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TO THE SHOPKEEPERS OF BURNLEY.

Gentlemen,—Never, in the whole course of my life did I receive a bit of political intelligence with one half that pleasure that I experienced upon reading your truly patriotic, virtuous, and manly resolutions. O, how the heart of every honest man will leap for joy when reading the glad tidings that appear in this week's *Star*. Such a union is what I have been long wishing for; and its reception will confirm my oft-repeated assertion—that the working classes were not only not averse to, but were sincerely anxious for a union with the middling classes upon principle.

Gentlemen, had not our manly bearing, our perseverance, indomitable courage, and strict adherence realized our real value in the political market, when would you have considered a union with us to be valuable? Never! no, never!!! Had we allowed ourselves to be made the sport of every passing breeze, and a toy in the hand of each new inventor of a political creed, you would, and properly, have left us to that fate which sooner or later is sure to await the "sliding-scale" patriot. But, alas! Gentlemen, how the deserters of all complexions from our hardy ranks must now blush, and especially the objectors to our name when they find you magnanimously and bravely adopting our principles, and under the very name by which they have gained strength, and been stamped on our hearts. What force can now affright us? What foe can now vanquish us? Just for one moment turn your attention to the sad havoc which the monopoly of avaricious masters has made of your order in the Potteries; EIGHT THOUSAND men on strike, boldly resisting the tyrants' stroke, is profit stolen from you on the full amount of the wages they should receive. Was it not time, then, that you should have cast one glance at the destitution which machinery and class-legislation were creating around you! and now that you have taken a step in advance of your order, do you, in the satisfaction of those on whose labour you depend, recognise any thing like the swagger of the bully, or the threat of the proud conqueror? No; your adhesion to the people's principle is received as it ought to be, as a proof of your judgment, and as a test of your sincerity.

Gentlemen, we may now look upon the Charter as being on the high road to completion; and then how gratifying to your minds to reflect, that Burnley was the first town in England where that alliance which sealed it was contracted. Yes, in truth, and on my soul, I thank you; I thank you for myself, and still more do I thank you on behalf of the millions for whose welfare I have incessantly toiled. And now hear me, and believe me. I am in their confidence, and I trust I deserve it, as I never shall betray it; and upon their part I pledge myself that your noble resolve will do more to preserve the peace of the country, than all the physical power at the command of our rulers. Yes; the poor fellows (whose patience and endurance is subject of universal encomium, but which has nevertheless failed to procure for them any relief) will now cling with fond hope around the twig you have planted. Again and again I would impress upon you the fact, that the owners of machinery are the shop keepers' greatest enemies, whilst those employed at manual labour are their only support. The brawlers for cheap bread have beggared both you and the people, and would still dupe you into the belief that an increased trade for inanimate machinery would replenish your empty coffers, and fill the people's empty stomachs; but you, thank God, become wise in your generation. How my heart does rejoice as I contemplate the result that your patriotism must produce throughout the land. In very truth, gentlemen, you have in one hour done more than our common enemy, the League, with all their means, could effect in an age. The shopkeepers of Burnley will be a household phrase in every honest mouth. The people will thank you for your resolution, and will back you with their power. You have but to go onward and the day of the triumph of principle is not far off, and then will you reap more than ample reward, from the consciousness that you were the first to rescue your country from the oppressors' grasp, and to diffuse throughout the land that peace which we love, through the blessings of abundance, which alone both you and the people require. Every man of small real capital has been banished from the field of honourable and legitimate speculation, by the gambling of an overgrown moneyocracy, until at length the veritable middling classes had no alternative but to abandon the land of their birth in quest of a resting-place in foreign climes, or to restore their own country to a fit and proper situation for labour and honest industry to live and thrive in. You have prudently adopted the latter alternative. You know that your exertions on behalf of justice can insure you your proper position in your native land, while your manly English countenances blush at the idea of becoming voluntary exiles—rendered a portion of surplus population by a crew of hard-hearted, grinding, Malthusian philosophers. Had you confined your exertions to a furtherance of what is called Free Trade, your townsmen would have looked suspiciously upon your motives, and contemptuously upon your judgment. You are now much more powerful than the whole Corn Law League. You may challenge the whole fraternity to discussion, as to the relative value of your nostrums for general and permanent relief, and you would find the people at your back, while they would find themselves vanquished, deserted, and covered with disgrace, by those whose pockets they have emptied, while they profess an anxious desire for their welfare.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, I have not words sufficiently expressive of my feelings to thank you—indeed, I have not! I can only say that you have made me the proudest man in existence, because by your adoption of the principles for which I have so long contended, you establish the fact that I and my fellow-sufferers have suffered unjustly. I advocated them when their adoption would have prevented the present distress; you have adopted them, to stop it and prevent its recurrence. And now for your satisfaction allow me to assure you, that all the wealth of the world could not buy us or turn us from our righteous path; neither can the power of the Government affright us from our agitation. Only one party will deeply feel the force of your censure, I mean those who, despairing of our success, have falsely abandoned us in the eleventh hour from a desire to acquire notoriety amongst the great and the powerful. You have my thanks, my warmest thanks, Gentlemen, and I feel assured that you will secure those of the united Chartist body.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obliged and faithful servant,
Feargus O'Connor.
Leeds, July 20, 1842.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—On Sunday, Mr. C. Connor addressed a meeting in Bishop Auckland on the distressed state of the country; at the close of which the sum of five shillings was collected for Mrs. Holberry.

Huddersfield.—Agreeable to announcement, Mr. F. O'Connor paid the Chartists of this neighbourhood his long-promised visit; and, notwithstanding the heavy fall of rain, which had descended for several hours, such was the interest excited by his presence, that the Circus, which was taken for the occasion, and which is capable of holding from 8000 to 10,000, was too small for those applying for admission. Great numbers had to return home, unable to hear one word. Four bands of music volunteered their services, and played merrily along the streets, accompanied with banners. Mr. O'Connor arrived a little before the time appointed for the procession—a circumstance which preserved many coats dry. At the appointed time, Mr. O'Connor made his appearance in the Circus, when cheers, loud and long, burst spontaneously from all. The ladies, who formed a considerable number, were heard to join in the applause, which appeared to act powerfully on the mind of the noble patriot. Mr. James Shaw was called to the chair, and, in very few words, introduced the people's champion, who immediately stepped forward, and delivered one of the most definite, argumentative, and beautiful addresses that was ever listened to. All appeared determined to catch every word—a more respectable meeting need not be wished. At the conclusion of the address, he took the sense of the meeting upon the Charter, name and all, when all held up both hands. He then requested all who had not enrolled their names as members to do so without delay, as the book was then ready. A vote of heartfelt gratitude was next given to Mr. O'Connor, for the honour he had done them; after which a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three times three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the meeting returned peaceably to their homes.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF SHOPKEEPERS, AT BURNLEY.

THE CHARTER UNANIMOUSLY CARRIED.

The most important meeting ever held in England—important in its composition, and more important in its results—was held at the spirited town of Burnley on Monday evening last. It was called by John Spencer, Esq., constable, on the following requisition being presented to him:—

"*To John Spencer, Esq., Constable of Burnley.*

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, do respectfully request that you will call a meeting of the Shopkeepers of Burnley and Habergham-Eaves, on an early day, to take into consideration the distress which prevails amongst that body generally, and to consider the propriety of uniting with the shopkeepers of Manchester and other towns in sending a deputation to London to wait upon the Members of the Government, to urge upon them the necessity of adopting means for affording immediate and permanent relief."

William Lomas, grocer	Wm. Hughes, ironmonger
Thos. Slater, pawnbroker	R. Wood, clothier
Thomas Hindle, draper	Oates Sagar, draper
W. Waddington, stationer	J. W. Anningson, druggist
Geo. Whitehead, grocer	Robert Broxup, grocer
John Dent, grocer	William Gregory, tanner
H. Pickering, brush maker	George Sutcliffe, tinner
H. Holland, coffee-house keeper	J. W. Scott, watchmaker
	Jas. Eastham, ironmonger
Henry Hargreaves, grocer	Samuel Smith, draper
Peter Phillips, druggist	William Heap, ironmonger
Richard Sagar, draper	Joseph Sutcliffe, co-operative store
William Heaton, druggist	
Hindle Rawcliffe, grocer	David Horner, grocer
John Pollard, grocer	William Muschamp, grocer
Thomas Wilkinson, grocer	William Wilson, grocer
Joseph Fletcher, druggist	E. & E. Manley, grocers
B. Houlding, shoe maker.	William Horner, tea dealer
George Senior, tea dealer	Richard Broxup, tailor
John Sutcliffe, grocer	Thomas Broxup, saddler
J. Sutherland, pawnbroker	William Astin, grocer
John Clegg, stationer	William Thompson, hatter
Robert Wilson, grocer	Richard Howard, druggist
George Brown, draper	Lord & Whitworth, grocers
T. S. Dewhirst, stationer	Nathan Smallpage, draper
John Clemesha, grocer	Ralph Lomas, grocer
Joseph Core, grocer	H. D. Fielding, grocer
John Heap, shoemaker	T. Rickard, bookseller
James Richmond, grocer	John Harker, tinner
John Wood, shoemaker	Henry Hale, grocer
James Heys, corn dealer	Francis Todd, do.

At the time appointed in the requisition, the school-room, in which the meeting was held, was well attended by the shopkeepers, &c. Mr. Wm. Lomas, wholesale grocer, was unanimously called to the chair. In opening the proceedings, he said that he did not expect to be called into that situation, for the Constable, John Spencer, Esq., he had expected, would have occupied the chair; but he had received a note from that gentleman, stating that he would have had great pleasure in presiding, only he had another meeting of a charitable nature to attend. After stating the object of the meeting, and describing who he considered shopkeepers, &c., he called upon Mr. Fletcher, druggist, to address the meeting.

Mr. Fletcher responded to the call in a brief, but energetic manner, depicting the distress that existed in the town and neighbourhood, giving his opinion of what should be done to alleviate the distress, &c., and sat down amidst the applause of the assembly.

Mr. Wilson, grocer, next addressed the meeting, stating his opinion of the Chartists; he declared himself a Chartist to the back bone, and hoped the day was not far distant when those principles would be fairly appreciated and established. He sat down amid thunders of applause.

Mr. Anningson, druggist, then moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Houlding, cordwainer:—

"That this meeting views with alarm the present unparalleled distress and suffering experienced by the productive classes in the manufacturing and commercial population of the United Kingdom, more especially those who reside in the town and neighbourhood of Burnley, many thousands of whom are entirely depending for their subsistence on parochial relief or charitable contributions, without having the most remote prospect of again obtaining employment; that vast numbers of sober, honest, and industrious artisans in this town have never been chargeable to the parish on any former occasion; and very many others are already reduced from comparative comfort to the most abject poverty, who have not yet applied for parochial aid, although their scanty income does not enable them to purchase a sufficiency of the necessaries of life; and it is an ascertained fact that in the Burnley Union there are upwards of 13,000 persons, being about one-fourth of the population, in the condition of paupers."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, grocer, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Fletcher, druggist:—

"That in consequence of the extreme poverty of so large a portion of the population, and the numerous failures of manufacturers and tradesmen in this district, many are deprived of a large portion of their former trade, and have now to contend with powerful difficulties; for the shopkeepers and innkeepers pay a larger amount of local rates and taxes, in proportion to their means, than any other class in the community, and they are aware that their local rates must be shortly augmented to a larger amount than has ever been known before, and that for a considerable time past their trade has been diminishing with reduced profits." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Hughes, ironmonger, seconded by Mr. Wilson, grocer:—

"That this meeting solemnly believes that the safety and well-being of the community will be seriously affected by the much-longer continuance of this state of distress."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Southworth, grocer, and seconded by Mr. Shutt, tailor and draper:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that class legislation is the primary cause of the distress that now exists, and that permanent relief to the shopkeepers and others cannot be afforded until labour is fairly represented in the Commons' House of Parliament; we, therefore, pledge ourselves to assist (by all legal and constitutional means) our unrepresented fellow-countrymen to bring about an organic change in the representative system."—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Holland, coffee-house keeper, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Slater, pawn-broker:—

"That a memorial be prepared in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, and presented to her Majesty, praying her to dismiss from her Councils her present ministers, and call into office those who will pledge themselves to make the People's Charter a Cabinet measure."

Carried unanimously!!!!

It was then agreed that a Committee of five should be appointed to carry out the resolutions; and that the Chairman should sign the memorial to the Queen on behalf of the assembled shopkeepers.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, when the meeting separated, giving three hearty cheers for the Charter.

This meeting has made a strong impression in favour of the Charter. The business was conducted in an agreeable and enthusiastic manner. Every resolution was carried without a dissentient hand being held up. The several speakers described in glowing terms the great distress that prevailed. The principles of the Charter, name and all, were fairly and boldly taken up and discussed. Class legislation was proved to be the bane of society; the People's Charter the antidote.

A number of the working classes were allowed (without ticket) to enter the room by the courtesy of the Chairman, who gave every one a privilege to express his opinion; but withholding the right of voting from any but shopkeepers. The workies behaved themselves admirably, and would not on any account give a single vote; thus letting the several resolutions be settled by the shopkeepers themselves. And to their credit be it said, they did their work nobly and patriotically. They have now fairly taken up arms in favour of right against might; this is as it ought to be. The last resolution moved by Mr. Holland was received by rounds of applause; the Chairman declaring it to be a 'clinker;' and carried by acclamation. The whole proceedings terminating with perfect good humour and good will amongst all classes assembled.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last, Mr. Rouske, of Manchester, delivered a very instructing lecture, in which he showed the encrochments that the men in power were daily making on the rights and privileges of the labouring man, and the causes which had brought on so much misery, destitution and want. On Monday evening, acccording to previous notice, a public meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, when the remonstrance to the House of Commons and a memorial to the Queen, as recommended by the late Convention, were unanimously passed; also, that the remonstrance be sent to John Fielden, Esq., for presentation, and that Gen. Johnson be requested to support the same.

Chartist Intelligence.

SADDLEWORTH.—Mr. P. M. Brophy delivered a lecture in the Charter Association Room, Saddleworth, on Tuesday evening, July 19th, to a large and respectable audience. At the close of the lecture, several members, both male and female, joined the Association.

SALFORD.—The friends here complain bitterly, and with much reason, of the negligence of local lecturers to attend their appointments. They have been disappointed eight or nine times; but are yet, thanks to their own spirit, progressing well.

On Tuesday evening, the members held a meeting in their room, to take into consideration the propriety of building a Chartist Hall, when a committee of eleven persons were chosen to take some effective measures for that purpose.

The plan we have taken of dividing the town into districts, and appointing a collector to each district works well; and we earnestly recommend it to all our Chartist brethren throughout the country.

Ilkestone.—Mr. West lectured here on Thursday se'nnight, to an attentive and admiring audience. On Tuesday, at the weekly meeting, six new members were enrolled.

Lambeth.—Mr. Sewell lectured here on Sunday, at No. 1, China Walk.

Old Basford.—Mr. T. Clark lectured here on Tuesday last. Fourteen new members were then enrolled.

Northampton.—Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, delivered an elequent lecture at this place on Monday evening last.

Burton-on-Trent.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings large meetings were held here, in the Market Place, to hear two lectures from Mr. West. Considerable excitement exists in the town, owing to a "great" man having decamped with all the money that was in the Savings' Bank; and a Mr. Tidd Pratt has come down from the Government, to make an offer of 18s. in the pound, if the depositors will accept it.

HAWICK.—On Monday last a public meeting was held in the Chartist Hall, it being an adjourned meeting from the previous Monday, to take into consideration the case of Mr. Mason and his companions, in whose persons the persecution of the principles of justice to all has been again commenced. On both evenings several eloquent and feeling addresses were delivered, and it was resolved that the meetings should be held weekly, on the Monday evenings, for the purpose of noticing and commenting on any important occurrence connected with the movement. Three speakers are provided for Monday next.

OXFORD.—The first opportunity which has offered itself of publicly testing Chartist principles in this city, took place on Wednesday evening last, and the resul was triumphant. In pursuance of the plan of agitation agreed on by the Anti-Corn Law League, a gentleman of this city who attended their sittings, called, by hand-bill, a public meeting of the electors of Oxford, for the purpose of memorialising our representatives to support any proposition which might be brought before the House of Commons, for a total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws. Mr. James Josiah Faulkner, (chairman of the Board of Guardians, and a thorough Chartist,) was called to the chair. Mr. Towle, a member of our town council, and one of the Corn Law League, opened the proceedings, in a speech deprecating the corn laws as the immediate cause of the distress now pervading the country, and pointing to their repeal as a remedy for the evils under which the labouring classes and tradesmen are alike suffering. He designated them as a robbery on industry, a check to commerce, and subversive of every principle of international and social intercourse, as carried at the point of the bayonet and the cannon's mouth, and in direct opposition to public opinion. He pointed to their Repeal as a key to the revival of national prosperity, and as a salve to every sore; but admitted at the same time that he was a Chartist, and would rather drop Corn Law agitation than adopt any course which would retard the enfranchisement of the plundered millions. Mr. T. concluded by proposing a requisition, calling on our city Members to support every attempt to repeal the corn laws which might be made in the House of Commons. Mr. Joseph Faulkner seconded the proposition. Mr. Hurcomb, one of the Guardians of the poor of this city, said he felt it his duty to rise and propose an amendment on the proposition of his friend Mr. Towle. Too long had the working classes been deluded by the professions of those who now monopolised political power; too often, he trusted, had they been deceived ever again to rely on other exertions than their own for the attainment of those rights which aristocratic misgovernment unjustly withheld from them. Whilst he denounced the Corn Laws as unrighteous, unjust, and tyrannical, he maintained that they were the offspring of class-legislation—that if every man had possessed the vote to which, by nature and justice, he is entitled, those laws would never have been enacted—that the fact of their being carried at the bayonet's point, and the cannon's mouth, fully demonstrated this position, and proved at once that Universal Suffrage would have prevented the infliction of that monstrous evil. He separately argued the necessity of each point of the People's Charter, to secure and carry out a full and fair representation of the people in a House at present miscalled theirs; but in reality representing every interest save the people's. Popular control, alone, he argued, could prevent the lavish expenditure which had reduced this country to the state of distress at present existing—popular control alone would place in the people's House men who, like the patriots in the time of the First Charles, discussed grievances first, and granted supplies afterwards; who levelled the Star Chamber, and all other monarchical impositions in the dust; but whose firmness and determination, he feared, their degenerate successors had not the courage to imitate. He was rapturously cheered when he spoke of a tottering, bauble crown, supported by a wicked, overgorged, and worse than useless hierarchy, with its concomitant evils of deans, canons, prebends, and every species of ecclesiastical excuse for plunder—men who, while they assumed to themselves the right to direct the minds of their fellow-creatures, violated in practice every moral principle they professed to teach, and by their actions gave the living lie to their belief in Christianity: by an aristocracy, whose ideas of legislation seemed to consist solely of keeping up army, navy, church, colonies, diplomacy, and other institutions, as receptacles for their own relations and dependents. For their benefit, he stated, unjust wars were undertaken, and immense establishments kept up at an expence through direct and indirect taxation of the enormous sum of two millions per week, while Government dared not even call out the real constitutional force of the country—the militia. He urged on the electors the necessity of looking for men of principle instead of men of pocket, of scorning the paltry bribe offered to them, and looking to their permanent interests by supporting those candidates only, whose public conduct entitled them to their suffrages. Mr. H. concluded by moving a resolution attributing the Corn Laws to class legislation, proposing the People's Charter as the only remedy, and pledging the meeting to use their utmost exertions to secure its passing into law. Mr. Colton seconded the amendment in a short speech, and urged the injustice of a repeal of the Corn Laws unless accompanied by an equitable adjustment. The Chairman then put the amendment and the original resolution, when the Charter was carried by a majority of four or five to one. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned. A subscription has been commenced in Oxford for Mrs. Holberry.

DONCASTER.—Chartist Meeting.—On Monday last, one of the best attended, and we may add best regulated, meetings of Chartists that town has ever experienced, took place in the Town Hall of that borough, sanctioned by the Mayor, whose kindness on all such occasions ought to be recorded. The great attraction of the evening was the attendance of Mr. Taylor, lecturer, from Nottingham, due notice of which had been given by the Chartist body of that town, in widely circulated placards and handbills. The hall was crammed to excess, and the body of the Court was well filled, also the magisterial benches by the leading members of the Chartist Association.—Mr. John Waller, being duly proposed, was unanimously called to the chair. He stated in plain but honest terms the object of the meeting, which was to hear from the lips of Mr. Taylor, from Nottingham, his opinion on the existing state of affairs in this country. It would be a waste of time on his part to detain the audience further, but he was sure they would be instructed and gratified, when they heard the lecturer, to whom he requested due attention.—Mr. Taylor now came forward, and having thanked the meeting for the full assemblage he saw before him, proceeded to explain the points of the People's Charter, and during his illustrations the greatest applause was elicited. His exposition of the Church and State robberies, perpetrated under, and sanctioned by, both Whigs and Tories, called forth the most marked indignation of the meeting. He ultimately besought a union of the middle and lower classes, by which means a most complete triumph would be obtained over their enemies. Things were now reaching such an approximation to complete starvation and misery as this country never before witnessed; unless, therefore, some better and more prompt means were adopted than Sir Robert Peel or his predecessors had attempted, the worst consequences would follow to the aristocracy. Mr. Taylor made a most luminous speech, which obtained several converts to the cause, and he was vehemently cheered at the conclusion. The meeting, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, separated.

NEWCASTLE.—The Chartists of Newcastle held their business meeting in their Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Monday evening, July 19. Mr. James Purvis having been unanimously called to the chair, the secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed; likewise, a letter from Mr. O'Connor, wherein he pledges himself to favour the Chartists of Newcastle district with the promised visit between the 16th and termination of August (being already engaged for every day until the 16th.) The secretary likewise read from the *Star* the proceedings of the Manchester meeting of the New Executive on the 4th instant, when Messrs. Phenix and Sinclair were deputed to wait upon such of the middle classes as are favourable to our cause, and solicit contributions to the National Tribute Fund. Mr. Dees laid his balance sheet of the Convention Fund before the Council, which upon being compared with the secretary's account, was found correct, and received as such. Mr. Cockburn then delivered a very soul-stirring farewell address to the meeting, being necessitated to leave this district for the south in quest of employment, having lost his situation here because he opposed the Corn Law humbug, Mr. Falvey; at the end of which he resigned his seat as a member of the General Council, whereupon Mr. Stephen Binns moved, and Mr. Finlay seconded, "That the secretary be instructed to furnish Mr. Cockburn with credentials as a lecturer and an honest Chartist; stating at the same time, that he was discharged from his employment here through the influence of the League, because Mr. C. opposed Mr. Falvey's humbug when in this district." Carried unanimously.

BIRMINGHAM.—Open Air Meetings.—These assemblages are adding greatly to the strength of Chartism in this town, and a plan is in contemplation by which they may be carried on more vigorously. The result of those open air addresses proves that it only requires exertion and perseverance to make our cause triumphant, as the working men gladly embrace our principles when they hear them explained. On Sunday morning last, Mr. George White addressed a numerous audience near the Vulcan Foundry, Summer-lane; at the conclusion of his address, he enrolled twenty-three persons, and on the proposition of Mr. S. Barratt, of Whittall-street, 5s. was collected for Mrs. Holberry. On Monday evening, Mr. White addressed a large meeting at the Railway Station, Duddeston-row, in which he exposed the plottings of some boobies calling themselve Orangemen, who were endeavouring to spread a report through the town that there was a conspiracy on foot for the purpose of setting fire to Birmingham. This was trumpeted forth by one of their squad, called Allday, in a stupid pamphlet, which he publishes monthly; and in which, after using the most scurrilous and blackguard language towards the Chartists, he proceeds to inform the public that he is in possession of facts to prove that the Atheists and Jacobins are forming a conspiracy to set fire to Birmingham. He had waited on the magistrates that day for the purpose of compelling Allday to give information of the plot which he asserted was laid to destroy property, as he considered it the duty of every man to bring such projects to light. Allday was present, but declined giving the information which he had so solemnly declared he was in possession of. He therefore thought there was a plot in existence, which was manufactured by the two or three boobies called Orangemen, meeting at a pothouse, in Dudley-street. But if anything calculated to injure the persons or property of the peaceable inhabitants was in existence, he had pledged himself to the magistrates on behalf of the Chartists of Birmingham, that they would assist in bringing the offenders to justice. He warned his hearers to have nothing to do with secret plots or conspiracies. It was the interest of the Chartists to keep strictly within the pale of the law, as nothing would gratify the base Tories more than an opportunity of destroying their organisation. He dwelt on various other topics, and retired to Ashton-street, at the conclusion, accompanied by a large number. Upwards of twenty members were enrolled.

Ashton-Street Meetings.—A meeting was held at this place, at the usual time on Sunday evening, Mr. Charles Ashton in the chair, when an address was delivered by Mr. White, after which the meeting separated. Monday evening.—The usual weekly meeting of the Chartists was held at the above room on Monday evening last, Mr. Walter Thorne in the chair. Three members were elected to fill up the vacancies in the General Council, after which Mr. Charles Ashton was elected to represent this locality at the delegate meeting, to be held at Dudley on Sunday next. Mr. Saunders brought forward a proposition, setting forth what might be expected from the Tories, after the manner in which they have treated Mr. Mason, and recommending that all Chartist lecturers should procure licenses as preachers. Mr. Williams supported Mr. Saunders's views in an able and enthusiastic address and was loudly cheered. Mr. Peter Henley opposed it, and moved an amendment, which was carried by a majority of one. Thus ended a spirited and business-like meeting.

Council Meeting.—A meeting of members of the General Council belonging to the various localities, was held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Sunday last, at three o'clock. Mr. Peter Henley was appointed chairman, and Mr. George White, secretary. The business for which the meeting had been called was then read over by the Secretary, namely, "To take into consideration the best mode of organising the town and consolidating the power of each locality—to amend the mode of collecting—to consider the propriety of calling a conference of all the members to elect delegates to a general delegate meeting of the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, and Stafford, and adopt such other measures as might be deemed advisable for the creation of a cordial feeling of co-operation in the town." A resolution moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Fussell, was unanimously agreed to, affirming the necessity of securing the above desirable objects; but it was thought that it would produce a better effect by giving a week's further notice. Mr. Fussell therefore moved, "That the meeting be adjourned to Sunday next, at three o'clock." Mr. F. Corbett seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Each member of the General Council will be expected to attend on Sunday next.

Mrs. Holberry.—Mr. J. Barratt collected the sum of five shillings last Sunday morning at a Chartist meeting, near the Asylum, for Mrs. Holberry, and paid it over to Mr. George White. The friends intend collecting down there for three following Sundays.

Public Office.—Tory Conspiracy Manufacturers.—On Monday last, as soon as the drunken and other cases were disposed of, Mr. George White rose to address the magistrates. He said he considered it the duty of every man to inform the magistrates of any plot or conspiracy against the life or property of any person or persons; and as he understood that an individual then present was aware of a plot being in existence among some men who were termed Atheists and Jacobins, for the purpose of destroying the town, he would call on Mr. Allday to lay his information before the Bench, as if such conspiracy did exist the public ought to be made acquainted with it. He then read the following extract from a pamphlet published by Mr. Allday:—

"I calmly, soberly, seriously, and solemnly assure you, that I am fully acquainted with the ramifications of the diabolical plots against the peace and the security of this kingdom; I know that Foreign Agency is at work to produce in this country anarchy and confusion; I know that Ireland is on the brink of open rebellion, and that thousands of 'sympathisers' in the United States, France, and Belgium, are panting for the opportunity of helping her. I know that secret ribbon lodges, and secret Jacobin and atheist clubs, are established here. I know that Birmingham—the town of my nativity—the town I love, is to be 'the centre' of the incendiary and sanguinary movements; and knowing all this, and animated by all the sincerity which a pure devotion to the institutions of my country, and that strong conviction of public duty, which have ever upheld me through all my arduous public exertions, I have resolved, COME WHAT MAY, to warn you against the dangers which surround you."

Mr. White said that if such was the case, it was high time it should be made known; for as Mr. Allday professed to be such a loyal Orangeman, he thought he could not shew it better than by immediately bringing the parties to justice.

The magistrates—What is your object, Mr. White? Do you wish to prefer a charge against Mr. Allday?

Mr. White—I am now preferring what I consider to be a very serious charge. I have read an extract from a book written by Mr. Allday, who is now present, from which it appears that he is aware of a conspiracy of a most infamous nature being in existence, and if he refuses to reveal the matter he must be looked upon as a conspirator himself.

Magistrate—Your object, I should suppose, is to challenge him to bring forward his proofs?

Magistrate's Clerk—Perhaps the cap fits?

Mr. White—It fits you quite as much as me, for I should not like to have my goods burned by Mr. Allday's conspiracy, nor would you like it either. My motive for attending here was, in the first place, to test Mr. Allday on the truth of his assertions, and secondly to vindicate the character of the Chartists, with which body I am connected, from the foul aspersions endeavoured to be cast on them by another part of the article from which I have read the extract, and to assure the Magistrates on behalf of the Chartist body, that they will assist them in bringing any party to justice who attempts a breach of the peace.

The Magistrates then retired.

BIDEFORD.—North Devon.—Mr. Powell lectured here with great success, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

APPLEDORE.—Mr. Powell lectured here on Friday evening.

BARNSTAPLE.—Mr. Powell lectured here on Saturday evening.

WEDNESBURY.—A funeral sermon for Holberry was preached here on Sunday, and 11s. 4d. collected for the widow.

STALEY BRIDGE.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Daniel Dunavon, from Manchester, delivered a most energetic and argumentative lecture in our Room, to a large audience, and when the lecture was concluded a number of men came forward and enrolled their names. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer and the chairman, and the meeting retired very highly satisfied.

LANCASTER.—Mr. Mitchell delivered an able and instructive lecture here on Friday last, July the 15th, to a large and attentive audience, and gave general satisfaction to all that heard him.

DEWSBURY.—A District Council Meeting was held at Littletown, on Sunday last, when delegates were present from the following places:—Dewsbury, Batley Carr, Ossett, Batley, Birstal, Wakefield, Cleckheaton, and Littletown. After the financial business of the meeting was transacted, the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That every association in the district is particularly requested to send a delegate to the next Council Meeting, as arrangements will be made for the engagement of a lecturer for the district." "That every association in the district is requested to send their quota for the Executive." "That the next Council Meeting be held at Dewsbury, on Sunday, July 31st, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the large room over the Co-operative Stores.

ABERDEEN.—The usual weekly meeting of the Northern District Charter Union was held in their Hall, 38, George's-street, on Monday evening last, July 18th, Mr. A. M'Donald in the chair, who opened the business with an introductory address, in which he reviewed at some length the great progress of the movement in Aberdeen and other places throughout the country, and concluded by calling on the working classes to come forward boldly and rally round the standard of freedom, and the day would soon arrive that would crown the Charter with success. Mr. M'Pherson and Mr. Henry followed in the same strain at great length, and was loudly cheered by the assembly. The minutes of the previous meetings were then read and confirmed; after which a list containing fifty-nine names was handed in from the Aberdeen combmakers, who had unanimously come forward as a body to enroll themselves members of the union. We hope many more will follow their noble example, and we will soon have a union here that all the powers of corruption will never be able to overthrow. Mr. Waddle then stated that the sum of £1 15s. 2d. had been sent to the General Treasurer of Scotland, for the expences of the Central Committee, and the same amount to assist in paying up the debt of the *Glasgow Chartist Circular*. It was then agreed to hold a public meeting in Castle-street, on Thursday, the 21st inst., being the day appointed by the general assembly of the Church of Scotland as a fast day for the distress of the country and the state of the church; the Chartists, therefore, have resolved not to lose an opportunity of telling these black-coated gentry that the working men of Scotland have had too many fast days of late; in fact, every day has been a fast to too many of them, and we are of opinion, that if they had made it a feast-day, they would have been nearer the point of Christianity. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the combmakers for their noble conduct in coming forward and registering their names amongst those men determined to be free. After some business of less importance, the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the evening's proceedings.

The Female Charter Association met on Wednesday last, when Mr. Henry delivered his second lecture on the land, and gave great satisfaction. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Henry for his excellent lecture, and the usual business had been transacted, the meeting separated.

On Friday evening last, a district meeting was held at the top of Jack's Brae, when upwards of 2,000 persons were present, and excellent addresses were delivered by Mr. A. M'Donald, and Mr. A. Henry on the present distress of the country, its cause, and remedy, and the urgent necessity for all good citizens to unite for the salvation of our beloved country.—*Correspondent.*

MANCHESTER.—At a public meeting held in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, July 18th, 1842, Mr. Thomas Railton in the chair, the following memorial was moved by Mr. John Baker, seconded by Mr. Wm. Dixon, and supported by Mr. Gabriel Hargreaves, and carried unanimously, and ordered to be forthwith sent to Sir Robert Peel:—

To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel,

The memorial of the above meeting—

Sheweth,—Your memorialists have proved themselves, by their peaceable conduct, friendly to peace, law, and order, and who are, for the sake of themselves and their country, willing to do all they can to prevent any outbreak, or violence, on the peaceable subjects of this realm.

Your memorialists have just grounds to fear that the public peace is in danger, as parties calling themselves members of the Anti-Corn Law League, who are manufacturers, shop-keepers, and publicans who find they cannot now obtain such large profits from a starving people, have declared against paying the income and other assessed taxes; and the manufacturers are threatening to stop their mills.

Your memorialists, therefore, have now found out who are the real disturbers of the public tranquillity, and as they, the middle classes, manufacturers, shopkeepers, publicans, and other Whig members of the Anti-Corn Law League, were called upon by Lord John Russell, in the year 1839, "to form themselves into associations, and Government would furnish them with arms for the protection of life and property," we, your memorialists, therefore, request you to follow the aforesaid precedent, and send to us immediately 10,000 stand of arms, in order that we may protect the lives, property, peace, and liberty, of ourselves and fellow countrymen, from the threatened violence of the before-mentioned parties.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, hereby pledge themselves to attend to their duties.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,
Thomas Railton, Chairman.

ACCRINGTON.—Mr. Dixon, the anti-Corn Law deputy, from Accrington, gave a public account of his mission, in the Baptist School Room, on Friday evening, the Rev. Mr. Harbottle in the chair. The speaker entertained his audience for about an hour and a half with a recital of his journey to London. The number of delegates and the laborious work they went through, the interviews they had with different members of Parliament, stating they had one with the Duke of Sussex, and one with Sir Robert Peel, the manner in which Sir Robert came in and stood and looked round, and then sat down. How the deputation began to inform him of people eating dead calves and nettles, what a softening effect it had upon Sir Robert—how it made him totter and fumble with his fingers like a young woman that is in study—how Sir Robert went off as firm as a rock, by telling them he would see that their reports should be brought before the House; after which he concluded without giving the people any definite advice. He sat down, and in a little time rose again, and saying he thought the deputation deserved a vote of thanks he retired, no one offering to move the vote. Mr. W. Beesley rose, when several parties objected to Mr. Beesley being allowed to speak. A considerable amount of uproar and confusion followed; and seeing no chance of being fairly heard, Mr. B said, "I shall deliver a lecture on Wednesday night, in Chapel-street; and come to the door, we'll have one now;" when the people began to rush out of the door to a place opposite the school in a stone yard, where Mr. Beesley addressed the meeting for the space of half an hour, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That we, the inhabitants of Accrington and its neighbourhood are not the constituents of Mr. Dixon, for we never elected him; and that we will advocate nothing less than the Six Points of the People's Charter, name and all." H person of the name of H. T. seconded the resolution; upon which one of the Corn Law Repealers rose and said, "I beg leave to move an amendment;" and it was seconded. Mr. Beesley said, "I will not be like you in the room, I will put it fairly. All you who are in favour of the amendment put up your right hands." When counting round there were about ten hands held up. "All you who are of a contrary opinion put up your right hand;" when a forest of hands were held up. Mr. Beesley said, "All you who elected Mr. Dixon put up your hands;" when not one hand was to be seen. Three cheers were then given for Feargus O'Connor, and three for the Charter name and all.

Erratum.—In the report of the public meeting of Chartists at Eye, published in last week's *Star*, will be found the following error in the announcement of subscriptions:—It is stated that eight shillings was collected at the conclusion of the meeting, which sum was transmitted to, and received by, Mr. J. M'Farlan, County Secretary, Northampton, along with *four* shillings previously collected, making a total of *twelve* shillings; it should have been FIVE shillings previously collected, making a total of THIRTEEN shillings.

DARWEN.—A meeting was held in Darwen on the 14th inst., to establish a Chartist Association, when nearly twenty enrolled themselves as members. We expect in the course of a week or two that our members will increase three or four fold. All present unanimously declared their determination to stand by and support the principles of the Charter.

RUTHERGLEN.—Mr. Kid, from Glasgow, lectured here a few days ago, to the great satisfaction of his audience.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Sunday a delegate meeting was held here, when it was agreed to continue Mr. Duffy's services for another fortnight; also to hold a camp meeting near Blackbrook, on Sunday, July 21st, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

On Monday Evening, Mr. Skevington delivered an address to the middle class. Twelve new members were enrolled.

Witwick.—Mr. Duffy visited this place on Tuesday, July 12, and addressed a numerous assembly. At the close of which thirty-five members were enrolled. During the week he visited Belton, Castle Donington, Kegsworth, East Leake, and Loughborough, enrolling in all about eighty members.

East Leake.—A camp meeting was held at this place, on Sunday last. Messrs. Duffy, Pepper, and Jarratt attended.

Sheepshead.—Mr. Duffy lectured here on Monday. Seventy-six members were enrolled.

Nottingham and its Vicinity.—Chartist Doings.—Mr. Mead, of Birmingham, preached to many thousands upon the forest, on the present distress and destitution of the working classes. Many new members, amongst whom are some of the middle men, joined the association. In the evening Mr. George Harrison preached a funeral sermon to ten or twelve thousand upon the forest. On Sunday evening Mr. T. Clark, of Stockport, lectured at Hucknal Torkard, to a very large meeting. Commodore Mead preached the same evening at Arnold Democratic Chapel, to a crowded congregation, a funeral sermon for Samuel Holberry; some of the poor Irish reapers were amongst the congregation; three lads from Connaught (Catholics) said big Dan was a big rascal, and he would never have another penny of their money at all at all.

Great Meeting of the Starving Millions.—On Monday, at half-past one, a numerous meeting comprising many thousands, was held in the Market-place, for the purpose of adopting the remonstrance to the ne'er-do-weel's o' the muckle house. Mr. Carrington, a working man, no, a man willing to work, but not able to get it, was unanimously elected chairman, and opened the business of the meeting in a neat speech, and then called upon Mr. Barker to move the first resolution, namely:—"That this meeting views with deep disgust and indignation the conduct of the class-elected House of Commons in their rejection of the People's Petition, and their subsequent conduct in refusing all enquiry into the distress and destitution now so fearfully prevalent in the nation, and that we hereby do adopt the remonstrance agreed upon by the National Convention of the working classes." Mr. Barker after a few very excellent remarks then read the remonstrance from the *Star*, and Mr. Souter seconded the resolution. The Chairman then called upon Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, to support it. Mr. Mead delivered a long and humourous speech in his best style. Mr. Sweet rose to propose the second resolution, and after going on a few minutes a shopocrat was heard to say, "Oh! oh! Jemmie Sweet, the barber!" with an air of derision; but the little fellow gave him a shaving with a far worse razor than that with which he shaves his Chartist customers; Neptune's razor, used when lubbers pass the equinoxial line, is a fool of a thing to that with which Jemmie shaved his brother shopocrat. Our friend Sweet is a little man, but *Mr. Yardwand* soon found out his mistake. Big as he thought himself, our little Chartist barber fairly took him by the nose and lathered him like winking, then after three or four strokes of his democratic gapped iron-hoop-razor, sent his customer in to soothe his agonies with the pity and kisses of his wife and a pipe of Virginia. Mr. Sweet then read the memorial and the resolution, which was as follows:—"Resolved, that as the sovereign is the fountain-head of British justice, or supposed to be so, and that we have no hope whatever from the self-elected House of Commons, as a last resource we are determined to make an appeal to the Queen, and do adopt the memorial agreed to by the National Convention of the working classes, and that our Chairman be authorized to sign the same on behalf of this meeting." Mr. George Harrison, late member of the National Convention, a grey-headed veteran democrat, rose to second the resolution. He said it was the forlorn hope of the people—the last time of asking. He supposed the banns would be forbidden. Well, what then? After the people had tried all constitutional and legal, moral and peaceable means, without avail, then they must fight, if they could do no other; but the appeal to the Crown was not the last thing.—Could not a passive resistance to taxation, and many other things be devised? Run the banks, empty the churches, stop the tithes, and put an end to the spinning jennies. Mr. Harrison then went into the machinery question at some length, and concluded by saying he cordially seconded the resolution. Mr. Clark, of Stockport, supported the resolution, in an eloquent and impassioned speech of considerable length, and sat down amid the reiterated plaudits of the assembled thousands. A vote of confidence was proposed in Mr. F. O'Connor and in the Rev. Wm. Hill, by Mr. Caister, and seconded by Mr. Longmire, who passed very high encomiums upon both those gentlemen. Mr. Kerry moved a vote of thanks to T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P.; seconded by Mr. Charles Oats. Three cheers were given, with a vote of sympathy in the sufferings of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Howel Jones, and Roberts, and all other Whig victims. Mr. Mead read a letter from Mrs. Frost, received by him that day, which stated she had that no letter of the kind stated in the papers, but all those she has received invariably praised his jailors. The meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one, then concluded. Hurra for the Charter! We go on rapidly.

LEICESTER.—Glorious Victory over the Combined Forces of the Anti-Corn Law League and Sham-Chartists!!—On Thursday se'nnight, Mr. Murray, the anti-Corn Law lecturer, from Manchester, made his appearance in the Town Hall, to deliver a lecture on the corn and provision laws. He was making a commencement, but was met by cries from all sides of the Hall of "We'll have a chairman!" Mr. Murray declared that he came to lecture on his own head; that the Mayor had granted the use of the Hall; and on that account he would not submit to the dictation of any body of men, whether they were a majority or a minority; and if that meeting attempted to force a chairman upon him, he would not lecture at all! Upon this announcement, the brave "Shakspearean" brigade sallied forth in gallant style, stating they were not going to be humbugged by him in that way; but they would have a chairman. It was put to the meeting whether the lecture should be given with a chairman or without, when they were unanimous, with the exception of seven hands, that a chairman should be appointed. It was then moved that Mr. Wm. Smith, the Chartist hatter, take the chair, which was seconded from all parts of the Hall; and, when put to the meeting, he was unanimously elected, with the exception also of seven. Mr. Smith then delivered a short address to the workies, and called upon the lecturer to proceed; but he still remained stupid, and would not speak a word! Mr. Beedham then rose, and asked him whether he intended to lecture? He said "No!" "Then," said Mr. B. "You had better go home!" Still he was stationary. Mr. Hull, the anti-Corn Law Secretary, also advised him to retire, when Murray came forward, and declared that he would still stay there, until the time was up that would have been consumed in his lecture; and, as to a chairman, he would have none, let the people say what they would. A scene of confusion and uproar then occurred, which was upholden until the time had expired that the lecturer would have occupied in the delivery of his address, when Mr. Beedham proposed, and Mr. Gunn seconded, "That this meeting pledges itself to agitate for nothing short of the People's Charter, and to oppose any agitation that falls short of the same."—Carried unanimously. Mr. Murray now made his exit, amid the groans of the assembled hundreds (the hall was full.) Mr. Beedham proposed three cheers for the Charter, three for O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, three for Cooper (the General of the Shakspereans,) in his absence, and three groans for the League, which were all heartily given.

Another Defeat of the League.—Last Monday night, Mr. Bairstow, with the Shakspearians, attended at the New Hall, purposing to hear Mr. Murray's lecture on Corn Law Repeal. The Repealers having taken this room for Mr. M., in consequence of his defeat on the preceding Thursday night. There might be 1,200 in the room when the lecturer entered it. As soon as he came forward, Mr. Bairstow asked him if he would allow discussion at the close of the lecture, to which, after a great deal of circumlocution and evasion, he gave a decided negative; whereupn Mr. Bairstow stood forth, and stated to the working men that he had pressed Mr. Murray to allow debate at his lecture's finish, that Mr. M. had flatly refused, and that he, (Mr. B) would advise the working men to retire from the Hall immediately, to the Market-place, where he would deliver a lecture on the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and expose the humbugging of the League. No sooner said than done. Instantly the working men rose in one dense body, and, amid most terrific yelling, groaning, and hooting, left thirty repealers all alone in their glory, whilst Mr. Murray stared the most ghastly astonishment. He never had at any time in the Hall, as many as 150 after the Shakspearian brigade left. We had full 3000 in the Market-place, and Mr. Bairstow gave it the Repealers for full two hours, and then again adjourned an address for the following night in the Market-place, on the same subject, challenging Mr. Murray and the whole of the smaller guns of Leicester. Soon after we had got 3,000 at our meeting in the Market-place, those of our lads who went back to the Hall, carried the Charter against Corn Law Repeal at the close of Mr. Murray's spouting, so that they had not positively seventy Repealers present at the most. We call this "keeping up the steam while the general (Cooper) is away." The Corn Law gents gave notice that they are re-organizing their Anti-Association, and Murray is to be retained for a length of time in Leicester.

Chartist Intelligence.

HULL.

On Monday evening last, we had one of the most splendid meetings we have ever seen in-doors, and more talent combined in the three gentlemen who addressed us, than is met with in an assembly of twice as many hundreds professing to legislate for the people.

Mr. Worsdell was called to the chair, and informed the meeting Mr. Holiday of Edinburgh, would deliver an address on England's wrongs and the way to right them; after which Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the National Executive: and Mr. Dean Taylor would deliver a few remarks. He (the Chairman) thought that this empire was on the eve of a mighty change, and much nearer than a many imagined. The people are becoming acquainted with the most important of all subjects—their wrongs, and the way to right them, by governing themselves. It is believed, by those who are well-acquainted with the people, that there is a greater degree of knowledge in our country than existed in America before they threw off the yoke of their oppressors; and he recommended a peaceful agitation as the most certain to bring about a lasting change—(approbation).

Mr. Grassby mentioned a collection would be made for Mason and his associates.

Mr. Holiday in coming forward was received with every mark of approbation, and said, Britain's wrongs were inscribed on every page of her statute book, and every act bears testimony to the fact that the mighty multitude are treated with contempt, and have been denominated beasts of prey by Sir James Graham, the present Secretary of State for the Home Department. My friends (said Mr. H.) a destined storm is rising, and that storm will break every barrier which may be placed in its way; all shall be swept before it, every manacle be broken, and our country shall be happy and free. In describing the wrongs we endure he need not point his finger to the thousands who are literally starving for want of food. He need not call their attention to the emigrant vessel leaving our shores, to witness our fellow beings transporting themselves to a happier clime, because they cannot get employment in the land of their birth. He need not draw their attention to the convict ship laden with transports, many of whom had been ornaments to society, if the system which is ruining our country had not led them to commit crime, and then punish them for it—(hear). It was unnecessary for him to point out every one of Britain's wrongs, for the polluted source of class legislation caused them all, and occupied the foreground in the number of evils against which we have to battle; but so long as self-love occupies the human heart, we shall be slaves; yet when each man begets a love for his fellow man, prosperity will attend our cause. Till Britons are determined to be free, so long will their prayers and petitions be unheeded and treated with contempt. In proof of this we have abundant evidence, even in the present session of Parliament; witness the deputation from Paisley, wishing to detail their sufferings to "the hero of a hundred fights." The iron-hearted Duke was proof to their cries, and had the impudence, when in the House, to say, "if any man was poor it was his own fault, and that England was the only country in the world, where the labouring man could gain a comfortable independence by his own industry." Was it not enough, that thousands of our fellow men had been slaughtered for his aggrandisement, that we should be thus insulted and treated with contempt by him? Yes, this iron soldier is hoarding up for himself a reckoning against the day of wrath, when all accounts will be settled. Why need he dwell upon one individual, when we find the whole batch as bad, and pay no regard to your prayers? When three-and-a-half millions of you desired to be heard at the bar of that house, you could not be heard; they were too busy discussing the merits of Colonial asses to attend to what you, or your your agents had got to say. They were afraid the tale of woe, which would eloquently have been poured forth by an O'Connor, a Duncan, and a Lowery, should go forth to the world, and make short their time of plunder. The cry of complaint is getting more universal among all classes of the people, and how should it be otherwise, when fifty millions, and more, are yearly wrung from the sweat of the people, to support in luxury and idleness a heartles, graceless, Godless crew? This enormous sum, by some superficial thinkers, is not thought too much to carry on the expences of the country. They cannot have reflected on the enormity of the sum. This sum, if coined in sovereigns, and laid side by side, would make a line from Edinbro' to London, and do more than extend from thence to Dublin. If they reflect upon this, they cannot long consent for such a sum to be yearly filched from the people—(hear.) He was well aware that in every civilised society there must be laws to protect virtue, and punish crime, and there must be an Executive to enforce these laws, but this Executive ought to accord with the wishes of the people, and do the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number of people. The child of the peasant at birth is equal to that of the peer, and if you follow him to the grave, however high the sculptured marble may extol his name, his head lies as the poorest of the poor. At the birth of a King or Queen, the whole nation must shout for joy; bonfires must be kindled, the cannons thunder forth their bellowing noise, and a number of the drunken and debauched of the people bellow forth God save the King or Queen.

They bellow forth by all their throats,
While God is not in all their thoughts.

Could it be possible he had to describe the cost of royalty; in the 11th year of reform it cost £47,000 or thereabouts, which makes £287 a-day. How they manage to spend it he could not tell, but this he knew, the money was voted by those who called themselves the people's representatives. Some light is thrown on the subject when we consider the number of the maids of honour, ladies of the bed chamber, gentlemen of the bed chamber, &c. &c., above all, the *groom of the stole* (laughter) Then comes the small fry of confectioners, oilmen, bakers, grocers, butchers, victuallers, &c. As a teetotaller he complained of so much being wasted in drowning the sober senses of royalty. The cost of ale, calculating it at two shillings per gallon, would give sixty eight gallons a-day; of spirits, at three shillings per bottle, thirty six bottles a-day, and of wine, at an additional cost, fifty eight bottles a-day. He thought the greatest drinker in the world must think this quantity too much for one little woman to get through, even if she was assisted by her husband into the bargain. He asked the teetotaller, who acknowledged this, how he reconciled it with his pledge? is he a right royal teetotaller who does it? for they are not to be instrumental in providing drink to others (hear, hear.) The sum voted for glass and crystal, to allow 5s. per bottle, and 1s. for every glass, would give twenty-two bottles and sixty-four glasses a day. He did think in such destruction as this (the sum is voted annually) that some of them were not always in their sober senses. We have all the other members of royalty, and the goodly race of royal bastards to keep into the bargain—(laughter and approbation);—besides all this, we could not find a king at home, at least a husband for the Queen, but must go into Germany for one. Against this he would quote the Bible, and surely that could not be called sedition; in the 17th chapter and 14th, 15th, and 16th verses of Deuteronomy, you will find it thus written, as the parson say,—"When thou art come into the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, and shalt possess it, and shalt dwell therein, and shalt say, I will set a king over me, like as all the nations that are about me. Thou shalt in any wise set him king over thee, whom the Lord thy God shall choose: one from among thy brethren shalt thou set king over thee; thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which is not thy brother. But he shall not multiply horses to himself, nor cause the people to return to Egypt, to the end that he should multiply horses; forasmuch as the Lord hath said unto you, ye shall henceforth return no more that way. Neither shall he multiply wives to himself, that his heart turn not away; neither shall he greatly multiply to himself silver and gold." It seems then we are not to go to Germany for a king, but are to choose one from amongst our brethren. The Jewish legislator had a good idea of what royalty would be when he wrote the above; but what would he have thought to the grant of £70 000 to build the Queen's stables; and in regard to the multiplication of wives, it is pretty generally believed our late George IV. had two wives, and as many concubines as Solomon. The parsons also, in the words of Isaiah, are time-serving dogs; they are greedy dogs, and like their own way. But why don't the Dissenting ministers come forward in the cause of the people? because they are afraid of offending the middle class. The shepherds feed themselves, and desert their flocks. He might be asked—would he do away with monarchy in this land? He would give a plain answer. It is the right of the people to choose their own form of Government; but if his casting vote would decide the matter, he would give it in favour of monarchy but not monarchy as constituted at the present time—a mere paltry play-thing in the hands of a faction—but chosen by the whole of the people. We should then hear no more of witless rogues and hump-backed knaves firing at the Sovereign of the people—(hear). There is the aristocracy, with the honourable and right honourable members of the peerage. He, for one, protested against them being born legislators and their wealth being their title. They have no means of being acquainted with the people, unless when caught wrenching knockers off the doors by a policeman, too honest to take a bribe. When he gets to the station-house he snores away his time till he is called before his brother magistrate, and fined 5s. for being drunk, and dismissed with a caution, which is only a drop in the bucket. What can these men know about the wants of a nation? But there is one kind of knowledge he thought they had by instinct the knowledge of feathering their own nests at the expence of the people. If they have any office to perform, the duty must be done by a deputy or clerk, and he also paid by the people, while the "great bird of prey," as Sir James Graham once called them, is perhaps spending his time in another country. He next mentioned the keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, the Duke of Argyle receiving £1550 a year, for this thing that has only been once used since the union of the kingdoms. This man has also other offices, bringing in pretty round sums. There are ninety-one Campbells in the army, and twenty-seven in the navy. The keeper of the signet, (Sir William Dundas) has a greater sum than the former for his ardous services. We have 600 generals in full pay. Why, a twentieth part of them would not be wanted in a time of war. We had lately ninety-eight admirals, and only nine of them on duty. Next comes the law, the judges, commissions, &c.; who, speaking of commissioners, it brought to his mind a discourse between a poor weaver and a commissioner, in the year 34 or 35, at Andertown. The commissioner says dont you think emigration would be a good thing, and much better your condition? Yes, says the weaver. The commissioner noted that in his book, and was going away, but the weaver stopped him, and said "you and me may be dinna agree about the sort of emigration. I would emigrate all the bishops, half of the parsons, and all such as you." He shut his book and wanted to be gone, but the weaver would not let him budge till he had put it down in his book. The printing of the Commission to inquire into the spiritual destitution of Scotland, cost £60,000, but we have not the means of getting to know the salary of the commissioners, but guess it would be liberal, by the cost of the printing. There is more accommodation than is wanting in the *law* Churches. Any person wishing to go may find a pew for himself, another for his hat, and another for his umbrella. He believed the aristocracy were right, when they said distress was not general; it has not reached them. Talk not about distress, when you can afford to pay such enormous salaries, to such men as the concocters of the massacre of Peterloo! He thought it would take a magnifying glass of 300 horse power to see any good they, any of them, have done. They talk of you desiring to plunder them, when they are gorged with plunder, to gain which thousands of your countrymen have been led to bleach in the sands of Egypt, the Alps, in Spain, and America, and the energies of the people have been left at the feet of a plundering aristocracy. They have made offices where there was none wanting, merely to put their dependents into, at the people's expence; and it would take a pair of cast-iron lungs to detail one-tenth of the wrongs they have inflicted upon you. The corn laws have been passed by them to keep up their rents. They have taken the church lands, the crown lands, and the common lands, the property of the people to their own use. They have made the tenants of the deep their property, and the fowls of the air must be their's also. The poor man in the depth of winter, maybe his family starving, if he takes a partridge, or a hare, he is confined in a felon's cell, and his family left to perish Talk not to me (said he) of vested interests, when we are thus deprived of every comfort! (Applause, which lasted for some time.) The question now comes, how are those wrongs to be righted? And how can the blessings of God, and cheap Government, be conferred upon the people? Simply by giving to each honest, upright man a vote in the choosing the members of the Executive of the country. This can only be done by the People's Charter. (Applause.) Tell me not of lopping off this or that branch of the tree of corruption, for the same energy would overthrow the whole mass. The cry of the Charter is traversing far and wide. In old Caledonia, the land of his fathers, it was bearing down before it every trammel in its course; the cry has gone from moss to mountain and glen; and, come weal come woe, they are determined to be free; wherever he had been the cry for the Charter had prevailed. He had heard the trades of Manchester had nailed the banner of the Charter to their flags. Ireland also was proceeding in the glorious cause. *This cry will soon have reached such a force*, before which faction must speedily fly, never to return. The only thing which can impede it are those partial outbreaks which the people are led on to commit by want. They have already done us much harm. Keep calm, and keep cool: proceed for a short time longer with the same determination you now have, and we will speedily sweep from before us the last remnant of tyranny and corruption Millions are watching the Chartists of England; and if they fail in their attempt to be free, the chains of slavery will be rivetted there. The beautiful structure, he hoped, was rapidly reaching completion, which would stand till the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds. (Tremendous applause.)

Mr. Campbell rose, and complimented in warm terms Mr. Holiday for his lecture, and the people also for having the opportunity of hearing their cause so eloquently advocated. My friends, said he, our cause is rapidly progressing; the spirit of liberty was going abroad, and he defied the power of any party to stop it. 'Tis true they may get hold of our advocates, as they have done with Mason and others, and imprison hundreds of our best men as they have done before; others will spring up to fill their places, and will do so till justice be meted out to the people. The parsons have done great harm to the cause, by preaching to the poor, poverty in this life, and plum-pudding in the next; but they are inconsistent; they wish to go to heaven themselves, and are determined to have the plum-pudding here also. If their ways will get them to heaven, it will make such a place of it, that, for himself he should not wish to go where they were, and was determined to have the plum-pudding in this life, if he could get it. He supposed all the people in the room were members of the National Charter Association; if not, he hoped they speedily would be. Every man can do a man's part; and if the Government sees that you are really determined to have the Charter they will very soon grant it you—(hear.) They are already aware of our strength; we caused the Whigs to commit suicide, and buried them in filthy carcase in the grave they had dug for themselves, and hope, with God's blessing, they will never have a resurrection. We have only two parties in the state—the oppressor and the oppressed. We want a Parliament to grant us those rights we have been so long in agitation for. One faction which is expiring, has made a bluster in its dying moments; the ghost of that party has made a great noise, and has told the premier if they do not repeal the Corn Laws, they will join the Chartists. He thought they could not have the people's cause at heart, or they would have done that sooner, for they know one of the first acts after the Charter would be a repeal of the Corn Laws, but there would be others made to hinder them of robbing the labourer. He would place two loaves upon the table, the aristocratic leaf and the money-monger loaf, they are both miserably small, and are all quarreling about which of them was to cut it for the people. God preserve us from both, for we wish to have the power of cutting our own loaf. The Charter Association has been formed in 420 places, and there are only two counties of England in which it has not been advocated—the counties of Bedford and Rutland. The Dublin Association, as an Irishman he was proud to say numbered above 1000 members. He implored of them to unite with the National Charter Association. The Manchester trades are coming out, and he hoped to have them all enrolled before winter, and he hoped Hull would not be behind-hand, and that they would, in a little time muster two or three thousand—(Approbation.)

Mr. D. Taylor presented himself, and said—Mr. Chairman, sister and brother Chartists, Whigs and Tories, if there were any, for it was seldom so many people were gathered together without being composed of the three parties of the state. The last speaker you have heard is plain-matter-of-fact John Campbell; he complimented the lecturer, and he also might follow it up; but for the present should proceed. You have heard much about the wrongs of England, much more than he should attempt to tell—much more than he could tell. A plaster for Old England's sores is wanted—a strong cathartic medicine—to restore John Bull; they have been denied. (Laughter.) You have petitioned for your liberty, but in vain. Millions of requests have you sent, and placed at the foot-stool of an earthly monarch, and their rejection has been accompanied with renewed insults. The great question is—how are you to get your Charter? It is a very plain question, and one every Chartist ought to be able to answer. He wished every Chartist to be able to give a good opinion of the faith which is in him. He would not tell what the Charter is; but would say this much, no change could be accomplished till the people were universally united. We must pray for the Charter. Jesus Christ, talking to his apostles about prayer, said to them, "Ask, and ye shall receive." He was a man of prayer, and wanted every Chartist to pray without ceasing, that their joy might be full. (A voice from the meeting—"Lord Jesus, give us the Charter.") Hitherto they had asked amiss, or have asked nothing. If we are to have the Charter, we must bring the people into one mind, and with one voice declare that the Charter shall be ours, and we shall be free. (Tremendous approbation.) Thus, when you get the Charter, your joy will be full, and the prayer of faith will have saved you. Let us unite ourselves before we begin to pray, and then our prayer will be heard. In coming from York he had had some conversation with a person very desirous of a repeal of the Corn Laws. He said to him, "Don't you wish you may get it?" The reply was he did wish to get it, and also wished to know how they would get the Charter. He (Mr. T.) told him *if he would tell him how he would repeal the Corn* Laws, he (Mr. T.) would tell him how to get the Charter. The moment the people are united to demand the Charter, that moment it will be theirs: it cannot come before. Those who want it sooner will not get it, and may indulge the prospect of broken bones and limbs. Did you ever know a mushroom spring up to last long? ("No.") All the establishments of the world have been gained by blood, and blood can wash them away. If you want liberty establish it by the revolution of the mind. This is a better foundation than one of blood: it will stand better than on a foundation of broken bones. Procure your Charter by these means, and a greater number can take it from you. He would have every man to convert as many as he could to the cause, that we may have a fair start and gain our object. You who have yet done nothing, repent to night by doing your duty. Let the world know by the subscription you make for Mason you are in earnest. He, poor fellow, is known throughout the country. We know he is imprisoned, along with seven others, for preaching the truth. You all can help them: if you cannot give money, give your best wishes, and endeavour to get those to give who are able. Do you, friends, believe every man has a right to live? (Yes.) Is there a man in this assembly dare say he has not a right to live? (No.) If he has a right to live, he must have a right to the means to live. If the means be taken from him by one, or by a number, it is the same to him. Let us all try to obtain the means to live as soon as possible. There is not one in this room who will dissent from this. Let every one then join our union; and let us be united in one common cause and in one holy brotherhood. (Approbation.)

A vote of thanks was given to the three speakers; and Mr. Taylor hoped they would show their kindness by giving a show of both hands in a vote to the Chairman, which he should call the new move, and caused a great deal of merriment when he said, to the contrary, both legs.

MANCHESTER.—On Thursday evening week, the Brown-street Chartist Room in this place, was crowded with mechanics, amongst which body the principles of Chartism are spreading rapidly—so much so that it bids fair to be the most numerous of any of the trades who have joined the Association. Mr. Douglas Shaw was called to the chair. Mr. Griffin delivered a lecture which occupied two hours, in which he shewed clearly the relative position of Great Britain as compared with all the nations against which we have to compete, contending that we could never lift ourselves out of our difficulties by an extension of commerce. He made a powerful impression on the minds of his hearers, by proving to a demonstration that nothing but the People's Charter would be a permanent benefit to the millions. The result of his lecture was that at the close thirty members were added to the association; and Mr. Griffin, after receiving the thanks of the meeting, was requested to deliver his second lecture on that evening week. Mr. Griffin consented and retired amid the most rapturous applause.

At a Meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist-Hall on Friday evening, in Brown-street Room, it was unanimously agreed, "That each individual should draw out the amount of money paid in by him or her, deducting ninepence to cover the expenditure incurred by the committee in forwarding the objects of the shareholders; and that all monies unclaimed at the expiration of six weeks, be forfeited, to be paid over to Hunt's Monument Committee."

Carpenters' Hall.—On Sunday last, two lectures were delivered in the above Hall, by Messrs. William Griffin and Peter Brophy.

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Richmond, of Durham, preached an excellent sermon on the Town Moor, on behalf of Holberry's widow and family. At the close of the proceedings, a collection was made, and the sum of 12s. 6½d. received.

MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. Chandley lectured here on Sunday last, and will lecture again on the 24th instant, at half-past six precisely.

DELPH.—On Monday evening last, Mr. P. M Brophy, of Dublin, delivered a lecture on the principles contained in the People's Charter. Several new members, both male and female, enrolled their names.

DROYLSDEN.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this place, to adopt the memorial and remonstrance, was held in the open air on Friday evening week.

THE CHARTISTS OF THE SOUTH MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND

Are hereby informed that the following persons have been nominated as candidates for election to the Central Committee of the District:—

Leith.—Messrs. John Tankard, James Ferguson, John Macrae, Samuel Clarke, Samuel Moir, and John Calder.

Musselburgh.—Mr. John Blair.

Lasswade.—Mr. John Stewart.

Edinburgh.—Messrs. James B. Lyme, Alexander M'Gregor, Thomas Blackie, Charles Duncan, Henry Ranken, Hugh Hume, Alexander Grant, James Cummings, David M'Leod, John Watson, James Nisbet, George Gillies, and James Boylen.

Mr. Alexander M'Greger has been nominated at Kirkaldy, and also at Lasswade; but he requests that he may not be elected, as his time will not allow of his *attending to the duties of the office*.

The various localities are requested to select nine from the above list, and have them elected at a public meeting, if possible, before the 1st of August, and send a list of those chosen to the District Secretary, when the returns will be made up, and those having the votes of the greatest number of localities will be declared elected.

Thomas Blackie, Sec. *pro tem.*

7, Milne Square, Edinburgh.

NOMINATIONS TO THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

MACCLESFIELD.

Mr. James Gosling, weaver.
Mr. Joseph Allen, baker.
Mr. William Frost, weaver.
Mr. Luke Riley, do.
Mr. Samuel Weston, do. sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Benjamin Chandley, do. sub-Secretary.

OLDHAM.

Mr. John Hoyle, joiner, Heap-st.
Mr. Henry Chappell, weaver, Regent-st.
Mr. James Wild, labourer, Nook.
Mr. Robert Fielding, weaver, Moor Hey.
Mr. James Bairstow, twiner, Jackson-st.
Mr. William Hamer, sub-Secretary.

COLCHESTER.

Mr. William Gurney, Cabinet maker, Wire-street.
Mr. Amos Good, tailor, Angle-lane.
Mr. Joshua Francis, iron founder, Saint John's-street.
Mr. Phillip Fuller, inn keeper, Magdalen-street.
Mr. Benjamin Parker, fruiterer, Malden-road.
Mr. Stephen Chubb, millwright, North-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. James Chubb, miller, North-street, sub-Secretary.

MANCHESTER (MECHANICS.)

Mr. James Cuthbertson, mechanic, 7, Marville-street.
Mr. Peter Swift, ditto, 6, Every-street.
Mr. William Wells, ditto, Green Place, Ardwick.
Mr. William White, ditto, 7, Ridgway-street.
Mr. John Bell, ditto, 25, Brown-street.
Mr. Bernard Phillips, ditto, Blossom-street.
Mr. John Sutcliffe, ditto, 5, Baker-street.
Mr. Edward Whittaker, mechanic, 15, Walter-street, Travis-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. James Dixon, millwright, 9, Gray-street, sub-Secretary.

WADSWORTH.

Mr. John Helawell, Lane Top, labourer.
Mr. John Crabtree, Broad Bottom, joiner.
Mr. David Crossly, Foster Clough, weaver.
Mr. John Greenwood, Banks, weaver.
Mr. James Moses, Faugh Well, weaver.
Mr. Thomas Wade, Souter House, weaver, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Robert Townsend, Wadsworth-row, twister, sub-Secretary.

CANTERBURY.

Mr. Samuel Webb, shoemaker, Palace-street.
Mr. Stephen Oakenful, turner, ditto.
Mr. E. B. Addis, currier, Dover-lane.
Mr. B. Aino, St. Peter's-lane.
Mr. John Andraetta, carpenter, North-lane, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John M'Henry, tailor, Nunnery Cottages, sub-Secretary.

TIPTON.

Mr. John Wilkes, vice-maker.
Mr. William Yardley, miner.
Mr. Thomas Catton, iron moulder.
Mr. William Rogers, miner.
Mr. Michael Cooper, iron moulder.
Mr. William Wright, miner.
Mr. Richard Cooper, iron moulder.
Mr. George Spruce, miner.
Mr. James Mason, mill-man.
Mr. Richard Smith, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas Catton, sub-Secretary.

MANCHESTER (CARPENTERS' HALL.)

Mr. James Renshaw Cooper, bookseller, Bridge-street.
Mr. John Smith, carder, 30, Pickyard-street.
Mr. Philip Knight, overlooker, Islington.
Mr. Thomas Davis, tailor, 44, Jersey-street.
Mr. John Pullen, weaver, 18, Davidson's Court, Red Bank.
Mr. John Bailey, shopkeeper, 7, Edward-street.
Mr. William Boyle, power-loom weaver, 8, How-street.
Mr. Matthew Green, joiner, 50, Carruther-street.
Mr. William Dixon, correspondent of the *Northern Star*, Nelson-street, Bank-Top.
Mr. James Wood, steam-loom weaver, 3, Pirie-street.
Mr. Jacob Morris, throstle spinner, 3, Lomax-street.
Mr. Jeremiah Keighley, spinner, 3, North Grove, Every-street.

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58, Albion-street, Leeds.

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19, Lisson Grove, St. Mary Le Bone.

SIR,—In recompence for the great benefit I have received from the use of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, I feel it a duty I have long owed to the afflicted with the excruciating torture of the Gout, to make your valuable remedy more extensively known.

I am upwards of seventy years of age, and have, when occasion required, used them for more than twelve years past. I have at all times found nothing to relieve me but them, and my firm belief is that they are not composed of any thing injurious to the constitution, as I always find after their use, my general bodily health renewed, and my appetite considerably sharpened.

Should you, Sir, think this statement worthy of insertion in your list of testimonials, I can with truth solemnly declare the above.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
April 16th, 1842. ANN MOORE.

P.S.—I will with pleasure answer any application in proof of this testimony.

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"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 spirit to maintain an independent position when assailed by the insidious or threatening attacks of the Oppressor, but he seeks rather to conciliate, or even concede a point, than to resist the infliction of a wrong; thus having once allowed the iron to enter, like a wedge, by slow degrees, it was driven home, and the tottering fabric of liberty comes to the ground. The revolutions and fall of Empires prove this to be correct, and the history of progressive independence, 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 rational enthusiasm, has asserted its right, and the strong arm of daring achieved the victory.

In Politics, every one seems to be well acquainted with the various evils that afflict society, and yet, but few are found sufficiently enlightened or bold enough to prescribe a remedy. It is just so with the diseases incident to the human frame; all can talk of and lament their existence, and yet few indeed can be found to point out the means, sufficiently within the reach of all men, for obtaining their removal. The extensive use of Parr's Life Pills has, however, dispelled the mist of ignorance, and tens of thousands who have been cured of the most inveterate maladies are now gratefully employed in recommending their more general adoption.

If every family in the kingdom would keep a 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 haggard look, the consumptive cheek, or tottering debility; we should rise as a people and improve as a nation.

Just Published, Price 2s. 6d.

(Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingdom, in a sealed envelope, on the receipt of a post-office order for 3s. 6d.)

THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER,

BEING a practical Treatise on the prevention and cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their *forms and consequences*; especially Stricture, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, &c., shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. An ample consideration of the diseases of women; also nervous debility; including a comprehensive dissertation on the anatomy of Marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility, and various other interruptions of the Laws of Nature.

Also some animadversions on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on its victims.

☞ This Work is undeniably the most interesting and important that has hitherto been published on this subject, imparting information which ought to be in the possession of every one who is labouring under any secret infirmity, whether male or female.

BY M. WILKINSON,

CONSULTING SURGEON, &c.

13, *Trafalgar Street, Leeds.*

Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his Agents.

MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the generative and nervous system, in the removal of those distressing debilities arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and to the successful treatment of

VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES,

Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure is completed in one week, or no charge made for medicine after that period, and in those cases where other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance from business, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, and have previously gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction; for, unfortunately, there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences 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 or ignorance.

Mr. 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 following agents, with printed directions so plain, that they may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

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 afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

AGENTS.

Hull—At the *Advertiser* Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place.
Leeds.—At the *Times* Office, and of Mr. Heaton, 7, 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-place.
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.
Mansfield—Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Belvedere-street.

Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS.

Private Entrance, 57, Nile-street.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

AT a very numerous MEETING of Bankers Merchants, and Manufacturers, held at the Court-House, on Monday, the Eighteenth Instant, "to take into consideration the present appalling state of Trade and of the Country, with the view of making another appeal to her Majesty's Ministers and Parliament on the subject, before the close of the Session, irrespective of all party feeling and party measures,"

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR IN THE CHAIR;

On the Motion of James Holdforth, Esq.
Seconded by John Wilkinson, Esq.

It was resolved unanimously,

1st. That this Meeting, fully sensible of the unprecedented distress at present existing in this Town, and generally in the Manufacturing Districts, the greater portion having arisen not from the effects of demoralization in the suffering individuals, but from the appalling fact that honest industry cannot find a market for its exertions, and the Manufacturing and Commercial Capitalists, to whom the sufferers would naturally turn for assistance and support, being themselves crippled by the same cause, and unable to afford employment, is also painfully aware that its remedy lies far beyond the reach of the limited and still contracting circles of charitable aid.

On the Motion of Hamer Stansfeld, Esq.
Seconded by T. B. Pease, Esq.

2nd. That this Meeting, deeply commiserating the agonizing destitution of their humbler brethren, would earnestly impress upon their Fellow-countrymen, comprising every Class and every Interest, that the miseries now endured by the Productive Classes in Manufactures are rapidly extending to their Employers, with less swift, but no less certain and destructive steps to those whose labour and whose capital are invested in the produce of the soil, and *would, in all sincerity, warn them and beseech them* to join in petitioning the Legislature to use their utmost endeavours to prevent these evils from becoming universal.

On the Motion of J. G. Marshall, Esq.
Seconded by John Wm. Tottie, Esq.

3rd. That Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the above Resolutions, and praying them not to separate until they shall have resolved on some mode of conducting the Commercial Policy of this Nation which may tend to restore hope and confidence to the Manufacturing, at the same time that it ensures security and prosperity to the Agricultural Classes, be forwarded to the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam for presentation to the House of Lords, and to Wm. Beckett, Esq., for presentation to the House of Commons, with a request to Wm. Aldam, Esq., to support the same.

On the Motion of J. B. Holdsworth, Esq.
Seconded by S. J. Birchall, Esq.,

4th. That William Pawson and James Holdforth, Esqrs., be appointed Delegates from this Meeting to confer in London with the Delegates from other Towns, and bring the subject under the consideration of her Majesty's Ministers in such a manner as shall be thought advisable.

On the motion of George Goodman, Esq.,
Seconded by J. A. Buttrey, Esq.,

That the resolutions of this Meeting be advertised in each of the Leeds Newspapers.

WILLIAM PAWSON, Chairman.

The Mayor having vacated the chair, it was taken by George Goodman, Esq., when

It was resolved by acclamation,

On the motion of J. G. Marshall, Esq.,
Seconded by James Holdforth, Esq.,

That the best Thanks of the Meeting be given to his Worship the Mayor for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES,

Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the Afflicted.

SPECIFIC PILLS for Gout and Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica, Pains in the Head and Face.—1s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per Box.

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE PILLS,

For both sexes. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Bilious Complaints, Attacks of Fever, Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight, Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel, Dropsical Complaints, &c.

ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT,

For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indolent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package; the Ointment can be had seperate, 1s. 1½d. per Pot.

UNIVERSAL OINTMENT,

Price 1s. 1½d. per Pot.

These Medicines are composed of Plants which are indigenous to our own Soil, and therefore must be far better adapted to our constitutions than Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however well they may be compounded. These Preparations are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency throughout the whole Human Frame.

☞ Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent GRATIS.

No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines form a panacea for all Diseases; but they are offered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not claiming the merit of universality as is frequently done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

The Celebrated Golden Packets, prepared by the Proprietor, Geo. Kerman, Dispensing Chemist, &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) Hull, or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated; (for which see small placards on the wall,) who have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) for vending the same; or through any respectable Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet bears his Name, in his own hand thus—"*George Kerman*," to imitate which is Felony.

The attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity is courted:—

SEVERE CASE OF RHEUMATISM.

"To Mr. George Kerman, Druggist, Wincolmlee, Hull.

"I, Samuel Naylor, cooper, of Broad-square, Macheil-steet, Wincolmlee, Hull, do hereby certify 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 medicines on all these occasions, but have experienced very slight benefit from any but the medicines I have had from you, which afforded direct and almost immediate relief.

You may make what use of this written declaration you please. It is now five years since I took your Rheumatic Pills, and I have since had no new attack. It was in January, 1836. A regular medical 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," which I have, ever since then, occasionally used as a family medicine.

"Samuel Naylor."

CASE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM OF TWENTY YEAR'S STANDING.

Mr. Kerman.—Sir,—You can make this known in whatever way you think to be of service to yourselves and the afflicted. I have laboured under a severe rheumatic affection for more than twenty 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-like matter separated, which my medical attendant attributed to the severity of the pain. I have tried the best medical advice which this part of the country can afford; and never during twenty years have I been free from more or less of pain until I took your invaluable medicine, I had lain in bed with agony of pain for months previously; your medicine freed me from all pain! This is a fact of which I shall be happy to bear real testimony to any one who will call on me at the Old Foundry, Sculcoates, Hull.

"William Walef.

"Hull, May 7, 1841."

"Mr. Kerman,—You really deserve great praise for the introduction of such a medicine as you sent to me. It is wonderful how it relieved me from the most excruciating pains. I most gladly give my name in such a case: I see it needed for the benefit of my fellow creatures.

"Joseph Mangham.

"Near High Flags, Wincolmlee, Hull, August, 1841."

Agents.—*Leeds*—John Heaton, 7, Briggate; Joseph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. B. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burmandtofts; Stocks & Co, Medicine venders, &c. 5, Kirkgate.

Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE EMIGRANTS.

(Intended for Music.)

"Wo ist des Sangers Vaterland?"—Korner.

Where is the Briton's Home?
Where the free step can roam,
Where the free sun can glow,
Where the free air can blow,
Where a free ship can bear
Hope and Strength;—everywhere
Wave upon wave can roll—
East and West—Pole to Pole—
Where a free step can roam,—
THERE is the Briton's Home!

Where is the Briton's Home?
Where the brave heart can come,
Where Labour wins a soil,
Where a stout heart can toil;
Where, in the desert blown,
Any far seed is sown;
Where Gold or Fame is won,
Where never sets the sun;
Where a brave heart can come,—
THERE is the Briton's Home!

Where is the Briton's Home?
Where the Mind's Light can come;
Where our God's holy word
Breaks on the savage herd;
Where a new flock is won
To the bright Shepherd-One;
Where the church-bell can toll,
Where soul can comfort soul,
Where Holy FAITH can come,—
THERE is the Briton's Home!

Where is the Briton's Home?
Where man's great Law can come,
Where the great Truth can speak,
Where the Slave's chain can break,
Where the White's scourge can cease,
Where the Black dwells in peace,
Where from his angel-hall
God sees us brothers all;
Where Light and Freedom come,—
THERE is the Briton's Home!

—*Sir E. Bulwer's New Volume of Poems!*

[We wish we could say all this of England.—*Ed. N. S.*]

HYMNS FOR CHARTIST CAMP MEETINGS

NO. I.

Great God, we call on thee!
From thy high seat in heaven above,
Look down upon thy poor;
Dry from their cheeks the tears of woe,
Extend thy mercy sure—
Great God, on thee we call.

Great God, we call on thee!
Oppressed, down-trodden, trampled on,
We cry. O God, to thee.
Send down thy spirit on us all,
And make our country free—
Great God, on thee we call.

Great God, we call on thee!
Thy mercies Lord are great and full,
On high, on sea, and land;
But wicked men have stepped between
Us and thy outstretched hand—
Great God, on thee we call.

Great God, we call on thee!
Thrust down from the high seats the proud
Who blaspheme thy commands;
Raise up the poor and needy ones,
And grant our just demands—
Great God, on thee we call.

F.

A NEW CHARTIST SONG,

BY E. P. MEAD.*

O, for a pilot to weather the storm,
For a thundering big 'un is brewing;
A man of firm nerve, a wise head and heart warm,
To save old Britannia from ruin!
Where shall we look for a man such as the
Noble and dauntless O'Connor?
He! cry the new-moving land-lubbers—*he!*
Yes, *he* is worthy alone of the honour!

Now middle-movers, you just must submit;
Never will Feargus resign her;
'Tis he that will give her a thorough refit,
And make her both stronger and finer.
You are but lubbers and psalm-singing swabs,
And don't know a rope in her rigging;
You've ruin'd the noble old ship by your jobs,
And plunder'd her stores by your prigging.

Into the shallows you've run her at last,
There, like a wreck, Feargus found her;
Whiggery had sprung every yard, every mast,
And white foam'd the breakers around her:
Now soon ye behold her, poor barkey! afloat
All taut, too, and ev'ry sail on her;
Then off from the stocks goes your new-fangled boat,
And you think to run down bold O'Connor.

Boom off with you, lubbers! the laurels he's won,
Never, O never, you'll wear 'em;
Win but as glorious a wreath as he's done!
But as to his own, he can't spare 'em.
Lovett and Vincent, and Parson O'Neil,
We cannot repose on YOUR honour;
Tho' you profess such religion and zeal,
We mean to stick fast to O Connor!

Rule, then, Britannia, thou noble old ship!
And be the delight of the nation;
Feargus will soon heave the anchor a trip,
Lord High Adm'ral he of the station.
All the new cock-boats must keep in the rear,
If they wish that our crew should be civil;
If they think of the van I would have them stand clear,
Or we'll blow their whole fleet to the devil!

* I would thank some of our musical friends for a tune to it, for I don't know a nautical one to suit it.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—The Great Wonder of the Age.—Talk of wonders indeed! the greatest marvel of the age is the Wizard of the North! His marvels are not tricks: no; far from his works be the inglorious phrase. They are a systematic denial of the laws of *cause* and *effect*. What matters it to the Wizard that a watch or handkerchief is shut up in a box, and the said box is held by any young lady or gentleman that may visit the Music Hall; does it naturally follow that it shall be found where we all know it is? The Wizard denies the SEQUITOR; and always proves that the right place to look for a thing is just where we all know it is not. Put a handkerchief in a box; and the right place to look for it is in the interior of an orange, or of a bottle, or of a loaf; or anywhere, in fact, that the Wizard's inventive brain may suggest. Most conjurors assume the ferocious, clap on a pair of moustaches, bawl fiercely in the faces of young masters and misses; and, while their eyes are blinking, change the ace of clubs into the ace of hearts: but not so the Wizard. He knows his powers. He knows he is equal to the most searching glimpses of the most penetrating eyes. He seeks to surprise by his miracles; not to astonish by his mimicry. He is urbanity itself. A benevolent smile plays on his lips. He moves about gracefully; and, as *it is* beyond a doubt that he must have interviews with a variety of Sylphs, Gnomes, and Salamanders, his politeness among a crowd of mere mortals is very surprising. A happy thing it is that the Wizard combines so much humanity with so much potency; that he does not unite some of the Colchic malignity with the Colchic art. Of course, if he liked, he could turn all his audience into as many shapes as would take fifty Ovids to describe! but his benevolence prevents it. He displays his magic energies in causing the handkerchiefs of his audience to come out of empty locked boxes. He sends your watch from the barrel of a gun into the bull's eye of a target, or into the crown of your hat. He *causes half-crowns to speak*, and dance; keeping the most correct time. With our own knowing eyes we saw him *burn* a Bank of England note for £50! Throwing the *ashes* on two candles, in a moment the identical note, (as proved by the number,) was cut from the centre of his candle. Large blocks of solid ebony turn to parrots; umbrellas to rabbits; and handkerchiefs to doves: indeed, to detail all the wonders of this most potent necromancer would take one side of our large sheet. The wizard is also singularly felicitous in touching up his marvels; in giving them a new turn; in pointing them off epigrammatically. His apparatus is truly splendid: *beautifully chased silver boxes* and vases. The splendour of his "magic circle" is most *gorgeous*. We advise those of our readers who have not seen this most scientific exhibition, to lose no time! Go! and we assure you, you will be delighted.

Inquest at the Vagrant Office.—On Tuesday morning, an inquest was held at the Vagrant Office, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of a poor Irishwoman, named Catharine Ayrey, twenty-three years of age, who was received at that establishment on the 5th instant, being then in a delicate state of health. Her indisposition increased, though in the opinion of the medical attendants no dangerous symptoms manifested themselves. She retired to rest as usual on Sunday night, and one of the inmates of the same room having occasion to get up at five o'clock on Monday morning, found her dead in bed. The jury, after hearing the opinion of the medical man, returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

Stealing Trowsers.—On Tuesdy last a man who gave his name James Williams, was brought up at the Court House, before E. Grace and Darnton Lupton, Esqrs., on a charge of having stolen four pairs of cloth trowsers, the property of Mr. Matthews, clothes dealer, Kirkgate. The fellow, it appeared, had walked off unseen with the trowers from the shop door of the prosecutor, and before they were missed was given into the custody of the police, whilst offering them for sale to Mr. Birch, another clothes dealer, to whom he represented that he had brought them from Manchester, after having made them himself. It is supposed that he has given in a feigned name, and that he is well known in the police records of some other place; the authorities here, however, have had no previous transactions with him. The bench committed him for trial.

Clerks to the Income Tax Commissioners.—At a meeting of the Income Tax Commissioners, on Saturday afternoon last, Henry Hall, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Wm. Nicholson, of Woodhouse Moor, and Mr. John Lofthouse, solicitor, were appointed clerks to the Commissioners for this borough and neighbourhood. We are told that an office will be engaged to be appropriated exclusively to the duties which the clerks will have to perform.

The Income Tax.—On Saturday, at noon, a meeting of Justices in and for the borough of Leeds, and for the West Riding, was held in the Council Chamber at the Court-House, "to consider the propriety of choosing, and, if necessary, to choose eight persons to be Commissioners for executing the Income Tax Act within the district of the said borough; and eight persons to supply such vacancies as may arise." The meeting was considered by their worships to be a private one, and consequently the *reporters were not admitted*. We understand, however, it was not considered advisable to nominate any additional commissioners for this district, but to leave the duties to be fulfilled by the gentlemen elected at Wakefield on the Saturday previous.

Serious Assaults.—On Monday last three Pudsey weavers, named Thomas Waterhouse, Titus Hainsworth, and James Oates, were brought up by warrant at the Court House, before E. Grace and Darnton Lupton, Esqrs., on charges of assaults preferred against them by Mr. Joseph Womersley, of the White Hart Inn, Leeds, and Mr. Edward Beeston, hackney coach proprietor. The assaults were committed on the morning of the previous Wednesday, on which day the principal in the affray, named John Moss, was captured, and was fined £5 for each offence. The particulars are as follows:—Beeston was driving a hackney coach from Pudsey to Leeds about half-past two in the morning, at which time he got off the seat to let the horses in the coach walk up Silver-Royd Hill, and when he got to the top of it, Moss went up and took hold of the reins as if to turn the coach round towards Pudsey. Beeston remonstrated with him, and was in consequence struck at over the face. Mr. Womersley and another party who were in the coach got out to see what was the matter, when the other prisoner's companions came up, and not only many words ensued, but both Moss and some of his companions also struck at Mr. Womersley and the other party that was with him. Moss, as we have said, was fined £5 for each assault, and the three prisoners now at the bar were identified by Mr. Womersley and Mr. Beeston, as having been parties to the assault, though not so active as Moss; they were therefore fined £3 and costs in each case.—Several of their companions voluntarily attended, and declared they were present at the affray, but the prosecuting parties could not identify them.

A Watchful Watchman.—On Tuesday last, a notorious pickpocket, named Catherine Conley, (who has reared a hopeful thieving family,) was brought up at the Court House, having been remanded from Saturday, on a charge of having lightened the pockets of one of the Leeds guardians of the night, of a sum amounting to nearly four pounds. The circumstances are these:—The prosecutor, John Fallows, who, in addition to his pay as a watchman, *has a pension earned in the service of his country*, reported himself sick at the police office on Friday night, and did not consequently go on duty. It appeared however, that the real cause of absence was the receipt of the aforesaid pension during the week, which led *to a wish, natural of course*, on the part of *an old soldier*, "to fight his battles o'er again" over a can of "nut-brown," which gave him a victory over all life's ills; and at seven o'clock on Saturday morning he had not visited his pillow. He was seen at that hour leaving the Vicar's Croft, in company with two women, (the prisoner, and another who was discharged,) and soon afterwards notice was given to the police on duty that a watchman had been robbed at the Rising Sun Inn, in Marsh Lane. Policeman Stubbs, who had seen Fallows and his companions, on learning who the victim was, told what he had seen, and forthwith commenced a pursuit, and both the women were apprehended, Conley with £3 16s. 6d. in gold and silver in her bosom—two sovereigns, three half do., and the remainder in silver, being similar coin to what Fallows had lost, but which she declared she had found in the market. From the evidence given on Monday, it appeared that, after some conversation, the gallantry of the old soldier led him to propose to the women "a pint of warm," which, nothing loth, they accepted and accompanied him to the Rising Sun for that purpose; where, after discussing one pint another was ordered, for which the pension again provided. But, in the midst of all this, forgetting duty and discipline together, poor Fallows was soon asleep at his post, and the contents of his purse were carried without storm by the wide awake female in whose custody they were found, who, as soon as she had conquered marched quietly off with the spoil. Unfortunately for her, however, the servant girl at the "Sun" had seen something of the manœuvre, and no sooner was the retreat effected, than the alarm was sounded, and a capture was effected before the enemy had time even to make a decent forced march, or to deposit the prize in a place of safety. She was fully committed to take her trial at the sessions.

SHEFFIELD.—Justice!—The readers of the *Star* will remember an account of a brutal outrage committed by a corporal of the Queen's Bays upon a *young man, several weeks since, whose life was* for some time considered to be in danger. The soldier was committed for trial, and last week the farce came off at the Midsummer Quarter Sessions, held at Rotherham. The following is from the *Independent*:—"John M'Kinnon, a soldier, *was arraigned* on a charge of assaulting Thomas Ashberry. The indictment contained four counts, and charged the offender with intent to maim, disfigure, disable, and do the prosecutor some grievous bodily harm; and also with a common assault. Mr. Overend, to whom the case had been intrusted by Mr. Wilkins, withdrew the more serious part of the indictment. The Chairman, in discharging the prisoner, cautioned him, for the future, not on any account to use any weapon, of any description, *without the direction of the officers of the regiment (!)* He was glad that the officers had given the prisoner a good character (!) and the prosecutor having very fortunately recovered from the injuries inflicted upon him, he had great pleasure in discharging the prisoner." [Query—If John M'Kinnon had been a civilian, and his victim one of the "Queen's Bays," would the Chairman have had "much pleasure" in discharging him?]

More Justice.—On Tuesday last, a person named Noakes attended at the Town Hall, to prefer a charge of ill-usage, illegal detention, &c., against the police. Poor Noakes, however, found the tables turned, and a charge of obstructing the road, &c., brought against him. The facts are briefly as follows:—On Friday evening, July 8th, Noakes was standing at the corner of Castle-street, opposite the Town Hall, talking to another man, when, after standing not more than a few minutes, Noakes moved into the road, in the direction of Waingate. He was in the act of crossing the road, when he was collared by two policemen and dragged to the lock-up. There he was kept from seven o'clock that evening until twelve o'clock the next day, and then discharged by Mr. Rayner, the police superintendent, without having been brought before a magistrate. Mr. Harney, accompanied by Noakes, saw Mr. Rayner on Monday, and failing to obtain satisfaction, resolved to bring the case before the magistrates on Tuesday. Accordingly, on Tuesday, the parties attended at the Town Hall, when—as above stated—the aggrieved person was himself compelled to appear as defendant! The only magistrate present at the commencement of the investigation was the Rev. John Hand, though Mr. Bagshaw arrived before the close. Mr. Rayner stated his case, and in support thereof called the two policemen who took Noakes. They swore that they had repeatedly urged Noakes to leave the spot where he was standing before they took him into custody, that he was extremely violent and abusive, &c. A shopman of Mr. Woolhouse's, grocer, at the corner of Castle-street, was called, and deposed to the "*nuisance*" of the working men standing at that corner and hindering their customers coming, &c.! Before Noakes could speak, his Reverence on the bench said he considered himself perfectly satisfied the police had acted very properly: there was no need to hear any more! Noakes, however, would speak; and having told his tale, concluded by asking if this was a Christian country? The reply of the Reverend Magistrate was, "Yes, this is a Christian country, and a country where there are laws, and stringent laws too, and laws that must be obeyed!" Mr. Clayton, as a witness of what took place, wished to say a few words. The magistrate thought it was not necessary, the bench had heard sufficient. But Clayton was not to be put down, so having been sworn, gave his evidence, corroborating the statement of Noakes, and describing the brutality of the police, when he was cut short by the magistrate telling him he need not take up the time of the Court, the bench was quite satisfied with the statements of the two respectable witnesses (the policemen!) The Rev. Gentleman then told poor Noakes that he had rendered himself liable to a fine of forty shillings and costs, he should remit the fine this time but he must pay the costs. Mr. Harney requested to be allowed to say a few words in behalf of Noakes. Mr. Rayner objected that Mr. Harney was not a witness, and could not be heard as an advocate. The magistrates concurred with this, and Mr. Harney was not allowed to speak. Mr. Rayner did not wish to press the costs. Mr. Bagshaw thought the costs might be remitted. Noakes was then discharged, and told he might thank Mr. Rayner for escaping the costs!!! [The above needs no comment. Much might be said, but only those legitimate conclusions which every honest man will be able to draw for himself, without the help of our pen. We have one word. Mr. Rayner says that it is owing to the repeated complaints of Mr. Woolhouse, that these illegal dungeonings take place, several persons having been hauled off the streets the way Noakes was. Mr. Woolhouse is a grocer—*very probably a large number of his customers are working men.*

The Salmon Fisheries in the northern rivers have been very successful during the past week, and the quantities in most of the streams are daily on the increase.

The Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice was elected for Buckinghamshire on Friday, at Aylesbury, without opposition. Mr. William Lowndes Stone was proposed, merely to declare that he had "no confidence in Peel," and to withdraw again, with a disclaimer of "*factious opposition*."

Departure of the Great Western.—Bristol, July 16th.—The Great Western, Captain Hosken, R. N., sailed from Kingroad, on her outward-bound voyage to New York, at five minutes after one this day. She has taken out sixty passengers, and an average cargo comprising manufactured copper, silks, &c.

The Iron Trade.—Most of the Welch works have now a sufficiency of orders, the demand for iron having become comparatively brisk within the last *fortnight*. The market has not, however, as yet, exhibited any improvement in prices.

Death of the Bishop of Meath.—Dublin, July 13.—The Right Rev. Dr. Charles Dickenson, Bishop of Meath, expired yesterday, after a short illness, at the see house, Ardbraccan.

Mortality of London.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis for the week ending 9th of July, as made up by the registrar-general, was 745, being the lowest return during the past summer, and 143 under the weekly average of the four past summers, and 167 lower than that of the four past years.

The Herring Trade.—On the west coast we hear the herring fishery is very successful. On the north and east coasts they are considerably behind. We had fresh herrings in town last week, which is, we think, sooner than usual.—*Inverness Courier.*

Affair of Honour!!—A hostile meeting took place on Friday morning between the Honourable Craven Berkely, M.P., and Captain Boldero, M.P. The dispute arose in consequence of Mr. Berkeley having attributed to Captain Boldero the use of certain expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, which the latter peremptorily denied. The parties met at five o'clock in the morning, in the neighbourhood of Osterley-park. Mr. Berkeley accompanied by the Honourable W. Ridley Colborne, M.P., and Captain Boldero by W. F. Mackenzie, M.P., and having exchanged shots without effect, they left the ground.

Innate Propensity.—The last time the Honourable Member for Warcham was out with his hounds in the neighbourhood of *Bre-Regi*, a boy, about eight or nine years of age, was keeping sheep for a gentleman. On the hounds passing in full cry, the young shepherd forsook his flock, and followed the pack, so that he did not reach his home till dark. On the gentleman reproving him, he merely observed, "Lord, master! I wish I was a fox-hound."

Tribute of Respect to a Minister.—On Sunday last, the Rev. J. W. Morris, of Deanrow, Wilmslow, Cheshire, was invited by a great number of his congregation to meet them at the house of Mrs. Mary Hatton, in Deanrow, when Mr. Abraham Bickerton, of Compstall Bridge, who had travelled ten miles for the purpose, on behalf of the friends present, presented Mr. Morris with a substantial proof of the approbation of a large body of Reformers in the shape of wearing apparel with money in each pocket. Mr. Bickerton delivered a good address expressive of the gratitude of a great many Reformers for Mr. Morris's exertions in the great cause of moral and political regeneration. Invitations were then given to Mr. Morris to preach and lecture on the working days in various parts of the county. Mr. Morris returned thanks to his friends for their great kindness, and accepted the invitations to Compstall Bridge, Denton, and other places.

Death from Positive Negligence.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Duchess of York public house, Kingsland-road, before Mr. Baker, coroner, on view of the remains of Eliza Owen, aged fifty years, who died on Sunday morning. From the evidence it appeared that for some time past the deceased occupied a wretched apartment in a house in Red Lion-conrt, Kingsland-road, and her habits were so filthy, and her person so neglected, that latterly few could approach her. On Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, a loud groaning was heard in her room by a lodger named Mary Wall, and, on the door of her room being forced open, she was found lying on the floor perfectly naked, with the exception of a piece of dirty cloth tied round her, and the whole of her person covered with vermin. The apartment in which she was found was one of the most wretched and filthy that could possibly be conceived; the only article in it was an old jug, and the place itself was not fit for a *dog to rest in*. The deceased, *when found*, was quite insensible, and remained so until six o'clock on the following morning, when she expired. The parish surgeon was of opinion that the deceased died from exhaustion, caused by her own negligence of herself, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death." The deceased, it appeared, had been supported by her friends for some years past, but becoming gradually careless of her person, she ultimately neglected to procure the common necessaries of life.

Distress in Nottingham.—Yesterday (Thursday) upwards of two hundred of the operatives of this town, who are in a state of starvation, owing to their inability to obtain work, paraded the streets four deep, soliciting charity. They were headed by a cart, drawn by m n, and several of their body went to the different houses and solicited alms of money or bread. They had a considerable quantity of the latter in the cart. An equal division would afterwards be made. Really these scenes are agonizing, and ought to rouse our rulers to something, if it were only to prevent the hard-working classes of England from becoming a stain to their country as a race of paupers. The greatest distress prevails in Bulwell, indeed, its extent has become alarming. A great many are totally unemployed, and many others have but half work. To enter fully into the depth of sorrow, to tell the tale of woe, there is no need to call in the aid of eloquence. We need but simply to relate a scene which took place on Tuesday last.—Thirty-six of the unemployed obtained a waggon from Mr. Jennison, and proceeded to the quarry yards, where they got it filled with lime; they were then yoked to it like oxen, and started to draw it to Nottingham, Newark, and Grantham, to show the world that their distress was not caused by any unwillingness to labour for an honourable subsistance, and to request pecuniary assistance from those who were in better circumstances. The sight drew tears from many eyes, and the most bitter reproaches were, almost involuntarily vented against the authors of their calamity.—*Nottingham Review.*

Dreadful Accident and Loss of Life at Warrington.—We regret to have to announce a most dreadful accident which took place at Warrington on Saturday. It appears that the old Quay *Company have for some time past been engaged in* repairing their locks at the terminus of the canal at Warrington, joining the river Mersey, and for that purpose had erected a temporary railway upon bulks of timber, to convey the blocks of stone. On Saturday, during the operation, the foundation gave way, and the whole machinery, carriages, engines, &c., fell into the excavation upon the workmen below. Two were instantly killed, and nine others had their backs, legs, or arms broken in the most shocking manner, several of whom it is supposed cannot recover. One of the unfortunate men killed leaves *behind him a wife and nine children.*

Court Martial in the Tower.—On Wednesday the 1st battalion of Coldstream Guards, under the command of Colonel Shaw, now stationed in the Tower, were mustered upon parade, to hear the finding and sentence of a regimental Court Martial on Sergeant Sharp, who had been tried for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. This proceeding arose out of the case of Mr. Elder, senior clerk of the Ordnance office in the Tower, who had been held to bail for committing an infamous assault on William Yowel, a private in the regiment, while on duty as a sentinel at the Jewel office, in the Tower. Elder was given into the custody of Sharp after the alleged assault was committed, but, instead of taking him to the guard-house, as Sharp ought to have done as sergeant of the guard, he allowed the accused to go to his own residence, and did not report the occurrence to his officers. The Court Martial found Sharp guilty of the charge of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty; but, in consideration of the excellent character he had maintained in the regiment for nineteen years, sentenced him only to be reduced to the ranks. After the sentence was read over, Sharp had the stripes denoting his rank as sergeant cut from his dress, and took his place in the ranks as a private. Much commisseration is felt for him in the regiment, as his conduct previous to the transaction in question was that of a steady and careful soldier, and he had never been reported before for any breach of military discipline.

Discovery of a Supposed Murder.—The remains of a man, with the head severed from the body, but within a short distance of it, were found on Friday, by some men cutting turf on the bog of Thornfield, near Ballygar, Tuam. The separation of the parts appears to have been effected with a sharp instrument, and the body, which was in a perfect state, was supposed to have been at least fifty years in the bog!—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The *Courier de Lyon* of the 13th inst. announces a serious disturbance to have broken out at Mantua between the Jews and the Christians. The Austrian Government was obliged to interfere by force; but the people tore up the pavement, and attacked the soldiers with stones, who fired on the multitude, killed fifty persons, and wounded many. The disturbance still continued, and no Jew dared make his appearance in the street. The Government was obliged to march troops from Verona and Milan.

Nailing an Omnibus.—The *Droit* contains the following:—"At the moment that an omnibus was passing on Friday through the Rue Montmarte by the house undergoing repairs, No. 63, a pole more than thirty feet in length slipped from the scaffolding at the fourth story, and fell perpendicularly on the omnibus, passed through the body, and entered so deeply between the stones of the pavement, that the horses were stopped on the moment, the vehicle being literally nailed to the ground. By a providential chance none of the passengers were injured."

Distress in Ireland.—Spread of Fever.—In addition to the prevailing distress and suffering, we regret to learn that fever of a malignant and almost unconquerable nature rages among the poor population to a fearful extent, and with a rapidity which defies all our attempts to describe in detail. The awful visitation has befallen the immediate neighbourhood of Louisburgh, and along the western coast of that district, with a degree of severity quite unexampled. Scarce a day elapsed within the last fortnight that the medical superintendent of the Louisburgh Dispensary, a most zealous and humane gentleman, did not attend at their residences from six to eight families; and, in many instances, not less than five of the inmates required his professional services and assistance, which were rendered with an alacrity and attentive vigilance highly creditable. Hunger and pestilence struggled for complete mastery in the same wretched hovel—destitution and consequent indisposition, leech-like, fastened on the same squalid being. In Achill, even among the colonists, spotted typhus fever was lately very general.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

Homicide.—Starvation.—A follow named John Conway has been committed to gaol on a Coroner's warrant, charged with the homicide of Elizabeth Keenan, of Ballycastle, under the following circumstances:—The unfortunate deceased, it appeared, accompanied by her son, a lad of tender years, went into a field for the purpose of collecting some weeds, *wherewith to appease the pangs of hunger*. Having gathered an armful, she was returning home, when Conway came across her path, and insisted, in language at once violent and most determined, that she should give up the weeds to him. The woman remonstrated. A scuffle ensued between them, in the course of which Conway with brute force knocked her twice down, and whilst in that position inflicted some bruises on her breast, from the effects of which she died a few days afterwards. At an inquest held on her body, Dr. Nelson deposed that the injuries she had received were the immediate cause of her death.—*Ibid.*

An Old Brute.—Attempted Rape on a Child.—James Lithgo, an elderly man, a cobbler, living in Marylebone-lane, was charged at the district police office on Saturday last, with an assault with an intent to commit a rape upon Mary Ann Adams, a child only seven years of age, residing with her parents at 22, Little Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square. The child, on account of her youth, was not sworn, but her father was examined, and his evidence was to the effect that, on the previous afternoon, she (the child) was sent out by him to purchase some butter, and that on the way, from the statement made by her, she met the prisoner, who gave her a penny, and prevailed upon her to go with him into his room. He then shut the door, and placed her on a bed, when he attempted to violate her person, but failing in his endeavours to do so, he turned her out of the house. She went home, and gave information to her mother as to what had taken place, and the prisoner was soon afterwards taken into custody. The prisoner, in default of finding bail, was committed to prison, and on the way from the office yard to the prison van he was hissed and hooted by a large mob which had assembled to witness his departure.

Brutal Murder at Styal, near Wilmslow.—On Thursday afternoon an inquest was held at the house of Mr. William Dale, the Old Ship Inn, Styal, Cheshire, by Mr. Roscoe, coroner of the Knutsford division, on the body of a man named Henry Locket, who was brutally and inhumanly murdered on the highway, at Werr Mill Brow, near Styal, early on Tuesday morning last. From the evidence adduced before the jury it appeared that the deceased was a married man, aged thirty years, and has left a wife and three children. He was employed as a blower tenter at Messrs. Greg's cotton-mill, Styal. On Monday evening, after leaving his employ, he went to a public house, at Wilmslow, where the members of a society of "Foresters" had been holding their annual meeting. He left the house, to return to Styal, between twelve and one o'clock, and was seen on his way home in company with two men, named Samuel Lowe, a bricklayer, and Horatio Walsh, a factory operative, but when and where they left him it did not satisfactorily appear. Shortly after two o'clock on Tuesday morning a person named Thomas Atkinson found deceased lying across the footpath, quite dead. Atkinson obtained assistance, and deceased was carried home, when it was ascertained he had received a severe fracture on the skull, and his neck was discoloured, as if from strangulation. The wound on the head appeared to have been inflicted by some blunt instrument. Samuel Lowe, one of the suspected persons, absconded on the same morning, and has not since been heard of. The other person, Horatio Walsh, was taken into custody, to await the inquest. From the evidence of Messrs. Nightingale and Moores, surgeons, of Wilmslow, it appeared that death had been caused by strangulation, but that deceased had received such a fracture of the skull as would most probably have ultimately caused death, had it not been effected by strangulation. The jury, after a lengthy investigation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some person or persons at present unknown, the evidence not being sufficient to fix the crime against the parties who were seen in his company shortly before his death. The police, however, are making every effort to discover the perpetrators.

Incendiary Fires.—Apprehension and Conviction of the Incendiaries.—For the last two months considerable excitement has existed among the inhabitants, particularly the agriculturists of the quiet market town of Havant, situated on the south-eastern extremity of Hampshire, in consequence of several incendiary fires having taken place, and letters of an inflammatory and threatening description having been found in the streets, the authors of which had escaped detection until Monday last, when another fire was attempted, which led to a scrutinising and severe inquiry, and the suspected incendiaries, Charles Parrott, and William Sparkes (Mr. Charles Longcroft's servant) having undergone examination on Wednesday, and corroborative evidence having come forward, they were fully committed. Parrott was taken at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and confined in the cage, but at the time of his apprehension no suspicion was entertained against Sparkes. The magistrate, Sir John A. Ommanney, however, having heard that the two were intimate, sent for the latter, to interrogate him as to his knowledge of Parrott's movements on the nights of the several fires. What answers he made to the questions put to him does not appear, but it is certain that no suspicion attached to him until Parrott was sent for from 'durance vile' after the examinations had been taken. It was four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon before the inquiry had been completed and before Parrott was confronted with his accusers. He had, therefore, twenty-four hours of solitary reflection, and the result shows that he entertained a correct anticipation of what was going forward, for he had no sooner entered the presence of the magistrate than he at once denounced Sparkes as the perpetrator of the fire at Stevens's barn. "Ah!" said Sparkes, "if I had been taken up first, I would not have told upon you." Recrimination followed, and finally both were committed upon each other's evidence, or rather their own confessions. The investigation has called forth some of the most extraordinary and unaccountable traits of the human character. It appears, on the strictest and most severe interrogation, that neither of these wretches had any motive whatever for perpetrating these diabolical acts. They were asked, over and over again, why they committed the fires; and their reply was invariably, "we had no motive." And one very extraordinary feature in the case is, that Sparkes has been a confidential servant of Mr. Longcroft, the magistrate's clerk, for the last ten years, and that he has been deputed, owing to the confidence reposed in him by his master, to watch his premises for the last five or six weeks! They have confessed that, on the night of Stevens's fire, being the second out of three which have taken place within six weeks, they took some lucifer matches to the barn, and endeavoured, by their means, to set fire to the thatch; that they could not do so, whereupon they went to Sparke's lodgings, which are about two hundred yards distant, and procured a candle and lanthorn; that they returned to the barn, stuck the lighted candle in the roof, left the lanthorn behind them, and ran away. Sir John A. Ommanney has been most indefatigable in his inquiries, and he is deserving of the thanks of the inhabitants, not only of this county, but of the country at large, for his unceasing exertions to bring the offenders to justice. Neither of the prisoners exceeds twenty-three years of age.—*Evening paper.*

Two additional cotton mills, at Manchester, belonging to Mr. Guest, and which employed some 500 or 600 hands, stopped last week. The extensive Salford mills, employing 1,000 men, women, and children, are also standing still.

A Meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Acraman, Morgans, and Co., the large iron-founders of Bristol, took place on Friday in that town. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at about £300,000, in addition to those of their several estates. Debts to the amount of nearly £84,000 were proved. Treasurers and assignees were elected.

The Latest.—A lady laid the mop in the cradle, and wiped up the floor with her baby. She discovered her mistake by its squalling, when she went to wring it.

An alarming fire broke out on Friday morning early, in Manchester, at Marvin's eating-house, Victoria Bridge. A boy in the top back-room gave the alarm, who was awakened by a fit of coughing induced by the smoke which filled the room, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that several of the inmates, who were fourteen in number, escaped with their lives only by letting themselves down by sheets and blankets from the third floor windows. The loss is upwards of £1000.

Cast-Iron Buildings.—Buildings of cast iron are daily increasing at a prodigious rate in England, and it appears that houses are about to be constructed of this material. As the walls will be hollow, it will be easy to warm the buildings by a single stove placed in the kitchen. A three-story house, containing ten or twelve rooms will not cost more than £1100, regard being had to the manner in which it may be ornamented. Houses of this description may be taken to pieces, and transported from one place to another, at an expense of not more than £25. It is said that a large number of cast-iron houses are about to be manufactured in Belgium and England, for the citizens of Hamburgh, whose habitations have been burnt.—*Mining Journal.*

Masons' Strike.—We regret to state that this 'strike,' which has now continued for about five weeks, still remains unsettled. There is, however, a fair prospect that some decisive arrangement will be come to soon between the Operatives and their employers, as several of the contractors are likely to accede to the terms of their workmen within a week, and it is probable that the remainder will give in to the same arrangement immediately thereafter. The number of operative masons out on the 'strike' is now about 400, each of whom has received 10s. per week since the commencement of it.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Circuits.—A greater number of fashionably attired scamps, classed in the police sheets as the "London swell mob," are now prowling about the various assize towns than has been known for many years past. They act in the double capacity of robbers from the person and passers of counterfeit coin. The respectability of their exterior, and the knowledge which they have acquired in town of the talents of the respective counsel on the circuits, afford them facilities of introducing themselves generally as clients into the society of persons whom they but too often victimize. The thronged courts of justice present an ample field for these depredators, and one gentleman, while intent upon hearing the judge recently summoning up the evidence at Oxford, was relieved of his watch, at the same time that another was robbed of his purse.

Advertisements displayed in the Brazilian Journals.—"Opportunity of obtaining a Waiting Woman for one Shilling!!—To be raffled for, a waiting woman, with a child eight years of age, and other objects of value. Tickets may be had at No. 91, Rua do Roserio."—"To be sold, a little Mulatto, two years of age, very pretty, and well-adapted for a festival present (Christmas box.) No. 3, Rua dos Latoeiros."—"To be sold, a wet nurse, Mulatto girl, aged twenty; has very good milk, her first child, now four months old. Rue da S. Pedro, No 180."—"To be sold, a black woman, five months gone with child, fit for all kinds of service. Largo do Poco, No. 5."—"To be sold, a waiting woman, with milk, and with a son eight months old. She may be had either with or without the child; has the qualifications of a good waiting woman, and is without 'vice of any kind.'" Vice being used pretty much in the same jockey sense as in England.

Penalty for Killing a Ram.—The following appears in the *Nenagh Guardian*, as a report of a case at the Quarter Sessions in that town, tried on Tuesday:—Michael Kennedy and Patrick Kennedy (two brothers) were sentenced by Mr. Barrister Howley to fifteen years' transportation for killing a ram, the property of Caleb Going, Esq., of Traverston. Fifteen years' transportation for killing a ram! This certainly appears a vigorous enforcement of the law, even to the uttermost extreme of its severity. We recollect, some months ago, that a great outcry was raised, because sentence of death was formally recorded against a person convicted at King's County Sessions for killing a goat. In that case an old Act of Parliament, which happened to escape Sir Samuel Romilly and all reformers of the sanguinary criminal code, allotted death as the punishment for killing a goat; and the assistant-barrister of the King's County had no alternative but to record the sentence, and make his report to the Government. But in regard to the killing of a ram, there is no such antiquated remnant of the Draco system of legislation, and the "fifteen years' transportation" must have been the punishment considered necessary by Mr. Howley, acting entirely upon his own discretion. Even if it were "the Ram of Derby," we hold that this was a punishment entirely incommensurate with the offence.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Extraordinary Whirlwind.—On Friday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, during a tremendous shower of rain, a most singular and somewhat alarming occurrence happened at Constable, about two miles from Haslingden. The day had been altogether very rainy, but unaccompanied by any wind or thunder, when suddenly a whirlwind commenced, exceeding in violence anything of the kind ever remembered at that place. Trees were uprooted; others had large branches torn off the trunks, and scattered about in the fields like straw. Cocks of hay were entirely removed. A cart, standing in the road side, was lifted up, and turned upside down; chimneys were thrown down, and a considerable quantity of slates blown off a factory in the neighbourhood. Fortunately, the rain being very heavy at the time, nobody was out of doors at that part, except one woman, and she was raised entirely from the ground, and carried over a wall into the adjoining field, without suffering any other injury than being terribly frightened. Her cloak, however, was stripped off, and was afterwards found at a distance of half a mile from the place. No other accident occurred. The phenomenon lasted for about two minutes, and was not at all felt more than a quarter of a mile from the place where it began.—*Preston Chronicle.*

Death of Twins, from Opium.—On Thursday an inquest was held on the bodies of Edward and Thomas Hughes (twins about seven weeks old), whose parents reside in Lorton-place, Lorton-street, Windsor. On Monday week the mother gave the children the breast when in an overheated state from walking, and a griping ensued. A messenger was sent for some paregoric or syrup of poppies, whichever was thought best; but the druggist (Mr. Simson, surgeon, assistant to Mr. Plands, Parliament-street), sent twenty drops of wine of opium and two drams of peppermint water, with instructions that a teaspoonful should be given to each child. A spoonful and a half was given to one child, and a spoonful to the other. They fell asleep directly, but soon after awoke, fell into fits, and died of convulsion on the following day. Mr. Nottage, surgeon, was of opinion that death was caused by an overdose of opium causing convulsions. A teaspoonful of the mixture, described by Mr. Simson, was too much for a child of a delicate constitution, but not for a healthy child.—The jury, under the circumstances, returned a verdict of "chance-medley" against the mother.

Brutal and Murderous Assault by One of the Gravesend Police.—During the past week a very great degree of excitement has prevailed throughout Gravesend, in consequence of a most ferocious and murderous assault committed by Cleveland, one of the constables of Gravesend, upon a person of the name of William Henry Plume, an engineer in the employ of Sir John Rennie and Co., Holland-street, Blackfriars. From the investigation which took place before the mayor and a full bench of magistrates, it appeared that, upon Monday, the 4th, Plume, *on leaving the Tiveli-gardens*, saw two young men, of the names of Willis and Fowler, disputing with some donkey drivers about 6d. Cleveland, who was in plain clothes, and who was supposed to be one of the donkey-drivers, seized Willis, and insisted upon his paying the 6d. before he left the place. The fellow was asked who he was, when he replied, an officer. Plume and several others then called upon him to show his authority, but which he refused to do. After some words, Cleveland pulling out a truncheon from behind his coat, whirled it in the air, and struck Plume a most tremendous blow on the head, exclaiming "That is my authority." Plume was instantly covered with blood, and became insensible. The poor fellow was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Heather, surgeon, Windmill-street, who found a wound on the left side of the skull, of between five and six inches in length; so extensive were the injuries, that, for several days, the life of Plume was despaired of. The assailant was given into custody, but was subsequently liberated. Upon the circumstances becoming known to Sir J. Rennie, that gentleman directed that he should be prosecuted. Although some of the magistrates endeavoured to justify the brutal conduct of the fellow, they ultimately inflicted the small penalty of 50s., and in default, a month's imprisonment. [Had this poor fellow but have even placed his hand on the officer's shoulder, it would have been deemed an "outrageous assault," and "the police must be protected," would have been the cuckoo cry, ending with a fine of £5. Truly, these justices *do* administer *the* "*law*;" but where is the *justice*!]

London.—National Anti-Tobacco and Temperance Association.—Weekly meetings of the above Association are held every Monday evening, commencing at eight o'clock, at No. 8, Black Horse Court, Farringdon-street, to which the public are respectfully invited. Admission free.

Extraordinary Honesty.—On Sunday a gentleman, after driving through Tottenham, discovered that he had lost a sum of money, amounting to £35. The circumstance was advertised, and early on Monday morning a poor man presented himself, who explained that he was a groom out of employment, and that he had picked up the notes, together amounting to £35, near the Seven Sisters, Tottenham. He had been seeking employment, and had not a shilling left when he found the packet. He returned towards London, and at a public-house mentioned his prize, and was offered £20 for it—the offer was repeated—but declined; and the groom, whose name is Joseph Lamb, having been informed of the advertisement, waited upon the person who had lost the money. We are happy to state that he was adequately rewarded, and has now a chance of employment.

Class Legislation.—The following extraordinary admission of the fact, that members of both Houses of Parliament attend only to their own individual interests, appears in the *Standard* Tory paper of Friday evening. Speaking of Lord Ashley's Bill, relative to the employment of children in mines, and the debate that took place thereupon, the Editor says—"Lord Wharncliffe's complaint of too ready a submission to humanity on the part of the House of Commons, is a complaint to which that House has not often laid itself open, and therefore it may be the more easily submitted to. We think however, that Lord Wharncliffe, has certainly some reason to complain. He is an extensive coal owner, and it is no doubt an annoyance to him to see the mill owners of the House of Commons indulging in humanity at his expense; the Mill owners are in the House of Commons, the Coal owners in the House of Lords—facts which may account for the oscillations of humanity between the two assemblies, as factories or mines may happen to be the subject of consideration. It is a humiliating exhibition, but humanity will be the gainer in the end by the alterations in its favour."

Effects of Drunkenness.—On Tuesday afternoon, some fishermen at Fisherrow, observed a chaise a considerable distance out at sea, and nearly immersed in the water. They immediately manned their boats and, pulled off to rescue the driver, who was seated on the coach-box, though little more than his head was above the water, and another man seated on the top of the carriage. On coming near, they found that the horses had got entangled in the harness, and were nearly drowned: the fishermen cut the harness, and with great difficulty succeeded in bringing horses and men safely to land. The driver of the coach, whose name was Laing, had been at Haddington, and on his return, when in a state of intoxication, had left the main road, and gone into the sea, where he, with the other man and the horses, would inevitably have been drowned, but for the exertions of the fishermen.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Bee Swarming.—During the present forcing weather it may not be amiss to relate an anecdote just furnished by a respectable individual, who vouches for its truth. An old gentleman in Ayrshire, while standing in his garden, waiting for the casting of a hive, had the misfortune to attract the swarm, as it, rather unexpectedly, came off, and the bees, thick and clustering, settled over his throat, his face, mouth, and nostrils. In a moment after, his eyes were blinded by the clinging, buzzing throng. Expecting the infliction of instant agony from a thousand stings, he dreaded to make the slightest movement by voice or limb, and there was no person present. A minute or two passed—the heat was intolerable, and the sensation maddening; at this dire extremity of no less than probable pain and death, reason at length suggested—and the old gentleman cautiously raised his hands to his hat, moved it gently, imperceptibly lifting it a few inches above his head, and then steadied the hat in that position. The queen bee must have approved of this novel hive, for the old man began to breathe freely, and in a short time the whole swarm took up their abode in the hat, which he subsequently displayed to his friends in triumph and thankfulness, without having received so much as a single sting.—*Elgin Courant.*

Harvest Prospects in Ireland.—Prices.—Friday was St. Swithin's day, and, for the first time for several years, the anniversary of the "Watery Saint" passed over in the midst of warmth and sunshine, without a cloud upon the sky, or an indication of a drop of rain. The barometer was up to "settled fair." We hail the event as a most gratifying indication of an early and abundant harvest. From all quarters the accounts that reach us are most encouraging. The corn crops all present a most luxuriant aspect—wheat, in some districts, in limited breadth, but looking rich and most promisingly—oats generally good—and potatoes likely to be early, and immense in produce. Already the favourable prospects of the harvest are telling upon the country markets. A letter from Mullingar gives the following as the prices in that market on Thursday:—"New potatoes, (soft in quality), 3d. per stone; old potatoes, 4½d. per stone; oatmeal, 14s. per cwt.; butter, 78s. per cwt.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Hailstorm in Germany.—Berlin, July 7.—On the 5th of July, about six o'clock in the afternoon, a storm from the west and north-west entirely laid waste the environs of sixteen villages in the principality of Halberstadt and the county of Mansfeld, and of several villages in the duchies of Anhalt Dessau and Anhalt Bamburg. The hailstones were as large as pigeon-eggs, and some twice that size, and weighed two ounces. Small birds, pigeons, poultry of all kinds, and a great quantity of game were killed; persons who were in the fields were wounded, and one man was found dead. In many fields not a sheaf of corn remains standing, and it cannot be distinguished where potatoes, turnips, &c., were growing; the fruit, cherries, plums, &c., which promised a most abundant crop, are beaten down with the branches. The town of Ermsleben alone has lost 400 acres of flax, worth thirty dollars per acre, which makes 12,000 dollars. The damage done to the fruit and to the roofs and windows of the houses is immense.

Crim. Con. at Manchester.—The lovers of scandal have been fully gratified since Sunday evening by the discovery of an awkward affair in the neighbourhood of the town. The party accused is Mr. J. A——, of the respectable firm of Messrs. W. A—— and Co., general merchants, High-street, and the sufferer is Mr. J. M——, of a respectable firm of calico printers in Church-street. The latter inhabited a cottage at Wilton-terrace, Cheetham-road, at which Mr. A——, who is a single man, about thirty-five years of age, resided as a lodger. The aggrieved husband having some suspicions of his wife's fidelity, made an excuse on Sunday that he was going to London, and went as far as Parkside, at the junction of the North Union Railway. He returned home, however, unexpectedly at a late hour in the evening, accompanied by two friends; and, having got into his house, broke open the bed-room door, where he found the guilty pair in bed together. The husband and his friends immediately inflicted severe personal chastisement on the offender whom they ejected into the street *in puris naturalibus*; in which condition, amidst a pelting shower of rain, he had to find his best way to the house of a friend, at the distance of half a mile. The wife, who is about twenty-five years of age, is possessed of great personal attractions and accomplishments; and the affair has excited much attention on account of the respectability of the parties. Proceedings have already been instituted, which will furnish some employment for the gentlemen of the long robe.—*Manchester Paper.*

Alarming State of the Borough of Stockport.—At the present crisis, when the distress of the country is the subject of Parliamentary debate, it may be of importance to state the real condition, and the gradual but rapid progress of ruin and desolation, of the once flourishing town of Stockport. A few months ago, some wag caused bills to be posted in Manchester, announcing that Stockport was to be let, and that application must be made to the Town Clerk. This notice, though intended as a joke, seems likely to become a fearful reality, if some revival of trade does not speedily take place. The population of Stockport, according to the census of June, 1841, was 50,945—less than the previous census by 8,000 persons. According to the same returns, there were 10,890 dwelling-houses, shops, and taverns. If we go back to June, 1839, we find there were then 1,000 dwellings, shops, and public-houses unoccupied. In June, 1840, the number had increased to 1,250; in June, 1841, to 2,053; and, at the present time, about 3,000. In addition to this number, there are probably as many more occupied for which no rent is paid. There is one gentleman who has as many cottages as would form a tolerable village; but more than half of them are empty, and the tenants of the remainder paying so little, that the owner's income from the property is not sufficient to pay the chief rent. At this moment there are, within two minutes' walk, in the principal street of the borough, thirty-seven shops unoccupied; and the tenants of five others are under notice to leave. The number of shops unoccupied about ten months ago, in the same vicinity, was twenty-four. There are at present, in the whole borough, 149 shops unoccupied, and eighteen others have been converted into dwelling-houses within the past two years. There are also ten public-houses unoccupied. In 1840, there were about 240 beer-houses in the borough; the total number now is 104. There are at present fifteen cotton mills closed, the greater part of which have been closed within the last two years and a half, by which, and by reductions in the price of labour, the amount paid in wages has been diminished about £8,000 per week; and from 8,000 to 10,000 persons have been deprived of employment. Of these one-half have probably left the town, while the remainder have been supported from the poor's rates, and charitable contributions.—*Manchester Guardian.*

PLAN FOR ORGANISING THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AS REVISED AND AMENDED AT A MEETING OF DELEGATES, APPOINTED BY THE PEOPLE, AND HELD AT THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION ROOM, TIB-STREET, MANCHESTER, FEB. 20, 1841.

DESIGNATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1. That the Chartists of Great Britain be incorporated in one Society, to be called the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

OBJECTS.

2. The object of this Association is to obtain a "Radical Reform" of the House of Commons; in other words, a full and faithful Representation of the entire people of the United Kingdom.

PRINCIPLES.

3. The principles requisite to secure such a representation of the people are; The right of voting for Members of Parliament, by every male of twenty-one years of age, and of sound mind; Annual Elections; Vote by Ballot; No-Property Qualifications for Members of Parliament; Payment of Members; and a Division of the Kingdom into Electoral Districts, giving to each district a proportionate number of representatives, according to the number of electors.

MEANS.

4. To accomplish the foregoing object, none but peaceable and constitutional means shall be employed.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

5. Any person shall be admitted a Member of this Association on taking a Card of Membership, to be renewed half-yearly; for which he shall pay twopence, and afterwards one penny per week subcription.

REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS.

6. A book shall be kept by the Executive Committee (hereinafter described), in which shall be entered the names of the Members of this Association throughout the kingdom.

GOVERNMENT.

7. The Government of this Association shall be vested in a General Council, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned; five of whom shall sit as an Executive Committee.

ELECTION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

8. Every town or village in which Members of this Association shall be resident, may nominate one or more persons as Members of the General Council; the nomination to take place every twelve months—that is to say, on the 1st day of December in each year; the election of such Councillors by all the Members of the Association to be taken on the 1st day of January next following.

SUB-TREASURERS AND SUB-SECRETARIES.

9. Each town or village, in which members of this Association shall be resident, may nominate one person, a member of the General Council, as a Sub-Treasurer; and one person, also a member of the General Council, as a Sub-Secretary; to assist the General Treasurer and the General Secretary: the nomination of such Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Secretaries, and their election by all the members of the Association, to take place at the same time as the nomination and election of the General Council.

DUTIES OF SUB TREASURERS

10. Each Sub-Treasurer shall be authorised to receive subscriptions and donations for the use of this Association. He shall keep an exact account thereof, and transmit monthly to the General Treasurer one-fourth of the whole, giving notice thereof to the General Secretary.

DUTIES OF SUB-SECRETARIES.

10. The Sub-Secretaries shall assist the General Secretary in writing and preserving minutes of all the transactions of the Association, and in preparing for publication such reports of those transactions as may be deemed necessary to be published, and in such other ways as by the General Secretary, with the advice of the Executive Committee, may be required.

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF THE GENERAL TREASURER.

12. The General Treasurer of this Association shall be chosen by the General Council, in like manner and at the same time as the Executive Committee hereinafter mentioned. He shall be responsible for all monies entrusted to him: he shall keep an exact account of all receipts and disbursements of the Association; and shall, once in every three months, publish in the *Northern Star*, *Scottish Patriot*, and in such other of the Chartist newspapers as may be selected by the Executive Committee, a statement of the same, with a full balance-sheet, which shall be first examined by auditors, appointed for the purpose by the Executive.

APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

13. The General Secretary shall be appointed by the Executive Committee. He shall keep an exact record of the business, monetary or otherwise, of the Executive Committee, and perform all the general duties of a Secretary, as he may be required.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

14. The General Council of the Association shall choose five members of their own body to sit as an Executive Committee, in manner as herein follows:—Every sub Secretary shall be at liberty to nominate one candidate, on the 1st day of February in each year, and five persons from among those so nominated shall be elected by all the members on the 1st day of March following.

MODE OF ELECTING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

15. The nomination of candidates of the Executive Committee, by the several sub-Secretaries, shall be in accordance with the following form:—

To the General Secretary of the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

February 1, 18—

SIR,—I here nominate A. B. (blacksmith) of (14, High-street, Bath,) a member of the General Council of the Nation Charter Association of Great Britain, as a fit and proper person to be elected a member of the Executive Committee, on the 1st day of March next.

Signed, C. D.,
(Capenter, No. 6, Tib-stret, Manchester,)
Member of the General Council, and sub-Secretary of the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

A list of all the candidates so nominated, shall be transmitted, per post, by the General Secretary, to every sub-Secretary, on or before the 10th day of February; the election shall be taken on the 1st day of March following; and the number of votes shall be immediately forwarded to the General Secretary, who shall lay the same before the outgoing Executive Committee for examination, and by their order publish, within one week of receiving them, the whole of such returns; together with the declaration of the outgoing Executive Committee, of the persons duly elected.

POWER AND DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE.

16. The Executive Committee shall be empowered to adopt any measure for the advancement of the objects of this Association, consistent with its fundamental laws; for which purpose they shall have the disposal of one-fourth of the moneys collected throughout the society, and lodged with the General Treasurer.

REMUNERATION OF OFFICERS.

17. The General Secretary shall be paid for his services the sum of £2 per week, and each other Member of the Executive Council, the sum of £1 10s. per week during the period of their sittings.

COMPENSATION.

18. The Members of the Executive shall be entitled to compensation, for loss consequent upon their acceptance of office, either by being employed as missionaries, during any recess that may happen while they continue in their official capacity, or in such other way as may be most convenient for the Association. When Members of the Executive shall be employed as missionaries, their salaries shall be the same as when employed in their regular duties. Coach hire, and one-half of any other incidental expenses, shall be paid to them in addition, by the parties who may request their services; or in the event of being employed by the Executive to open new districts, the same proportion of expenses shall be allowed out of the general fund.

TO THE SHAKSPEREAN ASSOCIATION OF LEICESTER CHARTISTS.

MY BELOVED COMRADES,—You have been doing gallantly during my absence. Honour and glory to you! Honour and glory to Bairstow, and Beedham, and Smith, for their bravery in leading you on. I hope to be with you within a few hours after this day's *Star* reaches you, and once more to lead on the charge, with my darling brigade, against the juggling Corn Law Repealers, the sham Chartists, and all who dare oppose. I left you 2,454 in number, on Thursday morning, the 14th instant. I trust my valiant recruiting serjeants have been doing their duty, and that I shall find you considerably increased on my return.

I have spread "the real Leicester fire" with all my strength during these last few days. On Thursday, the day that I left you, I addressed a large open-air meeting at Belper, just to prepare the way for doing *real* business the following night. In company with that true-hearted and indefatigable Chartist, Mr. Vickers (who is at Belper what Sweet is at Nottingham, White at Birmingham, Harney at Sheffield, Skevington at Loughborough, &c. &c.—the staff and pillar of Chartism in his locality), I visited the splendid scenery of Matlock, Bonsall, Cromford, &c. the next day; and returned to Belper, invigorated by the air of the Peak, and laid to at the heads and hearts of the stout Belperians, in the evening, until I had enrolled 102 of their names, as Chartists, in the open market-place. The next morning I entered their names in a new book, which I prepared with a view of improving their organisation, and in which my friend Vickers and the Secretary have promised that the members' names shall be inserted. The class-book is formed on the principle of street-districts, with a view to enlisting the services of collectors, on our Leicester system.

I reached Sheffield on Saturday night, and with that intrepid and incorruptible spirit, Julian Harney, visited the widow of the murdered Holberry on the succeeding forenoon. I was much affected by the interview. She is a remarkably fine-looking woman, and in spite of all her heart-rending sufferings, wears a latent fire in her eye, and a dignity in her carriage, that tells you she is worthy to have been the wife of the unconquerable patriot, Samuel Holberry. Great excitement still prevails in Sheffield, on the subject of his death. They have got plaster busts of him, from a cast, taken after death, by Mr. Demaine of York, a young Chartist of great natural genius. We will have one of these busts at Leicester, my brave Shakspereans. Holberry bears the highest character for integrity. He was a very fine looking man and was a head and shoulders taller than common men: his coffin measured six feet nine inches, and was but two inches within too long for the corpse. The poor murdered prisoner was so completely skeletonised, that his widow could only recognize him by his hair as he lay in the coffin. Poor woman! no wonder that she became delirious! now, however, she is happily recovered. May the God of the fatherless and the widow be her support. I preached twice to the Sheffielders, in the open air on Sunday last. In the evening, the death of poor Holberry was part of my theme. His faithful widow sat in a chair close by the table on which I stood,—and with a perseverance and ardour which prove her to be a woman of no ordinary value,—sat through the whole discourse, surrounded by from six to seven thousand people, and would not move from the ground till I had enrolled one hundred and fifteen names as Chartists! I thought, as I gave her my arm to conduct her off the ground, amidst the throng of hundreds, who crowded round to gaze,—that if every Chartist in England could have seen that brave, bereaved, and noble woman,—they would have sworn, as I did, in my inmost soul, either to compass the downfall of the horrid tyranny by which her husband was martyred,—or to spend life in the attempt. In the name of the departed patriot, let this poor widow be remembered, and that effectually, in every Chartist locality.

On Monday night the Town-hall had been hired, for fear of rain; but we were compelled to adjourn to the Haymarket, immediately on entering it, through pressure of the immense numbers. Till ten o'clock, I addressed as large a number as on the preceding night; and I believe the enthusiasm was so deeply-seated, and so widely spread, that I should have been able to enrol two hundred more names, if it had not been dark, and I had not been completely spent. Harney, however, enrolled thirty-two names, at the rooms, after that time of night.

I should have told you, by beloved Brigade, that I introduced our favourite song; "We'll rally around him," and some other snatches, common at Leicester; and the Sheffielders, as well as the Belperians, learnt them right heartily,

I got to Leeds, amidst a disagreeable change of weather, on Tuesday afternoon, and was compelled to lecture in a small room, not capable of containing more than 500 people, at night. The meeting had been announced for the open air, but it was imposible so to hold it. The vast majority of my audience, of course, were enrolled Chartists; but I enrolled twenty-two new members, nevertheless, at the close. Mr. Hill, the invaluable editor of the *Star*, addressed the meeting in a pointed and energetic manner, after I had concluded.

On Wednesday, I had the unexpected delight of meeting our great champion, O'Connor, at the *Star* Office; and after passing a couple of pleasurable hours in his company, I set out for Holbeck, a suburb of Leeds. The meeting had been called for in-doors, but I persuaded the Holbeckers to turn out, and we had a pleasant meeting, in the open-air. Sixty were enrolled at the close, and I left the Chartists of this district of Leeds, full of enthusiastic admiration for our popular Leicester song, "We'll rally around him," and also for our stirring chorus

"Spread the Charter! spread the Charter through the land!
Let Britons, bold and brave, join heart in hand!"

I have been spending another portion of happy time with our brave and untireable Feargus, this morning, and have obtained from him a promise to visit us,—*aye, and to spend some time with us, too, at Leicester, in the month of September.* Now, dont go mad with joy about that, my darling lads,—let me see the "Shakspearean brigade" steady and firm as oaks, when I return. I am just off for Todmorden, and will tell you how I succeed there, when I get back to Leicester.

I am, my brave comrades,
Your faithful "general,"
THOMAS COOPER.

Leeds, Thursday, July 21, 1842.

THE PORTRAITS.

SPECIMENS OF THE PETITION PROCESSION AND THOMAS DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P. ARE NOW FOR THE MOST PART IN THE HANDS OF OUR AGENTS, AND AT THE URGENT REQUEST OF MANY WE HAVE EXTENDED THE TIME FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SATURDAY NEXT, THE 30TH, FOR THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SPECIMENS; AND TO SATURDAY THE 6TH OF AUGUST, FOR THOSE WHO, FROM THE DISTANCE, CANNOT BE IN POSSESSION OF THEM TILL NEXT WEEK. AGENTS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE TICKETS TO SUBSCRIBERS, AS NONE OTHERS WILL BE ENTITLED TO, OR CAN RECEIVE, THE PLATES.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1842.

ORGANIZATION.

THERE is not, at the present time, any other subject of so much or of such immediate consequence to the people as this. It is only by union that our power can be known and manifested, and it is only by organization that our union can become effective. It is not enough that an uniformity of opinion should obtain among the people; there must also be an uniformity of energy and determination universally manifested. In nothing can the fixed purpose and determined energy of the people be so well manifested as in the steady adherence to all the principles and all the details of their own national plan of organization. We have never been in the habit of assuming for the *Northern Star*, the position of a dictator or a guide; we have sought rather to make it a reflector in which the public mind—the people's will—should appear in its own just proportions; striving only to prevent those proportions from being marred or hidden by the machinations of the treacherous, the attacks of open foes, or the folly of indiscreet and unreflecting friends. We are, however, quite aware that a large portion of our brethren look to us, and depend on us, for the necessary word of caution, whenever, from any of these causes, or from any other cause, danger may be apprehended; and we should ill discharge the duty which we owe the people if we neglected so to do. We have, therefore, on several late occasions, bid the people to remember who were now in power, and who were seeking to make tools of them to attain a double object—the affrighting of the Tory Government and the making of more elbow room for their machinery. We have seen that there is great danger from the neglecting to observe generally the national organization; whereby the body becomes liable to the relentless inroads of the land-sharks—the lawyers and middle-class jurors. We promised in this matter, last week, to republish in our present number the plan of organization, of which some localities and some officers of the association seem really as ignorant as if it had never been published. That plan we give in another column; and we beg that it may be read, learned, and inwardly digested by every Chartist in the kingdom. We append hereto the observations made upon it in the *Northern Star* of the 6th of March, 1841. They are as clear as anything we could now write upon the subject, and as necessary to be noted now as when they were first written.

"Among the many good things which O'CONNELL has *said*, we remember one saying of his: that "the next best thing to being right yourself is to put your enemy completely in the wrong." We fully accord with this doctrine; and hence we have ever been most anxious that the operations of the people should be conducted peacefully and legally: knowing that if their moral strength was well marshalled, and their numbers well organised, they were invincible and irresistible;—able to carry any measure of a wholesome and sanatory tendency, without violating any of those forms and appearances of law with which the harpies have fenced round the carcase of corruption, in the hope of feasting undisturbedly thereon. There is no power in any state successfully to resist the righteous demands of a people, united in purpose and opinion, and so organised as to enable them to express their opinion and to prosecute their purpose as one man. Of this the factions are most perfectly aware; and hence their highest dread has ever been the organisation of the people, and their greatest care to provide against its existence. It is only by a well digested plan of organisation, generally understood and acted on, that the power of the people can be efficiently made manifest. The isolated struggles of individuals, or knots of individuals, or separate societies or localities, even though all directed to the same end, are but like water thrown by bucket-fulls out of a mighty river against the walls of a citadel, which expends its force in impotence, producing a splash and nothing more: while a national organisation, enabling the whole people to move at the same time, and in the same direction, bending their energies against the same point, is like the mighty rushing of the whole torrent, against which no obstacle can stand. The vast importance of this subject has been always seen, both by the people's friends and by their enemies; and hence, from the time when the House of Commons was first sought to be emancipated from the direct controul of the crown, and placed in its due position as an independent branch of the legislature, to the present moment a period of about 250 years, an incessant struggle has been going on, between those who wished to organise, and those who wished to destroy, the expression of the people's will for right. This struggle has been carried on with more or less of spirit, as the parties anxious for right, and understanding it, have been more or less numerous, talented, or influential. It would be easy to run over the entire history; but it would comport neither with our space nor purpose to do so. Suffice it that the lynx-eyed jealousy of faction watched every movement; and, having in their hands the power of law-making, met every organised movement with new and more close restrictions; till it was thought that effectual provision had been made against any possibility of any national organisation existing, other than such as might accord with the designs and purposes of the dominant class.

The laws now in force, in reference to political *societies and national organisation*, are comprised in *two most sweeping and comprehensive statutes*, the 39 GEO. III, chap. 79, passed in July 1799, and the 57 GEO. III. c. 19, passed in March 1817, and so well are the meshes of these two insidious and infamous statutes spread out, that it was doubtless deemed to be impossible for any "national" *organisation* to escape them. And so it would be, in the absence of a national *organ* of communication. When the scoundrels hatched this infernal piece of villany, they did not calculate upon a *Northern Star* rising in the political and social hemisphere, and shedding its rays over the entire surface of the Empire. That advantage the people will now feel, as, by means of it, they may be enabled to make the plan of organisation now offered them, as thoroughly efficient as it is perfectly legal; and thus baffle all the *arts* of all the enemies of freedom.

In calling attention to the plan of organisation propounded by the national meeting of delegates, and to the mode of working it, we begin with placing before our readers so much of the provisions of the law upon the subject, as were capable of being brought to bear upon the former plan.

Freemasons, Quakers, and all *societies* of a purely religious or charitable character, and in which no *other subject shall, under any circumstances,* be discussed, are specially exempted from the operation of the acts above-named; and with such exceptions only, by the united force of these acts, every society the members of which, or any members whereof shall, either verbally, *or in writing,* subscribe, or assent to, any test or declaration, *not required by law,* is an unlawful combination and confederation. See the carefulness with which villany has drawn the net strings! Not content with prohibiting such oaths, tests, or declarations as might be *against* the law, the words *not required by law* extend the prohibition to *all voluntary declarations* of whatever character; even a declared determination, by the members of any society, to uphold the law, might by this clause be construed as illegal.

This made the very outset of the former system of organisation illegal. The fifth paragraph, on "The conditions of membership," being as follows:—

"5. All persons will become members of this Association on condition of *signing a declaration,* signifying their agreement with its objects, principles, and constitution, when they shall be presented with cards of membership, which shall be renewed quarterly, and for which they shall each pay the sum of twopence.

Now, this *signing a declaration* was quite unnecessary: every man desirous of being a member of the Association, of course agrees with its objects, principles, and constitution. The "signing" is no protection against spies or traitors, whom the good sense and vigilance of the members will as easily detect without the "signing" as with it. In the new plan of organisation it is, therefore, omitted. Every Chartist is supposed, necessarily, in virtue of his being a Chartist, to desire the objects—to hold the principles, and to approve the constitution, of the Association. This is the first great improvement of the amended plan; by which the fangs of the legal harpies are removed from one limb of their prey.

The next has relation to the abolition of the classes, ward divisions, and local officers and councils.

By the Acts before named, *every Society composed of different branches or divisions, acting* IN ANY MANNER *separately or distinctly from each other, or of which any part shall have any distinct President, Secretary, Treasurer, delegate, or other officer,* OR ANY PERSON *acting as such, elected or appointed by or for such part, or to act* IN ANY OFFICE *for such part,* shall be deemed and holden to be an unlawful combination and confederacy.

This, of course, brought all the classes, all the Town Councils, all ward divisions, officers, and Councils, all the local Treasurers, and Secretaries, and all the Riding and County Councils, within the meshes of the law. Because in all these cases the several parts of the Association acted separately and distinctly from each other, having reference to their own local arrangements only, and without any reference to, or any overt cognizance thereof by the whole Society. The Council for Bradford, for instance, was a distinct Council for that locality. It was elected by the members resident in Bradford *only,* and its *functions* were clearly referable to a part of the Association, separate and distinct from the other parts. In like manner, the Treasurer and Secretary for Bradford were officers only for that part of the Association, and not for the whole; and so on for all the other local officers.

Having declared the cases in which political societies shall be deemed unlawful combinations and confederacies, these Acts provide:—*That any member of any such society, and every person who shall* directly *or* indirectly *maintain correspondence or intercourse with any* such *society, or with any division, branch, committee, or other select body, president, treasurer, secretary, delegate, or other officer, or member thereof,* as such; *or who shall by contribution of money or otherwise, aid, abet, or support* such *society, or any member thereof,* as such, *shall incur certain penalties.* The penalties are of two kinds. "1. By summary process on information before ONE Justice of the Peace; on conviction, a fine of twenty pounds, or three months' imprisonment in the common gaol. 2. BY INDICTMENT; ON CONVICTION, TRANSPORTATION FOR SEVEN YEARS."

Thus was it doubtless hoped to render anything like a national organization for political purposes utterly impossible, without subjecting all the parties therein concerned, to the full penalties of this master-piece of class-legislative villany and cowardice. Indeed, our opinion was, after having carefully and often looked through the acts, that there was no possible mode of escaping their provisions, otherwise than by taking advantage of some one or other of the forms and names incidental to some one or other of the special exemptions therein provided. And as we most conscientiously believe the Christian religion to inculcate all the doctrines of truth and righteousness, personal, social, and political; as in fact we hold politics to be part and parcel of Christianity, and inseparable therefrom, being mixed up with, springing out of, and sustaining all its principles and doctrines, we were desirous to have seen, for the first time since the age of the Apostles, a true Catholic and Christian church, acknowledging, in all the fulness of their comprehensive import, the precepts of that religion which being hitherto talked of, but neither understood nor practised, has been, and is now being made, the most fearfully effective tool that ever tyranny employed for the destruction of man's liberty, and of all clear recognition of the principles of moral right. We hold the principles of Chartism to be religious principles, and every Chartist society to be consequently a religious society; and we were desirous to see them so declare themselves, and leave to the vile herd of despots the *option* of openly and manifestly trampling under foot their own laws, or of crushing, along with Chartism, Methodism in all its varieties of aspect, the association of the Baptist churches, the Society of Friends, or Quakers, the confederated unions of Unitarians, the newly-organised and admitted association of "Rational Religionists," and every other religious society whose creed, forms, discipline, or worship, should involve *declarations of principle not required by law,* or the several societies of which should correspond with each other, or appoint deputies to meet each other, or in any other way transgress the almost all-comprehensive provisions of these two acts. This was our opinion; it has been our opinion long—in fact, throughout the whole movement. We were sorry to be *unsupported* in it by O'CONNOR, for whom, and for whose opinions every true Chartist must have respect, amounting almost to veneration; but we permit not even the respect due to him to shackle us in the entertainment and the expression of our own honest sentiments. We ask, however, for no deference; we are quite contented to have our opinions estimated by the people, and to accept for them just *so much influence* as they are thought worthy of. The National Delegates *refused to shrink from* the direct avowal of their political objects and purposes; claiming the right to consider their principles to be those of religion, they would not take advantage of that right to place themselves in any other position than the bold and manly one of meeting the enemy in front. Their voice said, almost unanimously, "Let us go right on—legally, if it may be—illegally, if the law be such as that we *cannot* comply with it—but LET US AT ALL EVENTS GO RIGHT ON." In the spirit of this determination they sat down, with the law before them, but without any assistance from its paid mystifiers, to exercise the shrewd judgment of plain working men, the clear heads of teetotal Chartists, and the earnest anxiety for the "following of peace with all men," of Christian Chartists, in the concoction of a plan of national organisation which, while it conducted the people's operations on a straightforward and avowed basis, should, at the same time, render strict submission to all, even the most tyrannous, requirements of the concentrated essence of tyranny, which lay before them in the two Acts of Parliament so oft reverted to above. They have succeeded, we believe, to the very letter; and right glad are we to congratulate them and the people upon that success.

The entrapment of the local Councils has been wisely provided against, by the amalgamation of all those into one body, as a General Council of the whole Association, provided for in No. 7, of the new plan. The entrapment of the local officers has been in like manner provided against, by making them not local, but general officers, acting respectively, not for a part, but for the whole, of the Association. While their election, not merely by the members resident in their own locality, but by all the members of the Association, guards effectually against the wily trap of a part of the society acting separately and distinctly from the other parts.

The Bradford Councillors are to be now considered, and indeed are, not local Councillors for Bradford only, but members of the General Council, by whom the whole Government of the whole Association is conducted, and whose residences happen to be at Bradford; the Bradford Treasurers and Secretaries are, in like manner, not Treasurers and Secretaries for that locality alone, but Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Secretaries, acting under the direction of the General Treasurer, and General Secretary, and performing such duties as may be necessary to assist them in conducting the affairs of the whole Association. Thus, every officer acts as an officer, not for any part separately or distinctly, but for the whole. Thus, every mesh of this most elaborately and cautiously constructed legal net, has been avoided by the wisdom of the delegates.

Of course, and of necessity, the plan, to be legal, is exceedingly general, and it may be somewhat undefined, in its details. We observe some of its provisions which are liable to abuse, and which may, unless precluded by the prudence of the people, give rise to some inconvenience in its working; but on comparing these most carefully with the tortuous enactments of which its concoctors had to steer clear, we are fully satisfied that no other way, or, at least, no other way so good could have been adopted for securing the double object of the delegates, the active operation of the people, and the eviting of all collision with the law; and we know too much of the people not to feel satisfied, that when these points are fairly laid before them and explained their watchfulness and prudence will come in to the assistance of their leaders, and take care that that shall not be crippled in operation which has been devised so well and wisely.

We have studied the plan most carefully; we think we understand it; and we have no doubt of being able to show the people that, though its form is apparently more general, and its details less bracing, than the original, but illegal, plan of organisation, it may be made in working to superadd to the immense advantage of being perfectly consonant with the law, every practical advantage possessed or provided for by the old plan. For this purpose, as we have been requested by the delegates to call to it the attention of the people in a series of articles, we shall return to it, probably more than once. We shall take up its several clauses, and shew the people how we understand them—how we think they should be applied in operation—what, means we advise for the avoidance of any inconvenience which might otherwise arise, from any necessary laxity of expression forced on its authority by the tyrannous mandate of the law; we shall show them how, so far as we understand this document, they may, by a careful and *universal* adherence to its provisions, go on, certainly, safely, *legally,* successfully, and triumphantly, in the prosecution of those great principles, to which the benevolent and just of all classes are pledged and bound by their adhesion to the rules ond principles of moral right.

Thus shall we put our enemies completely in the wrong, by fencing ourselves round with the provisions, not merely of moral, social, and religious, but of *legal* right; taking all these upon their own shewing. The National Charter Association of Great Britain may then bid defiance to the Government. It shall stand; it shall prosper; it shall flourish, in despite of all their power, and in despite of all their sophistry, or they shall do one of two things—they shall make a special law for its extinction, as was done with the London Corresponding Society—(the very law now in amended operation, by which it was hoped to extinguish all Political Societies for ever)—or they shall at once throw off the mask, which we have no doubt they will do as soon as they may deem it expedient, and, trampling under foot all semblance of respect for the laws of their own making, try the temper of the people by a further experiment of undisguised brute force.

We shall return to this subject next week, and for some time, week by week. We shall point out exactly wherein the organisation has been wholly neglected and suffered hitherto to lie dormant as a dead letter; we shall show how it may and ought to be beneficially carried out; and we shall also give instructions to those who may choose to follow them for the arrangement and perfecting of local societies to work hand in hand with, and to uphold and strengthen, our great National Charter Association.

REAL UNION WITH THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

We have bnt just time to point attention to the proceedings as reported in another column, *of an important meeting of* shopkeepers at Burnley. Our effort has been for some time back to show the working portion of the middle classes, the honest shopkeepers, that their whole interests are inseparable, even for a moment, from the prosperity of those whose pence fill up their tills; happy are we to see one portion of them apparently convinced. The shopkeepers of Burnley take the right course. They apply for the true remedy; and they do so in the right way. They do their own work: the people very properly not interfering to destroy the distinctive character of their meeting. With men like these there is some hope of an useful because honest union. And this is just what we have all along told the people must come if they were but faithful to themselves; and forbore to *go over* to the middle classes instead of insisting on the middle classes *coming over* to them. Let them however yet be wary. The Burnley shopkeepers are not ALL the middle classes. The war is not over because one regiment of honest men have joined us.

The League are as crafty and as willing to lay hold of popular support without giving anything to the people as they ever were. Let the people read the following silky, wily, letter to the Chairman of the anti-Corn Law Conference in London:—

"My Dear Sir,—I thank you for your communication. I think you will have another Delegation from Coventry, but not for repeal only—(cheers.) The people here are ripe for a struggle. We have to-day presented a requisition to the Mayor, well signed, at a short notice, to call a meeting to consider the state of the country. He has done so, and we meet on Tuesday. Our measures are not resolved upon, but we cannot keep the people back; and I think we had better give the reins in favour of democracy. *Do urge upon the League the propriety and policy of leading the people.* We want but leaders, and we will do anything and everything, but the masses will not restrict their efforts to Corn Law Repeal. Our language will be denunciation of aristocracy and class-legislation, and defiance of the present House of Commons. I shall be glad of the latest information from head-quarters, that our measures on Tuesday may be in harmony, if possible; will you write on Monday night? *Above all, impress upon the Delegates that if they want the people at their back they must take up the suffrage question.* Without that, their efforts are hopeless, and the people will throw themselves upon more daring and reckless leaders.

"I am, yours truly,
"J. WHITTERN."

Let this letter be well read. It exactly corroborates and substantiates all we have ever said and written as to the obvious purpose of the new-fledged patriots in "taking up the Suffrage question"—just to place themselves again in the position of "*leading* the people." Let the people submit to be again "led" by them, and whither will they lead them? To the Suffrage? Not they, indeed! but to the accomplishment of their own projects of "Extension," when, with small ceremony and less feeling, they will hand over their blind followers to an amount of ruin even greater and more pitiable than that which now engulfs them. Let the people but keep their eyes open, and their feet steady, and they are all right.

MR. "HEAD-PACIFICATOR" STEELE AGAIN.

"THE *Morning Chronicle* of Friday last contains the following morsel,—too rich to pass without our readers having a taste of it:—

"THE NORTHERN STAR—MR. STEELE.

"To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

"SIR,—The last number of that vulgar and stupid rag, the *Northern Star*, contains a column of abuse of me, grounded upon a pure lie, invented either by that wretched tool of Feargus O'Connor, the editor of the paper, or more probably invented by abject Feargus himself, to try to serve a purpose.

"It is with audacious impudence of falsehood affirmed that, in my recent evidence at Bow-street, before the magistrate, Mr. Jardine, I had alleged that the imputed words—that 'the Queen should be got rid of,' had occurred at a Chartist meeting.

"Now, it will be perceived by reference to the reported evidence, that I never once mentioned or alluded, directly or indirectly, either to Chartists or Chartism. I could not have done so, for the person from whom I got my information at Bloomsbury, and who was by my side, and who gave his evidence at Bow-street, a person of the name of Fairbrother, distinctly declared that he had heard that the observation was made at a different kind of meeting altogether.

"The object of this rascally article is quite transparent.

"I am myself a Chartist of the Joseph Sturge and O'Connell school, and one of the council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, and, therefore, as a Sturgite Chartist, I am, of course, eager to unite the greatest possible number of friends to freedom in sanctified, peaceful, and constitutional organization, without bloodshed or violence, for general Reform.

"Feargus O'Connor, in his shallow, ill-regulated, and fantastic ambition, on the contrary, labours to keep his deluded dupes, the Feargusites, in disseveration from us; and for this hateful purpose he, without scruple, speaks and writes all manner of lies, which may tend to prevent union and perpetuate discord.

"And now a word on another subject in relation to this unfortunte person. He constantly, at his meetings of knaves and dupes, proposes cheers for Frost, and Jones, and Williams.

"Now, sir, it appears to me that if Mr. Feargus O'Connor is of opinion that Frost, and Jones, and Williams, ought to be cheered for, the proper time for him to cheer would have been in cheering them on at their head in their attack upon Newport, instead of skulking from danger, as he always does.

"That was the time for cheering them, if he thought them right; and not now while they are exiles, instigated to their fate by his own writings and speeches.

"Frost, by his cowardice, showed himself worthy to be the follower of the craven Feargus O'Connor, and the poor wretch is now suffering a deep aggravation of his primitive punishment, very probably excited by hearing of those cheerings, by writing home political letters to England, worthy of the disciple of 'the brave Feargus!!!'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"With great respect,
"Your most obedient, humble servant,
"THOMAS STEELE.

"July 11."

Is not that fine! So the "Head Pacificator" would charge us with falsehood! The lying fellow can himself speak no truth, and thinks no one else should. We never said that *he* said any thing about Chartists or Chartism. We gave the report from the *Times* without altering a word. The report of the *Morning Chronicle* was just the same; and it represented Mr. STEELE to say that the "disloyalty" was at a Teetotal meeting, while his witness, Mr. CROW, fixed it on the Chartists; thus contriving between them to saddle the odium of "disloyalty" on both Teetotallers and Chartists.

This STURGE councillor STEELE is indeed a bright man! "the broth of a boy!"

"He merits not the name of man!" So said as good a Chartist and as perfect a gentleman as lives; and we never knew a truer sentence. TOM STEELE! what a name for a Pacificator! It is really as ironical as "Captain Rock." But seriously, let us see who this TOM STEELE is, or if he be worthy the name of man; in the first place, let us ask ourselves what is man? the answer is, 'a reasoning being, capable of judging between good and evil, and of acting in accordance with his judgment'; but can an individual come under this head who bound himself neck and sleeves to O'CONNELL in 1836, by declaring "That if O'CONNELL would order him to spring a mine, stand upon it, and abide its issue, he would do so"; while by way of shewing how much credit is due to his words, in the following year he addressed a letter to O'CONNELL, stating if he would not answer him "certain questions," he would never again act in public concert with him! Well, O'CONNELL did not answer him "sweet enough," and accordingly Mr. "Head Pacificator" TOM STEELE, in the most public manner, RESIGNED both his Liberatorship and his head Pacificatorship of Ireland! Nevertheless, the following week he addressed a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, SIGNED with all his pompous insignia of office!! Again, when MURRAY, the Corn Law delegate, was in Limerick, in 1839, who opposed him? The MAYOR and TOM STEELE with a mob, and turned him out of doors! Yet the following week he received a note from O'CONNELL, stating that he DANIEL O'CONNELL was the friend of the Corn Law League! and that he (STEELE) must not interrupt MURRAY! Mark the change! The following week TOM STEELE actually presided at a dinner given to SIDNEY SMITH in the very same city!!! Well might our *correspondent* say that he is not worthy the name of man! The "MAD TOM", to use a local phrase, that would revile Chartism! the goose of O'CONNELL for whom when he was on the spit of a Debtors' Court for £14., O'CONNELL did not advance even a penny to *baste* him! The moral force "head pacificator" of Ireland, who denounced "physical-force Chartism," while he called on the people of Ireland to appear in "marshal array"! the head-pacificator, whose lodgings are not 100 yards from where BEAN presented a pistol at her MAJESTY'S carriage wheel! The "pacificator", who is in London, while the men of Ennis are reeking with gore! The Pacificator, who raised his tiger-cry of Blood in 1839, against our loved brothers in Chartism, robbed poor CLANCEY of the proceeds of his honest industry, and made him an alien to his native land! TOM STEELE is a Councillor of the STURGE Men's Complete Suffrage Union. We add to his Bow-street exhibition, and the precious morceaux above, the following from his speech at a repeal meeting reported elsewhere:—

"A tide of thought rushes on my soul at this moment by reason of the many subjects on which I might choose to address my brother Repeal Wardens in this wardmote—the Repeal itself, the anti-slavery question, the income-tax, the new, noble, and peaceful Chartist movement in England, under Joseph Sturge, as contra-distinguished from Feargusism, the Chartism of that cowardly miscreant incendiary, Feargus O'Connor—(hear, hear, hear). In the Sturgite movement O'Connell is not only a member of the povisional council, but, as a lawyer, he is the 'Counsellor O'Connell' of the Complete Suffrage Union, as perfectly as he was ever the 'Counsellor O'Connell' of the Irish people."

We leave the people now to estimate "the sack" of the STURGE men by "the sample," and to deliver their judgment accordingly.

To Readers and Correspondents.

THE LOCAL COUNCIL OF THE TIVERTON CHARTER ASSOCIATION *call loudly and earnestly on the Chartists of Devonshire to bestir themselves for the cause. They suggest that letters of invitation be sent from every locality to F. O'Connor, Esq., praying a visit from that gentleman while on his Cornish tour; and if unable to obtain his aid, to secure that of some other talented lecturer.*

MR TOM STEELE AND HIS "COCK AND BULL" STORY AT THE BOW STREET POLICE COURT.—*The pithy missive stated in our last to have been sent by a good Chartist to the Secretary of the Birmingham Complete Suffrage Union, was transmitted to the head pacificator, who in reply denies that he mentioned Chartists or Chartism at Bow-street at all. Nobody ever said he did. He trumped up the story of disloyal words uttered "at a meeting." His friend, "the black-'un" (Mr. Crow) stated the meeting to have been a Chartist meeting.* Arcades Ambo. *The one forges, and the other directs the clumsy javelin: the informant,* "Fairbrother," *(what a name to be connected with a story like this!) having first supplied the unwrought materiel.*

J. C. BEAUMONT.—*If he will keep his temper, and give us his exact address, so that we may reach him with a letter, he shall hear from us, and shall have satisfactory reasons for that which he is so very angry about.*

BRISTOL CHARTIST YOUTHS.—*Their correction of the statement that there were no "Philpites" in their body appeared in our Notices to Correspondents of the week following the statement. It was received from the same person who sent the paragraph.*

WHITEHAVEN.—*We hear that the friends of freedom are about to open a local association for the promulgation of the truths of Chartism in Whitehaven. Heaven speed them!*

ONE OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES, WHO WOULD BE INDUSTRIOUS.—*We have received his long letter; but we do not see the utility of publishing it. It bears to us the evidence of a mind which greatly overrates its own powers. We will try to answer his queries. 1st. The Chartist body, so far as we know them, have no connection with, nor similarity to, nor affection for, the filthy ribaldry and disgusting Atheism of* PUBLICOLA, *in the Dispatch.* PUBLICOLA *has written against the Chartists with as much virulence, ignorance, and falsehood as any public writer of the day. Our correspondent cannot more thoroughly loathe the diatribes of* PUBLICOLA *than we do. We know very little of the religious sentiments of the body whom our correspondent terms the "O'Neil Christian Chartists;" but we apprehend that they are not "Catholics or Romanists." We rather suppose them to consist of parties holding it may be a variety of individual opinions upon what are usually termed "matters of faith," but agreeing in their political sentiments, and agreeing also in the two great religious acknowledgments of the Divinity of the Lord and the Divinity (or truth) of the Sacred Scriptures. Mr. O'Connor has not been caught "in the trap" of "the Labourers' Friend Society." We do not know whether* Mr. O'Brien, *the Chartist, be or be not, the same Mr. O Brien to whose writings in Ireland he makes allusion. We know nothing about Mr. Parry, the Sturge Conference deputy.*

THE BRISTOL CHARTISTS AND THE STURGITES.—*We have received a letter from the Bristol sub-Secretary in reference to the conduct of the Chartists at the late Sturge meeting in that town, stating that no opposition was offered by the Chartists to the objects of the meeting; that the meeting merely exercised its right of electing a chairman, which was resisted by the Sturgites on behalf of their advertised chairman; that if even the advertised chairman had been submitted to the vote of the meeting, he would not have been opposed, but that all the "opposition" consisted in the contempt of the usage and orderly proceedings of public meetings evinced by the Sturge party. We still think that, notwithstanding this explanation, the Chartists did wrong: they should have allowed the Sturgites to go on with their own business in their own way, taking anybody, or nobody for a chairman, as they pleased, so long as no attack upon, or compromise of, our principles were attempted. Had any such thing rendered it necessary for the Chartists to uphold our principles, and the chairman had refused them a fair hearing, it would have been quite competent for the meeting to vote him out of the chair, and some one else into it.*

CARLISLE CHARTISTS.—*They have sent us no trades or residences of their council.*

DAVID M'MILLAN.—*We have no room.*

BIRMINGHAM CHARTISTS.—*Their address to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association next week.*

DAVID THOMPSON.—*We have not room this week.*

TUNSTALL CHARTISTS.—*Their list of council is omitted because the trades and residences are not given.*

GEORGE FLINN.—*The Bradford Chartists have written us several times, disclaiming all connection with this person, who was some time ago expelled their association.*

PROPAGANDISM.—*Mr. Wm. Gillinder, jun., Mexbro' Flint-glass Works, by Rotherham, writes to exhort the Chartists of Doncaster, Rotherham, and Gainsbro', to exertion. He says:—*

"Fellow-Serfs,—It is a fact, that although Chartism has attained a greater strength now than ever it had before, and that there are Chartists in every town and village, yet in many of the market towns within forty miles of you there is no Chartist society. We find that wherever the local leaders are active the good cause flourishes most: come, then, let us be active, and do our own part towards our own freedom; let us unite, and send the voice of Chartism into every town and village in our district.

"If Doncaster could furnish £1, Rotherham £1, Gainsbro' £1, Swinton and Wath £1, we might then venture to employ a lecturer for one month, and the rest of his wages could be made up in the month. Now these places, with a lecturer at their command, could send good news to the following places, all market towns:—Thorne, Goole, Snaith, Crowle, Epworth, East Retford, Gringley-upon-Hill, Bawtry, Tickhill, Worksop, &c. This would be a good route for a lecturer; and if associations could be established in each place, they, along with Rotherham, Doncaster, &c., would, I think, formed in a district, be enabled to keep a lecturer employed regularly. There are many populous villages which might be agitated with good success."

Carlisle Chartists *must excuse us: we have only to repeat our notice of last week. We cannot give the retiring address of local councils; it is unreasonable to expect it. The practice once given way to would bring on us a shoal of like addresses from all parts of the country, to the exclusion of the legitimate contents of the paper.*

Brighton Council *must take the same answer.*

T. A., Manchester.—*Extremes, either in theory or practice, are usually destructive to the right, even though they may purpose its establishment. It is quite true that bad laws generate oppressions and repress liberty: it is equally true that most of our laws are of this character; but this by no means demonstrates* T. A.'s *apothegm, "The less law, the more liberty." It is not so much the excess of law as the lack of justice which has reduced us to the condition of slaves.*

The Bath Chartists' Address to their Irish Brethren *was received too late for publication; and in any case, there must be some limit to the publication of these local addresses, or, we perceive, that we shall have scarcely anything else. We think, that if every locality, instead of sending us for publication a separate address, would send its instructions to the Executive to prepare a national address, the object would be quite as well achieved, and much space time and trouble saved. Every locality might also, if it chose, send its own address* at once *to the Secretary of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. This course we must now recommend; as we cannot occupy more space with these local expressions of fraternity.*

Charles Westray.—*Usually he would.*

John Percival.—*Too late for this week—shall appear in our next.*

George Harrison, Calverton, *must send us* 3s. *for the duty of his two advertisements.*

All Letters *for Mr. John West are to be sent to the care of Mrs. Parry, news-agent, Cheapside, Derby.*

P. O. Higgins.—*His letter is received; but we have not yet had time to read it.*

Mr. W. H. Dyott, *while acknowledging with gratitude, on behalf of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, the liberality of his English Chartist brethren in remitting their Stars, has to remind them that as the Association is being numerically extended, the demand for literary aliment is proportionably increased. All he need say, however, is—*

Let those now send who never sent before,
And those that did—why let them send the more.

Large packets of old periodicals, if not sent by personal favour, incur too heavy a charge for carriage—a charge in some cases amounting to one-half the original cost of the papers. English and Scotch friends will therefore see the prudence of retaining large quantities of old papers till an opportunity occurs of forwarding them gratis. All papers and communications to be directed 26, *N. King street.*

The Cash in last week's *Star* noticed as being sent from the ladies' shoemakers, of "King-square, Falvey-street," should have been King and Queen, Foley-street.

John Andrew.—Send an address, and 1s. 6d. in post stamps.

J. Roddis—The Plates can be sent by London.

D. Lithgow, Biggar.—Received.

William Moses Young, Bath.—The money noticed in our last was by W. M. J., instead of W. M. Y.

NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE EXECUTIVE.

	£	s.	d.
From the Chartists of Old St. Pancras Road, Somers Town, London	0	9	8
— Plymouth, per J. Rogers ...	0	10	0
— Bath, per Mr. Hopkins ...	0	1	6
FOR MRS. HOLBERRY.			
From the Chartist of Old St. Pancras Road, Somers Town, London	0	5	6
From a few Chartist stuff-hat makers, Brown Bear, Southwark-bridge-road, London ...	0	5	0
From Wednesbury, being collection after sermon by Daivd Frazer Pearsons...	0	11	0
From friends at Hawick	0	16	8
— Bath, per Mr. Twite	0	2	6
— Walsall, being collection after a sermon by D. P. Pearsons, and 6d. from a friend	0	4	6
FOR JAMES DUFFY.			
From the Chartists of Old St. Pancras Road, Somers Town, London	0	5	6
From A. C. A., a Chartist shopocrat, Islington, London	0	1	0
From the Chartists of Todmorden...	0	5	0
— Arnold, near Nottingham ...	0	3	4
— a few friends at Daybrach, near Arnold	0	1	2
— the Chartists of Oldham, per Wm. Hamer	0	5	0
— Walsall, per James Poyner...	0	1	0
FOR THE POLITICAL VICTIMS.			
From Heckmondwike, per Mr. — Penny	0	2	6
— ditto, a friend	0	1	0
— a few Chartists of Finsbury locality	0	1	0
— Plymouth, per J. Rodgers ...	0	3	6
FOR MRS. BROOK.			
From James Chapman, of Somers Town	0	2	0
FOR DEFENCE OF MR. MASON AND OTHERS AT STAFFORD.			
From Huddersfield, per E. Clayton	0	7	0½
— Berry Brow, ditto ...	0	1	0

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Tuesday—July* 19.

Besides receiving several petitions against the Collieries' Bill, including one from females employed in mines in Scotland, the "House" was chiefly employed in discussing the Drainage (Ireland) Bill in a Committee, which passed through that stage after a division.

The re-committal of the Collieries' Bill was postponed till Monday, and it seems now very unlikely that it should pass this session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Tuesday, July* 19.

The House was occupied the principal part of the evening with the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

Sir James Graham announced that at the late period which the session had now reached, it was the intention of Government to press only the early clauses (which are those relating to the continuance and powers of the Commission), together with some miscellaneous provisions, relating principally to casual poor and lunatics, and to the qualifications and powers of guardians. In the next session, the Government, he said, would introduce a fresh bill, embodying the clauses now to be dropped. Considering this altered state of things, he hoped that gentlemen opposite would forbear from insisting on the amendments of which they had given notice.

Mr. Sharman Crawford's amendment, to give the Irish Poor Law Commissioners power to grant outdoor relief, and Mr. Fielden's amendment, that the Bill be no further proceeded with till a full inquiry has been made into the effects of the law on the condition of the *working classes, were both lost by* large majorities. A great number of the clauses of the Bill were struck out by the Ministers, and the remainder were assented to, after some opposition and some divisions. The House afterwards discussed the Australia Bill in Committee, and adjourned to two o'clock.

Local and General Intelligence.

HANLEY.—One more victim added to the incarcerated Chartists at Stafford.—The colliers' strike still continues in the Staffordshire Potteries, and the men are as determined as they were on the first day's resistance to their odious taskmasters' reduction. One of these masters (R. E. Heathcote) belongs to the pseudo liberal gentlemen called Whigs. This paragon of virtue, patriotism, and benevolence, who boasted of his love for the rights and liberties of the whole people at the last election, has been one of the first to offer the reduction of sixpence per day, increasing their amount of labour, and depriving them of what the miners technically call their "burning coal." They have continued up to the present moment very peaceable, although it is stated that ten thousand miners have organised themselves to withstand the proposed reduction. No disturbance was anticipated up to Friday last. Two troops of yeomanry from the counties of Stafford and Cheshire, and the 12th regiment of Foot were paraded from Newcastle-under-Lyne, in physical force array, by the order of twelve magistrates, one of whom (R. E. Heathcote, Esq.) was the party against whom the colliers had resisted, thus showing that the very power which had reduced the hire of the labourer is the power that is attempting to subjugate them to their own will and caprice. What the men want is a reasonable demand, viz. four shillings per day and nine hours per day labour, and their "burning coal."—Resolutions have been passed to-day against receiving their wages in truck. Public opinion is in their favour, and if they stand united they will ultimately compel the herd of capitalists to give way. The military, as they entered the town of Hanley (the metropolis of the Potteries) were received with cheers, while the cavalry were received with groans loud and deep, as they passed through the dense mass of miners who had just concluded a public meeting. The cavalry formed themselves in lines, and the infantry in squares, while the cavalry were forming, the masses rapidly accumulated, and set up dreadful groans for the magistrates, who were encircled by the crowd, amongst whom were men of all political grades; but the Chartists rapidly increasing, seemed to have the predominance, and on the spot was given three cheers for the People's Charter. The Stipendiary Magistrate of this district, maddened by this act, pointed out a worthy, quiet, and respectable member of our association, (Mr. Sale) and told him he would set a mark upon him. A Chartist meeting being held on Thursday evening last, Mr. Edward Sale was there in attendance, when some boys hurled some stones at the cavalry. Parties being charged that were innocent, Mr. Sale protested against their guilt. Mr. Sale's name was then asked for, and they wished to know why he interfered. The lads were set at liberty in consequence of his protestation. When leaving the parties, he was told they would mark him; and on Sunday, July 17th, while looking at the soldiers on the Pottery Race Course, which they had made for a barracks, Mr. Baily Rose, and Cotterill the policeman, spied him out from amongst the crowd; at four o'clock, escorted him to Newcastle-under-Lyne, with a body of cavalry, and at five o'clock, was examined at the station, by Mr. Smith Child, the then sitting magistrate, and at six o'clock, committed to Stafford for misdemeanour; the evidence being given by four of the cavalry and one of the policemen. It is said that many of the Chartist leaders are marked out to be pursued in the same manner, and tried by the same military tribunal. Chartist meetings will be legally held throughout the Potteries to collect funds to defend Mr. Sale, and to forward the cause. The depositions have been obtained from the Newcastle authorities, and Mr. Williams of Stoke-upon-Trent, has been engaged to defend Mr. E. Sale at Stafford Assizes, which commence on Thursday next, (July 21,) when he is to be tried.

GATESHEAD.—The middle classes of Gateshead got up a requisition to the mayor to convene a public meeting, to consider the distress of the unemployed workmen, which was held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 18th, at noon. George Sowerby, Esq. mayor, in the chair. three resolutions were adopted which did great credit to the gentlemen who brought them forward. A committee were then appointed and subscriptions were entered into, when in less than half an hour about £110 were subscribed and work marked out for them to do, which will be commenced immediately. We believe it is intended to give married men with families, two shillings per day, and single men one shilling and sixpence each. It was anticipated that the gents intended converting the meeting into a political one, and working men attended in case it should, but there was no other attempt made, than by one gentleman, who suggested that the Government should be petitioned to to repeal the corn and provision laws, when Sinclair suggested the Charter as the most efficient means of ameliorating the condition of the people. The mayor protested against the Charter being introduced, and Sinclair protested against the corn law humbugs, and it so ended.

THIRSK.—Magistrates' Room, Monday, July 18—Magistrates present, W. Rutson and J. S. Crompton, Esqs. John Atkinson, James Atkinson, William Allison, John Appleton, Thomas Johnson, and John Proud, all of Thirsk and the immediate neighbourhood, and John Kirk and Henry Atkinson, who did not appear, and for whose apprehension warrants were issued, were charged with violently assaulting, by beating with sticks and otherwise, Christopher Kirby and George Kirby, of Kirklington. It appeared, from the evidence adduced, that early on Wednesday morning last, being Sandhutton feast, the eight persons charged had gone into the house of Mr. John Goodrick, of that place, innkeeper, with the evident intention of creating a row, and commenced by taking up a pot of ale belonging to the complainants, who were there sitting and drinking it off amongst them; and on the owners of the liquor expressing their dissatisfaction, they were set upon by the whole gang of ruffians, and most savagely and unmercifully beaten and maltreated: at the same time they broke and demolished a great part of the furniture, pots, glasses, &c. These facts being clearly established, they were convicted in a penalty of £2 and costs each, or six weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction. Another charge against the above defendants (with the exception of John Proud) was heard, in which it was proved that they had most brutally assaulted William Ellis, about an hour previous to the above, in the same house; and John Appleten was convicted in a further penalty of £2, or an additional month's imprisonment, and the other defendants in £1 and costs each, or a fortnight's additional imprisonment. The delinquents paid the fines, with the exception of William Allison, who was taken to Northallerton for two months.

Queen's Letter.—On Sunday last, in accordance with the Queen's letter, a sermon was preached in the parish church of Thirsk, by the Rev. S. Coates, in which, after discoursing right eloquently on that most excellent gift of charity, the Rev. Gentleman plainly showed his hearers how much he was imbued with the spirit that "thinketh no evil, is kind, and rejoiceth in the truth," by saying that the distress at present so prevalent amongst the working classes, was "a visitation from God upon them for their sins"—thus declaring all the poor to be vicious, and by implication, of course, all the rich virtuous. (Here is a sample of the charity of the Church!) At the same time he told his hearers that they ought not to withhold their charity even from the wicked. A collection was made which amounted to £15. 14s. 6d. A week or two since the collection at the annual missionary meeting was £164 10s.

MANCHESTER.—Brutal Conduct of the Police.—On Saturday afternoon, a poor lad was coming up Ashton-street, Bank-top, with a wheelbarrow, selling sand, when he was charged with taking a string of beads from the neck of a child. The lad declared that he was innocent. The policeman searched his person, and the wheelbarrow in which he had his sand, but without success; no beads were to be found; but, notwithstanding, the policeman took him into custody amid the execrations of the people, who had collected together, and witnessed the whole affair. A poor man, named James Moor, who keeps a small coal-yard, on the opposite side of the street, said that he (the policeman) wanted to make some money by the job. This was sufficient provocation to warrant this jack-in-office to draw his bludgeon, and, in a most brutal manner, strike the poor fellow upon his head, and various parts of his body, until the blood ran down his face and neck. He then dragged him to the station, were he remained from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning, when he was brought before the magistrates, and the policeman prepared a charge of assault against him. After a patient hearing, the magistrates dismissed the case; and this is all the justice that a poor man is to have for being abused and imprisoned for the crime of speaking in the street, when he sees a fellow-being unjustly treated.

On Sunday Evening last, as Mr. Gabriel Hargraves and another gentleman were walking up Gregson-street, a policeman came out of a public-house in a state of intoxication. Mr. Hargraves's friend remarked—"There is one of Sir Charles Shaw's men in a fine condition." The policeman hearing this remark, without further ceremony struck a blow at Mr. Hargraves, which that gentleman fortunately warded off. The policeman then drew out his truncheon, and again aimed a blow at Mr. Hargraves. By this time a great number of people had collected together, and the policeman, still determined to chastise Mr. Hargraves, continued striking at him with his truncheon, which he escaped by walking backwards, and the policeman being so tipsy he could not accomplish his object. As he was making a blow, Mr. Hargraves slipped to one side, and succeeded in taking his truncheon from him, which he took to the police-office, accompanied by several respectable individuals who had witnessed the whole of the policeman's conduct, and gave in the truncheon and the policeman's number. He was then given to understand that he would be required to appear against the policeman and make good his charge, but up to the present time (Wednesday) he has not been called upon to do so.

BRADFORD.—Rape and Abduction.—On Monday, Abraham Lightowler, coal hawker, was charged by the constable of North Bierley, with having committed a rape on the person of Martha Roberts, aged 16 years. From the evidence gone into, it appeared that the offence was committed on Friday last, in a hay field, that on the same evening she was consigned to the care of a relative to appear against the prisoner on Monday, (he having been taken on Friday,) that at an early hour on Monday morning the house was entered by the chamber window, and the girl was abducted therefrom, and had not since been heard of. From the character of the connections of the prisoner, reasonable fears may be entertained for the personal safety of the girl. The prisoner was remanded till search could be made for her.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Diabolical Outrage.—On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, some evil disposed person or persons, placed in the room occupied by the Chartists, at Loughborough, a piece of wood, eleven inches long, and four and a-half square, in which they had bored a hole, and deposited half a pound of gunpowder, plugging it down, and making a fuse-hole in the side. They then laid a train, and fired it; but fortunately it did not go off. It was discovered on the Sunday morning, and on Mr. Skevington being informed of it, he immediately sent for Mr. Hague, Inspector of Police, to whom the instrument of destruction was given, together with pieces of cotton used for candle-wick, which were found in different parts of the room and yard, partly burned. The landlord of the room also came in, in whose hands and the police the matter at present rests.

HUDDERSFIELD.—A petition is now going round the town for signatures, to be presented to our representative, requesting him to use every constitutional means in his power to prevent the prorogation of Parliament until something effective is done to relieve the present distress.

The Good Old Times.—"1535,—Paid 14s. 8d. the expense of bringing an heretic from London, and for one and a half load of wood to burn him, 2s.; for gunpowder, 1d.; a staple, 8d."—*Extracted from the Records of the Corporation of Canterbury.*

Chartist Intelligence.

HASLINGDEN.—A large meeting was holden on the 13th instant, in Marsden-square, to hear the report of Mr. Smith, the Anti-Corn Law delegate. After an able speech of an hour, in which he detailed the particulars of the interview with Sir Robert Peel, &c., the lecturer concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, that as all the Anti-Corn Law efforts had failed in arresting the attention of Government and Parliament, the people should now agitate for the People's Charter. Mr. Tattersall seconded the resolution in an able speech, and the meeting adopted it unanimously. It is supposed that there were from seven to eight thousand people at the meeting. Mr. Tattersall gave another lecture in the Chartist room on the following evening, when the room was crammed to excess, and a great number were obliged to go away that could not gain admittance. At the conclusion of his address eighty-two new members were enrolled.

Leeds District.—A delegate meeting of this district was held in the Chartist Room, Cheapside, on Sunday last, when the following delegates were present:—Leeds, Messrs. Frazer and G. Hobson; Holbeck, Messrs. Ryland and Whitley; Hunslet, Messrs. Beaumont and Newhill; Wortley, Messrs. Dudson and Boothroyd; Woodhouse, Messrs Thomas and Aspin; Armley, Messrs. Stead and Franklin; Churwell, Mr. Dodgson; Bramley, Messrs. Smith and Broadhead; Morley, Messrs. Bradley and Wilson; Rothwell, Messrs. J. Ely and Thomas Ely; Carr Lane, Messrs. Sheldon and Blakey. Mr. Frazer was called to the chair. Mr. Brook, the Secretary, read over the minutes of the last meeting, when a resolution was moved, seconded, and carried, that they be confirmed. Two auditors were appointed to examine the contribution-books. The delegates gave in reports as to how they were getting on in their respective localities: the accounts on the whole were cheering; the only thing wanted was lecturers. The address of the Executive was then brought forward, more particularly that part which referred to the Conferences that are to be held. After a deal of discussion, it was agreed that it should be left over till the next meeting. The next question disposed of was, that a lecturer be appointed. The Leeds delegate then brought forward a motion, "That General Committee be appointed to superintend the municipal affairs of this borough." This was agreed on by all. A Committee was then chosen from persons in the town and out-townships within the borough. The committee are requested to meet to-morrow afternoon, in the Association Room, Cheapside, at two o'clock. The delegates then came to a resolution of calling upon all the surrounding towns and districts to form one general district, for the purpose of more effectually providing talented Lecturers for the whole. A Committee was appointed to draw up an address of this nature. This concluded the business of the meeting. —A delegate meeting will be held in three weeks in order to take the address of the Executive into consideration.

Hamilton.—A sermon was preached here last Sabbath evening by the Rev. James Taylor, of the Congregational Chapel, Airdrie. The collection for the benefit of the Chartist Association. The Rev. Gentleman gave one of the most soul-stirring sermons that ever was delivered within the walls of a church in Hamilton, in which he attributed all the distress in the the country to class legislation.

SHEFFIELD.—Glorious Progress of Chartism.—Hurrah for the Charter! Holberry has not died in vain; Sheffield is roused at last; heaven grant that the country at large may be speedily up and doing likewise; the last week has been a glorious one for the good old cause. Since the report in last week's *Star* was written, we have held one in-door and five out-door meetings, and enrolled above two hundred and eighty new members. We proceed to give a brief sketch of the proceedings, brief it must be, for we have no time to spin long yarns, we dont write now, we work. Wednesday, July the 13th, a large public meeting was held in Paradise-square, to adopt a petition to the House of Commons praying for inquiry into the unconstitutional and tyrannical persecution of Mr. Mason and his fellow-sufferers. The petition was moved by Mr. Harney, seconded by Mr. Edwin Gill, and unanimously adopted. Several patriotic songs were sung in the course of the proceedings, and a goodly number of recruits enlisted. Thursday, July 14th.—A public meeting was held in Paradise Square, to hear two friends from Lancashire, on the state of the country. The speakers were Messrs. Rigby and Sumner, from Chorley, who addressed the many thousands assembled at great length. Mr. Harney followed, descanting upon the necessity of union, organisation, and unwearied prudence and caution. As usual, the singing of patriotic songs and hymns commenced and concluded the proceedings. A large number of recruits were enlisted. We now come to the most pleasing part of our report, the visit of Mr. Cooper, of Leicester. Mr. Cooper had been repeatedly invited, but could not before find time to comply with the invitations. Mr. Cooper preached on Sunday afternoon in Roscoe Fields to a very large audience, upon whom he made a deep impression.—In the evening, Mr. Cooper preached a funeral sermon on the death of the late lamented patriot Samuel Holberry.—Mr. C. preached an excellent discourse to an assembly nearly double the number of the afternoon meeting. The sum of £1 7s. 10d. was collected for Mrs. Holberry.—Monday, July 18th.—The Town Hall had been engaged for Mr. Cooper for the delivery of a lecture therein. By half-past seven o'clock the Hall was crammed in every part, and it was with no small difficulty that admission for Mr. Cooper was obtained; some thousands congregating in the streets who could not get admission. On Mr. C. presenting himself, he was received with the most tremendous and enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Harney then moved the adjournment of the meeting to the Haymarket, which was agreed to. Here a glorious gathering assembled. Mr. Cooper spoke for nearly two hours, delivering a soul-stirring address, interrupted only by the repeated plaudits of his hearers. At the conclusion of Mr. Cooper's address, the whole meeting sung in gallant style,—"We'll rally around him again and again," a song in praise of the people's champion, Feargus O'Connor. Three cheers were then given for the Charter; three for O'Connor, and three for Cooper, when the meeting separated. Mr. Cooper enrolled one hundred and fifteen new members on Sunday night, and would undoubtedly have enrolled a still larger number on Monday night, but that darkness prevented an attempt being made; as it was, a considerable number followed Mr. Harney home, and enrolled themselves that night. Mr. Cooper has done an incalculable amount of good for the cause in Sheffield; the feeling in his favour is enthusiastic in the extreme. A few more workers like him, and the days of oppression would be numbered, and slavery would wither and die. Tuesday, July 19th.—A meeting of the members was held in the Fig Tree Lane Room. Mr. Worstenholme was called to the chair. Mr. Harney read the leading article of that day's *Morning Sun*, giving a faithful picture of the imbecility, treachery, and tyranny of the middle classes. Mr. H. commented at great length upon the Editor's remarks, and was followed by Mr. Samuel Parkes, who delivered a most effective address. The room was crowded in every part, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Our Association is now seven hundred strong; and, though we are far below the Shakspereans of Leicester, yet we hope to beat them yet, having increased five hundred in about a month, which is not so very bad, considering what a Whig-ridden town this has been. Four things are needed to be done, and all will be well. First, numbers, overwhelming numbers, must be enrolled in our Association; second, those numbers must be efficiently organised; third, everything in the shape of violent or foolish language must be sternly discountenanced and put down; and, fourth, the mask must be torn from the face of hypocrisy, and every trimming humbug must be exposed, and driven from our ranks. If these things are done, the people's salvation will be in their own hands, and they may speedily and for ever burst their fetters. One word of advice. Let no other part of the country look to Sheffield to do the work of national redemption; let each locality look to itself. Sheffield will do its own work; let every other place do likewise.

Mrs. Holberry.——Mr. Harney has received 10s. 8d. from the Christian Chartists of West Bromwich, for the benefit of Mrs. Holberry. Eleven shillings was the amount collected; the order cost 3d., the postage 1d., leaving 10s. 8d. balance. Mr. Harney has paid the above to Mrs. Holberry, who returns her grateful thanks. Note.—All monies collected in or received at Sheffield during the present month will be published in the *Star* of the 6th of August next.

Heywood.—Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on Sunday last, in the Chartist Room here.

LONDON.—Rising Sun, Oxford-Street, Stepney.—Mr. Illingworth addressed a large assembly here on Sunday evening; Mr. Shaw ably filled the chair; Mr. Spencer also ably addressed the meeting, urging upon them the necessity of joining in the movement for universal freedom.

At a Public Meeting held at the Hit or Miss, West-street, Cambridge-road, on Monday last, it was resolved that the Tower Hamlets Delegate Committee be empowered to agitate and organise the Tower Hamlets.

Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo-road.—This locality met on Monday evening, Mr. Fowler in the chair. The minutes were read and confirmed. Mr. Andrews gave in the report from the Surrey Council of the debt which was owing, and explained an easy method of paying it off. Mr. John and Mr. Sims were nominated to serve on the General Council; Mr. Graham and Mr. John were elected delegates to the Metropolitan Council; Mr. Fowler was elected treasurer, in the room of Mr. Mackey, resigned. Some disapprobation was expressed regarding the non-attendance of the lecturer, which it is to be hoped will not occur again. The meeting then adjourned.

Tower-Hamlets.—To the Chartists of the metropolitan localities, but particularly those of the Tower-Hamlets.—The much respected Secretary of the Tower-Hamlets Cordwainers, (Mr. Peter Sadler) having unfortunately met his death almost suddenly, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, it is intended that the funeral shall take place on Sunday next, at the East London Cemetry, Alfred-street, Beaumont-square, Mile-end, on which occasion it is requested that as many of the brethren as can make it convenient, will attend to do honour to the remains of one, the principal part of whose life has been devoted to the cause. The mark of respect, as to mourning, will be a rosette of black crape on the left breast. The localities will assemble in Bedford-square, Commercial-road East, at three o'clock precisely, where they will form and be met by the corpse, and from thence proceed direct to the place of interment.

Youth's Association, Lambeth.—There was a numerous attendance at 1, China-Walk, Lambeth, on Sunday evening, to form a youths' locality, when it was resolved, that it should be called "The Lambeth Youths' Locality of the National Charter Association." Mr. Davey was unanimously elected to act as Treasurer, and Mr. Sprigmoor as Secretary, until the Council could be legally formed according to the plan of organisation. It was also resolved, that they should continue to meet on every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, and every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Andrews for his kindness in attending and instructing them in the due order of transacting business; a vote of thanks was also given to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

Brompton.—The members met at their new meeting house, the Eagle, at the corner of North-street, on Tuesday evening, when considerable business was transacted. Messrs. Wheeler and Heath were elected to serve on the Metropolitan Council; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wheeler, Heath, and Matthews, appointed to engage lecturers, see to correspondence, &c.

Chelsea.—The members met as usual on Monday evening, Mr. Chippendale in the chair. Considerable local business was transacted. Mr. Dalfield gave a most excellent lecture, calculated to attract the attention and afford food for thought to all who heard it. During his lecture he was greatly applauded. At its close, an interesting discussion took place. Ten shillings has been voted as National Tribute to the Executive. Messrs Dowling and Dixon were elected to serve on the London Delegate Council. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and lecturer, and the meeting adjourned.

The League again defeated.——On Tuesday evening, Mr. Paulton, the great metropolitan gun of the League, was announced to deliver a lecture at the aristocratic West End, and for this purpose a room was taken at the Portman Arms, Milton-street, Dorset-square. The time announced was half-past seven, at which hour the room, capable of holding upwards of 800, was crowded. Mr. Paulton delivered his lecture, and the meeting was also addressed by Mr. Moore, a barrister, from Manchester. At the close of this gentleman's address, the Chairman called upon the Rev. Mr. Massie, and stated that two other gentlemen would address the meeting, and no other persons would or could be allowed to speak or move resolutions until they had concluded. Messrs. Ridley and Wheeler moved they should be allowed only a quarter of an hour each. The Rev. Gentleman would not consent to this. Mr. Massie was for some length of time listened to with great patience, but trespassing on their patience and meeting with a little interruption, his language and gesture were more like those of a "spouting demogogue" than a minister of the faith professed by the meek and lowly Jesus. Mr. Massie in conclusion, moved an adjournment, which was received with high glee by the gents. on the platform, but the workies were not to be gulled; they had met to express their opinions, and were not willing to have them burked. The adjournment was consequently lost by a great majority, and the Rev. Mr. Massie and a few others made a precipitate retreat. The chairman stuck manfully, like an imparial man, to his post, though much urged to retire. Mr. Savage moved a resolution expressive of sympathy with the distress existing, and the opinion of the meeting that it could only be removed by causing the six points of the Charter to become the law of the land. Every exertion was used by the league men to drown his voice, but they were few in number, and were silenced from mere exhaustion, more than from the advice given them by the chairman. Mr. Savage having concluded a spirited address, Ruffy Ridley seconded the resolution with his usual ability, and gave the leaguers against human labour a dressing which they will not readily forget, and sat down loudly cheered. The chairman having called for a counter resolution and it not being forthcoming, put the Charter resolution to the meeting, which was carried with only twelve hands dissentient. Mr. Ridley moved, and Mr. Wheeler seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his impartial conduct, and the meeting separated, with the usual rounds of enthusiastic cheering.

City of London, 55, Old-Bailey.—The Chartists of the City of London held their weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, where after the transaction of the usual association business, Mr. Overton brought forward a motion for the appointment of a committee to carry out the resolution agreed to by this locality respecting mutual instruction classes. Mr. Osborne supported the motion in an able manner, cordially welcoming the establishment of a class for such a purpose in this locality, the example of which he hoped would be followed throughout England. Mr. Gardener and others also gave it their most hearty support. The motion being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were elected as the committee:—Mr. Salmon, jun.; Mr. Brown, Mr. Goulding, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Gardener & Mr. Franklin. Mr. Salmons, jun. moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of the Chartists residing in the City of London, the death of Samuel Holberry of Sheffield, in York Castle, calls for investigation, as her Majesty's Secretary of State was fully apprised of the state of his health, previous to his death, and as he is the responsible officer between the people and the crown, we demand an investigation into his conduct, and hereby resolve to present a petition to the House of Commons on that subject." Mr. Gardner, in seconding the resolution, detailed some circumstances relative to the conduct of a person named Allen, now living in London, which left no doubt on the minds of the meeting, that it was the same Judas who betrayed Holberry and his compatriots. Several other speakers supported the motion, which was carried unanimously. Complaints were made by several of the members present, of the non-attendance of lecturers, which has caused great disappointment, and may do the cause much harm in this district. After expressing their disapprobation of the conduct of the lecturing committee, the following resolution was unanimously agreed upon:—"That we have no more lecturers from the lecturing committee, but provide ourselves with lecturers." Notice was then given that Mr. Philp would lecture here on Sunday evening; after which the meeting adjourned.

Political and Scientific Institute, 55, Old Bailey.—At the Quarterly General Meeting of the shareholders, held in their room on Sunday morning last, the Secretary read over the receipts and disbursements, when the Treasurer received orders to pay modies due on account of the shareholders. It was then ordered that a balance sheet be made out, and that a special general meeting of the shareholders take place on Sunday morning, July 31st, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee and the election of officers for the ensuing quarter, and on other business.

Bermondsey.—At the last meeting of the locality, it was resolved that this locality do hold their future meetings at the Ship Tavern, Long-lane, Bermondsey, and that two shillings per month be paid towards the Victim Fund. Mrs. Kemplay received two shillings and sixpence as part of the money lent for the late demonstration. Messrs. John Rose and John Maynard were unanimously elected as delegates to the Delegate Council. Messrs. Castles, Higgins, and Rose were elected councilmen in the room of those gone to other localities. Each member is requested to attend on Monday evening next, at the Ship Tavern, Long-lane, to adopt rules and bye-laws for the guidance of this locality.

REPEAL MEETING IN LONDON.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF WARDENS.

The following is the promised report of the meeting held last week at the Craven Head, Edmund W. O'Mahoney, Esq., in the chair. The Chairman explained at length the objects of the meeting.

The first resolution was proposed by W. J. O'Connell, Esq., (the Inspector-General of the London Repealers,) and was as follows:—

"That the recent attempt on the life of our beloved Sovereign has filled us, the Wardens of the Loyal Repeal body of this metropolis, with the utmost alarm for her Majesty's safety, and with the most inexpressible ahorrence for the wretch who has been the author of that wicked and paricidal attempt."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hogan, in a happy and appropriate speech. Mr. O'Grady also spoke to the resolution, which was carried amid great cheering.

The next resolution was proposed by Mr. Campbell, namely:—

"That we have learned, with feelings of the utmost surprise and indignation, that within the last few days a man who expressed disloyal sentiments towards our gracious Queen had the presumptuous audacity to seek admission into the body of the London Repealers; and that our thanks are due, and hereby given, to Messrs. O'Gorman, Lindsay, Smyth, and Harrington, for their prompt determination in refusing to admit into the Repeal body this disloyal individual."

Mr. Lally seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Steele (Head Repeal Warden of Ireland) then rose to propose the next resolution, and was greeted with loud cheering. He said—In the course of my political life, I never with more pleasure moved a resolution than the one I hold in my hand—(hear.) A tide of thought rushes on my soul at this moment by reason of the many subjects on which I might choose to address my brother Repeal Wardens in this wardmote—the Repeal itself, the anti-slavery question, the income tax, the new, noble, and peaceful Chartist movement in England, under Joseph Sturge, as contra-distinguished from Feargusism, the Chartism of the cowardly miscreant incendiary Feargus O'Connor—(hear, hear, hear). In the Sturgite movement O'Connell is not only a member of the provisional council, but as a lawyer he is the "Counsellor O Connell" of the Complete Suffrage Union, as perfectly as he was ever the "Counsellor O'Connell" of the Irish people in their legal, peaceful, and constitutional conflict. I shall, however, restrict myself to the subject of the resolution—(hear, hear). And now, in order that we may understand each other clearly, I wish to tell you that I approve of loyalty, because my great leader, the moral regenerator, O'Connell, has invented an ethereal system of political warfare, not only more sanctified, but more potent than the pike and the sword—(tremendous cheering.) But when we remember the glorious spirit of justice to our oppressed country, Ireland, to our "own loved island of sorrow," evinced ever since she came to her throne by our benign and beloved sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, what would Irishmen be but recreants to honour, to gratitude, and to manhood, unless our millions were as ready as our leader, O'Connell himself, to pour out their heart's blood for her safety if it were necessary, as well as forming themselves into a police to keep vigilant surveillance over all plots and conspiracies against her life, which God, in his divine mercy, preserve against her enemies—(hear, hear.) Oh! what a glorious woman! under the guidance of the illustrious, royal liberal, her uncle, the Duke of Sussex, she was inspired by the most resplendent spirit of constitutional liberty; and in all the private relations of life, as wife, mother, daughter, and friend, her character is utter perfection. Remember her conflict with Peel, in order that she should not be separated from those noble ladies to whom she was bound by the ties of private friendship—(great cheering). Of another trait of her Majesty's august nature, I pray permission to say a word. In Shakspere's Tempest, when Prospero is spoken to of the brave son of the Prince of Milan, he replies by telling of the "more braver daughter" of that prince. I take from Shakspere the form of expression, and apply it to Queen Victoria, and a "more braver daughter" than that royal lady never had royal prince since the creation of the world. Did her cheek blanch when she was fired at by Oxford? and did she quail, and seek with trepidation to secure herself within the precincts of her royal palace in London, or to throw herself within the towers of Windsor Castle, the royal fortalice of England? No, she did not; but like a royal heroine, worthy of the name of Victoria, and an affectionate daughter together, she drove direct to the residence of her mother, so that, throwing herself upon the maternal bosom, she might in person give assurance that the hand of the assassin had failed in its baleful purpose. God save and protect her! I call upon you, gentlemen, to rise and address to God, with solemnity, the national anthem after passing the resolution. The resolution was as follows:—

"That we, the wardens of the Loyal Repeal body in this metropolis, do hereby unanimously pledge ourselves never to receive into, or suffer to remain within our association, any person known to entertain sentiments of disloyalty towards her Majesty; and that we further pledge ourselves to become, from this day forth, a watchful body-guard for the protection of her Majesty's sacred person, and to apprehend and deliver into the hands of the civil authorities any individual who, at any time or in any place, shall dare utter in our presence sentiments disloyal to our beloved Queen, or language calculated to excite others to do her the slightest injury."—(cheers.)

Mr. Fairbrother seconded the resolution.

Mr. Lee spoke to the resolution. He liked the Queen; he would die for her; and, indeed, next to his own wife, he loved her the most of any woman in the world—(loud laughter and cheers.)

The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried amid prolonged cheering.

The national anthem, "God Save the Queen," was then sung with enthusiastic feeling.

Mr. O Gorman proposed the fourth resolution:—

"That the foregoing resolutions be read at the first ward meetings of the Repealers of this metropolis, in order that all the members thereof shall be afforded the opportunity of giving to them that assent, by public acclamation, which their ardent and devoted loyalty must have convinced the world they have already given in their hearts to the sentiments they express."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. O'Neill, and carried.

Mr. W. J. O'Connell was then moved to the chair, and Mr. Steele proposed, in very complimentary terms, the following resolution:—

"That the thanks of the London Repealers are due, and are hereby given to our Chairman, Mr. O'Mahoney, for his valuable exertions in the cause of Repeal; but, in an especial manner, for his active loyalty and prompt zeal in convening the present truly important meeting."

Mr. O'Mahoney returned thanks, and the meeting separated, after giving nine cheers for the Queen, and three cheers for O'Connell.—*Freeman's Journal.*

[If Tom does not get a cap to wear on his head for this, then there is no gratitude in Royalty. We will furnish the additional ornament of bells, to perfect his equipment, and surely the Queen cannot begrudge the cap.—Ed. *N. S.*]

MR. STURGE AND THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—In our last glorious luminary some questions were asked by "An Old Chartist," for whose satisfaction and information I beg to reply as follows:—

The Chartists of Nottingham, through the medium of your humble servant, publicly pledged Mr. Sturge *to the whole* of the principles contained in the People's Charter. It cannot be denied that Mr. Sturge is of the free trade party, but at the same time he is opposed to the New Poor Law Bill.

For myself, Sir, I am determined to agitate for *nothing* short of the principles contained in the document before alluded to; neither the New Poor Law, Corn Law Repeal, Factory Question, or any other "move" or crotchet, shall draw my attention from the "one thing needful," and which, when obtained, will put everything else in its proper place.

If my friend and brother, the "Old Chartist," had carefully read the *Star*, and watched the proceedings of the Chartists of Nottingham, he would have observed that no time was lost in putting a string of questions to Mr. Sturge: in fact, he had not been in the town of Nottingham half an hour before the said questions were put to him, in the presence of fifteen thousand persons; when, without any hesitation whatever, he declared that he perfectly agreed with us—nay, that he went farther than the Chartists proposed going.

I am as much opposed to middle-class humbug and deceit as any man living. I have suffered sufficient at the hands of the "liberal and enlightened" middle class; and I have strong faith that the "workies" of Nottingham will not be again entrapped into any half-and-half measures, but will steadily and stedfastly push on for the attainment of their political rights, let who will oppose them.

Trusting the above may prove satisfactory to our brethren in all parts of the country,

I have the honour to remain,
"A young Chartist" of "Old Standing,"
And, Mr. Editor,
Yours, respectfully,
James Sweet.

NO TAXED COFFEE.

THE great and increasing demand for Messrs. Crow & Tyrrell's BREAKFAST POWDER, and the decided preference given to it over all others where it has been once tried, at once proves it to be an article that has no equal in the Market. It is more healthful than Coffee; and does not cost one-third the price. From its sale hitherto a good round sum has accrued to the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, to be applied to the furtherance of the great principles of liberty. Chartists are, therefore, in some measure, bound to purchase it: for by this means they can "kill two birds with one stone:" cripple the Factions' Exchequer, and put money into their own: while they will procure an article at once nutritious and healthful.

Sold in Packages of four and eight Ounces, at the rates of 8d. and 6d. per lb. The 8d. is recommended as the best; while the 6d. is guaranteed to be the best in the Market at the price.

Wholesale Agents: Mr. J. Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds, and No. 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and Mr. James Leach, Tib-street, Manchester, by whom it is supplied to Venders and to the Chartist Associations, at the same prices as it can be procured from the Manufactory, 81, Belgrave-Gate, Leicester.

☞ Remember! No Duty! and no Licence needed to Sell it!!

A GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place at the Political and Scientific Institute, 55, Old Bailey, on Tuesday Evening next, July 26th, to commence at Eight o'Clock, in Aid of the Funds to pay off the Debt now due at the Crown and Anchor.

The Entertainment will consist of favourite Songs, Glees, Duetts, Recitations, &c., by Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Wisedall, Swindle, Randle, Gardiner, Cuffey, Keen, and other Gentleman and Ladies.

We earnestly crave the Assistance of our Brethren and Sisters of the Metropolis in this Emergency.

Will be ready in about a Fortnight,

THE CHARTIST HYMN BOOK.

Price Threepence.

MR. COOPER, 11, Church Gate, Leicester, will be glad to receive Wholesale Orders for the above, through the hands of Mr. Cleave, London; Mr. James Leach, or Mr. Heywood, Manchester; Mr. Hobson, Leeds; Mr. Julian Harney, Sheffield; Mr. Sweet, Nottingham; Mr. Yates, Hanley, Potteries; Mr. George White, Birmingham; or any other Chartist Bookseller, or News Agent.

$_*$ The Hymns will be a re-publication of Contributions to the *Commonwealthsman*, by Messrs. Bramwich and Jones, of Leicester—a few Hymns which have recently appeared in the *Chartist Circular*, &c.—in all, about fifty in number.

CALVERTON.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

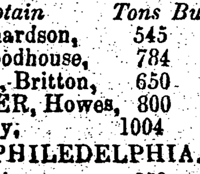
ON MONDAY next, the above patriotic Gentleman will make his Public Entry into this Tory ridden Village, to advocate the Cause of the Poor and the rights of all, when every Gentleman and Lady who wishes to hear the unadulterated truth of our most grievous and unconstitutional system, under which the country new groans, will do well to attend. *We respectfully invite the attention of our neighbouring Farmers* on that Day, as well as the Poor Man, and promise them every friendly accommodation with the suffering but injured Poor, who now languish in a state of wretchedness by that system, which, ere many months are gone, will fast make its way into the coffers of the more wealthy, and produce inevitable ruin to all classes of society. The procession will commence at ten o'clock, in Nottingham Market Place, headed by a band of music, and proceed up Clumber-street, Mansfield Road, and down Gallows Hill, when the Chartists and friends of Lenton, Radford, Hyson Green, and Carrington, will fall into procession, and march forward to the Two-mile House, where the friends of New and Old Basford will meet the procession, and come forward to Arnold. Here the Chartists of Bullwell and Hucknall Torkard, will fall into procession, and walk forward to meet the assembled multitude of Lambly, Woodborough, Oxton, and Calverton, with the Sutton band of Chartists at their front, at the top of Dorkard Head. It is expected the procession will arrive at Calverton by two o'clock, p.m., when Mr. O'Connor will address the people on Bonner Pool; after which a Tea Party will be held in a Booth erected for the occasion, which is now fast being reared.

After tea the Company will be entertained with various Chartist Songs, Recitations, and other Amusements. Mr. J. Hardy, from Arnold, having got up an excellent piece for the occasion, will be present and favour the company with the *Northern Star*, the Beauties of Creation, Frost, Williams, and Jones; and an excellent piece by E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, to O'Connor, will be repeated by a boy; and several other Songs composed by the Nottingham poet, on the Charter and Liberty, will be sung by between twenty and thirty Chartist ladies and gentlemen. Several excellent glee singers from Sutton will be present. The youthful and gay will be favoured with a dance on the green; while the old and more sedate will devise the best means possible to cause the Charter to become law, and hasten the day of freedom. Several friends from Derby, Newark, Leicester, and other places, are expected to attend, with Messrs. Vickers, from Belper; Cooper, from Leicester; Clark, from Stockport; White, from the Potteries; Dean Taylor, from Manchester; and O'Connor, the Man of the People, the Polar Star of Freedom and Political Redemption.

Tea will be on the table precisely at four o'clock, and One Penny admission will be charged for all *those who do not take tea*, to the entertainment of the evening.

The Loan of Flags and Banners from the various Associations for the occasion will be duly appreciated; and we promise, if every Chartist will be at his post on that day, the One Thousand shall be accommodated with "the cup that refreshes but not inebriates" at Four o'Clock.

George Harrison, Sec. *pro tem.*

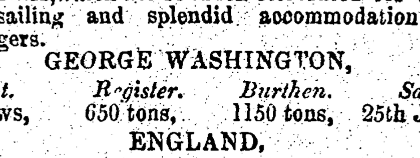


THE NEW YORK line of Packet Ships sail punctually on their regular days from Liverpool, as follows:—

	Captain	Tons	Burthen.
BROOKLYN,	Richardson,	545	19th July.
ROCHESTER,	Woodhouse,	784	25th
UNITED STATES,	Britton,	650	1st August
RUSSELL GLOVER,	Howes,	800	7th „
GARRICK,	Skiddy,	1004	13th
FOR PHILEDELPHIA.			
OCTORARA,	Smith,	650	25th July
SHENANDOAH,	J. West,	900	8th Aug.
For BOSTON,			
NEPTUNE,	Weeks	....	9th July

These Vessels are all first class, and have been built expressly for the convenience and accommodation of SECOND CABIN and STEERAGE Passengers, who will be treated with every care and attention during the passage by the officers of the ships. 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 early as possible, and passengers will not require to be in Liverpool more than one day before the day named for sailing. Address,

P. W. BYRNES,
36, Waterloo Road, Liverpool.



THE LINE OF PACKET SHIPS FOR NEW YORK, which are so much celebrated for their swift sailing and splendid accommodation for Passengers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

Capt.	Register.	Burthen.	Sail.
Burrows,	650 tons,	1150 tons,	25th July.

ENGLAND,

B. L. Waite,	731 tons,	1250 tons,	7th Aug.

These are the only Ships of the regular Line of Packets, that sail on the above days.

HIBERNIA,

Furber,	570 tons	1050 tons,	1st Aug.

This Ship was built expressly for one of the "Old" line of packet ships, and it is well-known as one of the fastest sailing Ships that crosses the Atlantic.

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Accountant and General Agent,
35, Basinghall Street, Leeds.

More Young Patriots.

On Sunday, July 3rd, was christened at Every-street Chapel, by the Rev. J. Scholefield, the infant son of George and Elizabeth Marsden, by the name of Emmet Marsden.

Baptised on Sunday, 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dalton, of Trinity Church, Whitehaven, Thomas Emmett O'Connor, son of Thomas and Ruth Barton.

The son of William and Hannah Tawse was duly christened by the Rev. Hugh Hart, minister of Zion Chapel, Aberdeen, by the name of Feargus O'Connor.

Born June the 16th, and registered on the 7th of July, Fanny Amelia Lucy Ann Rebecca Frost O'Connor M'Douall Leach Holberry Duffy Oastler Hill, daughter of Richard and Maria Boden, of No. 26, Fleet-street, Birmingham.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, at the parish church Aberford, Dr. Pyemont Smith, of this town, to Miss Landon, of Aberford.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., at the Cathedral, Ripon, by the Rev. R. Poole, M.A., Mr. John Harrison, of Ripon, painter, to Miss Sarah Bickerdike, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Whitterton, of the Ship Inn, Bondgate, in that city.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., aged 44 years, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, Hannah, the beloved wife of William Cooper, Esq., merchant, Mount Pleasant, in this town.

On Thursday, at Attley Field, South Cowton, in the 48th year of her age, Catharine, wife of Mr. Thomas Cundale, and sister to Mr. T. C. Hammond, of Ripon, respected by all who knew her.

Same day, aged 27 years, Mr. Joseph Binns, flocker, of Leeds.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at Oswaldkirk, Mrs. Margaret Granger, mother of Mr. William Granger, of Liverpool.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., of consumption, at Old Basford, Charlotte, wife of John Brown, aged 42.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Friday, July* 15.

The Bill for the protection of her Majesty's person was read a second time, upon the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord MELBOURNE, Lord COTTENHAM, and Lord BROUGHAM severally expressed their approbation of its provisions; and the standing orders having been suspended, it was passed through committee and read a third time, with the addition only of a clause proposed by Lord CAMPBELL, and extending its operation to the possession of a weapon near the person of the Sovereign with an intent to use it for an unlawful purpose.

A short conversation then took place on the subject of national education in Ireland, after which their Lordships adjourned.

Saturday, July 16.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the following Bills:—

An Act for the better Security of her Majesty's Person; the British Possessions Bill; the Stock-in-trade Exemption Bill; the Sudbury Witnesses Indemnity Bill; the London Bridge Approaches Bill; the London and Greenwich Railway Bill; the Leeds Burial Ground Bill; the Leeds Improvement Bill; the Liverpool Town Improvement Bill; the Toxteth Park Bill; Pattersons Estate Bill; Davidson's Estate Bill; the Duke of Cleveland's Estate Bill; the Earl of Fitzwilliam's Estate Bill; and Vere's Divorce Bill.

Adjourned.

Monday, July 19.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in reply to Earl Radnor, said that the Government did not intend to bring forward any specific measure for the relief of the existing distress, which they believed to be ameliorating by that revival of trade and commerce which was following the passing of the recent measures.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of three bills, which he thought might all be discussed together—the Bankruptcy Bill, the Lunacy Bill, and the County Courts Bill. By the Bankruptcy Bill, it was proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the London Commissioners from 40 to 100 miles round the Metropolis; by the Lunacy Bill, to establish Commissioners for the trial of cases, and to diminish the extravagant expenses at present attendent on those proceedings, and by the County Courts Bill to provide, instead of resident judges, who might be warped by their local feelings or prejudices, judges who would go their circuits like judges of the land. The noble and learned lord made a long statement, and entered at length on the subjects of the three bills.

Lord COTTENHAM expressed regret that the Bills did not go far enough. He reviewed their provisions, pointing out where he thought they would prove insufficient, professing himself favourable to the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt, and contended that if in the Bankruptcy Bill the principles for which he argued were not embodied, it would be difficult to do so at a future period.

Lord BROUGHAM concurred generally with Lord Cottenham, though he admitted that the Bills were improvements so far as they went.

Lord WYNFORD considered that the country was deeply indebted to the Lord Chancellor for these bills.

Lord CAMPBELL contrasted the positions of the insolvent and the bankrupt—the one with liabilities hanging over him long afterwards, and undergoing imprisonment, the other coming forth a free man after going through the court, and not necessarily liable to imprisonment. He was afraid that these Bills would stand in the way of further improvment.

After a reply from the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Bills were read a second time, and the House shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, July* 15.

Mr. GLADSTONE introduced a Bill to remedy a typographical error in the new Customs Duties Act; 1842 being printed for 1843 in the timber duties schedule. The bill will be made incidentally to serve the purpose of removing the duty which the new tariff imposed on cement-stone; and which, although it passed unnoticed at the time, is found to be really injurious.

The House resumed the Committee of Supply, and passed another long string of votes; the discussion of which possessed little interest. On going into Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in answer to Mr. Charles Wood, that the doubt as to the law whether light sovereigns may be cut was under consideration.

The vote of £30,000 for education occasioned an explanation from Sir James Graham, that this grant will not at present be increased; but if Government determine to propose a grant to the Exeter Hall classes, it will be applied for in a separate form. Sir Robert Inglis, hoping that Government would not suffer themselves to be represented by Lord Wharncliffe, the Liberalism of whose speech in the House of Lords on Thursday he attacked, drew upon himself a sharp rebuke from Sir James Graham; who taxed him with pursuing a course calculated to sow dissension among the members of the Administration, while he was objecting to views agreed to in a compromise between the late and the present Administrations and sanctioned by the Bishops. Sir Robert Inglis admitted the justice of the rebuke.

On the vote of £50,000 for education in Ireland, Lord Eliot warmly defended the system of education in that country; and another little dispute arose in an attack by Sergeant Jackson, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, on the Irish Secretary. The House divided on the vote, and it was carried by 94 to 0!

Saturday, July 16.

Mr. RICARDO asked if the Government had received any intimation of the reported disturbances in the Potteries,

Sir J. GRAHAM said some accounts of disturbances in the Potteries had been received by the Government; and, consequently, a small military force had been sent to Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Sir J. GRAHAM said it had been his fixed determination to proceed with the Mills' and Factories' Bill, but, at the advanced stage of the Session and the present state of public business, he did not think he should be justified in proceeding with the measure during the present year. He should, therefore, postpone the Bill until next Session.

Mr. HAWES inquired if it was intended to proceed with the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill this Session.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he had no intention to do so this Session.

Mr. V. SMITH—"Does the Right Honourable Baronet intend to proceed with his Ecclesiastical Leasing Bill this Session?"

Sir J. GRAHAM—"Yes, I do intend to persevere in passing this Bill. It is my intention to go on with this measure."

The Licensed Lunatic Asylums Bill passed through Committee. The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Tuesday.

Adjourned.

Monday, July 18.

Mr ROEBUCK obtained leave to plead at the bar of the House of Commons, in support of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill; and he also announced that the report of the Election Compromises Committee would be ready for the end of the week.

In reply to Mr. HAWES,

Sir ROBERT PEEL said that he would take the subject of Church extension into his serious consideration during the recess, and would state his intentions in the next session.

Sir R. H. INGLIS then postponed his Church extension motion till next session.

Lord ELIOT intimated that the report of the Irish Census Commissioners would be ready in a fortnight.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. SHIEL called attention to the policy pursued in Ireland. The present Government, through Sir Robert Peel and Lord Eliot, had announced their determination to disregard all party considerations in the administration of the government of Ireland. But this was contradicted by the conduct of the Irish Government; by the nature of its appointments; by the actions of its partisans, more especially as evinced during the last Dublin election; and lastly, though not leastly, by the conduct of the legal agents of the Irish Government in packing juries, challenging most respectable Catholics, in order to secure Protestant jurors and favourable verdicts. This latter allegation he illustrated by several instances, more especially in the case of the trial of the proproprietor of the *Belfast Vindicator*. He concluded his speech by referring to the case of the restoration of Mr. St. George to the magistracy, and moved for the correspondence relating to it.

Lord ELIOT rejoiced in the opportunity thus afforded him of vindicating the Irish Government. He contended that the declarations which he had made had been acted up to in spirit as in letter. He reviewed the various appointments of the Irish Government, and justified its interference in the Dublin election; defended the conduct of the Irish Crown Solicitor, with reference to the trials adverted to by Mr. Shiel; and, after explaining the circumstances attending the restoration of Mr. St. George to the magistracy, declared that it would be inexpedient to produce the required correspondence.

Sir WILLIAM SOMMERVILLE thought that the grave charges adduced by Mr. Shiel were calculated to throw discredit on the impartial administration of justice, and with reference to the challenging of jurors, giving due credit to the explanations of Lord Eliot, considered that it was at least unfortunate that there should have been such a preponderance of Protestants on these trials. It was a monstrous state of things that articles freely published in the *Morning Chronicle* dare not be reprinted in the Dublin papers for fear of a prosecution.

Mr. Sergeant JACKSON adduced cases in which Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Shiel himself had peremptorily challenged Protestant jurors; at the same time denying, in the most positive manner, that in the recent trials jurors had been set aside, because they were Roman Catholics. He defended, amongst others, the appointment of Mr. Baron Lefroy, whom he affirmed to be one of the most eminent equity lawyers in Ireland, and who, before his elevation by the present Administration, had refused three offers of judgeships from different Governments; and affirmed that the article in the *Belfast Vindicator* was calculated to disturb the peace of the country, and was, therefore, a fit subject of prosecution.

After a few words of explanation from Sir William Sommerville, and from Mr. Shiel, in explanation of the case quoted against him by Mr. Sergeant Jackson,

Mr. MORGAN JOHN O'CONNELL entered generally into the subject of the discussion, contending, more especially, that the present Irish Government, by their libel prosecutions, were attempting to stifle the liberty of the press.

Lord JOCELYN justified his interference in the Dublin election, denying that in his canvass any threats had been held out to such of the electors as were under Castle controul. The late Government had, however, used their influence to compel the Dublin electors to vote against their feelings and conscience.

Mr. C. BULLER, after commenting on Lord Jocelyn's admissions, contended that the proceedings which had taken place in Ireland were calculated to inspire alarm with respect to the impartial administration of justice in that country. It was difficult to believe that chance was the cause of the exclusion of Catholic jurors, and the terms used by the Chief Justice Pennefather, in his charge to the jury on the trial for libel of the *Belfast Vindicator*, were far more fit for a violent partisan than a judicial expositor. The Irish Government had done itself no good by a prosecution which, if directed against the press of this country, would put an extinguisher on that entire and unrestrained freedom of discussion which it had enjoyed for the last ten years.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM recounted the Irish judicial appointments of the late Government, which were the result of political considerations as much as those of the present Government. In the unhappy state of society in Ireland peculiar difficulties attended the administration of justice, and the right of challenge of the jurors was, therefore, a matter of great importance. This right had been exercised in the recent cases according to established rules and with perfect impartiality, attested by the fact that Chancellor Sugden, on investigation, was perfectly satisfied. The Government had no disposition to resent newspaper attacks by prosecutions; but the one in question in this debate was calculated to disturb the peace of the country by impugning trial by Jury in Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON, giving credit to the Lord Lieutenant for good intentions, was not surprised at the failure of the Irish Executive in obtaining the confidence of the people. Their appointments were unfortunate; and the right of challenging jurors ought undoubtedly to be exercised so as to inspire confidence in the Administration of justice. Still, he was pleased with the tone of the debate which was honourable to both sides of the House, and indicated that change of feeling which Lords Normanby and Fortescue had been so instrumental in bringing about.

Mr. GREGORY denied that he had pledged himself on the subject of the national system of education, though he was opposed to any system which did not take the Scriptures for its basis. No undue influence had been exercised at his election for Dublin.

Sir R. PEEL, after contrasting Mr. Sheil's speech and motion, said that Mr. St George had been, from an early period, his personal friend. He admitted that Mr. St. George's letter to Lord Normanby had justified his removal from the magistracy, but he was restored on explanations which were considered satisfactory. Earl de Grey had reluctantly been persuaded to undertake the government of Ireland; but having done so, he was too honest and firm to permit subordinates to dictate to him. Lord Eliot, as Chief Secretary, and Sir Edward Sugden, as Lord Chancellor, were also proofs and guarantees of his intentions in the government of Ireland. Though he acted on his avowed principles of preferring his political friends he looked to professional eminence rather than parliamentary influence, as evinced by the characters of Mr. Justice Pennefather and Mr. Baron Lefroy. He was somewhat surprised at Lord Palmerston's assurance in objecting to the elevation of the latter-mentioned judge—he who as a member of the late Government had been a party to offering the Chief Baronship to the strenuous advocate of the repeal of the Union, Mr. O'Connell! The character of Mr. Sergeant Jackson also justified his having availed himself of his services. He concluded by contending that he had fully acted up to the spirit of his declarations with respect to Ireland.

Colonel VERNER addressed some observations to a noisy and impatient House; after which a division took place, when there appeared 146 to 75.

It being upwards of half-past twelve, Mr. HUME and Mr. BROTHERTON objected to going into a Committee of Supply; but after considerable altercation, the House went into Committee, and a vote was taken for the Militia Estimates.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day; and on the South Australia Bill, some remarks of Lord Stanley provoked Mr. Hume to complain of his impertinent conduct. This expression he retracted, when called on by the Speaker.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

DISTRESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

To the eye of the superficial observer, there is little, if indeed any distress to be found in this mighty metropolis. The suburban fairs are well attended, the river Thames crowded with steam boats, and the various places of public amusement, thronged with apparently happy faces and light hearts! There are but few beggars in the streets; and no particular object of distress meets the eye—or if it does, it is passed by, as unworthy of notice, and undeserving in itself. In short, society in London presents a complete collection of contradictions—as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton—half divinity, half snake—majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below. Whoever desires to obtain even a bare existence in the metropolis must sacrifice the physical wants to the artificial—from the office clerk to the messenger, and from the artisan to the veriest shop boy.

It is from these false appearances that a mistaken idea of abundance and comfort arises; the face wears the smile of plenty, but the canker of poverty is eating into the heart. It is the hectic flush of consumption, speaking only of the worn and decaying system.

There are in London and Southwark five courts for the recovery of small debts—the City Court of Requests—the Osborne-street Court for the Tower Hamlets—the Castle-street Court for the City and Liberty of Westminster—the Southwark Court of Requests, and the Middlesex County Court in Kingsgate-street, Holborn! It is to these places that the eye of the benevolent should be turned—it is here that the manifold wants and miseries of tens of thousands become but too painfully palpable—here the under current of human life flows openly and freely—here may be observed daily the struggling of honest poverty with overwhelming hopelessness—mothers eloquently and children mutely imploring "Have patience, and I will pay thee all." The scenes of abject distress, and the constant recurrence of them, might melt the heart of any; so artless, indeed, and yet withal so heartrending, are many of the cases in their detail, that many plaintiffs, on getting acquainted with the particulars, have generously forgone their claims, and regretted that their enforcement had ever been attempted.

The following is an illustrative case in point. It affords also an instructive lesson of the manner in which the faces of the poor are ground to the earth by both Christian and Jew slopsellers:—

WESTMINSTER COURT OF REQUESTS.—A tall, careworn-looking widow woman, (it would not be out of place to say widow lady,) of about forty years of age, and whose carriage and manners evidently showed how keenly a sensitive mind was struggling up against misfortune, was summoned for £1 18s. by a Scotch baker, named Charles Watts.

On the name being bellowed forth by the crier, the poor lady seemed to shrink within herself as she stepped before the gaze of the commissioners and a very crowded court.

The usual interrogatories having been put to the plaintiff and sworn to, the defendant was asked why she had refused to pay a debt which she did not dispute?—Because, Sir, said the defendant, choking with grief, I am utterly unable.

Commissioner:—Then why did you contract it?—To keep my poor daughter from a premature death by starvation [bursting into tears]. Sir, I have three helpless daughters, and hoped, by untiring industry at the needle, together with such little aid as they could give, to find ourselves a scanty portion of bread and tea, and a home, however humble, to rest in; but from morning until midnight, the uttermost we can earn barely exceeds a shilling per day!

Commissioner:—What description of work is it?—Shirt and collar making, Sir, for a large warehouse in the City.

Commissioner:—And how are you paid?—Defendant:—For some shirts twopence and twopence-halfpenny each—these are gentlemen's fancy coloured shirts: but for the very best work—for a shirt that the fastest workwoman cannot make in a whole day—we seldom are paid as much as a shilling. For collars, &c., a penny and three-halfpence each—never more!

Commissioner (a warm-hearted looking fellow)—Merciful God! why, how do you contrive to exist?

Sir, said the poor widowed woman, it is not an existence—it is a lingering death of protracted starvation. I feel my strength to be fast wearing away; but this I know, that there are thousands of poor women even worse than I, and God above knows that my home, like my heart, is cheerless and desolate—(extreme sympathy appeared to be manifested by all present.) I cannot, said the poor woman, pay the demand yet; it is a just one, I admit, and I will strive—

"Sae nae mair aboot it," said the plaintiff, who during the foregoing recital had been fidgeting about with the most apparent uneasiness, "sae nae mair aboot it. Why did nae ye tell me a' this—without coming here, aye, lassie—(laughter.) Ye lookit aye sae cleanly and alway at work, I neeterally thoct it waar wieful aye ye to no pay the siller. As it's turn'd aboot, ye'll jest pay me when ye may, and gin ye want a dozen more loaves, ye'r right welcome, and the Deel tak the hulkin maniken that can browse on the leebour of sic as yoursel—(laughter and applause.) Cheer up, lassie; 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' and it's no for Sandy to heap sorrow on the widow and the fatherless. Come along, lassie."

The poor widow fairly wept her thanks, and the generous Scotchman seemed no less affected as they left the court.

It is not often, very often, that the milk of human kindness is so abundant—the bond—the full pound of flesh—is generally ruthlessly exacted, or the defaulter lingers out a portion of his days in the unwholesome wards of a debtor's prison. Upwards of one thousand cases, of course varying in their detail, but in nothing as to their nature, occur weekly, and when helpless poverty is handed over to the tender mercies of "Old Father Antic," the law,

"*Hope withering flies, and mercy sighs farewell.*"

DISTRESS IN THE POTTERIES.

The accounts received from Burslem (the metropolis of the Potteries) and the mining and manufacturing districts in the neighbourhood, are of the most alarming description. It would appear that, influenced by the badness of trade, or by some other motive which can be best and only truly explained by the masters themselves, there has been within the last two or three weeks an attempt made to reduce the wages of the men employed in the collieries of North Staffordshire, and the turn-out of the miners has necessarily by the want of coal seriously affected the men occupied in the potteries and iron works. The proximate cause of the facts, according to the statements of gentlemen just arrived from Burslem, appears to be the reduction of 7d. per week from the wages hitherto paid by Mr. Sparrow, whose works are situated near Burslem. The same authorities state, that such is the magnitude of Mr. Sparrow's establishment, that the reduction of 7d. in each man's wages will make a difference of not less in the aggregate than £300 per week. Be the cause, however, what it may, the Potteries, according to the accounts, have been in a very fearful state. On Wednesday, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Tunstal, and Lane-End, the chief towns within the Potteries, were greatly excited; so much so indeed, that the authorities deemed it necessary to call in the immediate aid of the county police and military. The turnouts, to the amount of some thousands, visited the collieries, iron-works, and potteries, where men were to be found who had accepted the reduced scale of wages, and in some instances inflicted personal violence upon men whom they found peaceably engaged at work. At Fenton-park it is stated that one man was thrown into scalding hot water, and in other places acts of the grossest violence were committed. On Wednesday the discontented assembled in great numbers, and their line of muster, if not of march, extended from Tunstal to Lane-end, a distance of at least seven miles. Some detachments of Yeomanry paraded the district, but this description of force being deemed insufficient to meet the emergency, application was made for the assistance of her Majesty's troops. Alderman Copeland, the member for the Potteries, arrived at the seat of the Earl of Dartmouth, at Sandwell, on Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining advice, and if necessary military aid. Lord Dartmouth being, however, from home, the worthy Alderman resorted to other means, and the same evening a troop of the 3rd Dragoons, from the Birmingham barracks, left Birmingham for the disturbed districts. Persons arriving from Burslem state, that 6000 workmen have turned out, and that boat-loads of assistants for a row have arrived from Bilston and other manufacturing districts of South Staffordshire. The insurgents were on Thursday marching for Cheadle, but it was confidently hoped that the precautionary measures adopted by the authorities would prevent further outrage.

A letter dated Birmingham, Friday evening, says:—"Things are in a dreadful state in the Potteries—all the colliers out, and I fear next week will not pass over without dreaful work—thousands parading the streets with large sticks in their hands. The manufacturers must give over this week. Soldiers are arrived—meat and money are already demanded by the poor creatures, and who, in the name of God, can blame them if they take it. Human endurance cannot much longer continue, and where it will end God only knows. I have just seen a gentlemen who passed through the Potteries to-day, and he says no serious acts of violence have yet been committed, but they appear ready for mischief. The masters have proposed a reduction of wages, not requiring the labour of the men at all, and that has caused the present confusion. Yesterday the mob carried off provisions out of the shops at Stoke, and some, I am told, have been apprehended."

A letter from Newcastle-under-Line, dated July 14th, says—"I arrived here last night from Stafford. On entering the town, I found it more like a garrison than any thing else. Last night the colliers came into the town in hundreds, and caused great commotion. So great was the alarm, that the troop of Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry were called out, and stationed at the Duke of York and other public-houses. To-day the colliers arrived in large numbers, and commenced levying contributions on the inhabitants of Lane-end, or Longton. They visited and stopped all the works at which any men were employed, and took out several of the men who were at work, and ducked them in a pond; and when remonstrated with by the magistrates on the impropriety of their conduct, the answer they gave was, that it would be better for them to be shot than see their children starve. At this moment, I understand, the town of Longren, which is four miles from here, is in great confusion, and much fear is entertained for the result of to-night. The Newcastle troop has just marched out, headed by, they say, fifteen magistrates, amongst whom are Captain Power and the Reverend Mr. Sneyd. Two troops of the 12th Foot have also arrived from Weedon barracks by express, and what the result of to-night may be God only knows. I wish I was at —, out of the noise. The people here are in much distress, but it is to be regretted that the poor people cannot see they are only increasing their difficulties; but it is folly to reason with starving men. In Stafford and all the adjoining towns I found similar distress. I do hope Parliament will not separate without doing something to relieve the distress. If they do, take my word there will be one traveller less upon the road."

Subsequent accounts from these districts represent that, bad as appearances certainly were, the alarm has passed away. The above statements, it will be borne in mind, refer to proceedings previous to last Sunday. The accounts since received from the Potteries give a very favourable report of the state of the district. The system of perambulating the roads in bodies and levying contributions on the inhabitants has been abandoned, and the colliers confine their operations at present to visiting the pits, and compelling all whom they find at work to join the turn out. Nearly the whole of the mines and iron works are at a stand still, none of the men being permitted to come to terms with their masters until the demands of all have been complied with. This state of things will continue so long as the colliers have the means of supporting themselves; but in the meantime business is suspended to a very considerable extent among all classes, and particularly amongst the small shopkeepers and tradesmen.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

The Britannia steamer, from Boston and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning, at a quarter before eleven o'clock. By her we have received New York papers to the 1st, Philadelphia to the 1st, Boston to the 2nd, and Halifax to the 5th, and from Canada generally to a corresponding late date. The Britannia is a day behind her usual time of arrival, as usually calculated, which arose from her being detained off Halifax, on her way from Boston, for thirty-six hours, by a most dense fog, which rendered it unsafe to run for the harbour. She sailed from Halifax on the morning of the 6th, having left Boston on the 2nd, and has made the voyage under ten days. She has fifty-seven passengers, amongst whom is Major Cooke, the bearer of despatches from Lord Ashburton.

(From the New York American of July 1.)

The political occurrences of the last few weeks in the United States have been discouraging to all who love their country, and hope for the perpetuity, as well as efficiency, of its free institutions. At Washington discord prevails. The President is without the confidence of Congress, or any considerable portion of it, and the result is disagreement as to almost all important public measures. The state of the revenue laws is such as to make it questionable whether any duties can now be collected; for the Compromise Act had its completion yesterday, and from that date new duties, and new modes of levying those duties were to be arranged. But the legislation on the subject contemplated by the Compromise Act, has not been matured, and to meet this contingency a temporary Bill was passed, extending to August 1st the duties in force on June 1st, and the laws for collecting them. Upon this temporary Bill the President has put his veto, and as there are not two-thirds in either House to carry the Bill, notwithstanding the veto, it is defeated, and the collection of any revenue will be disputed.

The effect upon the credit and financies of the general Government of this *quasi* anarchy at Washington cannot be otherwise than disastrous, and even more disastrous will be its effect upon the affairs and business of the nation at large.

Turning from the affairs of the Union to those of the State of Rhode Island, we see much to deplore there. The rebellion, indeed, is crushed—we think now finally—but innocent blood has been shed. Martial law has been proclaimed in a time of profound general peace.

Money is very abundant, and first-rate paper is in demand at from six to seven per cent. interest per annum. New York State Stock, since the closing of the books, have fallen from one to two per cent. U. S. Six per Cents. are daily taken for investment at par and interest; and unless a further amount is injudiciously issued, will not be lower.

Public feeling is much excited in New Orleans, in regard to the conduct of the banks now in suspension, and we fear some violent outbreak. At the last dates from there of the 22nd instant the discount on the notes of the suspended banks varied from seven to thirty-eight per cent.

AMERICAN NEWS.—LIVERPOOL, Thursday morning.—The Hibernia, Captain Burber, arrived at this port to-day, and by her we have dates from New York to the 24th ultimo, inclusive. The papers of the 22nd say the failures among merchants continue numerous, and business generally is exceedingly dull in all its departments. The state of business is sensibly felt by the banks, which have lost the most profitable part of their business, consisting of the deposits of the small dealers about town. We apprehend that near three-fourths of the business derived from the deposits of that class of dealers have ceased to be. It is understood that the labours of Lord Ashburton are nearly brought to a close. No doubt is now entertained that the negociations will be satisfactorily consummated at an early day. A meeting in favour of the Hon. Henry Clay for the office of president of the United States, was held at the National Hall, in Canal-street, on the 23rd ult. Stephen Whitney, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. Phillips Phœnix and others were appointed vice-presidents. Letters were read from the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Hon. Luther Bradish, and others, expressing their concurrence in the objects of the meeting, but regretting that they could not be present. In consequence of the heated state of the room, the meeting adjourned to Canal-street, where addresses were made. The performances were closed by a song in honour of Mr. Clay.

THE GRAIN CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.—All accounts concur in saying, notwithstanding rust in Lower Virginia, and wet cold weather elsewhere, it will be superabundant.

BELGIUM.—FRENCH TARIFF.—The greatest excitement continues to prevail in Belgium on account of the French ordonnance for increasing the import duties on linens. The answers of the King of Belgium and his ministers, to the addresses of the numerous deputations from the trade, are couched in such a guarded manner that it is impossible to form any opinion as to the success of the negotiations conducted by Mr. Kindt, at Paris, for a modification of the new law which is to take effect on the 20th July, on the Belgian frontier; but we think the following account likely to be near the truth, it is given in the Paris correspondence of one of the Brussels papers:—"The Belgian government has declared to ours, that it could not grant the concessions demanded by us in return for a reduction of duty on linens, and that it would feel itself obliged to use reprisals if some modification of the law of 26th June last be not made. It is added that the Belgian ministry has decided to open negotiations with Prussia for entering into the German customs' union."

IMPORTANT FROM ST. DOMINGO—REVOLUTION IN HAYTI—PRESIDENT BOYER DEPOSED.—"We learn to-day," says the *Philadelphia Journal* of June 23, "from Captain Hill, of the brig William Thatcher, which arrived here from St. Croix, on Saturday, which place she left on the 7th, that just before his departure he was informed by one of the most respectable citizens of St. Croix, that letters had just been received by an arrival from St. Domingo, giving the important information that a revolution had taken place in the island, that President Boyer had been deposed, and had been, or would be, put to death. In the hurry of departure, Captain Hill did not make very particular inquiries. The impression, however, is strong on his mind that his informant said that President Boyer had been put to death, but of this he is not positive."

THE FRENCH REGENCY is to be given to the Duke of Nemours, eldest brother of the late Duke of Orleans, and in the event of his death, to the Prince de Joinville and the Dukes d'Aumale and Monpensier in succession.

M. THIERS has returned to Paris, and is already in the thick of the intrigues upon the Regency question. He is very eager that the King should advise with him about it.

BELGIUM has reduced the import duty on French wines and salt, and increased the import duty on English thread.

AN IRISH WITNESS.—At the last Dublin Quarter Sessions, two rosy-faced, honest-looking young peasants, named John Tracey and Patrick Kilbride, and an elderly countryman, named Woods, were arraigned at the traverser's bar, for having, on the night of the 8th of May last, feloniously assaulted and maltreated one Edward Smith, near Clondalkin.

The prosecutor, a reckless, devil-may-care sort of fellow, who appeared to have been recently engaged in the service of Bacchus, was called, and having been examined by Mr. M'Kane, deposed that he was a lime-burner and builder, residing with his mother on the hill of Clondalkin: on the night of Friday, the 8th of May, he had been spending a convivial meeting at a public-house in that town, and was on his way home to his mother's house, which was distant a quarter of a mile from Clondalkin, when he encountered the traversers, whom he bid "good night" to. No sooner had he uttered this friendly valediction, when Tracy "ups with his foot, and gave him a kick that ris him three yards and a half off the ground"—(laughter.) The other traversers then assailed him with desperate fury, gave him thirty or forty falls, "*hot* him on the shin, made a smash of his face by repeated visitatious thrusts of their clenched fists, and in a word, kicked him before them the same as if he was an ould ball of leather"—(laughter.) That's all he had to say about the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—Were you confined by reason of that assault?

Witness—No, but them that attacked me was *confined*. (Laughter.) I was unwell, if it's that you mean; I wore a night cap while I was unwell.

Mr. Curran—Was there a frill to your night-cap?

Witness (looking archly at the learned counsel)—Oh, but you have the coaxing eye. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Curran—Never mind my eye. Was there a frill to your night-cap?

Witness—To be sure there was; an illigant lace frill, the same as the Lady Lieutenant's. (Great laughter.) I never was drunk; I do be always drinking, but I'm never drunk.

Mr. Curran—Come, Sir, isn't it true that you "love not wisely but too well" deep potations of whiskey punch?

Witness—I do like a dandy of punch by times; why not?

Mr. Curran—How many dandies of punch did you drink in your life?

Witness—By my soul if you had a penny a piece for every dandy I drank in my time you might hang up your wig behind the door and give up pleading. (laughter.) I only drank a mere trifle on the night I was murdered.

Mr. Curran—How much was that trifle?

Witness—Nine dandies of punch and five pints of ale; I was not drunk; why should I? (Laughter.)

Mr. Curran—How did you get that gash on the left side of your face—who gave it to you?

Witness—I gave it to myself—who had a better right (laughter)? coming home last night by the Military Road I fell and broke my face; I was perfectly sober at the time (laughter).

Mr. Curran—Where did you sleep last night?

Witness—In the dock of the station-house; I had to prod out a soft plank for myself to lie on (laughter).

Mr. Curran—Who brought you to the station-house?

Witness—184 B (laughter.)

Mr. Curran—Were you fined this morning?

Witness—Yes, I was fined 2s. 6d. at the Head-office; the sunny side of the hulk to 184 B (great laughter.)

Mr. Curran—Who fined you?

Witness—What's that to you?

Mr. Curran—Come, sir, who fined you?

Witness—Fitzimon (laughter).

Mr. Curran—What were you fined for?

Witness—For falling (laughter). I had only drank twelve dandies of punch and three pints of ale; I was not drunk; 184 B perjured himself; I was dancing a jig to a mile stone, and fell.

Mr. Curran—You may go down, sir.

Witness—Thank you kindly. May every hair of your head be be a mould candle to light you to the gates of everlasting glory!—(roars of laughter).

Mr. Curran addressed the jury in an able speech for the defence.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

EXECUTIONS FOR MURDER.—CLONMEL, JULY, 16.—This afternoon Byrne and Quilty (the former for the murder of Robert Hall, Esq., the latter for the murder of a man named Laffan) paid the forfeit of their lives in front of our county gaol, the scene of so many similar melancholy spectacles. There were present at least five thousand persons. Public anxiety was much excited in consequence of the report, which very generally prevailed, that Byrne would make a full disclosure of the fearful part taken by him in the murder of Mr. Hall. He was, however, totally silent upon that topic, although previously to his execution, and whilst in his cell, he occasionally adverted to that horrible assassination, and said the part which had been "assigned" him in that tragedy by his prosecutors was not that which had been performed by him. The conduct of the wretched man afforded a satisfactory proof of the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood over convicts of the worst class—the contrition of Byrne having been manifested in a manner which showed how deeply he felt the enormity of the revolting crime for which he suffered. The unfortunate youth, Quilty, who was little more than twenty years of age, protested his innocence in the most energetic manner, as well in his last moments as repeatedly since his conviction. He stated that he not only had not been at any murder, but that his feelings recoiled at such atrocities. Both convicts suffered very little after the executioner had drawn the fatal bolt. Amongst the immense crowd assembled it seemed to be the fixed and universal opinion that Quilty was as innocent as the other convict was guilty. But the same impression of the innocence of Quilty extended even beyond the multitude, and some of the upper classes, without distinction of party, appear to regard it as, at least, a doubtful case. However, all speculation is now unavailing. The bodies of the two men executed were interred in the evening in the place allotted for that purpose in the gaol-yard.

MURDER AT PECKHAM-RYE.—On Tuesday evening a lengthened inquiry was gone into at St. Thomas's Hospital, before Mr. Payne, city coroner, concerning the death of James White, a farm labourer, aged fifty-nine, in the employ of Messrs. Noble and Mee, of Peckham-rye, who was discovered by a fellow-workman on the morning of Wednesday last, weltering in his blood, in a barn on the premises of the above-named gentleman. The deceased was sensible when found, but unable to move. He had received a severe fracture of the skull from a sharp instrument, but was unable to tell by whom it was done. He was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died on the Monday morning from the injuries he received. The police having made an examination of the premises, and investigated the circumstances, suspicion fell upon another labourer in the same employ named William Webb. Not being able to give a satisfactory account of his time for two hours on the night of Tuesday prior to the discovery of the wounded man, he was arrested, and has remained in custody to await the result of the injuries inflicted on Wihte. The inquiry was adjourned in order to obtain evidence.

ON WEDNESDAY night, as the last train was proceeding from York to Darlington, the switches near the Alne Station were misplaced, through whose negligence we have not been able to ascertain, and the train was precipitated over a wall to the depth of fourteen feet, into a place commonly used as a coal depot. The fireman and engineman foresaw the danger, and after doing all they could to retard the speed of the engine, leaped from the train and received but slight injuries. The guard and three passengers were severely injured, but it is hoped, none of them fatally. The tender, engine, and some of the coaches were very much damaged. This is the first accident which has happened upon the Great North of England Railway.

THE VULGAR RICH.—Sir Robert Peel, in his speech in the House of Commons, on Mr. Hume's motion, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to give directions to the trustees of the British Museum, and of the National Gallery, to the authorities having charge of the Armouries and Jewels in the Tower of London, to the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, and to all other persons having the management or direction of public edifices and cathedrals, for facilitating the opening of those buildings to the public on Sundays, paid a high compliment to the industrious classes. Sir Robert said it was not the poor that damaged works of art, but *the vulgar rich*, who could afford to pay the price of admission.

A MEMORIAL, which received 30,000 signatures in one day, has been forwarded by the people of Manchester to M. Philips, and M. Gibson, Esqs., Members for that borough, for presentation, which shows that they believe the country to be on the eve of a revolution; that they are utterly without hope that the Legislature will accord them justice, and requesting their representatives, in common with all the Liberals of the House of Commons, to stop all supplies to Government.

DUE TO THE EXECUTIVE from the sale of Atkinson's Breakfast Beverage:—

	s.	d.
Mr. Heywood	0	9
Mr. Baird, Bolton	2	0
Mr. Sharples, Lancaster ...	2	0
Mr. Swinglehurst, Preston, the Wholesale Agent for North Lancashire	2	0
	6	9

DUE TO THE EXECUTIVE from the sale of Messrs. Crow and Tyrell's Chartist Beverage for the week ending July 16th:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Joshua Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds, and Wholesale Agent for the District of Yorkshire	1	1	0
Mr. James Leach, Manchester, and Wholesale Agent for Lancashire	1	5	6
Mr. Vickers, Belper	0	3	9
Mr. James Arthur, Carlisle...	0	3	9
Mr. Cater, London	0	3	0
Mr. John Walker, jun., King-street Park, Stockport ...	0	3	0
Mr. G. White, Birmingham...	0	2	3
Mr. Thomson, Stockport, Cheshire ...	0	2	3
Mr. Robinson, Derby ...	0	0	9
Mr. Griffiths, Worcester ...	0	0	9
Mr. Cavill, Melton Mowbray ...	0	0	9
	£3	6	9

INCOME OF THE EXECUTIVE FROM JULY THE 13th, TO JULY 18th.

	£	s.	d.
Honley	0	3	0½
Yew Green	0	1	4½
Lepton	0	6	8
Kirkheaton	0	1	6
Sheffield Youths	0	5	0
Hanley	0	6	8
London, per Lefevre	0	7	0
Bristol	1	5	0
Ormskirk	0	2	0
Chelmsford	6	5	6
Glossop	0	8	4
London, Bermondsey, per Frampton	0	15	0
Manchester, Carpenter's Hall ...	0	16	8
Salisbury	0	10	0
Atkinson's Breakfast Beverage	0	4	6
Nottingham Shoemakers ...	0	13	4
Sheerness	0	5	0
Hooley Hill	0	1	4
Bingley	0	13	4
Salford Youths	0	6	0
Manchester Smiths	0	8	4
Star Office	2	12	6

I cannot report the receipts for a fortnight, as I shall be from home for a week.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON DELEGATE COUNCIL FROM JUNE 1st TO JULY, 1842.

RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.
June 1	Money in hand	0	8	11¾
15	From Liquidation Debt Committee	0	9	6
July 3	Brompton	0	2	6
June 5	Cannon Coffee-house ...	0	2	0
5	Star Coffee-house	0	7	0
12	Albion	0	2	6
19	Shoemakers, Foley-place	0	4	2
26	Limehouse	0	10	0
	Hatters	0	2	6
12	Crown and Anchor Shoemakers	0	3	4
	For carriage of cards	0	0	7½
	Total Receipts	£2	13	1¼

DISBURSEMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
June 26	Month's rent	0	8	0
July 17	Three weeks' ditto	0	6	0
	Secretary's salary for seven weeks	0	8	9
June 12	Minute and three cash books ...	0	1	6
	Carriage of 500 cards ...	0	2	6
26	Plan of lecturing committee	0	9	0
	Postage, stationery, &c. ...	0	4	1
	Total expeniture	£1	19	10
	Total receipts	2	13	1¼
	Total expenditure... ...	1	19	0
	Balance in hand...	£0	13	3¼

DUE TO THE COUNCIL.

	£	s.	d.
From Theatre Fund, on account of Shoemakers, Clock-house	1	0	0
Carriage cards	0	1	10½
Mr. Cameron	0	5	0
Mr. Goodfellow	0	18	0
Total due ...	£2	4	10½
Money in hand	0	13	3¼
Due to Council	2	4	10½
Balance in favour of Council	£2	18	1¾

Audited and found correct,

R. POYSER,
G. HUMPHREYS,
E. LANGWITH.

BALANCE SHEET

OF MONEY RECEIVED BY THE LONDON DELEGATE COUNCIL, FOR THE CONVENTION.

	£	s.	d.
Carpenter's Arms... ...	2	10	0
Limehouse	2	0	0
Albion	1	0	0
Crown and Anchor ...	0	15	0
Globe Fields	1	0	0
Buck's Head	0	15	0
Clock House	1	0	0
Red Lion, shoemakers ...	0	3	0
Bricklayer's Arms ...	0	15	4
Goldbeater's Arms ...	1	0	0
Camberwell	1	0	0
Star Shoemakers	2	0	0
Three Doves	0	17	0
Westminster	0	15	0
Mr. Nagle	0	5	0
Total received ...	£15	15	4

Paid as per books to the Convention Finance Committee.

Audited and found correct.

RICHARD POYSER.
JOHN SIMPSON,
THEOPHILUS SALMON.

A PARLIAMENTARY PAPER, published on Thursday morning, gives the following list of pensions granted between June 20th, 1841, and June 20, 1842:—July 23, Snow Harris, Esq., £300, in consideration of scientific discoveries. August 3, Miss Sophia Ward, £200, for her long services to the royal family; August 20, the widow of Sir John Jeremie, £200, on account of her husband's colonial services; August 30, John Anster, LL.D., £150, and the Rev. Henry Francis Cary, £200, for their literary labours; Aug. 31, the widow of the author of "James's Naval History," £100, for recording the achievements of the British Navy; and to the sister of Major Clapperton, the African traveller, £50, for the additions made by him to geographical knowledge.—Total pensions £1200.

REMARKABLE FATALITY.—On Wednesday morning an inquest was held before Mr. W. Carter, Coroner for Surrey, at the Europa Tavern, Rotherhithe, on the body of James Heard, 27 years of age, who was found drowned in the Thames, off Pageant Stairs, Rotherhithe. It appeared by the evidence that the deceased was a bargeman, in the employ of Messrs. Cobham and Co., of Ware, Herts, and that in delivering a cargo at White Lion-wharf, Upper Thames-street, it is supposed he accidentally fell over, but there was no direct evidence to show how he came into the water, and the Jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Found drowned." The brother of the deceased said, that the male part of the family had obtained their living for some years as navigators on the rivers Thames and Lea, and that no fewer than eleven of them had been accidentally drowned whilst following their avocations on those rivers, and two others had lost their lives by accidents which had befallen them whilst so employed. Amongst the former, the father of the deceased and two of his sons were drowned a short time ago.

PRIZE FIGHTING AT MANCHESTER.—FATAL RESULT.—Three of these brutal exhibitions were announced by the fancy to come off on Monday week. The spot selected was near Stalybridge, about thirty-six miles from the town, where, amidst a scene of great riot and confusion, the first between Smith and Russell, for £50 a side, came off, the latter of whom was so injured that he died on Friday. The other two were prevented by magisterial influence; but, nothing daunted by the fate of the former, two of the other fancy resolved to settle their affairs in a field on the Eccles-road, about two miles from the town, at the early hour of three o'clock in the morning. Between 200 and 300 provincial patrons of the pugilistic art were present, but after two or three rounds had been fought, the police arrived, who, after some resistance, succeeded in capturing one of the combatants, with two of the seconds.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, July 15

BANKRUPTS.

Christopher Brayshawe, of Great Castle-street, Regent-street, Middlesex, tailor, to surrender July 22 and August 26, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Rutter and Trotter, 4, Ely Place, Holborn; Mr. T. M. Alsager, Birchin Lane, official assignee.

Edmund Francis Green, of 147, Leadenhall-street, City, merchant, July 26 and August 26, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. W. Borradaile, King's Arms Yard; Mr. W. Turquand, 2, Copthall Buildings, official assignee.

George Henry Watson, of 175, Aldersgate-street, City, and now of Stourmont Cottage, Mescow Road, Bayswater, apothecary, July 21, at half-past twelve, and August 26, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Watson and Broughton, Falcon Square; Mr. W. Turquand, Copthall Buildings, official assignee.

William Mills, of the Half Moon Inn, Caterham, Surrey, innholder, July 26, at one, and August 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Dyne, 61, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and Messrs. Drummond and Sons, Croydon; Mr. James Foster Groom, 12, Abchurch Lane, Lombard-street, official assignee.

William Fletcher, of Birmingham, oil and colourman, July 26 and August 26, at twelve, at the Waterloo Rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Austen and Hobson, 4, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. W. H. Reece, 104, New-street, Birmingham.

William Downing, of Sheffield, draper, July 29 and August 26, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Mr. Charles Wilson, 6, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury Square, London; and Messrs. Wilson and Younge, or Mr. Pierson, Sheffield.

Edward Moss, of Liverpool, draper, July 28 and August 26, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Temple, London; Mr. Winstanley, Manchester.

John Weston Palmer, of Old Buckenham, Norfolk, grocer, July 23 and August 26, at ten, at the Royal Hotel, St. Peter of Mancroft, Norwich. Solicitors, Mr. Andrew Storey, 5, Field Court, Gray's Inn, London; Mr. Jacob Henry Fillett, Norwich.

Edward Rogers, of Great Witley, Worcestershire, surgeon, July 30 and August 26, at ten, at the White Lion Inn, Kidderminster. Solicitors, Mr. J. H. Benbow, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London; and Messrs. Wormall and Prichard, Stourport.

John Hanford Jackson, of Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, grocer, July 25 and August 26, at eleven, at the George the Fourth Inn, Nottingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Campbell and Witty, 21, Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. Fox, Nottingham.

Alexander Bower, of Basford, Staffordshire, and Manchester, banker, August 10 and 26, at three and two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs. Higson and Son, Manchester.

Thomas Lediard, of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, money scrivener, July 25 and August 26, at twelve, at the King's Head Inn, Cirencester; Solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., John-street, Bedford Row, London; and Mr. Mullings, Cirencester.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

James Bowden and John Peele Clapham, of Kingston-upon-Hull, general merchants and shipowners. Wm. Allen, John Allen, and Jonathan Allen, of Manchester, merchants and general dealers in calicoes and prints, so far as regards Jonathan Allen. John Lockwood, sen., Wm. Lockwood, and John Lockwood, jun., of Sheffield, Yorkshire, file manufacturers, so far as regards John Lockwood, sen. John Greenshields, Alexander Durantz, and Robert Still, of Liverpool, merchants, so far as regards Robert Still. John Hodgkinson and Alfred Hodgkinson, of Chorley, Lancashire, corn dealers and grocers. John M'Nicholl, of Liverpool, engineer, and Henry Tinker, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, gentleman. Joseph Fox Marston, Richard Noblet, and Samuel Matthews, of Liverpool, cork manufacturers, so far as regards the said Joseph Fox Marston. James Adshead and Robert Scott, of Manchester, hosiers. Joseph Hardy and Robert Barker, of Manchester, curriers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 19.

BANKRUPTS.

David Low, merchant, Adam's Court, Old Broad-street, City, to surrender July 26, at two, and August 30, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Druce and Sons, Billiter Square; Mr. Pennell, official assignee.

James Atkins, sen., and James Atkins, jun., lime-merchants, Couldson, Surrey, August 5, at one, and August 30, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Smith, Bridge-street, Southwark; Mr. Edwards, official assignee, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, City.

Charles Massey Darby, printer, Regent-street, Middlesex, July 29, at half-past eleven, and August 30, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Wimburn, Collett, and Collett, Chancery Lane; Mr. Whitmore, official assignee, Basinghall-street.

John William Vogel, bookseller, Cloak Lane, London, July 27, at one, and August 30, at ten, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Moss, Cloak Lane; Mr. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall-street.

John Sparham, miller, Troston, Suffolk, July 25 and Aug. 30, at twelve, at the Globe Inn, Bury St. Edmunds. Solicitors, Mr. Wing, Bury St. Edmunds; and Messrs. Chilton and Acland, Chancery Lane, London.

John Rate, fellmonger, Eastgate, Bourn, Lincolnshire, July 28 and August 30, at eleven, at Standwell's Hotel, Stamford. Solicitors, Mr. Willders, Bourn; and Messrs. Allen, Gwlby, and Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho Square, London.

Joshua Bolshaw, sail-maker, Liverpool, August 3 and 30, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Thompson, Liverpool; and Messrs. Norris, Allen, and Simpson, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn, London.

Jonathan Smith Spinks and John Molson, coal-merchants, Liverpool, August 3 and 30, at two, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Cornthwaite, Liverpool; and Mr. Cornthwaite, Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, London.

James Stuart, draper, Liverpool, August 3 and 30, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Evans, Liverpool; and Mr. Oliver, Old Jewry, London.

William Williams, wheelwright, Goudhurst, Kent, August 2 and 30, at eleven, at the George Inn, Hurstgreen, Salehurst, Sussex. Solicitors, Mr. Miller, Goudhurst; and Messrs. Wilton and Blackman, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London.

Samuel Brown, millwright, Liverpool, July 28 and August 30, at twelve, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Brabner and Atkinson, Liverpool; and Messrs. Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London.

Thomas Brooke, Joseph Lang, Joseph Wilby, and Jonas Milnes, blanket-manufacturers, Liversedge, Yorkshire, July 30, at ten, and August 30, at twelve, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Solicitors, Mr. Watts, Dewsbury; and Messrs. Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, Ely Place, London.

Samuel Halstead Smyth, coach-maker, Cambridge, August 1 and 30, at eleven, at the Eagle Inn, Cambridge. Solicitors, Messrs. Twiss and Marshall, Cambridge; and Mr. Pike, Old Burlington-street, London.

WATKINS'S LEGACY TO THE CHARTISTS.

LECTURE IV.—CONCLUDED.

We have seen that trades' unions, even if general, would afford but an inefficient protection against the tyranny of capitalists, still less against the capital tyranny of Government. For supposing that masters gave a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, what would it avail while Government can tax at will? Working men have need to unite for mutual protection, for mutual support and information—but they have greater need to unite not merely as fellow-working men, but as fellow men—not only to protect their interests as labourers but to gain their rights as freemen—they should join their fellow men of whatever trade or denomination; yea, all trades should unite in one grand national union—they should chip their trade-shells and take a flight for freedom, then would they gain power to protect themselves, to defend themselves, and to do themselves good in spite of the evil which others would do them.

Oh, but say some we have nothing to do with politics, we have a maxim not to meddle with politics—yea and what has been the consequence, politics have meddled with you and meddled with a vengeance. Such a maxim was fit for slaves alone to adopt, and the worst kind of slaves too—willing slaves—it was a blindfolding of yourselves and offering your necks to the yoke—a gagging of yourselves; and was just what your oppressors wished. Government would look with an eye of favour, the eye of a hawk after a sparrow—upon all trades who bound themselves by such a resolution, for by it they gave up their rights, including the most important right; the right of free inquiry—they gave them up without a word, without being asked to do it—and submissively resigned themselves to whatever wrongs Government had a mind to inflict on them. It is a maxim in full accordance with the maxim of tyrants, namely, that the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them.

Not discuss politics! If we won't discuss politics; they will leave us nothing else to discuss—if we won't see them or hear them, they will make us feel them. We are bound by tyrants—let us not likewise be in bondage to ourselves. Politics are now a question not merely of liberty, but of life—they are the question of all questions—they should be the Alpha and Omega, the first and the last. He who says we have nothing to do with politics might as well say we have nothing to do with eating or drinking, nor with wherewithal we shall be clothed—that we have nothing to do with work and with wages—for politics affect all these vital interests—politics rule or ruin them, make or mar them. Can truth be found if we refuse to search for it?—evil be cured without inquiring into its cause? What! were we made to be blindly led by the nose as asses are—to work and be beaten for it? Are we to go like horses in a mill, the same dull round, and know no other—not allowed to see even that—but guided by the very engine which we turn round—slaves to the very system which our labour upholds?—for know that it is the working men who keep Government agoing. Left to itself the mill would stand still; but what comes of the corn which they grind?—the firsts is alloted to the higher classes, the seconds to the middle classes, and the coarsest of all, the mere refuse of the others is considered good enough for those who do the work—nay, it is reckoned too good, for we are told that the working classes should be taught to live on coarser diet—on mere bran. Alas! many of them now would be glad to get even that.

Not discuss politics! and when the men are out of work they must tramp or beg from trade to trade, whereas, if they had properly discussed politics, they would always have had work and good wage; but they forbid themselves to discuss politics. Who would have thought that they could have been so simple?—for their masters, mind ye, are always discussing politics; and the masters live luxuriously on the profits of the men's work, and laugh at the poor men, who never having discussed politics, have to go a begging—have to wander about a burthen to each other, weakening the strength of their unions. Yes! the masters have discussed politics, and they have wine to discuss—while the men have not so much as potatoes and salt.

The motive for not discussing politics might originally be a good one. I believe it was thought that politics would introduce difference of opinion, dissension, and division amongst them, and they wished to discuss their pints and pipes in peace. This might be the case formerly, when politics were more a matter of speculative opinion; but now they are becoming the bread of life itself—they are making all working men of one mind—they are consolidating unions, concentrating opinions, and laying all on the true scent. We are all seeing the necessity—the absolute necessity there is for the Charter, and all are going full cry for the Charter. The Charter is a rallying point for all who differ on other points; all must meet in that centre: the Charter is a grand national standard hoisted by Britannia herself, and she stands with her shield of defence, her spear of attack to guard it—the British lion at her feet ready to arise and proclaim, with a voice of thunder, the Charter and no surrender!

Yes, we'll discuss politics—we will not forbid ourselves, nor shall any one else forbid us. Politics are becoming the breath of our nostrils. I am glad that the masons are resolved to discuss politics—that the masons have come out—that you are the first of the trades in the field. Yes, masons, you have led the way—you have won an honour of your brethren—you are the vanguard, the foremost for freedom. Yours is the post of honour, though not of danger: keep it, masons; the other trades must follow you, or lose the name of men. Must, did I say? They have followed. Have not the coppersmiths followed? they are no longer as sounding brass, &c. Have not the shoemakers followed?—are not the tailors rising?—the pipemakers awaking?—the carpenters girding up their loins? and all the others stirring? all are on the move. If any one should remain behind—should refuse to come out—to go up to the struggle in this goodly cause, let that trade be cursed as Meroz was by Deborah, who said—"Curse ye, Meroz, curse ye the men thereof; for they came not up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Now, I would ask, what avails a man's strength—what avails his skill—what avails it that he has served a seven years' apprenticeship to a trade and made himself a complete workman at it—what avails all this, if Government be suffered to paralyse his strength—to render his skill useless, by depriving him of work, and finding no other work for him but in a Bastile—at the treadmill? How many carpenters are there, men capable of making or building ships and houses, who nevertheless are compelled to make nothing but matches and go about the streets to sell them?—how many coppersmiths must make toys for a living?—how many weavers sing hymns for bread?—how many tailors live on soup?—how many working men of all trades are forced to take their famishing children in their arms, and with a pining wife and naked offspring must traverse the streets in cold or wet, to move compassion for their wants by exhibiting their woes?

Bad government turned these men out of work, and if they beg the bread they are prevented from earning, a bad government claps them up in prison; if they steal it, they are transported. They cannot buy it, they cannot borrow it—government says, starve. Shall they starve? How can they help themselves? When in work they thought not of these things; they cared not for them; they would not discuss politics, and so long as they felt not want themselves, they felt not for those who did. All, therefore, who have foresight, who have feeling, will join the National Association of Chartists.

Blame not the Queen. "There is a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself;" nor are the masters alone to blame; in many cases they can do no other; and when they could do right, they are tempted, they are encouraged, they are supported in wrong by the powers above them. Witness the masons' strike. Well, therefore, does it become the masons, acting from the wisdom gained by experience, to come forward in the cause of Chartism, which is the cause of good government. They would be told, and would, perhaps, believe that the Chartists would only lead them into danger, would lead them into trouble; and some, perhaps, may have kept back from fear; others from thinking it impossible to obtain the Charter. Banish all such unworthy thoughts! Let men think for themselves, and see what their fellow men do in the cause, and they will find no cause for fear nor for aught but satisfaction. A Chartist knows that when he is seeking what is right, he is doing what is right, and his consciousness of this makes him that was a slave feel like a man. The masons are winning for themselves the title of freemasons; not free in the slavish sense of the word, free in name only, but free in reality. They are vindicating their right of thought, of thinking for themselves. Oh! if we lose all else, let us keep that; for by that we may gain back all else.

Nothing is impossible to God, nor to the people. By union they can render what is possible probable, and what is probable certain.

Methinks I have now said sufficient to shew the inefficacy of a mere trade-union to do more than temporarily, or imperfectly, benefit the members. A union of all unionists for the Charter would procure a lasting benefit, and this is the assistance that each and all should seek and give to each other—this is truly to support and strengthen each other, not to weaken each other—this would render trades-unions needless—all would be swallowed up, as the lesser serpents were by Aaron's—all would merge in one with the power of all to protect each. Aye, get the Charter, and it will do more for us than all besides. What makes trades unions ineffectual? Because all in the trade do not join. What alone can make Chartism ineffectual? All working men not joining. But I would not wish it to be inferred that when you come out of your trade union you are to abandon it. No, keep it up as a harbour of refuge, should the storm of persecution drive you back. Keep it up as a hive or a nest to settle in, after your flight in the open air. Keep it up as a small benefit to help you to get a greater with. Come out, but come out as trades, with the signs of your own callings, in the colour of your clans. You have hitherto been sailing in a bounded river, now launch boldly forth into the limitless ocean—you have been wading, now strike out and swim. A bold Chartist is the best Chartist. Come out, but come out as trades; you will do more good to the cause; you will be more likely to bring the other trades out. None but trades can do it. Do not mingle undistinguished among the mass of Chartists. Let it be said, "There go the Masons! they were the first to move, the first to draw the others out."

The Masons have come out, and with their rule of right, their plummet of justice, they will measure and mete, and fit and fashion the outwork of the great temple of liberty. The carpenters will do the woodwork, and the rest of the trades will all do according to their trade. Competition increases trade, and it will increase Chartism. Let one trade vie with the other, and each strive which can bring most men into the field. Let each make a muster of their moral force, and by that overcome physical force, as evil is overcome by good. Carry London, and the country will be carried—the Charter will be carried. It is a shame to leave the work of the many to be done by a few; what is hard work for a few, would be rendered easy by the many. We want more hands, but they must be hands with hearts in them—hands directed by good heads. Come, then, ye who have not already come. We are working for you as well as for ourselves. It is hard not to have you with us—to have you against us. We have worked the ship through storms and tempests, in spite of adverse winds and contrary currents; we have steered clear of rocks, and shoals, and quicksands; we have beat back the pirates that would have boarded us; and refused to listen to the syrens that would have tempted us. We have now come in sight of port with our glorious freight of freedom; but we are few and almost exhausted. Let us not be driven back to sea again; let us not perish in sight of land. Throw us a rope! tow us in! One or two can't do it. Let all lay hold—all lend us a hand, and see how easily they will walk the good ship up to the mooring post!

I need not at this time enter into the principles of the Charter, nor describe the plan of organization. Those who wish to become acquainted with these things can have them explained by the intelligent Secretary of this Association. But I would wish it to be known that those who do not join will be thought to have less spirit or less intelligence than their brethren. Intelligence gives a man spirit. Yet I would advise no one to join hastily, lest he fall away as hastily. Let every one be fully convinced in his own mind before he suffers himself to be personated. Imbibe the great principles of freedom, and they will make new and better men of us. It is great principles that make great men. They enlarge the mind, they expand the heart, they make giants of us common men. How else is it that working men can confront Lords or Bishops and dumbfound them. How else happens it that working-men without any education but self-education—which to be sure is the best—that unlearned mechanics, with no advantage on their side but every disadvantage, can rise and refute the sophisms of college-taught masters of art? Aye, they may be masters of art, but not of nature—the nobles of nature are their masters there.

Masons, let us lay hold of the Chartist plough, and not look back—let us not stop, but go the whole length of the land. Follow not custom, which has led you into a barren pasture, but follow those who break through the hedge of custom, and get into a field of plenty. Ye would be more silly than sheep if ye remained behind. He who engages in this cause has more reason to be proud of himself than if he had fought at Waterloo—and the Chartist medal of victory will be far more honourable. This is a fight, not to put down, but to raise up freedom. Ah! had our forefathers not aided the stream of corruption—had they resisted it before it grew to a flood—had they stemmed it at first, it might easily have been turned; and now, instead of struggling for our rights, we might have been enjoying them; but we shall gain them for ourselves, or for our children. The stream cannot be turned except by the tide of the people—by the undercurrent of the millions—individuals will strive in vain—the work must be done by the masses. For my part I feel more pleasure in struggling for my rights, than I should have done in enjoying them—if won for me by others—for there is more zest in the enjoyment of what we gain for ourselves, and more honour too. Many old men wish themselves young again, that they might join in this glorious cause—many women wish themselves men, that they might stand forward to vindicate it—nay, many women, and even children, have stood forward; and shall we lack the spirit that is found in old men, and women, and children? No; I answer for ye—no! We will all be Chartists. As for myself, I wish no better name—no nobler title than that of Chartist—let me be known as a Chartist, or known not at all—let my epitaph be—"Sacred to the memory of a Chartist."

Now masons, now for the Charter! Lean on it, as Hope leans on her anchor—hold it up as Faith holds up her cross—give of its benefits freely, as Charity gives to all her children. The world is deluged with crimes and miseries of every description, resulting from class legislation. The Charter is our ark—the dove with the olive branch—a life-boat to serve us when the ship is sinking. The Charter is the angel that troubled the waters—that agitated them to give them a healing property: it is the rainbow that bespeaks a calm after a storm: it is God's covenant with his people. Let it be written on our hearts and bound round our brows.

The ground has been cleared for you masons, the foundation dug; be it yours to build—to lay on the corner stone, and we will have niches for the statues of the champions of Chartism all round the edifice. The Goddess of Liberty—the free Britannia shall be placed at the top: in the one hand the scales of true justice, in the other the Charter. Her spear shall be rendered pointless by the cap of liberty; and a nation saved—a people glorified will uplift the universal song of praise and thanksgiving to the God of freemen. Yes, Great Britain will then sit enthroned on her rock the Ocean Queen, and a kneeling world shall beg of us to make all nations free.

J. W.

Battersea, Surrey.

TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

LETTER II.

Upon the necessity of an immediate remedy for the present unparalleled distress, and provision against the future calamities inevitable to our artificial system.

"If political society, in whatever form, has still made the many the property of the few; if it has introduced labours unnecessary, vices and diseases unknown, and pleasures incompatible with nature; if in all countries it abridges the lives of millions, and renders those of millions more utterly abject and miserable, shall we still worship so destructive an idol?"

LORD BOLINGBROKE ON SOCIETY.

SIR ROBERT,—If the gaiety and sorrow, the grandeur and wretchedness, the pomp and penury, the waste and want, the pampered luxury and the squalid misery, the ill-paid toil and the profusely gorged idleness, the lounging *ennui*, and the harrowing death-beds of slavery and starvation now so prevalent in our richly ruined country, testifieth to the truth of the above propositions of the honourable writer, how can you as a professed Christian, as the Premier of a professed Christian Government, preside over such an inhuman, unchristian state of things, without applying those remedies which are abundantly in your possession, which the starving have an undeniable right unto, being the gifts of nature to all, even our common country and its increase.

The mines are the people's, the land is the people's, the cattle is the people's, the corn too and all vegetation is the people's. Nature laid forth all before them, and for them, publishing in its passive invitations, its subservience to their will. Who hath taken it from the people? for the people toil and starve. Whoever they be, let them come forth and answer for their crimes. They have transgressed against the God of nature and his children, in that they have robbed their fellow-men of their inheritance in his gifts. Whoever these impious criminals are, I shall leave to you, Sir, and for the present, the punishment of their countless crimes. Leaving for a while the question of justice and restitution, let me proceed to lay before you the means whereby ample provision may be made for our starving fellows, without proceeding to a measure so wounding to the pride of the legal constitutional plunderers as justice demands.

In my letter of last last week I drew your attention to the parks of the aristocracy whereon to employ the starving thousands to obtain their daily bread, but fearing that you through the stunted feelings of corrupt education and training should have more consideration for the pride of the rich, than the lives of the wealth producers, and that you should have no excuse for your apathy, I here draw your attention to other land.

The road sides throughout our country are edged with from three to nine feet of, at present, almost unprofitable waste; in many places there are square and angle patches, of several lugs; this land will pay well for cultivation. Let the poor and starving operatives be set to work thereon; they will rear their own food, and a surplus to pay for the outlay. Give them the means, and they will rear their own dwellings, and every other necessary; they would keep the roads well cleaned, as the dirt would be good manure for their corn gardens; they would save the counties the expense of a rural police; for were the roads thus lined with a contented, because a well-fed peasantry; there would be no chance for robbers to carry on their depredations without detection. I assert, without fear of proof to the contrary, that the land by the road sides throughout Britain would, if cultivated by them, produce a sufficiency of food for the present starving operatives. Then there are the *yet open* commons; let these be added to the roadside farms; the filth of the towns near some of them would make them good corn fields, if hauled on to them. Then there are the moors and furze grounds of the landed, game, and hunting gentry, mere burrows for foxes, harbours for birds, of which the wretched unwilling idlers may say, in the words of Jesus, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the sons of men have not where to lay their heads."

Sir Robert, the country is filling with unwilling beggars. Your Government must do something for them, or they will become unwilling though desperate thieves: no, not thieves, for they have a right to food in the land of their birth; and if the rich have taken from them their land, they are justified in taking back a portion of the produce to prevent themselves and their little ones dying of hunger. But if you, Sir, through your criminal callousness, should leave them to this only alternative, then woe to the rich when the poor man, goaded to desperation by hunger and the cries of famishing children, becomes the rover for food, hazarding his life against the laws and the murderous weapons of the rich, the contemplation of his hazards, and their power, will make him much more desperate; and in what scenes of horror the conflict between plundered poverty and hoarded wealth will end is sickening to contemplate.

But, in the hope that you will make, ere it is too late, proper provision for the wide-spread and spreading distress, seeing you possess abundant means in the plans I have directed your attention to, and thus prevent the day of horrors,

I remain,
In the cause of my suffering fellows,
Your humble servant,
HOMESPUN.

P.S. Sir Robert, I have sent you the *Northern Star* of last week, per post, to the Home Office, as I shall this, that you may be in possession of the humble, yet homely and honest plans of national economy for national distress,

Of your humble servant,
H.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Glasgow, July 11, 1842.

FRIEND OF MY SUFFRING COUNTRY,—Your insertion of the following outrage on religion and the common rules of decency and decorum will oblige,

Your much injured brother,
CON MURRAY.

TO THE IRISHMEN OF CAMPSIE.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,—I wish, through the columns of the people's paper, to lay before an enlightened public, one of the grossest acts of tyranny that has for many years found its way into a newspaper. In doing so I will content myself by a simple statement of the facts, leaving the toiling millions to supply the comment.

You are aware that I delivered a lecture in the Chartist Hall of your village on the evening of the 2nd inst. Subject—Chartism: its past history, present position, and future prospects. You are aware, also, that my remarks on that occasion—as at all other times when I appear publicly—were purely political: not in the least possible degree mixing them up with any theological *question, and not giving offence to any religious body*. So well were you convinced of this, of the truth of my statements, and my devotion to our unfortunate country, that many of your number there and then pledged yourselves to the principles contained in the People's Charter by joining the Campsie Charter Association. I invited discussion. None appeared to dispute the correctness of my ideas. In a meeting crowded almost to suffocation all was harmony and good will. We separated that night with the firm determination never more to foster the accursed spirit of national and religious prejudices which so long separated the miserable slaves of Ireland and Scotland. One might think that this brotherly feeling would cheer the heart of every Christian man who longed for the regeneration of our fallen country; but the sequel will prove that such was not the case.

On the following day, Sabbath, I went with two of my brothers to our house of worship, the Catholic chapel, under the guidance of the Rev. Charles Green. I had just knelt down to offer a short prayer previous to the commencement of divine service, when I was seized by the collar from behind, and gruffly asked what brought me there. Surprised and confounded at such an interruption and in such a place, I turned round, when who should present himself to my astonished eyes, but the above Rev. Gentleman in the physical attitude of pulling me to the door. It was in vain I asked him to allow me to remain until the conclusion of the service, as there was no other church in the town where I could conscientiously worship the God of my fathers: he told me I should neither pray nor worship there, at the same time pulling me out as if I were a dog. It was in vain I asked his reasons for this extraordinary conduct; he would give no explanation further than that I had published lies, and that I went about the country telling lies and gaining a livelihood thereby.

Now, my countrymen, with a pleasing satisfaction I refer you to all my letters in the late *Scottish Patriot*, and to all my lectures; if you find one single wilful or malicious lie, I will submit to be branded with the above charge; and with regardto gaining a livelihood by my politics it is equally untrue; if any person doubt me, let him ask Mr. Alexander Davie, treasurer to the Chartists of Campsie; he can tell that I refused the money voted by the Committee to defray my expences. Nay more, he can testify that I furnished the bills, calling the meeting, from my own hard earnings. Ask the men of Gorbals, Rutherglen, Bridgeton, Baarhead, Ayr, Kirkintillock, and numerous other districts; they will also tell you that I have not been a political pedlar—that the little I could do *in support of our holy cause* has been done gratuitously. No, my countrymen, so far from gaining a livelihood by Chartism, I have, like all those who have taken a leading part, injured myself to a considerable extent in a pecuniary point of view.

In conclusion, my friends, I cannot look on Mr. Green's conduct in any other light than a following up of the Corn Exchange calumnies for the anti-Christian purpose of injuring the poor Chartists. It is to me a painful task to be thus compelled to bring any dispute before the public where a Catholic priest forms a party. I have been driven to it in self-defence, for this case is only one of the many attempts made by the blind followers of the apostate Dan to stop me in my humble advocacy of the rights of labour, but my persecutors little know with whom they are contending, for never until that hour when my Creator shall call me from the cares and troubles of this life, will I cease to demand for my native Erin, the restoration of her rights and privileges as a nation, by the enactment of the People's Charter, and a Repeal of the act of Union as the basis of all her laws; and standing as I do, on the firm rock of democracy, I hurl defiance at the enemies of my order, and tell them to their very teeth, that the day is not far distant when the moleskin jackets shall teach the drones that God made of one flesh all the nations of the earth, that he in his wisdom, made man after his own image and likeness, and gave him the earth for his inheritance.

In your hands, then, I leave the treatment I have received from Mr. Green, relying on that sense of justice which nature has planted in your hearts; and in the meantime I will subscribe myself what my respected father has made me,

A true and real son of ould Ireland,
A Catholic—a Chartist,
And a real democratic Repealer of the Union,
CON MURRAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The insertion of the following in this week's *Star*, will oblige the members of the National Charter Association of Stoke-upon-Trent. To those who are inclined to observe the golden maxim, "By doing unto others as they would that men should do unto them:"—

This is to certify that a brother Chartist of the Stoke Association, in consequence of over exertion in the cause of Chartism, has been ordered by his medical attendant to the Isle of Man for recovery of health, and as he is but a working man, and has a wife and four children depending on donations from those who may feel inclined to assist him in his present extremity.

The following persons are appointed to receive subscriptions for him:—William Garratt, Berry-street, Stoke-upon-Trent; Thomas Vernon, Boothen-road, ditto; George Evans, Honey Wall, ditto; John Johnston, North-street, ditto; Thomas Starkey, Liverpool-road, ditto, Treasurer.

N. B. The person who is the subject of this call is the man, Samuel Robinson, who was mentioned by Mr. O'Connor after his visit to the Potteries. All donations will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

By order of the Association,
J. O'CONNOR, sub-Secretary.
Stoke-upon,Trent, July 12th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—In the columns of your journal of yesterday's date appear statements relative to myself in conjunction with a ball and concert held in the Temperance *Hall, Lower George-street, Sloane Square, Chelsea*, on the 3rd of January last. There is also another statement, a sort of prelude to the foregoing, in which I am charged with asserting that a stroke from my pen would hinder the insertion of anything detrimental to myself in the *Star*.

I beg leave to assure you I never made use of any such assertion. All that I have ever said in this matter, upon the many threats of publishing in the *Star*, was that I should reply to it.

But to the statements.

No. 1. That Mr. Stallwood did appropriate the whole profits to his own use until the 28th of April. Not true, inasmuch as the monies were not paid that constituted the profits until a long time after the ball. One of the witnesses, Mr. S. Ford, corroborated this by admitting he paid one shilling, the balance of his account, during the sitting of the Convention.

Statement No. 2. Balance-sheet. A tissue of fabrications; not true, inasmuch as it never was put forth as a correct and true account of the affair of the 3rd of January, such a correct and true account being rendered a matter of utter impossibility—impossible, because the Committee neglected their duty.

Thus, on the evening of the ball, Mr. Ford and myself went to the hall, carrying between us a portable stove, to warm the arena; by the bye, one we had borrowed for the occasion. When we arrived at the door (four miles distant from my house) we found the door locked, no one there, and the time for opening the doors just at hand. Then I had a walk of about a mile in quest of the key: one of the members had by this time arrived. When spoken to on the matter, "Oh! he thought it was all a hoax; he did, indeed!" The doors being opened, the Hall was found in a dirty state; the avenue leading thereto contained great heaps of filth; what was to be done? Why, Mr. Stallwood became scavenger—procured shovels, brooms, &c., and cleared it away; while Mr. Ford lit the fire, decorated the hall, &c. Well, persons began to arrive. Who is to sell tickets? Oh, Mr. Stallwood; but who is to take cheques? oh, Mr. Stallwood; who is to be door-keeper? oh, Mr. Stallwoed. Time arrives to commence the merry dance; no master of ceremonies arrived; what is to be done? oh, Mr. Stallwood you must see to it.

Now, Sir, this is no random statement of my own; the witnesses, one after the other, called by the accusing party, affirmed this. Admitting, in addition to all the above, that I was secretary, treasurer, printer, and bill distributor; then, Sir, I ask any rational man, how is it possible that I should or could give a correct balance sheet after all this? Nay, what rational *being* would expect it? Besides all, the accusing party were fully aware that, up to the sitting of the Convention, nothing of the sort had any existence; that the statement drawn up was from recollection, after a period of something like thirteen or fourteen weeks; after a tour through the counties of Berks, Oxon, Warwick, Stafford, Worcester, Gloucester, &c. by me. They also knew that I offered in a letter to explain anything they might wish explained, if they would commit it to writing; but instead of committing anything to writing, and forwarding it to me for my explanation, the following morceau was transmitted to Mr. John Cleave, who most honourably transmitted it to me forthwith:—

"Stallwood charged four shillings more than he paid the musicians that played at a ball for the benefit of the political victims at the the Teetotal Hall, George-street, Chelsea.

(Signed) "WILLIAM MATTHEWS."
"88, Westbourne-street, Chelsea."

But I am charged with robbing the Victim's Fund of four shillings. Mr. Ford engaged the musicians at 16s., how was it they received but 12s.? because the hall was but thinly attended; that was the cause of the reduction. The balance sheet, as it is called, contained the 16s. simply because I asked the question what it was they were engaged at, and was told 16s., and did not know until afterwards, or, in other words, did not recollect, until reminded, that I had beat them down to twelve. So much for the so-called balance-sheet.

Statement, No. 3—refused to attend meetings of the Brompton locality.

Yes; ample reasons for so doing.

First, they did none of the labour in getting up the ball and concert, and, consequently, I could not conceive they had any business to call me to account respecting it.

Secondly, I was most grossly insulted in the Convention Hall, by one of their deputies.

Thirdly, in the letter sent to Mr. Cleave, after the courtesy I had displayed, I felt myself grossly ill-treated.

Fourthly, I thought it my duty to give my services, in aid of the cause, to large bodies, instead of going to meet a few individuals in personal squabbles.

Statement No 4.—That after a patient investigation, and every privilege of defence, I was found guilty.

Not true. I had no such privilege. I had not the privileges allowed at the Old Bailey, or at Sessions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*.

First, I had no list of the Jury supplied me.

Secondly, I had no charge or charges put before me, until the moment of the investigation.

Thirdly, I had no list of the witnesses supplied me, nay, it was the result of accident; the whole affair, *so far as the London Delegate Council are concerned*, was *exparte*—a portion actually having transpired in my absence, viz. that portion transacted at the Three Doves, Berwick-street, having taken place during my visit to Herts, Bedfordshire, Bucks, and Northamptonshire, without the possibility of my knowing anything about it. J. M. Wheeler, in his letter, states, "It is reported you are gone into the country, but I am requested to send it. No doubt Mrs. S. will send it you immediately." Mr. W. wrote on the Monday; it arrived at Hammersmith too late to be transmitted by that evening's post. It was posted on Tuesday, arrived at Bedford on Wednesday morning. I was then at Northampton, and consequently did not receive the letter until my arrival in town, a fortnight *from the time it was written*. Had I the privilege allowed to a prisoner at the Old Bailey, the jury would not have been constituted as it was. One of the accusers would not have been in the box—neither would one of the persons, who admitted he took a ticket, and owed for it at that time; neither would those who had previously made up their minds on the matter; and, Sir, I humbly submit that when a person is charged with robbery, if another acts with him, he does not generally appear as evidence, but is placed at the bar as an accomplice, which would have been the case had the investigation taken place at the large building opposite 55, Old Bailey; neither, Sir, under such circumstances would one of the jury have been allowed to get up, and make a virulent speech against the accused, *after having admitted*, as a witness, that he *refused* to act on the committee for getting up the ball and concert, because he believed it would be a failure. Further, Sir, when I called two witnesses, one of the most disgraceful scenes, I think, ever witnessed occurred. One of the witnesses being a member of the Council for the accusing locality, said, if Mr. Stallwood persisted in calling him, he would comply—then abusing the Council for not throwing their shield of protection around him, by refusing to allow him to give the evidence. During this time several witnesses and others were declaiming against his being allowed to give evidence; then a member of the council told defendent he ought to be ashamed of himself—the confusion was all his fault, by calling the witnesses. To conclude the scene a member of the council, at the end of the defence, made a most virulent speech, mixing up the affair that took place on the 3rd of January last, with the death of Holberry, that had just taken place, and his wife and the victim's wives starving in their huts.

Now, Sir, if I, by my exertions and labours, gained an overplus of five shillings and ninepence, was the cause of starving them to death, what must those be doing who professed so much kindness and sympathy for them up to that time, and have not raised them a single farthing.

Sir, I cannot, under such proceedings as these, allow it to go forth to the public, that I have robbed the political Victim Fund, when at the same time I conceive I am their benefactor. If it shall be thought fit I am ready to let the matter go to a fair and impartial jury—six appointed by my accusers, and six by myself. If they conclude that I am guilty, then, and not till then, shall I acknowledge or bow to the decision, or believe that the matter has been before an impartial tribunal.

Sir, you in a note state that if Mr. Stallwood confine himself strictly and solely to the matters in this statement, he will be at liberty to reply. I have done so, and therefore claim and expect the proffered liberty.

Sincerely and faithfully,
Yours, in the cause of democracy,
EDMUND STALLWOOD.
Sunday, July 17th, 1842.

DEAD COWS, DEAD HORSES, AND THE PLAGUE!

We know we shall distress the philanthropic sympathies of the Holy League (?) by recounting a little anecdote which occurred in this neighbourhood last week, and which we are sure will cause bursts of indignation from Brown's Hotel, Palace-yard, the Elysium or Pandemonium of the Conference, and suffuse with tears the cheeks of tender-hearted Cobden, and deepen into a more fearful blue the nose or proboscis of Billy. In the North, the merits and exertions of Billy may be unknown. In the South, he is the right-hand man and chief star of the Corn Law Leaguers. He collects information from the agricultural districts, and lays before his masters in the Hotel the various devices and means by which the people are deprived of bread, and dying in heaps for want of it. He was a *ci devant* butcher in this city, but as a "knight of the cleaver" failed in gaining more celebrity than attached to him by appearing in the *Gazette*. But he had a soul beyond marrow-bones, and for several years since has entered the arena of politics under the denomination of a liberal. He now receives thirty shillings a week, with some few snaps and scrapings from the worthies of Brown's Hotel. He has been sent down here for *more* information (they are not glutted yet), and it will be cooked up to nauseate the stomach of Sir Robert Peel, frighten him into concessions, give us "free trade," "extension of commeace," "a total repeal of the Corn Laws." Give their advocates more money and power, and "stove off the Charter." Thank you kindly, Mr. Acland—you are a Chartist and meant well—did'nt you? But we grieve to say Billy is only a liberal. But as he is occupied in the Palace yard, we have taken the liberty of sending to the *Star* this little account of agricultural distress. His, perhaps, might not meet the North, so we give it in few words,—"At Crockie Hill, the residence of the brother of a worthy magistrate of this city, by the name of Freeland, a cow chanced to die. This was a chance not to be met with every day, to obtain, among the labourers, a taste of butcher's meat. The tid-tiding were heard with joy amongst the homesteads of the cottagers, whose casks, or tubs, were in want of pork, and whose chimney-nooks were devoid of bacon flitches. They had a conference (like the League) and the result was an application to Mr. Freeland to allow them to have the dead cow and partake of its spoils. They were permitted to do what they pleased with it. Gratefully and thankfully they acknowledged such an unlooked-for boon, and proceeded to skin and dissect *secundem artem*, the horned animal, in a manner that would not have disgraced Billy himself. One man congratulated himself on having obtained fourteen pounds weight of the meat, and said it would last his family a fortnight, and glad enough they were of it. Fortune also shed her beams in this fortunate neighbourhood, and a dead horse had yielded up his breath somewhere near. But the owner was a man of scruples, a hard-hearted Christian, and not like the true-hearted corn-repealing Mr. Cobden. He refused the carrion to fill the bellies of Englishmen, and on the pretence of its being on the Sabbath-day, he put it away and sent it to some hounds in the vicinity! There, gentlemen of the North, what think you of the condition of the agriculturists of the South, within a few miles of the Lords of Goodwood and Tetworth, the Lennoxes and Wyndhams? In this city we are so completely priest-ridden, landlord-ridden, and middle class-ridden, that the working classes dare not have a room to hold their meetings in, or form any complete association for the Charter, but we are bold to say that better or more determined Chartists, (and in no very small number) are not to be found throughout the length of the kingdom. They want a little fire to keep up the blaze, and they would rally around O'Connor in thousands. A lecturer is much wanted, and would be hailed most heartily. Leaving dead cows, dead horses the Plague, Billy, and other carrion, for the present, we must look about for other information, and it shall be forwarded in due time; and wishing every cuckoo bawler about a big loaf may be choaked by a dumpling, or fed upon doughboys for the remainder of his life, washing down the same with a draught of acqua pura, we take present leave of the *Northern Star*, its worthy Proprietor, and indefatigable Editor.

A WOOLWICH CADET.
Chichester, July 18th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Honoured Sir, if the following address is worth printing, its insertion will oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
CAROLINE MARIA WILLIAMS.

A FEW WORDS TO MY CHARTIST SISTERS EVERYWHERE.

SISTERS,—A few thoughts have just occurred to my mind which I am anxious to communicate; there are a few things I would suggest, and press upon your most serious consideration, which, if acted upon, and fully carried out, would, I am fully convinced, in every way, aid on our glorious movement, and would more speedily put us in possession of our birthright, the Charter.

Sisters, I will reveal to you a secret, but let it be such no longer; spread it through the length and breadth of the land, that echo may vibrate and revibrate the sound; for time will substantiate the fact, that it depends upon us women whether the Charter is to be had or not. I repeat it, the Charter will never become the law of the land until we women are fully resolved that it shall be so. But in order to bring this about, we must be up and doing; we must not merely "talk great things, but do them."

Sisters, do not let those who ignorantly deem themselves our betters have any just cause to accuse us of inconsistency; do not let them point at us the finger of scorn and say, "Look at these poor wretches; what a fuss they make; they talk, talk, talk, and that is all they can do; they say but do not." No, my friends, but let us by God's help resolve that from this moment our apathy shall cease; that from this moment we will arouse ourselves from our lethargy, and with untiring zeal begin not only to talk, but to work out our political salvation. Be it understood I am taking it for granted that you are all out and out Chartists, whom I am now addressing. I would not give a straw for five thousand half and half, luke-warm-dead-all-but-name-Chartists. Believe me, Chartism is all, or nothing. Take it for better or werse, or have nothing to do with it, I say. Well, then, to you, my unflinching Sisters, I would say let us prove that we are what we call ourselves—unflinching—let us not swerve from our duty. Permit me to suggest a few ways and means, which I believe would assist us greatly in the attainment of our rights. I will just draw you out a line, which I doubt not your zealous philanthropic minds will fill up, and act upon quickly. It is this—let us each resolve that we will do what we can; and let all strive to find out what that is. Perhaps some of you are saying, "Oh, I am sure, any thing I can do for the furtherance of the cause I will most gladly. I have long thought I should like to do something, but I did not know what. Perhaps you will point out in what way I might be useful?" Certainly I will, with the greatest pleasure. Permit me, then, to ask you a few plain questions. Do not all of you know how to use your needle? Cannot many of you make fancy articles? Cannot some of you draw and paint? If so, I have only to say that we ought not to ask what we can do until we have tried every means by, some or all of these acquirements, to get something for the Charter. Can't my sister there who says she knows nothing of ornamental work—can't she make an iron-holder? Can't my sister that says she knows nothing of making fire-screens, watch-guards, watch-papers, chimney ornaments, and such like—can't she make a few doll's bonnets, and sell them to aid the cause? Oh, you may find a thousand ways to help on the cause, if you really wish to do so. And some of us can make pin-cushions, needle-cases, and drawings. If we can, let us do it—do it cheerfully and promptly, and do it now. Depend upon it, the very poorest of us can do something in this way. Should we be so poor as not to be able to cast even a mite into the treasury, we may, if we will but be in earnest about the matter, be the means of sending many a shilling there. Cannot we urge others to buy? I repeat it, only let us be resolved that we will each do our best, and we shall find the work half done. Oh! yes, in spite of all the demons in hell, and in defiance of all the incarnate ones on earth, we must, we shall conquer.

Sisters, it is of no use to mince the matter. It is folly in the extreme for any of us to flatter ourselves that we are free-born Englishmen's daughters; we are not. I and you are slaves, white slaves, in our father-land. Oh! it is very pretty reading "slaves cannot breathe in England," and the Queen and all the Court may sing it; but to tell us of its being a land of freedom, is to insult our misery. A land of liberty, indeed! What stuff—what nonsense! Talk of freedom, whilst the land is reeking with oppression, might make a devil blush; but it would take much more to make our tyrants do so.

Poor slaves! the fetters of taxation were put upon our tiny limbs the hour we were born; they have been increasing ever since. Are we not bound, hand and foot, with these cursed taxation chains? Are not Government tools perpetually forging new ones for us, whilst they plainly perceive those we already wear are unbearable? So oppressive are they, that thousands, unable to live under the weight, are continually trying to throw off the infernal fetters, by seeking in foreign climes the liberty denied them in their own. Are these things so? Who dare say they are not?

Sisters, it is for us to say whether or no this state of things is to remain. I tell you, and I laugh to scorn all who wickedly would frighten us into the belief that our efforts are vain, that if we do but unitedly, zealously, perseveringly, one and all, resolve to break our chains, the thing is done. Remember this, and in heaven's name let us do our duty; any thing and every thing that we can do to hasten the day of freedom, let us unflinchingly do it; by any and by all the ways and means that we can get an honest penny to break off our fetters, let us be instant in season and out of season, in looking after it. Remember that we are slaves, and that the Charter is the only way to freedom. Let us vow, by all that is good, never to rest till we have it. Let us bring our talents, our all, to the attainment of our rights.

Sisters, let us provoke each other to love and good works. Let us each act so that it may be said of all—"she hath done what she could." Whilst well-fed, well-clothed hypocrites, are trying by their cant of "heathen darkness abroad" to drag the little money, or what will fetch money, from you, to send to those whom they affect to pity, *whilst they will see you perish* at their doors without offering to relieve you, do you look at home; let us look to ourselves, and resolve that, from henceforth, not one farthing of our hard-earned money shall be given to foreign charities, whilst the white slaves at home, unheeded, are starving, whilst our best friends, in prison, are left to perish, and others of them to languish in exile? No, no; we will now look at home, and help ourselves; and let us see what we can collect from this saintly board, who would have us believe their hearts o'erflow with the milk of humanity. Let us have missionary boxes, and collecting books, and let us visit those pious souls, and ask them to perform their duty at home. I am fully convinced that if we did but patiently, and in a *straightforward manner, seek to get money to aid ourselves*, half as zealously as others strive for one charity and another, we should get hundreds, if not thousands of pounds in a year, to help on our cause; only be resolved that you will give not a farthing to anything else whilst in a state of slavery, and only let us in right down earnest set about doing and getting all we can for ourselves, and we shall be truly surprised to see in a very short time what we shall be able to accomplish. Let us begin now, begin well, and never grow weary in well doing. Let us get all we can to help on our glorious cause—from our parents, our brothers, our sisters, our husbands, our sweethearts, our kindred, our friends, yea, and from our enemies, for let them give what they will, it is only our due. Don't let us feel ashamed of our cause, or care what we may be called upon to suffer for it. Think of what good the money you get will do the familes of Government victims. Think of those who counted not their lives dear unto them, so that they might emancipate us from our shackles. Think of a Hunt, a Cobbett, a Clayton, a Holberry, and, alas, too many others. Think of those who now pine away in prisons, for merely striving to break asunder our fetters. Think of Frost, Williams, and Jones, who languish in exile for nobly standing up for our rights. Think of the very many others who are suffering for us. Oh! think of those brave, those truly noble, those right down honourables, and then say if we ought ever to grow weary in well doing. Remember the eyes of the men are fixed on us, and if they can but see we are in real earnest about the matter, there is not a man of them who would not rather die to attain with us our freedom, than turn aside ingloriously. Remember, "they conquer who believe they can." Let us each "come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty;" and depend upon it, women, our influence and exertions will soon pull oppression down. Unity is strength. Our aid added to the men's, will soon make our tyrants yield to us our rights, or perish. Oh! yes, if we will, we must and shall prevail.

My sisters, let neither of us rest until it can be said with truth of us, each and all, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

Yours sincerely,
In the great cause,
CAROLINE MARIA WILLIAMS.
46, College Row, Camborne,
July 8th, 1842.

Chartist Intelligence.

LONDON.—GLOBE FIELDS.—Mr. Wheeler lectured here on Sunday evening; four members were enrolled. Mr. Maunder of Kingston, addressed the meeting at the close of the lecture. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Cooper reported from the Co-operative Store, stating that they were willing to devote 11s. of their funds towards getting up a public meeting on Stepney Green, on Monday, August 1st. Mr. O'Connor had pledged himself to attend. Mr. Pickersgill reported from the delegate meeting. Other business was then transacted, and Mr. E. Pickersgill was unanimously elected to serve on the new delegate meeting.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.——On Tuesday evening, Mr. Maunder from London, read portions of the *Northern Star* to the company, and eloquently addressed them on behalf of the Staffordshire victims, and excited much compassion for them amongst his audience. He then urgently entreated them to join the National Charter Association, as the only remedy to remove the many evils which afflict society. Mr. Pavey moved, and Mr. Wyeth seconded, in an able manner, "that a subscription of one penny per month from each member of the locality should be raised to assist in maintaining their wives and children, and shield them from the horrors of want." An amendment was moved that it be a penny per week; but after some conversation, the original motion was unanimously carried, and the sum of 2s. 8d. was immediately collected. The meeting then adjourned, with a vote of thanks to Mr. Maunder.

LONDON DELEGATE COUNCIL.——This body met to wind up its accounts, &c., previous to its dissolution, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Salmon in the chair; the committee appointed to audit the account money, received for the Convention, reported its corectness. Mr. Wheeler laid before the Council the balance sheet for the portion of the quarter; auditors were appointed who reported its correctness. A deputation was appointed to wait on the Three Crowns locality regarding fifty-one cards due by that body. The Finance Committee was authorised to receive all monies due to the Council, and discharge the debts connected with the same. The balance sheets were ordered to be inserted in the *Northern Star*. A certificate of ability and integrity was given to Ruffy Ridley as a lecturer. Mr. Wheeler maved and Mr. Cuffey seconded the following resolution:—"That previous to the dissolving of this council (in order to form a central united council for the metropolitan counties) we cannot avoid expressing our gratitude to the editor and proprietor of the *English Chartist Circular* for the assistance they have furnished them by inserting their addresses, &c., in that talented little periodical; and they earnestly recommend to their brethren throughout the kingdom the propriety of ensuring by their patronage the triumphant success of this cheap, yet able and efficient advocate of the democratic cause." Carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the Council dissolved.

HAMMERSMITH.—A numerously attended public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Black Bull Inn, Hammersmith-road, at which the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting view with alarm, the awful distress now prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the land, and are fully convinced that it will never be permanently removed until such time as the people shall be fully represented in Parliament, and therefore renew their pledge never to cease agitation until the People's Charter shall become the law of the land."

Mr. JONES of Liverpool, delivered an eloquent lecture upon the evils of the present system, on Sunday evening, at the Working Man's Hall, Circus-street, Marylebone.

AN OPEN-AIR MEETING was held on Monday evening at the terminus of the Great Western Railway, Paddington, to petition Parliament and memorialise the Queen in favour of the liberation of Brooks, Peddie, and the other political prisoners. The meeting was very numerous, and a petition and memorial were unanimously adopted.

HEYWOOD.—Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, delivered a lecture upon the land, to a large and respectable audience, in the Charter Association Room. The lecture gave great satisfaction.

ARBROATH.—There was a large public meeting held on Monday-night, in the Chartist Pavilion, when Mr. Abram Duncan gave a lecture upon the "Factions." In a clear and masterly manner he showed up their unholy workings in both Church and State. The lecturer was listened to with the greatest enthusiasm for about an hour and a half. At the close of the lecture the following resolutions were proposed by Mr. William Lundie, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Crighton: "That this meeting having taken into consideration the many incitements addressed to the people by the Whig press, for the purpose of creating an outbreak among those people for the purpose of restoring this faction to power, declare that they will stand by their present organization, founded upon the principles of peace, law, and order, for the entire Charter name and all." "That we, the Chartists of Arbroath, will give no countenance to any of those deceivers who talk of going to the death for the Charter, but who at the same time do not belong to any Chartist Association." "That we, the Chartists of Arbroath, place our entire confidence in the *Northern Star*, as the only paper at present standing firmly by the principles of the Charter, and the people's organization, and will do everything in our power to increase its circulation in this place and elsewhere, as we shall have opportunity."

CARLISLE.—A meeting of the Council of the Carlisle Chartist Association, was held at 6, John-street, Caldewgate, on Saturday evening last; Mr. John Armstrong in the chair. Collections were paid in to the treasurer, Mr. James Arthur; after which some other routine business was transacted.

ROCKDALE.—On Sunday last, according to previous announcement, a large meeting was held on Blackstone Edge. Mr. Magson opened the proceedings by giving out a hymn from the *Chartist Circular*, which was enthusiastically sung by the assembled thousands. Mr. Sutcliffe, from Halifax, then delivered an excellent discourse, addressed chiefly to professors of Christianity. Mr. John Leach was next introduced, who spoke at considerable length, shewing the existing abuses in Church and State, the causes of their (the people's) distress, by being excluded from political power, and the total inefficacy of a repeal of the Corn Laws to permanently benefit the people; and concluded by energetically appealing to the meeting to stand by the Charter, which would give a full measure of justice to the whole people. Mr. Helliwell, of Todmorden, spoke on the points of the Charter. Mr. Wheelwright, of Mythelmroyd, then addressed the meeting in a speech of some length, replete with sound reasoning and convincing argument, which was well received. Mr. Ashley followed in a short speech, urging the people to increased union and perseverance. A letter was then read from Mr. Bairstow, stating the reason of his non-attendance at the meeting. Mr. Pontefract, from Saddleworth, then wound up the proceedings in a brief but excellent speech. There were a large number of females present, and not a drunken or disorderly person to be seen during the day; the numbers were computed from 15,000 to 20,000.

BROCKMOOR.—Mr. Linney lectured in a large room belonging to the Rock Inn, on Wednesday evening, to a crowded audience. The lecture gave general satisfaction.

ABERDARE.—A public meeting was held here on Monday evening last, the 11th day of July, on Hirwain Common, opposite the Mount Pleasant, called by requisition to the Chief Constable, for the purpose of adopting the remonstrance to the House of Commons, and the memorial to the Queen. About six o'clock, Mr. Jenkin Rees was called unanimously to the chair, who, after reading the requisition, called upon Mr. Wm. Miles, who then addressed the meeting at great length. The meeting was further addressed by Messrs. Pugh, Thomas, John, jun., Gold, and Williams, from Merthyr Tydvil, who made excellent speeches. The remonstrance and memorial being put by Mr. Morgan Williams, were carried unanimously. After a vote of thanks being given to the chairman, and cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and for Feargus O Conner, and the Charter, the meeting peaceably separated about nine o'clock.

BRISTOL.—At a sermon preached by Mr. Bairstow in Bear-lane Chapel, Bristol, on Sunday, July 3rd, on the death of Samuel Holberry, the sum of fifteen shillings, clear of expences, was collected in behalf of the widow.

BRADFORD.—FUNERAL SERMON.—On Sunday last, an impressive sermon was preached by Mr. B. Rushton of Halifax, on the death of Samuel Holberry, who died a martyr to liberty in York Castle. He spoke for upwards of an hour with thrilling effect on the Charter of our liberties, and advised them to unite for the accomplishment of their object, and never rest satisfied, but be determined at all hazards to make it the law of the land. The hymn, composed by Mr. Cooper of Leicester, and inserted in the *Chartist Circular*, and the one sung at the grave side of our departed brother, were used on the occasion. A collection of upwards of £2 was made at the close of the service for the bereaved widow. The congregation was very large and attentive.

COUNCIL MEETING.—On Monday evening, this body met as usual in the Council room, Butterworth's-buildings. The meeting was a numerous one; Mr. Hurley was called to the chair. After receiving the contributions of several localities, arrangements were made for Mr. O'Connor's lecture on Thursday evening, after which was brought before the meeting by Mr. Whitehead, the notice he had given the previous week, "That a delegate should be sent to Manchester to represent the Chartists of this locality on the 16th of August," which was confirmed, and Mr. H. Hodgson was selected.

BUTTERWORTH'S-BUILDINGS.-Mr. Rushton preached in the evening at six o'clock, in the Association room, which was filled to overflowing. Mr. R. handled his subject in a masterly manner, and concluded his address with an energetic appeal to the meeting to become united and demand their rights in a voice that could not be misunderstood.

THE "NATIONAL" Remonstrance of the "National" Association—*not* the National Charter association," has been withdrawn by its committee until the next Session of Parliament.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

London.—Sunday Evening Lectures.—Mr. Illingworth will lecture at the Goldbeater's Arms, Old St. Pancras Road; Mr. Wilson at the Carpenters' Arms, Brick-lane; Mr. Southie at the Hit or Miss, Globe Fields; Mr. Martyn, at the Cannon Coffee House, Old-street Road; Mr. Balls at the Star Coffee House, Golden-lane; Mr. Ridley at the Clock House, Castle-street, Leicester-square; Mr. Duffield at the Three Crowns, Richmond-street; Mr. Fussell at the Crown Coffee House, Beak-street; Mr. Knight, at the Albion, Shoreditch; Mr. Rouse, at the Buck's Head, Bethnal Green; Mr. Mee at the Rising Sun, Oxford-street, Stepney; Mr. Anderson, at the Charter Coffee House, Stretton Ground, Westminster. Mr. Mantz will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Hall, No. 1, China Walk, Lambeth.

Mr. Duffield will lecture on Monday evening, at the Rose and Crown, Camberwell.

Mr. Ferguson will lecture on Monday evening, at the Stag Tavern, Fulham Road.

Mr. Farrer will lecture on Monday evening, at the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo Road.

Mr. Anderson will lecture on Tuesday evening, at 55, Old Bailey.

Mr. Illingworth will lecture on Tuesday evening, at the School Room, King-street, Compton-street, Clerkenwell.

Mr. Balls will lecture on Tuesday evening next, at the Eagle Coffee House, Guildford-street, Borough.

Mr. Fussell will lecture on Monday evening next, at the Feathers Tavern, Warren-street.

Mr. Fussell will lecture on Wednesday evening, at the Victoria, Limehouse.

A Concert, Ball, and Lottery will be held on Monday evening next, at the Stag Tavern, Fulham Road, the proceeds to go to the political victims. Tickets, admitting to the whole, 9d. each. Several professional gentlemen are engaged.

Tower Hamlets.—The Chartists of this locality are making arrangements for an excursion to Watford, on the 15th of August, at which place they intend to hold a Chartist meeting.

King and Queen Foley-street.—Mr. Skelton will lecture here on Sunday evening at eight o'clock.

Knightsbridge.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture at the Eagle, North-street, on Tuesday evening.

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

London Females.—The female Chartists of the city meet every Tuesday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling members, and receiving contributions. Cards of enrolment, 2d. each; weekly payments, 1d.

Lambeth.—Mr. Brown preaches to-morrow evening at No. 1, China Walk.—Mr. Balls lectures on Tuesday evening at the same place.

Surrey.—The members of the Surrey Council are requested to meet on Sunday next, at seven o'clock, at No. 1, China Walk, Lambeth, as business of importance will be brought before them.

Ruffy Ridley's Tour.—Monday and Tuesday, August 1st and 2nd, at Gloucester; Wednesday, at Stroud; Thursday, at Cirencester. All localities in this district, requesting Mr. Ridley's services, will have the goodness to direct to him at Mr. Abell's, 15, Prince-street, Gloucester, by Sunday next.

Bradford.—On Saturday evening, (to night,) at eight o'clock, Mr. Brook will lecture at the Mason's Arms.

A Meeting will be held at the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, Bradford, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock; Messrs. Smyth and Hurley will address the meeting.

Apperley Bridge.—A Chartist meeting will be held here on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock. The parties who attend the Yeadon camp meeting will attend here.

Yeadon Moor.—A Chartist camp meeting will be held here on Sunday next, at two o'clock, when a discussion will take place between the Chartists and the Corn Law Repealers, on the benefits that would result to the working man from a repeal of the Corn Laws.

Lees.—On Sunday, July 24th, 1842, two sermons will be preached in the Congregational Methodist School Room, Lees, by Mr. Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, when a collection will be made after each sermon towards defraying the expenses of furnishing the Chartist Room. In the evening, the funeral sermon of the late Samuel Holberry, of Sheffield, will be preached.

Carlisle.—On Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock, the secretary of the Carlisle Chartist Association, will read original observations on the prosecution and death of the late Samuel Holberry, with a view to a collection in aid of his bereaved widow, at the Council room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate.

Rochdale.—On Sunday the 25th inst., a camp meeting will be held on Cranky Shaw, near Rochdale, to commence at two o'clock precisely. Mr. Littler, of Manchester, will address the meeting, and will lecture in the Association room, Yorkshire street, at six in the evening.

Bingley.—The next delegate meeting of this district will be held in the Forester's-court, York-street, Bingley, on Sunday, July 31st, at nine o'clock in the forenoon. The delegates are respectfully requested to be punctual, as the room will be required for a sermon in the afternoon.

Leicester.—All Saints Open.—A meeting of the members will be held on Monday evening next, for discussing the subject, "What are the duties of Chartists at the present time? and what are the best means of carrying out those duties?" Mr. William Weston has kindly consented to open the discussion.

Leicester.—A camp meeting, for north and south Leicestershire, (if the weather permit) will be held on the recreation ground, Leicester, to morrow, (Sunday, July 24th) to commence at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. Beedham will open the meeting in the morning, and addresses will follow, by Messrs. Pepper, of Normanton, and Jarratt of Loughborough; Mr. Beedham will also open the meeting in the afternoon, and addresses will follow by Messrs. Bairstow and Skevington of Loughborough; Mr. Cooper will open the meeting and deliver an address in the evening, and will be followed by Mr. Bairstow.—A delegate meeting of the whole county, will be held at Mr. Cooper's rooms, the same day, to commence at nine in the morning. Each place in the county is urgently requested to send a deputy to the meeting.

Glasgow.—A public meeting will be held in the Chartist hall, 20, Clyde-terrace, on Friday evening at eight o'clock, to hear an address from Con. Murray, in reply to those parties who attempted to refute the statements advanced in his lecture of the 17th ult.; all friendly to the suffering sons of labour are kindly invited to attend.

Mr. Mitchell will lecture at the following places during the next week:—Droylsden, Monday, July 25th; Hyde, Wednesday, the 27th; Stalybridge, Thursday, the 28th; and Hazlegrove, on Sunday, the 31st.

Dudley.—A delegate meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, in the Association Room, at two o'clock. Delegates from all places in the locality are requested to attend.

Eccles.—Mr. Bernard M'Cartney, of Liverpool, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Eccles, on Wednesday next, at half-past seven o'clock.

Durham.—On Monday evening, Mr. James Taylor, will lecture on the Sands. Mr. Richmond will lecture on the Sands, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, on the death of Holberry, after which a collection will be made for the victim's widow.

Newport, Salop.—A delegate meeting of the miners of the counties of Stafford, Shropshire, and Chester, will be held at Newport, in the county of Salop, on Sunday, the 31st of July, to take into consideration the propriety of calling a national delegate meeting of the miners of England and Wales. Delegates are requested to attend from the different localities of the above-named counties.

Calverton.—A county delegate meeting will be held at Calverton, on Monday next, at the house of Mr. George Harrison, to take into consideration the propriety of engaging a lecturer for the county, and to transact other business of importance. It is hoped every locality will send a delegate. The meeting to take place at ten o'clock.

Mr. Clarke's Route for the ensuing Week.—Nottingham Forest, on Sunday (to-morrow); Calverton, on Monday; Mansfield, on Tuesday; Lambley, on Wednesday; Nottingham Market Place, on Thursday evening; Hyson Green, on Friday; and Robin Hood, on Saturday evening. All communications to be addressed, post-paid, to Mr. Samuel Boonham, care of Mr. J. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham.

Mr Duffy's Route.—Monday, July 25, Loughborough; Tuesday, Wilwick; Wednesday, Bolton; Thursday, Kegworth; Friday, Castle Donnington; Saturday, Melbourn.

On Sunday, July 31st a camp meeting will be held at Blackbrook, to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Friends of Sheepshead and Wilwick are to fix on the place.—On the same day a delegate meeting will be held at Sheepshead, at seven o'clock in the evening.

Trowbridge.—Mr. Bartlett lectures in the Democratic Chapel at eight o'clock on Monday evening.

Northamptonshire.—Mr. Jones's route for the next fortnight.—Eye, Monday, 25th; Oundle, Tuesday, the 26th; Raunds, Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th; Wellingborough, Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th; Pitsford, Monday, the 1st of August; Daventry, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd and 3rd; Long Buckby, Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th; No Bottle, Saturday, the 6th; Pitsford, Monday, the 8th; Northampton, Tuesday, the 9th.

Sutton-in-Ashfield.—Feargus O'Connor, Esq. will make his public entry into this poverty-stricken village, to contend for the rights of the rich, and no more; and the rights of the poor, and no less, at three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday next, July 26th, when it is hoped that all the haters of the liberty of the working class will attend.—A tea party will take place the same evening, in honour of the above gentleman, when a large booth will be erected for the occasion. Tickets for males, one shilling; females, ninepence each; and may be had of the following persons, viz. Messrs. G. Kendall, Pingle; Wm. Buckland, Top of Haslam's-hill; J. Shaw, Oats'-hill; A. Sales, Parliament-street; L. Marril, Market-place; T. Radford, Idlewells; A. Witham, Over Green; M. Gonnor, King-street; M. Johnson, Skegby; T. Hibbard, Mansfield; John Hunt, Forest-side; Mr. Firth Kirkby, Forest-side; and of Mr. Thomas Crompton, New Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield, sub-Secretary.

Oldham.—Mr. Daniel Dunavan will lecture in the Chartist-room, Greaves-street, on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening.

Halifax.—On Sunday (to-morrow), a funeral sermon will be preached in the Chartist room, Swan-coppice, on the death of our lamented brother, Saml. Holberry, by Mr. William Wilkinson, after which a collection will be made for the benefit of Mrs. Holberry; service to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon.—In the evening, Mr. Wilkinson will deliver a discourse in the same place, from the words, "My people, children are your oppressors and women rule over you." To commence at half-past five o'clock.

Southowram.—On Sunday morning (to-morrow), an open-air meeting will be held on Siddell Top (weather permitting), at half-past eight o'clock. Mr. Wallace and other friends from Halifax will address the meeting.

Keighley.—Mr. Benjamin Rushton will preach Holberry's funeral sermon on Sunday (to-morrow), at five o'clock in the evening, in the Working Man's Hall, Sun-street. A collection will be made for the disconsolate widow.

East and North Ridings.—Will any Chartist in Thirsk, Kirbymoorside, or Pickering, in the North Riding, and Driffield, or any other town, in the East Riding, who have not yet, but would like to have, the services of a lecturer, send their address to the District Secretary, Edward Burley, 19, Bilton-street, Layerthorp, York, as he wishes to correspond with them on the subject.

Birmingham.—A public meeting of the boot and shoemakers of Birmingham will be held at the Britannia, Peck-lane, on Tuesday evening, when a lecture will be given. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

An adjourned public meeting will be holden near the Great Western Railway Station, on Monday evening, July 25th, to take into consideration the principles as contained in the People's Charter, and to memorialise her Majesty on behalf of Brook, Peddie, and all political offenders. The chair will be taken at half-past six precisely, by a working man.

The South Lancashire delegate meeting will be held on Sunday (to-morrow) in the Brown-street Chartist room, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when each locality is expected to send a delegate, with the levy for the support of the lecturer. The new plans will be ready for the various localities.

There will be a Teetotal camp meeting held at Staley Bridge, on Sunday (to-morrow) when Mr. P. M. Brophy, and other advocates of the principles of total abstinence will address the meeting.

Eccles.—The Chartist youths will hold a camp meeting in Eccles, on Sunday (to-morrow) if the weather permit.

Carpenter's Hall.—Two lectures will be delivered in the above Hall, on Sunday, (to-morrow) July 24th, in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock, by Mr. Wm. Dixon, and the other by by Mr. James Leach, at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

Sheffield.—Mr. Harney will address the friends of freedom on Shire Green, on Sunday afternoon (to-morrow.) The Sheffield friends will assemble in Fig Tree-lane room, at one o'clock, to depart for Shire Green at half-past one precisely.

Mr. Harney will address the Sheffield Chartists on Sunday evening, (to-morrow) at seven o'clock, at Sky-edge.

A Public Meeting of the unemployed operative of Sheffield, will be held in Roscoe-fields, on Monday evening, July 25th, at seven o'clock.

A Member's Meeting will be held in Fig-tree-lane room, on Tuesday evening, July 26th, at eight o'clock.

An Unfeeling Overseer.—Price of a Coffin.—At the Oldham Petty Sessions, on Thursday, June 30th, an extremely poor woman, named Betty Fielding, a resident in Back King-street, Oldham, stated that she had applied to the overseer of Crompton with a request that he would provide a coffin for the burial of her child. She had prevailed upon him, with much difficulty, to pay the amount of the funeral dues, viz., 3s. 6d. The magistrates remarked, that as the woman was in very poor circumstances, they thought the humane overseer ought to supply a coffin for the child. On hearing this, the guardian of the poor offered her a shilling, to enable her to purchase the article wanted. The magistrates expressed doubts as to whether almost any kind of a coffin was procurable for a shilling. The generous official then said he could get a well-made coffin for one shilling and sixpence. The magistrates anxious to test the accuracy of this statement, inquired of Mr. Halliwell, overseer of Oldham, what would be the price of such a coffin as was wanted, under the present circumstances. He replied that the cost would be six shillings and twopence. The magistrates reproved the overseer of Crompton for his unfeeling and unmanly conduct, after which he promised that a suitable coffin should be provided for the poor woman's child. The unfortunate woman applied on the following morning to the overseer for the coffin, but in vain; he refused to attend to her request, contrary to his promise at the sessions. She applied a second time, but without effect, and the child was interred at Oldham Church in a common box, which had been purchased of a grocer for fourpence. The ill-used female is in a most miserable state. The unfeeling overseer of the poor alluded to is an occasional local preacher among the Primitive Methodists, and resides in Crompton. He certainly is a suitable candidate for an office under the New Poor Law.—*Manchester and Salford Advertiser.*

At Manchester, in many of the tradesmen's windows placards are placed, announcing "No assessed taxes, nor Income-tax paid here." Crowds of operatives and their families from Stockport and other towns, flock a distance of seven miles to obtain relief, in the shape of soup and food, at Manchester.

The late Scandal Case at Manchester.—We have given some particulars of this case in another page. The following has since transpired:—In consequence of the severe personal chastisement inflicted upon Mr. Jonathan A—, the delinquent in the recent affair, the life of that gentleman has been despaired of, though he is now pronounced out of danger. The parties acting with the aggrieved husband were Mr. M—, Mr. W—, and Mr. H—, all persons of high respectability in the town. It is stated that amongst other injuries, Mr. A— received three wounds in the neck with some sharp iron instrument, and that his friends threaten criminal proceedings against the parties, as they allege the husband was not present when the assault took place. It appears that the servant, who was in the plot, had made a pretence to retire to bed, and having satisfied herself of the criminality of Mrs. M—, who retired into the lodger's bed-room, and locked the door, went down stairs, and admitted the husband's friends. It is certain that he was dreadfully maltreated, and that the exposure to the night air, in a state of nudity, has had a serious effect upon his constitution. Although the affair has been carefully hushed up in the local papers, it is a matter of general notoriety, and, what renders it more distressing to the feelings of all parties is, that they were of high religious standing in the chief Dissenting denomination of the town. A dissolution of partnership of the firm to which Mr. A. belonged was announced on Monday, the day after the distressing transaction. The *Manchester Chronicle* of Saturday, contains the following correction of the paragraph relating to this case which appeared in the *Times* of Friday last:—"It was not our intention to have given publicity to this painful affair in the columns of the *Chronicle*. The feelings of the friends of both parties must have been sufficiently harrowed up by the circumstance, without the public attention being further drawn to it; but, as inaccurate reports have found their way into the London papers, we deem it proper briefly to state the facts of the case. On Sunday night, as stated in the paragraph we have quoted from the *Times*, the husband of the misguided lady left home under the pretence of going to London, but, by previous arrangement, returned the same evening; and, as far as we have been able to learn, what transpired was nearly as follows:—On the night in question, the servant girl appeared to have gone to bed as usual, but being concerned in the plot, did not undress herself. Shortly after she retired her mistress went to her room to ask her some questions as to the state in which she had left the fires. The servant having satisfied her on this point, she departed, and went into her own room. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards the servant, being on the alert, heard her mistress open her room door and walk into the bed room of her lodger, locking that door after her. The servant then slipped out of the house, gave the necessary information, and in a few minutes four strange men (the husband not being one of the party, but remaining at a neighbour's, waiting the issue of the affair) entered the house, broke open the bed room door, dragged both parties out of the room, and most cruelly beat Mr. A., inflicting three wounds in his neck, apparently with a sharp instrument, and otherwise abused him so severely that his life was despaired of. A report was prevalent in town last night that he had died during the afternoon but there is no truth in this rumour. We can state on the best authority that he is still alive, and hopes are entertained of his recovery."

Extraordinary Trotting Match.—On Tuesday afternoon a number of the sporting world assembled at the extensive enclosure attached to the Rosemary Branch Tavern, for the purpose of witnessing an extraordinary match—a grey pony, twelve hands and a half high, the property of Mr. Burke, a gentleman well known on the turf, being backed for £50 to trot fourteen miles within an hour, with a monkey for its rider. The novelty of the affair attracted, in addition to the betting men and *cognoscenti* in horseflesh, an immense assemblage of spectators, including several ladies resident in the neighbourhood in their equipages. The monkey of course was the "lion" of the day, and according to the conditions of the match, he was to be booted, spurred, and otherwise attired after the fashion of the jockies at Epsom or Newmarket, and was to ride the pony in the usual style, with saddle and bridle. The monkey originally selected for the undertaking is the property of a foreigner; but in consequence of his making an attack on the owner, and wounding him with his teeth severely on the arm, it was deemed prudent by Mr. Burke to obtain a substitute, and with that view Mr. Batty, the celebrated equestrian manager, was applied to for the loan of one of his trained monkeys, and that gentleman selected "Signor Jocko," who had already earned considerable reputation by his performances in the circle at the Surrey and other metropolitan and provincial theatres. At the appointed time the "Signor" made his appearance, attended by one of the rough-riders belonging to Mr. Batty's establishment. He was dressed a la Chifney, or Scott, his jacket and buckskins being built by a first-rate west-end schneider, and his top-boots would have done honour even to the renowned Hoby. The colours he sported were red and white, and in his right paw he carried a handsome riding whip, and also wore a pair of small spurs buckled round his boots. The pony he was mounted on is a very fast trotter, but notwithstanding his performances, time was in this instance backed at odds. After the arrangement of the usual preliminaries the start took place, Mr. Burke, and a gentleman, the friend of the party who had taken the bet, cantering on each side of the pony, with one or two others galloping in the rear. He performed the distance in fifty-six minutes and fifty-three seconds of the given time, consequently having three minutes and seven seconds to spare, and was not at all distressed. The Signor rode in first-rate style, came in with his whip in his mouth, and appeared quite conscious of his own merits as an equestrian. It is said that this feat is unparalleled in the annals of the turf.

Defence Fund for Mason and seven others.—The following sums have been received by Mr. Samuel Cook, of Dudley:—

	s.	d.
From New Lenton	1	0
Alexander Simpson, Dundee ...	0	6
Democratic Chapel, Nottingham ...	7	10
Hull	5	0
	14	4

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—The locality expect, now they have published a concise account of the charge against Mr. Stallwood, that you will, in accordance with your promise, give insertion to the above. Every term of insult has been made use of towards the locality by Mr. S.; and he has boasted, that with one stroke of the pen to the Editor, he could hinder the insertion of anything detrimental to him in the *Star*; and that if they hindered him lecturing in London, they could not in the country.

Yours,

The General Council.

STATEMENT OF A CHARGE BROUGHT BY THE CHELSEA, BROMPTON, AND KENSINGTON CHARTISTS, AGAINST EDMUND STALLWOOD.

That at a ball, concert, and raffle, got up on January 3rd, 1842, by the above locality, for the benefit of the Political Victims, Mr. Stallwood did appropriate the whole of the profits to his own purposes until the 28th of April, when, after repeated solicitations, he remitted the sum of 5s. 9d. to the *Northern Star*, as the proceeds of the entertainment, and furnished the locality with a balance-sheet, showing a corresponding amount of profit; on examination of the balance-sheet, it proved to be a gross tissue of fabrication, the sum set down for printing being extortionate, the sum of 3s. 9d. being inserted as paid by Mr. Stallwood, which he had never paid, but which was paid by another member; the sum of 16s. 10d. being charged for music, whereas the sum paid was only 12s. for which amount the locality hold the receipt, and the number of persons accounted for in the balance sheet being far below the number that actually paid. Mr. Stallwood having refused to attend the locality after being several times summoned, and a public meeting of the members having been called (in accordance with the instructions of the Convention) to investigate his conduct, which he neglected to attend, the locality brought the subject under the notice of the London Delegate Council, who, after a patient investigation of the affair, and every privilege of defence having been granted to Mr. Stallwood, *came to an unanimous resolution* that Mr. E. Stallwood was guilty of robbing the fund for the Benefit of the Political Victims, and ordered their Secretary to transmit the resolution to the *Northern Star* for insertion. This resolution not having been inserted, the above locality feel that they are compelled, for their own justification, to publish this statement.

Signed by the General Council of the locality,

William Matthews,	Charles Heath,
Ruffy Ridley,	Thos. M. Wheeler,
William Whitehorne,	Thomas Guthrie,
Samuel Ford,	John Dowling,
James Budding,	William Haberfield,
William Haines.	

[We much regret the pertinacity of our friends in forcing this local and personal matter upon the public, but do not see how we can justly refuse insertion to their statement. If Mr. Stallwood have any reply he will of course have liberty, but his reply must be confined strictly and solely to the matters in this statement.—Ed. N. S.]

MIDDLETON.—State of Trade.—The cotton trade here is in a most deplorable condition; there are only three cotton mills here, and they are all stopped, and have been for some time; two of them belonging to Mr. Burton have totally given up manufacturing, and the workpeople are in a most distressed condition.

The Late Shopkeepers' Meeting.—The following is the answer of Sir James Graham to the Mayor of Leeds, in acknowledgement of the Memorial to the Queen agreed to at the late shopkeepers' meeting:—

(COPY.)

"Whitehall, July, 11th, 1842.

"Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial of the Tradesmen and Shopkeepers of the Borough of Leeds, in public meeting assembled.

"And I am to express Sir James Graham's great concern, on reading the description of the distress contained in the memorial; and which Sir James Graham will not fail to lay before her Majesty.

"I am,

"Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"Sm. Phillipps."

"To the Mayor of Leeds."

The Cutting Case in York-street.—A paragraph in our third page notices the cutting of a woman's throat in York-street, on Sunday morning. Thomas Carroll, the man who committed the deed was on Wednesday sent to take his trial at the assizes for the offence.

Gig Accident.—About ten o'clock yesterday morning, as Doctor Hobson and his servant were coming smartly, but by no means dangerously fast, down Burmandtofts, in the Doctor's gig, they had a misfortune, which might have been very serious. The near wheel, from some cause or other, came off as the gig was going. The Doctor tumbled out, and the man, with considerable agility, making a clear vault to the other side, leaped out, but fell on his descent, while the affrighted horse went off at a rapid speed down the street. The man sprung instantly upon his feet, and followed the horse, while the Doctor lay for a few seconds seemingly somewhat stunned with the fall. A flock of sheep were just passing down the bottom of York Road, and the horse dashed through the midst of them, dragging after him the now unwieldy vehicle. He then turned up York Road, and raised a terrible commotion among the women and children, of whom there were, as usual, a large number idling about. He was finally stopped opposite the Riding School, and appeared to have sustained no other injury than a cut in the off far leg. We are happy to observe that the Doctor and his man are both uninjured, and that a child who was said to have been run over was not hurt.

The Duke of Orleans, eldest son to the King of the French, died on Wednesday evening, at five o'clock. He was thrown from his cab at twelve, when he pitched upon his head. He was thirty-two years of age.

Openshaw.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, delivered a lecture on the present sufferings of the working classes, in which he very forcibly but feelingly appealed to his audience never to cease agitating if they wished for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and for justice to be done to the seekers of innocent blood.

Mechanics' Body.—Mr. Wm. Dixon lectured to the above body, in their meeting room, Brown-street, Manchester, on Thursday evening last. The meeting was well attended. This body is going on well, increasing in numbers every time they meet. They have a meeting every Thursday evening, in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, Travis-street. The public are admitted.

Manchester.—A general meeting of the hammermens' body to take into consideration the principles of the People's Charter, and the propriety of their joining the National Charter Association, was held in the large room of the Olympic Tavern, Stevenson's-square, on Tuesday evening; one of their own men was called to the chair. Deputations from the mechanics and smiths of Manchester, who attended on behalf of their respective trades, were introduced, and laid before the meeting their views on the subject, and informed them, that their trades, after maturely examining the subject, had found that the trades' unions had not accomplished that for which they had been formed, namely, the protection of the labour of the working man; and, therefore, they had come to the conclusion that nothing short of a participation in the making of the laws by which they were governed, would effectually protect their labour. Having come to this conclusion, they had joined the National Charter Association. The Chairman then introduced Mr. James Leach, who was received with repeated rounds of applause; and in a masterly manner, unmasked the monster, class legislation. Mr. Dixon then read to the meeting the Six Points of the Charter, after which Mr. Littlewood moved the following resolution:—"That we, the hammermen of Manchester, being convinced of the truth and justice of the People's Charter, do forthwith join the National Charter Association as a body; and elect a committee of nine, with power to add to their number, to carry out the above resolution." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bate, and was carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were chosen as a committee to carry out the resolution, viz:—Mr. P. Clark, Mr. D. Grundy, Mr. G. Bate, Mr. H. O'Neil, Mr. H. Cummings, Mr. M. Lowe, M. J. Gladstone, Mr. C. Lowe, and Mr. Thomas Scowcroft. After thanks were voted to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved, highly delighted with the evening's proceedings.

Newcastle.—A public meeting of the coalminers of the Tyne, was held on Saturday, July the 9th, at Scaffold-hill, near Benton-square, at two o'clock, for the establishment of a benevolent society in behalf of the aged and infirm among that class of workmen, when Mr. B. Pyle was unanimously called to preside on the motion of Mr. Connor, and Mr. John Connor and others addressed the meeting, on the great utility of such a society. The meeting agreed to the establishment of the society, and passed a resolution, that a meeting of the delegates from each colliery should meet on that day fortnight, (July 23rd), at Mr. George Haines's, Temperance Hotel, Camden-street, North-Shields; and it is expected that all the friends to this society in each colliery, will send their representatives to the meeting.

Chartist Intelligence.

Heywood.—Mr. Bell lectured here on Tuesday evening, to a numerous meeting. He was followed by Mr. Lomas, from Ratcliffe, and by a friend from Rochdale.

MONKWEARMOUTH.—On Tuesday evening, the usual weekly meeting was held here, Mr. Dobbie in the chair. The attendance was small. Mr. Williams and Mr. Chapple addressed the meeting.

LIVERPOOL.—A general meeting of the Chartists of this town was held on Sunday evening last, in the Association Room, when the cases of Mrs. Holberry, John Mason, and — Brooks, were severally taken into consideration, with a view to the raising of a fund for each. Mr. M'Cartney made a powerful and affecting appeal to the meeting on behalf of the widow of the victimised Holberry, and called upon them to renew their exertions, and redouble their efforts, to destroy the oppressive system which had brought to an early and premature grave one who was bold, honest, and patriotic enough to stand foremost in the defence of the rights and liberties of the toiling and oppressed millions. A resolution was passed to the effect, that a subscription be forthwith set on foot for Mrs. Holberry, and to continue open until the 24th instant, after which date a subscription is to be entered into for Mr. Mason and Mr. Brook.

On Wednesday evening last, a public meeting was held in the Association Room, when the building was crammed to suffocation, for the purpose of memorialising her Majesty, and remonstrating with the House of Commons on the recent rejection of the National Petition.

Sheffield.—Mrs. Holberry.—In a letter received by Mr. Harney from T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., that gentleman requests that his name for five pounds may be placed on the subscription list for the widow of the murdered patriot, Samuel Holberry.

State of the Town.—Progress of Chartism.—The amount paid to the regular ticket poor in money, bread, &c., for the week ending July 2nd, was £93 18s. The amount paid to the casual poor in money, bread, &c., for the same week, was £424 12s.; being a total of £518 10s. for that week only! Distress is steadily progressing; day by day new cases of misery and wretchedness are brought under our notice, but want of space will not at present permit us to particularise. We are keeping up the steam of agitation. On Sunday last, Mr. Harney addressed two meetings, the first in the afternoon at Intake, to which place a goodly number of the Sheffield Chartists accompanied Mr. Harney. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of some excellent Chartist hymns. The second meeting was held in the evening, in Doctor's Fields, and was numerously attended. Mr. Harney addressed the assembly for upwards of an hour and a half, and was followed by Mr. Evison, who delivered a brief address. All passed off highly satisfactorily.

On Monday evening, a public meeting was held in Paradise-square, to adopt a memorial in behalf of Brookes, Peddie, and Foden. Mr. William Wragg was called to the chair. Mr. Harney addressed the meeting at great length, and concluded by proposing the adoption of the memorial. Mr. Edwin Gill seconded the memorial, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Evison then shortly addressed the meeting. An adjournment to Fig-tree-lane then took place, where Mr. Samuel Parkes delivered an energetic address, which closed the evening's proceedings. We have enrolled upwards of fifty new members since last week's report was written.

Holbeck.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson lectured in the Chartist Room on Monday evening last, to a very attentive audience. Several new members wer enrolled.

Birmingham.—People's Hall.—A crowded meeting was held at the Public Office, on Wednesday evening, July 6th, for the purpose of devising the best means of erecting this building. Mr. Councillor Page was called to the chair. Mr. Jenkinson, the Secretary, read the placard calling the meeting; after which various resolutions connected with the object for which the meeting was called were carried unanimously.

Frost, Williams, and Jones' Restoration Committee.—This body held their weekly meeting at the Chartist Room, Aston-street, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Lynell in the chair. The letter which described the villanous treatment of the above-mentioned victims was read to the meeting from the *Northern Star*, after which a sub-Committee was appointed to draw up an address to the country on the subject. A letter was ordered to be sent to Mr. O'Connor respecting the memorials to be presented to the Queen, likewise a communication to G. F. Muntz, Esq., on the subject of a petition from Birmingham, which the Committee wish to be presented to Parliament on behalf of these victims of Whiggery.

Delegate Meeting on behalf of Mr. Mason and the other Prisoners in Stafford Gaol.—A numerous meeting of delegates from the surrounding towns was held at the Chartist-room, Blue-lane, Walsall, on Sunday last. The following persons were present:—Birmingham, Ashton-street and Steelhouse-lane, Mr. C. Ashton and Mr. Charles Thorpe; Mr. A. Fussell was sent from another locality; Stafford, Mr. G. Harrison; Tipton, Mr. F. Bathurst; Wednesbury, Messrs. John Danks, B. Danks, T. Danks, and William Fairburn; Walsall, Messrs. C. Goodwin and John Griffiths; Dudley, Messrs. Cook, Pearson, and Rankin; Bilston, Messrs. Davis, Linney, and Rodgers; Great Bridge, Mr. Henry Booth. Mr. John Griffiths was appointed chairman, and the balance sheet of the defence fund was passed. A petition to Parliament was ordered to be drawn up, and an address to the country on behalf of the prisoners; and after various other important business was transacted, it was determined to hold another meeting on the 24th of July, at Dudley.

Steelhouse-lane Meeting.—The members of the National Charter Association belonging this locality met at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Horsley in the chair. Mr. Soar read an address to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, which he had been requested to draw up. The address was warmly applauded and unanimously agreed to. Mr. J. Emes delivered a most instructive and argumentative address, which was warmly applauded. After which, Messrs. Thorpe and Fellows were appointed to act on the Committee for the support of the families of Mr. Mason and other men imprisoned in Stafford gaol, each locality in the town having likewise elected two for the same purpose. It was resolved that the rules of the Association should be read every evening of meeting previous to the transaction of business. The sub-Secretary was ordered to write to the Executive for sixty cards, and after the transaction of the usual routine business the meeting separated.

Monday Evening Meeting.—After the conclusion of the open-air meeting, at Duddeston-row, the members repaired to Aston-street, for the purpose of transacting the usual business. The room was crowded, and Mr. Peter Henley was called to the chair. He delivered a short and appropriate address, after which Mr. Talbert, sub-Secretary, read the minutes of the last Council meeting, which were passed unanimously. Mr. White then addressed the assembly on their improved position and good prospects, and, after the other business was transacted, the members separated.

Aston-street Meetings.—The usual meeting was held at the Association Room, Aston-street, on Sunday evening, Mr. Williamson in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George White.

Public Meeting.—The open-air meetings which are held in various parts of Birmingham are producing immense benefit to the cause. A healthy and energetic tone is thereby infused into the Chartist movement, as the working men who attend them are to be seen like so many discussion classes, formed into small groups in the fields, both at Duddeston-row and Summer-lane. Mr. White addressed a numerous assembly near the Vulcan Foundry, on Sunday morning last, at eleven o'clock, and again at the same place on Tuesday evening. He also attends every Monday evening in the large field at Duddeston-row.

Shoemakers' Meeting.—The members of this patriotic trade hold their weekly meetings at the house of Mr. Marsh, Britannia Inn, Peck Lane, every Tuesday evening. At their last meeting, Mr. Magee in the chair, a spirited address was delivered by Mr. Thomas Soar, who was warmly applauded. Several resolutions were passed, and addresses delivered by Mr. G. White, Mr. P. Henley, and others; and it was resolved that the members should each act as collectors in their turn, as their names stand on the book.

Hull.—At the weekly meeting of the Council five shillings was voted to Mr. Mason and the other seven Sedgley victims, and arrangements made for a collection at the general meeting next Monday evening, the 18th inst.; it is also their intention to subscribe monthly to the support of the victims and their families, and they hope the Associations through the country will do the same, for nothing under the present accursed system will tend more to check the thirst for the blood of our ablest leaders than nobly supporting them when incarcerated for advocating our cause.

Bradford.—The good cause progresses here silently but surely; during the past week there has been no meetings of any note. At the different meetings of the localities members are continually being added to the ranks of the National Charter Association. A deep sensation has been felt in the bosom of every Chartist at the hard fate of poor Frost. Sighs, tears, moans, and lamentations, are expressed by every one who belong to our ranks. Curses, both loud and deep, have been heaped on the heads of his merciless oppressors; but we see no hope of his release until the Charter be made the law of the land. Then let every Chartist labour with heart and soul, and work as if the cause depended on him and him alone; let us never rest satisfied until the Charter be made the law of the land, and the magnanimous Frost, and his compatriots, be restored to their families.

Yeadon Moor.—On Sunday afternoon last, a meeting was held at the above place at two o'clock, where Mr. Alderson delivered an excellent lecture on Chartism. The meeting was a large one. Mr. Alderson was minutely questioned on the Corn Laws by a number of Corn Law Repealers. Mr. Alderson had no assistant. The meeting was adjourned to next Sunday week at the same hour and place, when a discussion will take place on the Corn Laws.

Apperley Bridge.—Messrs. Alderson, Edwards, Dewhirst, and Smith attended a meeting at this place, which was well attended, and an association formed; six members were enrolled in the association. This is a new locality; we never had a meeting here before.

Congleton.—Mr. Joseph Capper, from Tunstall, preached two sermons in the Chartist room, in Congleton, on Sunday last; a funeral sermon for poor Holberry in the evening, from the sixth Chapter of St. Luke, and the twenty seventh verse, to a numerous and very attentive audience.

Newcastle.—The weekly business meeting was held as usual on Monday evening, Mr. Dees in the chair. After the transaction of local business, Mr. Cockburn reported his lecturing tour, to the high gratification of the meeting. At Morpeth and at Alnwick he has been peculiarly successful.

Amble.—The Chartist flag was unfurled here on Saturday last by Mr. Cockburn, who lectured to an audience comprising almost the whole population of this and the adjacent villages of Warkworth and Radcliffe Bridge. A very cordial reception was given to him, and at the conclusion of his lecture a number of members were enrolled in the National Charter Association.

Warrington.—At the weekly meeting here, on Monday, a subscription was commenced on behalf of Mrs. Holberry. Mr. Mason, and the other prisoners.

Loughborough.—The Chartists here continue to meet in different parts of the town three nights in the week. Last week, on one of the nights, stones and water were thrown, and on the Wednesday night in the Market Place; but the parties are known, and they had better beware. On Monday last, Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, delivered a very spirited and interesting address at the top of the New Row, near the Barracks, to an attentive and numerous assembly, the "Sun of Freedom" being sung at the commencement, and the "Chartist National Anthem" at the close. Three cheers, with one cheer more, were given for the Charter, O'Connor, and the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Ten fresh members were enrolled; and to shew the terror of the wealthy, the soldiers were, in consequence of the meeting, confined to their barracks for the night. On Tuesday last, Messrs. Jarratt and Bucknall addressed the people here in the Market Place.

Rotherham.—Glorious Demonstration in favour of the People's Charter.—Mr. T. B. Smith visited us on Saturday night last, and delivered a lecture in the Association Room, to a not numerous, but most attentive audience. He stated at the conclusion, that if agreeable he would deliver another lecture on Tuesday evening, in the open air. Preparations were instantly made, placards were issued, and a noble spirit manifested which threw the town, and especially the truckling teetotalers, into consternation. The latter stated that they intended to hold a meeting on the same evening, and that the Chartists had contrived theirs in a spirit of opposition; this statement was false, as no Chartist knew of the temperance gathering until Tuesday, and the placards calling the meeting were issued on Monday. At the appointed hour, Mr. Smith, accompanied by his friends, repaired to the Market-place, and after Mr. Stephen Peacock had, as chairman, opened the business of the evening in a few well-timed remarks, Mr. Smith commenced his address, which lasted nearly two hours, and carried conviction to many an honest heart. Mr. Smith took a review of the present distress of the country, traced in a clear and lucid manner, our history from the days of Alfred, and explained the six points of the Charter with the most powerful effect. The meeting could not consist of less than 2000, including almost all the respectables of Rotherham, who, with one or two exceptions, listened with the greatest attention. Some of the teetotallers endeavoured to interrupt the meeting by slight groans, and some one in the crowd threw a small stone at the speaker; but the meeting was most peaceable, and the conduct of the gentlemen was such as might be imitated with advantage in other places. Some few of the tools of faction endeavoured to exercise their vocation in a small way, one wishing for Mr. Smith's imprisonment; another, exclaiming, "blast him, I could mill him;" and a third, (a policeman), wispering that the fellow was well paid; and when asked for proof, replying, "why, because I think he is." At the close of the lecture, Mr. Smith made some statements which have thrown confusion into the temperance ranks. He stated that on the occasion of his last visit to Rotherham, he was invited to lecture to the Teetotal Society, and promised to do so on his next visit. He received for answer, that his offer was friendly accepted; accordingly he wrote to the Secretary, stating when he should be in Rotherham, and his readiness to fulfil his promise, to which he received the following reply:—

"College Road, Rotherham, July 2, 1842.

"Sir,—In reply to your note received last night, I have to inform you that your kind offer to give the Rotherham Teetotal Society a lecture was discussed by the members of the committee, the last time you was at Rotherham, and that the decision of the committee then was, that such offer be respectfully declined, in accordance with the rules of the association, which expressly provide, that no party politics or sectarian opinions be allowed.

"I readily believe, for one, that your statement of not introducing such matter is perfectly true; but, as we are circumstanced at Rotherham, it is our only safe plan to steer quite clear of all danger in this respect: and, as a lover of true temperance, which I have every reason to believe you to be, you will, I hope, see our hitherto strictly adhered by rule could not safely, on this occasion, be dispensed with.

"I remain,

"Yours most respectfully,

"——————

"Mr. T. B. Smith, Leeds."

The reading of this production was productive of much merriment. Mr. S. showed that either a barefaced lie had been written by —— or that a lie had been told by the deputation which waited upon him on his last visit to Rotherham, and said he would leave the Committee and their Secretary to settle this between them. He then pointed out the consequence of so explaining the rule of the Temperance Society as to exclude persons holding particular political opinions or religious ones from its platforms. He showed that if this interpretation was correct, it must exclude Whigs and Tories as well as Chartists, and men of all religions, as every one of them held party and sectarian opinions, and asked the teetotallers present what they thought of a society which proclaimed by inference that nobody but a man without principles or opinions of his own was fit to appear as its advocate? Mr. S. concluded by recommending all to become total abstainers, but not to sign the pledge until a new society be organised. This demonstration will be of immense importance to the cause here, and we look forward to another visit with much pleasing anticipation as to the result.

Halifax.—Lecturers coming to Halifax are hereby required to give due notice thereof (three days at least) and also to give their address in order that they may be given to understand whether their services are required or not. Lecturers neglecting this notice shall in no case be engaged. Address B. Butterly, sub-Secretary, Back Albion-street.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Leeds Corn Market, Tuesday, July 19th.—The supply of Grain to this day's market is rather smaller than last week, but a good show of Foreign Wheat, which will be up in a day or two. There has been a very limited demand for Wheat, at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. Oats a half-penny per stone lower. Beans heavy sale. The weather has been very fine since last Tuesday.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 19, 1842.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
5968	107	593	—	377	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 6 11½	1 10 11¾	1 3 11	0 0 0	1 15 1¼	0 0 0

Leeds Woollen Markets.—The business transacted at the Cloth Halls, though rather better on Saturday last, on Tuesday relapsed into its former dull state and was of very small amount indeed; prices also being quite unremunerating. Our merchants purchase only to supply their present wants, and no speculations whatever are gone into. The transactions in the warehouses are reported as very trifling; nor is there, we are afraid, any prospect of anything better at present.

Huddersfield Market, Tuesday, July 19th.—Our market this day shewed no improvement, and the goods that are sold are at such a rate, that the persons selling them can never replace them with the money. Other articles as usual.

Skipton Cattle Market, July 18.—Our supply of fat Beasts was not large, but that of Sheep and Lambs excellent. In consequence of buyers not being numerous, the market was dull, and prices were lower. Beef, 5½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 5d.; Lamb, 4½d. to 5d. per lb.

York Corn Market, July 16.—We have so few samples of Wheat offering to-day, that it is difficult, notwithstanding the dull accounts from other places, to purchase on lower terms than at the last market day. Oats and Beans are nominally the same; in fact, from the want of supplies, the business passing in all articles is extremely trifling. The weather during the week has been fine.

Richmond Corn Market, July 16.—We had a fair supply of Wheat in our market to-day, but that of Oats was very thin. Wheat 7s. to 9s. 9d. Oats 3s. to 4s. 3d. Barley 4s. to 5s. Beans 5s. to 5s. 9d. per bushel.

Malton Corn Market, July 16.—We have a good supply of Wheat offering to this day's market; of other Grain moderate. Wheat was 2s. per qr. lower, and inferior sorts almost unsaleable. Barley nominal. Oats without alteration.

Newcastle Corn Market, July 16.—We had only a very moderate supply of Wheat at market this morning both from the country and the coast, but the weather keeping remarkably fine the trade ruled dull at a decline of 2s. per qr. on all descriptions. Rye is a slow sale. Barley is in demand for grinding, and the rates of last week are supported. In malt there is little doing. Pease support their value, but Beans are neglected. The supply of Oats to-day was very small, but the demand being moderate, the prices of this day se'nnight were barely maintained. Flour, although in moderate supply, is a dull sale.—Arrivals here this week:—English, 500 qrs. Wheat, 30 qrs. Malt, 16 qrs. Oats, and 1,101 sacks of flour,—Foreign, 7,747 qrs. Wheat, and 390 qrs. Rye.

Thirsk.—Our cattle show, on the 1st of August next, promises to be of undiminished attraction; indeed, the number of entries already made exceeds any former year. The entry closes this day.

Liverpool Corn Market, Monday, July 18.—Since this day se'nnight we have received 10,233 quarters of Wheat, and 4,357 barrels of Flour from the continent of Europe, and from the United States. There are also reported 1,430 quarters of Wheat and 6,645 barrels of Flour from Canada, but of British Grain, &c., the week's supplies are light. The duty on Wheat has declined to 8s, on Barley to 9s, and on Peas to 9s 6d per quarter. With fine weather, the trade has been in an active state, and prices generally have tended downwards. At Friday's market all descriptions of Wheat were 1d to 2d per bushel, and Flour 6d per barrel cheaper. Oats and Oatmeal were also easier to buy, and in very limited demand. No change as regards Barley, Beans, or Peas. In the bonded market the only sale that has transpired, is that of 1000 barrels of United States' Flour, at 29s 6d per barrel.

Liverpool Cattle Market, Monday, July 18.—We have had a fair supply of Cattle at market today, with prices a little lower. Beef 5½d. to 6½d.; Mutton 5¼d. to 6½d; Lambs 5½d. to 6½d. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 993, Sheep and Lambs, 9,935.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, July 16.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of communications from several of our correspondents in the agricultural districts, containing information relative to the crops and prospects of harvest. It appears that Wheat, generally, looks well, and promises a full average in quality and quantity, and an expectation prevails that, in favourable quarters, reaping will commence during the present month. The reports from the English counties respecting Oats are not of so favourable a character; whilst, from Ireland, the crops of that article are described having a very luxuriant appearance. During the week, as also at our market this morning, the trade has been in a languid state, and we reduce our quotations of Wheat 2d per 70lbs. On middling runs of Flour a decline of 1s per sack must likewise be noted; but the scarcity of choice fresh whites has enabled the factors to realize late rates for such descriptions. The transactions in Oats and Oatmeal was of a very limited nature, and the currency of this day se'nnight was not supported: quotations are only nominal.

London Corn Exchange, Monday, July 18.—There was a moderate good supply of Wheat from Essex this morning, but a limited quantity from Kent and Suffolk, with a moderately fair fresh arrival of Oats from our own coast, a few vessels from Scotland and Ireland with this article, whilst the imports of Foreign Wheat and Oats have been considerable. The weather has been very fine since this day week. The town millers were reluctant buyers of Wheat this morning, from the continuance of such fine weather for the crops; and supplies holding out beyond their expectations, the trade was very dull, the finest English Wheat must be quoted full 2s. per qr. lower than last Monday, and other sorts at a greater decline; but there was no material variation in the value of free Foreign, although only a retail demand took place, and little was passing in bonded. Good fresh Flour was much the same as last week. Grinding Barley met a steady demand at quite as much money. Some new white was at market this morning of good dry quality from Buckinghamshire; being the first, they brought an high price. Malt was quite as dear and good season-made qualities were in fair request There was a slow sale for Oats, and all sorts were procurable on rather easier terms. Fine corn about 6d. per qr., and light Irish declined 1s. per qr. The Foreign arrivals are offered, either duty paid or in bond, to accommodate any sort of buyers, either for consumption or on speculation. There were about twenty lasts of new Rapeseed from Essex and Kent of good quality generally, and this article met a limited sale to seedsmen and to small dealers, in the most trifling parcels at various prices, but too high for crushers or for a safe investment. There was a fair supply of Caraway Seed, which commanded as much money. New Rye was offering, and held too high for sales to be effected.

Smithfield Market, Monday, July, 18.—The supply of beasts offering in our market to-day was derived as follows:—1400 short horns and runts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and other northern grazing districts; 150 Scots, homebreds, runts, &c., from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire; 200 Herefords and Devons from our western counties; 400 Herefords and Devons, runts, &c., from various other parts of England; and 100 horned and polled Scots, by a steamer, from Dundee. The bullock season from the north, as will be perceived by the above returns, having now fairly commenced, much attention is directed as to the quality of the supplies from that quarter. As yet they have proved in fair condition, but the quantity of internal fat carried by them is less than has been known for some time past; however, in a few weeks more we shall be enabled more accurately to form an idea of the actual value of the stock received from Lincolnshire, &c. The number of beasts being on the increase, and more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, the beef trade was excessively dull, and in order to effect sales, a decline of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lb. was submitted to by the salesmen. We had a full average time of year supply of sheep on sale, the best of which were taken off steadily, at full rates of currency, but other kinds were a mere drug. Lambs were very plentiful, and experienced a dull inquiry, at an abatement of from 2d. to 6d. per 8lb. the best Essex qualities going off slowly, at 5s. per 8lb.

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

Saturday, July 23, 1842.