Wizard of the North is the only living Professor who can, by ocular demonstration, illustrate the words of Shakspere—

"Mine eyes are made the fools o' th' other senses:" which power the Wizard of the North possesses over all his predecessors. He has brought the science of Ambidexterous Pre-t digitation to perfection; to accomplish which Task he has spent ten years of his life, and

and hand to sustain, as far as in our power, the EXPENDED FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS! The Great Wizard of the North will open his Laboratory of Cabalistic Phenomena on MONDAY EVENING, July 11th, displaying his most extraordinary powers of Ambidexterous Prestidigitation. The whole of the Great Wizard of the North's unparalleled Necromantic Soirces will conclude with

THE GIPSY'S WONDER KITCHEN!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:-Front Seats Two Shillings. Second Seats One Shil-

ling. Back Seats Sixpence. Doors open at half-past Seven, and the Wizard enters his Mystic Circle at a quarter-past Eight o'Clock precisely; concluding at half-past Ten or Eleven o'Clock.—Carriages in attendance at a

STRICTLY MORAL. THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH

Has been honoured with the royal command to

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. PRINCE ALBERT, AND THE COURT.

Catholic clergy; and for the kindness and courtesy London, before the following illustrious and distin-which he has uniformly extended to this association." guished individuals:—

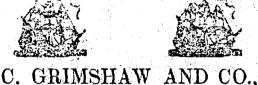
BRIDGE: the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, the Duchess

of Cleveland, the Duchess Dowager of Richmond. Circuial. Princ Jane Soutzo. Duke and Duchess of Leeds, Duchess of Buckingham, Marquis of Grandy, Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, NEWS AGENCY,

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 10, KIRKGATE, (opposite the Packhorse Inn.) HUDDERSFIELD.

Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, and Liverpool single-handed, and with Mr. Hill at the head of without these Pills in the House, read M'Douall's Wholesale and Retail Agent for Jackson's Break-

A liberal allowance made to Country Agents.



10, GOREE, PIAZZAS, (OPPOSITE GEORGE'S DOCK,)

LIVERPOOL. TESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN SHIPS grate may save themselves the expence and

destinies of Unartism had fallen into such able, by a Post Office order, berths will be secured, and such judicious, such unimpeachable hands—(cheers.) it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool Mr. Dyott, after some other excellent observations, till the day before sailing. FOR NEW YORK. Tons Tons Captain. Regis. Burthen. To Sail SOUTHERNER, Palmer, 675 1200 75h July

Liverpoel and New York. Barker, 557 1100 13 h July Well known as a remarkably fast Sailer.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. WALTER, Christianson, 459 800 5th July Apply as above, or to JOSH. LINSLEY,

Accountant, 35, Basinghall Street, Leeds,

CHARTIST BLACKING.

convert to their principles; and if any thing was Chartists generally to his Chartist Blacking, on the wanting to confirm him in them it was amply made sale of which a profit accrues to the "Executive up by the liberal and enlightened sentiments which | Committee of the National Charter Association." A

for Dublin, who would not give the pledge to oppose | Stocks of Chartist Blacking are in the hands of which they are authorised to dispose of, Wholesale,

MARRIAGE. On Monday last, at Thirsk, Mr. Richard Varley.

On Saturday last, the 25th ult., suddenly, at

### Emperial Parliament.

without violating their conscientions feelings.

present bill

was supported by the Lord Chancellor, the bill was the House that the Board of Guardians of the Keighley payers would enable them to be carried from the hearth

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 24.

of rational cincation in Ireland, against the Poor Law and the manner in which the law was carried out:- they must be if it were possible, would tear the aged Continuance Bill, and for a better system for the regu- "We are enabled to state generally, in reference to and infirm from their peaceful homes, no longer to lation of medical charities in Ireland. Law Amendment Bill being read.

into two parts.

The motion having been seconded, Sir J. GRAHAM said, it would not be necessary for and many of the clauses were considered in the last session. The Hon Gentleman said he had no objection most important in the bill. He considered the motion of the Hen. Member useless and superfluous, and, therefore, he hoped the House would proceed to consider the

Bill in committee. Captain PECHELL supported the motion for dividing the Poor Law Bill into two parts.

Dr. Bowning said it could not be denied but that great abuses existed under the old Poor Law Bill, and had worked well, it was for the House to consider-(hear). Certainly cases of affliction and suffering had taken place lately, which were a disgrace to a civilised portant Bill to be thoroughly discussed in every stage, the Union in February, 1837; a glance at the suband he would not avail himself of the technical forms of the House to oppose the Bill. He would not offer

any factions opposition. Mr. O CONNELL should vote with the government on the present occasion. He was decidedly of opinion that this important measure ought to be in one Bill; it ought not to be divided.

Mr. FIELDEN said, he believed this bill ought not to pass, and, therefore, he should oppose it in every way the forms of the House allowed. He should vote for the amendment which had been proposed. Sir H. W. BARRON considered the New Poor

Law Bill the most beneficial measure ever passed by the Legislature, and when its provisions were thoroughly understood and fully carried out, the country would think as he did. It would prove a benefit to both poor and rich—(hear.) It was the cry of eternal war on the hustings at the last election against the Poor Laws and the Corn Laws that placed the present ministers of the Government in the situations they now held-hear.) He felt bound to support the bill, but he could not support their general policy. Mr. GRIMSDITCH was of opinion no benefit could be derived by dividing the bill into two parts, therefore

he must oppose the motion. After a few words from General JOHNSON (cries Mr. LAWSON said he would not trouble the House to divide, he would withdraw his motion. Motion withdrawn.

On the motion being again put that the Speaker do leave the chair. Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE rose and moved the following

"That, considering the distressed state of the commercial and industrious classes of this country, together with the advanced period of the session, and the present state of public business, coupled with the fact that the Poor Law Commission expires on the 31st that there is not now sufficient time to enable Parlisment to give that attention and deliberation to the important changes in the laws for the administration of relief to the poor, which the measure introduced by her Majesty's Ministers imperatively demands; and that it would therefore be more expedient, that measures of a temporary character should be adopted, to meet any inconvenience which the expiring provisions of existing laws for the relief of the poor may be deemed

would vote for the government measure.

proaching when the rich themselves would suffer. trade would only aggravate the evil.

istered by espricious commissioners. by Mr. Mott was false. The Right Hon. Baronet, the perty generally gave influence; but at any rate Secretary for the Home Department made it his boast he wished that he had more. ("Hear," and a laugh.) the other night that Government had not betrayed the The speech which he was about to quote was made confidence which the house reposed in them, when it when Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for granted the additional day for public business; but he going into committee on the Poor Law Bill; and the

On a suggestion from the Bishop of London, which your board." He (Mr. Ferrand) begged leave to assure a slight assistance from the board of guardians or rate-

these unions, that the boards of guardians are pro- enjoy their evening walk by the mountain's side or in paupers making application, and the board of guardians have reason to believe that the real wants and necessities of the poor are more promptly attended to particular attention of the House to these extracts, commissioners up and down the country to deceive the therefore he voted for the bill, which had for its object. House and the Government. He would take the liberty the amendment of that law. Whether the new measure of reading an extract from the report of Sir J. Walsham, relative to the Keighley Union, which would country—(hear)—and the inquiry which had taken place and principally, I take it, on its non-settled poor, was not satisfactory to any party. He wished this im- has more than doubled itself since the declaration of

Names of Townships.	Average quarterly Expenditure for the Three Years ending March 25, 1837.	Expenditure for the Quarter end-	Increase per Cent
1. Bingley	286	666	133
2. Haworth	238	499	110
3. Keighley	363	767	111
4. Morton	74	102	38
<ol><li>Steeton</li></ol>	43	75	74
6. Sutton	67	160	84
Total	1.091	2 269	108

An increase of 108 per cent. indicates, prima facia, a loose and imperfect administration, and it caused me. therefore, no surprise to hear that out-door relief and non-resident relief in aid of wages, given almost wholly in money and without requiring work in return, was the system on which the board of guardians of the Keighly Union had been proceeding. But it is some satisfaction to add, that not only did the guardians seem fully aware and willing to admit that such system was unsound, and ought to be checked, but they were endeavouring to make arrangements with the surveyors did so, he told the people that the battle of the constiof the highways in the several townships for providing tution was to be fought in the registration courts. Now, work for the able-bodied. I am not, however, prepared to say that these arrangements will be adequate to their purpose, or to the requisitions of the cut-door labour test recently issued to the Keighly Union; still: they involve a movement in the right direction, and as the gnardians disposed (so as least it struck me) of the business before them in a business-like manner, I am not inclined to augur unfavourably of their future proceedings as regards a more systematic and correct disof the ensuing month, it is the opinion of this House tribution of out relief." One great cause of the increase of the rates, apparent on the face of the extract he had read, was the bringing such numbers of men from the southern and other agricultural districts into the manufacturing parishes of Lancashire. It was a fact that some of these men were now receiving from the parishes whence they had been transported thirteen pounds a year in aid of wages. If any improvement had been made in the working of the law, he (Mr. Ferrand) would say that it was owing entirely to the exertions of its uncompromising The Hon Member contended that this important Bill and determined opponents, and of the boards of guarcould not be properly and satisfactorily considered dians, who had been obliged to set the commissioners during the present session of Parliament. The existing at defiance, and act contrary to their directions. That Bill expired on the 31st of July, and therefore a tem- was owing solely to the arbitrary, unconstitutional, porary measure ought to be introduced, and the ques- monstrous, inhuman, un-Christian, un-English orders tions respecting the same fully and calmly discussed in which the latter occasionally issued. Were such men, the next session of Purliament. He did not think that he would ask, to be intrusted with the administration any objection would be raised to continuing the present of the workhouse test? He now came to the close of Bill for another year, but in the present state of public. Mr. Mott's report; and what would the Right Hon. business they ought not to be called upon to pass a per- Baronet say when he heard what was there stated ?manent Act. The Bill ought to have been introduced at "Without proper workhouse accommodation I am afraid that other restraints upon the guardians would Mr. Wallace seconded the motion. He eloquently be but of little avail. As the auditors are now elected, expatiated upon the apathy exhibited by both sides of their services in many unions are but of little use, and the House respecting the affairs of the poor; but he no beneficial check can be expected through them. I would do his duty to them, for the poor ought not have repeatedly ventured to state to your board, and all to be allowed to starve. The Poor Law did not pro- recent experience has confirmed the opinion I have vide for the destitute. He would, with the assistance before expressed, that even as a precautionary measure, of four or five individuals, bring the affair shortly before in the manufacturing districts, where the poor-rates, until recently, have been comparatively light, the pro-Sir James Graham admitted the importance of the visions of the New Poor Law are loudly called for; question now before the house, and he was deeply im- and that unless the Poor Law Commissioners are pressed with the distressed condition of the work empowered by the Legislature to enforce the proing classes. But it was new a question how those vision for proper workhouse accommodation to aid difficulties should be mer. There were now 1,200,000 the restraint upon relief to able-bodied paupers, persons in England and Wales receiving parochial there is nothing to prevent the pressure of the poorrelief. Now how was this gigantic evil to be relieved? rates in the manufacturing districts from becoming He had considered the question in all its bearings; ten times more ruinous in their consequence and more and he had recommended the adoption of various dangerous to the public welfare than those which were expedients from time to time. He was quite prepared unhappily witnessed in the agricultural districts of the but at the same time he preached to them in the best enactments by way of forming a comparison between to enter into details of the measure, with a view to south of England." Now, he would ask the Right Hon. apply a remedy to the existing evils, if possible. He Gentleman what kind of poorhouses they were going to erect? The feeling in that district was most de-Mr. HUME said, that he had always approved of termined in opposition this measure. The people in this measure; yet he regretted it had not answered the the north of England were unanimous almost to a man purpose for which it had been brought forward. He against it-(hear, hear.) This indeed was no party thought it would be expedient to pass a bill of a tem- question, for if it were did they think he would stand porary nature for one or two years; for Parliament had up in that House and express his opinions to the injury passed a bill to prevent the poor man from working! of the Government?—(hear, hear.) But the question (Hear, hear.) The poor want to work, but her Majesty's they had to decide was whether the northern parts of ministers will not let them have it! Had they not England should be completely ruined, the working Bill down the threats of the people? And did not the He (Sir R. P.) hoped they would not wish to return to passed the corn laws, which deprive them of work? classes there be made determined haters of the institu-They do not want charity. Let the House remove tions of their country, and the men of property be restrictions on trade. Gentlemen may say "No, no," made to feel that every principle of the constitution had but the time was at hand when they would be com- been violated. The Right Hon. Gentleman knew it pelled to comply. Let the Right Hon. Baronet consider | was impossible to carry out the orders that were issued; that in a few months those countries which depended the commissioners knew it too, and yet, in spite of upon our commerce would be independent of us. He the state in which the union of Keighley was, they repeated, that free trade in corn and provisions, and issued the directory orders to which he had alluded. nothing else, would give employment to the poor man. He had no hesitation then in saying that the commis-They could not have the poor law and the corn law sieners were more anxious to preserve their places and be written to one branch of the Legislature asking them that union contrast with those which were under the together; for society would then be divided into classes their pay than to care for the public welfare. Had the to forget their duty to themselves and to their country. management of the new poor law? He thought the the very rich, and the very poor. The poor were people of this country become so degraded from every (Hear, hear.) No; I tell the Right Hon. Baronet I Hon. Member for Knaresborough would have been better degraded and trampled upon; and the time was apprinciple that actuated their ancestors, that three Poor proaching when the rich themselves would suffer.

Law-commissioners at Somerset-house were rendered Mr. LIDDELL wished that her Majesty's ministers necessary for providing for the poor? He chal-would limit the present bill to the first five clauser. lenged the Right Hon Gentleman to prove a single By this measure the Gilbert Unions and the district instance, under the old law, of a ratepayer in the panper schools would not be touched. He maintained Keighley Union, of any party, who was even actuated that the measure would not afford the smallest by one unkind feeling towards the poor, or who did the Right Hon. Gentleman say in the debate that additional relief; and the removal of restrictions on ever forgot his duty to them. He was now Chairman of the Guardians of that Union, and a short time since. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, the number of poor when he found these peremptory orders had been sent would be very considerable, whatever might be the down, as Chairman of the Board, and as a magistrate, fate of the corn laws; and it would still be requisite he officially communicated to the Right Hon. Gentleto have a good system of poor laws; and no change man, that if those orders were carried out, he felt conof the corn laws could make it expedient to put vinced a breach of the peace would take place. What up with a bad or injudicious system of poor law was the answer of the Right Hon. Baronet, the Secreadministration. Upon those grounds he opposed the tary of State for the Home Department—the guardian of the poor of the country? That he could not inter-Colonel Wood was of opinion that the house should fere !- (hear.) But he would ask the Right Hon. Bart. interfers, and not allow the out-door relief to be admin- whether he had not acted as the Chairman of a Board of Guardians and as a magistrate of Cumberland? Did Mr. FERRAND was convinced that the Poor Law he allow any Poor Law Commissioners to interfere Commissioner and Assistant-Commissioners would up with him? Did he allow them to step in with their hold any system which gave them the control of the authority? No. Then let the same motives which public money-("Oh, oh!") He felt it due to himself actuated the Right Hon. Baronet as Chairman of a as a member of the Keighley Board of Guardians, as Board of Guardians in Cumberland be attributed to him Chairman of the Board, and as a Magistrate of the in his position as Chairman of the Keighley Unioncounty in which the union was established, to prove (hear.) He held in his hand an extract from a speech of to the house and to the country, that a statement which the Right Hon. Gentleman on the 20th of July, 1839, had been made respecting him by a public officer, in a and he could assure the Right Hon. Gentleman that report now he believed on the table of the house, "Hansard" had been a great comfort to him since he was a false and scandalous one-("Oh, oh!") He did had had the interview with him-(a laugh.) The Right not speak on rumour, like the Hon. Member for Bath, Hon Gentleman said the other night that he possessed but had much stronger grounds for the confidence with considerable influence in Cumberland. [Sir J. Graham. which he made his assertions. He would prove from intimated that he had not said so.] The Right Hon. Bart the report of Sir J. Walsham, that the statement made said that he had considerable property there, and pro-

betrayed when it placed confidence in the Government, missioners of Semerset-house came practically to consi- thereby extinguished." What, he would ask (pro- had always given his opinion in favour of the general then, examine the practical operation of that test. when—(cheers, and cries of "Oh, oh !" during the redeed the prudence of carrying out this regulation (the cheeded the Hon. member) had become of almsgiving? principle of the Poor Law; like other members, he for he (Mr. Fielden) believed it to be a most atromainder of the sestence). He cared not for friend or refusal of out-door relief), the inquiries they made, and What was the result of the Queen's letter for a collection of his own as to the details. HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday, June 27.

Lord Denman moved the second reading of the depreced by the deep coted hat deep content of the experience they had acquired, taught them the impossibility of giving general effect to the law. Uniform the details.

Affirmation Bill. His object in this measure was to the details.

House of his own as to the details.

After a few words from Mr. Darby and Captain to for the distress d manufacturers? Why, the New Possibility of giving general effect to the law. Uniform the experience they had acquired, taught them the impossibility of giving general effect to the law. Uniform the experience they had acquired, taught them the impossibility of giving general effect to the law. Uniform the details.

After a few words from Mr. Darby and Captain to for the distress d manufacturers? Why, the New Possibility of giving general effect to the law. Uniform the word the country.

He would take the two cases supposed by the Hon. Member for Findence they had acquired, taught them the impossibility of giving general effect to the law. Uniform the details.

House of his own as to the details.

After a few words from Mr. Darby and Captain to for Law had dried up the springs of charity—(hear) the world take the two cases supposed by the Hon. Member for Findence they had acquired, taught them the impossibility of giving general effect to the law. Uniform the captain give relief to those Christians who literally interpret vative candidates at the head of the poll. It was to throughout England, was, he must say, somewhat ca. than taking advantage of the neglect of duty of their ever, more with respect to Ireland, in which country the command, "Swear not at all," and who conscient raise their voices against that law that they were re- priciously applied. It was applied to certain unions in superiors, and to choose as their means of existence the the Poor Law was a new scheme. He had from tiously act on their convictions; and to enable them turned to that house, and he stood there to perform the the south, but in the north the rule was not in operate of the parish, which were given to them by the first been opposed to that scheme, as irreconcilto further the ends of justice by giving their evidence duty for which he had been sent. The Noble Lord tion. In Cumberland, in the union of which he was opposite last year introduced his Bill, and took his chairman, they were bound by no such regulation: An their duty—if the magistrates, prophesied that commotions would follow the in- give anything but the workhouse test and its discipline. The Earl of Wicklow opposed the bill, being more stand upon it. What was the consequence? The ample discretion was left them; they were not fettered who were the guardians and protectors of this system, and he was only afraid its separation, and its diet to both. It must give the disposed to support a measure for the abrogation of country, when the general election came, told the Noble in the least; and if they had not been left to the exertible country, forgot their duty in the south of England, those prophesies were working themselves out. He same to both. Now would come the operation of country, when the general election came, told the Noble in the least; and if they had not been left to the exertible country, forgot their duty in the south of England, those prophesies were working themselves out. He same to both. Now would come the operation of country, when the general election came, told the Noble in the least; and if they had not been left to the exertible country. Country, when the general election came, told the Noble in the least; and if they had not been left to the exertible country. Country, when the general election came, told the Noble in the least; and if they had not been left to the exertible country. Country, when the general election came, told the Noble in the least; and if they had not been left to the exertible country. The same to both. Now would come the operation of country, when the general election came, told the Noble in the least; and if they had not been left to the exertible country. The same to both. Now would come the operation of country, when the general election came, told the Noble in the least; and if they had not been left to the exertible country. The same to both. Now would come the operation of country, the same to both. Now would come the country of the same to both. Now would come the country of the same to both. Now would come the country of the same to both. Now would come the country of the same to both. Now would come the country of the same to both. Now would come the country of the same to both. Now would come the country of the same to both. Now would come the country of the same to both. The same to both the country of the same to both the country of the same to both the country of the same to both the same to both the same to both th The Bishop of London felt himself in a difficulty. This only carried out the argument of the Hon. Baro he should not have held himself responsible during the too?—(hear, hear.) He cared not who the man was measure, more terrible in its results than anything losophy of the new law. Which of the two would go He respected the conscientions scruples of the persons net, the Member for Waterford, who said that the last winter for the conduct of that unhappy into the house? If both go in, then the law nunishes for whose relief the bill was brought forward, and was most unjust, that three Poor the honest man just as it did the vagabond. If the was aware that, amongst other instances of hardship, then the instances of hardship, then the instances of the House of Commissioners, so grossly ignorant as he had they (the Members of the House of Commissioners, so grossly ignorant as he had they (the Members of the House of Commissioners, not earn their bread by the sweat of their brow; but if Law Commissioners of Ireland against the attacks to maintain the honest man only was bar, who had foregone the emolumenis of effice rather the Which, if carried out, must reduce this country to a through His beneficence He had placed in the bands of the Union—he (Mr. Ferrand) agitated for the up their labours in a spirit of candour and earnest—the discipline of the workhouse for the sake of idleness, required. Believing that the entire subject must be repeal of the Poor Law. The Right Hon. Member for the sake of idleness, and, as far as the experiment of the poor law then he would ask where did the honest and willing must turn the aged and infirm out of their steward they would abstain from either supporting or opposing the Union, but he (Mr. Ferrand) believed they would do work if he could get it? the repeal of the Poor Law before the Right Hon. of 50 000 persons, who had now scarcely the means opposing the continuance of the powers of the continuance of the powers In the course of the further debate, Lord ABINGER Gentleman carried the Repeal of the Union. He is they wished to bave, but the lame and the infirm. That man? He would tell them. In a table published protested against the case of the Quakers being taken Ferrand) would now call the attention of the House to ask the Right Honourable Baronet this—Were those would be some who were generally their epponents, but His lordship concluded by complimenting Mr. by the commissioners in the sixth annual report, there as a precedent; he found them, as witnesses, exceeds some statements in Mr. Mott's report. He found that orders issued by the Poor Law Commissioners for the would beg from O'Connell for the forbearance he had shown in not was a column containing the number of vagrants and ingly difficult to manage, as they never gave a direct manage, as the manage, as they never gave a direct manage, as the ma withdrawn, on the understanding that the entire sub. Union had been carrying on the whole of their project is to be referred to a select committee, with a view ceedings, since he himself attended the board, accordto some future legislative proceedings.

The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to "give his cent. The admirable system had driven the willing country; but the time would come when old English The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to "give his cent. The admirable system had driven the willing characters of the country; but the time would come when old English The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to "give his cent. The admirable system had driven the willing country; but the time would come when old English The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to "give his cent. The admirable system had driven the willing country; but the time would come when old English The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to "give his cent. The admirable system had driven the willing country; but the time would come when old English The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to "give his cent. The admirable system had driven the willing country; but the time would come when old English The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to "give his cent. The admirable system had driven the willing country; but the time would come when old English The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to "give his cent. The admirable system had driven the willing country; but the time would come when old English The Right Hon. Baronet had promised to "give his cent. The admirable system had driven the willing to the express directions of the country; but the time to t Somerset-house. This was directly contrary to the of this country had raised within them, until the people allegations of the Commissioners themselves. He held were taught to regard a workhouse as a prison? in his hand the report of the Poor Law Commissioners (hear.) Was it not monstrous that the commissioners for 1839. The following passages described the state of should have issued those orders at that very moment Petitions were presented against the present system the unions in Lancashire and the northern districts, in the Keighley Union, that, when carried out, and

\* \* walls, to have every feeling disregarded, and to be had materially added to their comforts. Mr. Lawson moved, that it be an instruction to the The same observations apply to many of the unions in imp. isoned in a union workhouse? He would tell the committee that they have power to divide the bill the West Riding of York, which have been longest in Right Hon. Member and the country that the people eperation. \* \* \* The guardians are authorised to would not submit to it—(hear, hear.) He would tell put the law into operation under and subject to the the Right Hon. Gentleman that they would not submit tion before the House. provisions of the 43d Eizzbeth, a 2, (the old law), and to it in Cumberland; they would not submit to it in him to detain the House at any length in opposing the are, in fact, a larger vestry, before whom the cases of the Yorkshire—(hear.) He would tell him that the same motion. He introduced this measure on the 4th of May, respective paupers are investigated on their own per- spirit which actuated the board of guardians over his advocacy of this measure, and Honourable Gentlesonal application or from the report of the relieving which he presided would actuate every man who had men should be very guarded in their actions. There Hon Member for Finsbury. (Divide divide.) any feeling for the poor—(hear, hear.) He would, for would be great difficulty in preserving the peace of the to the first five clauses, which, in his opinion, were the by the board, and to it quire into the situation of the a moment, allude to what he considered an extra-country. There were hungry thousands now, but soon debate. ordinary circumstance; and that was, that when the there would be hungry millions! Is such a law calcu-Noble Lord, the member for London, on the 21st of lated to preserve the peace of the country? He hoped July, 1840, moved the third reading of the New Poor the Hon. Baronet did not think so. Considering the and relieved than under the old law." He begged the Law Commission Continuance Bill, there were absent awful prespect which the state of the country pre- the adjournment, 29; Against it, 297.

the following members of the present Government,—Sir sented, he was willing to vote for the continuance of particular attention of the House to these extracts, the following members of the present Government,—Sir sented, he was willing to vote for the continuance of the House resumed, when Sir. C. Napier which would show the system by which the Poor Law R. Peel, Sir J Graham, Lord Stanley, Sir F. Pollock, and the present law for one year longer. This was a quest moved an adjournment of the House Commissioners gulled the public, sending assistant. Sir W. Fellett. That was an extraordinary circumstance; tion of vital importance, involving the welfare and but that very circumstance was the cause of hundreds happiness of myriads of the people; and he hoped divisions; but, if it suited the convenience of the stances, having a large family, is rendered totally unof votes being given for the supporters of the Govern- the Right Hon. Baronet would take the matter into his House, he should propose that this question (the ab e to support them honestly; and when he appeals to ment at the last election.—(hear, hear, hear.) He most serious consideration. He would ask this ques- Poor Law) be adjourned till Monday next, which the Guardians, all the relief he can get is to leave his himself then said to his constituents, "Trust in the tion—Are we legislating with a conviction that the would necessarily cause the postponement of the house and little furniture, and be made a prisoner in the confirm what he had stated relative to the inaccuracy of Mr. Mott's report:—"The expenditure on its poor, of Mr. Duncombe said a few words in reply, Guardians ought to be empowered to relieve the poor of this country have a right to relieve the poor of this country have a right to relief? The Hon. new tariff.

Union Workhouse. I therefore think that the Board of Guardians ought to be empowered to relieve the poor. years, and they have given you the New Poor Law Member for Bath denies it. Now, he would say that years, and they have given you the New Poor Law Member for Bath denies it. Now, he would say that and after a few observations from several Honour-his (the Hon. Member's) mind is so constituted that he and after a few observations from several Honour-his not fit to Prislate for the poor. It had been completely him, and the farmer may be enabled to employ him, and the weather will permit him to work. I, Thomas Cock, weather will permit him to work. I, Thomas Cock, say anything at all." ("Hear," and a laugh.) He plained of by a commissioner, that "paupers inso-replied, "Trust to him; he does not promise every- lently claim relief as a right!" Now, if you admitted On the t

> Noble Lord the Member for London, to continue the statement, was discharged. He quoted details from war, on production of a note signed by the proper the industrious poor may be relieved without being sent Poor Law Commission for ten years?" He said-"It Mr. Mott's report, to prove the existence of monstrous authorities. was necessary for him to state, however, that in voting and scandalous abuses in the present system. The After some discussion the clause was agreed to, for the second reading, he reserved to himself the House may be assured (he said) that the existing dis-fullest right of judging of the propriety or of rejecting tress is dreadful! Hundreds of poor traversing the any of the clauses, and of dissenting from any pro- county in all directions, sleeping in the bands, and sheds; received, with amendments. visions by which the power of the present law was to and they said they would rather die than go into the be increased or amended. He doubted particularly the union workhouses! It was impossible that the bill of, and the House adjourned, at a quarter past two propriety of continuing the commission for so long a could be disposed of this session, and he would recom- o'clock. time. He did not mean to say, that after an ex- mend (though unwillingly) its continuance for one year. perience of a further continuance for a short period he | Sir T. COCURANE contended that relief afforded to might not come to the conclusion that the powers given the people should be such as would be agreeable to by the present law should still exist; and that the them. He wished to know whether they considered it continuance of the commissioners might not be advan- as a boon? and he regretted to say that he thought it Walter, who had been summoned, refused to attend, favour of the commissioners, because he found, that tageous, or that he might net deem such further con- was not the case. Much had been said about the and give evidence. The main ground on which Mr. leaving out the petition of the 3,000,000, there had

said the people, "Lord J. Russell proposed a con- lution. tinuance of the bill for ten years, Sir R. Peel only proposes it for five, and afterwards we shall come down to no years all." (Laughter.) However, the Right Hop. Baronet appealed to public opinion, and long before he the great argument of the persons who conducted those courts in the North of England was that this particular law was contrary to the constitution. (Hear.) Public opinion then carried the Right Hon. Baronet into power. He would ask him what was public opinion now in the North of England? (Hear.) It was almost unanimous in opposition to this Bill-(Hear, hear.) And he would

tell the Right Hon. Baronet that if he carried this law into the North of England, his Government would not exist two years-(hear, hear.) He believed that that would be the case. Was the Right Hon. Baronet aware of the state of public feeling in the north of England wherever this law had been introduced? Was he aware, too, that that feeling was increasing rapidly in the south of England ?-(hear, hear.) Because it saved the public pockets to a small amount, it was said to work well. He should be very glad to

law passed he had taken a determined and firm stand which it was brought forward. He was surprised at upon this question; he had addressed a public meeting the ignorance of some Hon. Members as to the degree in of guardians, and told them, that by every constitu- which the enactments of Elizabeth are departed from in manner he could the necessity of obedience to the them and the present law. In these enactments he laws. Was it right for the Right Hon. Baronet to saw no recognition of a right to relief without giving attack him for that? The Right Hon. Barouet forgot labour for it. If such had been the case there would that he himself had lived in a glass house. (Hear, and have been an end to society (hear, hear.) It was not laughter.) He must remember that he was a member so, however; so little was the principle recognised of of the Reform Ministry. How did the Government at an indefeasible right to relief on the part of the poor, that time inflame the minds of the people? Was it that they even required the children to be apprenticed not a fact that they were in correspondence with the to some handicraft. There was no difference in prin-

Government give them their thanks? (Cheers.) "We the old system—they were asked to trust to the good never refused, (said the Hon. Gentleman) to pay our English feeling and all that stuff. The Right Hon. rates in support of the poor of this country; we never Bart, then read some abstracts from Mr. Mott's report have excited the people to attack the Monarch while of the Keighley Union—a union which had long resistpassing through the streets of the Metropolis; nay, we ed the influence of the poor law. A Union of which have never advised the monarch, for the purpose of the Hon. Member for Knaresborough was the chairman, carrying a measure, to swamp one branch of the Legis- and which he had spoken so highly of. Mr. Mott's lature. (Hear.) We never have attempted to bully letter unfolds some of the most frightful scenes of imthe House of Peers: nor have we advised a circular to morality and vice in that very Union. How would

fight the battle of the people. (Hear.) [Sir R. Peel here rose and left the House.] The Right Hon. Barotook place on this subject March 19th, 1841? He said. they were the more jealousy must Parliament exercise the Keighley Union would be able to clear themwith respect to their application, and the greater the selves of the aspersions heaped upon them. readiness with which they must listen to any allegations LORD HOWICK said that no time, so much as the of abuse. While he consented to the prolonged dura- present, required the greatest caution in the managetion of the commission for five years, he must say that ment of the distribution of relief, when the country he wished the commissioners would watch the expres- was in such a state that the rates had increased in a

the use of the guardians. In one of those papers he every speech made by his side of the house. But he found the following expressions:- 'One principal did think it strange that his (Sir R. Peel's) influence ebject of a compulsory provision for the relief of desti- was not greater with those who were nearly con-

tution is the prevention of almsgiving. Why, he nected with him. He thought the Right Hou. heard the Noble Lord (J. Russell) himself state that the Baronet could not take credit for himself for having Poor Law would completely fail in effect if the affluent discouraged the vulgar outery against the New Poor should abominate the Poor Law if he thought it port the Bill. relieved the rich from the duty of almsgiving. He was perfectly certain the Poor Law would fail if the affluent relying upon its provisions alone, however improved the system of administration might be, felt that

Colonel WOOD (Middlesex) said he hoped the measure would be taken into the immediate consideration of the

Mr. WORTLEY would give his vote with the Hon. Member for Finebury, in the present state of the ques-

Mr. WAKLEY said that the next election the gallant Colonel (Wood) would be defeated in consequence of produced the effect. thing and perform nothing; but he promises nothing, this, who could be responsible for starving them. and will perform everything." (Great laughter) But Now, if there was nothing else than this, he would officers and soldiers travelling by railway shall with what said the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the vote against the continuance of the commissioners for their baggage, &c., be conveyed at the usual hours of intend to send a petition to Government, and earnestly Government on the 8th of February, on the bill of the six years, unless a man who had dared to make such a starting, at prices contracted for by the scoretary-at- hope that other parishes will do the same, praying that tinuance advisable; but it would, in his opinion be abuses of the old law; but this was a poor argument in

before the House, it was considered one of great danger to the country; retribution was now coming upon them; for they had made use of vulgar passions and prejudices to endeavour to oust people. The law gave to the poor that right which they sought. He was not it was a general benefit, and therefore just. The aged poor were provided for by the law. He was not, however, very fond of the commission. The poor should be maintained in such a manner as should preserve industrious habits, and not foster idle ones. The question was, how we should provide for the destitution which courage the impositions of the designing and idle, and, at the same time, afford relief to those who were

really destitute. hear what the Hon and Learned Member for Bath Poor Law bill no factious opposition would be offered weuld say upon the subject. It was said by some to it. The general opinion of the country, he conposed to the constitution of this country, and that he Hon. Gentleman who had spoken last wished to know Was the Right Hon. Baronet aware that the Conserva- were. He confessed that he did not think the gentletive press of the country was almost universally against men of England were so easy drilled into an opinion. him upon this subject? Was he aware that the daily (Ironical cheers from the opposition.) He saw no press was taking up this question, and must work its reason why he should exert his censorship over Honway through public opinion?—(hear). Was he aware ourable Gentlemen who sat on his side of the House. that the weekly press was taking it up, and must shake With regard to this question, he did not think that he him in his position? (Hear, hear.) Because, if he had power to do so. The Noble Lord opposite were not, he could tell him that it was so, and that no | had not been more successful in this particular than Government could stand long under such circumstances. himself. With respect to the use made of the cry (Hear.) He could not resist public opinion, and the ashamed of his place if he thought that he had gained mately yield to it. (Hear.) He wished now to have given his sanction to such a course of proceeding; on had, the other evening, in rather, he must say, a warm general election of 1837, he stated on the hustings his manner, attacked him for using what he termed vielent | conviction of its justice, and that he would give it his we understood). He plainly confessed that since this his support to the Government on every occassion on men who said that there were thousands ready to march | ciple in the existing law and the old one of Elizabeth. to London for the purpose of cramming the Reform | The existing law was a great check upon local abuse. of that Constitution, come weal or come woe, I will in "babbling of green fields."

sions they made use of with a little more circumspection. He thought that with the best intentions there flowed were growing more scant, while the recipients was occasionally a harshness displayed in the vindica-tion of certain principles which might be avoided con-a state of things, there was the greatest necessity of sistently with the maintenance of the law, and the a cautious and economical system of relief, such as

puted to him that he was inconsistent in supporting the workhouse test, the "self-acting test," as the comthe moral obligation on them to attend to a measure now which he had formerly opposed. He missioners called it, which was to sift the honest and Would tell the Hon Baronet that the country had been Right Hon. Gentleman then said,—" When the Com- the wants of their poorer neighbours were begged to say the Noble Lord was in error. He hard-working man from the idle vagabond. Let him,

tuents—(hear, hear)—and who would stand by him in but the Government had not thought fit to put aside there were 1,705 vagrants or casual poor, and in 1839 fighting this battle against the Constitution of their one night to discuss some measure for that relief. no less than 3,111, being an increase of 1,406, or 82 per of society? and whether they would stand by a Minis- progressively every month since the Hon. Baronet | was confessed, a vagrant gathering alms in the quality ter of the Crown, whatever his political opinions might came into office, and it was their duty to take it of casual poor. That was the wisdom and the philobe, who was disposed to defer to the opinions of a few into consideration; but he apprehended the session sophy of this law. But it was the idle vagabond that sgainst the feelings of a vast majority of the country? was too far advanced for that purpose. The manu- the Hon. Member for Bath wished to punish. Very facturers had contributed largely to the relief of the well; the Hon. Member, being a lawyer, knew doubt-Gentleman concluded a very eloquent speech by an New Poor Law was passed, and in force still, by which House. He must say that he thought the New Porr affecting appeal to the House in behalf of the poor all vagabonds were amply punished. Aye, but that On the motion for going into committee on the Poer ceeding satisfactorily in the administration of relief the shaded lanes, but to be immured within prison law would not meet the whole mass of the ablemost appalling distress and privations.

divide." He said there were large districts where the people were starving. The poor houses had not the means of relieving the poor. A well-regulated poor law would give relief, but the present had not of the new law. He (Mr. Fielden) would now read to

General Johnson supported the motion of the Mr. FIELDEN moved an adjournment of the After a few words from Mr. Ferrand, Col. Sibthorpe and Mr. Wakley, follows :-

THE House divided, when there appeared—For Sir R. PEEL said a great deal of time was lost in to find employment; the poor man, under such circum-

On the third reading of the Railway Bill, Sir H. HARDINGE moved a clause providing that

to the werkhouse. The other orders of the day were then disposed

onday, June 27.

Mr. ROEBUCK brought up a special report from the Right Hon. Bart, the member for Tamworth, who had Election Compromises Committee, stating that Mr. said that he thought the people of this country were in Walter refused was, the expression used by Mr. been only 108 petitions that session against the commore consonant to the opinion of the country that the favour of the imperfections of the new one. He Roebuck, during the last sssion of Parliament, when missioners, signed by 25,000 names, Now, the fact subject should again, at a short period, come neces- thought that the poor should be taught habits of in- on his being attacked in the Times, he had recom- was, according to the committee of petitions, that up to sarily under the consideration of the House." "Then," dustry and sobriety. He should vote against the reso- mended the horsewhipping of Mr. Walter, its chief the 10th of June there were that session 135 petitions proprietor.

government. When the measure was first brought and then some conversation arose on the subject of the presented since, of which no report had been made. inquiry before the Election Compromises Committee | The petition of the 3,300,000 required a total alteration being conducted with closed doors.

to be assailed by declamation, but he would admit that dispute the right of any Member of the House being strong expression of public feeling against the comwith the votes for the use of members only.

present. The proceedings were ordered to be printed missioners? The 3,300,000 not only desired to abolish Bill was resumed by Mr. FIELDEN, who rose to answer the speeches of the Hon. Member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) and the an immense majority for total repeal, and others prevailed; and, at the same time check habits of idle- Right Hon. Baronet the Member for Tamwerth. He ness? He would give the relief, because it was to the | would take that of the Hon. Member for Bath first. interest of the community that it should be given. The That Hon. Member had spoken with great confidence principle of the Poor Law should be, that it should dis- on the subject of the New Poor Law, but in his (Mr. Fielden's) opinion with little sense. He (Mr. Fielden) doubted the Hon. Member's experience of the labour-

ing poor. He wanted to know what means he had of knowing their habits, feelings, wants, and condition. Sir R. PEEL hoped that in the progress of the New Was the Hon. Member engaged in such occupations as would bring him necessarily in daily contact with labouring persons? No; he understood from the Hon. "Oh! it works well in our neighbourhood :- leave well tended, was favourable to the measure, and the proof Member that he was a lawyer, and he (Mr. Fielden) alone." But how had it Worked well? By saving the of this he found in the insignificant number of petitions would not admit that a lawyer was, in the course of To these should be added the two national petitions, meant to show, if it were allowed-as he hoped it why he (Sir R. Peel) had not influenced the party who lating in their case. He (Mr. Fielden) claimed to be favour of the new law, or somewhat in favour of it, would not be to go to a third reading—(hear, hear.) followed him more in favour of the measure than they heard upon this question, because he felt confident that were he did know much of the labouring people. He had been in business as a manufacturer ever since the year 1803, and he was so now. He and his partners had always employed great numbers of hands, and for some years past they had constantly in their employment some thousands; and, so long as he had a seat in that House, he would by speech and vote resist a law which was based upon the false and wicked assertion that the labouring people of England, or any material (Hear.) He would give him two years to destroy the public feeling which had been raised in his favour. side of the House, he could only say that he should be he felt that he owed them too much to sit patiently by while this commission was proposed to be continued. opinion of the press of this country; and he must ulti- power by such means. He had never for a moment He believed that the New Poor Law had been most oppressive, and that it was founded on the most fala few words with the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary the contrary, he had taken opportunities of stating lacious principles. The Hon. Member for Bath spoke first for the Home Department. The Right Hon. Baronet his concordance with the principles of that bill. In the of the new law being both wise and humane, and he Poor Law Commission of Inquiry in 1834. He would told the House that, being a lawyer, he wished to be answered by facts. As to the humanity of the law, he means for exciting an opposition to this measure (as cordial support. In the election of 1841, he gave (Mr. Fielden) would give one fact, and he begged to be understood as giving one fact of many that he could priving the poor of any of the advantages which they produce. In 1836 there lived in the parish of Ever- The law of Elizabeth made the overseers set the ablesholt, in the Woburn Union, a widow of the name of bodied poor on work, and it made them buy materials Susan Deacon. She had been relieved by the parish for the purpose. Under that law the overseers had no tional means in his power he would resist the measure: the present measure. It was well to look at these before the Union was formed, but, as the new law came into operation, her allowance was reduced down and parent from child, as a condition of giving them as low as 1s a-week. In the night of the 25th of December in that year that poor woman threw herself into a most in the garden of the rector of the parish, a guardian of the union. It was a bitter cold night, and the weather frosty. Her body broke through the ice, and when taken out, it was found that she must have dressed in her night clothes. The coroner's jury wished to return a verdict, stating the circumstances that caused her to drownherself—that was, the refusal of the board of guardians to grant her the accustomed relief; but the coroner persuaded them to return a verdict of insanity. The jury, however, immediately after, being touched with sympathy for a poor and respected neighbour, signed and circulated this paper, of which he jurymen on the body of Mrs. Dencon, of Hill's-end, Eversholt, who drowned herself in the Rev. J. Reed's moat, on last Monday morning, through distress of dict. Insane; and, out of compassion and respect to by one who was proposing a law similar in principle. taken from her orphans to defray the funeral expences, have contributed 6d. each towards burying her. The MR. FERRAND said, as his conduct had been ani- smallest contribution from any person who can feel here rose and left the House] The Right Hon. Baronet has gone a minute too soon. (Laughter.) For what madverted upon by the Right Hon. Barothe line madverted upon by the Right Hon. Baroshould say a few words in explanation. If the the jurymen. Should there be more collected allegations in Mr. Mott's report were correct and than will pay her funeral expences, it will be "He should consider the large powers entrusted to capable of proof, they were worthy of serious con- given to her poor children." He (Mr. Fielden) them, and, having devolved those powers, the greater rideration. But he believed that the guardians of had offered to prove this case before the Poor Law Committee, but was frustrated. Mr. Buil had attempted to get it before a committee of the Lords, but he had also been frustrated. The paper, however, circulated by the jurymen speke for itself; and he (Mr. Fielden) adduced that one case as a specimen of the humanity of

ment had looked this difficulty in the face," and that " he wished it to be particularly shown how the diffiavoidance of which would tend to fortify the powers of that practised by the commissioners. To give an illustration of this, he be more productive of additional misery to the counas would make its reception not more agreeable than would take for instance an official circular published by try than a relaxed administration of the poor law. He did not entertain the idea that the Right Hon.

He did not entertain the idea that the Right Hon.

The did not entertain the idea that the Right Hon.

The did not entertain the idea that the Right Hon. difficulty in the face, but had created a board of three commissioners to do so, or to do as they liked. The Parliament had proposed to it a bill abolishing outdoor relief after the 31st of July, 1835; but it expunged that part of the bill, and left it to the commissioners to make the law. But, as the Hon. Member praised the law and the commissioners and their doings, withheld their alms. That was perfectly true; and he Law at the last election. He should, however, suphe might be taken to approve of the prohibitory order for stopping out-door relief to all able-bodied poor un-Sir E. KNATCHBULL said he rose to give an answer less in the workhouse, and of the regulations and disto some imputations thrown out against him by the cipline which they had ordered to be observed in the Noble Lord who had just spoken. It had been im- workhouses. The Hon. Member, in fact, approved of

the new law. Thy Hon. Member then speke of the

"problem how to relieve the honest able-bodied with-

out giving encouragement to idleness by relieving the

idle vagabend." He said that "the Reformed Parlia-

cious cruelty on the honest and willing workman. same time: both have families, both are able-bodied; but one is an honest hard-working man, who cannot get work; the other is an vagabond, who will not work if he can help it. What does the board do? It sould not poor, for one had subscribed £300. The Hon. less that there was the Vagrant Act in force when the bodied. No; nor should it. Another assertion of Mr. CRAWFORD rose amidst loud cries of "Divide. the Hon. Member for Bath was, that the outcry against the new law was not raised by the honest and industrious poor, but by self-interested persons of a dishonest sort, who had been destroyed by the operation the House a short paper that had been written by a labouring man of, he believed, the Diss Union, in Norfolk, and printed at the expence of one of the Guardians, and which had been sent to him (Mr. Fielden) by a clergyman residing in the Union. It was as

> "Since the New Poor Law, the honest, industrious able-bodied poor are much oppressed, through the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners. It frequently happens from severity of the weather, that the farmer is unable

" POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

can prove that during the last two months I have lost half my time, therefore take the liberty to inform the

"THOMAS COCK.

"Labourer, Bressingham, Feb. 9, 1841." Now, he (Mr. Fielden) thought that simple statement not only proved that the Honourable Member for Bath knew nothing of the feelings of the honest labouring poor on this question, but that he was wholly uninformed upon the subject on which he so confidently talked. He would now come to the speech of the against the new law and the bill before the house. The House ordered the attendance of Mr. Walter, containing 36,344 signatures, and there had been many of the constitution of that House; and it alleged, as Mr. ROEBUCK stated that the committee had come one of its reasons for desiring the change, that the to a unanimous resolution that the inquiry would be Rouse as at present constituted had passed the unconbest conducted in that manner, though they did not stitutional New Poor Law. Was not that a pretty the commissioners, but the very construction of the The adjourned debates on the Poor Law Amendment assembly which had made them. But he would call the attention of the House to the number of petitions in former years, all in effect against the New Poor Law,

Years		Petitions			Persons
1834		172	•••	•••	16,156
1835	•••	16			15.680
1836.		119	•••	•••	27,574
1837		285		•••	270,096
1838	•••	346	•••	•	264,100
1839	***	136	•••		30,000
1840		190		•••	17,000
1841		895	•••	• • •	286,646
1842	to 10th J	ne)185			36 344

money of the ratepayer-(hear.) It was entirely op- which had been presented to the House against it. The his occupation, brought into that relationship with the the first with upwards of 1,250,000 signatures, and labouring poor that would give him the means of legis- the second with 3,300,000. Now, the petitions in

Years.	;	Petitions.			Persons.		
1834	•••	. 2	•••		16		
183 <b>5</b> .	•••	. 0	• • •	• • •	0		
1836		0	•••		0		
1837		35	•••	•••	950		
1838	•••	23		•••	1,184		
1839		. 0		•••	0		
1840		. 0			0		
1841		72			467		
1949	to Inne	107 0	•••		- 0		

He thought that was an answer to the Right Hon. Baronet as to the public feeling on the whole of this law, and it was also an answer to the Right Hon. Home Secretary as to the direct remedy generally now go to other parts of the Right Hon. Baronet's speech. He said, "Do you speak of this bill as dethat work. The 9th of George I, gave the overseers authority to administer relief only in a workhouse. The 36th of George III. repealed this law, stating in its preamble that much hardship had been inflicted on poor persons by withholding relief unless they would risen from her bed to drown herself, as she was go into a workhouse. Then came the New Poor Law, and the Parliament not being bold enough to re-enact the 9th of George I. enacts that Poor Law Commissioners shall have authority "to declare to what extent relief shall be given to able-bodied persons out of the workhouses," and that they shall have power to make rules for the governing of those workhouses, which was, in fact, committing the able-bodied poor of the kingdom to the will of that Board. He (Mr. Fielden) had a copy:—"We, the undersigned that they had under the 43d of Elizabeth; and, if the did say that that had deprived the poor of advantages Right Hon. Baronet meant to centend that that the new law was the same in principle as the 43d of Elizamind, in consequence of having been refused a shilling Lerd Brougham, in bringing the new law into the beth, let him remind the Right Hon. Gentleman that per week by the said J. Reed and the other guardians House of Lords, in 1834, spoke of the 43d of Elizabeth (Hear, hear.) No; I tell the Right Hon. Baronet I Hon. Member for Kharesborough those abuses which should have the deceased, in order to prevent her goods from being by one who was proposing a law similar in principle. The Right Hon. Baronet had referred to the mismanagement of the poor in the Keighley Union, taking the information of a Poor Law Commissioner, and he argued that these things could not be redressed if we had not net heard of worse things occurring under the Poor Law Commissioners themselves? Had he never heard of the horrible deaths at Bridgewater? Of the fatal gruel of the Commissioners? And did not the Commissioners do everything in their power to stifle inquiry and hide the facts from the public? What did they de at Sevenoaks, which was under the inspection of one of their own assistants? Remember the swollen throats of the children, the treatment of the lying-in women-a tale so harrowing and disgusting that one scarcely liked to dwell upon the detail. Then again inquiry was forced on the Commissioners, and the greatest attempts were made to stifle it. Yet the Right Hon. Baronet appeared to look on the Commissioners oulties of this question would be met, except by imtreatment of the poor whenever it might occur That was new ground—quite a new function; but he quoted the Commissioners' reports from the Keighley Union, and asked how these things were to be brought to light but by the commissioners? His (Mr. Fielden's) answer was, the Bridgewater and Sevenoaks cases were brought to light, not by the commissioners, but in spite of them, and that if the commission were abolished to-morrow, the same good feeling and natural abhorrence of cruelty which held up Bridgewater and Sevenoaks to public gaze would bring to light such cases as that of Keighley, supposing it all to be true. But if the Right Hon. Baronet was very anxious that the cases of hardship in managing the poor should be brought to light, would he now insist on bringing fully to light that which he (Mr. Fielden) believed would develore a tale of folly

(Continued in our Seventh Page.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. (Continued from our Sixth Page.)

and cruelty on the part of the Poor Law Commissioners exceeding anything that had yet been heard of, and the sum of three shillings and sixpence, in the name of more fatal in its consequences? Would be aid him Mr. Ardill, for John Hindes, who, as has before (Mr. Fielden) in bringing to light the conduct of the appeared in your paper, has been deprived of his hard custom at some places to run their ropes sadly too far. general besom of Ireland, and which, had he brought the benefit of them? Besides, if you have husbacds, commissioners, their assistants, and their corresponds earned pension because of his stern advocacy of right. I myself have known several instances where ropes have forward a motion on the subject, not even his creature, fathers, or brothers, who are Chartists, your participondents, with regard to the sending of labouring against might. people from the southern counties into the northern factories? Would be make them produce their cor- question, and I believe his only crime to be that of respondence, and would be make them render an supporting, as far as laid in his power, the poor man account of the thousands (there were upwards of ten against his oppressors, which has caused him to be a or souls of men!! In one word, it is all a traffic in globe, in public assembly, frequently, and very recently, such. thousand) that were made the victims of the "migra- marked man by the straightbacked gentry of Shoreham, tion" scheme? He wanted the whole of the corres- In 1834, he attacked the clergy and churchwardens of pendence, not the commissioners' garbled extracts. He Shoreham, for the unhallowed design of levelling the were now to be found; how many they had sent down, were not wealthy enough to erect a tombatone, to point how many had died, how many they had sent back, out the place where their remains were laid; and also and the condition of those that remained. If the Right pulling down a wall which they had thought proper to Hon. Barenet would aid him in that, there was matter erect for the purpose of stepping an aucient footway enough to be brought to light, and he did not see how across the churchyard. Having defeated them in this he could refuse his aid in that matter, if he really case, his next crime was that of standing up against thought the commissioners were of use in bringing to joining the Stepney Union, on the atrocious New Poor light the cruel treatment of the poor. But, until this Law, which I believe he would have defeated had not aid were given to him, and the commissioners made to bribery been in the camp, by making one of his partners tinue their existence one hour.

mon, defended those who opposed the bill from being battling the cause of the poor at every vestry, in which actuated by any "vulgar" pandering to the popular he was nearly always successful, holding the straightfeeling on the subject.

The House then divided, when there appeared, For Mr. Duncombe's motion ... ... 37 the Bill ... ... ... 119

The House then went into Committee, and Mr. WAKLEY moved the postponement of the first. clause, which enacts that the period of duration of the Poor Law Commission shall be for five years. His object in proposing the postponement was to get the the House against the consequences which he dreaded

from the passing of the bill. used by the opponents of the bill, and the harsh accu- his political rights as contained in that valuable docusations which they indiscriminately dealt out to its ment called the People's Charter. supporters, who were of all parties, Tory, Whig, and novelty, as was contended; it was distinctly provided maintenance of the Poor Law Commission was the key- cause as any. Hoping you will make his case as public those individuals in the various counties, towns, hamstone to the bill.

Mr. EDWARD BULLER showed that the primitive Poor Law Acts of Elizabeth were far from deserving the credit for humane consideration for the poor which was usually ascribed to them.

Mr. BENEIT opposed the extreme powers given by the Bill to the Poor Law Commissioners. As a possessor of the soil. he felt that he had duties to perform towards those whose labours contributed to his wealth and comfort, and he did not wish to evade his share of responsibility. Though he could not make up his mind as to the actual continuance of the Commission, he would vote for the postponement of the

Mr. RICE was satisfied as to the wisdom and policy of having a central controlling power in the administration of the law. Mr. S. WORTLEY supported Mr. Wakley's amend-

ment, as did also Captain PECHELL. After some explanation from Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. CARDWELL pleaded for the postsonement of the clause, on the ground that it was unfair to ask them to come to a decision on the continuance of the Commission, until they saw what would be the character of

the Bill. Mr. DARBY thought that the entire subject of the Poor Laws should come from time to time under the revision of Parliament.

Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE quoted from the debates of last year, showing that on the Bill brought in by the late Government, Sir Edward Knatchbull had made a motion of a nature precisely similar to that of Mr. Wakley's on the present occasion, and which the Paymaster of the Forces, had supported on similar grounds. Admitting that Sir Edward might have good reasons for changing his opinions, he thought that Sir Robert Peel must have been actuated by a little sly malice in putting Sir Edward's name on the back of the present Bill, as one of those by whom it was brought in. Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL vindicated his consistency, on the ground that the present Bill was of a

more modified nature than the Bill of last session. Some further explanation passed between Mr. Thos. Duncombe and Sir Edward Knatchbull. Mr. PHILIP HOWARD supported the New Poor Lsw. Part of its unpopularity arose from the use of terms by the Commissioners which had the appear-

Mr. WAKLEY replied; and on a division his amendment was rejected by 206 to 74. Mr. B. Wood proposed an amendment having for its object the abolition of the system of assistantcommissionership.

Sir James Graham contended that the assistantcommissioners were the hands and eyes of the central

Colonel SIBIHORP supported the amendment, wish-

ing to cut up the system root and branch. Mr. FERRAND said, that as the question now under consideration related to the assistant commissioners as being necessary to carry out the bill, and as within the last few days two of these assistant commissioners had forwarded reports relative to the union to which he had the pleasure of being connected, and further, as one of these reports furnished by Mr. Mott, and containing a charge of a serious nature against the magistrates of the place, had been quoted by the Right Hon. Bart, the Secretary for the Home Department, he (Mr. Ferrand; trusted that the House would indulge him for a few moments. He now stated, as a Member of that House, that that part of Mr. Mott's report which charged the magistrates with interfering with the relief of the poor in the Keighley Union was a malicious falsehood. When an assistant-commissioner could go down at such a momentous time as just when there was going to be a debate on the Poor Law, and make these scandalous charges against the magistrates, he did think that the House should take such steps as would prevent Mr. Mott from ever acting as an assistant commissioner to it would convey a good deal of wholesome admonition again. Was the House aware who this Mr. Mott was who went down and made these scandalous charges? Mr. Mott had accused him (Mr. Ferrand) another member of the House, and four other gentlemen in the commission of the peace with having, for the sake of gaining popularity to themselves, interfered with the relief of the poor; and he had a right to show the Heuse who Mr. Mott was. He found, then, that Mr. Mott had been a contractor for the maintenance of the poor of Lambeth, and that he had undertaken to farm out the poor in different parts of the country, and among others the poor of the parish of Alverstoke, in which Gospert is situate; that, as appeared from his exami-

nation before the Commissioners of Poor Law Inquiry, he farmed the poor of Lambeth at 3s. 11d. a head, and those of Gosport at 2s. 8d. a head; that he found that scowering the scales at the Lambeth workhouse made a difference of about half an ounce in the scales, or about 50lb. of meat a week. The Hon. Member went on to state, amidst cries of "question" and "divide," that Mr. Mott had proposed in this examination that the diet in workhouses should be reduced, both in quantity and quality, by a compulsory order. This was the man whose charges against the magistrates of Keighley he (Mr. Ferrand) declared to be false, on the authority of since it was formed; and also of the clerks of the alive. magistrates, who assured him, with the sanction of the magistrates, that there was not one word of truth in that part of the report. Then as to Sir J. Walsham's inconsequence of physical superiority, man, while in favourable opportunities for the display of those fiend- here. report, he (Mr. Ferrand) knew to be false several of the construction of the factory a state of ignorance, always freats woman as an inferior like propensities which has (unfortunately for the toilextracts which had been read by the Right Hon. Barotwo as I have been informed. But let the miseries and demoralization of the factory a state of ignorance, always freats woman as an inferior like propensities which has (unfortunately for the toiling millions of both England and Ireland,) uniformly extracts which had been read by the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir J. Graham) from that report. The Board of two, as I have been informed. But let the miners of the mental faculties of England's rising generation, it pleasures and his will, and not as an equal and comcharacterised the proceedings of that party whose spirit,
for a state of ignorance, man being in the opinion of your petitioners, actuated the "insti-

exaggerated. He was convinced that Sir J. Walsham general and utmost distance of their works from the fices kindled on the altar of Mammon; and we are led of women, and he therefore regards the kind offers, the they feed and fatten. was sent down in order to get up a statement to meet him (Mr. Ferrand) in the House of Commons; and he asked the Right Hon. Gentleman whether he did not know of Sir J. Walsham's having been sent down previous to the debate? As to the statement of that gentleman, that a pauper in the Bingley workhouse had been obliged to lie in the same bed with a dead person, he considered it a most monstrons statement.

for a committee of inquiry into the management of the perish. If they were not all actually burned to death being here supplied by a blind and unreasoning devo- the house, tend to her children, if she have any, and poor in the Keighley Union—a motion, which, if made, he would second.

226 to 45.

the Keighley Union, which produced some further re- to make their way home alive. marks of Sir James Graham, and a notice from Sir Judge for yourself, Sir, when I tell you, the moment their unsuperfluous halfpence; and finding those of late of delicacy of taste, depth of feeling, and devoted affec-Charles Napier that he would accept the challenge that an explosion takes place, all the lights are blown coming slowly in, he has now called for their farthings, tion, even proud man himself must bow. Why then, if which Mr. Ferrand did not seem disposed to do—moving out; all are left in complete darkness. There are also which are not coming in at all. The generous but unfor a committee of inquiry.

PECHELL, and the remaining business was then dis- to the sufferers; but now it is cut off. posed of.

AUSTRALIAN BEBF.—The Sussex has brought two who have escaped these, nave the calamity to be so casks of South Australian beef as sample. The far from home, without fresh air, and have nothing but shipper says—"The cattle feed so well here, I think a pestiferous steam, something like brimstone, feeding cattle and sending it to London or Liverpool breathe in, that escape is next to impossible. Then which the charter alone will give us. Join with us, will pay better than sheep-farming. We shall be paid if there are bricks, stones, planks, dead, or dying horses.

Mayor of Dublin, will exhibit, nothing will excite so then, for the Charter of our freedom. Come forward

THE VICTIMISED PENSIONER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

wanted to know where the remnant of their victims graves of the poor in the churchyard, whose friends account to Parliament for these poor emigrants, he in the struggle a relieving officer. His next step was to would not consent to pass a bill which proposed to con- hinder some of the wealthy shopocracy from taking in ground belonging to the parish, to appropriate to their before.

Mr. LAWSON, who rose amid a loud call for a divi- own use, without having obtained consent. And his backs of the place at arm's length, until he was defeated by the Custom House minions and others by taking the chair at the meeting of the 7th of December, 1838, when he lost his hard earned pension. But at this he never repined until the hard times have TO THE CHARTISTS IN GENERAL, AND THOSE helped the enemy to crush him, and he has been completely levelled by the vermin; not only by their depriving him of his pension, but also by taking every local advantage of injuring him that lay in their power: thus has a life of danger and toil been wound up by a disgraceful clergy and others. A man, Mr. Editor, that has fought and bled for his country in the battle provisions of the bill settled, and the power of the of Trafalgar, and with Sir Samuel Hood, off Rochfort; and also feeling with my brethren of the late Conven-Commissioners defined, before the period of duration likewise assisting at the taking of the Isles of France, tion the imperative necessity that exists for carrying of the Commission was decided en. He supported his Java, and Buones Ayres; and likewise the destroying motion by a speech against the New Poor Law, warning and taking of upwards of one hundred and fifty-two ships and vessels of different descriptions, with other

Radical. The workhouse test was by no means a be kind enough to subscribe to him the required sum, Secondly,—I recommend those persons to consult with he may yet hold up his head again. He has a large each other. To invoke the assistance of those who for in the 9th Geo. I., whose provisions had been refamily of a wife and nine children, and has, I believe, profess to be advocates of civil and religious liberty, laxed in 1796, in consequence of prevailing distress- lately suffered some very severe privations; and I am and having thus ascertained their strength, we have an a relaxation which contributed mainly to the extension sure he would never have applied to the Chartists of Executive coming into office, who have just been of those abuses, which it was the object of the New Great Britain had it not been for the persuasions of returned by the voice of the people, whose duty, in-Poor Law Act to remedy, and which, in remedying myself and another friend to do so rather than die in a terest, and without doubt, inclination, it will be to them, did so by a return to old principles. The bastile, as we considered him as great a victim in the extend the principles as much as possible; then let as possible.

I remain, Sir, yours in the cause.

FRANCIS HARDS.

Shoreham, June 20, 1842.

NEWS FOR EMIGRANTS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

London, 19th June, 1842. SIB,-The following is an extract of a letter from so many people are embarking daily for that colony. You would scarcely believe that there are upwards of district should have been neglected, when it requires 100 carpenters now out of employ in Sydney alone; agitation as much or more as any other, and hope the stonemasons, bricklayers, &c, in proportion, owing dark region of ---- will be blest with a ray of principally to the influx of emigrants of this descrip- Chartist light." from £80,000 to £100,000; and shopkeepers, and ciples to prevail from one end of the land to the other, even publicans, are daily assigning over their effects to you will immediately go to work, reduce this theory work hard and many hours, there being but six com- posterity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-I am glad that our friends at Leamington have conveyed to you an expression of the confidence which we feel in your political integrity, and of the high estimation in which we hold your services in the cause of Chartism.

positors to bring out the ——— three times a week.

When in conversation with parties whose prejudice against certain individuals is so invetarate as to exclude from their calculation all appreciation or acknowledgment of even the good qualities and services of the latter, (for black indeed must be the character which | we address you with a twofold object. First, to cheer has not one bright, one redeeming feature in its compo- you on in the peaceful but energetic warfare you are my appeal be made in vain. Stretch out your bands attion, I find that the most eligible proceeding is to waging with corruption and injustice. Secondly, to upon this occasion, and assist in saving the sorrowing submit to them one simple interrogatory, to this effect, enlist your sympathies on behalf of our poor counnamely, "In what condition would the Chartist agitation be at this moment, if Mr. O'Connor and the

Northern Star had not been in existence?" Allow me, Sir, to propose this question to the speculation and conjecture of your readers. A candid response ! and instruction.

I am, Sir. Yours respectfully, Ryde, Isle of Wight, J. B. SMITH. June 22nd, 1832.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—As a poor suffering coal miner, I must say I have very much admired the honest, faithful, and clear alties, waste lands, reclaimable begs, cultivatable mounmanner in which the Commissioners have set forth the tains, unworked mines; every restriction that could enormous and diabolical evils connected with the coal thwart the designs and bounty of nature, which has sense of his misery and degradation, and having sucmining system. Much has been said, very much, and supplied sufficient for all, and dooms us, like Tan-ceeded in groping his way from darkness to light, But, Sir, much as has been said, there is yet a point or to render our lot more intolerable as we gaze on the two which seems to have escaped the notice of all, and involuntary unemployed labourer obliged to periodi- exerting his powers of reason in order to obtain for "efficient force" they have been represented by members to which I wish to call your serious attention, and cally expatriate himself in order to prevent his being himself those rights and liberties which are now most of your Honourable House. through you, the attention of the country and Govern- forcibly thrust from the narrow strip of ground unjustly denied him.

Sir, the first thing that I have to notice is the fire- annual supply of potatoes. damp system. You frequently hear tell of explosions! by fire-damp, and of very great sacrifice of human life by such explosions. Sometimes upwards of a hundred peasant. Like you too we suffer under the reckless in hearth, by her starving children, and by her own hard human beings fall victims at once to the devouring element, while a few of their more fortunate compa- lated, and others partially destroyed as regards manual of politics, has raised her feeble voice in defence of her a gentleman who had sat at the Board of Guardians; nions are brought out of the "blezing dungeon"

human beings falling a sacrifice at one time, and in this traced to the introduction of self-acting machines into smooth and sheltered haven. shaft of the pit.

just at this mement more than a thousand yards from truly Satanic the shaft; and they will be somewhere about a mile After some debate, the amendment was rejected by son why so many perish at once is, because they are so Corn Exchange clique) who does not implicitly sub- demand that they should be done. far from the pit-shaft; they are at such a tremendous scribe. The servant and supporter of aristocracy and But are we, because we are women, to be excluded Mr. FERRAND revived the subject of Mr. Mott and distance under-ground while it is impossible for them the middle classes, Mr. O'Connell, has never yet done from the more rational enjoyments of life? If so, why

AUSTRALIAN BEHP.—The Sussex has brought two who have escaped these, have the calamity to be so him more inconsistent, peevish, and unjust, than he rights, and yours will be gained also.

SIR,—I hereby transmit to you a post office order for It is for this very purpose that I write these lines. we shall see.

Now, Sir, as to this thirteen years of age system, in

Hoping those things will be duly weighed over, I remain, Sir, Yours, &c., A CONSTANT READER OF THE STAR.

June 23rd, 1842.

RESIDING IN THE AGRICULTURAL DIS-TRICTS IN PARTICULAR.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,-Having recently visited a portion of the agricultural districts, being well acquainted with the difficulty of so doing, and there having seen the good effects of introducing our principles, the enlightening principles of democracy into those dark shades of Toryism, I beg to submit, with all due deference, the following as a means of carrying it out: services for which this pension was granted; and now First, I premise there is not a county in England, nay, Sir James Graham protested against the language in his old age to be deprived of it for standing up fer scarcely a town or village, in which there does not reside two, three, or more individuals who have imbibed the principles of the Charter; may scarcely a Should our brother democrate throughout the land town, village, or hamlet but gets the Star weekly .lets and villages, after having ascertained their strength, immediately correspond with the general secretary, requesting an advocate for their district. The Executive being the only body paid from the general Chartist body, mean by the members of the National Charter Association and their friends; the unagitated agricultural districts having no available means for the purposestanding most in need of that spirit that a Chartist agitation would impart, they must and will become the objects of the "Executive's" deepest solicitude, as they are now that of the Chartist body at large. Well then some or the whole of the Executive committee Sydney, dated the 25th December, 1841, which I hope would devote their time and attention to this most imyou will find room for in your valuable paper, and can- portant object; but to enable the "Executive" to pernot be too widely circulated in this country, when form this great service to the Charlists in particular. and to the country in general, there is one thing very This colony is in a most deplorable state, since the necessary for the members or the National Charter here. Emigration has been carried on to a most alarm- contributions as members regularly, and that the subsecreing extent; there are now four ships with emigrants tary forward monthly, one fourth of such contribution to on board (about 1,000), and about 1,000 more living the General Secretary, and then your Executive will have in tents, supplied by Government. It is most dis. ample means; and should, as appearances indicate, and tressing to see the poor creatures, with families of as I fervently hope may be the case, the districts bechildren, and not a penny in their pockets, wandering come too large, the work be too much to be accomabout the town in search of employment. The wealthy plished by the Executive Committee of five, they will settlers will not engage them but upon the most ex- be enabled to send forth approved advocates to aid and treme low wages to proceed into the interior. Conse- assist in the great and good work. It has to me been quently, they remain in Sydney, starving themselves | very painful in corresponding with persons relative to and others by working for little or nothing; and the our Chartist movement, to continually have the followamount here is from six to ten shillings per week ingiterated and reiterated :- " am surprised that our

> tion arriving, and going in to work at reduced wages. My friends, from my recent visits to the agricul-The printing business is getting very bad. The Monitor tural districts, from the correspondence I have had with paper has lately been published three times a week, some of my brother Chartists in those districts, and but commences the New Year as a weekly paper; the from my general experience, obtained by nearly four-Temperance Advocate died last Monday, as the Editor teen years service in the cause of democracy, I coner fourteen of our principal merchants and shipowners the sphere of our usefulness to be enlarged—if (and as other, for as Pope says have lately become insolvent, some to the amount of good demorats you must do) you desire Chartist printheir creditors. The Governor does not know what to to practice, and by increasing Chartism and Chartists do for money to defray the expences of the emigrants destroy persecution, prevent prosecution, and ulti-

> > Faithfully yours, EDMUND STALLWOOD. 6, Little Vale-place, Hommersmith-road,

> > > June 22, 1842.

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUF-

result of your struggle against oppression. suffering for is a sufficient atonement for the mighty loss she has from the same causes, and actuated by the same hopes, sustained? trymen, who will shortly appear amongst you to sent mental suffering must shortly consign her. labour in your fields for the means of paying a griping agent the price he sets for a non-resident, rack-renting landlord on the scanty acre from which they gather a

miserable vegetable existence. Brethren, we have said that we suffer from the same causes; the same monster-monopolies grind us both to the earth. The land, transferred by feudal violence and blood-stained confiscations, from many-handed industry to the iron grasp of powerful pride and hereditary idleness; its possessors fenced round by proscriptive privilege and statutory exemptions; laws framed to ensure luxury to the few at the expence of privation, even of famine, to the many; parks, plantations lawns, preserves, enclosures, woods, game laws, roy I hope something will be done to remove those evils. talus, to die of hunger surrounded by plenty, conspires immerges from that ignorance in which superstition and

on which he and a numerous family depend for their truder MACHINERY. Whole trades have been annihioperation: and were our crowded workhouses searched. and the history of the unfortunates there elicited, in

that he should receive by to-morrow's post word from this statement. I should be glad if any one would just acquired sufficient footing in our land to cause our insensible to his own mental and intellectual qualities, gators" and perpetrators of so cruel and cold-blooded an them that Sir J. Walsham's statements were grossly give to the world true and correct information as to the children to pass through the fires of his informal sacri- it very naturally follows that he cannot appreciate those act, as that of slaying those on whose blood and vitals to pray that our country may never enjoy the benefits, fond attentions, and the tender endearments of woman, Now, I can inform the public that there is a coal-pit as they are called, of commerce, if they can only be not as things which it is his duty to repay with kind-

anything for the poor of Ireland, save extort from them then was woman gifted with a mind to which in point

we get 3d. per pound in London; and I think that &c., laid and blown in their way. They run for life much surprise as his zigzag course regarding the and unite with us in our great struggle for indepenwill be less than Ireland can furnish your market as far as they can, then they sink down and give up the People's Charter. Now praising the document, and dence and for those rights which are ours by nature,

selves, (which I am sure they will not,) then the Govern- least as regarded the Charter, doating. But there is interest than you are aware of. If the country is misment ought to make them. This very subject ought to one threat of his to which it is our business here parform a part of Lord Ashley's Bill at this present time. ticularly to allude, because it is one which we believe, perverted, it is on you those laws fall heaviest; witness notwithstanding all the bigotry it has been his object those which regulate the price of food and the monopolies. Sir, there is another point to which I wish to call the to preserve, all the inter-national hate which he has If the country is well governed, and good laws acted attention of the country and the Government. It is a delighted to foster and to sow, found no echo in the upon, does it not naturally follow that we shall also feel been run while they have actually broken, and men Tom Reynolds, his clerk, O'Niel Daunt, or his body Sir, I am well acquainted with the individual in and boys have had to venture their lives up and down servant, Tom Steele, would be found to second. We urge them to further exertions. If you have husbands. the pit on these very ropes. The whole concern, Sir, allude to the fact, that this brawler for freedom, this fathers, or brothers, who are not Chartists, your is a love of money, more than the lives, limbs, bodies, advocate for civil and religious liberty all over the example will influence them, and induce them to become human life, for the sake of gaining wealth, and will declared, that in the event of the Chartists of England never be altered except by law; and I am afraid it will being goaded by soppression, starvation, and despair, such as will give man not only his political rights, but never be done by law till the People's Charter becomes into laying their hands forcibly on bread for their will enable him to get a more equitable remuneration law. However, the subject is fairly before them, so famishing families, he would march 500,000 Tipperary for his labour, and that will enable you to live in more men to put them down.

Brethren, you have not resorted to such justifiable Lord Ashley's Bill : two things are indispensably neces- violence we rejoice to say; we admire your fortitude wretched lives of poverty and unrequited toil. sary before that Bill should pass into law. The first and forbearance, but in our own country hunger has is, they should make provision for all such children and arisen in its desperate strength, and has been purfamilies otherwise till they arrive at that age. The chased at the the expence of blood. This drivelling rest all your hopes; and remember, however much the second is, no hurrying-road ought to be allowed to be braggadocio and most wanton insult uttered by this name of Chartist may be now despised, and made the any less than thirty-six inches in height, let the coal- singular man, we beseech you to pass over with magbed be what it may, as it would be impossible for a nanimous contempt: we implore you to hush the indigboy thirteen years of age, to go on a hurrying-road nation and repress the natural resentment which might the time will come (and will come sooner, too, if you under that height, if he had never been in a coal-pit | prompt you to avenge on the heads of our poor wan- will come forward and assist us) when the poer, despised, derer has committed on you. Exhibit rather the con- of his country. trast which Christianity would suggest; render them good for evil; extend to them the kindness which lightens toil; relieve, where you can, their physical distress, and above all, pour into their minds the noble and dignified doctrines of the Charter; raise them from their mental degradation and fatuity; excite their reasoning faculties; teach them to think and judge for themselves-to shake on the dictator's stultifying yoke,

and send them back to praise the generosity of Englishmen, and scatter the good seeds of political enlightenment amongst their less informed neighbours. Slowly and silently, but effectually, is Chartism ramificating throughout our land. It is already powerful enough to command the silent respect even of our patriots, and enforce their forbearance; while, as they become acquainted with its sublime and elevating principles, the working classes learn first to admire and next

to embrace them. It will be for you, during the sojourn of the poer exiles of Erin amongst you, to do much to forward the cause of true freedom and real humanity, and send them back—lowly as they are—apostles to effect the political regeneration of their country.

Confident that you will exert yourselves to do so, and assuring you of our unalterable attachment to the national work—our sympathy for your sufferings—our admiration for your endurance—our pride in your successes, and our certainty, by unity, perseverince, and energy, of vet fully establishing the triumph of right over mightof the people over the oligarchy,

> We remain, Your trusty auxiliaries in the cause of democracy, Of truth and of humanity, PATRICK RAFTER, Chairman. WM. H. DYOTT, Secretary.

THE WIDOW HOLBERRY. TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Ye good distressed, ye generous few. Who here unbending stand Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up awhile, And what your bounties can, pray do bestow."

BRETHREN, -As one who feels deeply upon the subject of this leter, I hope I may not be considered presumptuous in, calling your attention to its purport. for freedom. Persecution, and prosecution, death in the landlords, to be sure. (Hear.) And (said he) I ask an address from the newly elected member of the Government has declined sending any more convicts Association to bear in mind, viz—that the ypay their own the dungeon or on the scaffold, are the only rewards is there an Irishman here to-night so foolish as for Executive, Mr. Bairstow, who was en route to Bristhat tyrants award to sterling patriotism and virtue; one moment to imagine that londlords will ever make tol. The sentiments uttered by Messrs. Balls and will it ever be until to destroy the present system of misrule.

Holberry, the patriotic and brave! has fallen a victim to the heartless and coldblooded treatment or neglect would be to break down that accursed monopoly upon lected. Mr. Tucker, who has greatly exerted himof those in whose hands his life was placed. His which they feed and fatten. (Cheers.) This he defied self in raising this new locality, moved a vote of wife, for whom he breathed such fervent prayers, is feft a widow to battle with the system that has murdered him; overcome with grief her mind has become affected, and dreadful may be the consequence unless provided with the means necessary to raise the droopng spirits of a half broken heart.

Fellow countrymen and countrywomen, to you then I appeal in behalf of our sister in her troubles; let the suffering of her husband, her loss, and present awful situation stimulate you to exertions. Has she not already suffered enough? can Chartists hear of her present situation without feeling the deepest anguish and using every facility in their power to raise her only a Parliament he wants? If so, he had no hesitaabove want, nay, to place her in perfect independence? Nothing would please our oppressors more than to see observed, from actual starvation. There are a great clude, that the suggestions I have offered are at the us neglect those who suffer through our cause; nothing many more in our trade out of employ, and several present time best calculated to serve the cause. If you will tend more to damp the energies of those who have have gone into the interior as shepherds, &c In fact, serive at the same conclusion, if you are convinced of wives and families to leave behind. Let us be men: things never were in such a state as at present. Twelve the necessity of increasing our numbers—if you desire let us deceive the one, and give joy and hope to the

> " How far the little candle throws his beams, So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

Brethren, much is in our power collectively, and as drops of water running into one channel will create a who are daily arriving; he has advertised for loans of mately, yet shortly, break the bonds which bind you; mighty flood, so may the united exertions of the people cawbeens and shillelahs and give three cheers for the £100 each to the amount of £200,000 for twelve throw down at once the demon class legislation, by raise all that is required upon this occasion, without months, at 8 per cent. This is a pretty state of things, causing the principles contained in the People's Charter distressing the poorest of the poor. The plan that I at the time we were giving those strong cheers from pay them. The office where I am employed have not great key, the elective franchise, open the door to free. Secretary lately published, there appears to be 400 world that we had obtained a bloodless victory, and at report of the Committee appointed to draw up rules. paid a farthing wages these three last weeks, and we dom, prosperity, and happiness for yourselves and towns and villages in the Association. Let each town the same time informing us of the astounding fact, that raise 2s. 6d., or as some of the villages may not be able to do that, let those places which can give more do so; 2s. 6d. from 400 places will raise £50, and with that sum she may commence in some small way of business, which no doubt would be supported by those friends in

whose cause her husband has perished. Brethren, let this be commenced immediately, let there be no hanging back, no towns trusting to others doing their share of the work, but let each try to be the FRAGE ASSOCIATION TO THE CHARTISTS first in so laudable a purpose. Let the General Council everywhere take it up; the sum is small to each, surely none will have the uncharitableness to say it cannot be BROTHERS IN BONDAGE, - Deeply concerned in the raised. And who will say that the paltry sum I appeal

> Men of the East and North Riding, to you let not and afflicted widow from that doom to which her pre-"Honour and shame from no condition rise;

Act well your part, there all the honour lies." I remain. Brethren. In the cause of justice.

Yours in union. York, June 28th, 1842.

P.S. I hope Mr. Hobson will have no objection to be the Treasure: for the above fund.

TO THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND. FRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYWOMEN,-That

period has now arrived, when man, aroused to a full

And that period has also arrived, when woman awakening to a sense of the social miseries by which agricultural tyranny and misrule have reduced the Irish slaved by her desolate home, by her deserted and fireless sity for firing. toil and scanty fare, has taken her stand in the arena nature requires for its sustenance (but of which the Tonbridge Wells.—On Thursday week, Mr. E. lights, and those of her injured country, and has embarked with her light boat upon the ocean of agitation, bringing the people into collision with the law. Now, Sir, did you ever know the reason of se many nine cases out of ten their destitute condition could be to assist in steering the shattered bark of liberty to a

very near where I live, where some of the works are procured at such a disastrous price, and by means so ness and protection, but as things which she has a right from your Honourable House, as the most wealthy and audience for which he received a unanimous voto to give, and he only a right to expect and demand. But while to the various tyrannies under which we As civilisation advances man gradually becomes more when they get to the utmost extent of their boundary. groan you can add, in a more particular manner, those inclined to place woman on an equality with himself. Now, suppose any serious explosion of fire-damp should heartless conquests achieved by Capital over Labour, and though excluded from every thing connected with take piece with a number of men and boys while think not that we are without our peculiar oppressions; public life, her condition is considerably improved; labouring so far from the pit-shaft, what would be the we are under the tyranny of Patriotism. We mean still she is regarded in an inferior light, her province ter" as the law of the land. That your petitioners look Sir James Graham challenged Mr. Ferrand to move consequence? Why, either all or most of them would Irish mock patriotism, the love of country and kind being only to make a pudding, prepare a dinner, clean they would be smothered by the pestiferous and noxious tion to one man, to whose political vagaries he is such like. Now these are all necessary things, nay they in the extreme, and admirably calculated to assist plunsmell which always follows an explosion; and the rea- accounted an "incomprehensible vagabond" (by the are essential, our comfort and well-being in society

hundreds of different places blown down by the blast thinking amongst our poor countrymen by force of we sit still and tamely submit to a slavery against which The House resumed, on the motion of Captain which should convey the sweet, fresh, atmospheric air custom believe all his assertions, and hate whatever our checks glow with shame and our hearts burn with and whoever he bids them; a few pecuniary parasites indignation? No! perish the thought in the bosom of force is one of the most obnoxious nature. They are a mile, or perhaps more, under-ground,— assist him in accumulating and sharing the profits its ignoble birth. Rouse yourselves to a sense of your an explosion takes place,—some are burned to death, derived from the simplicity, credulity, and despair of merits. Assist those men who will, nay, who do, place some are dashed to pieces by the blast, others the people, and these it is generally believed make women in on equality with themselves in gaining their

pating in that which interests them most will please and

The principles of the Charter, if carried out, are comfortable homes—to give your children as much food as they require, and prevent your leading such Unite with us, therefore, for in union only is strength.

Let the Charter be the foundation-stone on which to butt for every witless fool to fling his jest at-however much it may now be held up to ignominy and scorn, dering countrymen the outrage their deluder and plun- and persecuted Chartist shall be honoured as the saviour

SUSANNA INGE. Member of the Female Charter Association of the City of London.

55, Old Bailey, June 27th.

STOCKPORT.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING TO ADOPT A PETI-TION TO PARLIAMENT ON THE SUBJECT OF THE LATE SLAUGHTERS AT ENNIS,

On Wednesday evening last, one of the largest public meetings held in Stockport for some time assembled in the Castle Yard. Mr. Henry Smith was unanimously called upon to preside.

The CHAIRMAN opened the meeting by expressing his desire to see both Irish and English united to put down the present system, which the police were hired to maintain.

Mr. THOMAS WEBB then rose and moved the first resolution, and in so doing, he could not help remarking that, as an Irishman, he felt confident that the English people were his best friends. The Irish police had slaughtered his innocent countrymen, because they would not starve in a land of plenty. He concluded by moving the following resolution:-

"That we view with abhorrence and disgust the late bloody and brutal outrage committed on the peaceable inhabitants of Ennis, Ireland, by a ruffianly and bigotted police force, and that we sympathise with mittee appointed to draw up rules, &c., Mr. Jago them; and also that a petition, emanating from this was called to the chair; Mr. Nagle reported on bemeeting, be presented to the House of Commons, half of the committee, and the Secretary read the praying for an immediate inquiry into the cause rules adopted by the committee which were discus-

Mr. JOHN WRIGHT came forward to second the motion, which was put and carried. The CHAIRMAN then introduced to the meeting

Mr. THOMAS CLARK to move the adoption of the petition. He knew there were some of his countrymen there who imagined that if they had a repeal of the Union, they would then be happy. (Hear, hear.) provided the London Delegate Meeting, would This he denied, for if they had a Repeal of the Union to-morrow, with the present franchise, they would be little or no better off. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Supposing they had a Parliament sitting in College Green, Town.—A crowded audience assembled on Sunday, dany are the trials and troubles of a people struggling who are the persons who would make the laws? Why, at this house, to hear a lecture from Mr. Balls, and laws to benefit the labourer. (No, no.) No, for it is Bairstow were highly applauded, an not their interests to give the labourer power, for if mendation of a subscription for poor Holberry was the did, the first use they would make of that power nobly responded to, 10s. 4d. being immediately col-

any Irishman to gainsay. (A voice, "I wish we had thanks to the lecturers and the chairman, which it, any way.") Yes, said Mr. Clark, I wish you may get was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated it-(laughter)-for (said he) you cannot surely expect highly gratified with the proceedings of the evening. the present House of Commons to give it you, and you know well the base wretches who last ruled the destinies of the Empire would not give it you. Then how must you get it, for you know you must not take it? lane. No. that would be physical force, and he knew Irishmen were not physical force men. (Laughter.) You tion whatever in saying that the people of

this country would make them a present of their's, Lords, Queen, and all; and give them something handsome into the bargain. (Cries of hear, and would vote for a Repeal of the Union than there were when Feargus O'Connor brought forward his "premature' motion, or forced the Liberator to it; how many times have we been made to throw up our Queen, and the best ministry ever Ireland saw? Whilst weak stomachs, Mr. O'Connell was proclaiming to the there were three millions of Irish who rose every morning without knowing where to get their breakfast-(shame, shame)—and all this too after having tasted the sweets of Corporate Reform and Catholic Emancipation; but as a poor Irish slave, he proclaimed that he was not emancipated; and he contended that the poor Irish labourer who laboured with his spade at the and as a Irishman and an Roman Catholic said he, I ask was appointed to inquire into certain affairs said to back of a ditch for sixpence a day was not emancipated, you my countrymen, what have the Irish Catholic members done for us? Nothing aye, or worse than nothing, for they have been the greatest enemies to the sonal and local interest, which occupied the remainliberties of the people. Where, oh where, were these der of the time. Cathelic members of improved Ireland, when his noble

oppressed of both countries. He should thus draw to shire. They were instructed to wait upon him on a close by moving the following petition:-To the Honourable the Commons of Great Brilain and

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That it is with feelings of pain and regret we call the attention of your Lanourable House to the cruel and inhuman treatment cised by a party of the Irish police ferce towards the peaceable, unoffending, and unarmed inhabitants of Ennis in the county of Clare,

That, from evidence which appears in the public papers, the magistrates and police authorities deny having given the police orders to fire, but that the men fired of their own accord, proving discipline to be little fanaticism have hitherto fast bound his mind, and is known amongst them; and also that they are not the

That your petitioners respectfully direct your attenferers were shot in the back, furnishing proof the On Friday evening, the club room of the Chequers Such is the forlorn and cheerless state to which she is surrounded, and by which she is degraded and en- most conclusive of the entire absence of the real neces. was again filled, and Mr. Stallwood delivered a

That your petitioners feel that a want of that which people are deprived through the instrumentality of Stallwood of London, addressed a public meeting, wicked laws,) has been in a great measure the cause of at Arnold's Temperance rooms, Calverley-place; at That your petitioners cannot but deeply lament the existence of such a state of things as to call forth such | National Charter Association is about to be formed

That in the opinion of your petitioners, the working class of Ireland is fully entitled to the same protection sorry to say they do not at present receive. Nor is it the epinion of your petitioners they ever will until every man is fully and fairly represented in your Hon. House, through the adoption of the "People's Char-

dering factions in depriving the people of that paltry remnant of liberty which the most unbearable despotism has left them. That your petitioners therefore call upon your Hon. House to cause immediate enquiry to be made into the cause of the distress, and also to disarm the Irish police ties here to-day, and that a correspondence be force, not mere to prevent the occurrence of such acts, opened with Mesers. Leach, Bairstow, and some than on the ground of their being a disgrace to a nation calling itself civilised; and also, as standing armies in time of peace are strictly unconstitutional. And this

possible description of a force, but as unconstitutional

And your petitioners will as in duty bound. ever pray, &c. Signed, by order of and on behalf of the meeting. HENRY SMITH, Chairman. The speaker then again briefly spoke to the efficacy

of union, and concluded thus "Onward, onward, your green banners rearing, Let every sword go flesh to the hilt, For on our side is virtue and Erin.

Chartist Intelligence.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

NOTTINGHAM. Mr. William Wood, Pepper-alley, Narrow marsh

framework-knitter. Mr. James Humphries, ditto. ditto. Mr. James Burbidge, needle-maker, Nelson-street. ditto, Wood-street. Mr. William Rice, Mr. Isaac Burton, Cherry-place, Coalpit-lane, ramework-knitter. Mr. John Spencer, Sunhill, framework-knitter.

Mr. William Parker, Cricket-court, Barker-gate. Mr. Christopher Bell, Frame-court, Parliamentstreet, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Timothy Thatcher, Sheridan-street, cord-

wainer, sub-Secretary. WOLVERHAMPION.

Mr. Joseph Steward, spectacle-frame maker, Brickkiln-lane.

Mr. J. Farmer, accountant, Polill-st. Mr. Wm. Sims, locksmith, Graisley-row. Mr. Job Hammonds. buckle maker, Walsallstreet.

Mr. Nicholls, miner, Monmore-green. Mr. H. Candy, Mason, Wallsall-st. Mr. Foxall, file-cutter, North-st. Mr. T. Wilson, news agent, Worcester-st., sub-

DUKENFIELD.

Secretary.

Isaac Kelsall, hatter, Town-lane. William Wild, do. Old-road. Joseph Bland, carder, Parliament-st. James Jagger, weaver, Hall-green. Seth Jenkinson, spinner, George-st. Henry Shaw, miner, Town-lane. Henry Rateliffe, Dog-lane. William Hibbert, weaver, Wellington-st. Joseph Stafford, moulder, Astley-st. Abraham Bird, weaver, Wellington-st. William Cook, sub-Treasurer. Edward Butterworth, sub-Secretary.

LONDON.-Mr. FARREN lectured on Sunday evening at the Goldbeaters' Arms, Somerstown.

ALBION, CHURCH-STREET, SHOREDITCH .-- Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday evening, and gave satisfaction to his audience. Reports were received from the delegates to the Monthly and the London Delegate Council.

MONTHLY DELEGATE MEETING.—This body assembled on Sunday morning at the Star Coffeehouse, Golden-lane, to hear the report of the comof the distress in Ireland, and to disarm the police sed serialim, and ultimately adopted by the meeting; force."

Mr. Ridley moved that the Secretary be instructed to summons the whole of the members of the monthly, the Surrey, and the London Delegate Council to meet and decide upon the adoption of the rules on Sunday morning, at the Star Coffeehouse. On a suggestion of Mr. Wheeler, it was altered to Sunday afternoon, at 55, Old Bailey, provided the London Delegate Meeting, would unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

SUGAR LOAF, CHURCH-STREET, MILE-END, NEW-MR. DUFFIELD lectured on Sunday evening, with

his usual ability at the Carpenters' Arms, Brick-STONEMASONS, CRAVEN-HEAD, DRURY-LANE.-The above association held their usual weekly meeting must evidently get a new House of Commons, based on on Saturday evening, and after the usual business the principles of the Charter. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) of the association was gone through, and several And let me (said the speaker) ask my friend if it be minor subjects discussed, the meeting adjourned. DELEGATE COUNCIL.-This body met on Sunday, Mr. Morgan in the chair. Mr. Wheeler read an extract from a letter of the Rev. William Hill's. Editor of the Northern Star, averring that he is a laughter.) It is also a notorious fact that there are member of the National Charter Association, and fewer Members in the House of Commons now who commented upon the conduct of those who had so industriously propagated a contrary belief. Mr. Wheeler also reported that Mr. Cleave had kindly offered to present them with a quantity of unsold how is this after we have had ten years of reform, and copies of the Northern Star, and moved that a Committee be appointed to receive them of Mr. Cleave. Mr. Blake seconded the motion. Messrs. Dowling and Humphries supported the motion, and Messrs. Wheeler, Ridley, and Salmon were appointed. Mr. Ridley moved, and Mr. Wheeler seconded, that the for the complete organisation of Loudon be heard and decided upon on the ensuing Sunday, and that the use of the Hall be given to the whole of the Councils on that occasion. Carried with one dissentient. Credentials were received from Mr. Knight. for Finsbury, and Mr. Bell, for Limehouse. A report was received regarding the Trades' Delegate Meeting. The sum of 10s. was received from Limehouse, and 2s. 6d. from the hatters. Mr. Langwith

CHELSEA.—The Chartists of this place met as usual countryman, O'Connor, moved that the widow Ryan at the Stag Tavern, Fulham Road, Mr. Nevett in the should have her name placed on the Pension List, in chair. Mr. J. Dowling delivered an able lecture at place of some idle placeman? Would ye believe it, its conclusion. A subscription was entered into for the motion fell to the ground for the want of a seconder. Mason's Defence Fund, and other business connected To such a height had patriotism risen under the benign with the locality transacted. The deputation apinfluence of Catholic Emancipation. All he wanted to pointed to wait on Mr. Feargus O'Connor reported see was a unity of sentiment and action between the that he had left his residence for a tour in Yorkhis return.

be going on in his locality. The Council then pro-

ceeded to the investigation of some matters of per-

LASSWADE.—The people of this place have been Ireland in Parliament assembled. The Pelition of very inactive lately, consequently the Chartists the Inhabitants of Stockport in public meeting resolved to call a public meeting, in order to rouse them from their apathy. The meeting took place on Wednesday evening week, and was well attended. Mr. John Swart was called to the chair, who, after a short speech, introduced to the meeting Mr. Robt. Lowery, who addressed the meeting for an hour and a half, in a strain of fervid eloquence and clear logical reasoning, carrying the feelings of the meeting with him. Mr. L. stated to the meeting how the late Convention acted during its sittings. He gave great satisfaction. Meetings like this have a

tendency to do much good. TONBRIEGE -KENT.-A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening week, at the Chequers' Inn, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. E. Stallwood of London. At the conclusion, Mr. Snelling moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and tien to the fact, that several of the unfortunate suf- briefly supported his views, as did several others. second very able lecture, for which he received the thanks of the assembly.

the close of the lecture, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer. A locality of tho

STOCKPORT.—The youths of this town are getting on rapidly; they have succeeded in getting a room to themselves capable of holding several hundred persons, which they have opened for the purpose of disseminating political instruction to the rising generation. Wm. Hardwood, one of the members of their debating class, delivered a very instructive lecture on Sunday afternoon last, on the influential class in the state, which protection we are of thanks. Lectures are delivered every Sunday forenoon and afternoon, and Tuesday evening.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE .- A delegate meeting was held in the Charust Room, Charlestown, on Sunday last. Delegates present :- Ashton, James Taylor; upon an armed police as being not only the very worst James Wilcox, and William Aitken; Hooloy Hill, James Leech, James Lowe, and Hargreaves Ashton; Stalybridge, George Baxter and Thomas Wilson; Droylsden, Samuel Clough; Dukinfield, James Hague and Edmund Butterworth; Moteram, Samuel Lees and Robert Wilde; Mossley, W. Bradbury. The following resolutions were adopted :- "That meetings be held in the localities that have sent depuother Manchester friends to address the meetings." "That the delegates assembled, when they return to their localities, see how many men will volunteer to address public meetings or act as lecturers, and that they bring their names with them to the next delegate meeting." That an address be got up by Mr. W. Aitken, shewing the people the necessity of joining the Association, and that the same be printed and circulated amongst the people." "That

the delegates assembled impress arout the members of their Associations the necessity of the property of the second of the secon penny each to the friends of all accessed tember and that as many as can convenient the funerals of all members do 42

out which a cruel, despotic, and tyrannical government (Great applause.)

On their's is the Parson and guilt."

On their's is the Parson and guilt."

(Great applause.)

On their's is the Parson and guilt."

(Great applause.)

Inderess of all memoers do the delegate meeting be held in the interest in politics, and there any remedy? Yes, Sir, there is a remedy. It is then coming out with new insinuations, and then anon qualifying, aye eating, his words; and there any remedy? Yes, Sir, there is a remedy. It is then coming out with new insinuations, and then anon qualifying, aye eating, his words; and there any remedy? Yes, Sir, there is a remedy. It is then coming out with new insinuations, and then anon qualifying, aye eating, his words; and there any remedy? Yes, Sir, there is a remedy. It is then coming out with new insinuations, and for pour husbands, fathers, then the coming out with acclamation. The meeting that you leave such things for your husbands, fathers, they only sink one, and if they will not do it of themgentleman in London was heartly approved of.

The delegate meeting be held in the interest of all memoers do the delegate meeting be held in the interest of all memoers do the delegate meeting be held in the interest of all memoers of the delegate meeting be held in the deprived us of.

Do not say you have an interest with politics, and then anon qualifying, aye eating, have deprived us of.

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PUBLIC MEETING TO MEMORIALIZE THE

took place in the Vicar's Croft, called by placard, from all these circumstances, drew the conclusion to make known their opinions on the present dis- thattress, to memorialize the Queen, and to adopt the Who would be free themselves must strike the up by the late Convention. There could not be fewer than from 10,000 to 12,000 persons present, middle classes.

Soon after seven o'clock, Mr. SQUIRE FARRAR Was meeting had been convened, called upon

fullows:-

"That this meeting views with extreme regret the middle class tradesmen, without any prospect of perfor the other; and while we trace this unprecedented distress to unjust oppressive monopolies, that have of their own postic compositions: origurated from, and been perpetuated by, Casa Legislation, we have never seen propounded any scheme. nor can we devise any method likely to improve the evils that afflict society, as soon, and as efficiently, as procuring for the mass of the people of Britain political power, whereby they might uproof oppression, annihi-Inte selfish monopolies, and make an end of Party Legislation. Therefore, we maintain, to accomplish this, a full, fair representation of the people is necessary, and for that purpose we demand, as an act of justice, that the representative servants of the people place the "People's Charter," entire, (as it now stands before the Pears, and if they would go there and join with

Having submitted the resolution, Mr. Frazer proceeded to amplify its statements, in doing which he entailed on the country by the united misrule of give political improvement, because the factions he had done speaking. were determined to legislate only for themselves. From this cause did the country furnish at the present time one of the most frightful anomalies which it was possible to contemplate, wealth abounding on one hand but misery and wretchedness greatly preponderating on the other. He was happy to see so large an assemblage of working men met to protest against such a state of things, and he was also glad that those facts had begun to speak loudly to the shopkerping people were deprived of the means of earning their bread, the middle class must soon follow in their of the country." wake. While dwelling on the means by which this! trapped into any violence of language or revolu- ried. terested parties, to commit any breach of the peace. presentation. The speaker delivere, some well-directed hits at the cluded a splendid speech, amidst great cheering, by calling on all to be united, and to persevere until success crowned their efforts. Mr. Joseph Jones, in a few remarks on the state-

of the hand-loom weavers, seconded the resolution. Mr. T. B. Smith, on rising to support the resolution, expressed his great satisfaction at meeting so numerous an assembly of his fellow-townsmen on so important an occasion. He had not been informed of the nature of the resolution on which he was called upon to speak, and had only heard it read once, so that he was not able to reain it all in his head; he believed, however, that every principle it contained was rooted in his heart, and that was the best place—(cheers.) Having had the honour to move the adoption of the National Petition in Leeds, he naturally looked with some considerable interest to the manner in which it would be received, and he had not been disappointed; indeed, nothing good could come out of such a place. The House was of Uncommons-(laughter)-for they of the most aublushing bribery and corruption. They also professed great sympathy for the dis-House of Commons, and when, on the next day, several respectable parties. pointing out the cause which had led to our present unparalleled distress, remarking in a severe, though humorous style upon some portions of our extravagan; expenditure, observing that our rulers spent £9,000,000 annually in peace, and £15,000,000 in teaching war: this proved that a red coat was more beneficial than asurplice; hesupposed because the red coats had arms in their hands, and the Government though: of the piums from the pudding, they might turn crussy employers—(much laughter.) Mr. S. then showed that the interests of the middle and working classes were really identical, and made some well-merited strictures upon the felly practised during the passing of the Reform Bill agitation, conexercise of political power, simply on

ground of their being human beings. He successfully demolished the charge, that if the working men had power they would employ it in the destruction of property, by showing that, of all men, the working classes had the most interest in its preservation, inasmuch as they produced it all. The working classes did not want stars, garters, and coroners; they would leave such baubles to those who cared for them; they only asked for the means to labour, and a fair remunea legal murder upon the Government, and especially He was sent to the house of correction for two upon the Home Secretary, but for whose heartless cru- months. elty Holberry might have now been alive. He begged The reiolution was then put, and carried unanifollowed by tremendous cheering. resolution, as follows :-

indignation, the spirit which was displayed by the the dining-room, tell over a man who was askep on members of the House of Commons, in denying the the floor; on opening the window shutters she found prayer of the Great National Petition, expressing the the girl and another man asleep on the sofa. She then will of 3 300,000 of the people of this country, pray- called her husband, who got up, and the happy trio ing for inquiry into the causes of the prevailing dis- having come to a full knowledge of their situation, tress of our population, therefore, this meeting, in ac- gov up also. Mr. Brownbridge seized the men, but cordance with the advice of the late Convention of the latter a severe struggle they got away, one of them industrious classes, adopt the remonstrance to that leaving his coat skirts behind him. Mr. B. called Honse on their illiberal and one-sided conduct relative out for the watch, and Bailey was stopped near the to that petition."

hands the national distress was great, so in his asked if they struck him, Mr. B. said "No, he opinion nothing short of the national medicine was thought they were too great cowards for that, calculated to relieve is. They had that national and he had no doubt he should have captured them medicine in the Charter-(laughter and cheers) - and both, only-he failed to do so. He had, however, though it might cause some wry faces before it was received some bruises in his scuffle with them. In fairly got down, yet bolt it they must, name and all, and the sooner they took it the sooner would the disease be stopped in its destroying career—(cheers.) and he did not know but what she had let them Mr. COOPER, of Manchester, supported the resolu-tion in a speech of considerable length, taking for his theme the line of the poet,

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the

as would shed the blood of any man or any party, to her master's house, but to bear them company but struck by a united people in all their moral for the night. The bench thought the girl ought energy and dignity; a people who had been taught to have been brought up as well, and, she not their rights, and who were determined not to rest being forthcoming, they were remanded till Wedsatisfied with any thing less than the full measure needsy, when they were discharged, there being no of the stature of the perfect man; when slavery suspicion against them.

the many being no longer condemned to exist

blow."

Mr. Cooper then showed, in an admirable manner amongst whom were a very large number of the the apritude of the People's Charter to promote the reople's welfare, by the abolition of classlegislation, and the establishment of that freedom called to the chair, and, having very briefly opened which they all desired. By Universal Suffrage alone the business, and read the placard by which the could England be made the pride of the world, and not the admiration only of surrounding nations, but Fir. FRISER, who, in a speech of great length and a blessing to the whole human race. He next repower, moved the first resolution, which he read as ferred to the policy pursued by Peel, with regard to the Corn Laws, the Income Tax (a tax which would fail ultimately exclusively on the working classes, impoverished condition of the working classes of this and the sariff, and contended that none of these would give justice to the working classes, who were country, and the lamentable decay of tiade amongst the still continued to be mocked by the offer of charity, manent relief for the one party, or increased business dium of the church, whose bishops might with the and that charity, too, to be doled out through the me-

" Whene'er I take my walks abroad, How many poor I see; What shall I render to my God, For all his gifts to me? Not more than others I deserve, Yet God bath giv'n me more; For I have food, while others starve,

Or beg from door to door."

These Bishops were also Members of the House of world,) upon the statute book of Great Britain, as one others in giving justice to the people, it would trix has been in the habit of going to work at Mr. to a remonstrance to the House of Commons. Mr. the following resolution, and retired amidst loud better become them than begging for charity. In Stubbins's, in Oxford-row, from whence the gown Henry Higgins was called to the chair, and briefly cheers: conclusion, he called lupon them to unite as one man was stelen, on the Tursday previous; it was found opened the business of the meeting, and introduced -peacefully, firmly, constitutionally to strike the that the prisoner had sold the gown on the same Mr. Barnabas Northorp to move the memorial, Samuel Holberry, of Sheffield, who was tried at York puet's blow for their freedom, and to show the night on which it had been stolen, to Mrs. Birch, who did so in a few words. J. Watson seconded Spring Assizes, and sentenced to four years' impridrew a fearful ricture of the evils which had been Commons' House that they were determined not broker, Wood street, for Is. 9d., although it was somment in Northallerton House of Correction, calls both Whigs and Tories, neither of whom had the interests of the working classes at heart, the latter future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarking on the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence in the future influence. Mr. Cooper's remarks were listed as the future influence in t not possessing the means of working out their own tened to with great a tention and called forth loud girl, who has been more than once convicted of class-legislation, under which the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown, we therefore deposition to the people and the Crown the people and the political power, or of carrying into first any exten- and repeated plaudits. It was nearly dark before felony, committed her for trial.

> The resolution, like the former, was unanimously carried, amidst great cheering. Mr. BRIGGS moved the third resolution :-

"That this meeting, being convinced of the utter hopelessness of receiving justice from the mis-named Local Association in connection with the "new representatives of the people, as a last resource, we are move" party in Birmingham. The Chartists in determined to carry our complaints and wishes to the Armley had been invited to take part in the disthrone, hoping there is a possibility of being heard in cussion; but when the Chairman (Mr. Recs, Baptist that quarter; and, therefore, we adopt the Memorial to Minister) opened the proceedings, he hoped that the distress of the country. Seeking that which God and nature intended all latans, who are just now drivelling, and the hope of Charter and the hope of the country. her Majesty, beseeching her to listen to the earnest none would take a part in the business except the No one was admitted but those who had received men to enjoy. Holberry's life had been taken, al- moralising, edging round the boundary line of Charclass, who had at last discovered in their empty desires of three midions and a half of her subjects members of the Brumley Reform Association, this circulars.

tionary outbreak, but to proceed peacefully The memorial and remonstrance were then at which he should be happy to meet those gentlemen for they knew that the working men such horrible fate should ever arrive in this Christian on were in their motal might agitating, ordered to be signed by the Chairman, on behalf by his side, where both sides of the day should be unfated. Mr. Lindon then proceeded at country. by all peaceful means, for their inalienable of the meeting, and the former to be sent to Mr. be heard. A motion was put and carried that full yourable, he had an out-building which they should rights, and not being led away by any Joseph Hume, and the latter to the most honest and free discussion be allowed; but after the adop- gladly have the use of. harangues which might be addressed to them by in man in the House, Mr. Thomas Duncombe, for tion of the six points of the Charter, upon the motion

Thanks having then been voted to the Chairman, Association, Mr. Holliday again rose to propose, as Corn Law League, and then went on to show the and cheers given for the Charter, and for Frost, an amendment, that the invitation be, "to join the

> sacrifice. This week, by his exertions, the play-going people have been delighted by the perfor-mances of Mrs. Waylett, (the sweetest English songstress.) Mr. Wright, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Mr. Alexander Lee, who have been playing to a beggariy account of nearly empty benches. We are sorry for this, and could like to see the manager's exertions for success more beautiful and manager's party in Resemble. exertions for success more heartily appreciated. party in Bramley. Amongst the corps dramatique we may mention Mr. Gates, and his two daughters—an addition of no Chartism was unfurled here on Wednesday night, to mean order. Miss. E. Gates dances with a pleasing a numerous and attentive audience. Mr. T. B. Smith perfection that we have rarely seen excelled in one state of the country, and exp'ained the principles mercy upon her—she is encored nearly every time of of the Charter in a clear and lucid manner, supporther appearance.

GARFORTH.-HORSE STOLEN.-During the night of called the House of Commons, but he (Mr. Monon, list, a black mare, four years old, was Smith) thought it should be called the stolen from a field at West Garforth, near Leeds. The mare is the propetry of Mr. Leonard Vince, House of Uncommons—(laughter)—for they and is fifteen hands high, strong made, with a white lashed him pretty severely. At length the "gentle-existence, having, according to their own account, face, and long tail; also, from the same place, an man" got made ashamed of himself, and sneaked off obtained their seats in a majority of cases by means aged brown mare, with broken knees, switch tail, and marks of the cart saddle on her back.

tresses of the people, and yet when Mr. Ferrand-last, Benjamin Alderson, of Armley, skoemaker, meeting separated. proposed to give the people one million of their own who had been in custody from the Tuesday night money to alleviate this distress, only six could be previous, on a charge of being a party concerned in found to vote with him. Well, the national petition robbing Wm. Ackroyd, woolcomber, of Bramley, on signed by nearly three and a half millions of men the highway, was di-charged out of custody, there and women had been presented, and received with being no evidence to bring the charge home to him; the terror and dismay which for many hours yesterday scorn, contempt, laughter, and derision by the but, on the contrary, a distinct alibi was proved by

the petitioners be heard at the bar by appeared at the Court House, on Saturday, for the occurred on that side of the river since that of Fenthemselves, their counsel, or their agents, and though the most affecting statements of against a lad named William Dillen, who had that a pile of buildings situate in the vicinity of Berhouse by Mr. Duncembe, that motion was rejected by an overwhelming majority. And now our own reby an overwhelming majority. And now our own restones are very suitable for what are used for rub- able time, and terminated, we regret to say, in the presentatives, the Convention, had directed us, and bing stones, and are consequently much sought after total destruction of three warehouses, fifteen dwellthe direction was wise and good, to remonstrate by the female hawkers of those articles, several of ing-houses, and an immense mass of property to the with the House, and to memorialise the throne. He whom have been at different times committed for the amount of some thousands in value. (Mr. S.) had little hopes from either, but it was a damage done to Mr. Outhwaite's property. But in legal way of making their wants known, and he was spite of all these warnings, nothing but "Outhstellars, Yesterday a numerous meeting was held spite of all these warnings, nothing but "Outhstellars, Taylor of the book-publishers, glad therefore that the Convention had so directed. waite's stones" would do, so they were fearlessly Mr. Smith then went on at considerable length in carried off; a man who had been set to watch nav shillings for the damage and costs, and in default of

payment sent for a month to Wakefield. STEALING CLOTH .- On Tuesday, a man named William Roberts, of Puds y, was charged with having stolen two yards of blue cloth, and 7s. 6d. in if they aid not get rather more than their fair share money, the property of Thomas Watson. The prosecutor and prisoner had been to Park Mill, Horsforth, where the prosecutor had the piece of cloth dressing, and after leaving there, had some pints of ale; they sat down by the road side, and after some time the prosecutor tell asleep, and on awaking, he found the prisoner and cloth had departed, as well tending that all men had a right to share in the as 7s. 6d. which he had in his pocket. The cloth was found pledged at Mr. Gresham's, but in consequence of the prosecutor not being sober at the time he was giving his evidence, the cause was ordered to stand over until the following day. On o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Charter As-Wednesday, he came quite sober, but it then apposition, when Messrs. peared they had been drinking together, and, in from Leeds will attend.

fact, were both drunk at the time of the alleged robbery. The prisoner was discharged. Vagrancy.—On Saturday last, an old off inder named Charles Stott, was charged at the Court House, by one of the nightly watch, with being and that if they had political power, they would an early hour the same morning. The prisoner had not know how to use it, and said that was like the been frequently warned off the premises, and the old woman who told her grandson that he must watchman was told it he saw him to take him into go into the water udtil he had learnt to swim, custody on account of the damage which he did. He -(Cheers.) Let them but once get the franchise, said he had nowhere eise to go to, but in reply to and practice would soon make them perfect. Mr. S. this it was told the magistrate that had he ever so proceeded to make a few pertinent and feeling re- good a home or work to do, he would rather neglect marks on the death of poor Holberry, charging it as the one, and was too idle to attend to the other.

ALL FOR LOVE.- On Monday last, two young concluded by exorting to perseverance in unity and Brownbridge, of Woodbine-cottage, near St. George's legal agitation, until victory crowned their efforts. Church, stated that himself und Mrs. B. were oiturbed a little before three o'clock that morning, by mousiy, a forest of hands being held up for it, the cries of a child who slept with the servant girl, Mr. Dixon, of Holbeck, proposed the second up to ascertain the cause. On getting into the serand which continuing for some time, Mrs. B. got vant's room, she tound the child in bed alone, upon "Toat this meeting cannot but view with feelings of which she proceeded down stairs, and on entering house, without hat, that having been left behind in Mr. Stansfield, of Wortley, seconded the resolution, and remarked that as it was admitted on all directly afterwards in bed at home. On being answer to questions from the beach, he said the girl had been sens home directly after it had happened in. They had missed nothing from the premises, nor had they ever had reason to suspect the girl before; she had lived with them about eighteen months. The prisoners stated that they had been locked out, and so took a walk towards Little Woodhouse; on their way, knowing the female, they called upon He showed what this blow must be-not such an one her, and she consented not only to lock them in

mitted to leave the shop, and in consequence of being separated. suspected, information was given to the police, and she was immediately taken into custody; on being searched in the shop, the goods were found upon her. She was committed for trial. Her husband is in a respectable situation in the town, and no reason exists why she should steal.

Pocker Picking.—On Saturday last, a prostitute sociation. named Ann Simpson, was charged with having picked the pocket of an aged man who could scarcely walk, of a sovereign and two half crowns on the previous night. It appeared from the man's statement, that he met with the prisoner at the Spotted Cow, in Vicar-lane, and after treating her with some ale, went with her into a dark passage in

a warehouseman, of a memoraudum book, and other separated, highly delighted. articles, in the Vicar's Croft, on Monday night, STEALING A Gown.—On Tuesday last, a young girl, named Elizabeth Wise, twelve years of age, was brought up at the Court House, on a charge of having stolen a gown, the property of Rachel Money, residing in Blue Bell Fold. The prosecutive was been a gown, the prosecutive was been as the Charter a cabinet measure; also to agree was about to undergo, he concluded by moving the following resolution, and retired amidst long gendering system of legislation grasped hold of him.

BRAMLEY, NEAR LEEDS .- On Monday last, a public meeting of the inhabitants was called by the bellman, to be held in the Lodge Room of the Barley Mow Inn, to consider the propriety of forming a upon the wretched condition of the industrious peop e not being a public meeting of the inhabitants, but of the country."

YEADON.—A camp meeting was held at this place of which he was convicted was that vague although this heroic fellow, Holberry, has died in the country."

What was se- prison, there are such things occur as men dying of that the public be invited to become members of this advantages which must accrue to the people by the Williams, and Jones, the meeting broke up at ten National Charter Association," which amendment breaking up of the monopoly of the land; he con- o'clock. refused also to permit the speaker to state his reasons THE THEATRE.—This place of amusement is con-tituded open by Mr. Hooper, we are afraid at a great Mr. Holliday addressed them at considerable length Mr. Holliday addressed them at considerable length

WOODHOUSE CARR.—The glorious standard of ing his views by cogent reasoning, and an appeal to his ory. On calling for a show of hands, a goodly number was held up for the whole six points, and we hope much good will be the result. A middleclass man gave us the benefit of his example by amidst the sneers and hootings of the assembly. Mr. Smith spoke for above an hour and a half, and CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Saturday received a unanimous vote of thanks, after which the

(FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.) DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION .- Nothing could exceed morning prevailed throughout Bermondsey, Horselydown, and Rothernithe, in consequence of a terthe most honest man in the House moved that DAMAGE TO PROPERTY .- Mr. Matthew Outhwaite rific fire, the most destructive in extent that has

at the Freemasons' Tavern of the book-publishers, authors, and others interested in the trade, " for the ing on one occasion been driven off by a mob of purpose of taking into consideration the enormous fifty or sixty girls. The prisoner was fixed five and increasing evil of the foreign piracy of British literary works, and for adopting such measures as may seem expedient for putting a stop to the same."

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

LEEDS DISTRICT.-Mr. T. B. Smith will visit the ollowing places as under :- Churwell on Monday each place, at half-past seven o'clock.

six o'clock. BRAMLEY.-A public meeting will be held on

Stock's Hill, on Monday night, at half-past seven sociation, when Mesers. Fraser, Gamidge, and Dixon,

CARR LANE, WAKEFIFLD ROAD.-A meeting will be held at this place, on Wednesday night, when Messrs Fraser, Gamidge, and others will attend. Holbeck.—A funeral sermon will be preached in the Association Room, by Mr. Joseph Stansfield, ration for their work. The speaker alluded to the found sleeping in one of the furnace fire places, on on Sunday next (to-morrow) at six o'clock in the objection that the wilking classes were ignorant, the premises of Mr. Lupton, in Bowman-lane, at evening.

Morley.-A Chartist camp meeting will be held on Sunday next at this place, at two o'clock in the afternoon; Messrs. Dewhirst and Edwards will

MASON AND SEVEN OTHERS' DEFENCE

FUND. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-With much pleasure I forward you a list of contributions up to the present time, which have person, and two barrist rs will be employed to defend the seven min.

Your's, very respectfully, SAMUEL COOK, Tressurer to the Defence Fund. Stafford, June 29th, 1842.

Received by S. Cook at Dudley.

Dudley ... Brockmore ••• .... 0 11 3 Tipton 1 2 0 Walsall ... We imgborough . . . 1 1 0 Wednesbury ... .... 0 3 6 Great Bridge ... ••• 1 3 0 Coseley ... ... ••• ••• 0 10 0 Bromegrave ••• Long Buckby ... 1 10 0 ••• 0 10 0 Todmorden ... 0 2 7 1 7 9 0 5 0 Saiford ... Manchester No: bugham Sutton-in-Ashfield ••• 0 2 6 ... 0 11 0 Daveniry . ... ... 0 5 11 Readuch O.dham 0 8 0 Old Trade of Shoemakers, Stafford Received by Mr. Peplow, at Stafford. ... 0 10 0 Wolverhampion ... Nuneston Old Basford \*\*\* 0 10 0 • • • Stafford 1 0 9 Ship and Blue Coat Boy, Walworth ... ... Mr O'Connor ... 0 10 0 ... Leamington
Dawley, Little Dawley, and 0 3 0 0 10 0 Colnbrook Dale

would be banished from the earth, and the whole people enabled to live in perfect peace and freedom, offender in the line, was brought up at the Court and respectable meeting was held in the open air, noble cause in which they were engaged, and was soned for political offences may be forthwith released, House, on a charge of having stolen seven handker- for the purpose of devising means to reduce the an honour to humanity. Yet with all his good lest they also fall victims to the silent system. QUEEN, AND ADOPT THE NATIONAL
REMONSTRANCE.

On Monday evening, the largest public meeting which has been held in this town for some time took place in the Vicar's Croft, called by placard, to make known their opinions on the present distances, come has been and the property of Mcsrs. Sheep of devising means to reduce the duration, the thin misery and starvation, that the few drapers, the purpose of devising means to reduce the floure the number of Mcsrs. Grower and Hill, prices to fine purpose of devising means to reduce the floure the number of Mcsrs. Grower and Hill, qualities he fell which exist in this country; and drapers, kirkgate. The prisoner went into the shop bic transfer on Monday afternoon, under pretence of purchasing which has been held in this town for some time took place in the Vicar's Croft, called by placard, to make known their opinions on the present distance. small Lama shewl, and other property. She was per- After a vote of thanks to Mr. Brophy the meeting ment, and it was their duty to hold com-

Manchester .- The mechanics of Manchester held their weekly meeting in the Brown street Chartist was time the working men looked to their condition, Room, on the evening of Thursday, June 23d. The when they found their fellows liable to be deprived Members. But if this our heartfelt and sincere applicameeting was addressed by Messrs. Bailey and of life. When did they hear of a rich man being tion for justice should be refused, we shall be com-Sutcliffe. At the close of the meeting several new confined, or placed in a dungeon? Never; they pelled to come to the conclusion that there is nothing members were enrolled in the National Charter As- contrived all those things for the sole use of the to hope for from the Legislature of this country, and

25th, to take into consideration the principles of the was the cause of poverty. He then went on to shew People's Charter. Deputations from various trades the cruelty experienced by the Chartist prisoners. that have joined the Association were in attendance. instancing the cases of Clayton, Duffy, Peddie, and tance of the subject demands, and grant the prayer of The following resolution was put from the chair: - others; and said that if such was the course the "That we, the boiler makers of Manchester, do Government meant to pursue-if such was the treat-Lowerhead-row. She denied having robbed him at forthwith join the National Charter Association, ment the Chartists were to receive—if they were all, and as no money could be found, and the old and that there he a committee appointed to carry the to be imprisoned, cut off from every source of comand that there be a committee appointed to carry the to be imprisoned, cut off from every source of comand he was told to keep better company for the foregoing resolution into effect.' Carried unani- fort, and ultimately murdered, it would suggest to mensly. The following gentlemen were then elected | them the propriety of altering their mode of extend- nation of honest minds, the record of another death as the committee, viz.:-Mr. J. Roach, Mr. E. ing their views, and instead of going on in the peace-Pocker Picking —On Tuesday last, two prosti- Williams, Mr. J. Roberts, Mr. Wm. Shaw, Mr. G. ful manner they had done, they would be forced to tutes, named Eliza Brown and Sarah Johnson, were Foster, Mr. R. Jackson, Mr. E. Hartley, Mr. Manuel, try other means—(loud cheering.) They might call committed for two months each to Wakefield, for and Mr. Richard Penket. The tranks of the meet- that sedition; but he would not give them any illegal having picked the pecket of a man named Blacket, ing were given to the chairman, and the meeting advice. He would have them obey the law, and not

> CLAYTON. - On Wednesday evening, the 29th ult., short but pilly speech. The remonstrance was mons on the subject." numerous and attentive one A vote of thanks was given to the speakers and the chairman, when the and said that if ever there was a time when derers. But they rather eat their dinners with a meeting separated.

Queen's Head -On Tuesday evening last, a

Mr. Knowles, one of the churchwardens, seconded he had been given to understand that the meeting held the Sanday previous but was prevented by the dition? If a few men met together, to converse on starvation out of one; and such may be the fate of state of things was to be uprooted, he exhorted ail the resolution, which was briefly supported by Mr. had been called for public discussion, and if freedom wetness of the day. Messrs, Arran and Smith their private business, it was converted into sedition; many of you, unless by your united exertions, as who heard him not to suffer themselves to be en- Gamings, of Northampton, and unanimously cartrapped into any violence of language or revolutrapped into any violence of language or thrilling effect, and gave general satisfaction. A

PINDER'S BLACKING.—The money due this week to the Executive from the sale of R. Pinder's Blacking is as follows :-

Mr. Taylor, Ashton-under-Lyne 1 10 Mr. Vickers, Belper Mr. Davison, Stockton Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield 10 8 Due to the Executive, from the sale of Atkinson breakfast powder:-Mr. Swinglehurst, of Preston ... 3 0

Mr. Baird, of Bolton ... ... 2 0 Mr. Hey wood ... ... 0 10

Mr. Cooke's circus, at Glasgow was totally destroyed by fire, last Monday night, The horses

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—The Monument Committee assembled on Wednesday evening, in their rooms, Every-street, when the following resolutions were passed, in addition to one resquesting me to send them to the press for publication. In answer to a letter respecting a China model of the monument and figure of by those who were victimised in their cause they Henry Hunt, Esq., which the person offers to get up in a neat style so as to make chimney ornaments, the committee passed this resolution :-

"That the Secretary write forthwith, enclosing a lift up his voice against such cruelty as that which draft on a small scale, of the intended monument to led to his death; and although he was not connected Mr. Beech, of Newcastle, requesting an answer as with the Chartist body yet he sympathised with soon as possible, stating all particulars as to price, them, and could call the death of Holberry nothing. size, and colour.'

The other resolutions were as follows:-"That the Rev. J. Scholefield be deputed from this committee to wait upon Mr. James Leach and the other members of the Executive, to invite them to a public meeting to be held in the Chapel Yard, Every-street, on Monday evening next, July the might be opposed to the Chartist principles, and 4th : likewise to ascertain whether it is their inten- warned them against trespassing too much upon their

August." "That Messrs. Murray, Hargreaves, and Grocott, be deputed to make inquiries respecting the expenses of the Carpenters' Hall, and to secure it for a teaparty and public meeting, to be held on the 16th of

"That the Secretary write to Bolton about some money collected for the monument." The Committee expressed their approbation at cheers. night next, Armley, on Tuesday, Holbeck on Wed- the prompt manner in which the good men of nesday, and Rothwell on Friday, to commence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne have answered their appeal. | carried unanimously. Letters are pouring in from all quarters, in LEEDS.—Mr. Holiday will lecture in the Associal answer to our appeal; we have received 5s. from

> we publicly thank them. I am, Sir. On behalf of the Committee, Your humble Servant. Wm. Griffin, Secretary.

Committee Room, Every-s-reet, Manchester, June 29:h.

# BIRMINGHAM.

DEMONSTRATION AND PROCESSION, OC-

Nothing has so much tended to arouse the feelings and sympathies of the people of this town for the that their spirits were unbroken, and that pure and last year, as the premature death of honest Hol- undefiled Chartism should be predominant in Birberry. As soon as the news of his death was mingham, in defiance of the sophistry of political received through Mr. G. J. Harney, on Thursday pedlers or sham Radicals. Mr. White concluded by last, Mr. White immediately repaired to the Council reading the following memorial:meeting, and laid the circumstances before them, when it was unanimously resolved that large bills should be posted, announcing the fact, and calling them to take a nuble revenge for the death of the men, described as betchers, and who we believe are been so generously and promptly sent, in aid of Mr. memorializing the House of Commons, to institute with the country should be free. He alinded to the manner in which the poors' whose names were given Robert Hill and John we cannot get the trial on before Friday or Saturfactions to re-enact the accursed Poor Law; and Wood Burley, were placed at the bar of the Court factions to re-enact the accursed Poor Law; and thouse of Commons, to institute memorializing the House of Commo was nuderstood that the state of his health was with dec made known to her Majesty's Secretary of State death of Mr. Samuel Holberry, of Sheffield, in one of in sufficient time to have enabled that functionary her Majesty's gaols, known under the name of "York to have saved his life, if he thought proper.

> flag, painted by Mr. J. Barratt, on which was sentenced to four year's imprisonment in Northallerton inscribed "Samuel Holberry, died at York Castle, House of Correction, where the severity of the "silent on Tuesday, June 21st. Shall we have justice?" system," insufficient diet, and other descriptions of And, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to brutality, were such as to cause the death of Mr. deface the bills, which are admitted to be the Clayton, and caused the release of Mr. James Duffy, at largest and most striking of any ever published by the point of death, and also induced the Home Secrethe Chartists of Birmingham, the meeting was a tary to remove Wm. Martin, after ten months torture, bumper. The bills were surrounded with a large Penthorpe and others crippled for life, and Samuel black border, and upwards of two yards in length. Holberry after suffering nearly two years of the same At the time appointed an immense concourse of inhuman treatment. people were congregated together, and at a quarter

a cap of liberty, was brought on the ground, which was immediately hoisted on the hustings.

The Chairman then said—He felt that he need not call on them to keep order, as he found the Chartist body, on all occasions, preserve order and regularity in all their transactions. And as to keeping

sent secasion, to give his opinion regarding the Beverley Houses of Correction, and trust that such steps death of Samuel Holberry, he must say that a more will be taken as the wisdom of your Honourable House noble or generous man never lived, or a more sincere may suggest to prevent the recurrence of such revolting

meeting of the trade, on Saturday evening, June of crime; but he would and that bad Government of State. destroy their chance of getting freedom by any rash act. Mr. Mason then aliuded to the cruelty of the

"That in the opinion of this meeting the death of Mr. Edwards supported the remonstrance, in a resolve to present a memorial to the House of Com-

it was necessary for the people to exert relishing zest, saying grace with a round of d-s themselves, it was the present; and, if there against all Chartists, who mean doing the thing Queen's Head—On Thesday evening last, a was any feeling of justice or self-respect remaining completely, without any admixture of Whig cozenage, meeting of manufacturers and shopkeepers was held amongst the working classes, now was the time to delusion, or trickery. Now, my friends, I take this though his sentence was imprisonment, and the tist principles. I would have you remember that any subject, but the guilty consciences of the rich and put it beyond the bounds of probability that any great length to draw a parallel between the treatment of great thieves, and those of a more diminu-BARNSLEY - The Chartists of Barnsley met as tive class, and after bringing Holberry's case forward usual, on Monday evening, in their meeting room. as a specimen of English justice, and comparing the Little business of importance was transacted. On sentence of Francis who shot at the Queen's carriage Chairman, on behalf of the meeting, and entrusted Little business of importance was transacted. On sentence of grancis who shot at the Calledon of Commons, and that Messrs. Muntz and deploring the death of Holberry was unanimously deploring the death of Holberry was unanimously deplored the resolution and transacted. On sentence of grancis who shot at the calledon of the most atrocitor to Thomas Duncombe, Esq., for presentation to the House of Commons, and that Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield be requested to support the same." was received with loud cheers. He addressed the meeting as friends and fellow men, and said it was at all times a painful thing to contemplate the death priate and effective speech, after which the motion of a fellow creature, even under ordinary circumstances, and when a man's life was taken for the commission of a crime, still they sympathised with his able and patriotic services on that and previous the individual, and if such was their feelings on sponse, the flags were immediately taken from the feel for a noble-minded man, such as he understool Mr. Holberry to have been. He was a CESSION. man who had sacrificed every thing for the people, and it appeared to him that his wish was to benefit his fellow creatures. But whilst he addressed them on the present melancholy subject he would at the same time endeavour to teach them something. He wished that his voice was sufficiently strong to and halted at the National Charter Association extend to the utmost limits of that large meeting, whilst he endeavoured to show them where the real power of the oppressor rested. They would remember that a man was about to be executed for the murder of Daly the policeman. Daly's widow would be provided for by the authorities; the peo-

ple might thus see that the object of their rulers was, to give power and confidence to their subordinates by providing for them in cases of emergency. not because they liked them or had any peculiar tenderness or good feeling towards them, for they despised them, but they knew them to be necessary for the purpose of upholding their unjust authority. He would, therefore, impress upon them the necessity of taking a lesson from their enemies, for if they did not stand firmly would find it vanish like smoke. He came forward to support the resolution, because he felt that the death of Samuel Holberry was a disgrace to the country: and thas it was the duty of every man to short of murder, although he was not prepared to say whether it was wilful or not. It was a cowardly and illeval transaction, for as soon as the surgeon certified the dangerous state of Holberry's health, he should have been immediately liberated. Mr. Macintosh then addressed himself to those who which might lead to awful consequences. In one sense, the death of poor Holberry was nothing un-common, for there had slways been martyrs to every good cause; and if the Government of this country were to sacrifice a number of those who were seeking justice, they would arouse the spirit of Englishmen, and lead on to the speedy establishment of the

People's Charter. He cordially supported the resolution. Mr. Mackintosh then retired amidst loud The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was Mr. George White then presented himself to propose the memorial. He said that he never felt so tion-room to-morrow night (Sunday), at half-past Spotland, 12s. from Bredbury, 5s. from a friend, and affected on any subject as the present, for he had £1 3s. from the Manchester mechanics, for which known poor Holberry, and slept in the same cell we publicly thank them. generous and noble-minded man never existed. He could therefore truly state that he came forward to address them with a sorrowing heart. Mr. White then proceeded at great length to describe the manner in which himself and the other Chartist prisoners had been treated in prison, and spoke in strong terms on the death of poor Holberry. He exhorted the working men present to unite for the purpose of destroying the infamous system which deprived the honestest men of their lives whilst it upheld villainy; and after showing up the various CASIONED BY THE DEATH OF SAMUEL tricks and subterfuges of the people's enemies, in the shape of Anti Corn Law and Complete Suffrage Associations, he called on them to form a procession through the town, to show their enemies

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

Birmingham

Castle."

A large and commodious hustings was erected for That the said Samuel Holberry was tried at York the occasion, which was surmounted by a black Spring ass'zes, 1840, for sedition and conspiracy, and That several applications have been made to the

past six o'clock, Mr. Peter Henley was unani- Marquis of Normanby, the former, and Sir James mously called to the chair. He was about address- Graham, the present Secretary of State for the Home full : we have therefore been under the necessity of ing the meeting when a large flag, surmounted by Department, and that the surgeon of York Castle has represented to Sir James Graham the absolute necessity of advising her Majesty to liberate the said Samuel Holberry as the only means of saving his life.

That in the opinion of your memorialists the course

pursued by her Majesty's Government, calls aloud for

the interference of your Honourable House who ought the peace, he hoped that each man would consider to be held responsible for the life and health of those himself as a peace officer on the present occasion who are confined in prisons which are under their con-(hear, hear.) They would see by the placards which | troul, and as so many persons have either expired or had been posted, the immense responsibility attached been maimed for life under the inhuman torture of to the office which he held, and he therefore asked those dens of infamy, it appears to your me-for their support in fulfilling its duties. They would morialists that your Honourable House should institute perceive that they were met to take into considera- an investigation into the conduct of Sir James Graham. tion the conduct of one of the first officers of State. with a view of ascertaining whether her Majesty's He would at once introduce Mr. John Mason, to Secretary of State shall have the power entrusted to him of taking the life of any man who may dissent move the first resolution (loud cheers.)

Mr. Mason then presented himself and was from the political opinions of the ruling powers. received with loud cheers. He said-Working men Your memorialists have also learned, with regret. of Birmingham, when he stood forward on the pre- that similar cruelties are practised in Wakefield and

be forthwith liberated. We also trust that due provimunication with the surgeon. If the law sion will be made for the widows of the above-named meant to murder him, why not drag him to the victims of crue ty; and your Honourable House will in scaffold, instead of killing him by slow degrees. It so doing prove to the country that there is still a working men-thear, hear.) The Solons of the that the lives of the industrious inhabitants of THE BOILER MAKERS of Manchester convened a House of Commons said that poverty was the source England are at the disposal of her Majesty's Secretary

Hoping that your Honourable House will give the above application that consideration which the importhis memorial.

Your memorialists will ever pray.

Mr. Soar spoke as follows-Fellow countrymen. you have all heard with sorrow and the stern indigadded to the crowded human list of class tyranny. Now I would ask, is there a man standing here, who believes that God the author of his existence. considers him as a waster, or one too many on the world's surface? To this question I feel assured, that a religious and indignant answer of no, would thrill like an electric shock through this meeting. Well gendering system of legislation grasped hold of him. with the black hand of its ruffian power, and left him to die a lingering death in a gloomy dudgeon. surrounded by the vile, mean, and merciless in-truments of its tyranny. Where are the "free traders" now? why are they not here? these morbid gentlemen that whine and weep, and wonder that menshould be so cowardly debased, as tamely, and only grumblingly, to eat dead cows, dead dogs, and offal; yet when a fine and patriotic fellow has the moral courage and manliness of mind to resist the system which produces these horror, and breeds crime as fast and numerous as insects in a stagnant pond. they allow him to be murdered, and not a single Mr. SMITH LINDON seconded the resolution, resentful epithet escapes their lips against the mur-

> The CHAIRMAN then put the memorial, which was carried unanimously. Mr. WILSFORD proposed-

"That the memorial then read be signed by the

Mr. Fellows seconded the resolution in an ap was put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given the Chairman, for hustings, for the purpose of forming THE PRO-

As soon as the black flag was placed on the centre of the road, opposite the Liverpool station, the working men commenced forming in a quiet and orderly manner, six a breast, and proceeded through the principal streets of the town in solemn silence. Room. Aston-street, where they were addressed by Mr. White, who declared his determination of organizing every working man who really desired liberty, and told them that he should meet them again at Duddeston-row on the following Monday evening.

The multitude then separated in a peaceful and orderly manner; and thus ended a most important and numerous meeting, which was well conducted throughout, and evinced the love which the men of Birmingham have for sound democracy, and their determination to have justice for the death of Samuel

> -----CLITHEROE.

GBAND DEMONSTRATION AND PROCESSION IN HONOUR OF F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

The Whigs and Tories of this parson-ridden borough have of late been very much discomfitted at the the appearance of large placards stating that F. O'Connor, Esq. was about to honour us with a

A large number of brave men and true assembled on Wednesday last, at the Commercial Inn, with two bands of music and flags and banners, and started in pression to Whalley, where they met Mr. O'Connor, and returned in procession to Clitheroe. The numbers kept increasing throughout the whole route, every one seeming anxious to get a glimpse of the man of the people's choice. When they arrived in Clitheroe there could not be less 4th; likewise to ascertain whether it is their inten- warned them against trespassing too much upon their than 10,000 people in the procession. After pation to call a conference of delegates on the 17th of patience, as the might play too dangerous a game, rading the principal streets of the town they returned to the Bowling-green, where

Mr. Beesley, in an animated strain, addressed the assembled thousands on the present wide spreading distress, and proved to the satisfaction of all present that it sprung from that upas-tree of corruption class legislation.

Mr. O'Connor was then called on to address them, and, in a powerful and convincing manner entered into a dissertation of the measures brought forward and passed by the Whig Government, and made a very humourous comparison of the poor woman and the lady, to the great pretensions to patriotism by Russell, Palmerston, Normanby, &c. &c, and concluded an eloquent speech by exhorting the people to stand firm by their own organization, to avoid jealousies and disunion, and not to be divided by any designing demagogue; but to shew by their unity, firmness, and determination, that they would never sit down with any thing short of their national regeneration. He retired amidst loud cheers. Three cheers were then given for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for Feargus O'Connor, when the meeting adjourned. A good substantial din-ner was served at Mr. Allen's the Commercial Inn, which did infinite credit to mine host. After the cloth was drawn it was thought proper to adjourn to the large room, at the Swan Inn, where Mr. O Connor and Mr. Beesley addressed the assemblage. Long before the hour appointed the room was crowded to excess; Mr. John Pollard, of Sabden, was elected to the chair. When Mr. O'Connor presented himself he was hailed with three cheers. Mr. BEESLEY addressed the meeting at great length in his usual impassioned manner, which went

Mr. O'Connor then rose, and for an hour and a half, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, went into a clever refutation of free trade nostrums, made good the position of every act of the Chartists, illustrated the progress of Chartism, went into a lucid explanation of the army, and the navy, law-made church, the national debt, pension list, and many other griev-SHEWETH,—That your memorialists have heard his convincing, talented, and patriotic lecture, won the esteem of all who heard him. He was only interrupted by the hearty plaudits of the enthusiastic assembly.

home to the hearts of all present.

At the close of the lecture an affectionate and well-written address was presented to him. Mr. O'Connon replied, and said that the address he had just received breathed the spirit that he had agitated for, had written for, and had been imprisoned for. It was of itself a sufficiency for his bygone perseverance, and a retaining fee for his future labours and services. He thanked them cordially for the manner in which they had received him that day.

Three cheers were then given for him, and the immense assembly separated.

I'We did not receive this report until Friday morning, at which time the Star was completely leaving out the address presented to Mr. O'Connor, a copy of which was furnished to us. I

LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nes. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, July 2, 1842.