Sir.-It is really too hard that you should build astles in the air and call upon me to blow them down. In your last the following amount of trash

a Although Mr. O'Connor has bestowed upon our ignity lines of animadversion on this hopeful scheme d enriching the Chartists and carrying the Charter, a god share of the four mortal columns which bear his initiare in the Northern Star of Saturday week, we will content ourselves with little more than the statement of one fact, in reply, but that will go a good way presents dispelling the pernicious delusion that he is thempting to inculente. It is this—Mr. O'Connor and his Selby, correspondent, Mr. Linton, the experimental homer on three quarters of an acre of land, found their pleustions upon the supposition, that the produce of this hand, with more than one quarter of it in grass. another part wholly uncultivated, will supply afficient food, winter and summer, throughout the year, br four milch cows! Now there is not a milk farmer in the town or neighbourhood of Leeds, or of any ther town, who does not know perfectly well, that so

mide, and that by the aid of spade husbandry, strong able singlious; but that change is only to be effected of it; but if so, I will desist.—Well, sir, will you give by heavy onliny of labour and of capital. As to the me your name?—Am I obliged to do so? inquired the delimin of pretending to increase the permanent pro-delimin of pretending to increase the permanent production of the soil twelve-fold, no man that is not decised himself, or that does not wish to practice at meerly to ten you, and I shall not no so.

Here Mr. Thomason inquired if the Magistrate wished ins cross delusion upon others, will ever entertain it. the gross definsion upon others, will ever entertain it to supersede the decision of Baron Rolfe, which gave the decision, if it were not too absurd to obtain the people a right to consult about a redress of their would energie mischievously on different classes. ment, would operate mischievously on different classes deciety. If the landierds thought that a tenant of but he made no reply; and the Secretary with some bursers could realize a profit of £300 a-year by this others, advised the youth to retire, and adjourn the quality of land, as Mr. Linton and Mr. O'Conner the his reuts would go up 2000 per cept at least at the next rent-day. The farmer, if he took his farm on these terms, would be ruined in six months; the massiern, if deluded by these easiles in the air, would the up his retail trade to invest his capital in farming to stop their meetings. The lecturer again came forpurmits, and would find himself in the Gazette before the end of the year; the manufacturing operatives, The had each taken half an acre of land on the allotment system, would find that instead of this half an from Mr. Thomason on the conduct of the Magistrate, producing him £50 a year, besides paying him for the meeting broke up highly pleased with the proceedhis labour, it would not yield him a clear profit of more then one-tenth of that sum; and the labourer in hushendry, seeing the holder of four acres of land just state of 19,000 acres would yield his Lordship or his tennts, er beth, £750,000 a-year, whereas at present some nething to this Chartist Bubble, which can be arguments of the lecturer, and a discussion are enthusiasm prevailed. suppared only to the dreams of the alchemists in their between him and Messra Spur, Mee, and Cameron. my surely now be abolished. The angmented revenues when the Chairman, Mr. Chippendale, ably wound up d£760,000 a-year from 10,000 scres of land, extend- the discussion. in zetably to all the land in the kingdom, will superade the claim for protection, and Mr. O'Connor and his compeers may hasten to join the Anti-Corn Law:

Now, Sir, read that again, and read my letters to has paid up the full amount of his shares. is Irish Landlords, and you will find that I allot

Your farming friend informs you, and you vouch resolution, which was carried unanimously :- " That in his accuracy, that an acre will produce 92,926 the persons present do hereby form themselves into punds of potatoes. Now multiply that number by a committee, with power to add to their numbers, The Petition of the inhabitants of the Borough of Manine, as there is nine times as much in nine acres for the express purpose of assisting and supporting d grass are to maintain, into that, and you have meeting. 11334 stones of potatoes for each cow for the year; AT A MEETING of Chartists, held at the Golden and then divide the 365 days in the year into that, Lion, Church-street, London, it was resolved:-"That and you will find that it leaves nearly forty stones after a full and careful investigation of all questions M potatoes a day for each cow. And then the next

my to cat it—that is, 560 pounds of potatoes a day. Executive, capable of investigating, arranging, and Now, grass milk is the produce of grass without carrying out the object for which we have so long and boor: artificial food produces milk with labour; Bitat you can't mystify the thing. As to your conundrum about the rise in Lord right, and most certain way to regain our strength,

Hirewood's property, be pleased to observe that we and create anew the full confidence of the whole of our tope to purchase fair land at twenty-five years pur- members." dise, and that the rise in value, occasioned by labour, Til be alter lease and not before, and the benefit are the Charter wholly out of the question; a Birmingham victim. ME necessary ingredient for regulating the condifon of bargain and sale. But allow me to give you was held at the Saleon of the late Mechanic's Instito easy of complication that you may tangle them. to convince your admirers; but pray avoid subjects o'clock, stating that petitions should be submitted of which yet are most blessedly ignorant.

I shall devote a whole chapter in my forthcoming wit to the elucidation of the Mercury's overles paradise, and lest the operative, the object of prittion, which was seconded by Mr. Follows. Mr.

And your Jour especial care, should abandon the cellar and red berring for a cottage and £290 2s. 4d. worth d his year's labour.

Your obedient Servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR-

Chartist Entelligence.

OLDHAM -On Sunday last, the discussion on the Land Question was resumed with spirit, and Even more paid down their sixpences, determined to any ort the object. The meeting was then ad-Journed to Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afterbon. In the evening, Mr. Wm. Miller delivered a ion. On Monday evening Mr. E. P. Mrad delivered

highly delighted. Petition on his behalf was unanimously agreed to, council present to give in a report of their respective petition." Carried. Mr. Dixon moved, "That the and defend to be signed by the chairman, and sent districts. Mr. Ma-on, on behalf of Birmingham, petition be signed by the chairman, on behalf of the The Describe, Esq., M.P., for presentation to said that owing to the alternion that had had to be meeting, and that it be sent forthwith to T. S. Dunches, Esq., M.P., for presentation to said that owing to the alternion that had had to be meeting, and that it be sent forthwith to T. S. Dunches, Esq., M.P., for presentation to said that owing to the alternion that had had to be meeting, and that it be sent forthwith to T. S. Dunches the House of Commons.

with our Irish fellow slaves, is being carried into mised, ere long, to be a source of much good, and it force in this town, where, for a length of time, owing was the intention of the council to attend those in this town, where, for a length of time, owing was the intention of the council to attend those to the machinations of the League and their tools, meetings in future to enroll members to the Associaboth parties have been at dagger's points; but on tion, and he considered from the good feeling which burday last, the active agents of both parties existed in Birmingham, that there was likely to be ledged themselves to a unity of action and pur- a very good Association before long; as a proof ho. Proc. and, in order to satisfy the Repealers of the incerns of the Chartists, Messrs. T. Clark, J. Clark, J. Clark, J. Allinson, paid three shillings, and become members. At a crowded meeting in the after-show. Massers. At a crowded meeting in the after-show. Don, Marers. Allinson and Clark addressed the Ship; the other was made up by private subscriptions in their own room, and peinted out how tions. Mr. Rankin then gave an account of Dudley. Mend it was for English and Irish working men to be at variance. Their speeches were enthusiastically received. In the evening, Mr. C. Doyle, of Manchester, delivered an aloquent lecture on the Repeal of the Ulivered an aloquent lecture on the Repeal of the Ulivered an aloquent lecture on the Repeal of the Ulivered an aloquent lecture on the Repeal of the Ulivered an aloquent lecture on the Repeal of the Ulivered and Repeal of the Ulivered and Repeal of the Universe and the was thousand the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to adopt means whereby they think they may get on the properties of the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to adopt means whereby they think they may get on the properties of the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to adopt means whereby they think they may get on the properties of the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to adopt means whereby they think they may get on the properties of the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to adopt means whereby they think they may get on the properties of the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to adopt means whereby they think they may get on the properties of the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to adopt means whereby they think they may get on the properties of the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to say, the properties of the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to say, the properties of the was sorry to say, that they were not in such a position to say, the properties of the was sorry to say, the properties of Repeal of the Union. The large room was crowded more rapidly. Mr. Thompson gave in a very cheerto inflocation. Mr. Doyle made a lasting impressing report from Wednesbury and and surrounding ing report from Wednesbury and and surrounding from on his audience; and, although a Chartist, he districts. Mr. Potts moved and Mr. Rankin second-tonymand all the provisional convinced all who had the good fortune to hear him ed, that an address be got up by the provisional that he was actuated by a pure love of country, and committee and placed in the hands of the committee,

day month.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO.

not feel at liberty to tell you, and I shall not do so .-

grievances in a peaceable and constitutional manner?

meeting to the room. Having arrived at the room, hir.

Wileox, news agent, of Wolverhampton, was called to

the chair, and in a short address analyzed the conduct

of Mr. Baldwin, and showed that he was afraid of the

grewing intelligence of the people, and therefore wished

ward and concluded a useful and instructive lecture by

calling upon them to unite and agitate, until the Char-

ter become the law of the land. After a few words

relating to the interests of our body, we do now de-

clare it as on epinion, that the next and most impor-

ardently struggled, feeling convinced that without this

be speedily accomplished, our cause must continue to

suffer, and that this being done, we shall be in the

BIRMINGHAM.—The Chartist shoe makers

met at the Britannia, Peck-lane, on Sunday even-

afternoon, calling the meeting for half-past seven

chair was taken, the place was crammed to suffo-

cation. Mr. Eames was called to the chair. Mr.

Mason, in a most eloquent and impressive speech in

which he showed up the rascality of our present

permanent prosperity, either for the Irish or English

which he briefly replied, and the meeting broke up.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843.

BILSTON.—On Thursday last, a meeting was con-LEICESTER On Sunday last, delegates assembled SHEFFIELD. REPEAL AND THE CHARTER. vened to hear a lecture on Justice, from a young gentle- at Mr. Cooper's Coffee Rooms from Leicester, Hinckley, The meeting announced in last Saturday's Star, comyouthful lecturer was introduced. He commenced, in ple's Charter. An animated discussion took place, in in the Nation. The reports of the Cork and Tippeyou tell me your name, and where you come from? he Mr. Bairstow should be the county lecturer.

replied.—I come from Wolverhampton, answered the you are upon trespass? he inquired.—I am not aware tentive audiences.

ON THE NEWS reaching the committee the week before last, that the authorities at Staff rd were literally murdering our beloved and noble defender of the poor man's rights, Mr. T. Cooper, a meeting was immediately held at Mrs. Cooper's, to take into consideration what steps should be taken relative in the case of that noble-minded individual, when they resolved to hold a public meeting on Monday, the 22nd, to petition Parliament on the subject. At the hour appointed for the meeting, half-past six o'clock, the meeting commenced, when Mr. T. Winters was called to the chair; Mr. G. At the close of the above meeting, Mr. Julian Holyoake, in a neat and effective speech, detailed the Harney accompanied by a number of friends prowhen Mr. T. Winters was called to the chair; Mr. G. horrors of prison discipline from personal experience, ceeded to the meeting of the Repeal Association. and showed that if Mr. Cooper were to be permitted to They were greeted with warm applause on their remain the whole of the two years on that diet, he cer- entrance. Silence being obtained, Mr. Flannagan tainly would be a murdered man, in the proper sense of moved, "That the thanks of the Irish Repealers the term. He concluded by proposing the adoption of a were due, and were by that meeting gratefully petition to the House of Commons, which was adopted awarded to the conductors of the Northern Star, for unanimously. Mr. Crow moved, "That the petition be their support of the Repeal cause, and their consisentrusted to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., for presentation to tent and long-continued advocacy of the rights of the Honse of Commons." It was seconded, and carried oppressed Ireland"- (cheers). The resolution was unanimously. The Chartist Anthem was then sung by seconded and carried by acclamation. Mr. Julian LONDON.—A Metropolitan Delegate Meeting was the meeting, when three cheers were given for the Harney returned thanks for Mr. O'Connor and nied from a station of life little superior to his own, held on Sunday afternon, Mr. Wheeler in the chair. Charter, three for Cooper, Capper, and Richards, and Mr. Hill, the proprietor and editor of the would gradge to accept the wages of 20s. a-week, while 5s. was received from the West End Shoemakers, all political prisoners, three for O'Connor and the Star,

first state of the taken a large and commodious room, in which they you, then take both, and my mite, too'—(cheers). of Preston here assembled, do declare that we most it is only when that source gets filthy that its im
CFIT OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. was then enrolled, and Mr. Flannagan heartily sympathization with our Irish fellow countrymen purity can offend. We cannot, indeed, admit its the results does not, probably, on this part of his provided more than £20,000; so that his larger provided profit £739,000 a-year by the discovery!

In the evening on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the 21st ult. They also Mr. H. as the held their first meeting on the first meeting ressect £7.00 000 a-year. We have heard of bubble on the Repeal of the Corn Laws to a large audience, ried. The meeting was addressed by Messrs Daly, vote of thanks was given them for their attendance repeats the greatest, but the South Sea bubble itself and was highly applanded. Mr. Brown replied to the Gleary, O'Leary, Seagrave, and others, and the greatest and services. The meeting then adjourned.

rempared only to the dresms of the aichemists in their street and the corn Laws which was kept up with great spirit until a late hour, have been honoured by a visit from Commodore Mead, public placard, was held on Monday evening last, who delivered two discourses in the Carpenter's Hall, in Paradise square. Shortly after six o'clock, Mr. on Sunday last, in the afternoon and evening, to Briggs was called to the chair, and in a brief POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, TURN. crowded audiences. At the close of Mr. Mead's even-laddress opened the business. He concluded by AGAIN-LANE.—The shareholders of the above institu- ing lecture, Mr. Dixon came forward and requested the calling on Mr. Gill to move the petition. Mr. Edwin vote in the ensuing election for Secretary, unless he mittee of Management, in order to save time, to bring excellent speech, and concluded by proposing a forward a petition to the House of Commons for the petition in accordance with the object for which the removal of Cooper and Richards from Stafford Gaol. meeting had assembled. Mr. Harney briefly ON FRIDAY EVENING a meeting was held at the This announcement was received with rapturous seconded the petition, which was adopted unaui-Fisen acres for the keep of five cows through the Grown and Anchor, Farringdon-street, for the purpose cheers. Mr. Kuight was then called to the chair, and mously. On the motion of Mr. Harney, the petition Habour. But let me answer you out of your own White, Macariney, and others. Mr. Shaw was elected Mr. Dixon moved the adoption of the following peti- tation, after which the meeting broke up. to the chair. After considerable discussion Mr. Drake : tion :-

chester, in public meeting assembled, ine, as there is nine times as much in nine acres those Charlists that are now, or may hereafter become those Charlists that are now, or may hereafter become Hunely Sheweth,—That Thomas Cooper and victims in London." Twenty-three names were enjoyed by fourteen, and you have 59.736 stones, two rolled. Mr. Ruffy Ridley was elected Secretary; the assizes, held in Stafford, on a charge of conspiracy, and John Richards were tried and convicted at the late with applause, also addressed the meeting at great length, and concluded by moving the adoption of a pands. Divide your four cows, which nine acres, election of a treasurer was deferred until the ensuing sextenced by the Court of Queen's Bench to be imprisextenced by the Court of Queen's Bench to be imprimotion; and it was ably supported by Mr. Edwin soned, Richards for one year, and Cooper for two years, Gill. The Chairman put the question when the perin Stafford County Gaol.

That your Petitioners have good reason for believing that the said Thomas Cooper and John Richards have been subjected to the most cruel treatment since their arrival at the above mentioned gaol, by being comting that I shall trouble you to do is to get me a tant business of our frience should be the choice of an pelled to live upon the prison diet, which is composed chiefly of rotten potatoes, thin water gruel, and a very inadequate portion of coarse bread. That the said Thomas Cooper and John Richards

would by the assistance of their friends, be enabled to provide their own food, but have been strictly prohibited from so doing, by parties having the management | was resolved that Mr. T. Clark, of Stockport, be rule. of the above prison.

any communications from their friends. And, notwith- Legislative Union; and also that a delegate meet- building a Chartist Hall in Manchester. standing, their wives are in a dying state, they have ing be held on Sunday morning, June 4th, in the Elgo to the farmers and not to the Lord. You ing last, and voted 3s. 6d. to Mr. George White, the not been allowed to receive any information concerning Democratic Chapel. The various localities in Not- Common last Sunday, at two and six. For some follow a logical conclusion. We can understand a them, from any source whatever. That the said Thomas Cooper has for a long time as butiness of a very important nature will be laid

On Tuesday evening last, an important meeting prior to his being confined in Stafford Gaol, occupied before them. his leisure time in literary pursuits, and consequently abit of friendly advice. Stick to the Tub,' Free tution, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the deprivation of pens, ink, and paper, to which he . Inde, and the Wool Market; they are questions behalf of Richards and Cooper. Large and attraction is at present subjected, renders his confinement pecutive placards were posted on the walls during the liarly irksome and tedions. That the aforementioned prisoners have been prohi-

bited from petitioning your Honourable House relative of Cooper and the liberties of Ireland. Before the officers of the prison.

Aud your petitioners as in duty bound, will

eyer pray. Mr. Rankin said it gave him great pleasure to second seconded the petition. The petition was carried also sent 10s. to Cleave for the Defence Fund. posatoes, which you promise him as the reward rulers towards Ireland, and likewise the English, the motion, more particularly so as it was an act to unanimously, and, after a vote of thanks to the and clearly showed that there never would be any save one of the people's friends from the cruel lash of chairman, and a good number signing the petition, class persecution. It was a well known fact that the meeting separated. serfs, until both England and Ireland were freed Cooper was a sterling democrat, and that he had been from the present tyrannical laws that oppress them, a terror to the factions, and that was the reason that he supported the petition, as did also Mr. Benjamin was now enduring the unjustifiable treatment we had Hill, and Mr. T. P. Green. The petition was unani- heard read from the Star. He (Mr. Rankin) had very mously agreed to, amidst thunders of cheers. A little hopes from petitioning the present House of vote of thanks was then voted to the Chairman, to Commons, but if they did not grant the prayer of this petition, they must petition again and again, and never rest until Cooper was again at the head of his brigade. THE ESUAL MONTHLY Council meeting of the Mr. Mead said he rose to support the resolution for Birmingham and Midland Counties Charter Associa- two reasons; the first was, that Mr. Cooper was his tion was held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on intimate and personal friend; the second was, that he Sunday. Mr. Chance in the chair. Members of the knew that Mrs. Cooper was in a very bad state of Conneil from the following places were present - health, and this was enough to break poor Cooper's Birmingham, John Mason, John Newhouse, John heart, without being prohibited from writing to her, and Fallows, David Potts; Dudley, Mr. Rankin; Wedhear from her from time to time. Mr. Dixon, in movhom. On Monday evening Mr. E. P. Mrad delivered nesbury, Mr. Thomasson; Lyewaste and Stouring the resolution, had said that Cooper was a man as a lecture on the Repeal of the Union to a very atten-bridge, Mr. Chance; Redditch, Coventry, War-far superior to his persecutors as is the meridian sun to the and respectable andience, a goodly number of wick, and other places were represented by letter. midnight darkness. He (Mr. Mead) knew that to be his Repealers being present. The lecturer nrged The secretary read over the minutes of the previous true. As for Mrs. Cooper, and poor old dame Richards, the recessity of a cordial union betwixt the Chartists Council which were confirmed. Mr. Chance on he knew that they were both in a dying state. Mrs. and Repealers. At the conclusion of the lecture being called upon to take the chair, said he wished Cooper was one of the most amiable little women he like Edward M'Cab briefly addressed the meeting that some one older in the cause than himself had ever now, and he believed a real Christian; and as for The benefits to be derived from a Repeal to the been called upon to fulfil the office; but when he old Mrs. Richards, she was very old, quiet a child Abouting classes of both countries. Mr. Mead proreflected upon the cause that he was engaged in he again, and hed-fast; and in her old age she must have
posed three cheers for Repeal and the Charter, and
considered the situation an honourable one, and he her partner dragged from her and placed in a prison. dire for the Charter and Repeal, which were hearthree for the Charter and Repeal, which were hearthat occasion, but he considered it to be the prethree for the Charter and Repeal, which was sorry that there were so few present upon the chairman then put the petition to the meeting,
that occasion, but he considered it to be the prethree for the Charter and Repeal, which was sorry that there were so few present upon the chairman then put the petition to the meeting,
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that occasion, but he considered it to be the prethree for the perither discounties and the meeting,
that occasion, but he considered it to be the prethree partner drawed without a dissentient. Mr. Nuttall
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the perither drawed without a dissentient. Mr. Nuttall
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The perither drawed without a dissentient was carried without a dissentient.

The perither drawed w many localities the council had been elected at? E.q., for presentation in the House of Commons." The BRISTOL-UNITED CHARTISTS.—At a full meet- Mr. Fallows stated that the whole had been elected Rev. W. V. Jackson, in an elequent and feeling speech, By of this locality, held at their raom, West-street, at a public meeting in Birmingham. Mr. Rankin seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Whonday, the case of our incarcerated brother, gave in a similar report for Dudley, and Mr. Chance Mr. Mead then moved, "That Messrs. Leader and Thems Cooper, was taken into consideration, and for Lyewaste. The chairman then called upon the Gisborne le requisted to support the prayer of the

STOCKPORT—CHARTISM AND REPEAL.—The had been made. He had commenced a system of meeting were then given to the chairman, and the peoMicross and wholesome advice of our Champions, open air meetings on Sunday morning and afternoon ple separated after being upwards of three hours in the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall, which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating from the number of the hall which was almost suffocating given to the new organisation very little progress combe, Esq." Carried nem. con. The thanks of the Penrith, per Arthur, of Carlisle ... bers present.

the Legislative Union, on Tuesday evening, in the Waterhead mill, ditto 0 10 1 Chartist room, Brown-street. Adjournment into the Messrs. Crow and Tyrell, Leicester, (sale open air was called for, notwithstanding the rain was coming down in torrents. The numbers continuing t | *Messrs. Stubbs and Barrow, Knutsford 0 1 10 increase, it was thought advisable for Mr. Dixon to go Belper... 0 4 0 and address these outside, and Mr. Doyle to continue his lecture inside. Accordingly a table was provided, and placed on a piece of waste land behind the premises, where Mr. Dixon addressed them for upwards of an hour, in the midst of a polting rain, antil both the speaker and the hearers were wet to the skin. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock, with three cheers

SHERIFF HILL-Mr. William Beesley delivered a lecture at this place on Wednesday evening week. LETHAM (FORFARSHIRE)-On the evening of Monday, the 22nd inst., a public meeting was convened that in his bosom there yet beat a true Irish heart. by this day fortnight. A vote of thanks was given to in our Town-hall, for the purpose of again raising at the meeting adjourned till that Charlism when Mr Abram Duncan Ashanth At the conclusion he received an unanimous rote of the chairman, and the meeting adjourned till that Charlism, when Mr. Abram Duncan, from Arbroath, the chairman, and the meeting adjourned till that lectured on the state of the country.

for Repeal, three cheers for the Charter, and three

man of Wolverhampton. The meeting, which was Wigston, and Oadley. Mr. Cooper, of management at six on Sunday evening, in the Fig Tree-Payne in the chair. Two petitions were agreed to, numerons, was adjourned to an open piece of ground Wigston, was elected chairman. The objects of the lane Room, which was densely crowded before seven one for the proper treatment of Messrs. Cooper, the other against the Irish at the back of the town, where Mr. Thomason, of Wednesbury, addressed it for a phort time, after which the youthful lecturer was introduced. He commenced, in ple's Charter. An animated discussion took place, in in the Nation. The reports of the Cork and Tippea spirited style, with noticing the government as at which Messrs. Bairstow, Cook, Cooper, Gilbert, Kirk, rary demonstrations were hailed with enthusiasm, to both of them, to the satisfaction of a numerous present constituted, and showing that the absolute Sketchley, Thomas, Boodle, and Ross, spoke at consideration while the soul-stirring articles of the writers of that der town, who does not know perfectly well, that so present constituted, and showing that the absolute string articles of the writers of an acre producing food for power possessed by our rolers is unjust, and calculated derable length; after which, Mr. Bairstow moved, and paper were listened to with breathless interest, assumbly. They were lestened to with breathless interest, broken only by loud plaudits of approbation. Mr. On Tuesday Evening the Chartists met at the broken only by loud plaudits of approbation. Mr. Briggs next read the leading article of last Satur-room, at the Charter Hotel, when it was agreed that leading article of last Satur-room, at the Charter Hotel, when it was agreed that leading articles of the writers of the writers of the writers of the writers of the soul-stirring articles of the writers of the writers of that the soul-stirring articles of the writers of the writers of the writers of the writers of that the soul-stirring articles of the writers of the writers of the writers of the writers of the soul-stirring articles of the writers of that the absolute steed to with breathless interest, broken only by loud plaudits of approbation. Mr. On Tuesday Evening the Chartists met at the Briggs next read the leading article of last Satur-room, at the Charter Hotel, when it was agreed that leading articles of the writers of the w had been speaking for about half an hour. Mr. Baldwin, delegates strongly recommend the people of the South briggs next read the leading article o Intered of three quarters of an acre of land supplying native of Bilston? He replied that he was not. He People's Charter; but that it be left open with any Nation, the "Millesians" present were not less should be held at that place, and each evening it then asked him his name? The youth said he did not locality to establish a district fund for the purchase of hearty in applauding the sentiments of the Editor of should be announced on what evening in the week being twelve times as much land as Nr. O'Connor feel himself at liberty to divulge it. What is your land, but that in all cases each member of the National the Star. Julian Harney read the letter of "Verithe maintains to the animals descined to occupy this Chartist business here? he inquired. To address this meeting; Charter Association be recommended to pay at come langth on the subjects read to the meeting. feel himself at liberty to divulge it. What is your land, but that in all cases each member of the National the Star. Julian Harney read the letter of "Veri- the meeting should be held in the Marketpandise.

Bit Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Linton would have us before that they have more skill in cultivation than all the practical farmers in England, in the proportion of the pr in Ireland for the repeal of the Legislagenerally draining, and other appliances, perhaps youth; but I cannot tell you my name.—Do you know courses in the afternoon and evening, to large and atupon the present opportunity to renew with redoubled vigour the moral, legal, and constitutional sruggle for the obtainment of the Charter, and thereby free themselves from the curses of oligarchial oppression, and establish instead the blessings of just and national government." Mr. Evinson seconded the resolution in a brief but excellent speech. The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Chartist National Anthem was then sung, and the meeting dissolved.

THE REPEALERS AND THE "NORTHERN STAR."-Northern Star, and after an address of some length Its a day for each day's labour that he bestowed upon Monday. June the 12th, at the Political and Scientific BARNSLEY.—The Irishmen resident in this town, I would," said Mr. Julian Harney, "that my monaigning by Mr. O'Connor, would, if it obtreatment of Gooper in Stafford Gaol." Mr. Salmon, Democracy, have formed a Repeal Association, designed credit, be mischievous to a great extent; but Jun., seconded the motion, which was carried upon termined to rally round the group standard of their won think that my monaign and the meeting separated.

BARNSLEY.—The Irishmen resident in this town, who at all times have been the steady friends of means permitted me to give you twenty shillings instead of one; but, as it is, I give my mite. If the proper standard of their won think that my manner to the proper standard of their won think that my manner. The consequence of this delusion is standard of their won think that my manner. It was a standard of their won think that my manner to conclude the meeting separated.

BARNSLEY.—The Irishmen resident in this town, who at all times have been the steady friends of means permitted me to give you twenty shill the proper standard of their won the proper standard of their

CASE OF COOPER AND RICHARDS.—A public meet-

moved, and Mr. Springmore seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"That in Parliament assembled.

The IRISH ARMS DILL.—Shortly and solve the treasurer, by Sudday, and Surgesses o'clock, the second meeting in Paradise-square, bution now due, and also the amount of defence commenced by the appointment of Mr. George Evin money in the various flocalities, as the defence money son, as chairman. The Chairman read the placard calling the meeting, and made a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Julian Harney, who was received petition against the bill. Mr. Briggs seconded the

tition was adopted unanimously, followed by three rounds of applause. It was resolved that copies of the petition should be sent to Lord Clanricarde and Mr. Duncombe for presentation to both Houses of Parliament. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and three heart-stirring cheers for "Repeal and Ireland a nation," and three for "the Charter and England free;" closed the proceedings.

That the said Thomas Cooper and John Richards have | Chapel, Rice Place, on Monday evening, June the tingham are requested to appoint persons to attend,

> THE CHARTISTS meeting at the sign of the Feargus O'Connor, have voted five shillings for Mrs. Cooper, which has been forwarded to her by the treasurer of that locality.

tion of a petition, in a lengthy speech, in which he ably defended Mr. Cooper. Mr. Matthias Wallis

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE.

GENERAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.

Proceeds of raffle of port	rait	of M'Do	ual,			-
presented by Mr. Yo						
upon-Tyne	•••	•••		1	6	0
Rochdalo		•••	***	1	3	6
A few Hatters, Rochdale	э		•••	0	6	6
				0	1	0
Mr. Nobbs				0	1	0
Collection, Carpenters' H	all.	Manches	ter	2	7	7
A few fustian cutters, di	tto			0	5	Ò
A friend, ditto			•••	0	1	Ŏ
Wisbeach, per Anderton				ŏ	5	ŭ
Friends, Messrs. Fisher	, 121		ad-	٠	U	v
ford	D 41	01009 15	 -	0	5	9
Great Bridge, Dudley	• • •		•••	Ü	5	0
Mr. Booth, ditto	•••	•••	•••		i	
	•••		•••	0		10
Tipton	•••	•••	•••	0	4	6.
Mr. Duffield, ditto	•••	***	•••	0	0	6
Hooley Hill	•••	***	~~	0	10	0
Rochester and Strood	•••			0	4	0.
Tongrevail Flannel Ma	anuf	actory, C	ila-			
morganshire	•••	••• ' .	•••	0	5	6
Stockport :	•••	•••		1	()	0
Nag's Head, Mansfield-ro	ad,	Nottingi	am	1	(1	0
Halshawmoor	•••	***	•••	O	5	6
Snelston and Baythorpe		•••	,,,	0	10	0
Ulverton		•••		Ò	7	6
Collection at camp meeting	nø. I	lvde		0	7	0

bers present.

Lecture.—Mr. C. Doyle lectured on the Repeal of Snbscription books, ditto 0 8 6 Snbscription books, ditto 0 12 9 2 of beverages by Mr. Cleave) ... 1 4 0

charged.

FOR MR. M'DOUALL, Previously acknowledged 33 2 41 Leeds, per Mr. W. Brook... ... 1 9 0 Mr. Bell ... 0 1 0

FOR MR. COOPER.

Tipton, per Mr. Duffell

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

LOUGEBOROUGE On Monday evening, a public meeting was held in the Market-place, Mr. Payne in the chair. Two petitions were agreed to, which succeeded in obtaining the abolition of negro

STAFFORD.-A public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Temperance Coffee-Rooms, in this town. Mr. Fisher was called to the chair. Messrs. Wheeler, Parkes, Sheffield, and Arthur, of Carlisle, addressed the audience at considerable length; and the apathy in which this town has been lately plunged was in a great degree removed. Votes of thanks were unanimously given to the above gentlemen, and likewise to the chairman.

held on Sunday evening, when 3. 6d. was collected when shall we see the last? The first blow has for the Victim and Defence Fund, and ls. 7d. in aid been struck—who shall say when the contest shall of George White. A lecture will be delivered at terminate? The first outrage upon the constitution this place on Sunday evening.

ROYSTON (HERTS.)-Mr. Brown came into this town last week to give a lecture on Chartism; out of his proceeding arose matter for discussion, which was appointed to take place the following evening. During the progress of the second lecture, many annoyances were caused by ungentlemanly interruptions from the young men of broad cloth, which caused the dissolution of the meeting; which interruption has caused such an enquiry about Chartism, that should Mr. Brown or any other able lecturer come this way, he will be received.

BULLWELL.-Mr. Wm. Lillv. of Nottingham, elivered a lecture on Bullwell Forest, on Sunday our English rulers, and it is most appropriately conevening last, upon the subject of the wrongs of Ireland; at the conclusion of which it was resolved, that a public meeting be held at the same time and place, on Whit-Monday, to adopt a petition in aid of the Repeal of the Union.

TODMORDEN.-Mr. Cooper, of Manchester, lee- finds we will not do. He does not withhold coertured here on on Tuesday night and gave great satis- cion' until we are guilty of illegality, for he sees that faction. At the conclusion, a collection was made, we know the law and will observe it. It is the old amounting to £1 16s. 82d. for Dr. M'Douall.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday the members of the

MANCHESTER.—The Chartists of this town ing as announced in the Star of last week, and by the balance of his account as delegate; Goodmans ten the immunities which I claim for my country-"That a public meeting be held on Whit-Monday, at one o'clock at noon, to petition Parliament on betion are informed that no person will be allowed to audience to remain, as it was the intention of the Com- Gill addressed the meeting at great length in a truly half of Messrs. Cooper, Richards, and Capper."-That a petition against the Irish Arms Bill be proposed at the meeting on Whit-Monday." "That we use our utmost exertions on behalf of the Repeal of the Union between England and Ireland, as we believe it but justice that the people of Ireland should par; but that is grass isnd, without the application of forming a committee for supporting Messrs. G. opened the business in a neat and apprepriate speech. Was ordered to be sent to Mr. Dancombe for presen- be governed by laws made only by the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled in that country." "That each locality do bring to the treasurer, by Sunday, their share of contriis to be sent off immediately?

* No sum mentioned here. Butterworth's buildings, on the fallacy of the asser- law. You do not charge the Repeal meetings as tions that Ireland as a nation exists only by the illegal. You do not charge that the expression of Union. The chairman announced a lecture on the opinion by any magistrate in favour of Repeal is land for the following Sunday, to commence at not legitimately his right. My Lord, you could not seven e'clock.

On Monday the members of the Repeal of the you dare not. You will not proclaim that a man, the meeting.

KETTERING.—A spirited meeting was held in during the time he was speaking, up came Mr. violence in one instance followed a meeting for Re-

mously adopted.

changed from Monday to Tuesday. The meeting concentre in themselves, and in turn will yield the will consequently be held on Tuesday next, and generous sympathies which generous youth excites. every succeeding Tuesday. BRIGHTON.—At a public meeting held at the Cap of Liberty, Portland street, Brighton, on Monday

evening, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Cooper, a petition to the House of Commons was unanimously adopted. It was sent to Captain Pechell, M.P., for

TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE BIRMING-

sentence awarded to one of you. brother Chartists, affection for the authorities ? Mr. George White, namely eight mouths imprisonment in the Queen's Pr. sou, and you must be dispense justice. Is that intended as an incentive aware that, deprived of the power of supporting to their obedience to the law? What is meant himself, he becomes, as a necessary consequence, by this act? Is war to be declared against the vocated, seeing that his loss of liberty is the result of such advocacy. It is at once the most sacred "dangerous to the safety of the state," when they are duty and the most sound policy to deprive not attended by magicrates? Is that your Saxon persecution of its sing-for the benefit de- wisdom, my Lord Sugden? If your letter has not rived from such a course is two-fold: - hat "complexion," what will it "come to?" First, you hold out a premium to honesty, and encourage men to boldly state their opinions

and unflunchingly defend them, when you show them pursue a legal cour e necause it has been "declared that they shall not suffer in their temporal interests against in Parliament?" Are we not to petition, beby such conduct. Second, you cestroy the effect cause Sir Robert Peel declares he will not grant which persecutors ever have in view namely, to intimidate and ruin their victims. Whenever the ob- the right to assemble and petition is in this country jects of persecution have been adequately supported, to depend upon the will of a Prime Minister? And the only parties injured were those who sought to injure—no surer mode of disarming tyranny or bigotry terprets the consitution?

£518 1 113 puted nothing more should be asked.

*Two shillings was sent by Messrs. S. and B. but | I am directed to urge upon all parties the immedi. | man of Saturday. they very foolishly affixed an old pestage stamp to ate necessity of centributing to the purpose I have their letter, and Double postage was, therefore, named, in order to prevent Mr. White losing the quatery supported.

On behalf of the committee,

11. CHILTON, Secretary. Communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. White's, 38, Bromsgrove street, Birmingham. ... 0 3 8 Room.

Market It Les Robert Han

ADDRESS FROM THE CHARTIST COUN-CILLORS OF MARYLEBONE TO THE . CHARTISTS OF GREAT-BRITAIN.

BROTHERS IN THE CAUSE, -It gives us heartfelt concern to think of the present disorganised state of our association; we find all our energies wasted in fruitless labour for want of a straightforward plan of action; we have been led to investigate the cause of our present situation, and we consider it to consist chiefly in the want of steady and consistent council. We therefore, earnestly entreatiour brother Chartists to proceed at once to the election of a new Executive, and let it (the Executive) be called upon to suggest such amendments as may be necessary in the old plan of organisation, which is all that we think it needs, and then instead of keeping our body in an unsettled state of constant agitation and trouble, let us proceed once more to agitate the body politic of the public. The force of public opinion, slavery, cannot, if properly directed, fail in obtaining the emancipation of British slaves. We remain, brothers, Yours, in the bonds of fraternal

Love and fidelity in the cause, CHARLES HUTCHINGS, SAMUEL LARGE, WILLIAM CLARK. JOHN GODWIN. JOHN PHILLIPS. WM. WORLEDGE, BEN. WOODWARD. GEORGE WHITCHURCH, James Pare:, VINCENT PAKES, sub-Sc-JOHN WATKINS, ALFRED PACKER. Chairman.

THE REPEAL "WAR."

WHERE WILL IT END? Lord Ffrench has been dismissed from the commission of the peace-Daniel O'Connell and eight others keep him company. That is the first act of coercion. What will follow, for it cannot end there? Who will be the next martyr, for there must as-Barnsbury Park - A meeting of this locality was suredly be others? The first step has been taken has been perpetrated—can we hope that this proceeding will not colminate in an attempt at its destruction? But in this, at least, we feel a pridewe are not the perpetrators of that outrage. We have not "laid hands upon the conscitution"-it is our opponents who have "dared" to do it. We have not violated any lawwe have not infringed any privilege-we have not done anything of which even our enemies complain as bordering upon illegality. It is they who have placed themselves in the wrong. It is they who have not hesitated to violate the constitution which protects our liberties, our properties, and our lives. We owe this violation of our rights and liberties to summated by our English Chancellor. We could not hope that he would have consideration for our grievances—we could not hope that he would totarate our efforts to redress them. He does not lie by until we shall have violated the peace, for that he story of the lamb which destroyed the purity of the PRESTON.—Mr. D. Ross, of Manchester, lectured stream upon the wolf, though the wolf drank nearer here for four evenings in succession to delighted au. the source. We are making the stream of peace

your liberty of action—I shall stop your powers of motion. I shall deprive you of all privilege of remecouncil met in their room, Butterworth's-buildings, dying the condition in which you find yourselves Mr. Clarke in the chairs; Mr. Bishop paid in 5s. involved—because the exercise of your rights threaend, per Tytler, 2s. 6d; Central Chartists, 7s. 7d.; men. Well, my lord, you may do this, but when you Manningham, by Wm. Idson, for the defence.* The have achieved it, how much nearer are you to the following resolutions were unanimously carried: accomplisment of your designs? How much are you advanced in the road you would force us to travel? You have deprived many magistrates of the commission of the peace, because they have expressed their determination to seek for the repeal of an Act of Parliament. You have attempted to degrade them because their acts have clevated them in the opinion of their countrymen. You have placed a brand upon them because they have dared to proclaim that next to their allegiance to their Sovereign, they love their country. You have attempted-you would not. my Lord, succeed-to degrade them. You have succeeded in degrading the country whose powers you wield, and of whose disposition to coerce, vou have thus furnished another indubitable proof. For you do not, my Lord Sugden, pretend that you act in On Sunday Evening a lecture was delivered in this harsh fashion because of the breach of any

Union met at the White House, Breadstones, when when he accepts the Queen's commission to a large sum was paid in by the wardens as the week's preserve the peace, has deprived himself of collection. Great excitement and firmness seemed to all powers of acting for his country. You would prevail in the speeches and resolutions, passed at not assert that he must forget the obligations which he owes the land of his birth, because it may pleaso CHADBURN, NEAR CLITHEROE.—On Sunday, Mr. the whim or the convenience of a minister to desire Thos. lobotson, of Bradford, preached here. He it? You admit that the Repeal meetings are not NOTTINGHAM.—The Chartists here met at the gave the greatest satisfaction, and at the close a "illegal." It would be strange, indeed, if an Eng-Democratic Chapel, on Sunday morning, when it collection was made for this victims of class mis- lish lawyer should proclaim the right of assembling to petition to be illegal! But you say that the adrequested to give an address in the Democratic Manchester.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. mitted legality of those assemblages "does not D. Ross delivered his last of a course of lectures diminish their inevitable tendency to outrage." You been strictly interdicted from writing to, or receiving 12:h, upon the subject of the Repeal of the Irish on Elecution; the proceeds to go to the funds for do not condescend to tell us why, Lord Sugden. You are cunning, shrewd, astute-we are unsophis-Selston.—A camp meeting was held on Selston ticated, simple, plain; our minds can, however, gime it was rumoured about that Mr. Cook, the deduction from a fact. But we cannot perceive "an magistrate, would come and bring his force and inevitable tendency" to a result of which we have disperse the meeting, and take the speakers up. the evidence of our senses, and the concurrent tes-At two o'clock in the afternoon, the "lads" from timony of our countrymen, in contradiction. We

-you dare not do it For your legal reputation,

Sutton and the neighbouring villagers came up. know that Repeal meetings have not created out-Mr. John Osborn first addressed the meeting in a rage. We know they have not prevoked to short speech; after which Mr. George Harrison, violence. We know that they have not suggested of Calverton, addressed the large assemblage, and violent dissensions. It is true that unfortunately for adoption to be presented to Parliament on behalf to the treatment they are at present receiving from the this town, on Tuesday tast, to petition Parliament Cook, the magistrate, with one of the blue bottle peal, but the men who committed it were only antion behalf of Mr. Thomas Cooper. Mr. William men, on horseback. They went through the crowd, cipating the deeds of the Irish executive in attempt-Your petitioners therefore pray your Honourable Whiting was called to the chair. Mr. Thomas Par-House to institute an immediate inquiry into the above-rish moved, and Mr. Edward Jenkinson seconded, other to the left of Mr. Harrison. Here they stood men. Wretched and ignorant, as well as excited mongh: anticipations from space cultivation, Arthur O'Neal, in a neat and elever speech, in which mentioned circumstances, with a view to a mitigation the following resolution—" That in the opinion of some time, while Mr. Harrison was showing how and misled, a brother's blood stains his bands. But the hope that you have raised should be referred to the treatment of political prisoners in of their sentence upon the said Thomas Cooper, they acted in the Bastile. Mr. Cook here went to how much is he not in reality less guilty than those in Stafford Gaol, is cruel and the tradesman to former times, and the present refined means of ty- John Richards, or by directing their removal to any in Stafford Gaol, is cruel and tyrannical, and at the constable, and said it was not a political sub- who, with every obligation to forbear, and with the The first and betake themselves to your boundunanimously. Mr. John Wilmot moved the ador- the people. We held the miceting again at six quences of their conduct, have not hesitated to intervery peaceably. We are doing our best here for fere between the Irish people and the expression of Cooper, by getting up a petition for him. We have opinion, and who proclaim their anxiety to do their futile, ineffective best to violate their constitutional New Radford,—On Tuesday, we had a public liberties. But did Lord Sugden, in thus depriving a meeting here to petition Parliament for a mitigation | number of gentlemen of the commission of the peace. of the sentence of Thomas Cooper, of Leicester, ever stop to calculate its consequences? Lord when strong resolutions and a petition were unani- Firench has presided at many meetings of his countrymen. He is trusted by them, honoured by them HUDDERSPIELD. At the meeting at the Asso. —he will be now enthusiastically loved by ciation room, Upperhead row, on Monday night, it them. His Lordship's sons, in addition to the poliwas agreed that the kight of meeting should be tical claims which this attack will give them, will

Mr. Boylan has many claims upon the esteem of his countrymen-will this diminish them Mr. Fitzgerald is too young in life to have attained much popularity—this pitiful effort to annoy, at once secures it to him. And Mr. Somers-O yes, the men of Sligo will surely dismiss him from their service, because Lord Sugden cannot endure Repealers! And the O'Connells, son and father !- they are completely *hors de combat !* But what will be the impression of the people

HAM MIDLAND COUNTIES CHARTER from this arbitrary act? They see that sympathy with them is enough to place him who manifests FRIENDS,—You are all doubtless aware of the profit, but of honour. Does that increase their in whom they confide will not be permitted to tinue? Or is it supposed that they shall be less

> And what is meant by telling us that we may not what we demand? Is it meant to be conveyed that

or George White's claims to support from the You believe that you can overnower us by missives, Charmets of the Birmingham district, nothing need as incorrect and inelegant in construction, as they be said, for surely his value to the cause can be well | are harsh and coercive in intention. But we know estimated by all who take an interest in passing the rights the constitution gives us. My Lord, rely events. His claims to support must be based upon upon it that it is unsafe to deprive us of them, either his honesty and fidelity, and where those are undis- by the dictum of a Chancellor, or by means more cumbrous, but not more arbitrary. Weekly Free-

SINGULAR BEQUEST.—In a recent case for compenprivileges and comforts to which his situation enti- sation on the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway, on tles him, but of which he may be deprived if not ade- which occasion Sir W. Follett was retained for the Company, and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly for the defendant Tuck, who claimed upwards of £8,000 for land, which the Jury returned a verdict for £1 500., Mr. R. H. Gurney, the banker, stated, on his cross examination by the Solicitor-General, "that he had never travelled by rail; that he was an enemy to it; The committee will meet on Sunday, June 4th, had opposed the Norwich Railway; and had left a at seven o'clock'in the evening at the Aston-street, sum of money in his will to oppose the extension of , railways generally."

PLEASANT PROVISION FOR INFORMERS.-In Mr. Dent's memorable Bill for alle better prevention of June 19, at one, and July 12, at twelve, at the Bankof dog straling, in that part where the distribution rupts' District Court, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Baker. of the fines is usually provided for, it was enacted Newcastle-upon-Tyne, official assignee; solicitors, Megthat " whosperer should be thereof convicted should ginson, Pringle, and Co., King's road, Bedford Row. be visited with 300 lashes, one half to go to the London; Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. informer and the other to the poor of the Henry Webster Blackburn, woolstapler, Bradford.

THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON.—The baitle sword rupts District Court, Leeds. Freeman, official assignee, of Washington was recently exhibited 2: 2 military, Leeds; solicitors, Morris, Bradford. dinner at Philadelphia. It is described as being Shou; two feet eight inches in length, slight, and exceedingly well balanced, and made of the best steel. The handle is green, with a spiral silver solicitors, Hooper, Exeter; Clipperton, Bedford Row, band extending its whole length, and a small silver London. ornament on the guard. The scabbard is of leather tipped with silver. The sword is owned by one of the nearest male relatives of Washington.

At the bottom of a wood belonging to Mr. Turton, of Knowlion, in Flintshire, is a rili of water which empsies itself into the river Dee; which rill, if a debtor (wishing to evade a writ) strides across, he is at one and the same instant in England and Wales, and the provinces of Canterbury and York; in the diocese of Chester, Lichfield, and Coventry; in two townships; and in the grounds of Mr. Turton and his reighbour.

A most atrocious attempt to shoot two persons at Ledbury eccurred on Monday week. An apprenues, who had twice run away from his master, managed, on Sunday night, to secrete himself in his master's room, with a loaded pistol. During the night, his was awoke by hearing some one in his room, and called out, "Who's there?" when immediately the lad fired a pistoi at him, fortunately missing him, and slightly grazing his wife's cheek. The lad then made of but was apprehended by a constable on the Monday, when he instantly fired another pistol at the constable, which fortunately did not harm him He has been committed to take his trial.

BROUGHAN HALL-POSSESSION TAKEN BY THE Birds.—The inmates of Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, were on Tuesday last not a little assounded by the whole family of the Birds (lineal descendents of Mr. Bird, who sold the estate called "Bird's Nest" to the father of Lord Brougham, subsequently named Brougham Hali) taking possession of the premises, wherem they are now sojourning. A few weeks ago some part of the above family entered upon the estates contiguous, in the occupation of some of the tenants, but after three or four days' occupation withdrew and returned home. For this trespass it appears Lord Brougham thought proper, through his solicitor, to serve each of the rarties with a writ; to this the family of Bird put in an appearance, when it is stated Lord Brougham declined following up the matter, thinking the writ would effect an intimidation. The Birds have at length taken possession a second time, and entered Chop-House. 59, Tottenham Court Road. Free to upon the Hall, and now require to see by what au- a portion of Benefits immediately. Enrolled agree-thority the property is withheld, since they state ably to Act of Parliament. they are satisfied the cutail was never broken, and that their relative (Mr. Bird) had no power to sell, and that if such be the fact, no length of time will unquestionably see the propriety of making his not allow imaginary owners to pay similar visits, as has been the case within the last fifty years. His Lordship or his brother (the Master in Chancery), or perhaps both, are expected immediately at Brougham Hall, but whether the presence of such august personages will be a means of unseating the temporary possessors remains to be seen. The circumstance, however, excites no little interest in the neighbourhood.—Westmoreland Gazette.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Hay 25

John Oliver and John York, Sony Stratford, bankers, the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s.; Earnings to surrender Jan. 13, July 7, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court : solisitors, Messra Cardales and Hiffe, Bedford-row; and Mr. Parrot, Stony Stratford; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

William Cooper, otherwise William Simpson, otherwise James Thomas, Reading, grocer, Jane 9, at ten o'clock, July 7, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court : soliciter, Mr. Murray, New London-street, Fenchurchstreet; official assignee, hir. Beicher.

Edward Conden, Milton-street and Edward-street, Derset-square, builder, June 1, at eleven o'clock, July 7, at two, at the Bankrupts' Court : solicitor, Mr. Ran-Basinghall-street.

John Shickle, Attleburgh, Norfolk, and Great Pulteney-street, Soho, corn-dellar, Juna 6, at half-past one o'clock, July 6, at half-past eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messra. Shearman and Slater, Great Tower-street; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street

George Bloor, Wharf-road, City-road, coal-merchant, Jame 10, July 7, at one o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messra Fry, Loxley, and Fry, Cheepside; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

John Barnes, Commercial-place, Commercial road, of Middlesex, engineer, June 10, at eleven o'clock. July 7, Earnings 10s. per week. at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Messrs. Freshfield, New Bank-buildings; official assignee, Mr. froom, Abchurch-lane.

Joseph Haigh, High-town, near Haddersfield, manuacturer of worsted and cotton goods, June 12, July 7, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrapts' District Court, Leads: solicitor, Mr. Hall, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

Joseph and Thomas Fiercher and Samuel Denniston. Halifax, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers, June 6. July 6, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District

Davis Thomas, Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer, June 15, at one o'clock, July 13, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol: solicitor, Mr.

Perkins, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Richard Eilis, Harroldstone, St. Issels, Pembrokewhire, draper, June 15, at two o'clock, July 13, at one, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol: solicitors, Messrs. Bevan, Bristol; official assignes, Mr. Miller,

John and George Clarke, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, Ropemaker-street, London, and Burton Lattimer, Isham, and Spratton, Northamptonshire, carpet-manufacturers, June 7, July 15, at twelve seficitor, Mr. Douglas, Market Harborough; official as-

signes, Mr. Christie, Birmingham. Henry Elvins, Warwick, innkeeper, June 7, July 7, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingham: solicitors, Mr. Nelson, Middle Temple; and Messra Morris and Wallington, and Mr. Griffin, Warwick; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.

Henry Denzilce, Bridport, Dorselshire, grocer, June 9, July 6, at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Exeter: solicitors, Messra. Clowes and Wediake, Temple; and Mesera Templer and Son, Bridport; official assignee, Mr. Hernaman, Exeter. Henry Craptree and John Moore, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, carpet-manufacturers, June 12, July 3, at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Manckester: solicitors, Mr. Dixon, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Marriott, Manchester; official assignee, Mr.

John Dent, Burnley, Lancashire, grocer, June 21, July 7, at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Manchester: solicitors, Messra. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Bourdillon, Bedford-row; and Messra. Bollard and Mitchell, Burnley; official assignee, Mr.

Stanway, Manchester.

Fraser, Manchester. Francis Marseilles Luckman, Manchester and Liverpool, linen-draper, June 13, July 12, at one o'clock, at of my acquaintances use them, and experience the the Bankrupts' District Court, Manchester: solicitors, same benefit. I trust you will insert this among Messra Makinson and Sanders, Temple; and Messra. your list of cases, as I am anxious to bear witness to Atkinson and Sanders, Manchester; official assignee,

Mr. Pott, Manchester. Charles Thomas Dunlevie, Liverpool, merchant. June 8, 30, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Liverpool: solicitors, Messra Sharpe, Field,

turer, June 2, July 13, at two o'clock, at the Bank- certain in rheumatism, either chronic or acute, lumrupts' District Court, Newcastle-upon Tyne: solicitors, bago, sciatica, pains in the head or face, and indeed Mr. Lever, King's-road, Bedford-row; and Messrs, for every rheumatic or gouty affection; in fact, such Barkers and Fenwick, North Shields; official assignee, has been the rapidity, perfect ease, and complete Mr. Baker, Newcastle-apon-Tyne.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Smith, Greenhalgh, and Co., Clitheroe, engravers to salico-printers, as far as regards J. Brown and W. Wilson Fowkes, Middleton, and Co., Manchester, Warehousemen. Murgatroyd, Wrigley, and Co., Leeds; 25 far 25 regards J. Fearnley. Rogers and Hartley, Leeds, stuff printers. J. Taylor and R. Ellam, Standish and Liverpool, coal merchants. R. Ellam, J. Taylor, and T. Gaskell, Standish, Lancashire, coal proprietors. J. Etock and R. Theaker, Leeds, linen-drapers. R. and G. Parz, Batley, Yorkshire, clothiers. W. and J. Read, Leeds, grocers. G. Lindley and R. J. Peel, Manshester, werehousemen. J. and B. Howarth, Accringson, Lancashire, engravers to minters. R. and H. Iveson, Wakefield, dealers in Berlin wook,

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 30.

citor, Theobald, Staple Inn, Holborn. Joseph Allen, George Allen, and Henry Allen. drapers, Warwick, June 16 and July 19, at twelve, at observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmington. Christie, 229, Strand, Lendon," impressed upon the Govern- dealers in menicine. Price 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and Manchester; Stubbs and Rollings, Birmingham.

Charles Robson, miller Shotley-bridge, Durham,

John Gibbs, tailor, St. Sidwell, Exeter, June 15, and July 12, at tweive, at the Bankrupts' District Conrt, Exeter. Hernaman, official assignee, Exeter;

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

BIRMINGHAM .- TAHORS. Mr. Robert Valoise, 17. Northwood-street. Mr. Charles Thorp, 24, Bartholomew-row. Mr. John Barton, 8. Court Tower-street. Mr. James Neale, 67, High-street, Bordesley, sub Treasurer.

Mr. Edward Wycombe, Canal-street, sub-Sccre-

Mr. Joshua Perkes, needle-finisher, Mount Plea-Mr. Thomas Guise, bricklayer, Wapping. Mr. John Prescott, Jun., needle-filer, Unicorn

Mr. C. Leight, tool-maker, Back Hill. Mr. William Cook, fishhook-maker, Mount Plea-Fir. Thomas Prescott, beerseller, Back Hill. Mr. William Parker, tailor, Wapping.

Trezsurer.

Mr. William Pingfield, needle-filor, Headless Cross, sub-Secretary.

READ AND JUDGE! ADMITTED UNDER FIFTY TEARS OF AGE THE FIRST NINE MONTHS!

A MOST favourable opportunity to the Indus-trious Classes to ensure themselves Proprietors of Land and Property—to provide against Sickness, Want, and a Poor Law Union—is offered to Healthy Men, in Town or Country, by joining the UNITED PATRIOTS' BENEFIT AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Established at the Commercial, Devon, and Exeter

The peculiar advantages of this Society above all others arc-that it will possess influence over and inherit Landed Property-it ensures an Asylum in give a proper title. Lord Brougham will now un- Old Age, for its Superannuated Members, with protection from the cruel operations of the Inhuman claim to Brougham Hall a matter indisputable, and Poor Laws-and the combined efforts of its Members gives union and Benefit until Death.

FIRST CLASS-Entrance 3s. 6d., (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 23. 6d. Earnings 24s. per Week.

In Sickness per Week 0 18 0 Member's Funeral 29 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto, or Nominee 10 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 2 0 0
Loss by Fire 15 0 0
Substitute for Militha 5 0 0
Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum,) per Week 10 Imprisoned for Debt ... 0 5 0

Second Class-Entrance 3s. (including a Copy of

20s. per week.			
In Sickness (per week)	0	15	0
Member's Funeral			0
Member's Wile's ditto or nominees	8	0	0
Wife's Lying-in	1	15	•
Lo-s by Fire		0	0
Substitute for Militia		0	0
Superannuated (with right of entrance		_	_
in the Society's Asylum) (per week)	•	5	0
Imprisoned for Debt	0	5	0
THIRD CLASS-Entrance 2s. 6d. (include	ling	8	Co

dall, Welbeck-street; official esignee, Mr. Gibson, of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions ls. 6d.

earnings 13s. per week.				
In Sickness (per week)	0	11	0	
Member's Funeral	12	0	0	
Member's Wife's ditte or nominee	6	0	0	
Wife's Lying-in			0	
Less by Fire			0	
Substitute for Militia	5	0	0	
Superannuated (with right of entrance				
in the Society's Asylum) (per week)	0	4	0	
Imprisonment for Debt	0	5	0	
FOURTH CLASS-Entrance 2s. (includ	ing	8.	Cop	y
of the Rules): Monthly Subscription				

In Sickness ... (per week) 0 9 0

Member's Funeral 10 0 0 Member's Wife's citto or nominee ... 5 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 1 0 0 Loss by Fire 10 0 0 Substitute for Militia 3 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisoned for Debt (per week) ... Q 4 0

Weekly meetings (for the admission of members) Court, Leeds: solicitors, Messra. Alexander, Halifax; every Tuesday Evening at Eight o'Clock. Members and Mr. Ceurtenay, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Fearne, can enroll their Names at the Society House any day, and at any time. Blank Forms, &c. and every information, for the

application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter (post paid) to the Secretary, at the Society's House, 59, Tottenham Court-road.

Persons residing in the Country are eligible to by two Housekeepers, to the Secretary.

No Fines for Stewards. MR. RUFFY RIDLEY, SECRETARY

o'clock, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingham: BLAIR'S GOUL AND RHEUMATIC PILLS Case from Luton, Bedfordshire, communicated by Mr. 229, Strand, London.

> Luton, Bedfordshire, Oct. 19, 1841. SIR,—I feel desirous of expressing to you the great afflicted.
>
> benefit which I have received from the use of I r Biair's Gont and Rheumatic Pilis. I have for several years been afflicted with Rheumatism and Gout, the attacks of which were excessively severe. During one of these painful visitations a kind friend presented me with a box of Blair's Pills, from the I am attacked by this painful malady, and they invariantly in the house, in readiness for any and Palate, on those sound Surgical Principles that acquaintances use them and opening the complaint with which I may in future be afflicted. the efficacy of this excellent medicine.

I am, Sir, yours most respectfully. RICHARD STUNE. Sugar Loaf, London Road, Luton.

and Jackson, Bedford-row; and Messra Lowndes,
Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool; official assignee,
Mr. Follett, Liverpool

Gentlemen,—The wonderful effects of PARR'S
LIFE PILLS in curing every description
of Gout and Rheumatism, have secured to them a Mr. Follett, Liverpool:

John Intes, Liseard, Cheshire, coal-dealer. June 13, celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or at one o'clock, July 4, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' present times. They not only give relief in a few loss for the patient has been driven nearly to District Court, Liverpool: solicitors, Messrs. Chester hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50

At the Adventiser Office Lowerte, and Mr. William Henderson, North Shields, pipe-manufac short space of time. They are equally speedy and safety of this medicine, that it has astonished all who derful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE have taken it, and there is not a city, town, or village PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine of its benign influence.

Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Snier, Levland, Hart-Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-

Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and dersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

THE Proprietor of DR. HAMILTON'S VITAL PILLS, feeling convinced that the innate good properties of this Medicine, must by the recommendations of those who experience its benign efficacy, (in many instances after all other means had failed) do more to bring it into notice, than anything else, Yorkshire, July 7 and 28, at eleven, at the Bank. has abstained from publishing cases of cure, and the more so, as he well knows the frauds that are constantly practised upon the public by fictitious or manufactured cases, which causes little faith to be attached to such statements. But how different is it with those persons who are eye witnesses of the curative powers of a Medicine in their own immediato neighbourhood; these, indeed, strike home to the convictions of every one under whose notice they happen to fall. The entire columns of a newspaper would be totally inadequate to contain a fiftieth

Sold in boxes a 131d, 2s. 9d., and 11s.—In Leeds by Hobson, Northern Star office; at the offices of the Mercury and Times; by Reinhardt and Son, 76, Briggate, and by most respectable Vendors of Proprietary Medicines. In London, by Simpson and Co., the Proprietor's Agents, 20, Mile End Road; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Edwards, 7, St. Pauls.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS." Mr. Edward Cook, tool-maker, Red Slough, sub-THE following testimonials from respectable persons, in addition to many hundreds of DECI-

> TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Gentlemen,-This is to inform you, in detail, what OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health). have done for me.

> First.—They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years duration, by which I could sleep very ittle; but the third night I took them I slept com Secondly.-Of a Norvous Affection, with which I

have been troubled for many years. Thirdly.—Of Costiveness, from which I have suffered much for many years, having been, except at intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and cleven days in torment, previous to going to the ground. Fourthly.—Of the Rheumatism, from which I

have suffered much, for upwards of 40 years. Fifthly.—Of a Scorbutic humour, with which I have been tormented at least 44 years, having been lame with it, several times, for months together. This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know what I may have, but at present, I have not a sore spot, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless such a restorative health and soundness of body. I am not like the same person as I was a year ago being so much altered for the better.

All these cures have been effected in me, by the usof PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly.—I believe them to be, a safe preventa tive of the Bowel Complaint, for, neither I nor my wife have had it, since taking them; she having frequently had it previous.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant. R. W. RICHARDSON, Schoolmaster.

WITNESS.—R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above, for more than

to answer any question put to me relating thereto. Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent Minister. Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further proof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liverand Stomach Complaints, &c., &c.:-

Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842. " My DEAR FRIEND indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestion. A friend of mine has found them of great utility in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recom-

to use it as you please. " I am, my dear friend, "Yours, very truly, "DAVID HARRISON."

From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle. Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842. A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated,

by Mrs. Moxon, of York. Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years been affected with a most invoterate disease, which Admission of Country Members, can be obtained on It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconbecome members, on transmitting a Medical Cerceivable advantage which she has already derived tificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine, Parr's

Communicated by Mr. Bawden. Gentlemen, - At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret, Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Cornwall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that Pirellips, Chemist and Druggist, to Mr. T. Prout, you are quite at liberty to publish it, if you think proper to do so. Since I have been your agent, I have received numerous testimonials of the benefit

I remain, Gentlemen. respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist,

Fowley, Cornwall. Gentlemen,-I feel it a duty I owe you to express presented me with a box of Blair's Pills, from the use of which I found immediate relief and very soon taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your (post-paid) in a sealed envelope for 3s 6d. entirely recovered. At a subsequent period I was so agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, severely attacked that he thought it would be unwise for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my to delay placing myself under medical care. I did Groin, which extended to my ancle, and I could so; but not finding the relief which I expected, I scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose again became my own physician. At this time my about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from less and thighs were swelled to a very great extent. the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black I immediately procured a box of Blair's Pills from and painful to the touch. After three boxes of Mr. W. Phillips, your agent in this town, and after taking two doses I was free from pain, and the swel- I have not had a return of it since; I am determined ling subsided. I now never fail to use them whenever not to be without them, for I shall always have a

I remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, THOMAS BARRET, Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843.

Yours, W. WHITE. Agent for Circucester.

Many persons, after learning that so many wonin the kingdom. but contains many grateful evidences which has done so much good. In doing this, how of its benign influence.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsead, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, untoward results that may ensue, to those who have Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, been thus imposed upon, but they can point out an effectual means to prevent further imposition.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILIS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. and an imposition? Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, John Ogilvie Palmer, music seller, Liverpool, to sur-ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Co., Bow Gourt of Bankruptcy. Pennell, official assignee; soli-Medicine Venders throughout the binoder. Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3. Market Walk, Hud-Birmingham, efficial assignee; solicators, Hempson, ment Stamp affixed to each box of the Genuine family boxes lls. each. Full directions are given with each box.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sont free, "enclosed in a sealed envelope." on recoipt of a Post-office

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the C GRIMSHAW AND CO., 10, Goree Piazzas, INCONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE C. Liverpool, Despatch fine FIRST CLASS DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tournage, for NEW RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from YORK and NEW ORLEANS, every week; and the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful BALTIMORE, and for QUEBEC and MON-Imprudence, or Infection; including a comprehensive Dissertation on Marsing with discrete hensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions SOUTH WALES and VAN DIEMANS LAND. for the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorrhee, Glost, Scricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON;

would be totally inadequate to contain a filteth part of the dotails of previous suffering, and the joyous expression of gratitude in the numerous letters he has received. But he disdains to agitate the public mind with them, knowing full well; that the Medicine having gained a footing, alike in the mansions of the peer and the cottages of the peasant, nothing can stay its course, nor is there a civilized portion of the globo where it will not ultimately be known and prized as the great restorer of health.

And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman street, London; and sold by Brittan street, Oxford-street, Fuber, Jan. 7, May 7, Sept. 7.

MONTEZUMA, Lowber, Jan. 7, May 7, Sept. 7.

Street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan street, Oxford-street, Suthwark street, Oxford-street, Suthwark street, Oxford-street, Suthwark street, Oxford-street, Suthwark street, Oxford-street, Su W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barra-clough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54 Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness; incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are DED CURES—particulars of which have been almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and already published—established the character of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as the Best Medicine in and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. to Sail June 13th, her regular day. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret yad hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, and, by a late Act of Parliament, the ships are system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by the constitution is left in a description. Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, bound to furnish each passenger, in the second cabin which the constitution is left in a deplorable state is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to contained in Liverpool more than one day beyond the life. The consequences arising from this dangerous that the consequences arising from this dangerous than one day beyond the life. rative debility neglected by the family physician, is allowed. but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite money told them; and by remitting or paying one for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of the day before sailing. mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."-The Planet.

"The best of all friends is the Professional Friend and in no shape can be be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly Vicour." The initiation into yicious indulgenceits progress-its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting (Or sent free to the most remote parts of the Kingtruth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how 'MANLY Vigour" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER. indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dream Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, January indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in auguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to enter counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of seven with a mild and successful mode of treatment. health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often Note.—You are at liberty to make use of the fond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap- Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous con- mation of that deplorable state, are affected win above statement, in any way you please; I am ready pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

" Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of its victimis. a medical work, this remark is open to exception in "I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS any instance where the public, and not the isolated and important that has hitherto been published on you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept and exclusive members of the profession, are the this subject, imparting information which ought to my best thanks. They could not have come more parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to be in the possession of every one who is labouring opportunely, as I was suffering considerably from men indiscriminately, the world will form its own under any secret infirmity, whether male or female. opinion, and will demand that medical works for taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few popular study should be devoid of that mysterious days. I have taken them subsequently, with the technicality in which the science of medicine has same happy effect, which induces me to believe that hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his mendation can be of any service, you are at liberty and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of MR. M. W. having devoted his studies for many this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-years exclusively to the various diseases of the human being can be the worse for its perusal; to indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well-to the successful treatment of told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES, the production of a mind long and practically con- Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning

sion of the human organization."—The Magnet. alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health.

from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even-ing, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, and have previously gone through a regular course

of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits tution by suffering disease to get into the system, of living, and occupation in life of the party. The which being carried by the circulation of the blood communication must be accompanied by the usual into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes PARR'S LIFE PILLS have conferred upon the consultation fee of £1, without which no notice tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy conall cases the most inviolable secrecy may be particularly the head and face, with eruptions and

> Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Lecds; and Mr. W Lawson, 51, Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent

> > TEETH. BRADFORD AND LEEDS.

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to this horrid disease, owing to the unskille illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly mercury, ruin the constitution, causing ulc blotches on the head, face, and body, digital sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obsinate nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore tares eased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head limbs, till at length a general debility of the tution ensues, and a melancholy death puts if to their dreadful sufferings. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be

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TO THE RESCUE, CHARTISTS111 RI CONNODORE HEAD, OF BIRNINGHAM.

p the rescue, Brother Chartists, fly—the noble and the brave In the left to pine and die within a living grave: In hoar head of veteran worth, St. Crispin's valiant 13 Croper, that resplendent star, the comet of the

le not the Stafford Jed Asses, the' cloth'd in lion's pride

To beed them not, we fear them not, for we have heard their bray, indiffers these fancied lions we must snatch their patriot

Whizzish spite of Denman, too, it must not be fargot, the friend of all the Corn Craik crew, that moneythe Plood is boiling in my veins, to see the legal perced by him, and Gurney, too—the spiteful Whig-

rish remin.

the Lords and Commens, too, with piles of rags mi ink, In the chall common justice do-the question we word blink. limes, and let the tyrants know that Chartism's hering Land's End to John O'Greats, and make the welkin shake

Thishouts of indignation !- let the tyrant factions sex; and I have seen none without situations who were river. per presented murders of our friends must not and mail not be figure not felons, rogues, or thisves, but brave and minors mer ! giber have fallen in the net; and shall they slay them

faith and Holberry they alew. By Freedom's God you Charlet murders will not do, for more we will their chains!

must not be. Burthis, ye meaking Sectish cur-Graham, I speak to thee: Fileli thee to thy craven soul, no flattering unction: tell thee may.

ware! take care! like men:

The iron is entering their souls," there must be no deey; In great unpaid we must defeat, nor lose a single And thirsty destards! how they grin, exulting in their

you all vill quail,

In then, ye real lions brave, and let them hear your Il and your friends from torture save, their liberties restore.

Accombe shall bear our loud complaints to Queen Victoria's feet, recreant cheek.

Ain truth, and utter your demands like thunder in In and Repealers make him pale; he trembles in his 5-21

lifthe handwriting on the wall his staring eye-balls

dom's shoreint, West, and North, and South, ARISE! cries the OLD COMMODORE

Export, Cheshira, 24th May, 1843.

EMIGRATION.

THERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

ITS OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA, thirty miles. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, ere many years." PENNSILVANIA, OBIO, MICHIGAN. ILLINOIS, SIEABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, OF ENIGRATION; for lack of the necessary funds. AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR ENGLISH ENIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OPSER-

IT LAWRENCE PITKETHLY, of Huddersfield: (Continued from our last week's paper.)

FORT ATKINSON, BRIGHTON TOWNSHIP, BOCK ISLAND, AND IOWA, &c.

Daring our short journey this morning, we passed Real burial places without any enclosure whatever; M in many instances there were scarcely any mark to Misste that the remains of a human being had been med-posited. Indeed, this is the case generally Imaghout the country. These resting places, how-He, are no doubt as good as any "consecrated ground" Trainerer. In some places a wooden railing surrounds mres of the departed; over others the sheep, when, and other animals ramble unrestrained, and tavern at a place called NEW BERLIN. She bourhood. The principal productions are wheat, barley, bid me that her family had sold eighty acres of land Tye, oats, Indian corn, hemp, flax, and tobacco. ley close and heavy. Agentheman here informed me that on a recent visit

PORT ATKINSON be was very much disappointed. The will be found to be very good, but he expected cient fall for any description of machinery. tring excellent waterfalls; yet he found none, nor any-

hanting down a bank. This was the first person I is not pientiful.

me my leading in the country.

Thed with grass, over which an embankment is being those regions. contracted for a road or street. Had the mouth of The plumage of the birds far exceeds that of those at town it would have increased more rapidly; however, surpass those of this country.

Process meet the eye at every turn. by the surface is flat; and over the neck of land, consequently morey is very scarce. the purpose of constructing a canal, by which it is in-productions not ascertained. Finded that vessels of every size and burden may be Wr. Mills' residence is dis

Between the street above mentioned and the lake, in payment but mor r. Such is the substance of Mr. called, for convenience, Macinack, and sometimes before reaching the centre of the city, a fine rising Mide's in a mation.

near it into the shade. sandy, and, of course, very apt to be burnt up in dry weather; therefore it is best adapted for building State of Illinois, was on board, and informed me that them, but return destitute to the forests there again to tom twice, with such force as to bring up the whole hand in order to examine if it was fat. On taking purposes. Being situated more distant from the marshes, he had 160 acres in his possession, sixteen of which pursue their occupation of hunting and fishing. Many of the passengers in alarm. She was soon got off, and and also more exposed to the refreshing breeze from were cleared. It was situate on the Mississipi, the of them were encamped in their wigwams, which conhave been to denot us Charlists, by their tyranny and lake Michigan, it is more likely to ensure the health; banks of which are, at that place, from thirty to fifty sist of a few rough poles set on end, and tied together of the residents.

married his squaw,) was one of the first settlers of the which stretches out to a distance of ten miles by six or ting, or whatever else they can procure. Here the place. He was offered five years possession of the seven. It is dry, and well stocked with timber, and inmates lay or squat on the gravel. To the westward steamer "Milwalkey," (respecting which there were has also some fine springs. Wild geese are plentiful; as far as the eye could reach those habitations great disputes among the shareholders,) if he would also turkeys, prairie hens, qualls, wild ducks, par- were visible, and in some parts they were very take her over the bar, at the mouth of the river; which tridges, wild swans, pelicans, sand-hill cranes, eagles, crowded. Numbers of these natives were to be seen he effected, and which was considered a very great and turkey buzzards, a bird in shape and size somewhat strolling along the beach, of different ages and of feat. She now lays in the river, close to the similar to a wild turkey. All here are opposed to the varied dress; some most fantastic, some plain, some town; and being one of a confederated number, she is destruction of the turkey-buzzard, because they devour smart, and adorned with jewels, and others quite the receiving her share of the profits, after deducting the carrion and prevent disorders that might be produced reverse. Many were loitering and others fishing, and officers of the proposed society for the amelioration of two days, and have often from 300 to 500 settlers on and buffalos. Fish also abounds in great variety; nary high prices for the Indian manufactures, and, says The Chartists! to the rescue fly, and never be afraid—board, who land at all the intermediate ports between among which are eels, pike, suckers, and trout, which during the absence of the aboregines, they always find ... In order to preserve entire the unity of his own their services thereto, by which means a better described and fine The country of the co Bond and top of Soversignty" that crowns Southport, and Chicago, from whence they spread pears, cherries, plans, strawberries, quinces, I visited the fortress at this place, which is mainfound the body imperfect, the number also to be at the of recruiting done away with. themselves to whither their friends may have gone grapes, gooseberries, currants, and mandrakes. I had tained in tolerable repair, in order to keep the natives option of the president." before them, or in search of a home. Those who have some of the latter at an inn between TROY and MIL- in check. I did not ascertain the number of troops good management, and a little capital to enable them | WALKEY, the first I had seen, and the richest fruit stationed, but I think there is not more than 300 or to purchase an allotment of land, may do well; but I had ever tasted. those who lack the means, and only depend upon find. Their vegetables consist of tomatos, sweet potatoes, a high point of land, but it is now dismantled and ing employment under others, generally find themselves turnips, carrots, and cabbages. They have potatoes of in a state of delapidation. disappointed in consequence of the great influx of every description and of the best quality; also wild Emigrants and deficiency of capital, in combination hops in abundance. with the very low price at which produce is sold. To procure water they have to dig to the depth of prominent. The town is small, containing only Females may succeed much better than the other

> willing to engage as servants. termed a bee palace. It was eight feet high, eight feet of New York. He is to have one-fourth of the whole steps. This fortress is built of rough stone, and has a readily understand us. long, and four-and-a-half feet broad. It was very produce in lieu of rent. ingeniously constructed, and the bees were busy at Work.

native of the latter place, who gave mea very interest. the former thirty miles from this gentleman's estate. slevenly, and every means of defence was far inferior admit that names do not alter things, and that despo-known: Skieg Piscator, 300 scale. There were at ing account of Milwalkey, at which place he had Mr. T. B T informed me that he had disposed of seven to what is seen in our British garrisons. resided in the capacity of a shopman, and said he had swarms of bees, before the regular swarming time for After viewing this place. I visited more of the craftsm; and to simplify the case yes would be may had been much less successful than those above mencome to England on a visit to his relatives. He in. twenty-one dollars, and now there are nineteen swarms are now the new than the name of the new there are nineteen swarms are now there are nineteen swarms are now there are nineteen swarms are now the new than the name of the new than the name of the name of the new than the name of In Commisses! if one drop of blood is flowing in your formed me of the extreme dissipation of the Indians, produced from the seven. In his neighbourhood bees peculiar shape, it being exceedingly short and stout remembered, that they are our rules still, in matters of above 1,500 scale each. During the whole season whom the Whites had corrupted in every possible way, the came from patriot ancestors-up, up, and break and also of their taking every advantage of the ignorant (very plentiful. simple natives, by giving them valueless trinkets in Fire blood! the vampires! no, no, by Heaven! it exchange for the most costly fors; honesty and religion being totally disregarded by the Whites; but every scheme reserted to, to possess themselves of the pro-

duce of the Indians' three or four months' hunting. He likewise informed me that a person who had purchased the land upon which Milwalkey is now built. Be then cans: spiil more Chartist blood-tyrant, we realized an immense fortune by selling it in building loss at an exorbitant price.

He also told me that here a quantity of sugar was there is a point of sufferance-then, Renegade, be- produced from the maple tree; and that land of an excellent quality, part word and part prairie, could be Exciton shall dare to pass that point—again, I say, easily obtained at one dollar and a quarter per acre. Being now upon the spot, I made enquiry for this same El, Chartists! to the rescue, fly ! and 'quit yourselves person, and was grieved to learn that when I saw him. in England he had decamped with considerable prohowards, and our brothers die, by inches, in their perty belonging to his employer. Of course he never | until surveyed by the government agents, -a thing or or shaped in any way what. Democracy. returned, as he stated was his intention.

cutting of a canal was in operation from Milwalkey to and he may thus lose all his labour and expence in military officers; yet some of them had only old hand. Go by way of Mastration, when completed the vessels could be navigated from date the right of the squatter to retain possession of the tied around them. Some were what in Scotland is England, and urges the superior position of the former Well, in this order, and attended only by the crowd New York by that course, down the Rock River and land, provided he pays the government price when sur- called a bed-gown—a kind of loose jacket reaching to over the latter, which he attributes to the concentration of unbidden guests before spoken of, they reached Mississippi to New Orleans and the Gulph of Florida veyed, not even the State, should it be required for a the middle, and generally bound round by the strings tive energy of Mr. O'Connell's mind being easily disting the portals of St. Mary's, that mystic portal, through the on their malice! leeches, woives! but they shall This description gave me a very favourable opinion of the locality. His information I found to be correct, as made, a certain extent of land is always allowed for respects the country, the treatment of the Indians, the the erection of a Court of Justice, and likewise to depend packing it in barrels on the pier. The barrels paragraph, (the fourth,) he has described this as a question of a Court of Justice, and likewise to depend packing it in barrels on the pier. The barrels paragraph, (the fourth,) he has described this as a question of a Court of Justice, and likewise to depend a project of the project of t likes these bloody Leaguers heast the Leicester lion's manufacture of sugar, &c.; and before I take my leave fray the expense of such erection. Should the portion are similar to our herring barrels, and might be bought tion affecting the feelings and prejudices of the people parallel to affecting the feelings and prejudices of the people parallel to affecting the feelings and prejudices of the people parallel to affecting the feelings and prejudices of the people parallel to affecting the feelings and prejudices of the people parallel to affecting the feelings and prejudices of the people parallel to affecting the feelings and prejudices of the people parallel to affecting the feelings and prejudices of the people parallel to affect the people pa Heavens! if you do-a deep damnation waits the following information, extracted from a letter written to a friend in London from Fort Atkinson, which Er for this once, like men, I my-and tyrants soon will in some measure supply the gap left consequent upon my before mentioned inability to visit that it for public purposes, the holder can demand full value and the port we had left. The shore was flat, with O'Connell's appeals to these feelings that produces the fire lions are but Jack Asses, and they will soon turn place, and will contrast with the information received from the gentlemen at NEW BERLIN, given following, resides on the spot he describes:-

a great country for manufactures.

"At present money is exceedingly scarce; but this need not be wondered at, as all who come here wish to for want of means, be compelled to let it pass from here to have been constructed for the accommodation of ships Repeal has occupied the people of Ireland and Min the Commons beard the SCOT, and blanch his possess as much land as their means will reach, after without purchase—which frequently happens—then it coming there for firewood. No settlers appear to have O'Connell for years to take about and agitate. To-day buying which, and paying down for it (which is the is often sold at 1) dollars per acre,—the same as that | m do this or the surrounding country their resting the people were ready to take it, to-morrow it was mist be told the nation's mind—aye, let the plements are to purchase, stock to buy, house and "squatter" loses the whole. But if it be known to the fire wood to the pier. I saw only three wooden of Mr. O'Conneil's mind. Remember, too, the funds effices to build, which drains the limited means that his neighbours that he, the "squatter," is short of drellings, a store, a wooden but in ruins, the lighthouse, that have annually been drawn from the Irich people new settlers are generally pessessed of, and leaves money, and any of them go and bid at the land office and a small habitation on the opposite side of the bay. for the Repeal, and the little that has been yet done

is a fall thirty three feet. On this spot an incalcu'- mon, especially on the West of the Mississippi, where presented assortment of shards, shall then see that the fedurate of an individual mind able amount of machinery could be driven. At WHITE- cultrits are even sometimes taken out of the hands of sec. ft sometimes taken out of the hands of sec. excellent mill sites; and on Cosconery Creek there are many cases the conservators of the public peace are Jew returned to the ship. The goods were of French tory of our country and all others with proof that

quality of the land is excellent. "The Mitwalkey and Rock river canal, which is now in progress, is only seven miles from us. "Frem Madison, the capital of the territory, we are

AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH! "This is a splendid country, and where I hope you AMERICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF will have the pleasure of a days hunting with me, The letter from which the above is extracted bears WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN date 7th December, 1841. The canal referred to is now

My intention, when at CHICAGO, was to travel Westward still forther. My health, however, rendered it object to the proposal, except on the ground of the flit and covered with trees of a small size; with the and all the local Presidents, from the same class of impossible to bear the heat, which was excessive. I was glad to meet persons of intelligence and experience to glad me in my enquiries. during which I was repeatedly in fortunate man lost his labour and improvements, and me in my enquiries. during which I was repeatedly in first money offered. Bower going the next day, the solution which I was repeatedly in first money offered. Bower going the next day, the solution which I was repeatedly in any manner unfortunate man lost his labour and improvements, and me in my enquiries. Signam Bay, where, I it may deem proper, the election of the central presiglad to meet persons of intelligence and experience to first money offered. Bower going the next day, the MACINAW, where there is a little elevation. aid me in my enquiries, during which I was repeatedly unfortunate man lost his labour and improvements, informed of the great danger of life and property, in MENAL-DESCRIPTION OF MILWALKEY, the territory of Misouri; and had from this become strongly impressed with a belief that safety to either the territory being overron with horse-thieres, smashers, (coiners), gamblers, rogues and vagabonds of every description. In opposition to these statements, I give the evidence of Mr. Manning, Bidwell Mills, of Brighton

ton County, State of Misouri, between forty and forty-one north latitude, and forty-five miles west of Mississipi, lying between the Dis Moines and Skenk rivers. This gentleman states that the inhabitants of his territory are intelligent, temperate, and generally religious. That few outrages are committed, and that life and pro- hardly be prevented, while the land remains unap. information. had some upon the grass grown from the putrid perty are perfectly safe. The land in general is a black propriated Final matter, and some upon the carcase itself. We learn, from two to three feet deep, and dry. The sur-Exped for refreshment at Mrz. or Widow, Fields, a face unfulating, or rolling. No marshes in his neigh-

in 1,000 dollars, twenty acres being cleared, and a! The settlement being new, fruit trees have not got hand log-house upon it. She also informed me that matured; br: no deubt exists that fruits in great variety had paid 71 stolls per acre for clearing and fencing. Will be produced in abundance. Plums, blackberries, portion of the clearing and fencing was considered and various wild fruits are very plentiful; also hickory, barre been done very thesp; the wood upon it being hazel, and other nuts. Springs are few. By digging from twelve to twenty-five feet, the purest, coldest, and test water is picntifully produced.

On Skonk river, in every five miles, there is suffi-Rich silver ere has been discovered in the immediate the attractive. This information surprised me, as neighbourhood; indeed, in Brighton township, which, I'm understood the district abounded with aplendid according to the general rule, is six miles square, Presides; and that, fine as the country and beautiful silver ore is found at a depth from five to ten feet from those large billets into an open space, fronting the steam saw mills were observable as we passed along. and man, one as the country and occasion mover ore is found at a ceptul from twe to ten feet from the sense with their hands, and sometimes, The banks were pretty well cleared of timber, and

The the Fox river, which here appeared like a sort banks, the beds of which take a sloping direction great facility, while two other men are engaged in cram-

The latest the town of all walkers a fitter on the a drove. The Indians eath them by a peculiar mense quantity of billets would be most inconvenient, often run aground when approaching the southern carried and indians days of the latest and the l the of which stood a warehouse, which, by the sign, mode, tame, and seil them for from eight to and indeed dangerous, from the falling down of the tremity. The country abounds with deer; piles. The decks are very spacious, extending over the by Mr. Kelrey, clerk of the Chesapeake steamer, To the westward, buffalors are very numerous; and sides of the vessel, and have otherwise a very different by way to Buffalo, from Chicago. in the spring and autumn they herd together and tra- appearance to any seen in England.

Wilwalker has only been in existence about nine verse the country by thousands, and as they march The captain's station is above the second deck; the locality principally of a long street which along, they make the earth vitrate with their ener- helm is worked by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by chains of great length, the steersman hearly market by the steersman hearly mark hearty parallel with the river, which is of the mons weight and motion. Prairie wolves are not standing forward near the head of the vessel, so that In the siver, which is of the mons weight and motion. Frame works are not a like name, and runs in a peculiar bending course, entirely extirpated. But they are not at all dangerous nothing may obstruct his view.

On the west of the hens, partridges, wild ducks, pigeons, chase no provisions on board in any other way than by the lake and the river. On the west of the hens, partridges, wild geese, wild ducks, pigeons, chase no provisions on board in any other way than by the cabin passengers.

be liver not been choked up and thus prevented home; but the notes of our little warblers as much of great prefit. At the fuel stations provisions may be men and other large vessels from coming up to the excel theirs, as the variety and richness of their colours procured.

when is selling at 25 cents per bushel, cats and Indian stood opposite Grim Bay, but were not in sight of one, covered with timber, and having a lighthouse upon I conclude with a strong faith in the powers of argu- 24 to 35 per cwt. wheat is selling at 25 cents per pushes, one and inactive guarters of a ment to elicit truth, therefore, believing that this con- Tallow.—The market remains in a dull inactive ment to elicit truth, therefore, believing that this con- Tallow.—The market remains in a dull inactive ment to elicit truth, therefore, believing that this con- Tallow.—The market remains in a dull inactive ment to elicit truth, therefore, believing that this con- the demand is connlied from week to week

Mr. Mills' residence is distant forty-five miles from Mr. Mills' residence is distant forty-are independent on the Manitos for a supply of Burght up to the town. This will be of great advan- Burght up to the town. This will be of great advan- Burght up to the town. here some the considerable delay.

This will be of great advan- Burlington and 245 files 51. Louis. They have the great firewood. This would have caused considerable delay.

The passengers for the steamers have to be go to the latter piece for their goods, it being the great firewood. This would have caused considerable delay.

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The passengers for the steamers have to be go to the latter piece for their goods, it being the great firewood. This would have caused considerable delay. idenable inconvenience and experce, and in rough weather the form the East will take nothing touched the pier of Michillimackenac, or as it is now other good houses.

this, what may be termed table land, stands a next Mr. Kelsey had left it. We were soon under weigh and with them toys, of their cwn manufacture, of various light-house, and on the town side Milwalkey house, an had a very pleasant morning. The ship was crowded kinds, and which they dispose of as they best can, but for not remaining would not satisfy him. hotel, kept by Monsieur June, or Junot, a rich French- with a cheerful company, with whom I mingled for the principally at the stores, or shops, where they exchange man: It is a large showy building, and easts all others | purpose of eliciting information.

feet high. A mile distant from the river the land rises at the top, forming a rough tent, by no means water-Mons. Junot, the above-named landlord, (who thirty feet additional, and here commences the prairie, proof, generally having only around them a loose mat-

The Mississippi, at this place, is three-quarters of a heid of; it was well wrapped in flamel or blanket; its the whole world, therefore we are bound to use their A Bridge Disappointed.—" Many a slip," &c. mile broad, and is crossed by hand, horse, and steam- feet were also covered, and it seemed to stand upon a sort words according to the rules of vulgar custom, where- This adage was never more tally verified than in a power. The climate is exceedingly temperate; the of projection. cattle are only fed within drors for the space of eight In some of the wignams, there were blankets spread of calling the system democratic, which gives such or rather in the churchyard thereunto belonging on for ten we ks in winter. The principal market for upon the ground on which the inmates sat. They poswheat is at SAVANNAH; considerable quantities being sess no furniture, no cooking utensils; and how they termed despotic. In further proof that it is entirely couple—the lady somewhat on the shady side of also sent up to Galena, and Prairie Du Chien prepared their food I could not conjecture. The only opposed to the Democratic principle, I refer you to the forty, of diminutive stature, and dressed in all the to supply the mines. Nothing is sent to NEW OR- kind of food I saw among them was fish. Their costume eighth paragraph, where the opinions of the members dimity and gingham finery of bridal co-tume, and a upward markets answer much better.

were both horse-stealers, and forgers. or "smashers." with exr-ringe, broaches, and girdles, which varied in be governed by dittos of the central government. These being suspected —what couple can walk towards a But that Missouri was the most infested with them quality. In the State of New York I had observed extracts from Mr. G.'s propositions evidence most church during the hallowed matrimental hours withfirst quality and in good situations may be had in the piece of broad blue cloth, two or two and a half yards generally understand by, and what the English die- lowed in the wake, to witness the ceremony. The territory of Iowa, that might be "squatted" upon in length, having the coloured list upon it as a sort of tionary teaches us, is the meaning of the term happy pair were unencumbered by either bridemen the "squatter" be prepared to pay within a given blankets wrapped around them. The men seemed proceed to the question of its effect and utility in such in favours and white satin, had been invited to the In addition, the same person informed me that the time after the survey, the land will be put up for sale, proud of wearing netted sashes, like those worn by our a society as has been proposed. On this point, Mr. wedding breakfast. The happy couple, apparently making improvements. Nothing whatever can invali- kerchiefs, ragged cloth, or a nondescript sort of bandage movement in Treland, and the Chartist movement in being shared in by the obstrusive gaze of strangers. centre, a capital, or a county site. When a survey is of an apron. "squatted" upon turn out, on the survey, to be in the at 10s E. Lish money. sixteenth section of the township, to portion uniformly We again not sail about noon, and were soon through appeals to the better passions to rouse the possessors which sent the elated and expectant bride again to and compensation.

"I am firmly convinced that Wisconsin will soon be portion of the produce of the mines shall be paid into hour before surget. At this place is a light house, which fluence. And in comparing this agitation with the the States' exchequer.

bours has already got 100 of that valuable animal. The norant of such circumstances, purchase such plots with ractiers in that way equally as well as the generality of been held in abeyance; and whom would the people Netherthong, near Huddersfield. whom I met, at | certainly town ished me, they being in a place so remote | who possessed the greatest influence over them, being CHICAGO, and also at MILWALKEY last evening, he and a second of. teen miles north-west of RACINE.

A poor fellow who held the plot bought by Mr. WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE- like many other valuable public works, lying dormant Bower being unable to pay for it, went to the land this place nightfull precladed further observation. agent, and begged him to allow two months, in which which in equity Bower ought to pay to him.

When at East Troy, I thought of my friend and many passengers were sick. neighbour, Mr. Wilson, shoemaker, who might do well from London, is doing exceeding well.

a saw mill is already in operation. At present corn has across, having a molerate current.

pounds each, and are very fine eating.

notes.

walkey Bay, on her way to Chicago. I got on board constantly in their way, to see a single wigwam. be importance of personal examination.

This return.

The received a very large wooden bridge:

Coal in abundance is found on the surface of the barrow; by this means they throw them down with personal examination and personal examination.

The received such a man as slowly at about late rates. Oats, Beans, and Peas barrow; by this means they throw them down with personal examination and provided a superior kind. I saw some Indian habitations on the surface of the barrow; by this means they throw them down with personal examination.

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occupying nearly the whole length, with openings at stretches along the whole length of Lake St. Clair. We wise it the town of Milwalker a little before Will Lorses travelse the country by hundreds in the ends, and a walk round for the passengers—the im-

ther is a large march, or shut-up water, almost co- herons, rooks, and others of the feathered tribe inhabit going to the same table which the cabin passengers large march, or shut-up water, almost co- herons, rooks, and others of the feathered tribe inhabit going to the same table which the cabin passengers have left, when they have to pay twenty-five cents per meal. Provisions being so very cheap, this is a source

As we journeyed along, the shore of Wisconsin is is, the population is above 6,000, and signs of The markets are bad in this quarter; consequently seemed quite flat. During a portion of our time, we islands, and next approach a larger and more prominent these letters, recommended.

Population is above 6,000, and signs of The markets are bad in this quarter; consequently seemed quite flat. During a portion of one covered with timber, and having a lighthouse upon I conclude with a strong factor. approaching the Narrows.

them for "firewater," a name they give to whisky. The shore was flat and uninteresting, being covered To stores generally keep whisky; and as the Indians nearly all get intexicated, they are all but robbed of Mr. Trueman Beaumont Tripp, of Rock Island, their property. They seldom take anything away with Maldon, near to which the vessel struck the bot-

400. A first was formerly kept in good repair, upon

This is the most northerly point I have touched The country appears bleak, and the shores lofty and thirty or forty feet, or otherwise fetch it from the five hundred or six hundred inhabitants. houses are in a dirty and ruined state. very imposing appearance. A small space of the plain About thirty steam-boats pass this place daily upon in front in chared, but within a few hundred yards the Mississippi, going and returning between NEW OR- the ground is covered with brushwood, so that an what he has laid down, and added lingen: The Dunkje Adamy, 4,500 seals: Spitzber-Being on travel in England, a few years age, from LEANS, ST. LOUIS, and GALENA, the capital of the enemy might approach very close without being perdespotic, democratic or by any other name, the thing ger, 3,000 seals, Or Flonsburg: Hoffnung 1,000 seals; Newcastle to Boroughbridge, I met with a young man, a mining district, the latter being sixty-five miles, and coived. The appearance of the soldiers was very itself is not thereby altered. Now, I very readily Jungo Martin, 9,500 seals; Prhies, 500 seals. Not

LEANS, with the exception of a few vegetables.

The was varied beyond description; some were shoes of their are limited to the influence of council or succession, to gentleman, the groom elect, of rather seedy exterior, own manufacture, while others were barefooted. Many the central president, but no voting to take place on were seen wending their seed exterior, where seen wending their seed exterior, and a gentleman, the groom elect, of rather seedy exterior, while others were barefooted. Many the central president, but no voting to take place on were seen wending their seed exteriors. This gentleman also told me that in the district there had a strange sort of head-dress, and were adorned a: y subject. The local branches of the society are to archway towards the church portal. Their object He also informed me that vast tracts of land of the that many of the female Indians were around them a clearly that his plan, inits details, is opposed to what we out suspicion !—the usual number of stragglers folwhich may not happen for several years. But unless ever. Here I also saw the same, while others had Having, as I think, established this point, I now from their carriages, no groups of friends or kinsfolk,

appropriated to the use and support of schools) and if ti MACINAW STRAITS, when we entered LAKE into action, and what a bond of union it forms. These tie land has been paid for, and the Republic require Huron, and keeping near the Michigan shore soon lost reflections induce the question, whether is it not hir, the door a holt was suddenly made by the bridenothing to be seen but the small-timbered forests of effect set forth, rather than the influence of his mind.

having been that day along with his son to the land-office | In the c tinge I observed some crevices through which fidence; and if our fellow-country hen are too wanting of the latter place, and there paid for an eighty acres lot, the lift was perceptible, and I enquired Low they in discomment, as Mr. G. has described them in the adjoining the farm and residence of my late neighbour, ender duche a vere winters. They told me that they minth paragraph, in the following sentence:-"But Mr. J. Kaye, who is living in a remote place, without plaster if up these crevites on the approach of winter, if election of the members of Congress, and voting on having any human being near him. His farm is four and thus rendered their dwelling very comfortable. I its affairs be allowed, it will be compared generally of confess I did not envy their anticipated comforts, dur- the most unfit, because the most talkative, self-coning a six months dreary winter. Soon after leaving ceited, and speech-loving individuals that can be found.".

THURSDAY 8.—The shores of Michigan continue of the Council from men such as are here described, time he would pay the money. The agent did not the same charactr as those I described yesterday; being would they not be as likely to elect the first President, was told, it was always rough. It was so now; and dent. And in paragraph eight, the localisies to elect

was at least a matter of great doubt, in consequence of at that place, they being much in want of one of his leaving the lake, we enter the rapids of St. Clair, the conceillors think you these presidents would chose? craft there. A young man, a tailor, named Mansfield, outlet from Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, with Why, as a matter of course, the more empty-headed their innumerable rivers, streams, and springs. It still, lest they should outshine their master in ability, A flour mill is about to be erected at this place, and forms a large river, at least three quarters of a mile and threaten the safety of their seats. Now, could the

timber taken to saw is returned, and the other half is and residence of the family of my kind friend Captain from) in the bands of the people. retained for the sawing. Wood is not over plentiful, Jones, who unfortuna ly has been so long detained in

At the entrance to the Ropids the current is rather

for BUFFALO, while she was taking in firewood. It The wood on the Canada side was the finest and would be a great novelty in England to see the decks the largest. It was principally oak, beech, maple, of the steamers literally covered with billets of split bickery, elm, and other hard woods. That on the and round timber, four or five feet in length, and piled Michiean side was Tamarack, with some pine and up to the height of eight or nine feet, and to see underwood. However, as we proceeded, it became four or six men constantly employed in throwing down more assimilated to that on the Canada side. Several the president do us if he felt included to better his con- white were taken at prices fully equal to those noted the proble to Rock river. This received the him. which he intended to have analyzed in Ohio before where the distance is greater, they have two pieces of the log dissension he may create? ellow, the houses, generally of the log dissension he may create? ellow, the houses, generally of the log dissension he may create? ellow, the houses, generally of the log dissension he may create? ellow, the houses, generally of the log dissension he may create? ellow, the houses, generally of the log dissension he may create? ellow, the houses, generally of the log dissension he may create? ellow, the houses, generally of the log dissension he may create? ellow, the houses, generally of the log dissension he may create?

bounded by a sloping bank, covered with sleeping births, bounded by a sloping bank, covered with wood, which Some parts of the lake are very shallow, and versels

> neat dwellings and extensive clearings; some free from eve-sores.

Some fears were expressed during the night that we distance.

As we approached the city, we found the wooden houses become more dense, and superior in appearance. ing fellows, Opposite DETROIT, on the Canada side, there is a con-

I had acreed with Colonel Jones to stay here a few al; no. I was informed to at this place, a few days days on my rotum from the West, for the purpose of Acair, fell in a vat at Hillsborough distillery, ground commences, the ascent to which is very steep. Tuesday 6 half got up early and went on board of the been 4 600 indians on an annual visits receiving from him his promised information respecting last week, and were scalded to death.—Dublin On the acclivity are a few buildings, and many on the the Ind and teamer, which was on her way from CHI. to receive the instalment for their various settlements that country. But imagining that he could afford me Wurder. top, it there leaving a first surface, which is laid out for CAGO to BUFFALO. My track was brought on board on to the government, who sends an agent to meet very little more than what I was already in possession streets to a great extent. On the verge of the lake, on by my kind mend, Mr. J ha Mather, in whose care and pay them there. Those poor Indians bring along of, and my time being precious, I did not call upon the last the following singular attack was made by a

> SANDWICH, which I confess had very little of the appearance of a garrison, (British). There was nothing interesting till we reached FORT we again returned to our peds.

(To be continued.) THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THE "DENOCRATIC PRINCIPLE" versus "DESPOTIC AUTHORITY." TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

BROTHERS,-Mr. Galpin and myself have joined

issue under the above named principles, upon the ques-

tion of the kind of authority to be vested in the chief expences of those in combination to keep up the fares, by the efflavia if left uneaten or unburied. There are some carrying away very fine fish of a large size. I the people generally.

And plying between Buffalo and Chicago. This com- also herons, jays, rooks, likewise rabbits, hares, was carry that none of them could speak a language to Mr. Galpin urges, in his second paragraph, that the bination is very injurious to Emigrants, who come prairie squirrels, (spotted like fawns,) geffers, skunks, to understood, as we had to stay about dive hours president should be invested with unlimited, arbitrary, In vast numbers to this part. The vessels sail every badgers, racoons, small pigs, prairie wolver, deer, taking in firewood. The store-keepers ask extraordi. and despotic authority; and in paragraph six, he

Those assertions are placed strongly before us indeed another, it is the bold manner in which he puts forth his views, the apparent absence of any attempt to mislead by milder terms than the subject warrants. I can, 10th May by a foreign vessel: Union, 3,800 scale, spoken lead by milder terms than the subject warrants. I can, 10th May by a foreign vessel. Of Weser: Honover, This gentleman has let his farm in the West, and is fortress is on an eminence close to the town, therefore, the more easily come at his opinious that I 4,000 seals; Ageria, 3,600 scals; Alliance, 1 900 Near Milwalker I saw what was not inaptly going to reside upon an estate be possesses in the State and leading to which there is a foot-way principally by deem unsafe or unsound, and cur readers will the more seals; Frederick, 2,300 seals; Patriot, 3,200 seals;

thrive well; there are many bee-houses, and honey is made. A board was affixed to its back, from the top, words, and that we cannot now after or reverse the'r the weather continued stormy and rough with the of which a curious how extend d which it could take terms, without greatly inconveniencing ourselves and wind chiefly from the eastward.

fore I submit to you that none of us would now think case which occurred at Cheltenham parish church,

red to the repeal

Where minerals are discovered before sales are Michigan. A sameness of aspect continued the whole Again, Mr. G. does not show that Mr. O'Connell is above. I deem it right to observe that the writer of the effected, the land is retained by the government, and distance to Presque Island, where we arrived at half-president and appoints the Council, nor that such sold only on condition that when worked, a given past two, and stayed to take in thewood, and left an power does, or would, give him any part of that inis only visible from some points, being obstructed by Chartist, I must remind Mr. G. that both have passed After the first sale of land, should the "sqr:ler," tim'er. There is also a wooden pier, which seems only through various phases; their upstand downs. The

be aroused by the advantage taken, and the aggress r : ne However, they gave me a glass, and can I might it before Parliament; and of it now I can only refer you "At Waterlown, twenty miles from Rock River, run- would speedily be "lynched;" that is hanged to a tree, samply myself from the bay. I returned to the house, to Mr. O'Higgins's letter in the last Spar, hoping that his ning through a bed of himestone, in three miles there or otherwise put to death. This is by no means uncom- red was a king information, when a Jew, one of the predictions may not be realised, for if they should, we WATER, seven miles from us, there are three or four the authorities and "Ignehed" by common assent. In some to jokes. The goods and the prices not suiting, the this hath been proved over and one again. The histwo good mill sites. From the bottom of those falls a saved the trouble of assenting or dissenting. When the manutacture. A third and very spirited young lady individual influence may be obtain by errors as easily steam bost plyed during all last summer to St. Louis population increases this will be stayed. It came, it the Jew could effect no sales. They taken as by truths. Andeed, the majority instances are our "This is a fine country for sheep. One of my neigh- frequently happens, however, that strangers, ig of what was fashionable, and seemed to understand the side of error, and even now is strangers, ig of what was fashionable, and seemed to understand the side of error, and even now is strangers, ig of what was fashionable, and seemed to understand the side of error, and even now is strangers, ig of what was fashionable, and seemed to understand the side of error, and even now is strangers, ig of what was fashionable, and seemed to understand the side of error, and even now is strangers, ig of what was fashionable, and seemed to understand the side of error, and even now is strangers, ig of what was fashionable, and seemed to understand the side of error, and even now is strangers, ig of what was fashionable, and seemed to understand the side of error, and even now is strangers, ig of what was fashionable, and seemed to understand the side of error, and even now is strangers, in the side of error, and even now is strangers, if the side of error, and even now is strangers, if the side of error is strangers, if the side of error is strangers, if the side of error is strangers and the side of error is strangers. impunity. This occurred with Mr. Bower, formerly of the sine class of persons in large towns and cities. This be likeliest to elect to fill their chief office, but him was closed sine daried to another, but that too was the person in whom they would place the greatest con-

Now, if our brethren do so lack discernment as to elect

their presidents; and if the people elected them from About ten am we reached Fort Gratiot, where, the empty-headed fellows above described, what sort of members elect a worse batch of blockheads, it the whole Township, (where he holds considerable lands,) Washing to be conveyed twenty miles to grind. One half of the I looked on' on the Canada side for the settlement power was left where it is, (and never should be taken you are at the church door, at all events, before

I think our friend Gripin will now see that his and persons make no scruple of going into the forest, London by harassing litigation. I felt sorry on account phantomed evil of election by the people, is now and there, without asking any question, hew down of having no person on b and acquainted with the dis- recoiled upon bimself; and stands a giant scarecrow what timber they may require. Indeed this can trict, and, of course, I could not obtain the desired to all who say "the people may elect one man to the highest effice, but are until to elect all their servants, but this plan of sit moting to fellow the patriar- LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Menday, MAY 29 .-At TROY, I saw sixteen sand-hill cranes flying in strong and the water shallow, but very soon it becomes chal government, when all the paternal feelings of man- The stands were, on the whole, fairly supplied with the same line of order as I have seen Solon geese in wider, deeper, and more smooth. We soon reached Lar- kind hath merged into that of soft interest, has been samples of Wheat, the demand was somewhat active, Scotland. These cranes weigh from twelve to sixteen RICA, on the Michigan side, there being a village also tried through ages past, by clans, by towns, cities, and and the prices advanced, on those obtained on this directly opposite on the canada side. I feet greatly nations, and has, in every instance, glided into appale day so neight, from 1s to 2s per qr. Fur fer in After this digression, I must again return on board annoyed on account of those who could afford me the ling despotism, bringing with it slavery to the children, wheat about is per qr dearer. Bonded grein was a the Indiana steamer, which has made great progress) necessary information being so much engaged as not and ease and inxury to the rulers, with increasing toil more drug. Darley at full last week's prices. Good while I have been hastily and irregularly embodying my to permit them; while the labourers, who really knew and poverty to the clayer, and in the end a bloody con-sound mait taken freely; other kinds at previous a good deal, only laughed at my arxiety, and raid I vulsion, by the attempt of the children to regain the rates. Best qualities of Oats 5d per qr nigher; the The "Bunker Hill," a fine steamer, was in Mil- would run a thousand times across the vessel, and be rights their early fall is bequiatived them, with the value of other sorts was supported. I cans and title deed in their own persons."

trusts to a slender reed, for her much meshief could means large. The finest samples of both red and dition at our expense, before we should see such pub- on Monday; but in all other kinds exceedingly livile ligations, and when discovered, how uch ill-will and was passing. Foreign Wheat in which only a mo-There are many islands as we advance towards Lake pletyed to supply other fires with coal. The quantity of the dense words are generally situated on the borders of fuel consumed is immense, and astonished me and in the principally of a vast variety of the oak species, ash, as little improved; and one zien was employed to be believed by those who have not witnessed it as the principally of a vast variety of the oak species, ash, as the improved; and one zien was employed to be believed by those who have not witnessed it as the principally of a vast variety of the oak species, ash, as the improved; and one zien was employed to be believed by those who have not witnessed it the principally of a vast variety of the oak species, ash, as the improved; and one zien was employed to be believed by those who have not witnessed it the principally of a vast variety of the oak species, ash, as the interval of the principally of a vast variety of the oak species, ash, as the interval of the principally of a vast variety of the oak species, ash, as the interval of the principally of a vast variety of the oak species, ash, ash, as the first person I is not plentiful.

There are many islands as we advance towards Lake points of the same with coal. The quantity of the sum of the country flat as far as the eye can with the proper to the country flat as far as the eye of fuel consumed is immense. And astonished me and of the country flat as far as the eye of fuel consumed is immense, and astonished me and of fuel consumed is immense. The tense with coal The quantity of the sum of the country flat as far as the eye of fuel consumed is immense. The dense words are generally situated on the best of circumstance. Which is the price of fuel consumed is immense. And the country flat as far as the eye of fuel consumed is immense. And the country flat as far as the eye of fuel consumed is immense. The dense words are structed to sum of fuel consumed is immense. The dense words are structed to sum of the country flat as far as the eye of f him the power Mr. Gilpin lays down; fr it does not On classing this comparatively small lake and return on the less intelligent members, and suide their actions. was doing. ing to the like of rapids, I had the pleasure to see some Having gone somewhat lengthy into the branch of the Wool Market. For all descriptions of wool, suffect, and shewn that many evis are like'y to ensue there is a very steady inquiry, and the prices are stumps, those never failing nuisances to the eye, and from this individual government and that all that well supported. from which few tracts are free where improvements are could be argued against the members electing the whole being carried on. The same may be said of their of the officers, may as justify be urged against their following terms:—Scotch Reds, 55s to 70s; York girdled trees, where the bark is all cut away for about electing the one supreme officer, I shall, seeing that sequently bearing no leaves, they allow the rays of the the subject again in my next communication, when I 50 to 553; Yorkshire Prince Regents 30s to 50s. sun to spread on the ground beneath, and thus give shall reply to the observations on the Chartist body, vigour to vegetation. But still they are tremendous and enter into the necessity of acting strictly on the democratic principle, and the practicability of the scriptions of Hops continues firm, and the prices have

principles.

I ren alu il eirs, 'n hope, A DRETHER and sister, children of Mr. amphell

SINGULAR ATTACK. - On the morning of Sunday Colonel, knowing, from his kindness, that an apology cook one man named John Thorne, living at Hangre-After leaving Detroit we soon reached Fort It appears that about half-past six o'clock Thorne mill Lodge, Twyford-abbey, near Ealing, Middlesex. went into the hen-house for the purpose of feeding and letting out the fowls. He had in his hand a it up the c. ick cried out, and the cock immediately flow at him and fastened himself on his head, and began pecking and spurring him in a most furious manuer. From the extensive hemorrage which followed, me lical assistance was procured, when on examination there were found to be four pecked wounds ('erp heles) and six or seven other holes influed with the bird's spurs and feet.

THE MILITIA. - A plan is now under consideration. and will be submitted to Parliament during the present session, to remodelithe, Militia, and to place that branch of her Majesty's forces on a more efficient establishment. The present expensive and oppressive system of raising the men by balict to be enspended. the some as impressment of men for the Navy, and the men to be raised as volunteers, the whole to be trained annually, and at the end of such training. such mamber of men as may be required to keep the him as a council, and to change them as often as he saving eff cied, and he present demoralising system

GREENLAND FISHERY.-PETERHEAD, MAY 22.--justly plain and fairly bold-there can be no mistak. This afternoon the Ranger, Ogston, arrived with ing them; and fin acknowledging Mr. G.'s compliment 5,600 scals from thes all fishing at Greenland, which must say there is much to give me pleasure, both in the particulars: - l'excellend vessers: Gleaner, 4,600 spirit and matter of our social friend's letters; but it seals, spoken 22nd April; Resolution, 3 000 seals, there is one thing that I am pleased with more than spoken 10th May; Jane, 1,800 seals, spoken Pauline, 400 scals. Of Hamburg : Junge Gustor, But Mr. G. in the third parapraph, contends that 1.000 scals; Junge Cours 1, 4,000 scals; Neurhinchin, there is nothing contrary to the demogratic principle in 1,200 seals; Kleine Henriette, 2,000 seals; Of Hartism would be despotism, though id were called demo- the fishing in all 43 vessels, many of which, however,

or maidens, no anxious attendants waited on them tributed through every portion of its proceedings. I must which so many maidens have passed only to return pie. Now he must be well aware how power in are "a slip between the cup and the lip" did occur. her folitary hem in single blessedness. On reaching green, an earnest consultation took place between the parties, and at length the lady, "all blusnes and smiles," dragged forth from the deep recesses of her pocket one of the current coins of her Majesty Victoria, with which the eager swain made off in conole quick time towards the High-street. The grat itous visitors coubtless thought that the ring had been forgo ten, and the swain dispatched to purchase one. and they accordingly hung about the avenues for his raturn, to with sa the unshot of the matter. The disconsulate fair one maintained her stage at the church-deer, often sending furtive and a xious glances towards the gate. In the meanwhile the minutes rapidly passed; time, that waits for no man, them "poor indeed;" while markets being so bad, the and take it out of his hands, his life would not be. I found two fine young women in one of the habitation on the energy of that man's mind. When the expectance, and take it out of his hands, his life would not be. I found two fine young women in one of the habitation on the energy of that man's mind. When the energy of the minutes of the energy of the man's mind. When the energy of the minutes of the energy of the man's mind. When the energy of the minutes of the energy of the man's mind. When the energy of the minutes of the energy of the man's mind. When the energy of the man's mind. When the energy of the man's mind. When the energy of the man's mind the will be energy of the man's mind. When the energy of the minutes of the energy of the energy of the man's mind. When the energy of the man's mind. When the energy of momen s, the hell of St. Mary's clock boomed with the "wit hing hour of noon," the church doers were ruthlessiy closed, and the blushing bride elect, a "Noibe, all tears," found herself wandering about like the Ghost in Hamlet-alone, unblest, unwed. What was now to be done? What was a delicate and tender and blushing woman, thus the victim of disappoint to do? No friends to sympathise in her sorrew, and exposed to the derision and isers of a churchyard rabble. The moment the Vestry-door harred against her; she flew from door to door, made the circuit of the sacred edifice, but all to no purpose. The meb, ever ready to insult misfortune, now turned their jeers into open insult; the fair victim was regularly mobbed, and only saved from personal injury by the interference of some of the more decept of the bystanders, assisted by the police. The ancient ballad has it, " There is no faith in man, e'en your own brother;" and, gentle readers, this sweeping denunciation against the sterner sex was in this case but too well merited. The simple cause of the disappearance of the bridegroom was this:feeling, on arriving at the church, his resolution, like Bob Acres' courage. oczing out of his finger ends. the faithless man begged of his chere amie the loan of 1s to procure "a drop of smmut shert," to " serew his courage to the sticking point." The too easy bride, alas! consented, and the sequel las b on told. Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, Judas betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver, and the marital bliss, hopes, and prospects of our little heroine, on the shady side of forty, were sold by her "faithless swain" for a paltry shilling's worth of beer. Moral-Ladies, never lend a shilling when totallers.—Cheltenham paper.

peas were the turn dearer. For flour prices remained

It appears that Mr. Galpin tracks to the publishing unaltered. of the transactions and the power that the people CORN FXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY .- A fair average would have of removing the presidents, to prevent any arrival of English Wheat has taken place this week, improper proceedings taking place. I think in this he yet the number of samples on offer to-day was by no

people would elect either; and, if fortunate in their of most other breeds had a downward tendency first choice, they may not be in the second. On the say of 2d per 8lbs. The sale for Lambs was excesother hand, it the members elect the Council, there sively dull, and the rates declined from 2d to 4d per will be a good chance of their choosing some of the libs, the very highest figure not exceeding 53 4d per number intelligent, honest, energetic men, the influence libs. The Veal trade was heavy, at barely Friday's of whose minds would not fail to make an impression depression of 2d per 8ibs. In pigs little or nothing

BOROUGH AND SPITALPIELDS .- Potatoes on the

ditto, 80s to 100s; Devons 65s to 75s; Kent and Essex three feet from the ground. This destroys them by my letter will fill all the space that can be well Whites, 45s to 55s; Kent Kidneys, 55s to 60s; Wispreventing the sap from rising. When dead, and con- efforded, here close, with the intention of resuming beach ditto, 50s to 55s; Jersey and Guernsey Blues, BOROUGH HOP MARKET.-The demand for all de-

On leaving Lake St. Clair, we pass between two National Benefit Society, that I have in the course of further advanced, owing to the weak state of the bine, and the small number of samples offering from

the State of Michigan; and in the night we passed mile in width, those islands are necessarily small. troversy will tend to place more prominently forward, state; the demand is supplied from week to week the mines are surface is flat; and over the neck of land, econsequently morey is very scarce.

When we had passed the last mentioned one, we immines to the lake, a survey has been made for the neck of land, econsequently morey is very scarce.

When we had passed the last mentioned one, we immines of our readers, and even by public sales. There is almost a sufficient supply mediately got a view of Detroit. at a very short on the disputants whichever is true of the two opposing trans other sources than Russia nearly to supersade the use of Y.C. Tallow. The price is still likely to Confidentally leaving my observations to my discern- decline. By advices from St. Fetersburgh this morning prices were a little lower, with a heavy market. These are selling at 43s for the last three months. and 43, 6! for reparate months. Town Tallow is GRACCHUS. | plentiful, and may be had at 42s 6d net cash.

WESTMEATH. GENTLEMEN,-The page of history will record with indignation a late transaction of yours. At Midsummer

Assizes you voted a service of plate to the officers of the Majesty's Commission, should have substituted the ob-Wicklow Militia, for their exertions in preserving the scene manners of the stews for the gentlemanly conduct peace of your county. Before I animadvert on your conduct. I shall take a short review of some of those my leave of you-trusting that I have infixed on you transactions which recommended these gentlemen to such a frontlet of infamy, as cannot fail to insure you a your grafitude and favour. These men of blood, from the moment they entered town that shall experience the blessing of your pro-

the service of the present Administration, (I can't say tection. that of their country) foresaw that the high road to preferment, was to wade through blood, to burn houses. immolate victims (no matter whether guilty or inrocent). to support the system of terror, perhaps upon the false charge of the basest of assessins or miscreants, called an informer, or perhaps their own suggestion, plunge the dagger into the breast of hoary and helpless age, and deprive, by fire and sword, numerous wretched families of the means of existence, and like their prototypes, the bloody Cromwell and Robespierre, hunt like wild beasts for the maroons of Jamaica) the objects of their rengeance, whose greatest crime is perhaps their being Irishmen, and loving their constry. Among the many cruelties practised by the officers and privates of this regiment, I shall mention some few, which for enormity have not been exceeded by the most sanguinary savages that ever disgraced human

A Lieutenant well-known by the name of the Walking-gallows, at the head of a party of the regiment, marched to a place called Ganderstown, in your county; they went to the house of an old man mamed Carroll,) of seventy years and upwards, and asked for arms, and having promised protection and indemnity, the old man delivered up to this monster three gans, which he no sooner received, than he with his own hands shot the old man through the heart. and then had his sons (two young men' butchered burned and destroyed their house, corn, hay, and in short every property they possessed. The wife and child of one of the sons were enclosed in the house but on condition that if the bilch (using his own words) made the least noise they should share the same fate as pened abent two o'clock on Monday morning, the 19th of June last. He then pressed a car, on which the three dead bodies were thrown; and from thence went to a village called Myvore, took into custody three men, named Henry Smith, John Smith, and Mi-Irishmen: and having tied them to the car on which the manried bodies of the Carrolls were placed, they were marched about three miles, pessing in the blood and so universal was the panic that a man could not be procured to inter the six dead bodies—the sad office was morning of this deliberate and sanguinary murder, invited several gentlemen to stay and see what he called partridge shooting. It may not be improper to remark, that Lord Oxmantown remonstrated with the officers on who might, if tried by the laws of their country, appear innocent. He begged and intreated to have them sent could be brought against them), but his humane efforts proved fruitless—the men were murdered.

On the fair-day of Ballymore (7th of June) a poor man of irreproachable character, named Keenan, after his sword on the shoulder, and almost severed the arm

his conduct, alleged that some stones were thrown, though it is a netorious fact that no such thing har-

by this valiant soldier and his party that his life was despaired of Sixteen persons (whose names I have carefully entered) were so cut, maimed, and abused, the remainder of their lives. So much for keeping the peace of the country. To create inhabitants for the

of the night set on fire, under the direction of Captain tine ground, except six houses. Captain 0the unparalleled distress thereby occasioned; while this modern Nero only hughed at the progress of the feeling a pang at the miseries he himself created, seeing numbers of his fellow-creatures petrified with korafraid to make the least complaint, seeing that military execution was their inevitable fate should they make the least murmur. Good God! is this the way to make the Constitution revered or the Government respected? Majesty, he would never recommend the practice of those measures to save Ireland which lost America.

New gentlemen of the jury, if these and such like are men of the Wicklow Militia so amiable in your eyes-I blush for the country which gave me birth; and must declare that his Majesty has not greater enemies than the people to believe by such conduct but that the coercion of a foriegn enemy would be mercy compared to "the gener-

But, gentlemen, let me ask you, would it not have been more decent and even complimentary to the objects of your esteem had you made a collection amongst yourupon an injured county a tax for the remuneration of murder, configuration and calamity? Shall the owners of near 500 houses destroyed by fire, and the relations of of oppression, be obliged to pay for enormities which will cast an indelible stain upon a county which could produce a Grand Jury capable of becoming accessories to anch unheard of cruelties

But, gentlemen, though you have voted the tax, it is -you may thereby have the satisfaction of purchasing ont of your own pockets; and affixing a motto suitable to

Written in blood and cemented by fire. The wrath of heaven and the scourge of men.

As you don't seem to be well acquainted with the and dated 28th May, 1795:-

LOW REGIMENT of MILITIA, as anthorized the insertion of the following CHEF D'GUYRE of wit April, 1795:-

TWELVE BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, who have not inha-VIRTUE, PURE and UNSULLIED. No girl will answer above the age of 18 or under that of 14.—Application

mended may possibly be taken. Away! no woman could descend so low! A skipping, dancing, worthless tribe you are; Fit only for yourselves-you herd together; You talk of beauties that you never saw, : And fancy raptures that you never knew. You blast the fair with lies, because they scorn you, Hate you like age, like ugliness, and impotence!

Rather than make you blest, they would die Virgins,

And atop the propagation of mankind.

Polite and Gallant Gentlemen .- As a native of the town of Strabane, I shall make no apology for thus; offering to your notice a few strictures on the above respectable community. And this I mean to do, with all the honest freedom of a mind indignant at the bra--to sim a cowardly blow at the happiness of that mered religion, which of the heroes of the Grecian or Roman Commonwealths, do ye propose to yourselves as models? In what page of the history of those celerious to blight the characters of "God's fairest crea-

I will explain to you the motives of your conduct. and unmanly revenge, for not being invited to the tables

contemptible. Well indeed has it been said. "that the age of chivalry is gone." Scarcely does it admit of belief, that at the close of the eighteenth century, men bearing his which ever characterises the true soldier. I here take cordial reception from the inhabitants of the next

> I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient, humble servant.

THOMAS SINCLAIR.

28th May, 1795, No. 8, Trinity-place, Dublin. I shall now take leave of you for the present, trusting that you are or will become ashamed of your conduct. The avenging hand of God has struck one of the principal springs which heretofore set you in motion, he

truth, and justice. A FREEHOLDER OF WESTMEATH.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

when set fire to, and would have been burned had not the other breathing resistance and hostility. The party but too successfully directed it before. Upon and unsuspecting peasant, being first disarmed, was one of the soldiers begged their lives from the officer, larger and the more embracing the subject, the the recall of Earl FITZWILLIAM and the appoint dragged from his bed, hung at his own door, withthe rest of the family. This bloody transaction hap on the respective sides. The magnitude then was roused to a state of frenzy not unjustified by the trial, while his cottage was set in flames, lest the chael Murray, under pretence of their being United duced to take part from the same causes, nor do they but point attention to the manner in which the and reason answer never; for, though there is no of their murdered neighbours, and at three o'clock on on its own merits, we are bound to consider in how hand if a Tory attempt is made to degrade the Irish the same day were shot on the fair green of Ballymore; far the question now at issue between the two people to the rank of slaves by depriving them of obliged to be done by women. The Lieutenant, on the in general so fatal to the accomplishment of any are entitled to possess. Whig opposition is to good, and prosecuted according to law (if any proof a breath. The rolling murmurs of a nation's voice folis to be done, it must be done by themselves, for should reflect. We cannot trust ourselves to say lowing in rapid succession after the flash of a nation's themselves. mind are pealing, and each new shock would be! We do not stop to answer, or even to comment selling his cow, had his hand extended to receive the purpose, the commentator who was unaccustomed to. the Repeal of the Union. We leave that immacuprice of her, when this valiant soldier struck him with or unacquainted with, the portions of which the late print in full possession of all that consolation A young man named Hynes, a mason, passing through recognise the nation's voice, in the lightning which tion of Archbishop Murray to flounder on the top the fair, on his way home, was attacked by this fero- precedes it we recognise the nation's will; and, of the Saxon muddle, rather than join in the close savage, and in the act of begging his life upon his from this idea, we may gather the nation's strength. restoration of his country's rights, by just remark-Of what avail however is strength, if ill directed ! ing that "one swallow does not make a risk of his life. Lew to the victim to administer the last, It is then to the direction of that strength, and to a mer," neither does one Archbishop make consolation of religion, when three of the militia were consideration of what its united efforts, if virtuously a nation. In answer to those who would urge even ordered back, and to make use of a vulgar phrase, made used, may accomplish, that we shall direct the the possibility of a halt for Whig purposes. We fulfilment of its purposes. Its contempt of justice it, by the combined power of folly, treachery, minut. The Lieutenant, however, got comewhat reader's attention. Were we to allow ourselves to would say look to the broad sheet of Irish mind, rises, the moment its will is thwarted, and is and compardise. To get the "law upon Feargus ashamed of this business; and, by way of apology for argue upon the problematical desires, motives, or which we lay before you. Think of the wrongs that manifested, more or less plainly or covertly, as cir- O'Connor and his associates" was a matter The clerk of Mr. Dillon, of Ballymahon, being in the should be doing the very thing which the disturbers, storation of Whiggery, and from the great advan- advance of disappointment and impatience, and sentative; it was an object they had long, vainly fair transacting his employer's business, was so maimed the political dissenters, the troublesome, the dissatis- tages which are described as likely to follow the ac- shew of decent but earnestly sought to compass; and, to compass pre-eminently calculated to produce a result diame- monies subscribed, to the vows registered, to the that many of them are rendered miserable objects for trically opposite to that which, by union, the real plans propounded, to the feelings enlisted to the prudence,—the flimsy garment of adherence to the emissaries to entrap the people, in the hope of so hospital or the grave seems to be the favourite mea- about. While, therefore, we shall contrast the con- this great national object, and, then let any man dition of Ireland immediately antecedent to the act ask himself where can it stop short, even by an inch. A village called Moyvore was almost at the dead hour of Union with her present condition while strug- of the promised goal? Will Ireland again relapse and the humane Lieutenant, and hurned to going for a Repeal of that measure, and although, into stupor? Will she again recognise her full in the contrast, much eause for caution may be measure of justice in the religion of a placeman, a possessing a little more humanity, seemed to feel for found, none for alarm need exist. It will be seen policeman, or a judge? Will her people crawl in that at the former period the leaders in the cause of their sea-bound dungeon in manacles, that a chosen destructive element, and called his brother officer a Irish liberty were strongly linked, and amicably few may beard the oppressor with hard words ! No! chicken-hearted fellow for his seeming compassion—for bound with the English opposition, or the Fox the days of Irish folly have passed away and the for at viewing their little properties consumed, and policy which was practised by the Whigs from the days of his greatness are numbered. It is for anxiety for unbridled license, to the most profligate doubt upon them;" and the unblushing Times. for a similar purpose. Here, then, we have in a sen- rial question, a universal question. What can so Had Lord North still lived and had the confidence of his tence, boldly stated the one, the only ghost which humble the crest of the haughty English Oligarchy as of Queen's Bench pay less attention to the anticipation of the confidence of his tence, boldly stated the one, the only ghost which humble the crest of the haughty English Oligarchy as that can be used by the artful and the wily. We so humiliate the Protestant Church as the the mentorious actions, which have rendered the gentle- have shown it but to destroy it. There are several fact of its being deprived of its "whip derer" (!) thus fulminates :reasons, therefore, which render the parallel as to hand !" Will the querelous politician point out the respective times incomplete. From 1736 to 1800 to us any one means by which the power of the October, last year, encourage 'divers evil disposed men who would commit, or the men who abet and encon- Ireland had a Parliament, and from 1782 to that people could be more clearly developed and more persons to assemble and commit various acts of violence acts as "Drab" and "Squaller." are absolutely rage such crimes. What do you teach the great mass of the period, when the French Revolution affrighted " the great statesman now no more," Ireland had proons efforts (beyond the law" (as they are called) of our gressed in domestic improvements, and great national undertakings, as no country ever advanced before: hence all the capabilities for achieving national greatness were developed, and Ireland gave selves for this service of plate, than to attempt to saddle a practical proof to the world in those days, as Belgium has in later times, that as a nation she may be rich and powerful, while as a province she those victims sacrificed by those sanguinary instruments must be weak and impoverished. In those years preceding the Act of Union the English opposition were sincere in their advocacy of Ireland's rights: they sought no Union at the expense of Irish interests, and, above all, did they deprecate not yet raised, but will, I hope, be traversed with effect the means resorted to for the accomplishment of the object. At that time also the Irish people were degraded serfs, tillers of their own estates under alien landlords, looked upon by the jaundiced eve of the State as unchristian dogs. They were nnenfranchised, or rather tantalized with the poor early character of the objects of your regard, I shall take : privilege of voting for the choice of their enemies : whether or no we have any right to expect that such leave to insert an address very different from yours to for though the slaves had votes, yet those of their a union can be formed out of the conflicting elements those gentlemen—Copied from the Dublin Evening Post, own religious and political creed were ineligible to sit of opposition. The Queen being nothing, we natu-To such of the OFFICERS of his MAJESTY'S WICK- these circumstances, then, it was not malikely that embodied the Oligarchy in its united character of and decency in the Strabane Journal, of 20th of opposition, should have considered the difference the Lords Temporal are protected by the Lords Wanted for the service of the officers who compose emancipation, and a Tory Ministry bent upon rethe mess of his Majesty's Wicklow Regiment of Militia, sisting it, a motive sufficiently strong to arouse a fruits for their Spiritual brethren, so that at all times As wage is by no means the object, it is expected that FITZWILLIAM party. At the period of which we the most perfect embodiment of administration apart clerk." none will apply who do not produce a certificate, signed | write Ireland might be said to be wholly destitute of from the Oligarchy, and to this point under ordinary by eight respectable matrons, of their having their any national mind. Her councils were directed by circumstances we should look as the mirror in which to be made to the regimental matron, Mrs. Catherine the people as likely to be beneficial; but behind Oligarchy, the Church, and the State. In the pre-Smyth, Bowling Green, Strabane.-N. B.-Growing those great advantages, which were placed in the sent agitation, however, we discover much to cause girls of the age of 13, if approved of, and highly recom- foreground, it was easy to recognise the real object dissension and disunion amongst those heretofore chair; that your Mistress may faint comfortably! And when the circling glass warms your vain hearts, full length portrait of Irish liberty was always tial consideration as to how far individual character. Browns" for Greenwich fair, we promise to endow placed foremost in the grouping, yet was it impossible to conceal from view the bust of a Fox or of the body.

CHARLEMONT Tenresenting some private interest. Or party anticipation. parties; Ireland had full four years of torture, persecution, cruelty, and murder, before the Union Wanton and apprecedented ontrage to the feelings of a while, since that event, she has had forty-three years of unremitting and unmitigated suffering tality of men—who could so far forget the dignity of and sorrow. She is now a nation of sobertheir nature, as to wing a dastardly shaft at that minded Irishmen, who can no longer be juggled honour, which it should be their chief pride to defend by the fascinations or promises of the English opmex, to pretect whom from insult, they should, were it position, who have registered their determination in necessary, form a rampart of their bodies. Pray, ye vows as strong and deadly as are those of the Tories trusty guardians of our venerated constitution and to preserve the contract even to the death. It is true tainty of defeat, and, secondly, we do not consider that an antidote was promised with the poison, Sir Robert Pret to be a cruel man, far from it. He and was administered in four years after in the is ambitious of fame, and in his calculations for its the indictment against them is about to be placed in brated nations, have you discovered that it is merito- shape of an "Arms Bill," which, if not as degrading achieve ment he would make the existing state of the the same category with those which were preferred part in the "violence, threats, and intimidations," National Church of Scotland; rending more than to blacksmiths, was equally calculated and as much human mind his denominator, and from that he would st. Alban's bribers, and many others who have within intended to deprive the Irish people of the means learn that the time has arrived when the triumph the last few years enjoyed an immunity which nothing of; but he tries to make out that they were conmotives, which even your baseness will binsh at, and of defence as the one now before Parliament; of a state-man must consist in the subjugation but official supineness, or worse, could have procured cerned in it indirectly; that they aided and abetted great interest in the public mind; the more espectation. meanness disewn. It was from a principle of sordid and yet this Bill was brought in by the pre- of his passions and in a timely yielding to the public them. With the remembrance of the immense bills of and yet this Bill was brought in by the pre- of his passions and in a timely yielding to the public costs which were paid on the last special commission, sent opposition, and not complained of by the will of such changes as can only be resisted by brute it is hard for those out of whose pockets the money came of the ritzens of Strabane, that you endeavoured, by sent opposition, and not complained of by the inflexible adscandalous insinuations, to sully the virtue of their linish people. We throw this out, not as a taunt to force. If the struggle is allowed to progress peaceto understand how filed so that you endeavoured, by sent opposition, and not complained of by the inflexible adscandalous insinuations, to sully the virtue of their linish people. We throw this out, not as a taunt to force. If the struggle is allowed to progress peaceto understand how filed sent opposition, and not complained of by the inflexible adscandalous insinuations, to sully the virtue of their linish people. We throw this out, not as a taunt to force. If the struggle is allowed to progress peaceto understand how filed sent opposition, and not complained of by the inflexible adscandalous insinuations, to sully the virtue of their linish people. We throw this out, not as a taunt to force. If the struggle is allowed to progress peaceto understand how filed sent opposition, and abet, and assist, and to be induced and pervaded by the inflexible adscandalous insinuations, to sully the virtue of their lines are the sull the virtue of their lines are the sull that the struggle is allowed to progress peaceto understand how filed they aid, and abet, and assist, and to be induced and pervaded by the inflexible adscandalous insinuations, to sully the virtue of their lines are the sull that the sull that the sull that the sull the sull that the sull wives and daughters, virtue, ever which, neither your the leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result ! while fered to remain in the indictments. What do the charged against them? Not a bit of it : there is no men, not merely to the high standard of principles

TO THE GRAND JURY OF THE COUNTY OF serves but to render elemental meanness still more power. Indeed the English Chartists who have exaggerated as those accounts would most probably scarcely avoid the conclusion, either that the Government of the indictment alleges to have been suffered grievously at the hands of that annihilated be to the indignation of those hundreds of thousands ment is, in every respect, werse served than private done; but that afterwards faction have not been more lavish in their abuse of of enthusiastic Irishmen now abiding amongst us, and blundars are as the law now stands in these them than Mr. O'Connell has recently been. How whose every aspiration for the success of their coun- a stark impossibility to state, in the form of an indictthen, we ask, can any man give him credit for trymen at home would find a quick response from ment, with sufficient precision to satisfy the judicial shrewdness, sagacity, and foresight, and, at the same every English working man's breast. In truth it is time charge him with making the repeal agitation time that Ireland should be a nation governed by subservient for Whig purposes? But for a moment | Irish Laws, made by Irishmen, chosen by Irishmen, supposing such intention to be even possible, what and for the benefit of the Irish people; and in this would be the result of the experiment? Why natu- holy struggle, God forbid that the country should be rally the first step in that direction would be his last | threatened with a recurrence of those scenes, an move on the political stage. The sober mind of Ire- account of which now lies before us, and which land can see more clearly than in her intoxication make our English cheeks blush while we peruse the was wont to do. In her calm reflection she them, and of which will be found a specimen in a should be quashed for informality, take care to place can ponder upon her wretchedness, while her sober letter published in our fourth page, from "A themselves beyond the reach of suspicion as to their mind imbibes those stinging truths so con- Freeholder of Westmeath, to the Grand Jury of that motives, by having fresh and (for once) correctly drawn tinuously instilled by her leaders and whereby county." she learns that to be free her sons must be united : was called like the tyrant of Russia before that tribunal and to be great she must be independent.

where no ascendancy will prevail, but that of virtue, that they have already spoken, without recollection gather the importance which the same faction this great imperial movement?

senseless as not to understand, that without the co- ner in which a love for the English Constitution operation of the English working classes the Eng- has been stamped by the English law upon the lish Minister would be able to crush the Repeal Irishman's back, and branded upon the Irishman's As the agitation upon this subject progresses agitation at will; while, with their assistance, no cheek; and how their offspring, who witnessed the every new feature as it presents itself opens fresh power at the disposal of the strong Government can tender mercies of this protective system, must have ground for conjecture. It ever has been, and so it successfully resist the onward march of freedom in imbibed in childhood that love and regard so maniever will be, that questions of philosophy, of policy, Ireland ? It is true that the mere Whigs of the fest in their present demand to be relieved from its or of morality, will have their supporters and present day would direct the Irish mind to those further operation. From that he will learn, that opponents; the one urging on to success, and paltry pursuits to which, from 1796 to 1800, the same in the dead of night the innocent, the unoffending, greater will be the variety of opinions ment of his successor Earl Campen, the Irish mind out even the formality or semblance of a mock of the question of Repeal will naturally lead to the cruel and bloody deeds and exterminating policy of darkness of night should spare the widowed mother conclusion that amongst its supporters are to be the latter viceroy. But now how unfortunate, and her frenzied orphans the torture of witnessing found classes, communities, and even individuals, instead of being able to boast of a system of good the sad spectacle. We ask, then, whether Irishmen who, though united in action, are by no means in- national policy, the Whigs, while in opposition, can lear ever have forgetten these things? and nature look for a similar result from the success of their favoured few were promoted and aggrandized at the trace of the humble cot, and though the victim has undertaking. Before, then, we discuss the subject expense of the injured many. But upon the other ceased to breathecountries is relieved of that political embarrassment those arms which by the Bill of Rights they great national object. The reader will see the silenced or rendered puerile and captions great, the almost insurmountable difficulties by by being reminded of their own Bill of 1838, framed which we are surrounded in thus being called upon with a similar intent. Must not then the Irish so large and all-important a subject almost in Chartists have long since learned—that if their work mitted? When we pause, it is high time that they

well calculated to shake the nerve, or turn from his upon, the hair-splitting philosophy of the Times upon jarring elements are composed. In the thunder we which it can derive from the registered determinafied, and unquiet, desire, and such a course would be quisition of her independence. Look again to the advocates of the measure earnestly desire to bring different sections invited for the accomplishment of party, and it may reasonably be inferred that that light of Irish reason tells the Irish oppressor that 1796 to 1800, with a view to their restoration to these reasons that we look upon the progress as a power, may be again resorted to by the same party | more than mere Irish question, more than an impecan hann the mind of the timid, the only argument the fact of its "bridle arm" being cut off ? what can tion of its wishes than to their oaths. profitably brought into action, than by the accom- for the immediate purpose of putting a stop to work in wild at seeing their precious project likely, after plisment of the present object of the Repealers ; the manufacturing districts, and with the ulterior Will any man say, or for a moment suppose, that ragement had considerable effect, so far as that immethe law, and judges some deference for justice. Let the Irish people (in the event of the Union being diate purpose was concerned :- that Government found the Times "bide a wee": we are not to be dragged Repealed by the English Parliament) would allow it necessary to employ troops for putting down the dis- into any premature developments: likelier custoan Irish Parliament to be called together upon any other principle than that of Universal Suffrage? The many scores of the poor dupes are now expiating their failed: we furnish no handle for enemies, whether man who thinks so must have but a poor opinion of offences by undergoing the penalties of the law for their the Times, the Times' masters, or the Times' tools; the what the present popular mind, in the hour of tri- crimes,-are, we presume, facts so notorious, that no umph, would demand as a complete measure of justice, and as a means of preserving it. We are aware her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench. Those Learned work in the manufacturing districts," and on the -perfectly aware-of the great and mighty influences, both foreign and domestic, which will be forced into operation for the suppression of this national movement. The mind will be fretted and are obliged (judicially that is, and in accordance with irritated by surmise, calculations, and reports. The union of all opposing influences to hope for even a riots took place in Lancashire or in France, or some union of the Irish people appears to be for the accomplishment of the measure. Let us see then in the Commons' House of Parliament. Under all rally leave her out of the question. In the Lords is a powerful Irish party, backed by the English Church and State, where the rents and privileges of between a Whig Ministry pledged to Catholic Spiritual, upon the understanding that the Lords Temporal shall protect the first fruits and the tenth great national feeling in favour of the Fox and they may enjoy them. In the Prime Minister we find the pen which would have disgraced an attorney's of the promoters of dissatisfaction; and, although united parties. We speak of men as machines, and liftany one can bring us a finer sample of a city ter- and by violence, threats, and intimidations to divers Catholic Emancipation may have been used as the without fear. And while we deprecate the policy of magant raving herself hourse, because the husband other persons being then peaceable subjects of this rallying standard for discontent, and although the a party, we shall enter without bias into an impar- wont "stand treat" to Whitechapel, or "stump the

Upon Sir Robert Prel, then, as Prime Minister, the issue of the present struggle must much depend; Now, how different the state of the respective we shall therefore consider what are likely to be those influences which would operate upon him to law offices, the Judges, the Government, and the resistance. would be a dread of outraging the domestic faction in Ireland, who we verily believe partition of the soil.

Upon the other hand, the motives for concession will be these. Firstly, the chances if not the cer-

calmly to reflect upon that letter. From that he these whom they have trusted, and to prove that those Englishmen, though often deceived, have so fond will learn the manner in which the Union was an affection for Ireland and their Irish brethren. forced upon the Irish people, and from it he will of the past ;-and are they to form no section in attaches to a continuance of this unholy bond, by which Irishmen are made slaves, and Foreigners Is any politician so blind as not to see, so their task-masters. From that he will learn the man-

> Yet the blackness of ashes still marks where it stood, While the wild mother scream'd o'er her famishing

> If, then, our English mind, after such a perusal, forbids our English hand, under our present feelings. to eich the portrait farther, what must be the feelings of Irishmen, against whose fathers, whose more than that precisely the same course which was pursued by Castlereagh and his myrmidoms, for the which his successors are determined to follow. Then,

RAVINGS OF DISAPPOINTMENT. THE TIMES v. "FEARGUS O'CONNOR AND HIS

reckless of legal trammels, when they impede the trap after having been not led into it, but flung into intentions by which the Repealers (or the several that gallant country has endured. Reflect upon the cumstances dictate. Sometimes, indeed, it shows of some moment to the vile money-faction sections comprising the main force) are actuated, we little hope which the leaders hold out from the re- itself but slightly ;-good policy obtaining the of which the Times is an organ and reprerespect for the laws of its own creation-while, that object, THEY planned the strike; THEY sometimes, on the other hand, fretfulness overcomes carried out the strike; THEY hired myrmidons and constituted order of things is rent, and the "cloven coming at "Francus O'Connor and his associates." foot" dashed through, with a vehemence suited to and THEIR EMISSARIES—their mouthing myrmidons its origin and consanguinity.

wretchedly contemptible, proceedings now pending it necessary to employ troops for putting down the in the Court of Queen's Bench,-by which we, disturbances, and to send a special commission in personally, and the Chartist public generally, have order that the offenders might be brought to justice," been robbed of a large amount of money and sub- and "that many scores of the poor dupes are now jected to much indignity and inconvenience—have expiating their effences by undergoing the penalafforded opportunity for a most impudent display of ties of the law." These are all " facts so notorious its impatience under the restraints of law, and its that no one can entertain the remotest shadow of a of all the organs and representatives of faction, knowing these facts to be so, is most virtuously The Times newspaper, which is absolutely furious- indignant with the judges, the lawyers, and the foaming at the mouth—with rage, because the Judges Government, that they do not at once, like the

"That Feargus O'Connor and his associates in Lan- gaol! object of carrying their Charter ;-that their encouturbances, and to send a special commission in order that the offenders might be brought to justice;-that one can entertain the remotest shadow of a doubt upon them, unless he happens to be one of the Justices of haps, have our say upon that same "stopping of Judges, who, according to a solemn legal decision, are "villany" by which the Times and his masters have bound to take judicial notice that a rump and dozen means a good dinner and plenty of port,' are it seems puzzling their brains to ascertain whether or not they Gus O'Connor and his associates." their oaths of office, not individually as sensible men; to be in such a state of interminable doubt whether the suspension or delay, must be as complete as the other country quite out of their jurisdiction, as that, after the minor fry have been convicted, and imprisoned or transported under sentences delivered by themselves,

they must let the principal offenders off scot free." "After all the loss of property and life which has been sustained through the villany of the Chartist leaders: after the months of suffering entailed on the turnouts through having followed their advice; after the parade of a special commission, with its thousands of pounds lavished on the law officers of the Crown, in attempt attreasoning than that exhibited by the Crown order to insure the conviction of the offenders, the melancholy spectacle is presented of a law as powerless to punish the rich guilty, as it was severe upon the inferior tools who could not purchase legal assist- to prove black to be white, or to shew the connection again, and all expences begun de novo. They must was most of all important that it should have free way; and this merely through some trumpery slip of

to these outrages on common sense by a recent Act of Parliament. For our own parts, we are at a loss for an those who sought objects which were represented to would be reflected the Tria juncta in Uno, the expression sufficiently strong to characterize their

would be likely to operate upon the general councils him with all the honours of "the Thunderer".

But Goody "Thunderer" stops not here. With explosion reaches all parties who can hear "the splash." The understrappers of the Government mand:-

Peargus O'Connor and his associates; and yet, to judge from what took place in the Queen's Bench on Friday,

blunders are as the law now stands inevitable, -if it is understandings of the judges, any accusation against a political offender, by all means, in mercy to the community, let them be freed at once from the legal cobwebs in which they are enveloped: let a law at once be enacted so simple that blunders will be impossible: or, if that is hopeless, give the Judges, under sufficient checks, the power of correcting mere technical errors. If the fault rests as we presume to be the case, with some of the minor officials, let the blunderers be trusted no longer. But whatever be done, let the Government and their legal advisers, in case the present indictment indictments preferred the instant that the decision of the Judges shall be made known. By this alone will We ask the English reader carefully to read and they be able to atone to the country for the defaults of defaults were neither directly nor indirectly sanctioned by themselves."

Who will dare, after this, to hazard the displeasure of Goody Grandam Tempus, by not imprisoning

Chartists where he wishes it ?! Seriously, if it was worth any body's while to be serious with the Times, we have never seen a more impudent attempt to bully the judges than is here give to this was that :made : nor have we often seen an attack in which mendacity, or what "plain people" call lying, is aiding and assisting another to do a particular act. more boldly brazened out. Nobody knows better than this hired back of the real instigators of the strike, that "Feargus O'Connor and his associates" did no such thing as "encourage divers evil disposed persons' to assemble together and commit various acts of violence, for the immediate purpose of putting a stop to work in the manufacturing districts, and with the ulterior object of carrying their Charter." We presume that the Times would in all probability class us with "the associates of FEARGUS O'CONNOR"; we have reason to know that a copy of this paper is received by the Times every week; the Times is therefore perfectly aware of the part taken in the matter of the strike both by FEARGUS O'CONNOR and "his associates"; the Times knew therefore that in writing this paragraph, he wrote a deliberate and wilful lie. He knew perfectly that the facts were directly in the teeth of his statement: that so far from "encouraging" those "evil-disposed persons" to "assemble and commit various acts of violence," we discouraged, openly and boldly, not only the "various acts of violence," but also, under the circumstances, the "assemblies" in question, irrespective the monstrous cruelty of putting these men to death, to caution and advise, to encourage and reason upon people have learned that lesson which the English mothers, and whose country such acts were comnecting with the strike "the ulterior object of ants would have been the same whether those parties carrying the Charter", we from first to last denounced the strike as a treacherous display of impotence, got up by the enemies of the Charter. The purpose of effecting the Union, appears to be that Times knows perfectly that from the beginning "FEARGUS O'CONNOR and his associates" told the

Chartists that the strike was a trap for them, and that none but fools or knaves would lead them into it : he knows that we have throughout maintained the same doctrine; that we maintain it still, and, if we needed confirmation of it, we have that confirmation, sufficient and abundant, in the ravings of the FACTION is ever impatient of authority, and Times at the probability of our escaping from the -did so far succeed in dragging the suffering peo-The factious and scandalously unfair, as well as ple into their meshes, as "that Government found them in tow." handle the pretext impudently, and In his last Monday's "explosion" the "Thun- without further regard to law or ceremony, stick FEARGUS O'CONNOR and his associates" into

The "free" booting scamps, for whom the Times all, to fail, because lawyers have some regard for mers than the Times have tried to bring us there and argument is not yet over : when it is, we may, perbeen enabled to connect with it the names of "FEAR

THE ARGUMENT.

FROM the ravings of the Times, we turn to the pleadings' of the ATTORNEY and the SOLICITOR GENERAL. And though there is, certainly, less of virulence and mendacity, we discover little more of any further intelligence than that which our readers "argument" in the one than in the other. The Learned Lawyers were very evidently "bother'd" with their case. We have seldom seen a more lame Lawyers: and yet we confess that we know not how it could have been mended; 'tis not an easy business on the funds. Counsel will have to be feed over ance-of the course of justice being stopped where it of a non sequitur. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laboured not suffer the thing to be lost. They must "pull long and hard; but to our unsophisticated mind his up." We truly hope that this is the last disgraceful labour seemed vastly like that of a man who should run after a hare—the more he laboured and the be dragged into; but this they are " in for," and "'Technical niceties' is the gentle phrase applied more clearly he seemed to be in the wrong. He first they must drag through it. Send up the money to set forth the averment of the fourth count, that:-

"On the 1st day of Aug., in the year aforesaid. and on divers other days and times between that Run, Berry, run! and bring water, and an easy day and the 1st day of October, in the year afore. the " reply" to the Crown's "argument." said, and at divers places, divers evil-disposed perrealm. forced the said last-mentioned subjects to leave their occupations and employments, and thereby impeded and stopped the labour employed in the lawful and peaceable carrying on, by divers large numbers of the subjects of this realm, of cortain trades, manufactures, and businesses, and thereby true woman-like comprehensiveness of anger, her caused great confusion, terror, and alarm in the minds of the peaceable subjects of this realm."

resist or concede. The motives which might lead to Legislature are all as bad as we are, to permit this matters talked of might have happened in Canada the more tenaciously he maintains and defends them contumacy; and they are enjoined most noisily forth- or in the East Indies. But the facts are undisputed. while, surely, as democrats, we rejoice in every with to make such arrangements as may oblige There is no question that divers parties did go about struggle for the maintainence of popular rights and look fer another blood-letting, to be followed by Donald to "Come up and be hanged, and no anger at divers times, to divers places, and stop the mills,— the repelling of the power of aggression. So dear another extermination of the Catholics and another the laird". She thus continues her hodge-podge the only question is, whether "Francus O'Connor are these principles to us, that nothing which objurgation of remonstrance, threatening and com- and his associates" had any hand in this. The Ar- appertains or relates to them; no proceedings "Surely no pains ought to have been spared-no ex- any direct hand in it; he does not say that they our interest. Hence, though we have, as yet pense was to insure the due execution of the law upon were present at, or took any part in, any one of said not a word upon the subject, we have not been these "unlawful and tumultuous assemblies"; he unobservant of the struggle which has for a length and in "the impeding and stopping of labour" spoken | 400 of its Ministers and Dignitaries at once from wives and daughters, virtue, ever which, neither your the leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result! while leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result! while leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result! while leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result! while leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result! while leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result! while leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result! while leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result! while leaders of the Irish, but to exhibit it as one ably, who for a moment can doubt the result! while leaders of the Irish, but to the pure one of democratic principle; when the indicate the leaders of the Irish, but to the pure one of democratic principle; when the indicate the leaders of the Irish, but to the pure one of democratic principle; when the indicate the leaders of the Irish, but to the pure one of democratic principle; when the indicate the leaders of the Irish, but to the pure one of democratic principle; when the indicate the leaders of the Irish, but to the pure one of democratic principle; when the indicate the leaders of the Irish, but to the pure one of democratic principle; when the indicate the leaders of the Irish, but to the pure one of democratic principle; when the Irish the Irish that the Irish that the Irish that Irish Irish that

" The said Feargus O'Connor, &c., together with divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors aforesaid as yet unknown, did unlawfully, and in that county aforesaid, aid, abet, assist, comfort, support and encourage the said evil disposed persons in this count first mentioned, to continue and persist in the said unlawful assemblings, threats, intimidations

while, at the same time the indictment does not show that these proceedings were persisted in at all We are thus therefore clearly charged with aiding and abetting an offence which is not shewn to have

been committed.

Mr. Justice Patteson made the Attorney. GENERAL feel the "fix" that he was in, when he

"The count charges that the defendants aided and assisted the evil-disposed persons first mentioned to continue and persist in the said unlawful assemblings. threats, intimidations and violence, but it does not aver that they did continue and persist therein. Could you say, in an indictment for murder, that the prisoner aided and assisted A. B. in committing murder, without alleging that murder was com-

And the only answer the ATTORNEY-GENERAL cont.

" He apprehended that if one man were charged with it must be presumed that the act itself had been

And with all deference to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S logic we must pronounce this "presumption" of his to be a monstrous assumption. If, when one man is charged with aiding and assisting another to do a particular act, it must be always presumed that the act itself has been done, it must follow that it is not necessary to enquire whether the act itself has been done or not; and, then, it is quite clear that circum. stantial evidence without any perjury or intentional injustice might very easily lead to the conviction and punishment of parties for a supposed aiding and abetting of that which had never been done at all and even against the authority of the ATTORNEY. GENERAL we venture to "presume" that the law does not contemplate any such monstrosity.

The Solicitor-General was a little more dexterous and disingenuous, but not a whit more such cessful, in his dealing with the same subject. He

"The indictment did not, it was true, allege that these parties did persist and continue to do what they had done, but it was unnecessary to make such an averment. The offence committed by the defend persisted or not."

Now, no one knew better than the Soliciton GENERAL that " the offence committed by the defendants" had nothing to do with the matter. The question before the Court was not "the offence committed by the defendants", but the validity of the indictment: and the matter to be talked of therefore was, not "the offence committed by the defendants", but the offence charged in the indictment. The offence charged in the indictment was that of aiding and assisting these other parties to continue and persist in the conduct described. Now, if these parties did not "continue and persist" in this conduct, it is clear that no one could aid and assist them in doing so; and it is clear, therefore, that the indictment ought to shew that they did "continue and persist" when it charges others with aiding and assisting them to do so. The indictment does not show this; and we think it will require better logic than any the Crown has vet exhibited to satisfy the Judges that that objection has been answered.

In the matter of the fifth count, which is destitute of venue, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL tried to make out that the venue in the margin was sufficient. But there was a stunner in the precedent of MINTER HART, cited by Mr. DUNDAS for the defendants in moving for the rule, and in which case :-"The indictment had the words 'London to wit

in the margin, and the offence was charged to have been committed in the parish of St. Marylebow, without at all stating that the offence was committed in Lendon. It was held that this indictment was bad, and that the omission was not cured by the statute 7th George IV. cap. 64, sec. 20."

This the Attorney-General met by saying

"There, however, the objection was taken before verdict, and while the trial was going on. It was clear, therefore, that the facts did not apply to the

A piece of "law" which is effectually "settled" by Mr. Justice Patteson's reply:-

"The objection was taken after plea, and how can a prisoner take an objection to the indictment after pleading over, unless he moves in arrest of judgment? When issue has once been joined, the trial must go on to verdict."

And, as a strengthener of this rejoinder of the Learned Judge, we find, in the Times of Monday, a report of the proceedings of the Queen's Bench in the matter of the QUEEN v. Norr. a Devonshire magistrate, who had been convicted at Exeter of administering an illegal oath, and whose objection to the indictment came, not only after verdict, but after sentence, and was yet admitted, and the judgment set aside on the objection that the indictment did not sufficiently set forth the offence charged.

The argument of the Solicitor-General upon this point was a mere repetition of that of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. We apprehend that the Counsel for defence, when they come to reply, will have little difficulty in showing that for all purposes of this count, a venue in the margin is no venue

When the argument will be resumed we know not as we have not, at the time of writing this, received will find in the report. But we think it probable that, if the Counsal for defence do their work as well as we expect from them, both counts will be broken down. Meantime the people must remember that this further postponement will be a new drag " mess" of this kind they will suffer themselves to

Since writing the above, we have learnt that Saturday (this day) is fixed by the Judges to hear

TRADES' UNIONS. THE STRIKE IN SCOTLAND.

As democrats, we honour principle above all things; and next the devotees of principle. Even if we dissent from the principle, seeing it conscien tiously held, we admire the consistency and firm ness which adheres to it "through thick and thin." We wish to see every man in possession of his own Now this averment no one denies or disputes; rights; and, which holden without prejudice to although for all that appears upon the face of it the others' rights, we commend every man the more TORNEY GENERAL does not contend that they had carried on in their name can fail to excite does not attempt to show that they took any active of time agitated, and has at last rent asunder, the -assisted and encouraged-these other parties, cially when it appears, as in the present instance Well, what did they aid, and abet, and assist, and to be induced and pervaded by the inflexible adpersonal nor your intellectual taking the interpretation of the incapacity of sections, parties, upon the other hand, who but must shudder at the triumph. Imagine not lists a red coat can metamortic principle; when the indicate to be their duty? Plain people, upon the list a red coat can metamortic principle; when the indicate to be their duty? Plain people, upon the indicate to be their duty?

benefice to a duly qualified person, argue thus :- tion in his work. alf a man build and endow a church, it is surely timed had built and given. Now there is some no more. thing in this argument, plausible at first sight, but which has passed from his possession entirely. Tell no that he has a right to attach conditions to his gift. He has so; but the conditions must be He has no right to attach contradictory con- they still alive ! or has the very spirit of patriotism ring, and then to insist on the fulfilment of the mby which his own interest or caprice is served ted the interests, or feelings, or happiness of thers. Now, this is done whenever a minister is, wife Scotch say, "intruded" on a parish or con- Of ancient sires who knew no fear, nor felt regation. Suppose the first donor to have given Despondency; but onward ever reaching, the entire church-land, buildings, endowment, ad all, (which is, perhaps, as strong a case in paironage as can be set up) he gives this Church | Cherished; leaving for their sons example bright in the very purpose and on the condition of its To be all disregarded thus! bing appropriated to a certain use; and by this them they have confidence; they have a natural would, to hear something from Wales. salt to form their own opinion upon this subject, of which no man can honestly deprive them, and for thich no equivalent can be offered; the donor when legave the property knew all this, and he gave it sheet to these conditions; he has no right thereine to violate these conditions; nor has he any rish to clog his benefaction with another condition sinch must or may violate them: if he do so, he is exisely in the condition of Ananias and Sapphira the kept back part of the price of the land which they pretended to have given to the Church; whilst right, and were subjected to the severest censure it in." ad punishment for daring to usurp it.

dipatronage, giving the most favourable view to is case of its supporters; and it results in the condesion that patronage is, under all circumstances uhwful to Christians: that it is incompatible nisted in the Scottish Church from its first establishicht. The right of patronage was exercised in this maner. The patron, when a benefice became "social happiness." meant, selected a candidate for the office and prerated him to the Presbytery within whose jurisdic-Philiry of the reasons for his rejection, first to the truth, the sword of the Spirit. Tale, he could have the benefice restored to him. heads of families, being communicants in a parish, meh communicants being required to give any reason is objecting to him. This is the famous veto act.

New this seems to be a purely democratic rule of

inclined to bestow as much praise on the "sublime the interests of our fellow labourers. but it is nevertheless assumed. The Thole thing lies in the few words "being pire: now Providence speed us for the people." communicants of the parish" This is the himan which does the whole mischief; and to understand its working we need but look at the con-Emaion of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Scotland.

There are four Ecclesiastical Courts in Scotland. ministration of the Holy Communion, THUS PLACING

Detor's speech on being chosen to the Moderator's thair of the New Church Assembly, which have their dimech remark and much seeming astonishment among Liberals, are sufficiently obvious when the New Charles, are sufficiently obvious when they were on treiand and opported or was determined to operate on treiand and opported or was determined to operate on treiand and opported or was determined to operate on treiand and opported or was formed in Charles and opported or was formed in Charles, are sufficiently obvious when they were didned as some sufficient to his offers of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Charles, and a Brief Summary of the News of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Charles, and a Brief Summary of the News of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Charles, and a Brief Summary of the News of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Charles, and a Brief Summary of the News of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Charles, and a Brief Summary of the News of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Charles, and a Brief Summary of the News of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Charles, and a Brief Summary of the News of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Charles, and a Brief Summary of the News of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Charles, and a Brief Summary of the News of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the Union, and the outer of the Union, and the outer of the One of the Union, and the outer of the Union, We look at the real principle of this Veto Act.

think the devil never more dangerous or ngly than The Veto Act limits the rights to the communi- new friend; we hope that, in twelve menths time, he left his bill unpaid. Whilst at this place he pists and gave the factions a good dressing, not for assure those wise statesmen, that for every magisthen he puls on the garb of righteousness and ap- cants; and the Minister and two Elders, consti- he will have at least one dish more—the review of stated he was about to publish a book; pretented getting the parsons, in not coming out to endeavour trate they dismiss for declaring their opinions upon morehes as an angel. And hence we deem this the tuting the Court of Session, in any parish, may a triumphant and profitable year's cruize. proper time, when the whole press teems restrict the privilege of communicating (for in Scotand when the Whig, dissenting, and middle-class not a right, as in the Church of England) to as few Star Office, Leeds. min men especially, are lauding to the very echo persons as they please. There are populous parishes the devotedness and patriotism of the new seceders, in Scotland, where the Clergy have restricted the bring the whole matter in a very short compass participation in the Holy Communion to no more before our readers; that they may know how to than seven heads of families! Thus the real simate the "sublime moral spectacle which operation of the Veto Act is to place the whole my well win admiration while it excites rever- power of the Church of Scotland in the hands of the priests. It is an engine by means of which The whole matter of contention arises, in the they are placing the ecclesiastical above the civil projected demonstrations. The lace is that I have not been able to call myself more than a prisoner at thich, sew things have caused more bickering and magistrate or people. This the very high priest of large since September last, and when I thought that the Non-intrusionists, Dr. Chalmers, openly avows. the hour of liberation had arrived, I find that I am | While here, the poor widow woman, to whom The advocates of patronage, or the right of an He warns the Voluntaries that he will have nothing once more to appear before the Justices of the lowed £33., was sold up for rent. The landlord

more than just that he should choose the minister; ition, that the mighty cry of these Scotch priests those who have written and have have not received Inn, in the same street. Here got into debt 16s. 4d. it would be a gross fraud on his just rights to about "the sacred rights of the Church of Christ" answers, will believe that they were not neglected From this place I was taken before the magistrates, so that he should have no control over that which he means, just as usual, the power of the priesthood and intentionally. I have been busily engaged in writing charged with getting goods under false pretences-

Dr. CHALMERS announced that the gross receipts rescordant with the free spirit of Christianity when in aid of the Free Church were £223.023 6s. 11d. more nearly examined. When building and en. Now this must have been "voluntary" money, we dowing the Church, the donor is supposed to be much marvel that the Doctor's high sense of princisentied, and claims credit for being actuated, by ple, and his determination to have nothing to do with purely pions and benevolent motives; it is a free voluntaries did not induce him to reject it. But the glory of God and the good of man. But, trust the priests to permit the voluntaries to give

THE WELCH CHARTISTS.

WHERE are they! What are they doing! Are crossed the Blue salt wave along with its devoted embodyment in FROST and his companions? Up about regard to its co-ordinate conditions, which | Cambriens, up! and shake off this disgraceful lethargy. Let us not be compelled to write you

> With their hopes, their arms, gave battle to the death. And in their mountain homes, with wild wood notes, The song of freedom sung and its fair spirit

Let us hear again of the "children of the mist" peropriation other parties necessarily acquire gathering upon the mountains, and of the "sons of rights of conscience, more sacred even than the valley" taking counsel with each other, that the there of property; they acquire the right to have spirit of liberty may again breathe over them its the word of life dispensed to them by a priest in happy influence. It would do us good; indeed it

THE LONDON CHARTIST MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

WE have been favoured with a proof number of this new work, which is, we believe, published in London this day, (Thursday). Heartily do we bid welcome to so valuable a "companion in arms" to aid in "the holy war". The Editor, Mr. John Watkins, is well and deservedly known to the whole Chartist public. His official connection with it is This in their own hands they had a right of con- sufficient warrantry that its columns will be filled Hamilton Chartists .- Mr. Hill will gladly see them trequently called up at an early hour, and which, in be denied, from the over zeal of the peace-preserv- four o'clock, the House adjourned till Friday. relover it—but when it was given from them as a with;" the right sort of stuff," and we truly hope Et to the Church, they had no longer any such that the Chartist public will extensively "take We give the following from the introductory ad-

This seems to us to be precisely the argument dress by the Editor:-" TO OUR READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

Pro aris et focis?

"The lat of June !- the glorious lat of June !this day is memorable for the great naval victory gained on it over the French by Lord Howe. But with the free spirit of Christianity, and cannot be we hope to render it more memorable-more excised without trenching on the people's rights glorions to us Chartists as the day on which the his seems also to have been the view taken of the first number of our first Magazine came miter by the early Scotch Reformers; all of whom expence of truth and justice—it was an atexonnced patronage in strong and severe terms. tempt to quell the rising spirit of liberty. Our little shall seek to free enslaved industry, and to succour oppressed virtue-we are the friends, not the foes, mat. The civillaw regarded and treated patronage as of man. We have a roving commission, like Paul experty, and even fixed the compensation money to Jones; and wherever we can make a successful kpaid to the patron upon the setting aside of his descent on the shore of ignorance, wherever we can carry off prejudice, we shall not fail to do so. Our standard is the Charter, and on it is inscribed

"Our prospectus has stated that this work is undertaken by a committee of Chartists who have launched their vessel-christened it-manned ition the benefice might be situate, praying them to and now it put to sea with its freight of democratic; adain and induct him. The Presbytery first truths—not yet chartered but soon to be so-sailing, exertained the qualifications of the candidate, and not on its own account, but on account of the cause, and with the favourable breeze of public From New Basford, near Nottinghem per J. I after trial by the parishioners, more than one opinion. We shall keep due on in a course of probif of the male heads of families, being communi- gress, like the Centenary ship laden with missionary the parish, did not agree to reject him, intelligence, which we shall dispense at every favoursating their reasons for so doing, he was inducted able opportunity, and wherever we think it may do ito the living. In the event of rejection by the bullet, but for such weapons as St. Paul speaks of wish, the candidate could appeal against the The armour of righteousness, the breastplate of

This work is got out in shares, but without the Speed, and finally to the General Assembly, by most distant idea to pecuniary profit. Every sharefrom in the event of the objections being declared holder has voluntarily and gratuitously rendered his support, and looks neither for interest nor prin-Such was the law; but the democratic spirit of the cipal back-looks for no return whatever-but is ready when called on to make a further advance on Scotch never well submitted to it. It was seldom the same liberal and disinterested principles. The sted on until of late years when the spirit of resist- work is devoted not to individual or party interest, mee agitated and has finally dismembered the whole but to the advocacy of those rights on which the welfare of working men depend. We care not for church. In 1834, an Act of the General Assembly, self in so good a cause; but we trust that our subwhich commanded all Preabyteries, in cases of pre- scribers will be so numerous as to prevent the ne-Empiron by patrons, that, if a majority of the male cessity of further sacrifice. They will see to it that those who have zeal to serve them, shall not suffer for it, nor serve them in vain. Confidently we call bieted to any candidate as their pastor, he should on the public generally to give ability to our inclinabe summarily rejected by the Presbytery without tion. We acknowledge no sovereign but the people, whose patronage we cheerfully anticipate will not be withheld so long as we prove ourselves loyal and

" Had this work been brought out by an indivi-Asson; and it is in upholding this rule against the dual, or as a private speculation, it would have re-Thority of the civil law that the late Moderator of quired the expenditure of a large amount of capital us to find that on no occasion lately has the Leeds and others, for an extensive forgery on that bank, petty sessions day at Ballaghaderrine.—Freeman's in advertisements and puffs to give it notoriety; but season been one of profit to the manager. We was ordered to be paid over to Mr. James. the Church of Scotland and the other 400 ministers we have no such resource, and no such reliance. shall be glad to see the forthcoming one an exception and dignitaries have thrown up their livings and We trust not in exciting curiosity, nor in the efficacy to the general rule. of promises too wonderful to be performed. We If this was in reality what it seems to be at take no one in, but we wish all to take as in—to but sight, a free giving to the people of buy our book; and we trust to its intrinsic contents the choice of their own ministers—we should be alone—to a sincere desire to promote the principles which we advocate, and to an earnest wish to benefit

Menal spectacle" as any of the dissenting organs of built will be our aim, as much as possible, to the day. But a little closer examination strips the diversify the matter of these pages: our contributors Instand shows the real face. The matter contended suit. We shall each month present to our readers by these 400 Scotch priests is not that of the an olio of good digestable fare, suitable to all palates People's rights, but of their own exclusive domina- -a kind of kaleidioscope, which phases as follows: is over both patrons and people. This Veto Act Philosophy, Chartist Theology, Chartist Politics, Democratic Tales, Philosophy, Chartist Politics, Democratic Tales, Philosophy, Reviews, &c. We shall make such selections of the philosophy of the ph placing every parish and the whole temporalities tions from the matter before us as we may think daughter are doing well the priests of the p If the entire church in the hands of the priests ex- most conducive to the interests of the Magazine, and most conducive to the interests of the Magazine, and the town's engine sideration the evils under which the hands were the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient the cause to which it will be rendered subservient. An alarm was soon spread, and the town's engine the cause to which the shape of from the police-office was speedily on the spot, and, labouring, by the enormous charges in the shape of from the police-office was speedily on the spot, and, labouring, by the enormous charges in the shape of from the police-office was speedily on the spot, and, labouring, by the enormous charges in the shape of from the police-office was speedily on the spot, and, labouring, by the enormous charges in the shape of from the police-office was speedily on the spot, and, labouring, by the enormous charges in the shape of from the police-office was speedily on the spot, and, labouring, by the enormous charges in the shape of from the police-office was speedily on the spot, and, labouring, by the enormous charges in the shape of from the police-office was speedily on the spot, and the from the police-office was speedily on the spot, and the form the police-office was s dispassionate judgment. Let Reason be the um- his safety were entertained, on account of the density of the smoke, but we are happy to say the ru-

There are, besides this, a variety of other articles mour was without foundation. every periodical, from the pen of the Editor. We George Bottomley, was brought up before the sit-recommend strongly to all our Chartist friends, of sing magistrates under the following circumstances. literary character, to "take up" the Magazine-to On Saturday evening he went to the Queen's Head The first is the Court of Kirk Session for every parish, power to increase their numbers by other Elders, with the court of parochial distinction of the Hole Commentum Thus Places.

On Saturcay evening he went to the Queen's Head Leicester on Monday last, when twenty one persons in generated and three more proposed.

In saturcay evening he went to the Queen's Head Leicester on Monday last, when twenty one persons in generated and have support it not merely by buying and pushing it, but ing engaged a bed, ordered coffee and ham, which by writing for it. Many of those able and well—was supplied to him, and after that a glass of in a most deplorable state. The staple trade is breakfast, but when called upon to pay his bill, he mail-making. The masters have reduced the men are compelled, by the pressure of news, to refuse stated that he could not do so till be received some.

The Clare is the Court of the content of the conten mistration of harmy comments recognised in the present state of the Charedon Heal, Water after it, The next morning head break and search of the course of the Ministers within the sphere of the in jurisdictive; and the General Assembly, or Surgeon, the present state of the Chareh. Leeds, the state of the Chareh which cannot be the course of the Ministers within the sphere of the present, who had break and may not be the market after it. The next morning he had break and water after it. The n of the Month. Such is the first bill of fare of our perance Hotel, having gone there on the 17th May; Chartist, who showed up the would be philanthro-grepost of the parchagen; and that we do per load. Beans fully supply

The Magazine may be had of Mr. Watson, mil this strike among the Scottish parsons; land permission to communicate is a privilege, and Paternoster-Row, London, and of Mr. Hobson,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS.

The glorious uncertainty of the law has prevented me from giving definite answers to many correspondents, and especially to those who have written on behalf of London localities, inviting me to attend midnal, under given circumstances, to present a to do with them, and that they are to hope for no por- Queen's Bench, on Saturday. I cannot pos- gave them a few things, and they had to go and live sibly, then, make any engagements until this long-Thus it is that after all it turns out, on examina- pending question is disposed of; and I trust that Coffee House, and went to live at the Spread Eagle in the eighth and last number of the Lancaster Trials; into debt 12. 6d. Was again taken before the many numbers, and that they were too long; just as if I could have helped it. Long as they were, if cut Stopped at a Temperance Hotel, bill 4s. 1ld. which is retaining the right of patronage, he, in fact, what they please; so that they give only and take have had. Long as they are they will live beyond could. I then went to the Bowling Green Inn; an unimportant portion either.

I am really in such a whirlpool of thought and anxiety about the Irish movement, racking my brain account was 10s. 11d. which had to leave unpaid. to discover how we can best serve it, without run- Then went to the Golden Lion Inn-bill 5s. 8d. ning any the slighest chance of injuring either that or our own Charter, that I can think of but little else at present.

FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

London, June 1, 1843.

WILLIAM HEBDON, STOKESLEY.—We are obliged to him for his hint: it shall be attended to. It is ouite impossible for us to give the name of every subscriber to the Defence or any other Fund: we can only give the sum total from each place. BOONHAM, NOTTINGHAM, sends us a forthcoming notice of a Chartist tea party; but does not say

when it is to be held. Samuel Walker, Ashton-under-Lyne.—We do not

W. W.-His question is a very proper one. We had by no means overlooked it; though we did not refer to it in that particular article. Our eye is

when he comes to the "land o' cakes." to aid the Irish in the Repeal struggle; and to mined not to impose any penalty, but dismissed him support the Chartist victims and their families. STARKEY, STOKE.—We know not to what he alwhich their claims merit.

DEMOCRAT.—To his first question, No: to his second, Yes. JOSEPH RAYNER, HOLLINWOOD.—It will be duly announced.

of your paper for the future. OHN NEWHOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, will excuse us: we last. Verdict-" Accidental Death." have made the best we can of the hurried report meeting. Some friend might have assisted him in the arducus task, which he has voluntarily imposed upon himself.

R. L. PITKETHLY, Buxton-road, Huddersfield, would be glad to learn the present address of Mr. Morgan Williams.

FOR THE DEFENCE FUND.

£. s. d. Sweet Stalybridge, per J. Woodcock Redditch, per Wm. Pingfield-subscription at the O'Connor's Arms... 0 13 Great Horton, per J. Turner ... 0 10 0 the Chartists' Mutual Istruction Soclety, Grimshaw Park, near Blackburn... 0 6 10 Wm. Young, Witney... ... 0 2 0 a Working Man, Alfreton ... 0 1 Sutton, near Keighley... Keighley three friends, Bristol a new Churchman 0 0 W. P., Mirfield 1 0 0 _ J. W., Dewsbury ... J. W., Dewsbury the Chartists of Newton Abbot, De-... 0 1 0 von, per J. Elms 1 • 0

Local and General Entelligence.

company selected by Mr. Pritchard, the new lessee, the Watch Committee of this borough, held yester- man; they plighted troth, and were joined in we have heard very highly spoken of, and we trust day, a gratuity of £10, which had been presented Hymen's bonds. They are married now four months, and the only every hour man we shall leave this

tion. The servant girl, it appears, was sweeping in a ing manner, so much so that his brains fell upon the back kitchen, and by some means broke a bottle containing turpentine; the liquid ran over the floor, and by way of getting rid of it she swept it towards the engine having the steam turned off, the one behind fire place, where some cinders had just fallen from caused the waggons to come in contact very forcibly. Parke. the grate. As a matter of course the inflammable and he was thrown over the side of the waggon by liquid was instantly in a blaze, and the girl, with that means. At an inquest held on Wednesday, a Mrs. Galleway and her daughter, who were in verdict of accidental death was returned. The unthe kitchen, were also enveloped in the fortunate man, whose name is —— Hampson, has flame. The servant was so frightfully burnt as to render her removal to the Infirmary

There are, besides this, a variety of other attities.

AN UNPROFITABLE CUSTOMER.—At the Court House, on Monday last, a man of the name of

to be a great enthusiast; and said he had been three to gain the people their just rights. The magistrates an odious act of Parliament in a free country, they days inhell; and that God had told him to get into debr. The following is the man's own history, as written by himself, and found in his pocket when searched at the police office :- " Left my situation March, all very peaceable and quiet, and not the least 1840. Run into debt with W. Brooks, Small Bridge, symptoms of disorder; but when the troop marched near Rochdale, for twenty week's lodgings, &c., £14. Went to the Beaver Inn, Rochdale; incurred

a debt of £5 6s. 10d.; borrowed money to pay it with. Left the Beaver Inn. and went to the Railway Coffee House, Drake street, kept by a poor old widow woman and her two daughters; borrowed £2 10s. to pay them for lodging, and then ran into debt with them to the amount of £3 3s. Left the Railway Coffee House, and went to a Temperance projected demonstrations. The fact is that I have Hotel in Halifax, and run into debt with them to the amount of about £3 8s., which I left unpaid. Then went back to Rochdale, and staid at the Temperance Coffee House, Cheetham-street-bill here £5 12s. in a cold damp place, where I understood the old woman soon afterwards died. Left the Temperance ageneral deferce of Chartism, which will be found went to the morse and Jockey, Drake-street, got after a hearing before them I was dismissed. I then and while speaking of those trials, it is a curious magistrates and sent for one month to the Manchesfact that some agents complain that there were too ter New Bailey, 4th Feb. 1841. Came out of Manshort by one single witness' entire evidence, they I left unpaid. Went to the Shoulder of Muttonwould have been incomplete; and if wanting one account 2s. 6d.; was taken before the magistrates defendant's speech, O Lord, what a row we should but dismissed. Went to the White Swan; account the present day, and will yet, and that e'er long, account 5s. 3d.; was again taken before the magisform a part of the history of this country, and not trates, but again dismissed. Came over to Leeds; staved at the Temperance Hetel, Briggate; got into debt 5s. ld. and left, promising to pay it as soon as

be again committed to prison for three months. SHOP ROBBERY.—On Monday, at the Court House, To Beaders and Gorrespondents. a man named George Cushworth was brought up, charged with having stolen a roll of butter and a piece of bacon from the shop of Mr. Wilkinson, bacon factor, Briggato, on Saturday night last. At the time the robbery was committed. Mrs. Wilkinson was in the room adjoining the shop. The prisoner walked into the shop, and deliberately took away a roll of butter, and placed it in his pocket. Mrs. Wilkinson immediately went to him and ordered him to re tore the butter, which order he, without

hesitation, obeyed; and on being given into custody and searched, a large piece of bacon was found upon him. Committed for trial. CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—At the Court House, on Monday last, a charge was preferred upon all the matter; and he may depend upon against Samuel Brotherton, one of the police force, any such movement as that to which he al- of having assaulted another of the force. It seems ludes having from us a determined opposition. that Brotherton, finding the discharge of his duties We are for no project of merely transferring the as policeman incompatible with the state of his ass and his burden from one gang of thieves to health, had given notice of his intention to leave

another. But we must work cautiously; and the force. He, however went on duty as usual, and W. W. must allow us to work our own way, and about two o'clock on Monday morning, he was to bring out things at our own time. We have brought to the police-office by Serg. Milner and two perhaps a larger view of the field of action than other police officers, charged with having been intoxihe may have. We imagine our present week's cated whilst on duty, and assaulted one of the police. article will, in some degree, assure him that we In defence, Brotherton said he had only a pint of ale, which had been given him by some person he had consequence of his weak state of health had taken H. A. Donaldson sends us "anjaddress to the Bir. effect upon him. As to the assault complained of, minoham and Midland Counties Charter Asso- he was very roughly usued by Milner and the other view to its adoption, of Mr. O'Connor's land was stated that the defendant had, during the time scheme; he calls their attention to the letter of he had been in the force, borne a very good character. Gracchus, in last week's Star: he exhorts them Under all the circumstances the magistrates deter-

"the refined" or not,-receive that attention fore John Blackburn, Esq., borough coroner, to enquire concerning the death of Wm. Castleton, a little boy three years of age, whose parents reside in Holmes's Yard, York-street. Deceased was playing with another child his own age, on the 25th of April, when, in lighting a piece of paper at the PROSSER. BROMSGROVE. Write on one side only fire his clothes caught the flames, and he received

from the force.

he sent us, and must express our regret that we are not enabled to make more of so important a was killed by falling down stairs. The deceased, FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, a man named who was fifty years of age, had only one arm, and carned his living by selling smallwares. It seems that when he got to the top of the stairs he missed catching hold of the railing, and fell to the bottom with such violence that the injuries he sustained caused his death a few hours afterwards. The coro- of doors. ner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental

Assaults.—On Tuesday, a man named Jonathan Barnett was fined by the sitting magistrates 20s. and costs, or one month's imprisonment, for assaulting a ghaderrine. Thursday, May 25, 1843.—Yesterday policeman whilst taking him into custody. The the inhabitants of this town were annoyed by an prisoner, along with about a dozen other men, in announcement that there was a woman in custody the present state of parties in this country. Admisblue smocks, congregated at the stone heap on Monday, and drove off the paupers working thereon, wards of six months, and was known by nearly all by polting them with stones. The policeman who the inhabitants as the great Tady killer. In fact, came up seized the prisoner, and the others escaped. this person could not stand at the house door but Dewsbury, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and six At the same time Thomas Wade, a young man, who, the girls would flock about him; and so jealous in the evening, when Messrs. Clay it was alleged, had assisted some boys in stealing a ware they of each other, that one of them was fined other friends, will be in attendance. bottle of train oil, from the shop of Mr. George by the magistrates of this district some time since Gooing, Quarry Hill, was charged with assaulting for scandal, arising out of this strange partiality. On Mr. Gooing whilst attempting to secure the boys who had committed the robbery. The case was proved, magistrates of the Ballaghaderrine petit sessions, and the prisoner was fined £4 and costs, and in it appeared that the name of the supposed default of payment committed to prison for two

BEERHOUSE CONVICTIONS.—On Thursday, before Edward Grace and Griffith Wright, Esqrs., Mrs. Lawrence, of the Grace Darling beerhouse, Union-Lawrence, Union-Lawrence, of the Grace Darling beerhouse, Union-Lawrence, Union-Lawr street, was fined 40s. and costs, for allowing the street, was fined 40s. and costs, for allowing the eighteen months away from him. On leaving her missal of Magistrates in Ireland, and to petition assembly of disorderly company in her house; and native place, she went direct to Ballina, and pur-Parliament thereon. The chair will be taken at yesterday, before the same magistrates, Mr. Chap-LEEDS.—THE THEATRE.—We perceive it is man, of the Rose and Crown beerhouse, Ebenezerannounced that this place of amusement will open street, was fined the same sum for a similar offence. on Monday evening next, for the usual season. The REWARD TO A POLICE OFFICER.—At a meeting of months, a servant maid fell in love with the assumed his endeavours to please will meet with their due by the Halifax and Huddersfield Banking Com- and the only excuse—but no, we shall leave this reward; the summer season, however, is not the pany, to Mr. Superintendent James, for his exertions part to the imagination of our readers. They are

TODWORDEN.-SHOCKING ACCIDENT.-On the evening of Monday last, a guard of a luggage FIRE.-A fire broke out yesterday forenoon on train, upon the Manchester and Leeds line, was the premises of Mr. T. Galleway, painter, &c., Boar thrown down between the waggons, and the wheels Lane, Leeds, which at first threatened serious destructions over his head, and crushed it in a very shockground. It appears that it was a long train, and there was a pilot engine behind; and, with the first left a widow and two children.

NOTTINGHAM .- At a general meeting of the workmen employed in the plain silk glove branch, held at the Shoulder of Mutton, Barker Gate, on Erskine. Monday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the evils under which the hands were sist from such practice, and return to the old system on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the above house.

LEICESTER .- INDEPENDENT ORDER OF United Brothers.-Leicester Unity.-Another Lodge in connection with this Order was opened at new is the hour. The work of Ireland's freedom

insertion, would here find a proper vehicle. We stated that he could not do so till he received some twenty per cent. and now they want a further remoney due to him in the town, and as he refused to duction of ten per cent., which the men have all

sent for a troop of Dragoons from Birmingham add 30,000 determined repealers to our ranks. Barracks, and they marched into the town about eight o'clock on Monday night, when the town was in. the town was up in arms to know what was the matter that they were sent for, but no one could

LATEST NEWS FROM AMERICA.—THE HIBERNIA. The new mail steamer Tibernia, Captai Judkins, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning last, (May 28th), after a wonderfully rapid passage of eleven days and twelve hours from Boston to Liverpool, which is the shortest passage ever yet made across the Atlantic. She brings New York papers to the 15th, and Boston to the 16th inst. We learn from the papers that the Hon. Daniel Webster has retired from office, after having secured the re-establishment of firm relations of peace and amity between his own country and England. Mr. H. S. Legare, formerly Attorney-General, has been appointed Secretary of State in his place, but this is only a temporary appointment. We find the following paragraph in the Boston Evening Journal of the 5th instant :- "THE SANDWICH ISLANDS -- We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle, that adin consequence of demands made by the British officers, which the King could not, or would not, Queen Victoria. Possession was taken of them the Guardian. same day by Lord George Paulet, commanding H. B.M. ship Carysfort, and the British flag hoisted under salutes from the fort and ships!" The commercial accounts from the States are pretty favourable. the demand for specie from England being at PERTH.-THE MILITARY AND INHABITANTS.-The

following is an extract of a letter from Perth, dated Friday. We should hope the statements which it contains are exaggerated :- "Last night, I could. Went to the Griffin Inn; staid till the a dreadful riot took place in this town, in consequence of a quarrel between some of the trades clair, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Donegal lads and the soldiers (we believe of the depot of the bas been this day superseded at his own request. Was now taken before the magistrates and sent to 68th.) A party of the military sallied out of the Mr. Sinclair is a Protestant, and an anti-Repealer; Wakefield House of Correction for three months barracks, and in revenge attacked the people with but the unconstitutional proceedings of the governon the 24th of March, just twenty days after coming | swords (query, bayonets) and sticks, when a fearful | ment are calculated to give umbrage to the sincerest out of Manchester New Bailey." After looking over commotion ensued. The constables were called friends of the union. the paper, the magistrates ordered the prisoner to out, and the Provost had the Riot Act read. The riot, however, was not quelled before the soldiers were severely beaten, and a number of the constables so seriously injured that they are not expected to recover; indeed, I have heard that some of them are already dead. There are several of the soldiers in prison; and it is said that the military O'Brien; Mr. Redington, and Colonel Conolly, who are ordered to be removed from the town, which, it followed him. The debate was participated in by Mr. is to be hoped, will take place without further mis- | Carew, Lord Bernard, Mr. W. S. O'Brien, Capt. chief, though this is greatly feared by many people Layard, Mr. Watson, Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. C. Buller. Mr. Shaw, Mr. M. J. O'Connell, and Mr. THE CROAL COACHES.—DUBLIN, MAY 30.—The

neighbourhood of the Post-office was last night thronged by thousands of persons watching the departure of the Saxon coaches on their second journey. and a casual observer might have remarked that there was a much stronger disposition to riot mani- and judicious speech on the present distresses and fested among the mob than on the previous evening. According as the mails made their appearance they were greeted with the usual yells of execration, in took a part, and, on a division, the Bill was ordered consequence of which several of the horses became to be read a second time by a majority of 165; the restive. while those drawing the Belfast mail, in their | numbers beingalarm, made a violent plunge at the corner of Henrystreet, knocking down two men fin the crowd, and dragging the coach over their bodies. Both men received severe injuries; one of them expired this morning; but it was after all the mails had left that the mob seemed determined on an émute: and the police, it was evident, were the objects of the popular "excitement, partly, it cannot ers in restraining attempts at rioting by the rather frequent application of the baton to the heads and shoulders of the anti-Croalites. Retaliation, howtion," for the insertion of which we have not men, and all the violence he had used was in self- ever, quickly followed; and stones of considerable room. He presses upon them the study, with a defence. In answer to a question from the bench, it magnitude were hurled indiscriminately at the police, one of whom, belonging to the mounted force, had his eye knocked out by a missile discharged by one of the rioters. At length, by the nine o'clock, in the Chartist Room, Cheapside, when interposition of Mr. Studdert, a divisional magis- it is earnestly requested that all councillors will attrate, the mob dispersed, leaving a vast number of | tend. STARKEY, STOKE.—We know not to what he alludes: all reports received here,—whether from an inquest was held at the Court House, Leeds, bebrought before Mr. Studdert, at Henry-street tist Room, Cheapside, to commence at half-past two police-office, who after hearing evidence, summarily and half-past six o'clock. Subject of the evening punished the prisoners by fining the bulk of them 40s., or one month's imprisonment, while others had the penalties increased to 60s., or two months in Newgate, the magistrate remarking, that as the public mind was then in a very excited state, he was determined to repress the spirit that was such injuries as to result in his death on Thursday. abroad by the infliction of the heaviest punishment which the law sanctioned in such cases. Many of the prisoners were mere boys, others seemed to be labouring men, and some of the better class of

> A Brute.—James Lepleton, a decrepid pensioner. aged 54, residing at Rainhill, near Liverpool, has been committed to the assizes on a charge of having | Saturday evening, in the Association room. seduced his own daughter, who is under fourteen years of age, and whom he afterwards turned out

STRANGE AND ROMANTIC STORY .- A correspondent. who writes from Ballaghaderrine, county of Mayo, and with whose name we are acquainted, sends us the following strange details:-" Ballawho had served as servant man in this town for upbeing examined by surgeon Dillon, and one of the Wednesday, on Elecution. man was Catherine Reilly; that she had been married to Michael O'Malley, of Binghanes; that she chased men's apparel, in which she dressed, and one o'clock precisely. then proceeded to Ballaghaderrine, where she was hired as servant. In the course of three or four

SUMMER ASSAZES. The Judges met in the Exchequer Chamber, on Thursday morning, and chose their respective circuits in the ensuing summer assizes. The following

is the arrangement :-Norpolk.-Lord Donman and Mr. Baron Alder-Home. - Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron MIDLAND.-Lord Abinger and Mr. Justice Pat-Oxford.—Mr. Justice Williams and Mr. Justice

NORTHERN.-Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell. WESTERN.-Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice NORTH WALES .- Mr. Baron Gurney.

Mr. Justice Coltman remains in town, and will REPEAL MEETING IN CLARE.

South Wales -Mr. Baron Rolfe.

The Clare Journal, a Tory paper gives an account

"The Liberator dismissed from the commission of the peace!! Men of Clare, now is the day and Lodge in connection with this Order was opened at Leicester on Monday last, when twenty one persons were duly initiated and three more proposed.

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immense assemblage at the hour appointed:

The Rev. DANIED LYNCH appeared amidst land cheers, and said, although he spoke of the baneful effects of the union in the Old Chapel on last week. still he could not resist the temptation that now presented itself. In the spot where they now stood they achieved Catholic Emancipation, and there. with the blessing of God, they would effect the repeal

of the union—(loud cheers.) The Rev. Mr. HENNESSY then came forward and complimented Tipperary on the glorious reception given to the Liberator there. The struggle of 1828 was still fresh in their recollection, and Clare would rot be Clare if she did not make a grand display on the 15th of June. He impressed on them all the necessity of having their contributions ready when called for; and concluded a short but energetic speech, by calling for three choors for the Queen, three cheers for the Repeal of the Union, and three for O'Connell, which was responded to by every one present.

The meeting then separated in a peaceable and orderly manner.

TROOPS FOR IRELAND .- On Sunday morning, we believe quite unexpectedly, the 2d Dragoon Guards vices have been received from the Sandwich Islands (or Queen's Bays), then stationed in the cavalry as late as the 8th of March. On the 25th of February, | barracks, Hulme, received the " route" for Ireland, and they marched from Manchester on Monday, for Liverpool, on their route to Ireland. It is said that comply with, the islands were conditionally ceded to their present destination is Muliingar.—Manchester

The Evening Post states that two brigades of the Guards are under orders of readiness for Ireland. No period has yet been fixed for their departure. It is stated that two armed steam-vessels, the Cyclops and Rhadamanthus, have been ordered for seran end, and the markets generally in an improving vice on the Irish coast during the imaginary insurrection. They are, it is said, to bring over large supplies of military stores. All this only serves to accelerate the Repeal agitation. The Government are pursuing a most absurd and mischievous course; it may prove a most perilous one. MORE DISMISSALS OF MAGISTRATES. - James Sin-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, May 30. The debate of the evening, that on the Irish Arms Bill, was resumed by Mr. Ross, who gave the Bill his decided opposition, as did also Mr. S. V. Stuart, after which the debate and the House adjourned together.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31. The adjourned debate on the Irish Arms' Bill was resumed by Mr. Wyse, who made a moderate grievances of Iroland. A lengthened discussion followed, in which Sir J. GRAHAM and Sir R. PEEL

For the second reading of the Bill... 270 For Mr. S. Crawford's amendment... 105 Majority for the second reading ——165

Some other business was gone through, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1. There being only thirteen members present at

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

LEEDS DISTRICT.—A general district council meeting will be held tomorrow morning, at half-past

lecture—Repeal of the Union. THE USUAL holiday amusements, consisting of singing and dancing, will take place in the Chartist Room, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Admittance 31. each. The proceeds to go to the funds of the Association.

BRADFORD.—The Chartists of Little Horton will meet on Sunday morning at nine o'clock. THE CHARTISTS meeting in the Council room are

requested to attend on Sunday morning at nine o'clock, on business of importance. THE CHARTISTS of Daisy Hill, will meet on A LECTURE will be delivered in the large room, Butterworth's Buildings, on Sunday evening, ac

On Monday evening, a lecture will be delivered on the ancient and modern government of Ireland, Mr. Dawson will lecture on Sunday morning, at

seven o'clock. Admission free.

ten o'clock, in the Association-room, Wapping, on sion free. Dewsbury.—A Chartist Camp meeting will be held on Sunday, (to-morrow), in Vicar's Croft.

in the evening, when Messrs. Clayton, Shaw, and CLITHEROE.—Mr. Ross will lecture in the large

room at the Swan Inn, on Monday, Tuesday, and SHEFFIELD -FIG-TREE LANE. - The Northern Star

and Nation will be read, as usual, on Sunday evening, commencing at half-past six o'clock. Public Meeting.—A public meeting will be held in Paradise square, at mid-day, on Whit-Monday, to take into consideration the unconstitutional dis-

A BALL will be held in the Fig-tree-lane Room, on the evenings of Whit-Monday and Tuesday. Dancing to commence at half-past seven.

A Ball in the above room every Saturday evening. SIDDALL.-Mr. Snowdon will lecture here on Sunday (to-morrow) at two o'clock in the afternoon. OLDHAM.—On Sunday, (to-morrow,) Mir. Daniel Donovan, of Manchester, will lecture in the Chartist

Room, at six o'clock in the evening. ROCHDALE.-Mr. James Mills, of Whitworth, will address the Chartists of this place, on Sunday next, (to morrow.) in the Chartist Room, Yorkshire street, at half past two and six o'clock. Sowerby. There will be a Ball and Concert in the Council Room, at this place, on Whit-Tuesday.

to commence at six o'clock in the evening. Tickets, Males, threepence each; females, twopence each. Leicester.-Mr. Sam. Parkes. of Sheffield, will preach in the Pasture, on Sunday morning next. at ten o'clock, in Russell-square, at two o'clock, and in the Market-place, at six o'clock in the evening. NOTTINGHAM.—A Camp Meeting will be held on Nottingham Forest, on Whit-Sunday, at which Mr. Bairstow and several other speakers will attend.

Mr. H. DORMAN will preach on Bulwell Forest on Whit-Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon and six in the evening. Mr. BAIRSTOW'S ROUTE for next week :- Sunday

(to-morrow), Nottingham Forest; Tuesday, at Hinckiey, at eleven o'clock, and at Earl Shilton, at four; Wednesday, at Wigston, he is invited to a public dinner; Thursday, he will lecture at Oadley, in the open air, as seven o'clock.

HOLLINWOOD.-Mr. William Miller. of Oldham. of a meeting held in front of the court-house of Ennis will lecture in the Chartist Room, Ralph green, on

More Poung Patriots

must begin the state of the sta the infant son of Mr. Jonathan Hurry, shoemaker.



THE QUEEN & O'CONNOR AND OTHERS. cause against the rule obtained by his Learned Friends, an objection. The first part of the fourth count charges calling upon the Green to show cause why the judg- | that " divers evil-disposed persons went about disturbment against Mr. S Conner and others should not be ing perceable subjects of the realm, and that they, by formations before magistrates. arrested on the 4th and 5th counts. It was right he vicience, threats, and intimidations, forced those who should state that with respect to the remerk that the were peaceably disposed to leave their occupations and Were acquitted of the compliancy, and they were enti- fusion, terror, and alarm in the minds of the peaceable jury, how would that affect the venue? tied to the b nest of that acquittal. Under the direct subjects of the realm;" and then the count went on to tied to the or ment of the learned Judge at the trial, as to the inw of aver, "that the defendants did, in the parish and in the margin. Before the statute was passed, it was the remainder of the aggregate charge in those cases, ment, because it did not apply to the whole of the retion of the leaf and the defendants of that county aforesaid, together with divers other evil disconstituted the defendants of that county aforesaid, together with divers other evil disconstituted the defendants of that county aforesaid, together with divers other evil disconstituted the defendants of that county aforesaid, together with divers other evil disconstituted the defendants of that county aforesaid, together with divers other evil disconstituted the defendants of that county aforesaid, together with divers other evil disconstituted the defendants of that county aforesaid, together with divers other evil disconstituted the defendants of that county aforesaid, together with divers other evil disconstituted the defendants of the misdemeanours charged as is solutions. conspiracy, the Jary acquitted the desendants of their county is of Colonel Wyndham was determined to oppose every of certain magistrates from the roll of justices of the charge. He did not complain either of the direction of posed persons to the jurors unknown, unlawfully aid, was now admitted that that was the place where the proved to have been done within their county is of Colonel Wyndham was determined to oppose every of certain magistrates from the roll of justices of the charge. He did not complain either of the direction of posed persons to the jurors unknown, unlawfully aid, was now admitted that that was the place where the justices of the charge. He did not complain either of the direction of posed persons to the justices of the charge. He did not complain either of the direction of posed persons to the justices of the charge. He did not complain either of the direction of posed persons to the justices of the charge. They had peace in Ireland. The Right Hon. Gentleman was no itself a misdemeanour; and this is established to be thing that had connection with free trade. They had peace in Ireland. The Right Hon. Gentleman was no the Judge or the finding of the Jury. It was with a labet, assist, comfort, support, and encourage the said offence was committed. the Judge of the mader the county and evil-disposed persons first mentioned in the count, Mr. Justice Colembar and nuisances been promised, under the Corn Law of last year, a doubt aware that a letter had been addressed to Lord the law in cases of conspiracies and nuisances been promised, under the Corn Law of last year, a doubt aware that a letter had been addressed to Lord

our said Lady the Queen, her Grown and Dienity." statute pointed to similar enactments. He would also commit an offence was an offence itself. One of his frien's had intimated, that it was not street refer their lordships to the case of "The King v. Wr. Justice Patieson.—I should wish to know the act. Now, how would that be borne out? He Mr. Bankes considered the period very inopportune stitution to discourage to the utmost every attempt to who the divers other persons were who had now pro- sever the legislative union between the two countries—

fence charged. three or more assembled, and it did not appear, ex- law one of the conspirators, but he was not indicted sation? cept by the word "divers," what was the number as- for conspiracy. He was charged in the indictment with The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that the latter ment good. Then, with regard to the fifth count, the

been charged as principals.

committed, nor for stating the time immediately, nor committed?

" any matter of form;" but without inquiring what was the meaning of the expression, " where the court

count stated that the parties were subjects of this realm. laid in the margin, and unless the confesions of venue in to say, that the defendants, together with divers other the body of the count were aided by the statute of 7 evil-disposed persons to the jurors then unknown, did ing &c. evil disposed persons to persist in unlawful mitted, but that was shown by the venue in the assemblings, threats, intimidations, and violence, and in

constitution? If that was an offence, it was an offence not apply to the present case. to sesist in doing it.

not laid in the early part of the count.

respect to several of the meetings, many of the parties, the trial must go on to verdict.

Which was stated in the latter part.

been committed in Prance The intent was that of the giders and Petters.

in France! there must be some vehus. There was as much a wa t juris a to try it. That was the only mean-struck him with a knife, omitting these words, "then late Government. The furners of Lincolnshire had gistrate spatients such a meeting. Lord French's reply, registration, importation, manufacture, and sale of

COULT OF QUEEN'S PENCH, FRIDAY, MAY 26. case no objection should be taken. If the want of time supposed, after verdict, that the Court had correctly would presume that everything was rightly done. The ATTORNET-GENERAL said he had to show the offence was stated, the want of venue would not be tion" appeared, how would that apply?

The results of the state of the conspired, and the Learned Judge that the Jury said impeding and stopping of the labour employed in another. In fact, Mr. Glad- were set forth the grounds on which the dismissal had that with reference to the facts stated in the fifth the said trades, manufactures, and business, with in- of that court. Suppose the case was tried before a erection of the nuisance is laid and proved, but extend that was impossible for him to suggest anything tent thereby to cause terror and slarm in the minds of Middlesex jury, how did it appear on the face of the them to suggest anything tent thereby to cause terror and slarm in the minds of Middlesex jury, how did it appear on the face of the them to such further acis and consequences of couspicount it was impossible in another were the men on whom the agriculture of England was the Government, and by a Noble Duke in another were the men on whom the agriculture of England was the Government, and by a Noble Duke in another were the men on whom the agriculture of England was the Government, and by a Noble Duke in another were the men on whom the agriculture of England was the Government, and by a Noble Duke in another there were admitted facts that he could not suggest a such terror and alarm violently and unlawfully to cause jurisdiction? doubt upon which the Jury could acquit. The Jury, and procure certain great changes to be made in the threaten, acquitted the defendants of conspiracy in all constitution of this realm as by law established." His but there was a larger jurisdiction stated in the margin, gate offence." It was not necessary, therefore, that the the counts, but found them all guilty on the fifth Learned Friend, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, had objected and this Court had power over all offences. The award whole offence should take place within the county,

the counts, our length them an gunty on the first hand assisting on the part of the de- of a wrong tenire was not intended to be helped by the it was sufficient to prove that part of it arose there. count, and made a sense of the submitted then, that at common law the averment statute, but only time and place. The whole scope of He submitted then, that at common law the averment convicted on the fifth count class who is a substantive of a venue was wholly unnecessary in that part of the duties on the importation of corn, by which alteration he be expected to act against a body for whose offence. He (the Atterney-General) howwere convicted on the fourth count did ever, would contend that it was competent to the protection intended to be given to the British pro- he would himself be responsible. To such persons the tence, Gue that inose convicted on the foundation of the public peace during the presentation of the public peace during the pe contemplate violence; and their opinion. He did not know distinctly facts as they really appeared. If, instead of being rule of pleading, that the place in the margin was the defect of a want of a proper or perfect venue, provided posed by the Imperial Legislature, and the produce of agitation cannot be safely intrusted. Your Lordship's muence as to their opinions were the act was done, and now that objection it appeared on the face of the indictment that the Court which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediately which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in aid of the burden of taxation determination determination to preside over such a meeting immediate which is not available in a meeting immediate which is not available and the such as a meeting immediate which is not avail with the objections raken. He would first begin with and set on fire, the defendants had merely assembled was not to be taken upon the necessity of the guild not had jurisaletion over the offence, which is quite clear under which this country is now labouring." the feurth count, which was in these words:—"And in the reichbourhood to give that sort of encourage being alleged, and there being no venue in a court which that the alarm raised about the in the reichbourhood to give that sort of encourage being alleged, and there being no venue in a court which in the reichbourhood to give that sort of encourage being alleged, and there being no venue in a court which in the panic about the improvement to delegate no this measure was as absurd as the panic about the improvement to delegate no the determination of the Government to delegate no the determination of the dete ther present that heretofore en the last day of Aug., in had stopped a bridge to prevent the approach of the per venue; but from the indictment having in the raged evil dispused present and continue in portation of cartes. There was only a difference of one power to those who seek by such measures as are now ther present that heretoide en the land the same pur- margin the venue, and the caption to be their conduct. The indication the same pur- margin the venue, and it appearing by the caption to be their conduct. The indication to be their conduct. the year alors and on civers offer days and the present measure and the presen perween that the offence was committed within the what the peace would be to afford the power of the Crown sixed that it is were a new proposi- of the peace would be to afford the power of the Crown sixed that it is were a new proposi- of the peace would be to afford the power of the Crown Jenizionessad, and as divers pieces, divers evil disposed stated the mean time of the count, in the margin, and where the Court had jurisaice such an averment. The offence committed by the first part of the count, instead of being a pertion of last year's legislation, to the carrying of a measure which Her Majesty has and by viscence, threats, and intimidations to divers it would make no difference, so far as the defendants tion. He, therefore, submitted that the meaning of the defendants would have been the same whether those he would not have approved of it. and by vincence, threats, and intimidations to divers it would make no convence, so may as the defendants which they were statute was that some defect should be cured; and, parties persons being then peaceable subjects of this realm, were concerned, whether the offence which they were statute was that some defect should be cured; and, parties persons to therefore, that the Canadians were reluctant to impose by your Lordship has forced upon the attention of the forced the said last mentioned subjects to leave their charged with riding and assisting other persons to therefore, that the Canadians were reluctant to impose by your Lordship has forced upon the attention of the

and stopped the labour employed in the favorage the lambers of the peaceane carrying on, by divers large numbers of the second and possible that the questions which it was understood in lawfully did endeavour to excite Her Majesty's rages. In the second Institute, p. 182, Lord would accreate from the measure to the people of this the questions which he would ask the Right Hon, and businesses, and thereby caused great confusion, common parlance, as the disaffection and hatred of her laws, Coke, in his reading in the Statute of West. and cusinesses, and thereby cursed great commission, control and the state of the first state of the state of of this remin Une orjection was, the land agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the and agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to ask the agree to leave their several and respective employs the forgotten to a several and respective employs the forgotten to a several and respective employs the severa riel averment there was no venue, but the cent wert record and respective employ. In an agree to leave their several and respective employ. In a agree to leave their several and respective employ the leave their several and respective the first the unit of the leave their several and respective their seve year aforesaid, in the perish aforesaid, in the county be addressed to a jury, and the count was framed on in the laws and constitution of this realm, against the mean, "instigation alone, without force." The words as "an integral part of the empire," he Lord Councellor of Ireland to the magistrates of the

year ancressid, in the period of the policy of the policy

for want of a proper or perfect venue where the court. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that there was a dants not only incited persons to cease from labour, but | The SOLICITOR-GENERAL understood it to be the shall appear by the indictment or information to have wide distinction between cases of misdemeanour and did so with a view to change the constitution. Upon judge and jury who were to try the offence. had jurisdiction over the offence." In the civil statute felony. In lady Lawley's case, reported in Fitzgibbon, these grounds be submitted that both counts in the incorresponding with this the expression was " any met. 122, the defendant was indicted for keeping out of the dictment were good. ter of form," but in criminal cases, instead of speaking way a material witness, who was to have proved a The Solicitor-General then addressed the Court as of a matter of form," it was said it should not be for any by one J. S. The indictment was laid with a on the same side, and said that he would first deal with stayed or reversed for want of the averment of any scienter, and the Court held that this implied that there the objections which had been raised to the fourth the venue? matter unnecessary to be proved. The learned counter was an indictment for forgery, and that the defendant count of the indictment. What was the charge conhaving repeated the words of the statute observed, knew it, for she could not know it unless there was an tained in that count? It aversed that, on the first day that the corresponding statute only used the words indictment. The same principle was recognized in of August, in the year aforesaid, and on other days be-" the King v. Puller," 1 B. and P. 180. In that case tween that day and the 1st of October, at divers places. Richard Fuller was indicted for an endeavour to seduce divers evil-disposed persons unlawfully and tumulta- trial, or suffered judgment by default. The Legislature tation in saying the Lord Chancellor of Ireland would shall appear by the indictment or information to have Matthew Lowe, then a soldier in his Majesty's service, ously assembled together, and by violence to other perhad jurisdiction over the effence," he admitted that it from his duty and allegiance; and one of the objections sons being then peaceable subjects of this realm, forced was marriest the Court had jurisdiction, because it was Easted in the county aforesaid. After verdict it not state that the prisoner knew that Matthew of the count the desire of the Lord-Lieutenant of mination of Government to strike the name of every be presented that only such evidence was received as Lowe was a soldier. The Court, however, said, that as intent was laid in that part of it. It merely said that these respects as the law of civil pleading. He Ireland? ought to have been received with reference to the juris. the count charged that the prisoner did advisedly encertain persons unlawfully assembled together, and diction of the Court. The count charged, "that divers endeavour to incite, they thought the word "advisedly" persons at divers piaces;" that would assume that there equivalent to the word scienter, and the indictment must have been two persons, which would have been was held good. He apprehended that if one man were made in the first part of the count the charge against sufficient. There was an offence committed by stopping charged with aiding and assisting another to do a parlabour with a view by terror and intimidation to ticular act, it must be presumed that the act itself had change the constitution. There must have been two been done. He would now proceed to consider the obpersons, and if assisted there must have been three. jections raised to the fifth court. The first objection indictment. As against the defendants therefore there out a great partial of the realm, in order to bring about The was said that might have occurred abread, but the was no venue. A venue, however, was was a sufficient venue laid. The count then went on a change in the country. That was removing these gentlomen from the commission, netice whether in England, Scotland, Ireland, or even abroad, George 1V, cap. 64, the statute could have no meaning unlawfully aid, abet, assist, comfort, support, and enbecause the defendants were charged with committing at all. It must appear, indeed, that the Court had courage the said evil-dispused persons in the count first the offence, within the county of Lancaster, with aid. Jurisdiction over the offence charged to have been com- mentioned to continue and persist in the said unlawful great length. assembling and Tolence, in impeding and stopping margin. The case of "Minter Hart," 6 C. and P. 123, the said impeding and stopping of the labour employed assertising and violence, in impeding and stopping was circled on the other side in moving for the present, in the said trades, manufactures, and business, with thereby charge the constitution. It was said, that it rule. The indictage that the words "Landon to wit" important, provided the defendants became principals, been committed in the parish of St. Maryico, w, with-

was not stated who these persons were; that was unin the margin and the offence was charged to have minds of the peaceable subjects of this realm, and by A verdict of—" with divers other persons to the jarors out at all stating that the offence was committed in fully to cause and procure certain great changes to be A verdict of—" with divers other persons to the jarons unknown," would be sufficient, because the offence London. It was held that this indictment was bad, and made in the constitution of this realm, as by law was in along persons in doing an unlawful act. Was that the omission was not cured by the statute 7th established. The offence, therefore, with which the it an offence for persons to go about for the purpose, by George IV. c. p. 64, sec. 20. There, however, the ob- defendants were charged was this—that they did aid, intimidation, of stepping the labour of the whole jettien was taken before verdict, and while the trial abet, and assist the first mentioned evil disposed percountry, with intent to bring about a charge in the was going on. It was clear therefore, that the facts did sons to continue and persist in the acts before stated,

Mr. Justice Patteson said, that such intention was after plea, and how can a prisoner take an objection to past in the acts stated to have been done in the prethe indictment after pleading over unless he moves in vious part of the indictment, but that they encouraged

attending them in in view of changing the constitution, but others came in and married the offence far- have thought that the meaning of the statute was, that against the defendants; and the question therefore now ther; for, finding persons as embled producing terror its provisions should not apply until after the verdict of was, whether the allegation was also necessary in the them with the object of creat the jury had been actually pronounced. It appeared to previous part of the indictment. It certainly was not ing a charge in the constitution. The count charged, him therefore, that Minter Hart's case was no authority necessary at common law to introduce such an averthat not only in Line wire, but in divers other places in favour of the defendants. But farther, he would ment, and, even if it were, still according to the provithese meetings had tai an place, and evidence was given contend that since the passing of the Jury Act, 6th si is of the 20th section of the statute of George IV. would be made with the Factories Bill till after the official correspondence from Ireland of any breach of Government did not intend to place the Cartle of Dub-George IV., c. i. 50 sec. 13. the re was no necessity to c. 64, if it appeared on the face of the count that the Whitsuntide recess, but that then he would take the the peace at a Repeal meeting except the unfortunate lin and the Pigeon-house in a state of defence? Mr. Justice Patteson did not see how the Crown aver that the offence contained took place within any court had jurisaiction, the want of such an averment sense of the House on the education clauses. could import into the early part of the count that parish or place within the county. The want of venue would be cured. He should maintain, however, that The House went into Committee on the subject of Sr J. GRAHAM said he had not received any inforwas cured if the jury one from the county which independent of the statute it was quite unnecessary, it the resolutions on the importation of Canadian wheat mation of any breach of the peace, except on the must decline answering questions so The ATTORNEY-GENER: Lead, that by the general appeared as the venue in the margin. On the subject was quite impossible for their Lordships to assume that and flour. On the first resolution, embodying the occasion to which the Hon. Member had referred, and out of his department. statement the assembly might have happened anywhere, of venue all the learning was collected in the case of the act charged took place out of the realm. Suppose fact of the passing of the Canadian Act, but the offence charged was said to have been can. Sir Francis Burdett in 4 B an: Al., 55, where the the offence of tunnituously assembling and impeding but, on the other hand, the Government was in
The country of Line ster. Charging the de
The which made the legislation of this country dependant formed that multitudinous assemblies took place which resolutions passed on Friday, respecting the importance.

The which made the legislation of this country dependant formed that multitudinous assemblies took place which resolutions passed on Friday, respecting the importance. fendants with assisting in Lancashire imported that piace in the right cruzty. The Lord Chief Justice then defendants were charged with aiding them in the on the legislation of the Canadian Assembly. they had done so in that courty.

Mr. Justice Paireson Ni: if it were said to have listed the libert was correct with having public that the defendent was correct with the de dated in Leicesterehire, therefore the libel was pub- the defendants have been found guilty on this indict. objection by anticipation. That Right Honourable Mr. Shell said the question he had asked a short The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I: the assistance was listed in that county. Felony stood on a different ment? It was not necessary to prove that it was done dentleman had said that the Government should have time ago had not been answered. He wanted to know given in Lancashire to persons. It was not recessary to prove that it was done time ago had not been answered. He wanted to know the same of the same parties with the intent to chance the constitution. There had been a time when it was consi-The intent was that of the siders and betters.

Mr. Justice Patteson. When, and the oriout of the county. If a felony consisted of two acts, one and some assembly would adopt, in order to protect the British pected than that a question of this kind should be put ginal parties had no such intent, and although done done in one county and one in another, the party might in it. Their Lerdships would see that the count contained agriculturists, before they proposed to admit Canadian at that hour of the evening—("hear" from Mr. M. J. not be liable in either, and therefore a statute was the word "unlawfully." Now that must mean against corn duty free, which also they made contingent on O'Connell.) On the present occasion be had not received The Attorner-General so apprehended it passed to remedy that inconvenience. Misdemeanour the law of England. It also alleged that threats were the fulfilment of the conditions laid down with respect the slightest intimation that such questions were to be would be; but it was inconsistent with the averments to suppose that it was done out of the civil actions. He (the Attorney-General) would ask
ments to suppose that it was done out of the civil actions. He (the Attorney-General) would ask
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ments to suppose that it was done out of the civil actions.

Mr. Francis Baring said that Lord Stanley said which would have the effect of altering the constitution, had jurisdiction over the offence, because if there was assumed, prima facie, that the Grand Jury were speak. explanation was not worth much. The fact still stood questions accurately and to the best of his recollection. and persons here aided and assisted them in this country, that was now sufficient. It was now sufficient to show that ing of things which had taken place within the realm, uncontroverted, that our legislation was made depenthat would be an offence. The count, however, so an offence was committed in the county. There were It certainly would be a most violent presumption, after dent on that of Canada. referred to this realm that it must be supposed the act cases that could not be tried at the quarter sessions, verdict, to say that what took place must have taken An exchange of arguments on this point, between appended to a requisition for a public meeting at which and in order to guard against a court intrading where it place out of the realm of England. Then came the Lord Stanley and Lord John Russell, was finished off the subject of Repeal was to be discussed, communicated Tenus was cored by the statute. There need is no had so jurisdiction, the statute said, provided that question whether it was essential to have the venue in by

allegation of Tenus at all. If the expression in the it should appear that the court had jurisdiction; this part of the indictment? Suppose in an indictment of Colonel Sibthorp declaring he would rather be de
his intention to attend, and asked him whether it was essential to have the venue in Colonel Sibthorp declaring he would rather be de
his intention to attend, and he (Sir J. Graham) believed statute had been that an improper venue absuid be therefore that could not have relation to verue, for murder, a count should allege that A., in the parish pendent on the legislation of Canada, than on the legislation of that in that same communication intimated to his Lord. sured, then he could inderstand the argument that the office was one within the of B in the country of C, made an assault on D, and lation of Lord John Russell and his colleagues in the ship that it was not consistent with his duty as a ma- amend and continue the laws in Ireland relative to the

was cured, so would the want of place. It must be the caption. If the Court had jurisdiction the law had referred their Lordships to the case of "The King teration should have originated in the Imperial Legisdischarged its duty in receiving proper evidence. If Mr. Justice Patteson said, if the word "information one or two passa es from the judgment in that case, hards.

tions which did not arise out of this Court, such as in- sary to prove it. The passage which he was about to for the quandary in which the country gentlemen found indictment semething equivalent was stated to show jury may inquire into and take cognizance of these facts fear of the Whige they did not know what to do, Empirica France country for the defendants country, for the purpose of knowing as they did that there was a dash of free trade The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the venue was stated crime as was committed within the county, but also of Lord Worsley could not support the amend-

divers other evil disposed persons to the jurors afore. Was not, as in felony, a distinction between an access dishity." The expression here used what an endeavour present, but that they incited those who were. Now, away revenue for no earthly object whatever. Besides, Sir J. Graham would state, in answer to the Hon. said as yet unknown, did unlawfully." Here and here say before the fact and a principal in the second to persuade to act as laid in the indictment, "to unite, again, with regard to the accessity of averring that the other colonies had as ford a claim as Canada to be Member's questions, that when Her Majesty's Ministance was the off-nce stated, and it was stated with a degree. In the status 49 Groupe III., cap 126, sec 3, confederate, and agree to leave their several and reperfect venue-" and in that county aforesaid, aid, abet, entitled "An Act for the further Prevention of the spective employments, and to produce a cessation of others in doing. In cases of misdemeanour, this, he assist, comfort, surport and encourage the said evil dis- sale and Brokerage of Offices," it was enacted, "that labour, throughout a large portion of this realm, submitted, was not necessary. posed persons in this count first mentioned, to continue if any person or persons should sell, or bargain for the with intent, and in order by so doing, to bring about Mr. JUSTICE PATTESON said, if the Learned Counposed persons in this count mist mentioned, to continue and persons in this said unlawful assemblings, threats, intiand persons in the said unlawful

cause terror and alarm in the minds of the practable deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanour." The it the defendants endeavoured to induce the Queen's the thing itself, then that was another thing. subjects of this ream, and by the means of such terror statute said, therefore, that persons who did so and so subjects to do? It was an endeavour to stir up the The Solicitor General cases as but fertile districts adjoining Lake Erie, &c., as the gra- tion, of course, the whole of Her Majesty's advisers and alarm violently and unlawfully to cause and procure should be guilty of an indictable offence, and that aiding Queen's subjects, and it could not be particularly stated to the act of soliciting. The parties were charged nary of North America. certain great charges to be made in the constitution of and assisting them should also be an effence. The lan- who those parties were, as had been contended for on with endeavouring to persuade the parties to continue this realin, as by law established, against the peace of grace of the 5th and of the 8th sections of the same the other side. The endeavour to persuade a person to to assemble. The argument on the other side was, that

ment for a misdemeanour against Mr. Hausen, in aid- count. It begins by saying "that the defendants, as actual principals, or the actual circumstances might ject both to him and his constituents, and he felt him- (cheers). He (Sir J. Graham) had no hesitation in Lord DENNAN enderstood the objection to be that, ing and about ng the weavers of Manchester in a con- together with divers other evil disposed persons, un- be set out. It would be strange if you were com- suff bound to oppose it. the facts stated without a virine were facts with might spiracy to raise their wage. In summing up, Mr. Justice lawfully did endeavour to excite Her Majesty's lings pelled to lay the charge one way, and prove another. have been committed anywhere and would not be Le Blanc, before whom the case was tried, said, "The subjects to disaffection and hatred of her laws, and Mr. Justice Patteson thought it would be difficult criminal in this country; and another objection was, indictment states, that certain evil-disposed persons, unlawfully did endeavour to persuade and encourage to say they were principals. that it was neither stated that the defendant's were having assembled in a riotous and tumultuous manner the said liege subjects to unite, confederate, and agree The Solicitor-General said, that the Legislature present when the offence charged was committed, in great numbers, for the purpose of compelling their, to leave their employments." I understand that; but in some particular cases had declared that persons and. of opinion that they ought not to be compelled to pay nor that they knew any such offence was in point of masters to advance their wages, the defendant, Mr. then the count goes on to say, "and to produce a ing and assisting in any act should be indicted as print for it. fact committed, only that they were aiding and Hanson, did unlawfully and wickedly encourage them cessation of labour throughout a large portion of this cipals, which clearly showed that but for the direction betting.

in that conspiracy, riot and tumultuous meeting, by realm, with intent, and in order, by so doing, to bring of the Legislature parties guilty of those particular Mr. Serjean: Murphy said there was no illegal of using certain expressions to them, encouraging them to about and produce a change in the laws and constituence charged.

proceed in that illegal manner." Now their lord- tion of the realm." Does the count mean that the de- charge was for aiding and assisting, and therefore it was Mr. Erle observed, that it was said that divers per- ships would observe, that in the case that he fendants endeavoured to produce a cessation of labour, not necessary to lay a venue, but if it was, the defect sons were assembled; the offence was an uniawful as- was citing Mr. Hanson was present at the meeting or that they endeavoured to persuade and encourage was cured by the statute; therefore the form adopted sembly, and it was exercial that there should be which took place, and was in the eye of the Her Majesty's liege subjects to produce such a cest in this case was sufficient. He trusted that upon

intending to aid, abet, and encourage the conspirators, construction was the one which the count required. first objection was, that there was no venue. But for Mr. Serjeant MURPHY considered they ought to have and the indictment alleged that he did go to and Now, their Lordships were aware that many acts were the statute of the 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 64, sec. 20, amongst the said evil disposed persons, and that he in themselves perfectly legal, which would be unlawful that defect would have been fatal. What was the The ATTORNET-GENERAL said, had the count stated did incite, encourage, and as far as in him lay, en- if done in combination with others. A man could not meaning of the statement in the Act of Parliament? from the Commission of the Pence. He believed that merely a legal inference no one would have been more deavour to move and persuade the said evil-disposed be compelled, for instance, to till his own land, but the That they should not arrest the judgment for want of three persons had been named as having been so zerlens than his Learned Friend in saying it was a persons to persevere and persons to persevere and persons agreed together that they a proper and persons the proper and persons to persons agreed together that they a proper and persons to pe charge without truth, and only an intention to ensure No doubt, in point of law, he was suilty of the same would leave their lands untilled, with a view either to was a county stated in the margin of the indictment, an Irish Peer. He wished to ask, first, whether the by legal inference. He apprehended it was a rule, that offence as the weavers, but the object which he had injure the parish or you might either state the legal result of the facts, proin view was a different one. After the decision in So, an officer might resign this to Parliament applied, and that
when the facts were completed, to that case he did not see how his Learned Friend
show that the facts were committed. It was impossible could contend that no officer was an illegal act for a number of the very being as principals; if they did assist, it might ment, when the defendant were charged with a learned being the Commission;

In the was a filled the facts when the facts were committed. It was impossible could contend that no officer was an illegal act for a number of the very being the very commission;

In the was a filled the facts when the facts when the facts were committed. It was impossible could contend that no officer was an illegal act for a number of the very being the very commission;

In the was a filled that the facts when the facts when the facts when the facts when the facts were charged with a learned member for Cork, Lord French, and Sir M.

It was principals; if they did assist, it might ment, when the defendant were charged with a learned being place. Here the country has a different one. After the decision in So, an officer might resign this when the facts when t be so stated, that the law would then punish them as an interfect and thirdly, whether the Government had any objection principals. But as to the question of venue, it might contention was, that if the defendants did aid, abet, don't that a man might attend an auction, and bid for statement that the offence took place in the county of to lay on the table of the House a list of the parties be admitted that every material allegation must be accompanied by a statement of time and place; but since labour of the peaceable subjects of the realm, with Gurzey, in "Levi," 6 C. and P., 239, that provided the venue and official of the peaceable subjects of the peaceable su proved, 'nor for the omission of certain words,' nor for that the prisoner nided and assisted A. B. in com- bination to produce a cessation of labour among a large prisoner would be to move in arrest of judgment. omitting to state the time at which the offeres was mitting murder, without alleging that murder was class of the community was an injury to the whole. Mr Justice Colfridge wished to know what the The offence, however, was aggravated when the defen- learned counsel understood by the word "Court."

> caused great terror and alarm in the minds of the peaceable subjects of the realm. That averment being that consequently the want of a venue was cured by the commission on his own authority, and he (Sir J. they were charged was stated to have been committed in the parish and county previously mentioned in the

intent thereby to cause terror and alarm in the means of such terror and alarm violently and unlaw-Mr. Justice Patterson.—The objection was taken was not that the defendants were present, or taking The ATTORNET-GENERAL said, that no doubt, with a rest of judgment? When issue has once been joined the parties who committed those acts to persist in the same conduct. There was a venue, therefore, laid in

from which it would appear that even if the venue were | After a few words from Sir Robert Peel, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said there were informa. laid in the county of Lancaster, it would not be necesfinding a defendant guilty, not only of so much of the about this measure;

county; and judgment and punishment are in such dependent.

they ought to have been charged with actually doing

this fourth count the Court would consider the indict-

a venue with respect to the other matters could not be indictable effects. Upon the face of the count itself it one only of the party should bid for each particular been a complete venue; but when there was not that duty he had thought fit to remove from the Commistaken as an objection. The works of the 28th section was clear that the Court had jurisdiction, and the ob- article. Now, the fifth count of this indictment charged reference, then the venue was imperfect. If there sion of the P. ace Lord French, he having presided at were:—"And that the punishment of off-nders may jection to its validity was taken after verdict.

The defandants with endeavouring to persuade the liege had been no venue at all, the case would come within a meeting when the question of Repeal was discussed; below frequently intercepted in consequence of tech.

Mr. Justice Patteson—The count charges that the subjects of her Majesty to stop labour; and it averred the statute, provided the case was tried within the and that he (the Lord Chancellor) had also thought it nical niceres, be it enacted, that ro judgment upon defendants sided and assisted the evil-disposed persons that their object in doing so was to change the constiany indictment or information for any felony or first mentioned to continue and persist in the said up- tution of the realm. He submitted that a combination was within the proper jurisdiction, because the grand Learned Member for Cork for the same reason. He midsmeanour, whether after verdict by default, lawful assemblings, threats, intimidations, and violence, jury of that county had so returned it, and upon the (Sir J. Graham) had not heard of the removal of the or otherwise, shall be stayed or reversed for but it des not aver that they did continue and persist. The welfare of the community was essentially dependent to by the Hon. Member for ject. (Cheers on the Ministerial side.)

> air. Justice Colerings-Supposing Lancashire was ment to have been committed in Cheshire, would the in the early part of last week. learned counsel say that the county in the margin was

thing; if no other county was mentioned, the county in Union? the margin would be the venue. The Court at any rate | Sir J. GRAHAM - If the Hon. Gentleman attends a certainly intended this act to be more useful than it was remove him from the commission—(cheers.) likely to prove, if the objections which had been raised should therefore submit, that it did sufficiently appear statute 7 George IV. Now as to the allegations in the Graham) on the part of the Government, had no hesitainto a conspiracy to produce a cessation of labour through- Ministers-(cheers). cupy their Lordships further on this point, as he felt ing particular meetings, they would be dismissed from to him. (This remark was followed by loud cries of that the great objection to the count was the want of a the magistracy? venue, on which he had already addressed the Court at

with his Learned Friends, the Attorney-General and mission. Solicitor General, but the questions discussed had

LOCK, who were also counsel for the Crown, fol- to be dismissed from the commission of the peace? lowed Mr. Wortley's example, and declined to address the Court.

day for that purpose; but they could not mention one Crown. (Hear.) at present.

Emperial Parliament.

o'ciock.

In answer to a question by Mr. LAMBTON,

of a perfect or proper venue where there was none, and the rest in the statute.

The perfect or proper venue where there was none, and the rest in the statute.

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The perfect or proper venue where there was none, and the rest in the statute.

The perfect or proper venue where there was none, and the rest in the date of the consent that in such a more that in such a more than the perfect of the consent that in the perfect of the consent that the perfect of the consent that it is the perfect of the consent that the perfect of the perfect of the consent that the perfect of the consent that the perfect of the consent that th

Tue ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that would appear in demeanours, his Learned Friend the Attorney-General Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the subject of any al- Chancellor felt that he could not adopt any other course p. Buruett." He would call their Lordships' att-nuion lature; the whole matter should have been left in its mission of the peace—(hear).

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE sarcastically expressed his pity cite was taken from Mr. Justice Holroyd's jud ment, 4 themselves. Between their pledges to their constitu-Mr. Justice Colerings said, if upon the face of the Barn, and Ald., 138. His Lordship said, "I think the ents, their attachment to the Government, and their

Colonel WYNDHAM was determined to oppose every of certain magistrates from the roll of justices of the

On a division, Lord John Russell's amendment was his intention to attend at a Repeal meeting the ground

rejected by 203 to 94. Lord WORSLEY then proposed another amendment : amongst other things, stated—" A magistrate who pre-That it is expedient to make an alteration in the pro- sides over or forms part of such a (Repeal) meeting visions of the act of the last session, regulating the could neither be prepared to repress violence, nor could

forced the said last mentioned subjects to leave their countries and described to the said last mentioned subjects to leave their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit, was in point of fact committed in Cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit and cheshire, their duty of 3s. except as a consideration for the reduction of the countries and thereby impeded commit and the countries and the reduction of the countries and the reduction of the countries and the reduction of the reduc

Mr. HUTT a sailed the sliding-scale, as a contrivance seal of Ireland to the hands of Sir E. Sugden, it was at which added to the natural vicissitudes of commerce; the same time intimated to him that he was to use all and approved of this Canadian measure, because it con- the powers with which he was invested by the law and and stopping of the labour employed in the said trades, every person who should wilfully and knowingly Queen, her crown and dignity." He thought that the produce On a subsequent occasion, and when renewed efforts manufactures and businesses, with intent thereby to aid. abet, or assist such persons therein, should be persons the sho counts represented the ill-cultivated and thinly settled Friend the First Minister of the Crown made a declara-

> the Government resolutions. Mr. BANKES considered the period very inopportune stitution to discourage to the utmost every attempt to Mr. BLACKSTONE thought that Ministers had been conveyed to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the first induced to give this boon to Canada as a compensation instance and subsequently, and more especially in con-

> for the ruin inflicted on their timber trade by the new sequence of the recent declaration of his Right Hon. tariff. But the agriculturists of this country were Friend at the head of the Government, a communica-On a division there appeared— For Lord Worsley's amendment 102 Against it 203

Majority 101 Another division was taken on the resolutions, which were carried by 218 to 127.

THE REPEAL AGITATION.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said, he would take the opportunity of asking a question of the Government. He understood that it had been announced that night that certain magistrates in Ireland had been removed

was stated where the effence was charge i, the want of did the set its if, the defendants were guilty of an go to an auction-room, having previously agreed that the country in the margin, then there would have communication stating that in the discharge of his want of the averment of any matter necessary to be therein. Could you say, in an indictment for murder, dent on the continuance of public labour, and the remedy of the Kerry, and he believed he had now answered all his

> Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said, he had also asked for a list of the names of affigthe magistrates who had been dismissed; but he now wished to know when the plain question—did the Lord Chancellor of Ireland meeting at which Lord French presided took place? Sir J. GRAHAM replied, that the Lord Chancellor of by the Right Hon. Baronet at the head of the Governin the margin, and the offence was laid in the indict. Ireland and mentioned the date, and he thought it was ment, on behalf of her blajesty, to the magistrates of

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN inquired whether he should be dismissed from the commission of the peace for The Solicitor-General said that was another, presenting a petition in favour of the Repeal of the

would be the same, whether the prisoner stood his meeting for the R-peal of the Union, I have no hesi-Lord J. RUSSELL-Is it stated that the Lord Chan-

should prevail; and it was, no doubt, intended to place cellor has removed the gentlemen referred to from Sir J. GRAHAM replied, that it was in the discretion that the Court had jurisdiction to try the indictment, and of the Lord Chancellor to remove gentlemen from the

the defendants followed, and the offence with which fifth count. The charge in that count in effect was, that tion in saying that the step taken by the Lord Chanthe defendants endeavoured to induce persons to enter cellor of Ireland was approved of by Her Majesty's Mr. Shell wished to know whether, previous to undoubtedly an indictable off nce. He would not oc- had been given them that, in the event of their attend-

Sir J. GRAHAM stated that a communication had passed between Lord French and the Lord Chan-Mr. Wentley said, that he was on the same side cellor of Ireland before he was removed from the com-

Mr. REDINGTON asked whether any communication already been so fully argued, that he did not think had been made by the Government to Lards-Lieutenant it necessary to trouble the Court with any observa- in England, or to the Government in Ireland, in order public meeting at which the question of "Repeal" that they might intimate what were the crimes or was agitated, and at which it was said that there was Sir G. LEWIN, Mr. WADDINGTON, and Mr. Pol-measures for taking part in which persons were also counsel for the Crown, fol-to be dismissed from the commission of the peace?

Sir J. GRAHAM said, there was no ceneral order issued with respect to meetings in this country or in Lord DENMAN said it was now too late to hear the Ireland. Each case must be decided on its own merits, the peace, but where the question of Repeal might be other side to-day, and the Court would appoint some and on the discretion of the responsible advisers of the quietly discussed? Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN rose to ask another question.

The Court then rose at twenty minutes past four but was met by expressions of impatience. He said the bench near him might supply him with some be would not be put down. (Oh! oh!) These ques. tions were of infinite importance to Ireland, the people of which were disposed to live quietly. They the Magistracy for having been present at certain disonly asked for free institutions, such as the English | ners, and drinking certain toasts. (Loud cheers from population enjoyed. Cries of chair, and order!)

The SPEAKER infigured the Hon. Member that he must confine himself to asking a question.

The SPEAKER infigured the Hon. Member that he Bart, if it were true that the Government intended to

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN said he wanted to know whe. put down by force all meetings conven-d for the Repeal Sir James Graham said that no further progress ther the Right Hon. Baronet had been informed by of the Union? He wished also to ask whether the aspressination at C.Jaca?

when, unfortunately, one life had been sacrificed; Here the subject dropped. produced the greatest possible excitement and alarm

The Lord Chancellor seeing the name of Lord French

Here the conversation dropped, and the House soon after adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 29.

FROM THE MAGISTRACY.

After the presentation of numerous petitions, some notices were disposed of. REPEAL OF THE UNION WITH IRELAND-DISMISSAL OF LORD FRENCH AND OTHER MAGISTRATES

Mr. REDINGTON rose for the purpose of putting a question to the Right Hon. Baronet the Secretary for the Home Department, relative to the recent dismissal place, and it made the declaration by Lord French of of his dismissal from the magistracy. The letter ately after the declarations in Parliament proves to the like her predecessor, expressed her determination to

were responsible-(hear, hear)-that it was Her Ma-Colonel RUSHBROOKE, though be had voted against jesty's determination to adhere to the declaration of Mr. Labouchere's amendment, was not able to support her Royal predecessor, and would use all the means with which she was intrusted by the law and the consaying, that in consequence of the general instructions fion had been made by the Lord Chencellor to Lord French and to other magistrates.

Mr. REDINGTON complained that the Right Hon. Baronet had not answered his question. What he had asked was, whether the declaration referred to by the Right Hon. Baronet had been communicated to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and in what manner it had been so communicated to that Right Hon. and Learned

Sir J. GRAHAM said, he had already stated to the Hon. Gentleman that the Lord Chancellor and also the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had received, at their accession to office, general instructions as to the discretionery powers which they were to exercise in discouraging overy attempt made to dissolve the Union between the two countries. He was not aware that any official communication had been recently made to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland on the subject. Mr. REDDINGTON.—Then he was to understand

from the Right Hon. Baronet that no official communication had been made to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland as to the declarations made by the Government; and that he was now to be considered as justified in removing those magistrates whom he had struck off the roll of Justices of the Peace upon the authority of, and upon no other than, the reports of the debates in that House. (" Hear, hear," and cries of " Order,"

Sir J. GRAHAM had already told the Hon. Member that the Lord Lieutenaut and the Lord Chancellor of Ireland bad had specific instructions given to them on their accession to office. With respect to any official communication, he had stated what took place. If the Hon. Member was of opinion that the Lord Chanceller had exceeded his authority in the course he had pursued, he might take the sense of the House on the sub-

Mr. REDINGTON said, that the Right Hon. Baronet need not try to fix him in that way for the mere purpese of obtaining a cheer. (Cheers renewed.) He was not referring to the question of Repeal. He asked a send an official communication of the declaration made

ireland? reland? Sir J. GRAHAH.—I do believe he did send such (fficial communication of the declaration of Government to Lord French and other magistrates. Mr. WYSE would ask the Right Hon. Gentleman

whether it was now the determination of the Government that every Irish magistrate who should attend a quiet and peaceable meeting, from which no danger of any breach of the peace could be apprehended, and at which only the question of the Repeal of the Union was to be discussed, - was it, he repeated, the detersuch magistrate out of the Commission?

Sir J GRAHAM said that the power of the Lord Chancellor was a discretionary power, for which he and those who advised him would be responsible. Before any magistrate was dismissed, the Lord Chancellor would communicate with him; but the fact was, each individual case must be judged of on its ewn merits. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland would defend the course he might take in every instance.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN thought the Right Hon. Baronet was shuffling, instead of answering the questions put order, and chair.) The SPEAKER intimated to the Hon. Member that

there was no question before the House. Mr. WYSE considered that it was of the utmos consequence that his question should be fairly answered. It was admitted on all hands, that Lord French was dismissed from the Magistracy for having attended a Ireland were liable to be dismissed for attending public dinners, where there could be no fear of a breach of

Sir J. GRAHAM said, he must decline answering questions put upon such hypothetical grounds; but he instances in which gentlemen had been dismissed from

(Cheers and loud laughter.)

Sir J. GRAHAM said, that with all respect for the

tation of wheat and flour from Canada should be

Mr. M. GIBSON proposed to the House to affirm as ap amendment that the reduction of the import duty into Eagland ought not to be made contingent upon an imbeen negatived on Friday.

Dr. Bowning, in a few words, seconded Mr.

GIBSON. Lord STANLEY contended that this amendment was substantially the same with Lord John Russell's Mr. THORNELY followed, but, like the preceding speakers, failed to make himself audible, amid the roal of members eager to divide and dine.

Mr. VILLIERS, for a few minutes, braved the same din; and the House then divided, rejecting the amendment. The resolutions having been reported, and leave gives

to bring in a bill founded upon them,
Sir James Graham moved the consideration of the Lords' amendments on the Voters' Registration Bill-These were agreed to.

Lord Elior then moved the second reading of the Irish Arms Bill-a measure having for its object to

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HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONSDAY, MAY 29. (Continued from our sisth page.)

which was brought in by Lord Melbourne's Govern-

Lard CLEMENTS seconded Nr. S. Crawford's amendments, at very great length, went on through the list of people. the enactments passed from time to time for the preservation of the public peace in Ireland, marking the circonstances under which each had been respectively passed, its date, and its duration. The present bill, he said, contained a clause respecting the arms of the Yeomanry Corps. These corps, though they called themselves loyal Protestants, bad refused to give up their arms at the order of Government when disbanded day evening, at the City of London Political and

proved anything, proved the necessity of this Bill. It the applaure subsided, talkers, ever ready to inflame others by discoursing of volunteer.

Mr. Brougham; he would refer to the authority of times greater than they were before?" The blockhead; man, whether in a green coat or a red, whether with a when defeated, was rebellion; but they could not be them. As however the operations on the land, and deplore his loss. Mr. Shell himself. A former Arms Act was on the not knowing that at the period he alludes to the popular shillslee in his hand or a musket on his shoulder, in the point of expiring in 1838; it was resewed by the tion of Ireland was only three millions, and that it is day of his country's trouble, never forgot that he was had risen from the tomb of apathy; she had calcu- will be joined with it, will allow of the payment of a gled and played their pays upon the stage of human Whig Government; the bill for the renewal went now nine millions, and that nine millions ought to prothrough every one of its stages; and in not one of duce and export three times as much as three millions. them tild Mr. Shell say a single word against that vic-lation of the constitution of which he now so whe-mently complained. In 1839 he became a member of the Whig Government; in 1840 that Government; in 1850 the Manual of the measure the prosperity of Ireland by experts; pullow-turned as more as mo renewed the bill; and still Mr. Sheil did not, nor did article on the Repeal of the Union, an article very much man of the name of Pearson, who asserted that if it tremendous applause.

expire; and against it, neither Mr. Shell nor any other the Union was repealed she would fall to pieces from had merely said that he would fire over the people. It perted the motion, and highly eulogised the O'Connor took place of the Delegate for Harmony, Mr. Joshus showing the prevalence and violence of ontrage in Ire- whole people? The Standard, the organ of the Pro- forbid it should ever come to such a sad result! If brother. some degree restraints on the liberty of the subject; measure. Before the plea of justice to Ireland was set but he argued that the present state of Ireland made up, we ought to know what was mount by that spirit of temperance and forbearance which he so plause. but he argued that the present state of Ireland made up, we ought to know what was meant by that sort of Derry, the two millions of men of the North successfully inculcated in the present day. Ireland important evidence respecting the propensities objects of the present repeal agintators were first that their objects of the present state of Ireland made up, we ought to know what was meant by that sort of Derry, the two millions of men of the North successfully inculcated in the present day. Ireland would not then have been lest. The Irish never, no a poor return for the reception they propensities objects of the present repeal agintators were first that their object to be effected; it weapons were more difficult to be traced than where tenant—and with these were required Vote by Ballot, not to England, why were they so anxious to continue period, under the influence of spirits, they were he would subscribe £5 per week until the measure was happiness they will lead to, and all miner and petty and the same of t death had been inflicted in any other way. He redeath had been inflicted in any other way. He redeath had been inflicted in any other way. He redeath had been inflicted in any other way. He redeath had been inflicted in any other way. He reand one or two other extreme propositions of the same
it? why express their determination come weal or woe
goaned into premature warfare; but now they were
gained—(great applause)—this would bring £1,000 per
contentions will cease to be heard among us.

To upholy and several other victims, whose murderers interpretations and were guided by
week. It was but little use clamouring; let every

To upholy and one or two other extreme propositions of the same
it? why express their determination come weal or woe
goaned—(great applause)—this would bring £1,000 per
contentions will cease to be heard among us.

Whenever this shall be the case we shall be the case we shall
week. It was but little use clamouring; let every

To upholy the country

To upholy the cou Norther, and several other victims, whose murderers intermission, for almost a century: its necessity was proved beneficial to themselves? How had that Union reason, and they would find that mind was their Irishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, that they shall indihad never been detected, and to a great number of atlong made upon houses with a view of program of program of the service they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country.

In the manufacture of a trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and they would find that mind was their trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country.

In the manufacture of a trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desire to exist among men, and the manufacture of a trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country.

In the manufacture of a trishman give up his pot and his pipe until his country more desired at the manufacture of a trishman give up his pot

takes made upon houses with a view of procuring attempt to analyse its details, he was prepared to vete upon that subject. He had never addressed a meeting employed in Ireland; he but he had given his money and his sweat—which can render to their fellow-beings. Each one will cor-Mr. Sharman Crawford opposed the bill. After upon the merits of the bill or its present necessity, but moment before Ireland. (Cheers) He asked what over the Executive. He now told them—and he Chartists of England. The Repeal of the Union was as mentally, morally, or pecuniary, to accomplish what dealing with some considerations of a more general mainly on the course taken by the late Government, he rights was every man entitled to? Were they not called upon them to mark his words—Sir Robert much an English as an Irish question, and would tend all will desire as the only boon for which existence will painte be came to the repeal agitation, which he supbegged to have an opportunity of justifying the course entitled to be free; to be born in a land they could allow the agitation to go on unheaded; he to push forward their own cause. He thanked God be valuable. posed would be relied on as a main reason for the which, as a member of that Government, he had purchased and in the land of would at an early period prorogue Parliament—he that he stood before a mixed audience of Irish and of measure. But if that agritation had lately been revived, sued on this subject. The policy and circumstances their birth, to live only to produce for their Saxon task-would then let slip the dogs of war. The best blood English united for one common object. He trusted England was herself the cause of its revival, by break- under which the late Government had to legislate were masters surrounded with bristling bayonets and mur- in Ireland might be shed in the struggle to defend the past would be buried in oblivion, and that on that Ing all her promises of redress for Irish grievances. He widely different from those under which the present dered if they dared to resist oppression? If the contract their rights. Peel would come down to Parliament, night they should seal the contract of union between was friendly to British connexion, but even that con- legislation was brought forward. At their accession of Union was to stand good, he asked where was the and state that he had warned them that, if necessary, the two countries, and never rest till their liberties were pexion might be purchased at too dear a rate. This Ireland had long been misgoverned; it was necessary to bond? He would prove that all the conditions had been he should call on them for increased powers, and achieved. hill was a degradation to the magistracy and genity. bring her round; but that was a work requiring a mixed violated; one of the conditions was that the question of assert there was not much difference between having Mr. O'Connor then left the room, and was greeted It was indeed founded on precedents; but to none of policy—kindness to the people, but repression of those Catholic Emancipation should be referred from Ireland them when asked for and taking them on an emerwith the greatest enthusiasm by his Irish brethren, them had been a party, and he felt himself there who had been but too long accustomed to violence to the calm phlegmatic St. Stephens to be adjusted. gency. But, as the chairman had said, he thanked who declared they would live and die for him. ment. He regretted that it was so moderately worded; ble from time to time to let go the harsher measures the Government of Ireland was left in the held his vote from the second reading of this Bill. As Bill, that they had been corrupt and unfit to govern? (cheers) He had been knocked down five or six times, hands of the clerks in Dublin Castle. The present to the Repeal of the Union, he was wholly averse to it, Did they not, de facto, say that their past acts were and rendered insensible from a cut on the temple—("It

> The debate was then adjourned. REPEAL OF THE UNION. (Omitted in our last for want of room.)

Mr. O'CONNOR lectured on this subject on Wednes-

Mr. Shell was persuaded that this Bill would be Coercion Bill, which ended in driving the scorpion sanctuary of God, and there determine on their future rying that National Edict under his arm to every large altogether inefficient. The spirit of outrage in the Stanley from office, as Secretary for Ireland. They course. When the mouthful of sawdust, uttered by Peel, town in England, aye, and small ones should not be means do so in the language of complaint; they were county with which he was best acquainted, that of lived in eventful times. He was proud to think that arrived in Ireland, what, said O'Connell? that he would forgotten; and it would meet such a reception as its arrived at after calm and deliberate investigation, in Tipperary, arose, not from the want of an effective a conciliation was taking place between the working not be driven out of the law—that he would stand on weight deserved. It had always been the policy to Arms Bill, but from the want of a due administration men of England and Ireland. He would read an the back and the front, the inside and the outside of the divide the English and the Irish, that no simultaneous of justice. The Grown Solicitor who conducted the extract from The Nation, and if attacked in that sanctuary, they action might take place; but if once united the pigmy lutions adopted are as far in advance of the present prosecutions at the assizes was not resident in the confidence of the millowners, and no trimmer to either would say we victas, which in English, was "Woe power of the aristocracy would be insignificant against opinions of the public generally, as it would be prudent county, but in Dublin; he knew nothing of the parties. Whig or Tory. (The chairman then read the extract, to the conqueror." Even the strong Govern- them. A faiend of his, Mr. Collins of Mallow, said at for any associated body of rien to go. I have for someor witnesses, and thus he was easily foiled by the enlogising the Northern Star, and giving an extract ment was beginning to halt in its course; with the meeting at Charleville, that the Bishopssaid, "be time shown my individual acquiescence with the prolegal assistants of the prisoner, who were men from that paper, wherein it was asserted that the Go- the opposition of all the industrious classes, the op- united;" the Suffragists said, "be determined," and the ceedings of the Rationalists, or Socialists, as they are Durham will shortly be presented to Parliament. acquainted with everybody and everything there vernment should not coerce Ireland, unless they also position of the Chartists, the Corn Law Repealers, the people said, "we will have it." What force could oppose more generally called, by having devoted myself in Again, it was the practice of the Crown to bribe in defeated the English workingmen. This, and the Irish Repealers, and with the poor industrious Church this determination? A cannon ball could not damage every manner to their cause, and I have again accepted formers, but to leave witnesses unprotected. Thirdly, mention of the Northern Star, was received with tre- of England and Scotland, all firing a an opinion, nor a sabre cut down a sentiment. Now the office of their General Secretary; so that any rejuries at the assizes: the only remedy for which curred; for 650 years, since the Saxon invader had to attack the game cock of the Corn Exchange? How tion, but would stand firm in that liberty in which their movement, it being my conviction that the of £13 is 9d. was fully proved. reluctance would prehably be a fine of £500 or £600. polluted the soil of his father land, had the factions was the Union brought about? When the wrongs of God had created them; they would then deserve the name changes we require must be made in entire accord-But he objected to this Bill; it took from the honest been strengthened in their deeds of oppression, their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country.

The MARQUIS OF BEEADALBARE.—It is funded to the worthy of their country had goaded them to desperation—of Irishmen, they would then be worthy of their country.

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The MARQUIS OF BEEADALBARE.—It is funded to the deprive him of his most noisy wespons, it would still and thus had the demons been enabled to ride who would have protected her, were slain or banished for the freedom of Ireland. If while looking to achieve formed for the reconstruction of society, I again repeat, leave to him the more silent and fearful means of death. roughshod over them; but the mists of error which —was that a time to force upon her a Union? When liberty for the whole world, by aid of Chartist princimus he based on unity, and every operation must be He objected to it also at this particular moment, because for 600 years had enshrouded them were being driven her sons were in exile, or laid under the cold turf—ples, his first thoughts had not been to his native land, carried forward in entire accordance with the feelings it went to make a distinction between England and away, John Bull was shaking hands with Paddy; a was that a time for a bride to be courted by a bride it might be said why not keep to the Charter, why not and convictions of some one single mind, aided and sup. Union, backed by one hundred policemen, last week, Ireland. Mr. Canning had said, Repeal the Union! long pull and a pull altogether, and the demon of groom smeared with the blood of her children? He join the Repeaters? It was to snow the triumph of process the response there were one aristocracy which already in this and every other appealed to history whether this was not the first step mind, to show the advantages of union, to leave a record every means in his power.

The French papers state that a vessel laden with the blood of her children? He join the Repeaters? It was to snow the triumph of process there were one aristocracy which already in this and every other appealed to history whether this was not the first step mind, to show the advantages of union, to leave a record every means in his power.

The French papers state that a vessel laden with the blood of her children? He join the Repeaters? It was to snow the triumph of the process that a vessel laden with the blood of her children? He join the Repeaters? It was to snow the triumph of the triumph of the process that a vessel laden with the blood of her children? He join the Repeaters? It was to snow the triumph of th Ireland. Mr. Canning had said, Repeal the Union! long pull and a pull altogether, and the demon of groom smeared with the blood of her children? He join the Repealers? It was to show the triumph of ported by every one who joins the Association, with was 1141. law in Kent and another in Wessex, one in Mercia and country tottered on its pinnacle, would with one blow taken by their Saxon task masters to prepare the way to posterity, that for a nation to be free she another in Northumberland, would the notion then be be reduced to atoms. Let them make a stand then for in the Union, ere the Irish Parliament was bribed to has only to will it. If, as a party, the another in their moral betray their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose every their country? In England a member of Parliament to oppose the English colours, and bound for the English to oppose the English colours, and bound for the English colours, county, and a member of the great imperial copartner- majesty together. The name of O'Connor was a name ment was ousted for bribery. Why, then, should the and support every good measure, even if the Repeal of this a knowledge of detail sufficient to prevent his that those negroes cannot have been intended for ship; but by keeping up different laws for the two great in the annals of Irish History; he loved and acts of that bribed Parliament stand good? Why the Union came fresh upon them as a May flower, still it giving wrong counsel on any matter that may be sub-slaves. kingdoms, you yourselves inevitably suggested the idea venerated the memory of Arthur O'Connor, and though ahould they not be impeached for bribery? They were would be their bounden duty to support it, for it was a mitted to him. He must have the mildness necessary of different law-givers. In 1819, England too had an he had differed so much from Feargus O'Connor as to told that the condition of Ireland was worse before the contest of liberty against injustice, knowledge against to bear any repreach, however painful it may be to his arms bill; a revolutionary conspiracy was then on assert that he would never stand on the same platform Union than at present. Granting it was so, was not unjust power, and religion against infidelity. Mr. feelings, without exhibiting the slightest murmur or piedges himself to marry them all. foot; Lord Castlersagh, a firm man, was at the head of with him, yet now he would bury all past animosity, the condition of England worse at that period than at O'Connor then went into the subject of the injustice to your affairs; yet even he, bred as he had been in Irish and he trusted that Mr. O'Connor would throw his present? Were all the advantages of civilization and Ireland of a state church, and also showed that the firmness requisite to meet and overcome any difficulty politics, did not venture to propose such a measure as great name into the scale of his country, and would act the spread of knowledge to be taken into account for Repeal, unless accompanied by the Charter, would not that may be set his path. He must have self-confidence this bill. There was no transportation in Lord Castle- with whatever leader or system the great majority of England, and not for Ireland? Look even for a period abolish this and other evils. Give to Ireland, said Mr. sufficient to believe that he is able to accomplish the than 150 were founded in the 16th century, out of the resgh's Act. It occupied but one page of the statute his countrymen should determine upon—(loud cheers.) of twenty years back. Was the condition of America O'Connor, a Parliament of 300 men fairly elected by great work he will be called on to undertake; but this spoils of religious houses destroyed during the Rebook, but here was a bill of seventy clauses. Against Mr. O'Connor on rising was greeted with vociferous or Belgium then equal to their present condition? Was the whole people, and instead of a slave land, Ireland must be unaccompanied by the slightest conceit or iormation. Lord Castlereagh's bill, Lord Grey entered a protest in applanse, waving of hats, &c., and commenced by ad- the principle of progression to be annulled in Ireland would be a paradise fit for the residence of a noble peothe journals of the Lords (some passages of which pro- dressing them as Irishmen and Englishmen. He said only? He trusted that he should live twenty years ple. When that happy day should arrive the tear of joy opinion of every individual, to whatever class, sect, or test Mr. Shell read aloud); and in the House of Com- he had attended scores, hundreds, thousands of public after Ireland was again a nation; and he would flow as rapidly down the cheek of age, as down party he may belong; but he must never be tempted to mons Henry Brougham—not Lord Brougham—meetings, but never in his life had he attended one so proudly point back, and show them how Ireland had that of the blooming maiden. There would not be an act by the love of approbation.

declaimed with all his energies. How would consolatory to his feelings. He would answer the progressed when Ireland had a native Parliament. It Irish heart that would not leap with joy to think that Some of your readers will, I have no doubt, smile at his lightning have shivered the Government question which perhaps had been properly asked re- was in some degree an index to the public mind that though born a slave, he was likely to die a free man these qualifications being required of any individual; of that day, had their bill been such a thing garding their Chairman. He was an Irishman and a they were then upheld by popular opinion; the grosser Was it to be endured that Prince Edward's Island, that but I would tell them they must be combined, and ac-28 this—a thing to require that every blacksmith volunteer in his country's cause. The Chairman had passions of their aristocracy were kept back; they then Newfoundland, that Canada, and other countries companied by many others, before the true and entire in this town from the Commissioners of Customs, That have a license, and every musket a brand! What stated that he had differed from him, perhaps he had pro- stopped at home and spent their money in Ireland. He should have a domestic legislature, while Ireland was redemption of man shall take place; but, in the mean which reverses previous decisions, under which green Was its defence? Your own perseverance in oppress perly done so, and he (Mr. O'C.) had properly differed did not say that the Irish Parliament had ever done deprived of it? They were now giving a boon to Canada, sion. The Whigs, it was said, originated the measure, from him; but no true Irishmen could differ when their justice to Ireland. Yes, they that we do not neglect the immediate resources at our only as pork. It is now decided that "all legs of Sir Arthur Wellesley being then the Irish Secretary. | country's cause was in danger. He had been in Eng. ment, for the Irish Catholic was not allowed to vote had given her one; like a careful nurse fearful a child command, because we have not everything that is ne. pork thoroughly cured and imported in a state fit for the Irish Secretary. But Ireland in 1806 was not as Ireland in 1843. Sir land ten years, and he had not been a caim unobser. for a member. Yet Ireland was then better governed should cut itself, takes away the knife, so had they cessary to complete the whole work. Arthur Welleslay, as the official of Dublin Castle, was vant spectator of the public mind; never in the midst by a native Parliament, chosen by Protestant electors, behaved to Ireland; fearful that an old barrel should not more different from the here whose fame now filled of English agitation had the dear recollection of his than by a Saxon Parliament, elected partly by Catholic explode, or that in mistake they should put the wrong country, have done so much for the progress of huma- if colonial, instead of 8s., and 2s. per cwt.; so that the world, then the Ireland of 1806 was from Ireland pative land been obliterated from his mind, and though voters. They had then some of the unities of a nation end of the musket on their shoulder, they kindly deprived nity as those who have enlisted under the principles this last decision makes a material difference to imemancipated and grown too large and too powerful for the he had differed from some of their leaders, that was no —they had one Duke (Heaven save the mark!); they them of their arms. No man could be so foolish as to supletters which with you still would bind her. He then reason when he saw the nation in earnest, when he saw the nation in earnest, when he saw that he was not putting a nail in his own coffin, that first declaration of the errors on which human society referred to a speech in which Sir R Peel, after review that the movement was ripe, that he should not be punished, not so much for what he was based to the present, a gradual, rapid, and geomeing the long series of harsh acts against Ireland, had give them his helping hand. He acquiesced in noble city? Was it not partly their aid? Did not had done, as for what he had promised to do; but to trically progressive advance has taken place, until, Exlaimed against the further continuance of so melan- the truth, virtue, and propriety of the extract read, they, when carrying the hod—when assisting in rearing the winds he flung all such paltry speculations. For without their being apparently at all conscious of doing choly a system of legislation. What effects the Catholic from the Nation. The press of this country, the the stately edifice—when disposing of their earnings, what was mind given to man but to use it? and words so, nearly every public writer and speaker assists in annum for the destruction of spotrows for two the produced, if it had been Saxon press, a press which had engendered the worst help to raise the affluence of the city? And why should were given to express his feelings. He would rather produced, if it had been Saxon press, a press which had engendered the worst help to raise the affluence of the city? given as a timely boon, he knew not; but extorted, feeling against Ireland—which had created jealcusies they not carry that labour to a city of their own? Why die a freeman than live a slave. His country was too Won, as it had been, how could England expect that and divisions, that the Legislature might take advan- should they have empty halls and deserted at the property of the sons were too power to believe or disbelieve at his pleasure, and that to 12. the Irish would acquiesce in anything short of perfect tage of them; that press no longer looked with con- swell the grandeur of others? They had got occular noble to be slaves. Though he had opposed some of he cannot love or hate except in accordance with the equality? You talked of the Union as a bond to be tempt, but with doubt, on their present movement, demonstration that a Saxon Parliament did not legispreserved at all events; but were you sure that you They were told that not only the press but the Sove- late for them. A great law officer, who had filled the England no one had ever heard him utter a word and therefore, that he can be in no manner responsible would be wholly in the right? You had made a difference was against them. Suppose the was: there is a first law office of the crown, asserted they were "allens against the Catholic Priesthood—(shouts of "That's for his actions. These truths daily become so apparent ference in Ireland's municipal franchise. Again, you woman for you (pointing to one on the platform). They in language, religion, and blood"—(shame). Then why true.") had given England a Registration Bill for Parliamentary tell us the Commons, and the whole of the not let them go back and be governed by their brother to damage the influence of those men to whom Ireland resist their admission; and, whenever this shall be the franchise. Where was the Registration Bill for Ireland? oligarchy are against us. This gave rise in an Irish- alieus? In considering this question, they must not be must look for counsel and aid in their day of strug- case, then may be introduced every practical measure that bill which Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Litton, Lord Stanley, had all said two years since must be lost in without a week's convinced of the meet long that evening the standard of it, lord and long that evening the standard of the meet long that every practical measure and and in the long that are not not introduced every practical measure and and in the interest of man from vice, crime, and guided by their own enthusiasm or zeal, but by circum gle. Mr. O Connor then highly sulogised the priest-necessary for the relief of man from vice, crime, and standard poverty, and every misery that attends him.

Lord Stanley, had all said two years since must be stances as they were. In speaking of this all-absorbing, hood of his country, and every misery that attends him.

With regard to organization, the Rationalists, not this everything-else-destroying question, they must look they were convinced of the necessity of active operation.

With regard to organization, the Rationalists, not appear to organization, the Rationalists and the property and the property and standard Ireland had got a Poor Law, which had done more ing he had seen a caricature of the Duke at one end of at it as affecting the interests of Englishmen. He would then, He rejoiced that the Repeal had not been carried withstanding the imperfections I have before alluded toward repeal of the Union than any efforts of his a rope, with Peel at the other, and Dan O Connell dwell but a moment on the cold subject of interest, but could accomplish. Had the men who expressed such being pulled to pieces in the middle. How easy would be could prove that a Repeal of the Union, if beneficial the disparage the efforts of our Chartist or any other solicitude for Irish morality been always equally conit have been to have reversed it, and have put Dan at low control of the low captures. The minds of the low captures always equally conit have been to have reversed it, and have put Dan at low captures. The minds of the low captures of our Chartist or any other late has a society, in advance or any other that has been to have reversed such being pulled to pieces in the middle. How easy would be could prove that a Repeal of the Union, if beneficial has repossed such being pulled to pieces in the middle. How easy would be could prove that a Repeal of the Union, if beneficial has repossed such being pulled to pieces in the middle. How easy would be could prove that a Repeal of the Union, if beneficial has repossed such being pulled to pieces in the middle. How easy would be could prove that a Repeal of the Union, if beneficial has repossed such being pulled to pieces in the middle. How easy would be could prove that a Repeal of the Union, if beneficial has repossed such being pulled to pieces in the middle. How easy would be could prove that a Repeal of the Union, if beneficial has repossed such being pulled to pieces in the middle. How easy would be could prove that a Repeal of the Union, if beneficial has repossed such being pulled to pieces in the middle. How easy would be could prove that a Repeal of the Union, if beneficial has repeal of the Union, if beneficia Scientions on that head? No, they were the men who, one end, the Irish nation at the other, and Wellington An Irishman never left his home, if a subsistence two nations were now prepared; the recruiting ser- friends, for Town will that there were many superior to we understand upwards of 200 have refused again to to raise a little contingent revenue, had opened all the private stills of Ireland, and exposed her pessantry to was a power which to work immediate evil he dreaded by dire necessity, to leave their native land and contingent revenue of the pessantry to was a power which to work immediate evil he dreaded by dire necessity, to leave their native land and contingent revenue of the pessantry to was a power which to work immediate evil he dreaded by dire necessity, to leave their native land and contingent revenue of the pessantry to was a power which to work immediate evil he dreaded by dire necessity. private stills of freiand, and exposed her peasantry to the strongest stimulants of crime. When Sir R. Peel the brongest stimulants of crime. When Sir R. Peel more than that of the Duke or Peel: it was the vinder of the Buglish labour market; besides the addition of a former sovereign against repeal; but the body of the Buglish labour market; besides at their back, the master to fall has not yet been given to it, nor can it be until the master to fall has not yet been given to it, nor can it be until the master to fall has not yet been given to it, nor can it be until the master to fall has not yet been given to it, nor can it be until the master to fall has not yet been given to it, nor can it be until the master to fall has not yet been given to it, nor can it be until the master to fall has not yet been given to it, nor can it be until the master to fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it, nor can it be until the master to fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet been given to it. The fall has not yet and out.

The fall has not yet and out. Mr. O'Conner here alluded to the immense the fall duty. Mr. O'Conner here alluded to the immense of the provided in the fall has not yet and out. Mr. O'Conner here alluded to the immense of the provided in the fall duty. Mr. O'Conner here alluded to the immense of the provid he, on that occasion, omitted all which his late Majesty which he feared would lead to mischief. Already was the masters to fall back upon. This brought him to I rish by mutual jealousies and fears. Much of Peel's those who have associated shell become alive to the curious old customs in Abbeville: a man, condemned had added of conciliation, while he re-asserted in the street of the State Church party, the Standard, the important subject of over-population; he would take no part in the present struggle; if they did shrongest tone whatever in the King's message was hounding them on to warfare. If there was any charm bevere and stern. He had need the name of the Queen in the dreid or anticipation of defeat, it might be admit it first in every parish in Voices. If he had looked on apathetic they must more readily to sacrifice that to do an inand that was a name which no Minister could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the Times newspaper. It no longer; surplies could deprive gleaned from the July could d cession to the throne, had caused to be declared, in a now said that sectional reforms must be granted, and devoured every green thing; and then there would be a man, and much less than an Irishman. Since the being in existence. letter addressed at her command by Lord John Russell that justice must be done to Ireland. It was now too ample room for the flock to range at liberty. The same agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, agitation began in earnest, every morning, ere break. between the two countries. She had read of Ireland's ere he died—aye, ere a year had passed over—that Ire- dreve the bugs away honest men could live in peace; subject; every night, ere he went to rest, he prayed secured to themselves several of the elements for the

Mr. Shirm (the Attorney-General for Ireland) said demand a Repeal of the Union, when he sees north against the men of the south; but he had read for these holy aspirations they were taunted with being dentity to rich and precious gifts, with which the crethe world not refer to the authority of Lord Grey or that since the Union the exports of Ireland are three with delight, in the Government organs, that an Irish rebels. That which, when successful, was patriotism,

Woes—the felt that compensation was due for Ireland's land would be raised from provincial degradation to and they would have the consolation of their fellow men. They have many in the neighbourhood of Euston-square, it was a test of the sufference of the sufferen Frongs. Mr. Shell then drew a poetical contract be national independence. The articles in the Close of life their bones could rest with those whem, fered more here than if he was on the sphere of action, bundred acres of land; the labour market is entirely at land and the labour market is entirely at land and the labour market is entirely at land and land acres of land; the labour market is entirely at land and land acres of land; the labour market is entirely at land acres of land; the labour market is twen what he supposed to have been the aspect of her proved that threats and denunciation were giving way in life, they held most dear. Now that the great struggle but still the news came with a freshness to his heart their control; and they have among their ranks many surgeons, that the deceased, with whom he was in-Majesty on giving that instruction to Lord John Russ to blarney and chicanery. The wrath of the aris-This late declaration. How was it that the Government, but prudence compelled them, in a measure, to bis late declaration. Which had seen the necessity of conciliation and liber. He had read all the articles in the papers, and laughed the national rent amount to £500 or £600, and this other elements for the production of wealth, and they pression of spirits, and terminated thus fatally a seen the necessity of conciliation and liber. He had read all the articles in the papers, and laughed the national rent amount to £500 or £600, and this ality in Canada, did not see the necessity of the same at the ignorance they manifested. In the Times there too in the very worst month in the year, when poverty ill feelings he had buried for ever. They must will then be enabled to progress with a rapidity that most useful life.—It is difficult to account for the body in Indian to the progress with a rapidity that most useful life.—It is difficult to account for the body in Indian to Indian the Indian to Indian the Indian to Indian the Indian to Indian the Indian that India policy in Ireland, of which Canada was the counterpart? was some glib philosopher, some Oxonian or Cantab was staring them in the face; when he saw this amount take heed to allow no personal or vindictive feelings to shall astonish all ranks, classes, sects, and parties, and He besought them to attack the Irish people, to banish just imported to the office by railroad, without even a cheerfully given, he asserted that any power which the Orangemen, to conciliate the Catholic clergy, and to knowledge in what latitude Ireland lay, pretending to would attempt to invade the Irish people must be more happy results, can be protam for themselves an honourable renows and a tran- chalk out a plan to remedy Ireland's grievances. He than human. They might in their freezy attempt to nurse, and protector. They loved the land of their manner in which society can be best formed, but also saks, with an air of triumph, "Will any sane man do so; their organs might hound on the men of the birth; they were determined to render her free; yet the means of simply helping themselves most abun-

fore free to move that it should be read a second time Lord Normanby so governed as to have the sympathies Was this done? He had seen the brand of slavery on God that the two countries were united; and if they Mr. HAYNES having been loudly called for, briefly of the people with him; and as these should have been the brow of his countrymen; he had seen a little upstart coerced Ireland, they must also coerce England, addressed the meeting, expressing his approval of Mr. John Hampden, a monument is about to be raised to weaver dressed in uniform stand by the side of a poor (Loud cheers.) He did not know in that case what, as O'Connor's discourse, and thought they should never his memory on Chalgrove-field, where he, one of the widow digging up every tenth potatoe for the service of an Irishman, he should do; he would say nothing. He forget the absent. He therefore proposed three cheers greatest men England ever produced, lost his life in for he would gladly have supported a proposal that the But when a new Arms Act was introduced, he would a church opposed to her principles. They were told that had the day after to-morrow to appear before the for O'Connell. (Three hearty cheers were given.) He defence of those liberties which were saved by the Separat should be ordered to kick the bill out of those ask whether any attempt was now making to Ireland was not prepared for self government, that she Queen's Bench; but if his countrymen in Ireland were heard a few hisses. (Shouts of "No.") He believed so, gallant struggles of the seventeenth century. The doors. He thanked Lord Eliot, however, for having conciliate these popular sympathies? Whether was not equal to the task, and this too came from them invaded and in peril, he as an Irishman should feel himbut it did his heart good to hear them drowned in that project of raising this memorial was suggested, we believe, some time ago, by Lord Nugent, and is now the project of the magistracy were who for 43 years had tried their hands at it, and self invaded in England. There were good men in Engformer years, the course had been to bring in a mere conducive to the peace of Ireland? He believed proved indeed but sorry legislators. Catholic Emanci- land—(hear). He saw before him a man, who at Bircombination-bill of half a dezen lines, whereas now the that Lord Elliot was sincerely desirous to govern on pation was but half granted them, and then it was mingham had saved his life from 1500 men. He did vote of thanks to the Chairman, who briefly replied, abordistion appeared entire on the face of the bill. principles of justice and conciliation; but yet, some- given as you would throw a bone to a snarling day. not stop to inquire whether he was a Repealer or not— and the meeting closed by cheers for the Charter and There were a variety of measures needed for Ireland, how, the Irish Government was a Government con- They had not been relieved from the impost of a State (shouts of "arouse.") He (Mr. O'C), announced in the Repeal, the Northern Star, and the Nation. none of which were brought forward by Government: ducted by a small minority. The Irish could not but Church, kept up not for their benefit. But for the purfirst number of the Northern Star in 1837, that a Repeal folk, grand juries, registrations, manor-courts, and feel it a hardship that promotion was not distributed in pose of keeping them in bondage to the aristocracy. of the Union was essential for the prosperity of Ireland many other subjects required legislation; but Ireland as impartially as in Canada. Considering, how- Was not the contract vitiated in 1832? Did not the —(" that's true.)" Since then, him and his countrymen politics useful would ever be enacted while ever, the whole case, he would not go so far as to with- King, Lords, and Commons say, by passing the Reform | had fought like men, or rather like man and wifemeasure, if it passed, would pass against the sense of for the sake of Ireland as well as of England; and if it illegal? Since then they had repealed many laws; was all for love".) He did not stop to inquire what it the majority of the Irish members. Sir R Peel had were attempted by force, the Executive Government was it then too much for a great nation, like Ireland, was for, he knew it was for some Irish purpose, and declared himself generally adverse to extraordinary must put that force effectually down; but, while only second to no nation on earth in courage, hospitality, or that satisfied him. He had lived through turmoil and legal means were taken, he disapproved harsh inflictions generous feeling; was it too much for such a nation to persecution; he had attended more public meetings by all the feelings and prejudices that have hitherto by all the feelings and prejudices that have hitherto by all the feelings and prejudices that have hitherto by all the feelings and prejudices that have hitherto by all the feelings are constant to the satisfied him. It is not to be a satisfied him, he disapproved harsh inflictions are constant. the higher and lewer classes, and weakening the efficacy on the part of the Government, as tending needlessly ask for the repeal of one law, to ask them to set aside than any man in the world, and he had never missed an open generated among men—and so absolutely essential Oxford, from the country round Postcomb, Chinner, of the ordinary law. Now, all these evils would be produed by the present bill, and a milder measure would
have effected all the really legitimate objects of it. Since
the real 1792 there had never been a period when Irato the the country round and no next them to set aside
to any successful results, to be obtained, on a scale at
and Lewknor, having repulsed the main body of the
present wants and dis
astribed to political causes, he must observe that the
this contract, and for this reason the press were dipshould damage them by the mention of physical force; he
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should depend the tresses of the people, that I shall offer no apology to
should depend the tresses of the people, that I shall offer no apology to
should depend the tresses of the people, that the year 1792, there had never been a period when Ire- last speaker had furnished a defence against that charge; ping their gooss quills in gall, endeavouring to write would caution them not to be shot down by factions; as your readers for again reverting to the subject, but attack from the direction of Warpsgrove. It must land was so long without coercive measures as she had for his enumeration had shown that these outbreaks down his country; they declared that the agitation was man increased in mind and dignity, brute force received now been. There had been times at which the Arms occur under all Administrations, and are unconnected unreal, and that it was not intended to go on. He said from his ideas. They had now began to taste the fruits I may put forth respecting it that may appear to them his death-wounds shot by some of the musketteers of Act was suffered to expire, and to lie unrenewed for with political causes. He and his colleagues had been it must go on; it was intended it should go on; and of misrepresentation; they now began to see the false pictwo or three years together; and he did not find that unfairly treated by the Opposition in this particular; because it should go on, he was there that night to ture given of their objects and desires, and they would be I am the more induced to take this course, as I have the south side of the lane. in those intervals all Ireland had been shot. Lord Cle- but they had been generously supported by the Irish advance its onward progress. The Times said that Mr. mere capable of doing justice to him and saying the during the past fortnight had to attend the sittings of O'Connell's speech had lowered the price of the funds reports about O'Connor may have been as false as those the Congress of the Rational Society, and to deliberate the medallion portrait of the patriot in bold relief

O'Connell's speech; he had tried for twenty years to do ber set in. Paddy got in potatoes and was always pro- determined to act justly as any body of men that ever Nugentaway and impede sectional reforms, knowing that while vided with a resource, and if a warfare should occur, assembled; and, being under the guidance of correct there were so many grievances, it was impossible that the stock of his neighbour he was equally welcome to principles, there has been exhibited mere unanimity ought could rectify them except restoring to Ireland her as his own; but the cause that paralysed working men and discernment of truth, with less personal or party They had since, in many cases, sold those arms into the Scientific Institution, Turnagain-lane. Charge for ad- native Parliament. In these days, when the mind was in Eagland, which prevented even their tongues from consideration, than could be prosured under any cirworst hands; and thus it was that an Arms Bill had mission, 2d. Long before the chair was taken the Hall enlightened, when knowledge was advancing, when the most come to be thought necessary.

Mr. Bateson felt some reluctance in following the of about equal numbers of Repealers and Chartista, stripped of their hobgeblinism. Take away from the should be achieved, it would be by the means suggested. Mr. WHEELER proposed, and Mr. Shaw seconded, Ireland, than for Manchester, or Birmingham. He the result, then he had hopes that the day of Ireland's that there have been occasionally decisions come to, in between the Irish and the English at the time of the but if attacked, they would betake themselves to the hear. He would spend £200 of his own money in car. received in the most consistent manner.

in England, in which he had not dwelt on Ireland's had no doubt but an attempt would be made to coerce coined into money—to the Chartists of England; but dially assist every other one, in discussing the truth in Lord J. RUSSELL said, that after the speech of the wrongs, and he had ever asserted that if he could pre- them; he had always said that, however corrupt a now he would preach for them as he prayed for proportion as he acquires it, and each will ardently con-Irish Attorney-General, who had put his argument, not vent it, England should not obtain her liberty one Legislature might be, it still had a restraining power them—with equal alacrity that he did for his brother tribute whatever lies in his power, either physically,

HARMONY HALL. LETTER XII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

at the Stock Exchange; but they were glad to see that about ourselves. He would never praise Ireland at the with a body of men chosen by election from the (in marble) by Scoular; on the opposite side are Mr. O'Connell still held out the clive branch, and that expence of Eigland, or England at the expence of Ire-sectional reforms must be granted to Ireland. They land; but he had always asserted that Paldy was a like in the parties thus by whom the monument is raised, and on the fourth had, as was their constant practice, misconstrued better agitator than John Bull. After the dark Novem- assembled were as intelligent, as conscientious, and as is the following inscription from the pen of Lord

speech of the Noble Lord, because that speech, if it About eight o'clock, Mr. O'Connor having arrived, and tail, and he asked by O Connor having arrived anything arrived this Rill. It is a speech of the proceedings of the Congress, which is Backingham and Oxford, in 1642. what more dreadful was there in local government for to meet in Dublin-if "spontaniety" should happen to be now being published weekly in the New Moral World, the disaffected, and protect those who needed protect that Mr. Dwaine, and it is the day of freedrich, when he had hopes that Mr. Dwaine, and it is the day of freedrich, when he had hopes that Mr. Dwaine, and and an incident liberties of the custom of voting being adopted. The label labely had been been and the Nation news regeneration was not far distant. Mr. O Connor then consequence of the custom of voting being adopted. The labely labe tion; and it was a merciful measure to those whom take the chair, which was carried by acclamation, a paper, that they should present a front of moral ma- alluded to the Reform Bill, which was not only blotted which are inconsistent with the general spirit, and England, June 18th, 1643. it saved from being hurried into crime by bustering voice demanding whether he was an Irishman and a jesty; that they should give no excuse to Government to but blooded by the Coercion Bill, and showed the man- would not have occurred, if the suggestive form of "In the two hundredth year from that day this stone the handles of their own swords. He wished that they had conferred upon him; it was not the first time columns, called him "my Lord," a title denied to their like to say too much for other persons, but when the question proposed, simply with the view of laying June, on Chalgrove-fleid Lord Nugent in the chair, in

> accordance with those views and feelings, which for the time actuated the minds of the delegates; and the reso- £709 183. 6d.

time, our duty as practical reformers will be to take care hams imported in pickle have been, till now. charged

Respecting practical measures, the Rationalists have, like her for a wife; tie me up!

the kills and still Mr. Shell did not, nor did article on the Repeat of the Union, an article very much any one of the Irish members, open his lips upon it. In the first section of 1841, the same Government they do away with the Union when Ireland it and the first section of 1841, the same Government they do away with the Union when Ireland it to the Congress, a legacy with the Bourd of the North and desired to the More affect that the men of the North and the Repeater of the Union, an article very much of the working country on the working conviction that his humble labours will one be day which he has proceeded in relation to the working conviction that his humble labours will one be day onto the first appreciated, and studiously intent or latting behind they do away with the Union when Ireland it to the Congress, a legacy with the Bourd on this soil at the Congress, a legacy with the Bourd on the Mr. Ringender, and with regard to the manner in the working country of the working donories appliance.

Mr. Shaw moves steadily on, b 1779 in the working country of the working donories and with regard to the manner in the working country of the working donories and I would on this soil at a sufficient to the working country of the working donories and I would on this soil at a sufficient to the working country of the working donories and I would on this soil at a sufficient to the working donories and I would on the manner in the manner in the manner in the working country of the working country

Irish member said one syllable, though Mr. Hume internal divisions? Was not this a reason why she should mattered not which was the true version, it was evicalled the attention of the House to it in an especial have a Parliament sitting in College Green, to heal dent from the examination that something passed to explain to them the villanous manner in which the almost every member of Congress, with the view of manner. Mr. Smith then instanced a great many cases, these distractions and to administer justice fairly to the between a soldier and a policeman about firing. God Government had treated Mr. O'Connor's father and eliciting the truth or falsehood of rumours which he had been a soldier and a policeman about firing. God Government had treated Mr. O'Connor's father and eliciting the truth or falsehood of rumours which he had been a soldier and a policeman about firing. ment He admitted that all such enactments are in land, and the consequent necessity of this preventive testant parsons, said it was no use Peel wasting his Father Mathew had lived in 1797, to have inculcated The motion was carried amidst tremendous aphad heard in his own branch, or district, has tended.

ing persons to meet the proposition was set up. The men magnified their numbers while it suited matter what were the causes, turned their backs and, as actions spoke the mind, he tendered to the what, nowever, nee metals and as actions spoke the mind, he tendered to the what, nowever, nee metals and as actions spoke the mind, he tendered to the what, nowever, nee metals and it characters to violence and intimidation, and total about the object to be effected; it causes, turned their backs and, as actions spoke the mind, he tendered to the what nowever, nee metals and it characters to violence and intimidation, and total about the object to be effected; it can be seen to the when taken in relation with the object to be effected; it fine limit in the gale; and it character of the limit of their extreme avidity for the possession of arms. Now, next, the extension of the Tithe Commutation Rent-charge; tants in all Ireland, yet the Standard was talking of was still on record, that until they got drunk—until rent—(tremendous cheering, waving of hats, &c.) He possession of arms. Now, next, the extension of the Parliamentary Suffrage to all two millions of adult fighting men. These were like they were disordered by intoxication—in every encount wished to be enrolled as one of a corps of reserve on waters of the coean. Let the public generally awaken with the triting of the rational system, and let some few the possession of fire-arms facilitated the assassinations sains male adults not convicted of a crime; next fixity Palstaff's men. But if 200,000 men registered their ter the Irish defeated the red-coated rebels; that, this side of the water, and to be enrolled as a Repealer to the truths of the rational system, and let some few which had unhappily been so numerous within the of tenure—a phrase meaning the transfer of the whole oaths for freedom, then they dwindled down to a few instead of flying in every battle, the half-armed Irish in the nearest ward; and if the sinews of warfare should leading minds among them undertake the formation of the wests; and murders committed with such limited wit Jest few years; and murders committed with such landed property of Ireland from the landlord to the thousands. If the Union was so beneficial to Ireland and the sine whole of the whole of the union was so beneficial to Ireland and the nearest ward; and if the sine we of warrare should be found to do the same, such a society as I point out for the effecting of the fail, if 200 Repealers could be found to do the same, such a society as I point out for the effecting of the

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant. WILLIAM GALPIN.

Harmony Hall, May 27th, 1843.

HAMPDEN COMMEMORATION MONUMENT.

(From the Aylesbury News)

After the lapse of two centuries since the death of to be carried into effect by the zealous efforts of his Lordship, assisted by the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis of Bredalbane, the Earl of Buckinghamshire, Lords Brougham, Denman, Lovelace, Leigh, Fortescue, and some other gentlemen, who have joined in this testimony of their veneration for the memory of this great patriot.

The monument consists of a large block of Portland stone, sixteen feet high, surmounted by a Ceppo Cap, and resting on a massive plynth of the same material. It is raised where the Oxford and Watlington road is SIR,—The subject of organizing a society to act in crossed by the lane leading on one side to the village of the Prince, who lined the hedge which still encloses On the side of the monument facing Warpegrove is

"Here, in this field of Chalgrove, JOHN HAMPDEN.

"After an able and strenuous, but unsuccessful resistance in Parliament and before the judges of the land to the measures of an arbitrary court, first took arms, assembling the levies of the associated counties of

"And here, within a few paces of this spot, he received the wound of which he died while fighting in

those who talked so lendly about dying for their coun- he had presided over a similar assembly. He had Bishops by the Emancipation Bill. The Bishop, in his forthcoming address of the Irish nation to the English before whichever might have been considered the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the fight. by would take to the easier and more useful duty of been a member of the National Union of the Working letter, declared that Ireland must stand in her own people was issued, he pledged himself it would have superior mind such facts as would have allowed the The company will assemble at nine o'clock, when living for her-instead of living, as they now did, only Classes, and had assisted in the marriage ceremony defence—that she must carry on no aggressive warfare; such a response as every Irish heart would delight to individual selected to have digested all the information the medallion portrait of Hampdon will be fixed in its place on the monument, and the dinner will take In speaking of these decisions, however, I by no place at three. A very numerous company is expected.

> THE REPEAL rent for the past week amounted to Dupley and Leicester are likely soon to have

> vacancies in their representation. A PETITION against Lord Dungannon's return for

THE CAMBRIDGE Election Committee have decided that Mr. Kelly was duly elected member for that the higher classes were reluctant to serve on the petty mendons applease.) In that extract he cordially con- of corruption, how could the Government find means they were united they would never again bend to fac- marks I may make will be with the desire to forward borough, although one case of bribery to the amount

THE MARQUIS OF BREADALBANE.—It is rumoured a contribution of £10,000 to its funds. THE Tuam Herald states that the result of a day's

labour of a collector of poor rates, in the Ballinasloe

THE EDITOR OF THE Iowa Reporter wishes 5,000 young women to emigrate to that territory, and he

THE TOTAL NUMBER of grammar-schools in England and Wales is about 450, of which no fewer

HAMILTON GIBBET POST.—This obnoxious object was hewn down last Sunday afternoon, in the most mysterious manner. The parties who have rid the county of so disgusting an object are at present unkuown.-Lincoln Mercury.

GREEN HAMS. On Friday an order was received drying and making hams," are chargeable with tha No body of men wao have associated, in any age or duty on hams; which is 14s. if foreign, and 3s. 6d.,

> AT A MEETING of the States held in the island of Guernsay last week, the following, among many other subjects, was proposed for consideration, viz., "Whether there shall be granted the sum of £70 per

> PLEASANT PROSPECT FOR AN AMIABLE LADY .-We find in the columns of a contemporary the following very modest announcement, which might be classed under the head "singular, if true!"-Matrimony .- A gentleman, just arrived in England in rather delicate health, but who has an independent fortune, which will die with him, unless he has an heir, wishes to lead to the altar a young lady. She must be of a respectable family and amiable dis-

> In Consequence of the farmers in the parish of Cavendish, in this county, having reduced the wages of their agricultural labourers from 84 a week to 75.

CAUTION.-At a coroner's inquest, recently held tendency that many well-informed minds have to seek refuge in the use of temporary and dangerous this, as in numerous other cases, had the sufferer only known of that well-tested remady, Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, his friends would not have to

IRELAND.

PROGRESS OF REPEAL.

At the Cork meeting, held on Tuesday, Francis B. Eamish, mayor, was called so the chair, and as the Liberator took his place on the platform with E. B. Roche, Esq., M.r., nothing could surpass the enthusiastic declarations of applause. When Alderman Daviel Murphy, and his brother, Nicholas were vehemently cheered.

The Maron, on taking the chair, came forward amidst load bursts of applause, and said :- I have. in compliance with the requisition, taken the chair at your meeting on this day; and, in taking the any resolutions passed at this meeting. I do not for a moment mean to contend for the value or goodness of these resolutions; but I am not to be considered as concurring in all that I may put from the chair for the approval of the meeting.

Mr. E. B. RICHE, M.P., on coming forward to propose the first resolution, was vehemently cheered. He said :- What brought them there-(cries of "The Repeal")? The Repeal, the whole Repeal, and nothing but the Repeal-(deafening cheers). Let that shout ring from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and let Peel and Wellington take their tea out of it-(laughter and cheers). They called this sociition—they said that the people were auxious for rebellion-(cries of "no, no")-no-and that ton who were seditious, and Brougham, by using the Queen's name against the people of Irelandpeople would attack needly, provided nobody attacked them. They would show that nothing came so home to the Irish people as Repeal. Who doubted they would be successful-("no one")? Then hurrah for Repeal (awial cheering.)

Alderman Tros. Lyons seconded the resolution. The Rev. John Falver proposed the second reso-

Alderman Fagan rose to propose the third resoluaddressing the meeting at some length, Mr. Fagan moved the resolution, which he said was a financial one upon which he would not then dilate, but he could prove from documents in his possession that England owed a debt of \$90,000,000 to Ireland, and therefore, in the event of a change, they mus; noses to see how many are present, and count his get that sum back-(great cheers). The resolution was seconded by Ald. HACKETT.

The Rev. W. O'Sullivan proposed the next reso-Intion. He said he had to propose that U'Connell, the Liberator of Ireland and the champion of human liberty-(cheers)-possessed the unbounded confidence of the Irish people-(great cheers). tion, which was carried with loud acclamation. Mr. FIIZGERALD, J. P. (of Muckridge) proposed

speech. Alderman DANIEL MURPHY came forward to second it, and was received with the most uncheering); and, in doing so, I feet that it is my duty to explain to you the cause why I have so long staid in its nature to the character of a revolution. 1 my element when I was not working with them; yet be 'riumphant. and now in that legal and constitutional struggle

Mr. O'CONNELL then came forward amid tumultons applause. When silence was restored, he saidexpress his heartfelt delight at the scene of yester- sizetic cheers. day- (vehement cheers.) He had been an agitator equal it—thirty bands, thousands of tradesmen, thou. 52' down at seven o'clock. sands of people, and mothers with infants in their arms-(lond applause.) He was told that the soldiers were locked up. He was sorry to hear u. He KENNEDY, did not regard the scene as a mere compliment to himself, but there could be no doubt that he was de- ' proposedlighted with the several thousands of eyes that beamed joy and gladness upon him; and as he and each voice mingled in its aspirations for liberty, a kindly compliment to him-(vehement cheers.) plause. Yes, if the people continued as they were (continued cheers.) There was no talent in prophe-Eying—there was no mental superiority in recognis. Liberator of his country." ing the approach of Repeal. See the progress the question was daily making. Only the other day he addressed 150,000 Ulstermen, double that number in Connaught and Leinster, and hurran now for Munster-(cheers.) As far as Ireland was concerned there was no denying the triumphant, majestic-ay, and irresistable progress of Repeal-teontinued cheering.) In their own city and county could anything be more remarkable than that progress? (hear, hear.) Only the other day he enlisted Mr. Shea Laior, a country gentlemen of great worth and patriotism-(loud cheers.) Only yesterday Mr. Fitzgerald, of Muckridge, a gentleman of ancient family too, they had the talented accession of his friend. Mr. Fagan, who was not a thorough Repealer until the people persuaded him-(cheers.) There was no man -(loud cheers.) His respected friends, the Murphy

family, like himself, springing from and of the peo-

ple-a family as high for virtue, for honour, and

family of great wealth, and independence, and public

worth, as any in existence—(lond applause)—a

multitudinous meetings that he recognised the cause repeal. (Cheers.) of Ireland's prosperity triumphing—other evidences were given him. They remembered when he pleaded in their courts of justice-(loud cheers). They did not forget that; and that he there examined his witnesses. He had now two more witnesses to bring forward; and those were the Dake of Wellington and Peel. For the first time in his life Wellington had been guilty of making a proud boast which he could not real z. But the other day he seemed to head the charge against Ireland with the martial brow of the warrior when commanding the guards to be " up and at them." He said that he would coerce the people of Ireland—that he would put down the Repeal agitation—that he had power to did I see near the rock of Cashel? A population of coerce them. The poor old gentleman—(laughter.) coerce them. The poor old gentleman-(laughter.) He was glad that they laughed at the Duke. Another laugh for him-(shouts of laughter). He hoped that fact would reach him, that they laughed at him—the centre of Hungary with a smaller effective force (continued laughter). The first scholarship the Duke then surrounded me yesterday; and, then, he has received was, what the people of Ireland taught no such army in reserve as I saw to-day, on my way him? Old Wellington (continued Mr. O'Connell) we laugh at your threats—we scorn them—floud applanse). Then came Sir Robert Peel the hypocrite, guilt is contemplated in these moral displays of powho, like the well-trained pickpocket in Dublin, who, pular power; but let them tell me there is no secuhaving nothing else to do, picked his own pocket. rity. (Hear.) I value it not as a sword to strike He first deceived others and then himself—(hear, down, but a shield to protect. From this spot, I say hear). The newspapers made Peel say that the Queen—Sheir glorions little Queen—God bless her—God bless her—House the protection of such a shield to protect. From this spot, I say have Peel and Wellington, and the congregated force Queen—Sheir glorions little Queen—God bless her—House the protection of such a shield to protect. From this spot, I say have the protection of the main-street of Longford, exactly opporting the meaning and a considerable liament which history tells us was obtained by the follest corruption; and the congregated force of British statesmen, never to be absurd enough to British statesmen, never to be absurd enough to the main-street of Longford, exactly opporting the meaning and by the foulest corruption; and a considerable liament which history tells us was obtained by the follest corruption; and the congregated force of British statesmen, never to be absurd enough to be seen the policy of the main-street of Longford, exactly opporting the meaning and by the foulest corruption; and the meaning of the meaning and by the foulest corruption; and th he would not give his confidence to, or support any that the Government had employed one Abraham administration which did not pladge itself to impeach Peel for this audacay—he meant the audacions forgery which had been made for him by the news-

morcyc"—(ioud applause). Alderman Daniel Murphy having been called to the chair, thanks were unanimously voted to the for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a Mayor, and the immense meeting separated amidst vehement cheers for the Queen, Old Ireland, Repeal, land." Now let me just tell you, before I proceed and O'Conneil.

TIPPERARY.

ners, and, presenting himself to the rast multitude, my next step prepared, and it is my duty to state it.

miles to be present. The people of the King's and aroused, perhaps I ought to take this opportunity. The next resolution embodied the sentiment, that Britain and Ireland, I found before me your letter queen's count'es, of Limerick, Clare, and Galway, of giving it in detail. I want to get three hundred nothing but Repeal could restore Ireland to the of the 23rd instant. For the terms of civility in were present there, and no less than 1,000 boats gentlemen who shall enjoy public confidence by bring- position in which she should stand. It was moved which that letter is couched I owe you, Sir, and I freighted with human beings crowded the Shannon

said, that a resolution had been put into his hands, Murphy. Esq., were recognised on the platform, they which was, "that Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator of Ireland, and the strennous advocate of freedom, was entitled to the unlimited confidence and unbounded gratitude of the Irish people"-(cheers). He had great pleasure in moving the resolution Nenagh-(cheers).

Mr. O'CONNELL-What will Bobby Peel say to that !- (cheers).

laloe the threat of Peel was despised-for "Let the recreant yield

Who feared to die." Mr. O'CONNELL then presented himself, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering we ever heard. As soon as silence was restored, he was what vexed the villains-(laughter). It was said-No country in the world save Ireland-no they who were seditions-it was Pecl and Welling- country but Ireland could produce such physical country but Ireland could produce such physical force, combined with the most perfect tranquillity —so much power and might, with so little inclination to use it badly—(loud cheers). No country could exhibit the human form in such gigantic proportions, and no people in the world were less perfect tranquillity of the Commission of the public peace time had used was strong, but he was at the same of the public peace time had used was strong, but he was at the same of the public peace time had used was strong, but he was at the same of the public peace time had used was strong, but he was at the same of the public peace time had used was strong, but he was at the same of the public peace time had used was strong, but he was at the same of the public peace time had used was strong, but he was at the same of the public peace time had used was strong, but he was at the same of the public peace time honest in his purpose; but proud as he (Dr. Huggins) was of possessing the confidence and love of the people, he would forfeit them, and lay down importance to me, who never acted more than once of the people, he would forfeit them, and lay down importance to me, who never acted more than once of the people, he would forfeit them, and lay down out of the house; but in the same of the public peace time honest in his purpose; but proud as he (Dr. Huggins) was of possessing the confidence and love of the people, he would forfeit them, and lay down importance to me, who never acted more than once of the people, he would forfeit them, and lay down importance to me, who never acted more than once of the people, he would forfeit them, and lay down importance to me, who never acted more than once of the people, he would forfeit them, and lay down importance to me, who never acted more than once of the people, he would forfeit them, and lay down importance to me, who never acted more than once of the people, he would forfeit them, and lay down importance to me, who never acted more than once of the people, he would forfeit them. Th (cheers). The Hon. Gentleman then went on to de- tion to use it badly-(loud cheers). No country scribe the iniquities of the Union, and said that the could exhibit the human form in such gigantic alone-(cheers). He would advise Wellington to have nothing to say to them-(continued cheers). Not a single act of riot or violence would, however. be committed by that vast multitude—(loud cries Intion, which was seconded by Jas. MURPHY, jun., of "No, no.") If they had a mind to please Brereton, one of whose men shot another last night, they would commit a riot-(a laugh). How thankful the tion, and was hailed with great cheering. After party would be that they knocked down a man, that he might be brought up before twenty tailors of magistrates acting at petty sessions—(cheers and laughter.) He would tell them why they came there, and they should understand it distinctly—that Peel and Wellington may be able to count own as fast as he pleased. They came there to signify their concurrence with him in seeking for a Repeal of the Union—that there must be an Irish Parliament; and they should give Peel and Wellington to understand that they were fixedly determined that Ireland should be governed by Irishmen, and for Irishmen-(hear, and cheers)-that they were The Rev. Matthew Horgan seconded the resolu- tired of Saxon misrule—they were tired of being grant it—(hear, hear, and cheers.) oppressed, and that it was high time the management of their own effairs should be placed in their the adoption of the petition in a brief and pity own hands. (Cheers.) Two days ago his voice was re-cchoed at the foot of the rock of Cashel, where he also addressed 200,000 persons who shouted and laughed with him at the threat of their enemies. bounded expressions of delight. He said :- Mr. (Cheers.) What, he would ask again, brought them Chairman and feltow-citizens, I rise with pleasure all there that day ! If he were foolish and bad to second the petition you have heard, for the enough to tell them to go to the field, where there Repeal of the Legislative Union—(tremendous many of them would go! (Cheers, and cries of theoring); and in doing so. I feet that it is my duty "We'd all go.") He (Mr. O'Connell) was neither so foolish nor so wicked, and he would do their busialoof from the people in their agitation for Repeal ness much better. There was another thing which -(cheers). I do confess that I consider the present he wished they would do. John Bull generally a most important movement, one almost amounting enlisted men by giving them a shilling; but he wished to enlist Repealers by taking a shilling. m its nature to the character of a revolution. I would be interested to the inability of the magisthe nature to the character of a revolution. I would be interested to the inability of the magisthe nature to the character of a revolution. I would be interested to the inability of the magisthe nature to the character of a revolution. I would be interested to the inability of the magisthe nature to the character of a revolution. I would be interested to the inability of the magisthe nature to the character of a revolution. I would be interested to the inability of the magisthe nature to the character of the nature to the character of the magisthe nature to the character of the nature to the nature to the nature to the natu deemed it a measure impracticable, and that it a man at the back of it, for it showed that the peocould not be accomplished; but I confess that the ple were in earnest. (Hear.) Ireland should be a results of the last six or seven weeks, and what I nation, for she had too long endured the rule of never has been, and is never likely to be influenced cheers). results of the last six or seven weeks, and what I nation, for she had too long endured the rule of never has been, and is never likely to be influenced cheers).

In preventing violence and suppressing outrage as p. 197), the Saxon. Had he any teetotallers there! (Here by justice, honour, or humanity, it was but natural, Mr. O'Connell next addressed the meeting at magistrates who are parties to, and responsible for, it was reasonably to be expected that a great language of the seven weeks, and what I nation, for she had too long endured the rule of never has been, and is never likely to be influenced cheers).

The seven weeks, and what I nation, for she had too long endured the rule of never has been, and is never likely to be influenced cheers).

The seven weeks, and what I nation, for she had too long endured the rule of never has been, and is never likely to be influenced cheers). have beheld within the last lew days, produced a the days, produced the selection, that the days, produced a the days, produced a the days, produced the selection, that the days, produced the selection and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days, produced the selection, that the days, produced the selection, that the days, produced the selection and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days, produced the selection, that the days, produced the selection, that the days, produced the selection and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days, produced the selection, that the days, produced the selection and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days, produced the selection and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days, produced the selection, that the days, produced the selection and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days, produced the selection and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days, produced the selection and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days, produced the selection and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the days and great length. If he had no other reason to be a the I beheld the feeling increasing and the movement swelling like the ocean, until it has become irresisti-ble—(tremendons cheering); and I now am along ble—(tremendons cheering); and I now am along ble—(treme with them for forey years-(cheers). I felt out of steady, boys, steady, was his advice, and they would

As soon as he concluded, Mr. Steele was loudly which the Liberator alone sanctions, I am with you called for by the immense multitude, and briefly The first topic he would address them on was to as a Spinning Jenny. He was greeted with enthu-

A dinner took place in the evening in the Temperfor many years, but never did he see anything to ance Hall, at which upwards of of 350 gentlemen

The chair was taken by Mr. O'BRIEN DILLON.

"The people, the source of all legitimate power."

The cheers with which this toast was rethe toast.

obtained, said—You will probably meet me with a smile of disbelief, and perhaps even with a sneer of incredulity, when I tell you that the scenes of this day bring a ting of despondency to my mind, and make me apprehend its success is not so certain as large of despondency to my mind, and make me apprehend its success is not so certain as large of despondency to my mind, and make me apprehend its success is not so certain as large of despondency to my mind, and make me apprehend its success is not so certain as large of despondency to my mind, and make me apprehend its success is not so certain as large of despondency to my mind, and make me apprehend its success is not so certain as large of despondency to my mind, and more welcome to them in their present temper than he attended a meeting to petition. The hon. Gentleman then proceeded yesterday deemed it to be. The two speeches which (continued cheers). This is melancholy, but it is, at great length to enumerate the alleged advantages you have just heard ought to console me—the power alas, too true—(loud cries of hear, hear). Let those, which the people would obtain if they succeeded in and eloquence of my excellent friend by me, and then, who have thrown out this most foolish threat, carrying the Repeal. He also dwelt on the physical and independent fortune, a magistrate of their country, the eloquent ecomiums of my young friend at the end as well as those by whom it has been extorted from and moral advantages of the people and the country, move that the eloquent ecomiums of my young friend at the eloquent ecomiums of my young friend at the pleasure to the eloquent ecomiums of my young friend at the end as well as those by whom it has been extorted from and moral advantages of the people and the country, of the table, both would induce me to hope that the them, take the assurance of one whose intercourse and concluded by assuring them that it was only period of Ireland's delivery is at hand—that the with the people of Ireland has been unceasing and necessary that they should act peaceably and concluded by assuring them that it was only with the people of Ireland has been unceasing and necessary that they should act peaceably and concluded by assuring them that it was only with the people of Ireland has been unceasing and necessary that they should act peaceably and concluded by assuring them that it was only with the people of Ireland has been unceasing and necessary that they should act peaceably and concluded by assuring them that it was only with the people of Ireland has been unceasing and necessary that they should act peaceably and concluded by assuring them that it was only with the people of Ireland has been unceasing and necessary that they should act peaceably and concluded by assuring them that it was only with the people of Ireland has been unceasing and necessary that they should act peaceably and concluded by assuring them that it was only with the people of Ireland has been unceasing and necessary that they should act peaceably and concluded by assuring them that it was only in the people of Ireland has been unceasing and necessary that they should act peaceably and concluded by assuring them that it was only in the concluded by assuring them that it was only in the concluded by assuring them that it was only in the concluded by assuring them that it was only in the concluded by assuring them that it was only in the concluded by assuring them that it was only in the concluded by assuring them that it was only in the concluded by assuring them that it was only in the concluded by assuring them that it was only in the concluded by assuring them t of higher mind and purer principles than Mr. Fagan despair which cause me uneasiness. The people are such a threat was more powerless, except for mis adopted, and thanks given to Count Nugent for his so ready and rife that emancipation will come too chief, than the present-(loud cheers). soon on them.

Mr. U'Connell. - Did I say emancipation instead of repeal? Then, if so, the mistake is not a powerful spirit—(hear, hear). But it was not in progress of one, for there cannot be any emancipation without a

A Voice.- No, your Lordship. Mr. O'Connell -I am no lord. The same voice.—Then you may be a lord.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—I hope I may never be so; I have a name which I would not change with any lord in the land, and they pay me no compliment who think I should change it for any other. (Cheers.) It is vanity of course, for me to say so; but if any man on earth is entitled to be vain, I am the man. The people are ready and anxious to do their duty, they bear and forbear," they wait for the good time patiently, under every outrage and insult ; but, physical power which, if placed in the hands of Napoleon, would have enabled him to conquer Europe. (Loud Cheers.) He marched from Boulougne into to Nenagh. (Cheers.) Yes; the waste of physical force is exhaberant, and no man can apprehend that Brewster (greans and laughter), to put down repeal. (Groans.) If he were a sheep he would come to you after that call. (Langhter.) Here is a document, papers-(lond cheers). Well, they would put down and it appears they are going to issue "a repeal cauthe Repeal-Gaughter). Yes, as they said in Kerry, tion." (Great laughter.) It is publicly announced thus: "Whereas it has been publicly announced on the blank day of blank (great laughter) repeal of the union between Great Britain and Irecriher with this blank document, that petitioning Parliament for such a purpose is merely petitioning Another grand demonstration took place on for the repeal of an act of Parliament, which is, as Thursday week, at Nenagh, the capital town of the announced by Lord John Russell, like any other North Riding of Tipperary; 450,000 persons are statute, liable to be repealed; but the notice goes on stated to have been present. a. O'Connell slept in - And whereas we have received information on Thurles on Wednesday night, at the residence of oath that if such meetings be held, a serious breach the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, he Arch ishop of of the peace is likely to ensue." Must not that fel-Cashel, where a large party was assembled to re- low be a most atrocious perjurer who would swear ceive him, and left for Nenagh no morning at ten that! but what do you think of the men who would o'clock, accompanied by Mr. St. ie. His journey put in print the temptation of such a lie on oath? was a scene of the most enthusiastic triumph. Thus He goes on-" We hereby caution all persons whatdid he proceed in triumph for twenty miles through the country, and arrived within four miles of Nonagh, when he was met by the deputation. The songregated trades of Limerick, with their beautiful meeting which is not to be held."—(Laughter.) bright spangled banners glittering in the rays of a There's a beautiful caution; like the English of the meridian sun, and the Nenagh traders carrying ban-ners also. On, on came the shouting thousands—
"Given under our hands and seals this blank day of equestrians, pedestrians, men, women, and children, blank."—(Laughter.) Does any man imagine that

home; and I'll be at liberty freely to ask 300 to should choose to make. "enemy," and then the army—the "enemy's and carried by acclamation.

Dr. Higgins, in returning thanks, said, that his only the more criminal. I mean to insist—and I gear Paddy asked for free trade, or else

The same of the Lord Chancellor army—the same of the Lord Chanc and free trade was given-(cheers). In 1782 the sentiment which might, by possibility, be liable to Parliament, freely and fairly elected-that the act Volunteers called for the independence of the Irish misconstruction. The language which his Rev. of the Chancellor necessarily endangers the stabi-Volunteers called for the independence of the Irish misconstruction. The language which his responsible, Legislature, or else ——, when the hint was taken by Friend had used was strong, but he was at the same lity of the Throne and the security of the connection To such persons the preservation of the public peace inclined to abuse their gigantic trength. He would trians, and that was another hint. I heard the cannon alone—(cheers). He would advise Wellington to fired at the battle from the college of Douay, where I then was. The Austrians were driven out of Beldare to dictate to him) he thought proper sometimes are not illegal, is a proposition admitted in your such persons any longer to remain in the commission and Liege, and the next year the British to frequent the Castle, he (Dr. Higgins) knew that charter insurrection, which is ready to burst forth his beloved country. This, he could say, he spoke within the comprehension of a mere trish lawyer, their best energies to improve the institutions, and every moment with redoubled fury. We had Eng- in the utmost sincerity of heart. He had often ad- although it may be within the sagacity of an Eugland at peace at home, and with the world beside, in dressed them on religious topics, and had been lish thancefor!

Hierachy of Ireland"-(cheers). clusivity to their spiritual functions. This doctrine, to observe in the presence of his Creator—(cries of gentlemen, as far, at least, as it is applied to the "We will"). Let all promise to co-oper its with the clergy of this ill-fated country, I must decidedly Liberator—(cries of "We do promise"). He took of the fundamental privileges of the standard must be are attending must ingered to the inability of the magis—

The Throne.

The Throne.

The Throne is a fundament used in your letter to Lord and misdemeanour, derogatory to the konour of the fundamental privileges of the magis—

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Throne is a fundament used in your letter to Lord in the inability of the inabilit The chair was taken by Mr. O'Brien Dillon.

Grace having been said by the Right Rev. Dr.

Kenedy,

The Chairwan having given the usual toast

The Chairwan having given the usual toast

The Chairwan having given the usual toast

The Chairwan having and attached people of the concluding paragraph of your letter, that ten magistrates have been already super-said; which talks of the forbearance and conciliation of including Mr. Joseph Myles M'Donnell, or Dood any statesman, never did one betray more senseless mongrel Catholic to assail such a man. Mr. O'Conthe present Government, and their desire to improve Castle; and attached people of the concluding paragraph of your letter, that ten magistrates have been already super-said; which talks of the forbearance and conciliation of including Mr. Joseph Myles M'Donnell, or Dood any statesman, never did one betray more senseless mongrel Catholic to assail such a man. Mr. O'Conthe present Government, and their desire to improve Castle; and attached people of the concluding paragraph of your letter, that ten magistrates have been already super-said which talks of the forbearance and conciliation of including Mr. Joseph Myles M'Donnell, or Dood any statesman, never did one betray more senseless mongrel Catholic to assail such a man. Mr. O'Conthe present Government, and their desire to improve Castle; and attached people of the concluding paragraph of your letter, that ten magistrates have been already super-said the concluding paragraph of your letter, that the and another was the obligation he owed to their desire to their desire to the concluding paragraph of your letter, that the and another was the obligation he owed to their desire to their desire to the property of the concluding paragraph of your letter, that the and another was the obligation he owed to their desire to the property of the concluding paragraph of your letter, that the and another was the obligation he owed to their desire to the property of the paragraph of your letter, that the and another was the p passion, more blindness and ignorance of their own nell then proceeded to describe the various meetings a kindly compliment to him—(vehement cheers.)

He did not know what Peel and Wellington would say of that seems when they heard of it—(loud apsay of that seems when they heard of it—(loud apsay of that seems when they heard of it—(loud apsay of that seems when they heard of it—(loud apsay of that seems when they heard of it—(loud apsay of that seems when they heard of it—(loud apsay of that seems when they heard of it—(loud apsay of that seems when they heard of it—(loud apsay of that seems when they heard of it—(loud apsay of the people are shudder while I think of it, be a war of so name of the people he defied them. He was not a servant,

The people of the making specimen of such ludicrous hypocrisy.

It is the manufacture of the people in the service of the making specimen of such ludicrous hypocrisy.

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It is the manufacture of the making specimen of such ludicrous hypocrisy.

It is the manufacture of the making specimen of such ludicrous hypocrisy. Repealers. Your country may be ruined, may be bloody, so deadly, and so devastating a character, slave, nor would ever consent to be one. If they yesterday, violating no law, observing the peace, soid, by her aristocracy; she lives to be redeemed that the victors, whoever they may be, will passed an Act of Parliament, he would obey it, but their Parliament would soon be in College-green—by her people. The CHAIRMAN then gave "Daniel O'Connell, the lancholy triumph—(cheers). Threaten the people of and-six through it—(cheers). He promised the mathematical country."

Ireland with the horrors of a civil war! Why, that whatever law was passed, they should be pro-The cheers with which this toast was re-ceived were deafening; every one in the room stood such unexampled privations, and are so maddened Queen and the Constitution, he set their enemies at up and cheered until the very echo seemed to repeat by the exasperating sense of unmerited and cruel deflance—(cheers). He then proceeded to advert to he toast.

injustice, that no war has any terrors for them, his deprivation of the office of magistrate by the Mr. O'Connell then rose, and after silence was and, least of all, a war against their unnatural, in. Lord Chancellor, who, he asserted, was breaking

LONGFORD DEMONSTRATION. LONGFORD, SUNDAY .- A meeting of extraordinary magnitude took place here to-day, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a Repeal of the Union. The requisition published on the occasion was ad-agitation is making most tremendous progress. The (Lond cheers) dressed to the inhabitants of the county of Longford; Repeal rent for the week, announced at the close of but, as might have been expected from the course the meeting this evening, is £2,205! This is, I various parts of the country were read, inclosing pursued by Dr. Higgins, the Roman Catholic Bishop believe, a much larger sum than had been received money to a large amount. the entire body of the clergy, of whom he is the Catholic emancipation. that a large proportion of the population of most of man O'Loghlen, Bart., (son of the late Master of ing large bodies of the peasantry, headed by the tion. This may be regarded as one of the first results parish priests of the various districts, and in many of the Tory threats of coercion, and of the letter of instances preceded by musicians, dressed in military | Sir Edward Sugden. costumes, continued to pour into the town through The repeal demonstration in Longford was, even out the day. I was informed, that in the more according to the correspondent of the Dublin Evening remote districts, extending to a distance of Mail, attented by 250,000 persons, "at the lowest O'Brien M.P. for the county of Limerick :forty miles from the town of Longford, mass computation." was celebrated at so early an hour as four o'clock in the morning, and that immediately afterwards the several congregations, headed by their clergymen, commenced their progress to the scene of meeting. passages leading to it, were crowded to excess from The place selected for the demonstration was that the opening at twelve o'clock until the close at people. Notwithstanding the vast area of ground most remarkable excitement. thus occupied, every window and house-top, from Mr. O'Connell said—Why you seem to be ignoopinions not at variance with moral and statute law, which a glimpse of the place of meeting could be rant that the Chancellor has degraded me. He has which belongs to every British subject. Nor am I obtained, had its occupants also. At the lowest dishonoured me in good company—(cheers)—in sorry to be relieved from the responsibility of acting computation there were 250,000 persons present company with Lord French and Sir Michael Dillon capacity under a Government which, while when the meeting commenced; and the pressure in Bellew—(cheers). Yes, Sir Edward Burtenshaw it forbids the expression of natural indignation, loses this enormous mass of people was so great that there were scarcely any females among the crowd.

Sugden (groans) has degraded us all—(laughter). I no opportunity of exciting well-founded discontent. 30.—The Hall was not well attended by buyers, convocation with the member for Kilkenny do take the I am as anxious as your Lordship in maintaining the sequently little business was done. Though the laughter). Mr. O'Connell, who slept in Mullingar last night, arrived in town about two o'clock, and was received in the most enthusiastic manner by the thousands M.P.

Mr. Steele, and attended by a numerous escort of respectably dressed persons on horseback. After passing through the streets of the town, he proceeded to the platform, which was ornamented with banners, having on them such inscriptions as "Ireland received, namely, the public funds.—Carried. for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland," &c. The principal platform, and several smaller ones erected near it, were crowded by the clergy and farmers of the surrounding districts. Shortly before three o'clock the chair was taken by Count Nugent, justice of the peace, of Killesonna, who was stated by Dr.

trious families in the country. The CHAIRMAN having briefly stated the objects of the meeting, proceeded to enumerate the advantages tor, written by the Lord Chancellor's direction to which would result from carrying the Repeal.

Rev. M. O'Beirne, parish priest, proposed the grounds upon which this step has been taken.

first resolution, which was expressive of attachment. equestrians, pedestrians, men, women, and children, blank."—(Laughter.) Does any man imagine that Rev. M. O'BEIRNE, parish priest, proposed the hurrying, until the whole valley seemed to echo the such a proclamation will retard for one single mohurrying, until the whole valley seemed to echo the such a proclamation will retard for one single monitor o Rev. Mr. Dawson, parish priest, moved the next he was received with the unanimous voice of 450,000 1 announced more than once, that when I had resolution, to the effect that the benefit of the Bri-3,000,000 of Repealers I should take another step, tish constitution could not be secured to this coun-

in the hundred pounds each, and that will vield a sum by Mr. Carberry, and seconded by the Very Rev. hereby offer you, my best thanks.

a high, and proud, and palmy state; yet as soon as cdiffied by the docility with which they had attended the Irish people combined in their moral and peace- to his pleadings in the cause of religion. It was sup- ings to petition are not within the spirit of the con-

conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

DUBLIN, MAY 29.

(From the Morning Chronicle's correspondent.) Under the fostering care of the Tories the Repeal dare to say were unconstitutional or unlawful. the Numbers are now in print, and may be had in

of Ardagh, in reference to the question of Repeal, in any week during the agitation which led to spiritual head, have, without an exception, strenu- At the meeting of the Repeal Association to day a received with rapturous and long-continued cheerously exerted themselves to promote the present circumstance occurred which has excited the deepest ing. The association then adjourned. agitation, and the result of this unanimity has been, sensation in this city amongst all parties. Sir Colethat a large proportion of the population of most of the Dogine, Date, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Parishes in the diocese, which extends over the the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls) and ten other members of the Irish bar, the Rolls of the Irish bar, the Irish b surrounding counties, was present at the meeting of all of them men who had heretofore kept aloof from John O'Hea, Esq., Cork; R. Dillon Browne, Esq., to-day. From the hour of eight o'clock in the morn-the movement, gave in their adhesion to the associa-

REPEAL ASSOCIATION, THIS DAY. The large room at the Corn Exchange, and the pointed, were filled with densely packed masses of most enthusiastic cheering. The scene was one of

> chair-(cheers). The chair was then taken by Mr. John O'Connell,

assembled. He was accompanied by Dr. Higgins, at liberty to lend out, in sums of at least £1,000, Mr. O'CONNELL moved that the treasurer should be the surplus of the Association money over and above what was not necessary for their current expenses. This resolution was actually necessary. lished law, I may be permitted to ask your Lordship, certainly employing more weavers at present, and The security should be the same as stock-brokers Mr. O'Connell read the following correspondence between himself and the Secretary of the Lord

Chancellor :-

"Secretary's Office, Four Courts, "Dublin, May 23rd, 1843. "SIR,-I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to the legal maximum 100, 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000? Higgins to be descended from one of the most illus- inform you, that it is with regret that he has felt it Does the law, as interpreted by your Lordship, apply his duty to supersede you as a magistrate for the equally to England ! county of Kerry. I beg to enclose a copy of a let-

"Your most obedient servant. "HENRY SUGDEN, Secretary. "Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P."

"30. Merrion-square, May 27, 1843. meetings—peaceable and perfectly legal meetings—tracy. The following official letter has been There were in that vasi crowd congregated thousands who came a distance of lifteen and twenty light, and that east, west, north, and south are

of his countrymen.

There were in that vasi crowd congregated thouand as i shall have them, probably, before a forttry by a foreign Parliament. It was seconded by titled the Act for the Legislative Union of Great Sugden:

of his countrymen.

The following omeian letter has been to petition Parliament for the repeal of the act entry by a foreign Parliament. It was seconded by titled the Act for the Legislative Union of Great Sugden:

of his countrymen.

The following omeian letter has been to petition Parliament for the repeal of the act entitled the Act for the Legislative Union of Great Sugden:

freighted with human beings crowded the Shannon from the two last mentioned counties. The platform was capable of containing five hundred persons, and was crowded by at least that number. About half-past three o'clock, Mr. Patrick Fogarty, of Cabra Castle, was called to the chair amid the acclamations of the meeting.

The moment the money the expectation of thirty thousand pounds, as a fund to pay the expectation of thirty thousand pounds, as a fund to pay the expectation of thirty thousand pounds, as a fund to pay the expectation of thirty thousand pounds, as a fund to pay the expectation of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the money that the personal of the resolution of the resolut they did not assume such a character. That done, achieved, no matter now great and extensive the anything personally and go other concessions might be which the Government me to declare that, as the restoration of the Irish been his earnest desire not to interfere with the Parliament is an event, in my independent, not remote. Parliament is an event, in my judgment, not remote, expression of opinion by any magistrates in favour home; and I'll be at liberty freely to ask 300 to meet me in the lower room at the Corn Exchange, and when we meet, I see no difficulty in forming a liberty freely to ask 300 to meet me in the lower room at the Corn Exchange, and when we meet, I see no difficulty in forming a liberty freely to ask 300 to meet me in the lower room at the Corn Exchange, and when we meet, I see no difficulty in forming a liberty freely to ask 300 to meet me in favour of repeal, although from his first arrival here he seat in the Irish House of Commons to move for the limeration of the present Lord Chanceller for meet me in the lower room at the Corn Exchange, although from his first arrival here he seat in the Irish House of Commons to move for the impeachment of the present Lord Chanceller for majesty's Government to uphold the union between presuming to interfere with the subject's dearest and Great Britain and Ireland, to appoint as a Mention of the clere's and library from the corn in the Irish House of Commons to move for the impeachment of the present Lord Chanceller for presuming to interfere with the subject's dearest and Great Britain and Ireland, to appoint as a Mention of the lower room at the Corn Exchange, and when we meet, I see no difficulty in forming a library from the next resolution, which was to the effect that Dr. Higgins, their venerated and beloved Bishop, was in the Irish House of Commons to move for the deemed it inconsistent with the determination of the present Lord Chanceller for majestic from the Irish House of Commons to move for the deemed it inconsistent with the determination of the present Lord Chanceller for majestic from the Irish House of Commons to move for the deemed it inconsistent with the determination of the present Lord Chanceller for majestic from the Irish House of Commons to move for the deemed it inconsistent with the determination of the present Lord Chanceller for majestic from the Irish House of Commons to move for the lower for the Irish House of Commons to move for the Irish Hou Conciliation Society next day, for depend on it, as ringgins, their venerated and beloved Discop, was sure as you sit there you will have gentlemen entitled to the gratitude of the clergy and laity of presuming to interfere with the subject's dearest and Great Britain and Ireland, to appoint as a Magishaving a high notion of themselves exceedingly the county of Longford, for the determined and most precious right—the right of petitioning Parlia- trute any person pledged to the repeal of that Union. at your meeting on this day; and, in taking the true any person pledged to the repeal of that Union. The chart are the first and industrated bound by the confidence of the succeeding the first and industrated bound by the contribution from the district of the people as one of the people of this realm. I do not for a person pledged to the repeal of that Union that I am not to be considered bound by the contribution from the district of the people as one of the people of this realm. I do not for a person pledged to the repeal of that Union that I am not to be considered bound by the contribution from the district of the people of this realm. I do not for a person pledged to the repeal of that Union that I am not to be considered bound by the contribution from the district of the people of this realm. I do not for a person pledged to the repeal of that Union that I am not to be considered bound by the contribution from the district of the people of this realm. I do not for a person pledged to the repeal of that Union that I am not to be considered bound by the contribution from the district of the people of this realm. I do not for a person pledged to the repeal of that Union that I am not to be considered bound by the contribution from the district of the people of this realm. I do not for a person pledged to the repeal of that Union that I am not to be considered bound by the contribution from the district of the people of this realm. I do not for a person pledged to the repeal of that Union that I am not to be considered bound by the contribution from the district of the people of the to press the bill for Repeal in the House of Lords. of his people, no could nuri denance at those seitOne threat from France, or America, or Russia interested and trading politicians who had the insowould frighten them—(a laugh). Look at the conlence to censure his Lerdship's political conduct. membered, settles the succession of the Crown upon declaration. The allegation that the numerous the basis of those rights and liberties of the subject. The Rev. Gentleman, in proposing the above resolutor to the throne is based their inoritable tandance at those seituse the words of the statute, which, it should be rethe members of the Government to support that the numerous duct of the British Parliament in 1778. Before the Mr. O'Connell, of Ennis, then presented himself, and was received with loud cheers. He would not and, indeed, they were first called rebels. When low, that Dr. Higgins was an obscure person, and the statute exing the subject in all its bearings, it is the original consider. take up their time or attention, as he knew they came there to hear the Liberator of Ireland, but latter was designated a "storehouse-keeper," but all he would say was, that from Carrigaholt to Kil-when he shut the great English general up in his shop and turned the key, then the Americans, been made.
instead of "rebels" and "provincials" were called The vote of thanks to Dr. Higgins was seconded as a punishment; and punishment without prose-

> Government gave the Irish Catholies a boon. The he went there in pursuance of the most noble and me to say that it is in no slight degree absurd to history of Great Britain is full of such examples, charitable purposes. He (Dr. Higgins) never went allege that these meetings 'have an inevitable ten-When John Bull is terrified he is an exceedingly to the Castle himself, and boasted only of being the dency to outrage!!! Why meetings have been persuadable person; but suppose he continues proud humble chief of an humble priesthood, who, however held—as every body in Ireland knows, or ought to and obstinate, he has the question of the Scotch humble, at least possessed the confidence of the know, as numerously—aye, and as peaceably—be-Church on his hands—an insurrection in Wales, and people—(cheers). He felt that, although he was not, fore the passing of the Emancipation Act as during distress and destitution grawing his own vitals— an old man, the grave was not many years distant the present Repeal agitation. There have been from him, and that that day would soon arrive when within the last three months more than twenty of doldrum; and if that increases he will become excccdingly civil. Recollect that in 1829, when we acts, and in that holy presence he now pledged him- having caused a single offence. How, then, they gained emancipation, we had not the advantage of self that while he had an idea in his head, or a drop can have 'an inevitable tendency' to outrage, withthe English finances being deranged, or a smothered of blood in his veins, he would be at the command of out having ever produced a single outrage, is not " How can the Chancellor be of opinion that meet-

> ful strength, Peel and Wellington were coerced to posed at the same time that he was a politician, stitution, when the constitution itself recognizes, Now, he assured them he neither was nor would be a sanctions, aye, and enforces the right so to petition? The Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy and the Catholic politician, but he would be a just man to the day of And as to the notion of their becoming dangerous to his death. He did not therefore intend to recrimithe safety of the state, the danger to the state would The Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, being loudly called nate, and scorned to retaliate or use the language of in reality consist in suppressing the grouns of the upon to respond to the toast, rose amidst the most ribaldry which had been by others directed against, people; in compelling them to broad in silence over enthusiastic cheers. After silence was obtained, the his character. He had at no distant time pledged their wrongs and their sufferings; and a more Right Rev. Prelate addressed the audience to the most of the inhabitants of his diocese to temperance. wronged and suffering people exist not under the following effect:-I am not ignorant, gentlemen, and he had been delighted with the fidelity which face of heaven than the Irish people. The danger that it has been often said, and that, too, by persons they had displayed towards that pledge. He would to the state would consist in suppressing the expressor very opposite principles, of course from very dif-waval himself of the opportunity which that glorious sion of popular opinion; in damming up the conferent motives, that it is not becoming the sacred spectacle of nearly half a million of human beings stitutional channels of relief; and in thereby drivcharacter of Christian clergymen to take any active assembled together afforded him to administer ing the people to the wild and hideous justice of part in the political struggles of their fellow coun- another pledge, to which no man should respond revenue, instead of leaving them to the fair hopes trymen, and that they should confine themselves ex- without putting his hand to his heart and swearing of relief from the Houses of Parliament, and from

> friend or foe-(great cheering), Convinced, fellow- might believe him when he said that he was able to diametrically the opposite way. For no individual countrymen, that British legislation for Ireland take their part in England and his own too—(loud could possibly have so direct and personal an interest

nation, should demand from her, urgently but convictious acts of the people of that county than any expressible astonishment. You must know—and stitutionally and peaceably, the restoration of her other county in Ireland. In England, they could indeed I much fear you must have known when you native Parliament, of which she was basely robbed not understand the people of this country resisting made that assection—that it was utterly unfounded; in the fatal hour of her weakness, by a combina—the terror of their landlords, and the temptation of in fact, Sir Robert Peel has himself admitted the addressed them in his usually eloquent terms, in the country calling itself Christian—(cheers). This which bribery was so extensively used as the present; people of Ireland affect ionately revere, had made no as the "Old Irish Indian Sepoy," and Peel's mother and Ireland predict must be an Ireland predict must be a and Ireland predict, must be one day made; this independent men of Longford. (Cheers.) He hances the criminality of the Lord Chancellor that demand in which Irishmen of all classes and creeds charged this on the union, that all the members he has permitted the putting forward, under the are at least equally interested (the absentees alone returned by the people of Longford had been unseat-sanction of his high name, of a statement so injections excepted) we are now making—we are making it ed, and others seated in their place, who had not to her Majesty, and one so strongly tending in itself legally, constitutionally, and peaceably, and oh, been returned by the people. One of his reasons for to expose neg to the od um and hatred (if that were shame, we are told by the British Minister that it coming there was to help them to repeal that union; possible) of her brave, loyal, and attached people of the returned by the British Minister that it coming there was to help them to repeal that union; possible) of her brave, loyal, and attached people of the returned by the British Minister that it coming there was to help them to repeal that union; possible) of her brave, loyal, and attached people of the returned by the people of the returned by the people of the memory is another than the first memory is another than the first memory is another to be memory in the people of the memory is another to be people of the memory is another to be memory in the people of the memory is another to be people of the memory is anothe

the institutions and promote the prosperity of Iretrue interests, or more shocking inhumanity than he had lately attended, and went on to say that land, it is calculated only to move the risible faculbeamed joy and gladness upon him; and as he Counselier Fitzpatrack being leadly called for did those anti-Irish truculent legislators by whom it had been asserted there would be a civil war, if ties of every light-hearted man, and to excite the in- Evening Post mentions a rumour that eighteen managed each group the cheers randed the heavens, said—It certainly requires no rhetoric to prove that that declaration was called forth and applauded— they persovered in their present course. If there dignant sorrow of every thinking being, that you gistrates have been dismissed. the true and only source of legitimate power is the (cheers). Oh, if ever such a war should unfortu- was to be a civil war, they would at least put their should venture to treat the people of Ireland to a

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient " DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"To Henry Sudgen, Esq." Mr. O'CONNELL next read a letter from Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, the son of the late Master of the Rolls, giving in his adhesion to the movement for Repeal. The following barristers were enrolled:-Mr. J.

Barry, Denny Lanc, Francis Brady, Thomas O'Hagan, Thomas M'Nevin, Ik. O'Dowd, Michael O'Farrell, John Macken, Robert Ferguson, and James, R. O'Flanagan, Esqrs. The admission of the gentlemen excited the most enthusiastic Mr. O'CONNELL handed in the sum of £1224 7s. 4d.

from the county of Tipperary. (Tremendous cheer-Mr. Doneny, barrister, said he was authorised to move that eighty-six of them be enrolled volunteers. having given or collected more than £10 each—860

members and 17,214 associates. (Passed with applause.) Mr. O'HAGAR, barrister, having been admitted a member, addressed the meeting at some length. NOVELS. To be be completed in one Volume. He said he was induced to join the association from the unconstitutional proceeding of Sir Edward Sugden in punishing men for the fair and legal expression of their opinions, which he did not

A considerable number of communications from

At the close, Mr. O'Connell announced the week's rent to be £2,205 153. 3d. The announcement was *MORE DISMISSALS OF MAGISTRATES.

THE MAGISTRACY IN IRELAND. The following letter has been forwarded to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland by Mr. William Smith

"My Lord,—I beg to resign into the hands of your Lordship my commission of the peace for the Sailing Day 5th JULY. The very Superior Fast-counties of Limerick and Clare. I am not a great Sailing Day 5th JULY. counties of Limerick and Clare. I am not aware that by any law now in force it is forbidden to the people of Ireland to seek the repeal of an act of Parliament which history tolk and containing Day at JULI. The very Superior Julian Day at Julian consent to retain any office which compels me to Christophers, East India Chambers, Leadenhall forego the acknowledged right to hold and propagate Screet, London. public peace and the rights of property in Ireland; did not manifest signs of activity, the warehouses but so long as my fellow countrymen abstain from did. From the great number of warehouse, open violating any moral law, I shall feel it a privilege for business, the occupiers of the Hall sustain to participate in whatever indignities or sufferings loss. The consequence is, that the general observer may be inflicted upon them by their anti-Irish rulers. and inquirer finds it very difficult to ascertain, with Being desirous to perform my duties as a free any degree of certainty, the average amount of citizen of a free state without infringing any estab- business transacted. The fancy manufacturers and who are the chief interpreter of the laws of Ireland, we wish they may find it necessary to increase their not more for my own guidance than for that of others, number. The wool trade continues very steady, but with what number of loyal, peaceful, and well-disposed persons I am at liberty to associate myself in an open public meeting, in case I should be driven by continued misgovernment to ask from the British Legislature a repeal of the Act of Union ! Is

I have the honour to be. Your obedient servant, "William S. O'BRIEN. "To the Lord Chancellor of Ireland."

DISMISSAL OF LORD FFRENCH FROM THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE. The first blow has been struck by the Government "Sir,-On my return to town from attending four in the dismissal of Lord French from the Magis-

" Secretary's Office, Four Courts, Dublin, May 23, 1843. which that letter is couched I owe you, Sir, and I lereby offer you, my best thanks.

"I would not willingly be exceeded by you in that it was your intention to attend the repeal meet. tion to maintain the Union, it becomes the duty of ing the subject in all its bearings, it is the opinion of to the safety of the state. It is necessary, therefore, that the Government should be able to place a firm reliance on the watchfulness and determination of the magistracy to preserve the public peace. A magistrate who presides over, or forms a part of such a meeting, can neither be prepared to repress violence, nor could he be expected to act against a body for whose offences he would himself be responsible. that the time has arrived for evincing the determination of this Government to delegate no power to those who seek by such measures as are now pursued to dissolve the Legislative Union. To allow sion of the peace would be to afford the power of the Crown to the carrying of a measure which her Majesty has, like her predecessor, expressed her determination to prevent. This view of the case, which the step taken by your Lordship has forced upon the attention of the Lord Chancellor, will compel him at once to supersede any other magistrates who, since the declarations in Parliament, have attended like Repeal meetings. He thinks that such a measure is not at variance with the resolution of the Government, whilst they watch over public tranquillity, and oppose the Repeal movement, still to act with forbearance and conciliation, and to devote

promote the prosperity of Ireland. "I have the honour to be, my Lord, "Your Lordship's most obedient servant "HENRY SUGDEN, Secretary." The Evening Post, in commenting upon this letter. describes it as calculated only to irritate the Repealers, and operate as a fresh stimulant to the movement. In reference to the passage in the Chancollor's letter regarding the Queen, that journal contains the following :-Sir Robert Peel was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour in his introduction of the name of the Sovereign, as will be seen by the following re

solution, copied from the journals of the House of Commons :-"Resolved. That it is now necessary to declare that, to repeat any opinion or pretended opinion of his Majos y, upon any hill or other proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view Parliament, and & SUBVERSION OF THE CONSTITU-TION OF THE COUNTRY. - House of Commons, Decem-

ber, 17th, 1783 (Parliementary History, vol. 24, "It was in violation of this solemn resolution, that Sir Robert Peel introduced the name of the Queen trate! Sir Edward Sugden, we may venture to anticipate, will hear of this in Parliament."

DISMISSAL OF O'CONNELL. The writ of supersedeas has been received by Mr O'Connell : he is ne longer a magistrate of his nativo county. The enemies of Ireland and the Irish peo-

ple have dismissed him from the magistracy, deeming him unfit to administer justice in the most petty court, because he loves—he dares to love—his fatherland, and to battle constitutionally for her liberties. FURTHER DISMISSAL OF MAGISTRATES.—It is stated

Somerset Butler, of the county of Kilkensy; and Mr. Fitzgerald, of Muckridge, county of Cork. Tae

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