people were entering.

At seven o'clock the doors were opened, and the people began in hundreds to enter the Hall.

Charlists, that is would not. Admission—platform, threepence; gallery, twopence; body of the hall, that the working men were mere chattels in the mest tremendous shouts of appliance, clapping of hands of their masters; and proved, from statistics, hands, stamping of feet, &c. that we ever witnessed. serve the same order as they had done on a former eccasion, when Mr. Leech and Mr. Ross discussed the question. He observed the inquiry was between two parties whose interests are identified with each ether, and hence arose the necessity of a dispussion—sie investigation; and that question which was made entire attention of the working; classes. He entire attention of the working; classes. He interested that the profit of the party over whom the Leach and the Chartest over the sham-Radical the Leacne, finding Mr. Leech had unset all it is wielded. place, the League, finding Mr. Leech had upset all it is wielded.

Mr. Ross as their man, and denied any connection with him, but that ginning of his speech had told them that he had not would be prevented on the present occasion, because produced an argument to substantiate his position. Mr. Finnigan came forward as the avowed advocate Did he not prove that it was in consequence of the

middle and labouring classes was necessary to carry Finnigan) had said, he began to talk about cotton.

anythiest; and he hoped to see the day when he should He (Mr. Finnigan) then said that taxes were raised me them united for one object, namely, to benefit, and advance the interests of the industrious classes. He then introduced Mr. Finnigan to the meeting.

Mr. Finnigan said, they were met certainly on a the price of grain and the price of labour; remarking but he answered so far for Captain Wainwright as to Mr. Finnigan said, they were met certainly on a the price of grain and the price of labour; remarking most important question. In order to arrive at just that a piece of cloth gave the weavers 20s. for say, if there was any charge against him, he was ready and he had undertaken to prove that a repeal of the fell down to 11s. 6d. What did this prove! It went to establish this fact—that while the ports the evidence proviously taken before the magistrates.

is "Cobbett's Register," to show that tax-caters must continue to hold the same opinions. and pensioners upon the public purse were the parses particularly benefitted by the corn monopoly. ment of his speech made an assertion, but he had Whittaker-(a laugh). for the purpose of preserving their estates. He into Paris. The ignorant manufacturers speculated pistols. then read a long extract from Lord Malmesbury beyond their means; hence it was that the 20s. of grain hindered the farmers from giving employment an open trade with Europe at the entry of Napoleon ditional evidence that was material. b labourers—that Cobbett attributed it to tithes into France the second time, it, on the contrary, put and taxation—and that the law was passed to take an end to their expectation, and ruin and bankrupicy the pistols were examined by the seconds? the money from the artigans by way of taxa were the consequence. The speaker then referred Elland where there were no manufacturers, and such was the poverty of the people there that all the articles which they produced were mortgaged three years before, in order to meet their rents. He fur-

ther said that the labourers were only getting on an sverage from 6d. to la. 4d. per day, the manager in the tan-yard only received the latter sum. He then stated, that while wages were so low, and the people time of twelve millions sterling. The speaker then merred to some tables, shewing the decrease in the wice of different articles in the weaving department, and attributed the fall in the price of those

Mr. LEECH then came forward, and said he had they ever permitted to breathe the fresh air, or gaze ration, came to a decision that they must commit Lord Affray with the Police.—A desperate battle from beginning to end he had introduced one single rience. (True.) Was it, he asked, to perpetuate implicated in the charge. would be completely daped. That bill was to do a might, by their own labour, produce a great portion and that his Lordship must be tried by his peers, connercial interests of England to progress at a population were placed at the mercy of manufachere rapid rate than they had done for the last forty | turers and cotton lords, the people of this country only 3d. to purchase it with, it would be dear to in or if the loaf were at ls., if he had is. 2d. to had likened him to a blind horse without an object. Puchase with, it would be cheap. That was the But he was sure that the last speaker appeared to be Prestien; and until his opponent could show that a repeal of the Corn Law would give such an impetus thing which he said at all. At this juncture some to trade as would enhance the wages of the working one cried out " question!" and the speaker, appa-

elf to reason. (Hear, hear.) In 1815 we exported 6,500 bags of cotton. 1824 11,500 1831 16,300 1832 17,300

The peaker remarked that, on the authority of Mr. William Cannon, Manchester, weavers were receivhr in 1795, for weaving 6-4 60 cam., 332. 3d., while is 1833, for making a 6-4 60 cam, twenty-four yards yards more, 5s. 6d.; and the amount of money stated to be three millions less for 6,500 bage, h 1815, than was paid for 17,300 in 1832. The then proceeded to remark on the impossiiny of this country competing with foreigners by a repeal of the Corn Laws, and brought a statistical restrict to manufactures on the continent. "The poly of the landlord.

Ilouinern S

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. III. NO. 151

mates never saw a blade of grass grow; nor were

Mr. Finnigan remarked that his friend, Mr. Loech,

weaver could only get as much grain for four pieces

of cloth now as he could in 1835; the whole of

the diminished price of labour did not go into the

pockets of the manufacturers, but into those of the

corn monopolists. Mr. F. then took up his time in

reading from Cobbett's Register, (while the people

were saying he was completely worn out) in order to

shew that the continued Corn Laws were the prop

of the National Debt, and that a reduction of the

interest of such debt could only be reduced by a

repeal of the Corn Laws. He likewise said that it

would reduce the funded debt and the taxes. In

Bolton, there were 50,060 spindles standing, and the

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

the Corn Laws would be an immediate benefit to the working classes; and Mr. Leech, on the part of the of the country, whether he be lord, duke, squire, Mr. Leech could well conclude the last sentence, chartists, that it would not. Admission—platform, aristocrat, or middle class. Mr. Leech then showed the whole assembly rose, and greeted him with the

LORD CARDIGAN'S DUEL WITH CAPTAIN TUCKETT.

of the Corn Law League. The arrangements were, that each should speak half an hour in opening, and, sent out of Ireland to be consumed in this country!

Lord Cardigan and Captain Douglas before the Wandsworth Bench of Magistrates, the little Court in Church after that, be allowed a quarter of an hour each. And did he not prove that it was the Corn Laws Row was besieged at an early hour by the "press" and after that, be allowed a quarter of an hour each. He hoped they would show neither approbation nor dissent from the speakers, but would give each a candid hearing. He did not think it necessary to put a motion to that effect. Some person from the body of the hall cried out, "put it," which was done and carried unanimously. One remark he would just hazard, and it was this, that an union of the middle and laboaring classes was necessary to carry finnigan) had said, he began to talk about cotton.

And did he not prove that it was the Corn Laws the friends of the parties. Before ten o'clock the magis trates had assembled in their private room, and at that hour Mr. Adolphus, who appeared as counsel for his leach disproved this? No! he never as much as hinted at it; but instead of refuting what he (Mr. Finnigan) had said, he began to talk about cotton. and J. Anderson, arrived.

say, if there was any charge against him, he was ready

grangements of society, would be a benefit to the were open, and foreign corn allowed to come in, working classes. He had now come forward to rethere was an increased demand for British goods.

Some further evidence proviously taken before the magnetistics.

Some further evidence was then given, and course.

Awriting classes. working classes. He had now come forward to rethere was an increased demand for British goods,
there was an increased demand for British goods,
the ford Council will meet on Monday evening to
Mr. Field, Mr. Parker, who had been applied to, being
Gravesent, in a gig, on Sunday, in a gig, on Sunday graves of the top of its speed, into the
o'clock in the evening.

All Chartists at present
to drive their hotse, at the top of its speed, into the
enrolled, or those desirous of becoming members, in
extracts:—

WE UNDERSTAND that the members of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes had been examined by a
ford Council will meet on Monday evening next, at
the Council will meet on Monday evening next, at
the Council will meet on Monday evening next, at
the Council will meet on Monday evening tor, stating that the pilotes had been examined by a
ford Council will meet on Monday evening next, at
the council will meet on Monday evening tor, stating that the pilotes in graves of a glass country to
the millowers, and the information of the members of the Bradtor, stating that the members of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes in graves of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes in graves of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes in graves of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes in graves of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes in graves of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes in graves of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes of the Bradtor, stating that the pilotes of the Bradto

the parpose of benefitting the agricultural labourers the merits of the question, and his opinion was, that in England. He then went on to show that in if the ports were open, and a fair interchange was easy enough to discover; and his Lordship conti
struggle dreadfully, in order to extricate himself, med of doing so, it had reduced farmers; allowed with other nations, our population nued to say that he had bought them of Mr. Manton the glass so much the more lacerated his head and to labourers, and labourers to pampers, or with twice the number, and Manchester three times as common duelling pistols, and knew nothing more neck, and to such an extent, that at length the head ent them into the manufacturing districts to as large as it was, the people might find employsempete with the cotton hands. That it had ment. He had said that the Corn Laws repealed have the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully insection of the maker himself there, who would say that they cut. The other unfortunate man was dreadfully in estroyed the small farms by making them into would benefit the people. Mr. Lerch has under- were like every other brace of pistols which he sold. arge enes, and given them to persons totally taken to prove that they would not; and, in the The Noble Earl continued with vehemence, "No one and the other was not expected to live out the macquainted with agriculture. He then referred absence of anything like proof to the contrary, he would ever think of going out to fight a duel with hair night. triggers."

Mr. Adolphus—Except Lord Lowther and Mr. Serg. He referred to the price of grain in 1814, and not brought any substantial proof. The reasons for seerved that it fell from 166s. 6d. to 72s. ld. the brirkness of trade that took place in the year to the pistols would convey a very unfavourable impression upon the public mind if not contradicted—namely. per quarter. The year following, farmers were 1814, and the corresponding fall, could easily be ac- sion upon the public mind if not contradicted—namely, rained by the fall, and the Cern Laws were passed counted for. The allied armies were just entered that he went out to fight with hair triggers and rifle

at the Corn Laws, asserting that the low price of 1814 fell to 11s. 6d. in the year 1815. Instead of anything to add to his former testimony, but gave no ad-Mr. Nottidge wished to ask Captain Douglas whether tion in the shape of a Corn Law. Manufaction and assertion of his epponent relative to the Captain Wainwright. I looked at the barrels to assertion of his epponent relative to the Captain Wainwright. I looked at the barrels to assert were the consequence. The speaker then to an assertion of his opponent relative to the to an assertion of his opponent relative to the captain Wainwright. I looked at the barrels to ascertion of foreign grain giving an impetus to this week, to paid itherant orators, which is the worst feature in industry. He then stated that Russia had a popu- they were not.

of Germany about twenty-five millions; and asked that if they had anything to say they were at liberty to Devonport Telegraph. if these were to be employed in growing corn for a | do so.

population of about 24,000,000. What the d-l Both his Lordship and Captain Douglas, however, desort of stomachs must they imagine that the British | clined saying anything; and possessed! (Laughter.) Mr. Leech then referred Mr. Adolphus rose to address the magistrates in to the cut of our own trade from our colonies, and their favour. He contended that there was nothing in Enving, Irish produce was sent to England to the said that the United States were supplying Canada the evidence to affect them. Capt. Tuckett had re with goods, although we were obliged to keep up a ceived so trifling a wound that it was of no considera of the Horse Guards, for persisting in retaining the then drew a most appalling picture of the factory have been a case of murder, as there was no intent to system, on the authority of Mr. Greg, late M.P. commit murder, and the Act said, "any one who in wicles to the operation of the Corn Laws, prevent- for Manchester, in which he describes the factory as flicted a wound with intent," &c. For all that was

> the Corn Laws repealed? Hundreds of these in- interfere. The Magistrates, after half an hour's private deliber remain in gaol.—Times.

hw, and he agreed with him that it was a most dis- everything that had such a tendency where our but, after reading a correspondence which the Bench gracful law; but that was not what he was come commerce in a great measure curtailed, there were had entered into with Lord Normanby on the subject, faither for. The question was, whether the repeal 8,000,000 of acres of land which it had been who stated that they could not bind the Earl of Carwould be a benefit to the working classes, or whether proved might be brought into a proper state digan over in the ordinary way, and that if an indict-

equally so himself, for he could not comprchend any made as would enhance the wages of the working one cried out "question!" and the speaker, apportion as guided upon any one in the room to leave the theory of the stairs. The room door in the room to signed by about twenty middle-class men, was lately presented to the constables of this place, who called the meeting for Monday, at half-past twelve, at the members was just giving us a beautiful recitation, and the speaker, apportion of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door into against the introduction of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door into against the introduction of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door into against the introduction of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door into against the introduction of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door into against the introduction of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the new police, listening at the top of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the new police, listening at the top of the stairs. The room door lister of the new police, listening at the top of the new polic proportion as our exports had increased, the than him—(roars of laughter, which caused the ment. The case excites much interest; it being the meeting for Monday, at half-past twelve, at the members was just giving us a beautiful recitation, denly rose from his seat, took up a hat-The second state of the labourer had decreased. A Chairman to beg silence.) Mr. F. then referred to generally believed that Lord Cardigan's general dourt House, who immediately complied with it.

The referred to generally believed that Lord Cardigan's generally believed that Lord Cardi thing but what it should be. On Tuesday the court and one of the requisitionists adjourned to the had risen from 4s. to 5s. 6d. per cent. He then stated that the increased price of grain, and dewas to be heard. creasing price of labour, had been such, that the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

eight, Monday morning) being brought out. It is imbiwithstanding the great disadvantages it labours but he had said nothing about the profit-mougers. £30,000 to £40,000 each. The granite facings of the late alone thought fit to be entrusted with the franthe consumption had augmented, in 1832, to New the Government had 2s. 6d. in the pound, and docks are split to pieces. The fire was providentially chise. the consumption had augmented, in 1832, to New the Government may ze, out in the point, and stopped at the very point where the destruction would be had told have been greatest, as property amounting in value to The evidence that the manufacturers pay 14s. 11d. told them that he had despised the landlords as much upwards of £5,000,000 was deposited in the very Lawrence, Esq., barrister, held a Court, for the for the work that is done in England for as the cotton lords. He was not a friend to land-building adjoining that where its progress was termina-butpose of revising the Borough Voters' List. in A. ... Or mere by 42 per cent. That machinery lords; he thought they were a base set, and that it ted. Those best informed are yet disposed to place the The blackguard, Jack Law, from Manchester at h America cost double what it does in England— was betwixt these two thieves the people were cruciact to the account of an incendiary. It is expected that teided on behalf of the Tories, and Mr. Wm.

Five Shillings per Quarter. BARNSLEY. TRETOTALISM.—The Rev. Mr. Rigby administered

As series of crottons the sounds were openess, and the people began in hundrodic to enter the Hall Every avenue was completely Jeanned, and at the jime we entered, the platform was nearly filled, as well as the gallery and the body of the Hall; there was a good sprinking of ladies. Mr. Ross, the late appointed of Mr. Leech, and wise gave up in favour of Chartism, entered with two ladies and also some of the more influential members of the anti-Corn Law, corner of the League.

Mr. Da'ts moved, on the part of the League, the population of the anti-Corn Law, corner of the people had produced, the people had produced, the people had produced, the people had produced, and wise carried ambiest load and long-continued specimes. The Chairman then commenced the business by reading the placer and should be an order to carried themselves. His sponents had into the proposed a repeal of the Corn Laws, and the greatest part of the Chartists, should undertake so prove that the part of the League.

The Chairman then commenced the business by reading the placer of the Chartists, should not a still further artent. Notwithstanding the weakin of this country was a semipation of the ship-forward as the apologist of the Corn Laws. He should not appear as the was, and the greatest part of the Chartists which was carried amounting the meeting, which they would undertake so prove that the repeal of the Corn Laws, would undertake so prove that the repeal of the Corn Laws, not because he was a friend to them, but because the was the final to them, but because the was no nation where the inhabitants were so the professor, which were so much classes; and the greatest part of the part of the Corn Laws, would undertake so prove that the repeal of the Corn Laws would be an immediate benefit to the cause where would be unit the working man could count No. I with every man in the legislature of the profess were not worth the little finger of an the professor, and that never would be unit the working man could count No. I with every man in the l

things go on as they are doing, our dear Prince Albert will have to draw upon his rich palatinate Saxe Gotha, for the lack of the usual supply from the vice and folly of the people. An immense quantity of deck-planking lately The Adelaide Gallery with all its centents, except the Reyal George's capstan.

The fire is now nearly extinguished—all danger is at an end: it being high water the docks are flooded, which has extinguished the fire in the bottoms of the Talgarra and the Imogene.

VINCENT AND HIS COMPANIONS.—A few days ago. the Chartists of Melton Mowbray forwarded to Oakham gaol the sum of 14s. 6d., to be divided between Mesers. Vincent, Shellard, and Edwards. MR. POTTS, THE CHARTIST PRISONER AT FISHER-

ron.—A party of friends from Trowbridge visited this victim, on the 26th ult. Only three of them were allowed to see him, though seven were in the order; but rules and regulations seem to be use-less in Whig prison horrors. Mr. Potts, we are happy to state, is in good health and excellent spirits. His diet is bread and milk for breakfast, a dinner from the Governor's table every day, and a pint of good beer .- [How is this? What is the cause of the vast difference in the treatment of Potts, and of those in Wakefield Hell? Had not Normanby better see that the condition of the latter is immediately altered! We beg of the "GOVERNMENT READER," when he comes to this paragraph, to mark it for his Lordship's sprecial attention.—Ed.

Lynn, proprietor of the Waterloo Hotel, Liverpool, was, on Monday, convicted in the penalty of £200,

It was said that the Corn Laws were enacted for as his friend Mr. Leech. He entirely stood upon Lord Cardigan here took up the pistols, and showed panes of glass, the sharpness of which took one of them, head forenost, through one of the large receive their cards of membership.

> SIR ROBERT PREL was hooted in Birmingham last week, whither he had proceeded to attend the festival. He was escerted through the streets by the police.

contingencies that may never arrive, but must be tion of the people, must inevitably be a failure; naval collision to save him. He proposed once to send provided for in consequence of the attitude assumed inasmuch as it must be more natural that the people by France. All the departments are in full work, will obey the dictates of their own conscience sooner and some of the more pressing are upon job work than an arbitrary or centralising power: and that we instead of having it on the coast of Syria. M. and extra hours. Artizans are wanted for the feel satisfied in stating, that unless the people can unite yards, especially for the smaller establishments at in their several localities, there never can be any unity bring over some workmen who have entered for their plan, as it is setting up a number of acknowledged pitate matters, and render the convocation of the

of Birmingham, on Wednesday evening. No trace of the robbery has yet been discovered. THE EARL OF CARDIGAN has brought another of

large standing army in order to maintain it. He tion; and even if he had been killed, it would not key of his quarters, contrary to the Earl's desire. Notice was given by the committee, that the apfrom head quarters.

been studying for the last five minutes which part of upon the beauties of nature. Their life was nothing Cardigan and Capt. Douglas for trial on the felonious was fought between the people and the police on is opponent's speech to begin with. He admitted but toil, poverty, and wretchedness, from the cradle charge. They slso resolved to call in Capt. Wain- Sunday evening, at a place called Little Ireland, that the whole of his arguments would have been in to the grave. He need not tell the audience before wright; and, after questioning Sir James Anderson as whither the latter had proceeded to put down gambplace in the House of Commons, but denied that him what it was they knew it from bodily expe- to his presence at the duel, decided that he was also ling. Two of the police are seriously wounded, and one is not expected to recover. Twelve men, charged Egument to prove any benefit to the working classes. this system that his opponent wished the Corn Laws The question of bail now arose, and the Bench ap- with being concerned in the riet, have been com-He would give him credit for calling it a wicked to be repealed! If so, British commerce, and peared at first to think that they could not take buil; mitted to take their trials at the ensuing Sessions.

PETTY SESSIONS.—At the Petty Sessions held at the people, as they had been by the Reform Bill, of cultivation, and upon which the people ment was preferred, it must be removed by a certification, Richmond, on Saturday last, for the division of marked, that dear and cheap were relative terms, of ideas which suited his purpose, and those for Broderip and Moore in the required amounts. Mr. RICHMOND POLICE OFFICE.—Two boys, named and were determined by the amount of money whom he was labouring, but he stumbled on like a Saxby, of the house of Oliveria and Little, of Lelees Matthew Grayson and Thomas Farren, were sumfor his Lordship, but his assistance was not required. entering the garden of Mr. Jacob Hills, of Richmond, held to bail in the same amounts as Captain Douglas. fruit. To be imprisoned one week to hard labour.

then to blows; and upset from seven to eight shillings' worth of liquor, and then separated, each going THE FIRE AT DEVONPORT DOCK YARD. Soont proclaiming no was one occasionated two or three until late last night, and the engines are now (half-past) difficulty was got over, the first resolution, stating possible to say the amount of damage—certainly not Police, having been moved and seconded, the sapient so great as stated in my letter of yesterday, as the Talavera was an old ship, and the estimate of her worth, and by suction—the years worth, and all you who is wishful that the police is not to be introduced hold up your hands; if sold by suction—the years worth, and all you who is wishful they are the years worth. if sold by auction—the usual mode of disposing of and all you who is wishful they should be introduced the Corn Laws, and brought a statistical Bolton, there were 50,000 spindles standing, and the ships when unserviceable—is not above £20,000, though to replace her with a new ship of the same class would course were for introducing and not introducing the same class would course were for introducing and not introducing the to replaced by Dr. Bowring, who was employed the stagnation of trade to the corn mono- be from £70,000 to £80,000. The other vessels must police at the same time. This blunder was sucbe estimated in the same way; but the loss of stores is creded by another; for after it had been decided on the continent. The poly of the last time to reply, immense. The sheds, covered as they were with that the resolution should be signed on behalf of the sheds, covered as they were with that the constant of the continent. continental system of Napoleon. The consump and said, that his opponent had read lengthily from painted and tarred paper, cost from £10,000 to £12,000 meeting by the chairman, the constable called on all the of cotton in 1810 was 25,000,000lbs., and yet, Cobbett to shew the bad effects of the Corn Laws, each; the cost, when covered with copper, is from to stop and sign the petition. Such are the men who

ROCHDALE.

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, or

ing last, making 220 in all. After some preliminary business, the members came to a conclusion that they would have four weekly newspapers for their instruction, two English and two Irish. One of the members arose, and in an appropriate speech, descanted on the merita of the Star as the only protest canted on the merits of the Star, as the only protection the poor man has from tyranny and oppression, whether local or otherwise. This preposition was hailed with general acclamation, and the Star adopted unanimously. The other papers chosen were the Sun, of London, the World, of Dublin, and the Vindicator, of Belfast. The Dissenters are generally taking the pledge; and if

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE

BRADFOED MOOR .- The Chartists are beginning to hold their weekly meetings, and intend soon to liberties, enrol themselves with the Bradford National Charter Association. The members have it in contemplation to have lettures delivered as soon as it can be made convenient. They are also purchasing tracts for gratuitous distribution.

contributions, and a number of new ones enrolled, he had wrote but not received any answer. The two hundred cards on the new construction. following resolution was afterwards moved, and er is immediately altered? We beg of the Government Reader," when he comes to this paragraph, to mark it for his Lordship's sprecial attention.—Ed.

Gambling at Liverpool Races.—Mr. William Goldsborough, Goodmansend. Their next meeting will be held on Saturday, the 3d of October, in the secretary write to Mr. Abel Heywood for some Halfpenny Chartist Circulars, to be sold on Saturday, 8d of October, by Mr. George Ellis, News Agent, and Mr. William Goldsborough, Goodmansend. Their next meeting will be held on Saturday, the 3d of October, in the ness to preach on Sunday morning at Bethel Chapel, unanimously carried :- That the secretary write to above-named place, at half-past seven o'clock in the Dowlais. evening, when all the members are respectfully before the Mayor and another magistrate, for suffer-ing gambling in the Grand Stand at the Aintree race-importance to be brought before them.

He came forward to prove that it was the induszerous forward to prove that were of the commonst kind of duelling pistols,
zerous forward to prove that were of the commonst kind of duelling pistols,
zerous forward to prove that were of the commonst kind of duelling pistols,
zerous forward to prove that were of the commonst kind of duelling pistols,
zerous forward to prove that were of the commonst kind of duelling pistols,
zerous forward to prove that were of the commonst kind of duelling pistols,
zerous forward to prove that were of the commonst kind of duelling pistols,
zerous forward to prove that were of the commonst kind of duelling pistols,
zerous forward to prove the common forward to pr

SHELDERSLOW.—The Shelderslow Radical Association met on Tuesday, the 29th instant, for the purpose Ali, without a single foreign envoy's dictating of taking into consideration the plan proposed by the to any of the Divan; with the report that the spirited discussion took place between Mr. Enoch Sykes, Mr. Robert Beaumont, and several others, which this news be confirmed, we shall have councils called forth the following resolutions. Proposed by here too, discussions, and possibly serious re-Mr. M. Beaumont, and seconded by Mr. R. Sykes:— sults. I have spoken to you of a war and a plan propounded by the delegates met in Manchester, for the better organisation of the people, is not calcu-OUR DOCK-YARDS are still full of activity and the three following reasons:—First—That it must be leagues who would dare more. Admiral Roussin, bustle, expediting the several ships now fitting for palpable to every man of common discernment, that to see, and forwarding every required preparation for set up a system of centralisation for the better organisation for the

cause of Reform." National Charter Association was held on Tuesday, when a number of new members enrolled thempointment of persons to form the West-Riding friendly and admiring terms of both Napier and council would take place on Tuesday evening next, Stopford; but he is at the same time furnishing in a fair exchange of British manufactures for the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the nursery of everything improper for the health, proved to the nursery of everything improper for the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the contrary, Lord Cardigan was acting in the nursery of everything improper for the nursery of everything in the nursery of everything in the nursery of everything improper for the nursery of everything improper for the nursery of everything improper for the nursery of everything

made. Thus the progress of the Charter will be French will not dare any such thing, you may think. demonstrated through the whole district. It would It is better not to be too certain on this head, and to be well if those out-townships, who are desirous be prepared for the worst. of having lectures, made application to the commit-tee, who will gladly supply them. It is in contemplation to form a Chartist co-operative store in the town. The discussion is adjourned to next week, and all favourable, or these who can give any information, are desired to attend.

BARNSLEY. NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. -We are glad to perceive that the spirit of Chartism is on the increase in this town, in spite of the Whigs and pretended friends. The members of this body met as usual, at the Railway Tavern, on Monday Gilling West, Thomas Helmsley, of Richmond, last, when we had a considerable increase of members. The summer of good, but it had not conferred one of the comforts of life, and likewise improve their Mr. Nottidge, the Chairman, said they were of labourer, was brought before the sitting magistrates, Great disappointment was felt at a letter which was ingle benefit on the people at large. (Hear.) physical condition, and, at the same time, prevent opinion that the same Act of Parliament which gave in the custody of the police, charged with having, on read from George White, of Leeds, who had been strong from having hundreds of the lives and them power of committing, gave them power of taking sturday night, the 19th ult., feloniously stolen out engaged to deliver a lecture in this town, on Monday of a cart, at Slegill, a quantity of various articles of next, but in consequence of the pressing invitations son's house, while employed at a mine in that of the meeting; and in order to show the hardships on his Lordship. Em had decreased at least 300 per cent. He then his address by stating, that his opponent had a string Bail in both cases was immediately given by Messrs. neighbourhood. Fined ten shillings, and 4s. 3d. costs. that good men have to undergo when hunted by the blood-hound of terror, the following resolution was The court-martial on Captain R. A. Reynolds is The which a person had to purchase that loaf; for blind horse, without a tangible object in sight. ter-square, had come down to offer bail to any amount moned before the sitting magistrates, charged with sent to the Northern Star Office, and the editor be Thursday, and some progress was made in examination. for his Lordship, but his assistance was not required. entering the garden of Mr. Jacob Hills, of Richmond, leading the many state of the same amounts as Captain Deuzins.

Captain Wainwright (Mr. Tuckett's second) was also and feloniously stealing from thence a quantity of pected a farther accession of members on this Dreadful Murder and Suicide.—A most dread-Lord Cardigan and Capt. R. A. Reynolds.—A court-martial is now being held at Brighton on the latter-mentioned gentleman, who is an officer of the lions against the introduction of the new police, lith Hussars, for sending an insulting letter to signed by about twenty middle-class men, was lately being shut, he had his labour for his pains. The room door the act of gathering a few sticks, her father sud-

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—The National Charter Association held its weekly meeting, as usual, when the Council administered the pludge usual, when the Council administered the pledge, the man ran at his wife, and made a blow at her and delivered cards of membership. The assem- head, but, turning aside, she received it on her lings' worth of liquor, and then separated, each going shout proclaiming he was the best man. When the time blage was very numerous, and it was gratifying to see so many true and worthy members congregated together, for the attainment of their just and legal brick and mortar elector), and who had got a placard brick and mortar elector), and who had got a placard exciseable articles, but those they really cannot do choly circumstance has caused a great construction. Devonport, September 28.

The fire in the Arsenal was not entirely got under difficulty was got over, the first resolution, stating difficulty was got over, the first resolution of the Rural beer, and this sparingly. It is earnestly requested to the difficulty was proceeding on the fire was by the Council that those who are favourable to the on Tuesday; and it is said that particulars have Charter will come forward on Monday evening next, transpired not only to show that the fire was wilful and have their names enrolled. There were thirteen but also affording some clue to the supposed perpehope that our townsmen will not neglect their had given evidence to the effect that he overheard brave incarcerated patriots, who are suffering the tortures of Wakefield prison, nor forget their families. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

The following resolution was passed unanimously:

The following resolution was passed unanimously: -"That all persons desirous of forming themselves into classes can do so by applying to the Council, who will give the necessary instructions for carrying their desires into effect. The Council will re-

> meeting was held in the Rev. A. Browning's Hall, and the quantity of timber destroyed in the roofs on Thursday evening, the 24th ult., to hear an ad- and building is 7,000 cubic feet.—Chronicle. dress from Mr. George Julian Harney.

harmonia merg of \$2\$ per cent. That machinery mach interpolations, one in congular they were to be set double what it does in Rogland—was between the set were tive the second what it also much dearer in America han in Liebean the latter of money much higher—faind, and the interpolation of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will the factory workers in America leave the fact was rather too close upon the question.) The brazen-faced hypecrites! If, the bread but the closely and many other nearest that there was not acting any improvement in the condition of the all was safe at that hour, and that there was not acting any improvement in the condition of the all was safe at that hour, and that there was not acting the part of loaded waggons went over one of her legs, and nearly severed it from her body. She lies in a quested to appoint a correspondent in Newcastle."

The Council then adjourned.

Warks, near this town, was knocked down, and a pampniet." moved by Mr. Read, and seconded by Mr. Cockburn, "That the Northern Star be redicted to appoint a correspondent in Newcastle." course ought the Radicals to pursue with Test the newcastle."

The Council then adjourned.

CUPAR, PIPE.—It is with pleasure that we can write a contradiction to the assertion of the Attorneyer General, that Chartism was dead in Scotland, from the county town of Fife, and place of his birth, situated as we are amongst a batch of Tories, and Whig lawyers and priestoraft, and are rarely visited by those noble patriots whese labours in other parts of the country have tended so much to the enlightenment of the minds of the people, and the destruction of that hated system of despotism which is doomed speedily to come to an end. We had a is doomed speedily to come to an end. We had a public meeting here on Saturday last, but owing to the lateness of the notice, and the inconvenience of a Saturday's meeting, it was not so well attended as could be wished; but one of the most spirited meetings we have had for this some time back. We had a very entitled address from a Mr. Thomas had a very spirited address from a Mr. Thomas Roberts, from Danshelt, in Fife. The speaker spoke at some length upon the right of Universal Suffrage, and glanced at the Corn Law humbug, and a few of TRETOTALISM.—The Rev. Mr. Rigby administered the pledge to sixty-one individuals on Sunday even-the meeting; and at the close of the meeting several

> MANSFIELD,—The address issued by the Association last week has been responded to by a few of the listricts. We earnestly hope the others will do their duty, and enable the Relief Committee to provide for the suffering families of our incarcerated brethren. We think, with our friend Smart, of Leicester, that all the victims' families ought to be supported from one common fund; Mrs. Frost, Mrs. O'Brien, and Mrs. Vincent, together with the wives and families of all the other victims of Whig tyranny, must be amply provided for : the loss of their bosom friends eught to be the only trouble we should allow them to know. The family of every victim has an undoubted right to be supported, equally as well as when they had their natural protector to provide for them. Charisto, remember they have been victims for advocating our rights and

of the Merthyn Branch of the National Charter Association, held at its room, George Town, it was moved and seconded, and carried unanimously, that BRADFORD.—NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.
The members of this Association held their weekly meeting on Saturday evening last, at the house of well and explaining the principles of the Charter, as meeting on Saturday evening last, at the house of Mrs. Goldsborough, Goodmansend, Mr. Croft in the chair. After the members had paid in their weekly Udgovn and the Advocate, and to receive payments the Chairman asked Mr. Burnett, the secretary, if of the distributors; and the meeting entertained a he had written to Peter Shorrocks concerning the hope that the friends of liberty will treat him wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists of kindly, and afford him encouragement in his ardu-Bradford; and, if he had, whether or no he had ous undertaking. It was also resolved to send one received any answer, to which the secretary replied pound to the Provisional Committee, and to order

MR. ISAAC RODGERS AT MEASTEAG. -- Mr. Rodgers ness to preach on Sunday morning at Bethel Chapel.

longer faces. The positive tidings that the Porte had at once rejected the proposals of Mehemet Sound, have filled all minds with anxiety. If all "That it is the opinion of this Association, that the peace party in the French Cabinet. M. Thiers, although in England accounted the great war-spirit, holds, on the contrary, a middle place between collated to have the desired effect they anticipate, for leagues who would tolerate more than he, and col-20,000 men to Canada, and he now strongly censures the keeping the French fleet in the waters of Athens. Thiers is anxious, on the contrary, to avoid a naval collision. But Roussin threatens to resign: and should he resign, assigning for the cause the inacti-vity of the French fleet, such an event would precilation of 52,000,000; France 32,000,000; Russia and Austria each 32,000,000; and the smaller states gan and Captain Douglas, the Bench intimated to them with great activity—numbers are entered daily.—

This being the close of the case as against Lord Cardi. these, yards. The levy of seamen also continues leaders, which is rather an inducement than otherwise, Chambers immediately necessary. I know you for the Government to prosecute. Third—That in our think, in England, that the French will attempt opinion, the corresponding between the secretaries of nothing. I scarcely think they would, if they had MR. PHILLIPS, the vocalist, was violently assaulted the Associations is most decidedly illegal, and the whole any hopes of getting honourably out of the scrape. and robbed of six sovereigns in the neighbourhood of their plan is more likely to retard than forward the But if the proposals of Mehemet be flatly rejected. without any hopes of ulterior negotiation, and should anything serious or aggravated take place on the HUDDERSFIELD.—The weekly meeting of the coast of Syria—both very probable contingencies vational Charter Association was held on Tuesday, —I fear you must admit the adoption of Laws would, consequently, benefit the artizans and health-destroying system as this, that he wanted tended, under the statute, which gave them the right to Oakbam Gaol, and to present them with a flitch of Almondbury, at eight o'clock; also, at Kirkheston kind be intended, it must be done before the arrival bacon. These prisoners have five months longer to and Slaithwaite, as soon as arrangements can be of the Russian fleet, and therefore immediately. The PRINCE LOUIS BUONAPARTE.—The examination of

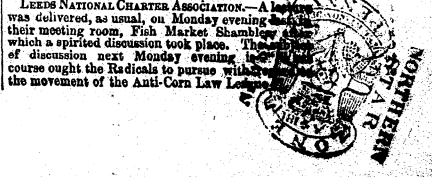
the witnesses at the trial of Prince Louis Buonaparte was resumed on Wednesday at the Court of Peers. The whole of the remaining witnesses having given their testimony, the Attorney-General, M. Franck Carre, presented his requisitory. He then addressed the Court, severely commenting on the conduct of the Prince, and concluded by calling for the appli-cation of the articles of the Penal Code which enjoin the punishment of death for such an offence. When our reporter left M. Berryer was addressing the Court for the defence.—Times.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN'S DUELLING PISTOLS.— A Mr. Field, gun-maker, has written to the Morning the immense productive powers of machinery, giving them employment to-day, and turning them consequence of the pressing invitations of the honest men and bonnie lasses of Scotland, he pistols had a fine scratch rifle barrel, a hair tripger, and the honest men and bonnie lasses of Scotland, he will be unable to attend for the present. The Chair- and a bolted lock, and that the other was not rifled. the labouring population of England. He a moment's notice. This was a power too great for answer the felonious charge, "when and where he take his trial at the next sessions for the North man then read the resolutions which had been passed and without hair trigger and bolt-lock. This is the Riding. Christopher Peacock, of Reeth, charged by the Council on the Sunday, the whole of which and the pistols were sent for examination. His statement is diametrically opposed to the statement of the Earl hefore the magistrates. amount as before—namely, himself in £500 and two wife, and Isabella Breakley, her sister, with wilfully read from our brave and suffering fellow-townsman, to the statement of the Earl before the magistrates: Jam. In that time our powers had increased 700 could never hope to possess anything like a spirit of sureties of £250 each, to answer the same charge at the lamaging his clothes, he having lodged at Hutchin- William Ashton, which greatly excited the sympathy and if correct, will throw a tremendous responsibility

LORD CARDIGAN AND CAPT. R. A. REYNOLDS .-

occasion, for a certain official and his son were seen ful murder and suicide were committed in the to make their way towards our roem; and whether Forest of Dean, on Monday night, about seven

highly respectable gentleman near Torpoint, a short time since, from the wife of a labouring manwarning him that her husband and others, who were quire the names of such classes upon the formation gun-wharf, the house of the gentleman addressed. Chartists, had resolved to fire the dock-yard, the and to perpetrate other mischief. The space of TILLICOULTRY .- PUBLIC MEETING .- A public ground where the fire raged was nearly four acres.



CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE

CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.—This newly formed society, meeting at the house of Mr. Oldroyd, 149, Quarry Hill, goes on the right principle—the pringood; and we hope the society will prosper and be such backing."

who for a plut of all would still receive their principles, when they good; and we hope the society will prosper and be such backing."

GLASGOW .- NEW CHARRIST CHURCH .- A Mr. Paul, of Glasgow, who was most unscripturally ex-communicated from the fellowship of the Albionstreet Congregational Church, in that city, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Pullar, for having preached to the Chartists, has commenced preaching in the large hall of the University, 204,

stock held a public meeting in a village called enrol their names, a room will be taken for the Knackers Knowle, three miles from Plymouth, and Society to meet in, for reading, writing, and eleven from Tavistock. It was peaceably and arithmetic, to hold discussions, to deliver lectures on orderly conducted. One man working in the village social and political economy, and all other natural of the name of Hockens, was discharged from his sciences, to promote the interests of the People's employment with the following language from his Charter, to the uttermest extent in our power." employer, "Hockers, I am sorry my interests compel me te discharge you. I like your work, but by a committee of five members, a president, not your principles; therefore, I cannot any longer treasurer, and secretary, who shall be elected employ you." The man stood firm to his principles, duarterly, by Universal Suffrage and the Ballot." but lost his employment. Is this not one of a thouadore thee' at the pot-house, and then to our tobacco, and snuff, and use all other moral means in homes, where we can justily bellow, "Britons never my power, and never cease agitating, until the shall be slaves !" !

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE POST-OFFICE.-I have lost papers and money again and again. I thought I would write a complaint to the Post-master General, asking for redress; after correcponding with me twice (and officials calling on me) he very coolly sends me a " caution against placing coin in letters," and advising me to get a postediso order; that costs 6d. for £5 and under. Now, why should I pay 7d. to Government, when I can send my money enclosed for Id. or 2d. at the most? Why should I pay them yearly (extra charge) the weekly carnings for five weeks of a Carlisle weaver ! It seems strange to me, that I can send 3 jozs. for the same money as they charge me for taking in coin loz. Why is this? I think I can tell. They are afraid of their servants being dishonest, and so they act honestly by making the poor man pay for the rascally conduct of their minions.—J. SMITH, News-agent.

SUNDERLAND.—A meeting was held Thorniey, on Tuesday, Sept. 22nd, and addressed by Mr. John Binns. The men of this place, of beefpie notoriety, have set an example to their brother Chartests, which they would do well to follow. They have engaged a school room for half a year, at a rental of about 30s. A very spirited meeting was held, a secretary and treasurer appointed, and at the close, no less than sixty names were taken down to form the classes. This is a noble commencement. "Charrism is dead," Mr. Attorney-General, is it? wait awhile till the symptoms of death are apparent. Whatever other counties may be doing, the men of Durham are rallying with renewed vigour to the conflict, and let it be the beast of the men of Thornley that they were foremost in the charge.

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." Mr. John Binns will address the men of Wingate Mr. John Binns will address the men of Wingate Why, the infamous Tories could not do worse. next Saturday afternoon, October 10th, at five This is another proof there is no hope for the people o'clock, and the men of Thornley the same evening, until they shall be fully represented in a democratic at half-past seven o'clock. Wingate, we are given House of Parliament. to understand, is unbroken ground; let them attend In good carnest, and "they will see what they shall it is expected that Mr. Deegan, the missionary for this district, will be at Suncerland the commencement of the ensuing week; and it is intended to hold a tea-party in honour of the occa-sion and of the individual. We hope that the men of all Durham will aid us on the occasion, and prove, by their presence, that they sympathise delusion. We acknowledge that there might have carnestly with their political pastor, whose office, like that of the Saviour, is "to go about doing good." We best to notice, with especial gratitude, the receipt opinions, that they could not justly estimate the of 16s. from the workmen of Vint's and Hutton's stability of the present feeling in favour of Universal paper mill, for the benefit of the prisoners now in Suffrage; but, however mystified the judgments of Durham Gaol. We do this the more gladly, as, if such individuals, or even classes, might have been, We are not mistaken, none of these men are Char- or however much they might have been pre-detertists; nevertheless, they are men, sensible that the prisoners too are men, though victims to a hateful narrow minds, the proceedings here on Monday tyranny. The feeling that begat this liberality is have dispelled the delusion, and to the surprise and truly enlivening, it shows us the humanity of poverty; regret of both Whig and Tory, have indisputably this is the spirit which makes the beggar noble declared to the world, the supremacy of democratic without a great, and grand, though in a garret."
Ten thousand thanks for it. The delegate meeting which was to be held at Durham on October 5th, is obliged to be postponed until further notice shall selves by their conduct on Monday. Calm, peaceful, be given, on account of the non-receipt of the cards. but determined and unanimous they exhibited a It is requested that each town forms its local decorum which will always tell to their advantage; possible. They will arrive with Mr. Deegan.

town has been thrown into a little excitement by the heard and felt in the most obscure hamlet throughout aimed at introduction of police. For that purpose a the land. When the heart beats with vigour, every vestry meeting was convened which was well attended, vein feels the impulse. the majority being about ten to one against the introduction. The magistrates, and a few of their tools, seeing they had no chance of success in that course, deemed it advisable to try other means. A poll was groth, and its permanent stability at once becomes demanded, thinking, vainly thinking, that they would evident. We acknowledge that in many instances, be more fortunate, well knowing the means faction has created great excitement among a they could employ to bias the minds of the ignorant. people; but where the impulse was a momentary Now, mark how the affair was conducted. They enthusiasm, created by playing upon the feelings, or went to one person and told him they would pay pandering to the passions of the ignorant, it has his taxes ; to another, and said it was an unanimous never outlived its first violent outburst. But how thing throughout the town; to another, that all different is Chartism. It blazed forth like a meteor their family had signed, and it is their wish that you at first-it astonished, overawed, terrified, even should sign; others were induced to vote by threats when in the most disorganised condition. There that they should lose their work. On the day was a rashness, however, indulged in before its appointed, the people all attended the poll at the strength was properly matured and consolidated, to Town Hall, to give their votes, but no votes would have made such rashness warrantable. It was be taken ; it must be a written declaration according stabbed to the heart, yet the wound was not mortal. to the act: Hoping they had no act they would be The fiery excitement was subdued, yet it did not to a settled point in right lines, or that the motion of defeated in this way, but an act was found and to perish. It was said to be crushed, yet strange it is, the wind is gyratory, excited the greatest sensation, their anneyance declarations was pouring in for two it was ever found where it had ever been. And why especially amongst the ladies and the vendors of pepperdays, the time of polling in heaps, consequently at was this! Simply because it was not a people folfour o'clock the people waited upon them to know lowing the blind impulse of their passions—because the state of the poll, but before they could get in the it was not the movement of a deluded people, whose door was shut in their faces, the Mayor and Church- ignorance had made them the tools of faction-but warden making their exit through the back door because it was the determined struggle of an intelligent mite and iodine of bromine, for the purpose of obtaining midst a general hiss from the people; consequently people for their natural liberties, a struggle for dydrombromic and hydriodic acid in atomic proportions, deputation waited upon the Churchwarden to rights, for justice—a love of principle which, when which was loadly applieded. demand a state of the poll but it was refused; telling once developed, defire all attempts to crush it. This them that it would be posted on the Church door on is why Chartism, although slaudered by the unprin-Sunday, but the people did not require to be told cipled part of the press-though sneered at by classes, as they well knew it was in their favour. Accor- whose feelings or interests it disturbed—though Professor has been severely injured by his experiments. dingly they marched in procession round the town anathematised by an unchristian clergy-and alaccompanied by the band. On the Sunday following though persecuted to the uttermost by the Governit was declared in favour of the inhabitants, but not ment, has outlived all, and dashing aside opposition as we anticipated, a list of voters, as they were of every kind, stands forth the beloved cause of the to decide whether the result would justify the reashamed of their numbers, but we have heard from working men. The fierce ordeal through which it good authority that the inhabitants were four to one. has passed, has purged it of many impurities. It I hope this will convince them how absurd it is to has exposed all those empirical agitators who with-

the town.—AN INHABITANT. PONTYPOOL-The black beetle broth Whigs are up to their eyes in business. The despicable now conduct the agitation, under who-e guidance it wretches are surrounded with difficulties, and full is rapidly assuming a front, more powerful in its faction, not only by our readers, but the British people of dreadful apprehensions, caused by their own misgovernment. Daniel O'Doubleface and the Irish possessed. repealers on one hand, and the English Chartists on the other, added to this contemplated war with France, has made the imbeciles tremble to their base. It seems the mountains of Wales are destined as, the scene of action. Troops of sappers and miners are encamped on the uninhabited mountains says nothing of the matter; while the Guardian, of Wales, sea-coast ways from Pontypool to Cardiff. which, since the Chartist commenced preaching. with telegraphs erected to give notice of approaching danger. Various are the surmises what they are doing on these wild mountains. Some assert they demonstration on Monday, which was beneath contempt. No, thou holy hypocrite, it was not beneath are watching the French; others that they are to put down the Chartists. Perhaps they are gathering the French; they are gathering the French; they are gathering the French; they are gathering they contempt, it was the most uncomfortable, most thy contempt, it was the most uncomfortable, most thy contempt, it was the most uncomfortable, most alarming sight thy party has witnessed since the days of Charles. The Courier likewise gave it a few contempt of Victoria. In the meantime it behoves alarming sight they are gathering they contempt, it was the most uncomfortable, most alarming sight thy party has witnessed since the days of Charles. The Courier likewise gave it a few infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are lines, in keeping of course with the known character vote of thanks to the Learned Doctor; but whether for the many of the man spies are on the hills innumerable; they are in Pontypool, Newport, and Merthyr, propagating the most roul falsehoods, representing themselves as the Chartists alone, let it be recollected the Chartists, and insinuating that such and with all the aid and assistance of the Whige when such a district is in a state of preparedness for any- with all the aid and assistance of the Whigs, when approbation. The same gentleman exhibited a model of thing. Last week, a person went from Pontypool O'Connell in the meridian of his glory visted Giasgow. an engine for pumping water.

That is a fact, be it contemptible or not. Compared In the evening there was a falsehoods, representing himself as a member of the werking men's reading room; he was detected in his failure. villary by the men of Newport. This wretch has been in Trowbridge and Merthyr, and if he does not desist from such wicked conduct his name and description will appear in the columns of the people's large list of cases of the most heartless tyranny on Monday Sir David Brewster, to whom we believe paper, the Star. A letter has been received in Ponthe Star. A letter has been received in ronrefrain this week from going into any exposures, coveries, the "kaleidescope," exhibited to the sages the kam; his case is truly deplorable; the men of Ponty- hoping they will take the hint. If, however, they "daguerreotype," which, if the thing itself was not expool and Newport are raising subscriptions in his behalf; Chartism progresses with rapid strides in power, we shall lay bare their case to the world, chasable also would restore to the string of their petry hibited at every optician's shop in London, and purpose to the world, chasable also would restore the string of their petry hibited at every optician's shop in London, and purpose to the world, chasable also would restore the string of the str these districts; let the people act with prudence and above board and they may bid defiance to the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs and their spies.—Corres-

WOTTON: UNDER-EDGE.—The 26th being fair day, the Chartists of this place held a tea party and Tuesday morning, taken before a magistrate, and pipes and gally-pots; it is therefore most gratifying to tea. Our excellent friend, Mr. Beecham, from Cirencester, paid us a visit on the occasion. After earnestly solicit all who may have suffered for tes was over, the Chairman made a few pithy attending the demonstration, to send us in authentiremarks. He saw the first toast he had to propose was "Frost, Williams, and Jones, and may they speedily return to their families," which was responded to by Mr. Beecham in a neat speech. The was held here on Monday, arose from a blind and not be so treated—Mr. Murchison is a gentleman uninext toast was "O'Connor, Vincent, and all friends indiscriminate attachment on the part of the people versally esteemed in his own country why not everyof liberty," which was responded to by Mr. Joseph towards men who had been punished by the Governwhere else? Witts: after which, about thirteen couple comment. But a little acquaintance with the feelings of interesting paper on the intellectual qualities of the social feeling prevailed all the evening until about dispel the delusion. It was not so much from salmon. Professor Agassis, in almost every point, agreed with the learned Doctor. After this, the usual highly delighted. highly delighted. To show that the true spirit of assembled on Monday to celebrate the arrival of appointment of officers took place. The next assembly Chartism has not departed, we have forwarded £1 their friends from England, as it was from a predeis to be held in Plymouth and Dock—nicknamed

LEICESTER.—In a comb shop, not a hundred miles from the West Bridge, in this towa; in which society, meeting at the house of Mr. Oldroyd, 149, copie with moving at the house of Mr. Oldroyd, 149, to the Victim Fund, when several pretended Chartist opposed the motion, and insisted upon having copie which ought to characterise all political unions of working men—an abstinence from intoxicating liquors, which, while it frees its members from a base moral thraidom, at the same time tends to the cape to a pint of ale would their friends. A plant a ctive agitation for those rights for advocating lends himself to the important affair), as President miles from the West Bridge, in this towa; in which the Chartist leaders have been visited with Mr. John Mylor announced that the Chartist leaders have been visited with Mr. John Mylor announced that the Chartist leaders have been visited with Mr. John Mylor announced that the Chartist such cruelties and indigations. It is the toid Radical grabbed 19,006, 60,006, 20,006,

COCKERMOUTH .- A few friends of the Charter. headed by our much respected, but seriously persecuted friend and fellow-townsman, John Simpson, for his fearless advocacy of the rights of the people, met in a large room in Gallow Barrow Lane, on Thursday, the 24th instant, Mr. John Simpson in having preached to the Chartists, has commenced preaching in the large hall of the University, 204, George-street, and is, we understand, drawing large and preached. We are glad to learn it. This is as it should be, PLYMOUTH.—The men of Plymouth and Tavi- as soon as twenty members take the pledge, and sand proofs that our Charter is necessary? May Northern Star for insertion."-Pledge :- "I volunwe not sing with joyous glee, "Happy England, I tarily agree to abstain from all intoxicating drinks.

"That the above resolutions be sent to the my power, and never cease agitating, until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land."-A public meeting will be held on Sunday, the 4th of October, at the Four-road-Ends, on Gallow Barrow, when Mr. James Burns will deliver a lecture on the objects of the Association.

Mr. Clancy's affair with the Methodist parson Mr. Clancy's affair with the Methodist parson while he was awaiting his sentence in the prison of elicited rounds of applause. Cards have been distributed to a good many members, and every member and again effected his escape. On the 8th of March, is anxiously requested to attend on Sunday member and again effected his escape. is anxiously requested to attend on Sunday next, at 1837, he was again taken, being surprised in flag-No. 3, Cobbett-street, at three o'cleck, to receive rante delicto, while committing a burglary in the his card. Let each committee-man and class leader quarter of St. Eustache. is anxiously requested to attend on Sunday next, at attend at the same place on Wednesday night. The members purchased a goodly number of the Char-tist Circular, and copies of the People's Charter were purchased for circulation. Our prospects are ex- of the pavement from the prison floor, and, unascellent. We understand the Chartists of Douglas sisted by any other instrument but his fingers and Green have formed themselves into classes: this is nails, excavated under the door an opening suffias it ought to be. Why do not Charlestown, Pendleton, Pendlebury, Irlams-o'-th'-Height, Barton, and Eccles, do in like manner? There must no longer be any hanging back; every person must lend a helping hand to the holy work of a nation's redemption. Let the good and true men of Salford encourage their wives, sisters, daughters, and sweethearts to form female classes. We expect to have a room by Sunday, the 11th of October instant, to commence lectures, discussions, and so forth: we too hot to hold him;" but he continued in the proshall placard Salford on the occasion. The Whigs vinces the same career of brigandage and depredahave been at their dirty work again. The surveyors of highways used to be chosen by a public meeting of the rate-payers; but the precious Whig Commissioners have taken that power to themselves, although Mr. William Willis used every effort to prevent it. So much for the cant of "Liberalism."

THE GLASGOW DEMONSTRATION.

If any remnant of hope existed in the breast of a single individual, up to Sunday night last, that the Chartist agitation was a mere transitory ebullition of popular feeling which would exhaust itself by its own violence, Monday must have dispelled the been some whose perceptive organs were so deficient. mined to remain in the belief so gratifying to their principles amongst the public of Glasgow-in short, have declared the triumph of Chartism.

The men of Glasgow have for ever honoured themcouncil as soon after the receipt of the same as and a spirit which will have a mighty influence on the whole country. The note of triumph has gone USE. Recently this hitherto peaceable little forth from the head quarters of Chartism, and it will

The indestructible nature of Chartism is undisputably determined. Let us review for one moment the more prominent feature of its origin and try to introduce anything against the united voice of out any sincere love for the cause, floated upon the geology of the turnpike road leading to Castle Hill, stream, and vitiated its purity. These have fallen into their natural obscurity, and really useful men calmness and moral determination than it before at large—namely, that he had actually discovered some

The first Chartist demonstration in Glasgow was laughed at by our Whig friends. Since that day it has steadily increased. Can they laugh at Monday's display? If they do, it must be with the wrong side of the mouth. The Argus, in black despair, has began to feel rather disturbed, dismisses the

fact, that every effort was made by the masters to gooseberry-wine, converted by associated talent into giving every one his own station in the disgraceful sensation; but Dr. Reid went far beyond this, because list. As a sample, we may mention that a master he explained to the audience that by mixing soap and joiner in the city, caused one of his apprentices, who water in a bottle, one may make a rainbow at command had absented himself seven hours to attend the by blowing upon the bubble. We have seen small boys demonstration, to be dragged from his bed on and playful girls doing this sort of thing with tobacco-About sixty sat down to a good substantial sentenced to sixty days in Bridewell. We leave this know that a saving in those clay tubes may be effected also over till next week. In the meantime, we by blowing into the bottle itself. cated particulars—we shall use them.—Scottish

Patriot.

opposition of their opponents. The demonstration on Monday, exceeded that held when the Earl of Durham visited Glasgow, and was scarobly equalled by that of O'Connell. Chartism is supreme in Glasgow - Monday has settled that .- Scots Times.

A FRENCH JACK SHEPPARD.

A man named Godard has just been arrested by the police of Paris, the history of whose numerous escapes is almost as remarkable as any in the annals of crime. Godard has not yet passed his 26th year, yet he has been seven or eight times sentenced to lengthened periods of imprisonment for as many different felonies, and has each time effected his escape. He was first condemned in 1829 to five years imprisonment, and five of surveillance, for upon society until March, 1835.

Four months afterwards he appeared before the public tribunals, charged with a new robbery, was condemned, but contrived to make his escape, by descending the staircase leading from the sixth chamber of the Palais de Justice, and passing through the hall of the Pas Perdus. Arrested shortly afterwards for some other misdeeds, on January 5, 1836. he was again condemned to five years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance. In less than three months afterwards he effected his escape, at the noment when the Gendarmes were removing him SALFORD.—Again have we met, and again have from the prison of Gaillon to that of Clarivaux. On our numbers increased. The most lively interest the 5th of December in that year he was again was displayed over the Glasgow Demonstration.

He was placed at first in the prison attached to the post of the municipal guard in the Rue Trainee. During the course of the night he removed a portion ciently large to permit him to pass through, and he thus escaped. A few days later he was again surprised in flagrante by the proprietor of a house in the Petit Carreau, which he was leisurely robbing. He was hotly pursued, and on the point of being taken, when he turned round on his pursuer (the proprietor of the house) and plunged a kaife which he carried three times successively into his body. After this Godard left Paris, which had "become tion. He was eventually arrested in the department of the Cote d'Or, at the moment of his running off with the cashbox of a mercantile house, and here, to avoid identification, he assumed a false name, under which he was condemned to six years' imprisonment.

The Pairsian police at last became aware of his indentity, and resolved to put him on his trial for the attempt at assassination recorded above. Every measure was taken to transport him securely from Dijoin to a prison in Paris. He was about to appear or want of foresight in a person emplyed by the huissiers, he again effected his escape, traversed the court of the venerable Sainte-Chapelle, behind the Palais de Justice, and buried himself in the narrow streets of the Cite, where he would revertheless have been again arrested by the police, who were upon his track, but that, with rare presente of mind, he interested the workmen assembled in that quarter in his favour by telling them that he was a poor father of a family, who had been arrested during the late disturbances in Paris, and that he was endeavourgoing to console his unfortunate wife and four little children.

The workmen to whom he told this fable not only did not oppose his flight, but put the municipal guards who pursued him on a wrong scent. Godard was then free once more, but as his state of destitution drove him to the commission of new crimes, he was tracked by the police, now become doubly vigilant, and on Thursday last he was arrested in a cabaret in the Ruo Arbre Sec, where it was impossible for him to make any resistance although he was armed with a poinard knife, and with several burglar's implements. At the period of his arrest he had got rid of his convict dress, and was clad rather respectably. Through a sort of bravado, very characteristic of men of this class, he had made up his and put forth simply for the purpose of gammoning the prison clothes into a parcel, and sent them by a public at arge, and France in particular, and must not porter to the governor of the Conciergerie. Godard will be shortly brought before a Jury.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCE-MENT OF SCIENCE. (From the John Bull.)

We are happy to give an exceedingly good account of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which, as we previously announced, has been held at Glasgow. The Marquis of Breadalbane, as we last week stated he would, took the chair, and the attendance of ladies and gentlemen was highly respectable; in addition to Mr. Quelty, of Munich. Mr. Espy, of America, who is universally known as entertaining views at variance with Colonel Capper and Mr. Redfield-his grrival in time for the important discussions of the question mint lozenges.

On Friday the different sections were crowded to excess. In that of chemistry and mineralogy Dr. Playfair read a paper by Mr. Glover, on the employment of browhich was loudly applauded.

Professor Bunsen read the next paper on Kakodyle, of which arsenic is the principal ingredient. The production of this compound is very dangerous, and the As the learned gentleman was not sufficiently communicative to state the benefits which were likely to search.

Professor Johnson delivered a statement about coals, and Mr. W. Keir read an elaborate paper upon the

Mr. Babington announced a fact to his section, which we are sure will be hailed with universal satis-"flax dodder" in a field at Borrishole, in Ireland; that which renders this discovery most important is his conviction of its being distinct from the C. Europæa of Linnæus.

In the medical section, Dr. Newbigging read an extremely interesting paper on the use of Croton oil; after a delicate discussion of its effects, Mr. Abercrombie suggested in lien of at least, where very young children who had the "crowing disease" were concerned, a combination of "iron, rhubarb, and musk." (Loud

That is a fact, be it contemptible or not. Compared to Monday, the Durham demonstration was a failure.

But what gives us more cause to rejoice, is the But what gives us more cause to rejoice, is the but what gives us more cause to rejoice, is the but what gives us more cause to rejoice, is the but what gives us more cause to rejoice, is the thought proper to charge a wonderful high price for least sailing Ships, of large Burthen, and very lofty Steerages, and are fitted up hand-thought proper to charge a wonderful high price for large Burthen, and very lofty Steerages. They sail punctually, Wind and Weater permitting.

On Monday Sir David Brewster, to whom we believe chasable also, would perhaps have created a greater

Mr. Murchison, General Secretary, gave a brief statement of his geological tour in Russia, and in the presence of another General (General Tzcheffkine), bore testimony to the respect with which he had been treated Some may imagine that the demonstration which in those parts. We really do not see why he should

Mr. Vincent; and the females have voted the sum termination to demonstrate to those individuals a Devonport for gentility—with that most able and exfixed resolution on the part of the people to centinue cellent man Professor Whewell (who good-naturedly Philadelpia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LEICESTER.-In a comb shop, not a hundred an active agitation for those rights for advocating lends himself to the important affair), as President.

(From the Satirist.)
We have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the original draft of the Quadruple Treety between Turkey and the Four Powers, and as it differs considerably from that which has been published, possibly our readers may feel interested by a perusal of the Mr. B. respectfully informs his poor country friends

COPY OF A TREATY BETWEEN THE COURTS OF

In the name of "Old Harry," greeting, His Highness the Sultan having found himself in a pretty considerable mess, owing to the perversity and obstinacy of the gipsy Pacha, Mehemet Ali, and not knowing what the devil to do; the said Sultan having neither a fleet nor troops, being swindled out of his ships by the most treacherous piece of humbug of modern times, therefore begs the aid of his most puis-which the Marchioness de Loule, a sister of Don ducing him to order and subjection, if they can. For Pedro, was the victim. Godard suffered the entire this purpose, the said Powers have agreed with the penalty for this crime, and was not let loose again spens society until March 1835.

Wiss Leech, Amicable-street, Tunstall, Stafford-shire, Potteries, nearly blind, and her eyes sunk in her head, restored to sight (unseen) in four weeks, Sultan to settle the business at their earliest convenience, and have named their respective plenipos, with directions for them to go to work immediately on the ratification of the Convention.

ARTICLE I.

Wis Sublimity the Sultan having agreed to the convenience of the Sultan having agreed to the convention.

ARTICLE I.

By Sublimity the Sultan having agreed to the convenience of the Sultan having

ditions on which the job is to be performed, the said under the best advice for six months, without any Powers engage to stick together "like bricks" in the execution thereof, according to the best means which each can command; and they haven't the smallest deubt in the world, touching the said Gipsy King, but that they shall "settle his hash" in the "twinkling of a bedpost," should he dare to send an impertinent answer to the proposals submitted to him.

ABTICLE IL If Mehemet Ali shall be such a fool as to refuse to accede to the mild and equitable arrangement proposed to him, he had better look out for squalls forthwith, inasmuch as the said Powers agree to transmit orders to their naval commanders in the Mediterranean to begin peppering him immediately, with a view to the dispatch of business. Moreover, Admiral Stopford shall have orders to stop at nothing, but to "go it" like blazes," until he has sunk, taken, or destroyed the Egyptian fleet in the harbour of Alexandria.

ARTICLE III. Should the troublesome vagabond Mehemet Ali manifest symptoms of coming to close quarters, and direct his forces upon Constantineple, then, by virtue of an arrangement of the said Powers, they will "pitch into him" without mercy, as a slight token of the sense they entertain of his unparalleled impudence. When, however, he has been fairly floored and beaten to a jelly, the Powers engage solemnly to " cut their sticks" immediately on the requisition of the Sultan, who may naturally not be very anxious to keep such ugly customers in his capital a moment longer than he can ARTICLE IV.

It is nevertheless to be fully understood that the said Powers, in the case of an invasion by Mehemet Ali, do not stir a peg towards the salvation of Constantinople, except on express command of the Sultan (who, by the way, will be devilish glad in that predicament to summon them to his aid). Moreover, it is agreed that such intervention of the Powers shall in nowise entitle them to take any sort of liberties with the rights and properties, wives, daughters, or harems of the true believers, the same of the true believers, interventions, and chighly discussed in the same of the true believers, interventions, and chighly discussed in the same of the true believers, interventions, and chighly discussed in the same of the Powers shall in nowise entitle them head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their pledges himself to perform, or to return his Fee. and that they shall march off as soon as the safety of the capital is secured, and the whole thing in a fair way of settlement.

ARTICLE V. In return for the protection thus afforded by the Powers for his capital and empire, his Sublime High-ness the Sultan hereby agrees that he shall not be called give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. fellow. upon to pay a brass farthing towards the expenses

As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the
necessarily incurred; and that if the Four Powers shall recommendation of a mild operation with the most think proper, after the subjugation of Mehemet Ali, successful effect, and require no constraint of diet to bring in a "long bill" of charges for services rendered or confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY ing to recover his liberty for the sole purpose of and performed, he, the said Sultan, very much wishes they may get paid for the same.

Further, exchange being no robbery, the rat-ifications shall be "swopped" at London, and Mehemet Ali caught in the trap as soon as possible. Done at London, the fifteenth day of July, in the year of the Lord Harry, 1840.

going articles are, to speak candidly, mere humbug, be taken as by any means representing the real sentiments and intentions of the Four Powers. They are willing further to grant that their real object is to drive Mehemet Ali into resistance to the said Powers, which would afford a delicious excuse for restoring things in Egypt to their old footing, before this the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, tawny rolel had established his authority, and defied the power of his master. Only let him refuse the terms offered hm, and he may think himself wondrously lucky if, at the end of three months, he is in possession of Eypt, saying nothing of Syria and Candia; and though tley have offered him the two latter for life, it s because they hope to have the pleasure of shooting him like a dog before the contest is ended, their full resolve bing to make short work with him when once

the struggle begins in earnest. The aid plenipotentiaries, in the fulness of their candour, further solemnly declare on the part of the 4s. 6d., and 1ls. per Box, containing a full descripsaid Povers, that if France shall presume to interfere, tion of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravor in any manner to assist and abet the King of the Gipsies foresaid, the said Four Powers intend to give and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects her the dist drubbing she ever yet received, and of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical which she will have cause to remember for many along directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with year to ome, and, it may be, teach her the propriety ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical of poking her nose into the quarrels of others for no assistance. earthly purpose or advantage whatever.

(Signed as before) CUPID AND HIS BROTHER HUMBDGS.

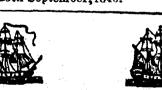
VEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

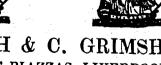
MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

SESSIONS of the PEACE, for the West Riding of the Cunty of York, will be opened at KnarksBROUGH on Tuesday, the 20th Day of October next; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at and all other means have failed; and when an early LEEDS, in Wednesday, the 21st Day of the same application is made to these Pills, for the cure of Month, it Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon of each of the same days; and also, by further Adjournment moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally somewhat differently expressed, were that the value of the value of health; his opinions, though Monday the 26th Day of the same Month of and invoterate stages of venereal infection, charac-October at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on purifying and healing virtues of the principal part the Several Days and at the several Hours above- of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost

C. H. ELSLEY,

Clerk of the Peace's Office. Wakefiell, 25th September, 1840.





Every Wiek or Ten Days throughout the Year: and in the Spring Season, every Three or Four

and Weatler permitting. Register, Burthen, To Sail

i		MERITA		ourmen		LO Sall.	
ORPHE	S. Late	١ ا					
one of	e Regu- of Packet	CRRO		900		25th Sep	
lar line	f Packet	600	•••	300	•••	20m 26b	•
Ships		<i>)</i>					į
CARROI ROLT	OF CAR-	} 700		1000		lst Oct.	
ROLT	N	5 100	•••	1000	•••	100 OCE.	
NEW Y	KK, Re-	7000					
guiar 1	ne of Pkt.	≻1000	•••	1400	•••	7th —	
ding	T A T - 4 -	<i>!</i>					
HIBERI one of	LA, Late						
lar Lin	of Packet	> 550	***	900	•••	13th —	
	or Lagrer)					
CAMBR	DGE Re-	〈					
CAMBR gular L	te of Pbt	Lann		1900		10.1	
Ship		1000	•••	1200	•••	13tU	•
~m.b		,			•		

FOR PHILADELPHIA. THOMAP.COPE Regula Line of Packet hip FOR NEW ORLEANS. LUCY..

The accommodations in the SECOND CABIN of these the usual fee of one pound. Ships are ery Superior. For Teas of Passage, in Cabin or Steerage, apply as above.

CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

MR. BAXTER, of Bolton, who has restored to sight so many individuals, many of whom have been blind for a number of years, and pledges himself to cure the Ophthalmia, or inflammations, Films, Soums, Specks, to. Amaurosis, Dimness of Sight, without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of diet.

Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an Instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis, I can tell if there be any hopes the first application that I make to the Eye, and I will not detain any patient longer than one hour.

N.B. In answer to the numerous letters received. that where a personal interview is impracticable, a RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND GREAT BRITAIN ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE SUBLINE OTTOMAN PORTE ON THE OTHER. Domestic Materia Medica Eye Medicines for the cure of the above diseases. Mr. B. may be consulted daily at No. 37, Warrenstreet, Hawke-street, Cepperas-hill, Liverpool.

Morgan Morgan, No.4, Order-Court, Broad-Mead, Bristol, was so blind that he could not perceive man from woman, and in ten days could see to pick up a

hopes of ever being restored to sight again, but after been under Mr. B's. treatment only three weeks. could see to read.

John Tobin, carpenter, No. 36, Nailer-street, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, being nearly blind with the Ophthalmia for twelve years, and been under the best advice, to no service, can now see to read. N.B. Mr. B's. home address is Bridgeman's Place, Bolton, Lancashire, where all letters, post-paid, will be forwarded.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. Price 1s. 13d. per box.

THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine o long-tried efficacy for correcting all Disorder of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptom of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss o appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion producing a torpid state of the liver, and a constant inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and, instead of listlessness, heat, pain. and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompanying each box; and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to of life, to be snatched out of time, and frem all the its natural state of repose.

head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ignorance.

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, duiness of sight, nervous affections, PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 1s. 13d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bel-Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Rein, London, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Rein, London, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Rein, London, Baines, Rein, London, Baines, Rein, London, Baines, Rein, London, Baines, Rein, London, Rein, London, Rein, London, Price 1st, hardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son. (Signed) CUPID. BULOW.
NEUMANN. BRUNOW.
CHEKIB.
SECRET ARTICLE.
We, the above signed plenipos of the said Powers, fully cognizant of and comprehending the policy of our masters, and well acquainted with their views and intentions, have no objection to admit that the foregoing articles are, to speak candidly, mere humbur.

BRUNOW.
CHEKIB.
Stafford, Doncaster; Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresborough; Pease, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, going articles are, to speak candidly, mere humbur. Goldthorpe, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Boot and Son, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Harrogate; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the kingdom. Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe

Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and written."
given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S Here for PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., "More ings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of each wrapper) which are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any labo-MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MICHAELMAS GENERAL QUARTER

Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of Parr spent much of his time in the study of the importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Clerk of the Peace. Scrofulous or Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole I AVER regular succession of fine First-Class miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its of our system is built up from the blood—nerves, AVER regular succession of fine First-Class in inserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to this purity disease will show itself in some way or the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly other.

treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a simply by the use of Park's Life Pills, thus showyoung man, the hope of his country and the darling ing that what has been considered different disorders, of his parents, should be snatched from all the pros- and requiring different treatment, all originated in pects and enjoymeths of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep relimbs, till at length a general debility of the con-stitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by EDWA period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted, as usual, at No. 2, Britannia-street, (three doors from York-place,) Wellington-road, Leeds; and No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required

F. and C. G. have Ships occasionally to Boston, efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating them in his book parcel from London, without extra powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and pro- charge.

moting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for nervous, hypocondrise, consumptive, and female complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from

juvenile imprudencies. Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included. Observe—2, Britannia-street, (three doors from York-place,) Wellington-road, Leeds.

LEEBS BOROUGH SESSIONS

VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis, the younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Count House, in Leeds, on Wednesday, the Twenty-eighth Day of October inst., at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police-Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others, laving business at the said Sessions, are requested to

And Notice is hereby also given, that all Appeals will be immediately heard on the opening of the Court, and that all proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the First Day of the Sessions. By Order,

JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 1st October, 1840.

ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON HAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two, at 13, TRAFALGAR STREET, NORTH STREET, Leeds, and every Thursday, at No. 4, GEORGE STREET, Bradford, from Tan till Rive. from Ten till Five.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have

Having successfully acquired a thorough know-ledge of all the various stages of that insidious and too often fatal disease, and the deplorable results. as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs through displayed ignorance, by those unqualified, having but very little knowledge either of the disorder, or component principles of Medicine; thus the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood impure, and the Constitution ruined with Poison, producing Ulcers and Eruptions on various parts of the body, frightful to be seen—often closely resembling and mistaken for diseases of a less painful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his pracenjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as ead-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the

> For the Accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, Price 48. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed directions so plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, Leeds. Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax. Mr. DEWHIRST, 37, New Street, Huddersfield. Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley. Mr. HARGROVE'S Library, 9, Coney Street, York. Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Market-place,

HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon. LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knaresbro and Harrogate. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull. Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield. Mr. WALKER, Bookseller, Otley. Iris Office, Sheffield.

Advertiscr Office, Manchester. Letters, inclosing a Remittance, answered by return of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted to the address, either by initials or name.

OLD PARR'S LAST WILL & TESTAMENT

MOST singular document has recently been A brought to light, and is now in the possession of the Rev. WM. ARTHER, of East Peckham: it appears to have been written by the celebrated OLD PARR, who attained the almost incredible age of one hundred and fifty-two years, and who left this document to a relation: it is written on parchment, and although upwards of two hundred years old is in an excellent state of preservation. The following is an extract:-

"These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye method of preserving health, which by ye grace of on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE- method of preserving health, which by ye grace of REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming Almighty God has caused me to attain to my miraforms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and culous old age. Albeit in my youth I was afflicted CO., Surgeons, No. 2, Britannia-street, (three with ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which CO., SURGEONS, No. 2, Britannia-street, (three with ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which doors from York-place,) Wellington-road, Leeds, all left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein

> Here follows the receipt:-"Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson ye method I employ for preparing ye medicament. Given this day and in ye 147th year of

"THOMAS PARE,"

"Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630." This singular character was the oldest man, with one exception, that England ever produced : his biographer says, "the days of his youth, according to his own account, was a series of long and painful illness, but that by some secret means he cured himself, and was stronger than most men when he married his first wife, which he did at the advanced age of eighty-eight; he again married at the smar-

Parr spent much of his time in the study of the vegetable world, and has fortunately left behind him, though long hid to the world, the valuable fruits of his labours. Besides the valuable receipt from which Parr's Pills are now compounded, there ties of clime and modes of living make but little difference to our period of existence—that the laws of nature are simple and easily understood, but they require perfect obedience.
The Clergyman who holds the valuable document

abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of OLD PARR'S to be made into Pills, and although only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have been effected; more than one-half were considered incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposites as regards outward symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on

and may be administered with confidence to the It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victimf invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose with poeturnal pains in the head and diseased nose with poeturnal pains in the head and diseased nose with poeturnal pains in the head and diseased nose with poeturnal pains in the head and diseased nose with poeturnal pains in the head and diseased nose with poeturnal pains in the head and diseased nose.

> This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by EDWARDS, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at ls. 13d., 2s. 9d., and Family Boxes, 1ls. each; the Boxes at 2s. 9d. are equal to three small, and those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d. Full directions are

given with each box.

May also be had of the following Agents:—Bir-Birmingham. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM
Is now universally established as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating the stablished as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating the minute of the following Agents:—Bir-mingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High street; Bath, Meyler and Son, Printers; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackwell and Co., Printers; Manchester, Mottershead, Chemist, Market-place; Liverpool, W. Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhardt and Sons, Chemist, Edinburgh, Dunean, Flockhart, and Co., Chemist.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM
Is now universally established as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating them in his book parcel from London, without extra-

" One blast upon his bugle horn,

Was worth a thousand men." Thy bugle of truth in Great Britain is sounding. The route of oppression through Europe resonnding The Angel of Justice with victory descending, To reward thee, brave Chief, in her cause thus o

Reforce see the ranks of corruption are breaking: Every limb of her troops in confusion are shaking; The wrongs of the people in thunder is speaking, And the ghosts of the martyrs to Justice are shrinking.

The champions of misrule, affrighted, are flying; The scorpions of all ranks for mercy are crying; The big wigs and lawn sleeves with terror are sereed For truth simple truth now, the Chartists are preach-

And far in the distance, through dark clouds, appearing The rich fields of freedom—the prospect how cheering; The dark clouds are parting; and angels beholding A landscape of glory for millions unfolding. Take comfort, O'CONNOR, true friends are admiring: A sense of your worth every bosom is fixing: Thou herald of Justice, to Britons proclaiming The Charter of Freedom-thy banner is streaming !

Dundee, Head of Hilltown. September 26, 1840.

THE PAUPER'S DEATH-BED.

Treed softly-bow the head-In reverent silence bow-No pessing bell doth toll,-Yet an immortal sonl Is passing now.

Stranger! however great, With lowly reverence bow: There's one in that poor shed-One by that paltry bed-Greater than thon.

Beneath that beggar's roof, Lo! Death doth keep his state: Enter-no crowds attend-Enter-no geards defend This palace gate.

No smiling courtiers tread: One silent woman stands Lifting with meagre hands A dying head. No mingling voices sound-

That pavement damp and cold

An infant wail alone : A sob suppress'd-again That short deep gasp, and then The parting groan. Oh! change—Oh! wondrous change—

This moment there, so low, So agonised, and now Beyond the stars! Oh! change stupendous change!

Burst are the prison bars-

There lies the soulless clod: The Sun eternal breaks-The new immortal wakes-Wakes with his God.

LINES. The woes of the world I make them my own; Its pleasures I cannot enjoy: The man of the world all hate and disown

So unworldly—so pensive a boy.

But let me escape to my home.

Ah, well! let the choice of the present be theirs-I live for the life that's to come: Let delusions surround them, and hold them in snares,

Reviews.

BRANDY and SALT; a Remedy for various External and Internal Complaints, Discovered by WILLIAM LER, Esq., of La Ferte Imbault, in France, in the year 1830, containing Directions for making and applying the Remedy, with valuable extracts from Mr. Lee's Pamphlet, and detailing numerous cases of cures performed by the use of the medicine in and near Hull.

published in the Star a long address from Mr. Lee, hith in the nostrum, and only gave publicity to it on of knaves, yet continue in well doing—time and the consideration that Mr. Lee was evidently distruct must triumph in the victory. interested, as he did not pretend to sell or profit by observation. Seeing it thus divested of the usual mblic might judge for themselves. Experience, the best test of merit in all such things, seems to confirm all that Mr. Lee has stated, and more. Mr. Vallance, the author of the pamphlet now before us, having himself experienced benefit from it, has recommended i to many others, with almost uniform success; though the diseases have been various, and in some instances attended with aggravating circumstances. The list of cures in Hull and its neighbourhood, given by Mr. Vallance, as effected by him in a comall strictly correct) is really a most startling affair the Brandy and Salt remedy, and who speak most highly of its consequences. Mr. Vallance's pamphlet, giving full directions for the compounding of the

THE BARD'S CYPRESS WREATH; on the Death of a Young Lady-Inscribed to her Be-

bedicine, and for the proper application of it, both

menally and externally, to very many forms of

disease, is an almost necessary acquisition to those

who wish either to make trial of its powers or to be

mormed respecting them.

Frem announcements adroitly posted at the be-

"The author regrets that he has not talent suffitient to give permanency to his subject."

ELEVATION OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

their own servants, and to support, when needed, in their own authority, instead of seeing to overturn it as that of tyrants or masters. So numerous have been the evils which have arisen from unwise interference, that an opinion very widely a more luxury, or, what is worse, by a proposition of the Pacha. The result of this interference and interference are interested as a proposition of the Pacha. The result of this interturn is as that of tyrants or masters. So numerous have been the evils which have arisen widence. In our own what is worse, by a proposition of the Pacha. The result of this interturn is as that of tyrants or masters. So numerous have been the evils which have arisen with the affair, but on the 30th he sent of the affair, but on the 30th he sent of the interference are interested to overturn it as that of tyrants or masters. So numerous have been the evils which have arisen from unwise interference, that an opinion very widely a more luxury, or, what is worse, by a proposition of the Pacha. The result of this interturn is as that of tyrants or masters. So numerous have been the evils which have arisen with the affair, but on the 30th he sent of the authority instead of seeing mantled with vineyards, one cannot help learning the frequest. The French Consul took no estensible part of the affair, but on the 30th he sent of the authority in the proposition of the Pacha. The result of this interturn is at that of tyrants or manter and use of the wine in the second of the proposition of the Pacha and the pacha a people is to be left alone.

that he may be certain that he is not in the wrong path, but that every step he takes, however painfully or slowly, is in the right direction."- Westminster

REPUBLICAN APHORISMS.

BY ARGUS Abundance is the general feature of the earth's produce, scarcity the exception to a general rule; midst of one of the principal arias, the orchestra, yet let us pause, what hell-born contradiction is through some error in the conving of the score this? poverty, starvation and crime, are universally characteristic of the labourer's lot:—our granaries are bursting with the produce of our fields -ourcommerce hath reached the utmost limits of the earth-our industry, our wealth, are alike the admiration and the envy of the world, from the farthest east to the extreme west, from pole to pole, hath nations, languages, and tongues, felt and acknowledged the power of British domination; the abodes of the civilised, the seat of learning, and the habitations of wise men hath rung in the echo of applauding voices-nowhere in the habitable globe can rational beings honestly assert ignorance of our knowledge, in the regions of perpetual frost and snow, and beneath a burning sun have men congregated in praise to the memory and merits of our the clamour suddenly subsided into a silence of Turkish Government had nominated Pashas charged Yea, even the rude, the untamed savage, in boisterous yells of exultation, hath greedily grasped at the labour of our hands; still, still, with these, and ten thousand additional proofs of our unceasing toil, and unrivalled capability, our artizans, our scholars, are without sustenance! our wives are half clothed and starving!! our children naked, and dying for lack of food!!! without a home, and without an honest alternative: let us turn as we will, let us seek as we may, nowhere in the abode of honest industry, can our eyes rest upon aught save misery, starvation, and death, as the reward of never-ending toil, and unceasing industry! Men, labourers, Christians, the close of one of the seasons of the Parisians opera, how long will you delay your fat, proclaiming to a young female, one of the cherus-singers, formed the world a determination to abolish for ever, this era of crime and misery, this damning system of to the terms of her engagement, she was to commenced the surface of the viceroy era of crime and misery, this damning system of to the terms of her engagement, she was to commence aristocratic crown-eraft! Let your offspring tell, her duty in London on a certain night; but she quarters.

truth and knowledge; and your body by temper- she immediately offered to sing at the concert which ance and the practice of unalloyed morality. Insist upon your rights when you conceive they are the benefit of the poor chorus-singer. It may readily

Instil into the minds of your offspring a pure and therough knowledge of what is right and what is of the concert Madame Malibran had not arrived, Cerigo, and the twelve vessels, of which it consisted, wrong;—priests tell you to leave that duty to them, heed them not, they are not Christians, remember, if you train up your children in ignorance of this duty, at your hands will the penalty be exacted, and to you, and you alone, will the punishment be a whisper, "I am rather late, my dear, but the Old prejudices are the most difficult to combat with, and consequently are first entitled to our labour-ofignorant, then your first duty is to supply him or her (we maunna forget "dear woman") with knowledge, if either are well informed; your task is then to be accomplished by the multiplicity of facts, which bear you out in your position, truth is ever welcome to By J. H. Vallance, 34, Lowgate, Hull. Hull: with ligent honesty; if you are opposed by the deceit of plausible humbug, whiggery, or any other class of the lowgate. Our readers will remember that some time ago we tyrannic blackguardism, never for a moment condescend to adopt an untruth in your support, but let relative to the almost miraculous curative powers of your exertions be wholly based on truth and justice; a composition of Brandy and Salt. We had little though you may be baffled for a time, by the trickery

Untainted purity of character and conduct always the medicine, but published the materials of which receives, in the end, the merited reward to which it it was compounded, that people might get them, and is so justly entitled, even enmity and envy will join prepare it for themselves, while he asserted many for their own purposes, in the tribute of applause, 5th has gone astray, and we the more regret it as it surprising things of its effects, under his own given to unflinching stern consistency; so true it must have given details respecting the proposals of is, that there is no mental boon from heaven, no the Pacha to Rifant Bey, and the circumstances of characteristics of mere quackery, we thought it moral quality, bestowed by the Deity, to adorn the best to publish the statements of Mr. Lee, that the inward man, so impressive or admirable as unyieldmoral quality, bestowed by the Deity, to adorn the the interviews. ing honesty.

out some great change, some new object of gradual, but certain decay; and still, though we almost feel the doom that awaits all nature, yet we refuse all attempt at moral improvement, and reject the sin-as no answer to his summens, and merely as a sub-cere endeavours of good men to promote our only terfuge to gain time. Admiral Stopford had sailed durable existence as immortal beings; preferring in for Syria, leaving only two vessels before Alexevery act, an addition to mortal pleasure, instead of andria. aiming at immertal enjoyment, pilfering the means, paratively short period, (and we believe them to be and trampling on the rights of our fellow creatures; ceeded to the Pacha to receive his answer to the why do ye continue thus, ever adding | uel to the | treaty, the second ten days having expired. Meheflame that ultimately consume yourselves! Why met refused to receive them on the plea of indisposifor the doctors, who are like enough, if this go on, flame that ultimately consume yourselves! Why met refused to receive them on the plea of indisposito find their "occupation" speedily with that of will ye not relent in your every day robbery and tion. But Samy and Boghos Beys received them, Othello. We know several persons who have tried oppression! Why do you seek to make another and declared that his Highness had given his an-

Literary Extracts.

reaved Parents. By Robert Rose, the Bard of fish ponds there is no want of fish. In former times punished with death. Colour, and Laureste of the Western Isles. their table was, in many places, covered four times London: Henry Johnson, 49, Paternoster-row; a-day; they had breakfasts, dinners, beverages, and interviews of the 22nd, when Mehemet summoned a long examination, and the jury returned a verdict Manchester, Bancks and Co.; Liverpool, Davies suppors, and everywhere set dinners and suppors, the Consuls, and told them of the offer he had made of "Insanity."—Cheltenham Chronicle. until the time of the late troubles; wherein many to Rifaat Bey. They asked, in reply, if the Turkish eminent families being much impoverished, a custom fleet would not be restored. But the Pacha said he ginning and end of the book, we learn that this is was taken up by some of the nobility and gentry, must wait the reply of the Sultan. The Pacia is mended by the anthor as a feeler. We learn that of eating a more plentiful dinner, but no supper, as taking every means of defence, and planting camon. the public are to be laid under further obligation to on the contrary the Romans and Jews anciently, The Consuls had drawn up a protest against Rifact Laureate of the Western Isles;" but we much and the hotter climates at this day, have little or no Bey and his conduct in accepting or suggesting such lar whether the acknowledgement will at all accord dinners, but set suppers. Feasting, also, is not so vain proposals as those made by Mehemet. He must shot; and on returning back about twenty yards he lest, if his promised pieces be upon a par in point call of sergeants-at-law, each sergeant (saith Forof merit with the one before us. The best thing we find in it is in the preface: late rebellion, England hath abounded in variety of bringing advices from Alexandria of the date of drinks (as it did lately in variety of religious) above the 7th. We feel compelled to subscribe most cordially to the author's criticism of his own work.

ELEVATION OF THE LABOURING CLASS.

The subscribe most cordially to the feel compelled to subscribe most cordially to the feel firmly grasped in his right after notifying his propositions to Rifaat Bey and to the Consuls of the Four Powers, addressed a letter to the Sulfaat Bey and to the Consuls of the Four Powers, addressed a letter to the Sulfaat Bey and to the Consuls of the Four Powers, addressed a letter to the Sulfaat Bey and to the Consuls of the Four Powers, addressed a letter to the Sulfaat Bey and to the consultant Bey and to the consultant Bey and to the sulfaat very different, as cock, stepony, &c.; a piece of wan- he had also made a formal demand for the nedia-* "The removal of many of the evils tonness whereof none of our ancestors were ever tion of France. which now press upon the lower class may appear guilty. The ancient English vices were gluttony, The blockade of Alexandria was not declared up appeared to have been about thirty-five years of age, and short five feet on five fact on hopeless, but hopeless it is not, until we have seen pride in apparel, and excess of drinking. Some perthe strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governthe strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and those of quality, may not be safely visited in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of
the strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and those of quality, may not be safely visited in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of
the strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and those of quality, may not be safely visited in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of
the strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and those of quality, may not be safely visited in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of
the strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and those of quality, may not be safely visited in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of
the strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and those of quality, may not be safely visited in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of
the strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and those of quality, may not be safely visited in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of
the strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and those of quality, may not be safely visited in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of
the strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and those of quality, may not be safely visited in fact exist to the extent of preventing vessels of
the strempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and the attempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and the attempt made, and the attempt fail, by a governsons, and the attempt made, and the attempt made, and the attempt made attempt made, and the attempt made attempt representing (what a government should be) in an afternoon, without running the hazard of exces- war from leaving the port. concentrated energies of a whole people, upon sive drinking of healths; and in some places it is Letters from Beyrout state, that notwithstanding principles, to the attainment of objects essentest an excellent piece of wit to make a man Commodore Napier's proclamations, and all the to their own well-being. In all countries, drunk; for which purpose some swilling trencher means tried to excite insurrection there, the greatest however, and in all ages, down to the present time, buffoon is always at hand. However, it may be tranquillity prevailed. Some accounts state that no have found themselves at the head of pub-truly affirmed, that at present there is generally less fresh demonstration of hostility had been made by is theirs have had but little lessure, even when they excess of drinking (especially about London since the English force against Syria, while others menhave possessed the inclination, to study schemes of the use of coffee, &c.) than heretofore. Houses in tion a report of the issue of a new proclamation by himse improvement. Imperfect organization, and cities, that were made formerly usually of wood, are Commodore Napier, declaring all the ports of Syria dim twilight state of information upon almost now built of good stone or brick, and covered with in a state of blockade. meign aggression, making war, and raising a reve- were abundantly furnished with pewter, brass, fine military.

from unwise interference, that an opinion very widely prevails that a government can do nothing but species of manufacture, an intoxicating beverage, mischief, and the almost universal prayer of the that many have wondered how the Bible speaks of people is to be left alone.

It is a fact, however much we may deplore it, that this simple first step—the liberty for every man to the region of vineyards in the east of France, one must do the best he can for himself—to make the most of at once perceive, that the vine greatly liberished on do the best he can for himself—to make the most of his labour—to buy and sell where it pleases him—perfect freedom of industry, is at present as far from being attained as if the object had been to convert Esgland into a fairy land. And yet when attained it will be but an intermediate stage at which we must not halt, content with having removed obstructions, but look around to see what can then be done in facilitate freehom of industry, is at present as far from welly to maintain either corn for food; or pasturage for cattle. But what is the providential design in rendering this soil—favoured by a genial atmosphere latter received him with great courtesy, and invited him to dine on the following day; but, being indistingt freehom of the vine, if its fruit become solely either an article of luxury or an instrument of vice the passant, and his meals in vine-bearing districts! Instead of milk, he has a basin of pure. tions, but look around to see what can then be done to facilitate further progress. All is not effected that can surely be accomplished for humanity when a sufficiency of food and shelter and raiment. "Man shall not live by bread alone," and the wants of his moral, his social, and intellectual nature cannot be suppoliced by marraly parally supplied by merely permitting him to engage upon fair and equal terms in competitive terms for the means of existence. Why should it not be borne in mind that there are higher objects for human exerminations. It is a necessary—not an intoxicating, but a necessary—not an intoxication, but a necessary—not an intoxication in the necessary—not an intoxicating in the necessary—not an intoxicating in the necessary—not an tion, whether for individuals or communities, than the greatest possible aggregate of wealth? And a view of the subject, are the language and the sense of Scripture vindicated from the very appearance of The may be but the visionary dream of the philanthropist, let no one say that good will not arise from keeping them steadily in view. It is ever a practical question for the traveller to consider whither he is bound, that he may be not to consider whither he is bound, of Scripture vindicated from the very appearance of favouring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well-replantation for the traveller to consider whither he is bound, that he may be not to consider whither he is bound, of Scripture vindicated from the very appearance of favouring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well-replantation for the fact of the second period from the very appearance of favouring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well-replantation for the fact of the second period from the very appearance of favouring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well-replantation for the fact of the second period from the very appearance of favouring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well-replantation for the resolution for the very appearance of favouring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well-replantation for the very appearance of favouring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well-replantation for the very appearance of favouring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well-replantation for the very appearance of favouring what is merely luxurious or positively noxious, when it so constantly magnifies a well-replantation for the very appearance of the very appea plenished wine-press, in a rocky, mountainous country like that of Palestine, as one of the richest bounties of a generous Providence.-Missionary Re-

THE INPLUENCE AND LAUDABLE COURAGE OF MOthrough some error in the copying of the score, in a voice of thunder, "Will you play D sharp, you wretches!" (Voulez vous attaquer le re dies, ca-naille?) The sensation produced in the theatre may be imagined : the actors were astounded, the for Beyrout, with the Princess Charlotte and Bellelady who was singing stopped short, the orchestra rophon, leaving the Asia and Implacable before followed the example, and the audience, with loud Alexandria: exclamations, demanded the expalsion of the offender. He was accordingly seized, and required to 7th instant state, that notwithstanding Mehemet name himself: he did so, and at the name of Mozart Ali's refusal to deliver up Syria and Candia, the respectful awe, which was succeeded by reiterated with the government of the various cities in those shouts of applause from all sides. It, was insisted two districts. that the opera should be recommenced; and Mozart time the D sharp was played in its proper place, the first summons to accept the conditions offered and the musicians themselves were astonished at the him by the treaty of London, Mehemet Ali was superior effect it produced. After the opera Mozart accordingly declared to have forfeited the govern-was conducted in triumph to his hotel, which for se-ment of Syria. veral days overflowed with persons anxious to pay their compliments to the great master.

MALIBRAN AND THE CHORUS SINGER. - Towards found herself unable to quit Paris, for want of money some persons were exerting themselves to get up for blockaded. due; if you neglect this duty, you prepare the way be conceived that the announcement of Madame accounts, sent orders to their Admiral to avoid, as for hardship and tyranny to yourself, and wrong to Malibran's name in the bills was a powerful attractor far as possible, a collision with the English fleet. tion; and accordingly the concert-room was crowded to excess. At the hour fixed for the commencement of the concert Madame Malibran had not arrived. The French fleet, under the command of Admiral Hugon, had been seen in the neighbourhood of pieces set down for me. But, as I promised you my services for the whole evening, I intend to keep my word. I have been singing at a concert given by presented me with three hundred francs. There,

THE EASTERN QUESTION. The London journals of Monday contain interest-

following are extracts:-(From the Chronicle-Ministerial.)

We have received letters from our own correspondent at Alexandria to the 7th. A letter of the

From our letter of the 7th, it appears that the Consuls were leaving Alexandria. Colonel Hodges that the once quiet town of Swindon, where no less out some great change, some new object of gradual, tural to expect that some black in the once quiet town of Swindon, where no less than twelve coaches run through daily, and more are only the coaches run through daily, and more are tural to expect that some blow will be struck against the Pacha, at least on the coast of Syria, the Consuls considering the proposals to Rifagt Bey

> On the morning of the 6th, the Consuls had pronot to them, that he was bound to reply.

lbrahim Pacha was at Balbec, having broken up his camp at Marasch. He had declared Syria in a

writings into Syria, declaring that they shall be Letters from Alexandria also give details of the

(From the Times.)

We have received Malta papers of the 15th inst.,

might ensue, and consequently unable to advise

ultimatum. The Pacha, being still unwell, was not visible, and the answer was communicated to them by Boghos Bey and Sami Bey. Mehomet Ali declared that he accepted the hereditary pashalick ZART.—The great Mozart, whose "Giovanni" and of Egypt, and had forwarded a petition to Constanother splendid musical works have obtained for him | tinople by Count Walewski, praying the Sultan to and immortality, was once upon a visit at Marseilles, when he went to the opera, incognita, to hear the performance of his "Villanello Rapita." He had reason to be tolerably well satisfied till, in the Sultan's reply, he could not think of giving his master's fleet into the hands of the representatives of the Powers, or surrendering an inch of the territory of sounded D natural where the composer had written D sharp. This substitution did not injure the harmony, but gave a common place character to the the European residents that his Government would phrase, and obscured the sentiment of the composer. protect them in their lives and properties. It was Mozart no sooner heard it than he started up vehe-expected, after this declaration, that the Consuls mently, and, from the middle of the pit, cried out, would strike their flags, and remove on board the squadrons, but down to the 6th they had not yet taken that step:
Admiral Stopford sailed on the morning of the 6th

Advices from Constantinople of the date of the

A great council was held on the 3rd inst. at the was installed in the orchestra, and directed the Sheik-ul-Islam, in consequence of the intelligence whole performance. We may be sure that this having arrived that Mehemet Ali having refused on

> The feten excommunicating Mehemet Ali, declaring that he has forfeited his right to the Government of Syria, and authorising war to be declared of Egypt, had produced a great excitement in all

Syria, as both these countries would be shortly

were said to be bound in Syria.

The Russian fleet was waiting at Sebastopol for duty, at your hands will the penalty be exacted, stepping up to the young chorus-singer, she said in and to you, and you alone, will the punishment be awarded for any dereliction in the performance; see a whisper, "I am rather late, my dear, but the awarded for any dereliction in the performance; see audience shall lose nothing, for I will sing all the of Bessarabia, were to embark in it for Constantinople. The Rusian Government had sent agents into the Dardanelles, to obtain and forward to improvement; if the object you have selected be the Duke of Orleans, and his Royal Highness has ignorant, then your first duty is to supply him or her presented me with three hundred france. There

presented me with three hundred francs. There, Risa Pasha, Grand Marshal of the Imperial take the money; it is yours!"—Memoirs of Madame Palace, and Commander in Chief of the Guard, had ordered that Prussian officers alone should hereafter be employed in the Turkish artillery. The French had accordingly retired, and it was believed that their example would be shortly followed by their comrade who served in other corps of the army.

(From the Herald.)

We have received the following important coming details respecting the Eastern Question. The munication from a correspondent, on whose sources of information we can depend:-" I hasten to inform you that the British Consul General, Colonel Hodges, left Alexandria on the morning of the 7th, in the Cyclops steamer. The

crisis of Mehemet Ali is near at hand," THE RAILWAYS are making great changes through-

one coach to or from the town. The posting, too, is also very greatly increased .- Wilts Independent. A Correspondent asks if the military have been employed at the Festival. We do not know that they have; but there has been a display of police on horseback and on foot, in numbers that were equally ridiculous and offensive.—Birmingham Journal.

On WEDNESDAY, a poor Pole, who was travelling the country as an itinerant musician, went into the oppression? Why do you seek to make another unhappy, and yourselves miserable? Why do ye swer to Rifast Bey. This occasioned some altercation. The Egyptian Minister offered copies of the Pacha's answer, declaring that it was to the Saltan, means of obtaining bread. In his distress he went to the library, and showed his broken violin to Mr. Roes, talking with great energy in French to him. Mr. Rees tried to get rid of him, but could not, and chief. On the following morning, an inquest was held upon the body, and the police, under whose care the unhappy man had been placed, underwent

> DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Saturday, about twelve o'clock, as police constable Ingerstone, 120 A, was on duty in St. James's Park, he observed a fashionably-dressed gentleman descend the steps from the direction of the Duke of York's Pillar and proceed along the Park. In about a minute he heard a pistol saw the same gentleman lying by one of the seats weltering in his blood—his head being literally blown to pieces, and his brains and portions of the bone lay scattered about the seat, upon which it appeared he had been sitting when he committed the ment-street, surgeon, and proceeded to the spot, but life was found to be quite extinct. The deceased ding ring on one finger, but nothing was found about who or what he was. The body was removed to St. Martin's Workhouse to await the issue of a coroner's

proposition of the Pasha. The result of this interview had caused great disappointment among all classes of the population, who had indulged the hope of a pacific solution of the pending difficulties, and fresh apprehensions were entertained when the proposition of the pending difficulties, and the sentinel, who gave the alarm, but they escaped during the confusion which arose. A soldier who was confined in the prison, and who, it was known, was on the point of being released, exhibited to the magistrates, after the evasion, a certificate, signed in her Majesty's Dock Yard, at Plymeuth it originated in her Majesty's ship Tatorero, seventy-four guns. It became in one moment nething but one was confined in the prison, and who, it was known, was on the point of being released, exhibited to the magistrates, after the evasion, a certificate, signed in her Majesty's Dock Yard, at Plymeuth it originated in her Majesty's ship Tatorero, seventy-four guns. It became in one moment nething but one was confined in the prison, and who, it was known, was on the point of being released, exhibited to the magistrates, after the evasion, a certificate, signed in her Majesty's and provide provided in her Majesty's Dock Yard, at Plymeuth it originated in her Majesty's ship Tatorero, seventy-four guns. It became in one moment nething to release to the became in one moment nething to release to the provided in her Majesty's and the provided in her Majesty's ship Tatorero, seventy-four guns. It became in one moment nething the became in one moment nething the b person left in the prison; but the alarm which was

given prevented the escape of more than six. MORTALITY AT BIRMINGHAM AND MANCHESTER. The superintendent-general for Birmingham, in a ages of persons who died in that town and Manchesin Manchester upwards of a third died within the same peried. In Birmingham three-sevenths, and deaths take place within the fifth year. In Birmingham one-half the population attain their sixteenth year, while in Manchester one-half the population die within the first three years. In Birmingham twice as many people survive the age of seventy, as in an equal population in Manchester. The deaths from consumption are about equal in proportion to

the population of the two towns, and comprise nearly one-fourth of the whole number. REFORM FESTIVAL IN FRANCE.—Another reformist dinner took place at Auxerre on Tuesday, at which upwards of four hundred persons were present. In the course of the evening M. Larabit, a deputy of the "extreme gauche," the president of the fète, proposed a toast to the "Old Tricoloured Flag of France, the glorious emblem of 1789 and 1830," which he prefaced by a speech in which he insisted on the necessity of reforming the institutions of the country. and preventing privileges from again taking root in the soil. He then condemned, in energetic terms, the system pursued by the Government during the last ten years, which he pronounced to be hereafter impracticable. "That system," he said, "is an object of mockery to foreigners; after so many concessions on our part, their demands and disdain appear to have exceeded all bounds. Let the Government do Holy Alliance tear the treaties of 1815, France will accept the challenge, and again plant her banners on the Rhine, and call nations to liberty. We are not anxious for war; peace is the surest instru-ment of our social reforms; but if war becomes an imperious duty, all our domestic divisions and quarrels will vanish; we will encourage our children to march to the defence of the country; and we, old soldiers of the empire, will second their endeavours and recompense their courage; we shall fight by their sides, and embrace them upon the Rhine; let these words, 'Union and the Rhine,' be our rallying cry." M. de Cormonin next rose and moved a a domestic of his lodging-house. "Very well, sir; toast to France, "that France," he said, "whom mistress will put it down to the rens."

nature has treated with the tenderness of a mother; MEHEMET ALI wears a set of "gri mature has treated with the tenderness of a mother; whom the sun gilds with its mildest rays; whose shores are bathed by the ocean and Mediterranean; and who beholds, seated on the banks of her rivers, or her mountains and fertile plains, such a handy or her mountains and fertile plains, such a happy and animated population, so many industrious cities to France, where we now are all members of the sovereign power, all servants of the law, all equal, all brothers, and who has burst asunder for ever the chains of feudality; to France, who will no longer disturb Europe by the noise of her conquests, and Enrich your conscience with acts of justice and to pay her travelling expenses. As soon as these benevolence; your mind from the storehouse of circumstances reached the ears of Madame Malibran, them to suspend their shipments for Egypt and liberty;—to France, where the country has only to house, on which he are the country has only to house, on which he are the country has only to the Malibran, house to advise them to suspend their shipments for Egypt and liberty;—to France, where the country has only to the daughter of a tradesman, was forbidden the house, on which he are the country has only to the man of the country has only to the daughter of a tradesman, was forbidden the them to suspend their shipments for Egypt and strike the soil with its foot to bring forward armed thirteen shillings and fourpence, for two hundred battalions, where it only requires a week for the and seventy-five attendances advising on family drum to echo through every village, for the national affairs. banner to be unfurled in the air, for the war song to be struck up, the tocsin to ring, the cannon to roar, and 30,000,000 of men to rise like one man;—to France, who, in her victorious career, crossed the summit of the Alps, encamped at the foot of the Pyramids, drank the waters of the Tagus and Niemen, and planted her eagles on the steeples of Moscow, Madrid, Turin, Rome, Naples, Lisbon, Munich, Berlin, and Vienna;—to France, whom the great Emperor saluted with the name of the great and part of the Highland bagnation, and who will behold his heroic shadow need to be struck up, the tocsin to rise like one man;—to derry Polytechnic Institution was describing the nature of gas, a lady inquired of a gentleman what he meant by oxy-gin and hydro-gin? or what was the difference in gin? "My dear Madam, (said he), by oxy-gin we mean pure gin, and by hydro-gin we mean gin and water."

English Bull.—The Lincoln Standard says, The wild, yet melodiousness of the Highland bagnie, transport our imagination to the rugged scenery nation,' and who will behold his heroic shadow precede our battalions on the day when, descending from its dark ship, it will land on our shores; -to France, whom we applaud in her triumphs, round whom we close when she is menaced;—to France, who prefers peace to war, but prefers war to dishonour:-to France, who confides in us, from the recollection of our fathers; to France, where we shall no more see the wedding celebration between Mr. Gage and (for before it happened we should have ceased to Miss Knightley, at Firlie, on Monday last, a gentleexist) the hideous, besotted, and disgusting Cossacks, man of Lewes rode home a strange mag instead of corrupt with their breath the air we inhale;—to his own, and never found out his mistake at all. France, whom the sword of the enemy will not be able to dismember, without the scattered parts of from being too much taken up with the bridal. that great body uniting instantly through the attrac- Hull Packet. tion of its indivisible unity; -to France, who, since the time of Brennus, unlike other nations who threw their gold in the scales of war, had only to lay her sword in them to make the destinies of the world incline on her side; -- to France, whom the slaves and hands in the distress of their shipwreck, like our lady of Bon Secours;—to France, the hospitable refuge of exiles, the nightmare of absolutism, the eldest daughter of civilization, the mother of generous sentiments and noble actions, the rampart of

the west, the sentinel of free nations, the star of Italy, Ireland, and Poland, the queen of intellect, the hope of the world, the elect of the human race; -to France, who invites us all to the banquet of reform, and, pressing our hands in her own, entreats us to have all one heart to love her, and one arm to sacrifice our property and our lives, our bodies and received by the most unanimous and deafening ett, did not take an opposite direction. applause, after which the assembly quietly broke up. ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION .- On Saturday morning last, upon the arrival of the mail train at the Pad-Nag's Head public-house, Cheltenham, where some dington terminus of the Great Western Railway, a to repair the injury he had inflicted, by giving him considerable excitement was created by two persons every satisfaction he might demand; Col. Johnof highly respectable appearance desiring the conductor immediately on their alighting upon the the effect that, in carying off his wife, he had already platform to open the door of one of the first-class afforded him the most "complete satisfaction!" carriages, which, they asserted, contained a man who had shot at and wounded his uncle, a wealthy England Two Hundred Years Ago.—The following curious particulars as to the state of siege. Commodore Napier had declared the was obliged to charge the police with him, and he of the suspected person leaving the vehicle with the rest of the man's cell, at eleven o'clock at night, they found against any persons who may introduce seditions had hanged himself to the bars with his handker-ship. ensued. The accused was overpowered and properly secured, and upon his being searched by Collard, the chief officer of the company's police, there were found in his possession two horse pistols heavily loaded with powder and ball, a sword stick, and about thirty shillings in gold and silver. Collard explained to him the nature of the charge preferred, and, after cautioning him with regard to anything which he might then state being hereafter used as evidence against him, he, in a few words, asserted his entire innocence. He was handcuffed, and shortly afterwards conveyed away in custody. The facts of the attempted assassination are these The prisoner, whose name is William Davey, and whose appearance is that of a military officer, has, since attaining his majority (he is now only 23 years of age), squandered away a good fortune, and has constantly been living at a large and fashionable hotel in the vicinity of Bond-street. About a fortnight back he arrived at Dorchester, and, after importuning his uncle, Mr. John Davey, for money, the latter presented him with £40, at the same time giving him some good advice as to his future conduct. On Friday quality in a sponge, but not in a King." evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, as the uncle alluded to, who is a guardian of the mind cannot undergo and remain unchanged. Viomeeting at a short distance off, he heard never be effaced, but remain indelible on the mind,

inquest.

Dreadful Murder at Dunder.—Betwixt Saturday night and Sunday morning, an awful murder was committed by a young man residing in the Hilltown, under circumstances of the most painful assassin was, to the best of his belief, concealed, he assassin was, to the best of his belief, concealed, he former consists chiefly in birching the most round. with subject affecting the welfare of large commuslate or tile; the rooms within, formerly wainslate or tile; the rooms within, formerly wainscotted, were then hung with tapestry, or other conslate or tile; the rooms within, formerly wainscotted, were then hung with tapestry, or other conslate or tile; the rooms within, formerly wainscotted, were then hung with tapestry, or other conscotted, were then hung with tapestry, or other cons has been confined to maintaining order, repress- buildings were far more slight and of less continuance tary tribunal and punished by death. The dis- the flat above, which is occupied by an old woman and a neighbour, the most diligent inquiry was tamult, defeating the efforts of faction, repelling than the ancient. The houses of the nobles and rich trict is placed under the entire controll of the with whom he is on improper terms of intimacy. promptly instituted by them, from which they he for these and similar objects. The progress linen and plate; the mean mechanics and ordinary line afterwards; and, having found him the prisoner had on the same evening been seen to had arrived at Alexandria from Coine being The progress linen and plate; the mean mechanics and ordinary that been made we owe rather to the accident the been made we owe rather to the accident the been made we owe rather to the accident the been made we owe rather to the accident the been made we owe rather to the accident the been made we owe rather to the accident the been made we owe rather to the accident the been made we owe rather to the accident the been made we owe rather to the accident the been made of same evening been seen to come from the direction of his uncle's premises. The windows everywhere in the line afterwards; and, having found him the prisoner had on the same evening been seen to come from the direction of his uncle's premises. The windows everywhere in telligence that the English had taken possession of ferred to), ordered him to go away. The deceased had a lamp in her hand, and her son the direction of his uncle's premises. Sugarnous the direction of his uncle's premises. When the direction of his uncle's premises. Says the Queen. "and the since the departure of the Egiptian don by the rations) between the old ryal or royal, and the stores and in the heat of passion the deceased don by the rations in the first of the same evening been seen to come from the direction of his uncle's premises. When the direction of his uncle's premises. Says the Queen. "and the says the Queen. "and the says the Queen. "and the son the direction of his uncle's premises. When the direction of his uncle's premises. The prisoner had on the same evening been seen to come from the direction of his uncle's premises. The prisoner had on the same evening been seen to come from the direction of his uncle's premises. When the direction of his uncle's premises. Support the direction of his uncle's premises. The prisoner had on the same evening been seen to come from the direction of his uncle's premises. Support the direction of his uncle's premises. The prisoner had on the same evening been seen to come from the direction of his uncle's premises. Support the while interest has been too often, although some stoves, although the far more southern parts of insurrection. The European residents had been ill- dispute arose, and in the heat of passion the deceased ing found him in the act of stepping into one of the animeters has been too often, although some stoves, atthough the lar more southern pares of insured and the English agent had applied to Aden was struck several severe blows by her son. She first class carriages, his boots and trousers indications that he had walked Our private advices from Alexandria come down step of the stair, having a wound in her head towards many miles. Deeming it prudent not to capture or ablest thinkers have had enough to do in pointfor pleading in any court of judicature, was no more
to the 6th inst. On the 27th ult., Mehemet Ali
to the left temple, and a contusion on one of her eyes.
The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The alarm having been given, she was carried into

The This been forced into wrong channels,—and what—sent it has become almost ordinary to give some serand Sheiks of several Arab tribes, to whom he sub—the house by the neighbours, and died in two hours and on reaching Paddington gave the prisoner into Such meanness is despicable enough, though not at sent it has become almost ordinary to give some serorder may be the result, the time has yet to come for
a well-directed, honest, and energetic national effort
improve the moral and physical condition of the
prople, and raise to the extent really practicable, the
construction of most of materials. The assembly approved
to the construction of the following day the viscosity of the series and on the following day the viscosity

the house by the neighbours, and died in two hours
geants £10 and others £20, and to a barrister half
in the house by the neighbours, and died in two hours
afterwards. The young man at first eluded the
police; but, hearing that his mother was dead, he
whereby it comes to pass that some lawyers in one
where of waster in the lowes by the neighbours, and died in two hours
and on reaching Paddington gave the prisoner into
geants £10 and others £20, and to a barrister half
it was believed, with a letter from Ibrahim Pasha,
but of the evening has tribes, to whom me subthe house by the neighbours, and died in two hours
afterwards. The young man at first eluded the propositions of the four Powers, together,
afterwards. The young man at first eluded the propositions of the four powers, together,
afterwards. The police; but, hearing that his mother was dead, he
where of the evening has tribes and on reaching Paddington gave the prisoner into
afterwards. The police; but, hearing that his mother was dead, he
where of the evening has tribes and on reaching Paddington gave the prisoner into
afterwards. The police; but, hearing that his mother was dead, he
whereby it comes to pass that some lawyers in one
who offered to renounce in his own right the hereditary possession of Syria. The assembly approved
officers, who were in active pursuit.

Mrs. Wilson
officers, who were in active pursuit.

Mrs. Ashford (chairman of the Oxford Onerter Sac.)

The defendant had gathered two
ditary possession of the oxford onerter and on reaching Paddington gave the propositions of the four powers, to the house of the the same raise to the extent really practicable, the year gain in tees £3,000, and some £1,000; and some £1,

at the same moment a pistol, or some other descrip-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PLYMOUTH DOCK YARD. (From our own Correspondent.)

Admiral Stopford landed at Alexandria on the last, and was accompanied to the Palace by Colonel lodges, who presented him to Mehemet Ali. The atter received him with great courtesy, and invited him to dine on the following day: but, being india. whole yard; these wood sheds throwing its tremendous flames towards the Store Houses, which every moment were threatened with total destruction, but fortunately the wind changed from N. W. to due West, which saved the long range of stores, for all the Plymouth recent report, states that from a comparison of the engines, military and naval engines, were of no avail whatever. The heat was so intense they could not get ter, one fourth of the whole number of deaths take place in Birmingham within the first year, whilst time. The fiames could not have been less than one hundred and twenty feet high. It must have been in Manchester four-sevenths of the whole number of visible above twenty miles round. I cannot learn that any lives are lost. Scores of poor men have lost all their tools. Pieces of burning wood, as large as the palm of a man's hand, were carried between two and, three miles. All the 53rd regiment, laying in the Plymouth Citadel, as well as the Plymouth Division of Marines, were most indefatigable in their exertions. The 11th Regiment, 65th, and Royal Artillery, were also deserving of great praise. There could not have been lewer than between twenty and thirty engines at work. There cannot be any estimate made of the klamage. It is thought it will be several hundred thousand pounds. The Talavera, 74, was in dock repairing, but yesterday (Saturday), there was no one to work on board; and how the fire originated no one can tell; all is yet a mystery. The Talanera, 74 guns, and the Imogene, 26 guns, are totally destroyed. The Minden, 74, has suffered much injury. It is really astonishing how the Minden was saved, as the bow of her was in flames, for she was close astern of the Talavara. The flames and now pretty well got under, but the atmosphere is full of smoke, and the surface of the water, for miles round, is covered with a body of smoke. All, I think, is now pretty secure. They have now got the flames confined to the ship's ribs. They have been ever since this morning (four) to this time (two o'clock) working most laboriously, both police, soldiers, and inhabitants, its duty, and it will find us ready to unite and rally though on Sunday, the three towns, Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, were one scene of confusion.

Varieties.

RAILWAYS v. TURNPIKES.—Such is the state of the Wellington Road, Stockport, since the opening of the railway to Manchester, that large patches of grass may be seen growing in the road, a little above the Hone Inn Heaten Names Hope Inn, Heaton Norris.

FACETIOUS CHAMBERMAID .- " Tell your mistress that I have torn the curtain," said a gentleman to

of the four consuls. VENERATE the man who regrets the anguish he gave to another, but beware of him who strives to

spread discontent and uneasiness, for he who is regardless of giving pain, will not hesitate to practise other base and cruel actions.

WHILE a philosophical lecturer at the London-

pipe, transport our imagination to the rugged scenery

of our sister isle!" It is opp-that railways should be suffered to dash, crash, and smash a hundred lives at a time, while there is a society in existence which indicts a clown for beating his ass.

LATEST ABSENCE OF MIND. - We hear that after

Montuary Law.- The West Kirk Session, in the plenitude of its high and sanctimonious wisdom, has forbidden Sunday burials. Would they condescend to propound a regulation upon the sinful practice of dying on Wednesdays? Let them come to some oppressed of the entire universe invoke with clasped arrangement with the other faculty to stop that, and they may, perchance, arrive at the root of the evil. WE SHOULD manage our fortune like our constitution; enjoy it when good, have patience when bad,

never apply violent remedies but in cases of necessity. AT SUNSET the finest hues rest where (only for experience) we should never expect to find them. While those western meadows are dusky, and their woods and hedge-rows often indistinct, a soft clear blue rests on the eastern hills; and how often where the sun of prosperity hovers, is there less real sundefend her; to France, to whom we are ready to shine than in the spots never brightened with its rays. THE REGRET, we understand, is very general in our souls;—to France, for ourselves, to France for the regiment under Lord Cardigan's command. that our children, to France for ever?" This speech was his lordship's ball, instead of striking Captain Tuck-AFTER THE PLIGHT of Lord Cardigan with the

wife of Colonel Johnstone, this noble and gallant stone's auswer was pointed and explicit, it being to PALMERSTON CALLING on the Premier the other

morning, found him, as usual, lying at full length, and thereupon reproached him for his laziness. "Laziness!" retorted Melbourne, "why I am doing your duty; don't you see I'm meditating on the Ottoman question?"

THE PALACE TOAST. 'Here's a health to John Bull, and-with three

times three cheers-May his patience and purse be as long as his ears!" THE CURTAIN DRAWN ASIDE. The two gentlemen who had, on the previous night, enacted Hamlet and Polonius, in an obscure town in Yorkshire, were proceeding, arm-in-arm to rehearsal, when a gang of youngsters was collected about them by a lad, who had witnessed the performances, shouting at the top of his voice, "Dang me if here bean't t'ould chap that was killed walking wi' feller as

MARCH OF OTHOGRAPHY.—At an eating house in Broad-street, St. Giles's, a paper is exhibited in the window, on which is written in large capitals—" Leg of Beaf and Peese Soupes, only 4d. per Baseon, hot from nine in mornin and nite. Hot Jointts always ready. Genteel Dining Romes up stares. N. B.-No extrey charg." TEMPERANCE. - When Æschines commended Philip

of Macedon for a jovial man, that would drink freely, Demosthenes answered, that "this was a good THERE ARE certain feelings which the human

poor of his parish, was returning to his house lent passions, whether productive of pleasure or pain, through his own garden, having attended a vestry always leave behind them an impression which can his person which could lead to a conjecture as to a noise which he imagined to be the ex- as the scar of wounds, long after the sensation, is plosion of a percussion cap, and almost gone.

tion of fire-arms, was discharged at him, and some of Prince Albert was, it appears, a "holiday with-

A QUEEN AT A DISCOUNT.—As Queen Elizabeth passed the streets in state, one in the crowd cried first "God bless your royal Majesty!" and then "God bless your noble grace!" "Why how now," 'noble,' the former passing for ten shillings, and the latter for six shillings and eightpence."

A CLERICAL "beak," in Cambridgeshire, named Barker—the Irreverend James Barker, as he should be result of centuries of mischieves and one that had not taken that had not had the not had had not had ha

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

with the delien

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST. The London journals of Wednesday contain no

further intelligence from the Levant than that which will be found in another column. It appears that France and all the continental mations are making the most active preparations for war; and the Constitutionnel, French Ministerial journal, in alluding to a paragraph in the papers essing that the Governments had refused to permit the exportation of horses already purchased by France, states that there in no foundation for the report, and that such a step would be a breach of to the 6th ult., have been received. They contain existing treaties, and tantamount to a declaration of no political news of the slightest interest to our bestilicies against France.

FRANCE. TRIAL OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON AND HIS CONFEDERATES. (From the Sun of Wednesday.)

Paris, Monday, SEPT. 28.—The nephew of an Emperor, and son of a King stood this day at the har of the Court of Peers, summoned by Royal erdonnance of Louis Philippe! Napoleon Louis Bonaparte arraigned before the Peers, the majority whom were created by his uncle! Prince Louis Napoleon coupying the station occupied previously by a Ficochi, an Aliband, and a Barbes! Such was the strange spectacle exhibited this day—such the the annual monstre preces exhibition of the Luxembourg Peers i On the 16th of September, the decree of the Court ordered the fellowing nineteen pri-soners (thirty-six were released) to be put on their

trials this day :--Le Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte Le Comte General Charles Tristan de Montholon Colonel Jean Baptiste Voisin Denis Charles Parquin, Commandant Hippolyte Francois Athale Sebastien Bouffet Mon

tauban, Colonel Etienne Laborde, Lieut.-Colonel Severin Louis Le Duff de Mesonan, Chef d'Esca-

Jules Barthelemy Lombard, Captain Henri Connesu, Doctor Jean Gilbert Victor Fialin de Persigny, Captain and Aide-dz-Camp Alfred d'Almbert, Prince's Secretary Joseph Orsi, Merchant Prosper Alexandre, dit Desjardins, Captain Mathieu Galvani, Sub-Intendant (Military)

Napoleon Ornano, Officer of Drageons Jean Baptiste Theodore Forestier, Officer Martial Eugene Bataille, Civil Engineer Jean Baptiste Charles Aladenize, Lieutenant o the 42d of the Line.

Pierre Jean Francois Bure, Commercial Clerk Henri Richard Siegfroi de Querelles (absent) Lieut

Flandin Vourlat (absent).

At an early hour the reserved places for the corp. diplomatique, and the public, were all occupied there being three galleries appropriated for that purpose that of the reporters being divided into two, the disposition of the Court allowing of no other arrangement, there being but four principal miches, distributed into five compartments each. Previous to the commencement of the proceedings the gentlemen of the long robe took their seats, amongst whom were Messrs. C. Ledru, Ferdinand Barrot, &c. At half-past twelve the whole of the preceded by a huissier; then came two gendarmes, followed by Prince Louis Napoleon, and General Count de Manthelon, a lieutenant of gendarmes sitting on the right of the Prince; then a gendarme, plexic than Col. Voisin, with his arm in a sling, and M. le Duff de Mesenan, and the others in rotation. The Prince was attended by M. Berryer, with whom he entered into conversation as soon as he took his seat. Prince Louis Napoleon was dressed in a black dress soat, which was buttoned up, with a white waistcoat underneath, and black trousers and boots. He wore a large star on his left breast, and appeared perfeetly composed. About a quarter to one the Peers

cutered and took their places, and it was remarked that several of them saluted the Prince en passant. The President then ordered the act of accusation to be read. The accused are charged with having, on the 6th of August last, been guilty of an attempt, the object of which was either to destroy or change she dovernment, to excite the citizens to arm against the royal authority, or excite to civil war by arming, er in inciting the citizen inhabitants to arm one against the other, charges which are provided for by articles 87, 88, 89, and 91, of the penal code. The reading of the act of accusation occupied mearly two hours; after which the Court adjourned for half an hour, and the prisoners withdrew, Colonel Voisin, being still a sufferer from his

was granted to him. the Court, when he read from a written paper the vity," and wholesale destitution described by "Pubfollowing speech :-

"For the first time in my life it is at length per-

mitted to me to raise my voice in France, and to speak freely to Frenchmen. Notwithstanding the guards who surround menetwithstanding the accusations that I have just heard-filled with the remembrance of my earliest childhood, in again finding myself within the walls of this Senate, in the midst of you whom I know, Gentlemen, I cannot believe that it is necessary for me to justify myself here, nor that you can be my

A solemn occasion is presented to me to explain to my fellow-citizens my conduct, my resolutions, my projects—what I think, and what I desire. If without pride, without weakness. I recal the rights placed in the hands of my family, it is only to speak of the duties that these rights have imposed

Epon us all. For fifty years that the principle of the sovereignty of the people has been consecrated in France by the most powerful revolution ever effected in the world, never has the national will been more solemnly proclaimed—never been more established by

Votes as free and as numerous as those for the adoption of the constitutions of the empire. sovereignty, and Napoleon has said- Everything which is not done by the nation is illegal.' Be, therefore, on your guard against believing for a moment bition I may have wished to attempt in France, in despite of the country, an Imperial restoration. have been formed and brought up under high lessons and I have lived under noble examples. I am born

of a father who descended from his throne, without regret, the day when he no longer thought it possible to reconcile with the interests of France the interests of the people whom he had been called upon to cate the empire rather than accept, by treaties, the limited frontiers which might expose France to the threats and disdain which are at this moment launched

To cause the triumph of the will of the peopleto serve the interest of the people—to maintain France at the elevated point she ought to occupy, from her genius, her military force, her civilizing excellent fellow-labourers against so sweeping a issued paper money. power—these are the political principles which the history of my family has revealed to my youth, and which alone have dictated my resolutions

these lessons. The undeserved proscription which. for twenty-five years, has accompanied my life from the glorious throne on the steps of which I was from the dignity, the glory, the rights and interest

sovereignty of the people, when you proclaimed this great dogma of modern politics, we had a right to conclude that the result of the conquest would respond to the conquest itself; but the years ! In the present juncture of affairs I thought that the vote of four millions of citizens, who had confided to my family the destinies of France, imposed appertained to no person to place himself as an obstacle to acknowledged rights, and their natural the midst of the national congress I wished to convoke, some pretensions might be heard, I might have the right to awaken the striking reminiscences of of Kings). France, at that time so strong at home. so powerful and respected abroad. The nation

rould have been free to have pronounced, republic monarchy, empire or royalty, as all emanates: ore the manifest expression of its wishes, in my every contrary pretention is destroyed. eya

There was no conspiracy. There were no acites. Alme I did all. I resolved upon every-Nobody knew beforehand either my promy resources, or my hopes. If I am guilty any one in the world it is against the jects, 1 soward friends who have followed me. They will not, howuse me of having abused courage and de- the expenses of a State Church. to their own! They will comprehend the vetsen lil and honourable motives which do not pradentis. o reveal, to them even, how powerful and ere my reasons to hope its success. estensive &

ord more, Gentiemen. 1 represent One 💔 principle, a cause, and a defeat. before you . uple is the sovereignty of the people. The part is that of the Empire. " The cast

is that of Waterloo! you have acknowledged -the cause " Publicola" says :-The do " The primary nder and the defeat you wish to you have served a.

ance between you and me, and t I can be now devoted to There is no differ. I will not believe the he defection of others. bear the punishment of .

cept as judge of my wishes and acts a political jurisdiction. Your forms deceive nobody. In the conflict now beginning in this place there are only the conquerors and the conquered. If you are the former I have no justice to expect from you, and von have no right to impose upon me your generosity."

Baron Pasquier, after the speech, which was

his interrogatory when our reporter left. UNITED STATES. New York papers to the 8th, and Canada papers

MR, O'CONNOR'S PORTRAIT. In answer to several Agents who have written respect-

ing the forthcoming large Engraving of Mr. O'Connor, we beg to say that the Plate is in the hands of the Engraver, and, as soon as finished Specimens will be sent to each Agent, and a time fixed for its distribution. It will be confined rigidly to regular subscribers, and the several Agents had better begin to take the names of their costomers for it. In a short time we shall announce when the list must be closed.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

THE DISPATCH AND THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

ARTICLE II.

"Travel through Ireland; filth, destitution, makedness, and depravity present themselves everywhere. The traveller, or the English or foreign resident, would expect to find in Ireland an overwhelming superfluity of boots, shoes, leather manufactures, cleth, hats, hardware, cottons, muslins, trifles, and cured fish, whereas in Ireland nothing of the sort is seen. In Ireland we see thousands without shoes, or stockings, or hats, or scarcely a fragment of cotton, muslin, or woollen on the in a few large towns; and in those towns only amongst very small classes. I will not, Mr. Editor, parsue this the Disputch.

the shadow of a shade to your picture. However, population. But has Ireland no soil to bring under Irish treachery, and an Irish State Church, have we take the above, barring the "depravity," as a | cultivation ! Does " Publicola" understand the dif- | done their work efficiently; but that they are horbefore sounded the word repeal let the eld and the whole arable superficies to improve. The soil of So much for their present union; and as to what the young, the maimed and the halt-let Irishman, Ireland, from the rudeness of implements of hus- they were in 1798, we will add one word to the high woman, and child, pin "Publicola's" description of bandry, uncertainty of tenure, and want of that notions of Irish bravery, and disregard of danger, title to a divorce from so savage a partner—from

in a previous number of that paper, wherein he sets expable of being coined into sterling value, when to convey any adequate notion of the courage, the over this groping in the dark after foreign commerce, off the immense importations of "English shoes, hate, clothes, grates, cutlery, crockery, and every article too expensive guests, an oligarchy and an hierarchy the following as better proof of Irish union than any comfort in clear daylight. "Publicola" has folessential to civilised life," as good value for Irish

of the other!

"relative subjects" which "Publicola" addresses all aristocratic restrictions were removed from their to himself, and adopting his account as a true wrists, the land, which is held upon the caprice of representation of the country, let us ask if there a political landlord, will be dear at ten shillings an breathes mortal bearing the name of man acre, and will grow from bad to worse; while the would, requested permission to retire before the and human shape, who will submit to same land held in perpetuity would be worth a pound reading of the act of accusation was finished, which the Irish people longer remaining in that an acre and would be improved by the expendi-Prince Louis Napoleon asked permission to address state of "filth," "nakedness," "poverty," "deprature of labour. yet have all her triumphs come to this sad summing the volunteers, whose time of service had expired premacy, and enabling them to enjoy and receive The nation has not attained this great act of its which, by connection with the context, would admit distress brought on by revolt, but revolt brought on that in giving way to the dictates of personal am- meanings, unqualified or otherwise explained by any country. We find in the following declaration of of the unanimous juryman, who differed from his other portion of his letter.

Roman Catholic clargy, "Publicola" save-

"The Catholic priests are the last persons in the enough to know that their country must be impoverished by a repeal, and, consequently, there will

charge, we reply to "Publicola" by "Publicola." and refer him to the extract from his letter at the Never for one day have I ceased to remember head of this article. Will be vouchsafe to inform not now ashamed to eat and to drink and to live together, would not then be ashamed to worship one share of the advantages of foreign trade:and the same God together, and thereby save all Having disposed of the Irish priesthood, "Pub-

licola" proceeds thus :-

"I dismiss the agitation of Repeal most contempthously, and allow me briefly to address you on some relative subjects." In reference to the relative position of America that the Americans made the increasing poverty of and Ireland to England, as regards separation

"I deny this assertion; there are no analogies in the case. Denying an assertion and refuting it are two it is because Ireland has been made destitute of that that its prosperity is consequent upon by the Chartists. Their speeches, however, causes the present awful fires? THE PRESS!!!

thus:-

"There are no analogies in the case. The Americans were a rich, the Irish were a poor, nation; the Americans were free from debt, and Ireland is involved in embarrassments; America had an infinitive soil to bring under cultivation, Ireland has none; America had an heard amidst profound attention, was proceeding in abundance of capital, and facilities of enticing foreign capital to their shores: Ireland is destitute of one, and the repulsion of the other; the Americans were an united people, the Irish are the most disunited that fact and in spirit, whilst no nation on earth exhibits se deplorable and destructive a state of religious discord and fury as the Irish. In the giorious war of separation of the two countries would give to America all the advantages of English commerce, unfettered by English debt, and the trammels of England's continental connexions.

If we add the above description of Ireland as she

was, to "Publicola's" description of Ireland as she

is. we may fairly say that never was there so good for nothing a people. However, we find America was and Ireland is, and Ireland is and America was, just what suits the Dispatch and the London Liverymen just now. Nothing but the confidence of one accustomed to circulate large quantities of oredit, could have induced "Publicola" to endorse so much rank nonsense as we find in his denial of the analogous condition of the two countries. But let us take the "re'ative subjects" in detail. "The Americans were a rich, the Irish are a poor nation." From what source does "Publicola" derive his information, that America was rich when she enough to afford " pelf," but too poor to live alone. from history:-The Americans were free from debt, and Ireland is is, that America was a poor nation when Independency, and some of the members repaired to farther on in his "relative subjects," he informs us Scotland has been tranquil; no Chartist trials backs of the people. A decent shodding or habiliment she struggled for her independence, and Ireland had is scarcely to be sound throughout the country, except large resources in her treasury in 1782, and owed not one farthing. "America had an infinitive soil leaders, at so critical a period! absurd subject any further."-From Publicole's Letter in to bring under cultivation, Ireland has none." So the Irish. "They are the mos, disunited In good faith, "Publicola," we defy you to add been as profitable as his whole island for want of the power of English gold and oppression, added to very fair picture of the present condition of the ference between reclaiming and improving land ! ribly united, will be found in the fact, that the Tory without knowing why-let the month that has never extent of valuable land to reclaim, as well as nearly the question of "Repeal." lants, instead of being renewed by being fallowed. -two visitors that would soon break the wealthiest that "Publicola" can cite :host. The substratum is untouched; and that which blood, although the very antipodes to each other than will keep the tenant in, and the landlord out, assertions of the one with the rattling conclusions capital. Ireland has the inheritance, and her capital

"America had an abundance of capital and facilicola." What, then! the Irish have had forty lities of enticing foreign capital to her shores." In years of Union, and eight of those of Reform; Ire- whose possession was the capital? That is, in whose land has had all those boons lauded by "Publi- possession would the capital have been if there was cola"-Lord Spencer's Church Bill; the Whig any! Not in the possession of the Americaus, who vision of the Government of the province of and Ireland, without reference to Russia or Tithe Metamorphosis Bill; the Corporation Bill; joined in, and conducted the revolution, for we find Quebec, in North America. One of its provisions Holland. If the rich want luxuries, they must be the Emancipation Bill, Coercion Bill, and all; and that, after the battle of Trenton, large numbers of was, permission to the Roman Catholic Clergy to an after-consideration; let the dinner come a report of the utter failure of Chartist demonup of her woeful catalogue of sufferings !! Granting to the amount of fourteen hundred, were only the truth of "Publicola's" position, and, for argu- prevailed upon, by a promised gratuity of ten paper fessing the Romish religion." ment sake, admitting his reasonings upon " relative dollars a man, to serve six months longer. subjects" to be correct, will "Publicola" then con- This contract does not betoken much riches. liberty, in fact and in spirit, in America. by its operation, Ireland had rid itself of its only descend to inform us what the probable condition of The terms "volunteer" and "paper dollars" remind Ireland would have been at this time if she had not us that we do not read any where of the Irish, who, been united to England! There is but a step between according to "Publicola," fought se bravely in Catholics are as much united as it is possible for men by the Union; while the working classes of and probably was, a million, because I saw a the ridiculous and the sublime; and the answer of 1798, having required any gratuity; but, on the con-"Publicola" must be, if he reasons justly, "Why, trary, they were a whole nation of "volunteers," then, we could only prescribe Sir Joseph Yorke's fighting for their country and their rights. Again, nostrum for Ireland's many maladies, namely, that we learn the shocking suffering and deplorable conshe be sunk in the ses." We have not selected dition of the Americans, from themselves, in their garbled extracts from the letter of "Publicola," address to the inhabitants of Great Britain; not of other constructions; we have taken those parts by distress; and they ask in their address whether which stand as complete sentences, having distinct | their injuries may not one day affect the mother | our conclusion, we may fairly remind "Publicola" Lord North in the House of Commons in 1775, Having said so much, we now come to closer proof, most convincing, that America was even too less, perfectly united. Does not "Publicola" know quarters with "Publicols," and select portions of poor to be robbed by the English oligarchy. He full well, that no stone has been left unturned to his letter for comment. In speaking of the Irish says, that "so far were the Americans from being burthened with revenues of any kind, that one Englishman pays fifty times as much money to the govern. The Emperor, my uncle, preferred to abdi- world to wish for a repeal of the Union. Like all other public expense as any man in America." Now, by he professes to despise? priests, their object is pelf; and they have sense no possibility could stronger proof of poverty be shown than in England declining to enforce the be left less wealth out of which they can enrich payment of taxes from any portion of her subjects. Again, we find that in order to defray the ex-Without offering any defence for our very pense of an army establishment, the Congress

We quote these things from history, not from the warped imaginations of hired cavesdroppers, paid to of England's continental connexions." revile Ireland, and everything Irish. Ireland is now a us what the next step in the descending scale poor nation, and so will every nation cursed with must be, starting from his description of Ireland's the protection of a money-mongering Parliament Directory for Washington, and we have the true borne down to the prisons which I have just left, present condition? Could the Pope, the Devil, or abroad, and a blood-sucking church at home; with cause of the Irish rebellion, and the just cause for has not sufficed to irritate me or to cause me to the Pretender, or all three unitedly, reduce Ireland an absence landed proprietary, satisfied with taking demanding a repeal of so disastrous a connexion. despair-it has not, for one moment, estranged me below "Publicola's" description? Has he forgotten what a heartless attorney and expensive law prothat the very beggars whom change for the worse ceedings can squeeze out of the residue, making up relative condition of the two countries, "Publicola" When in 1830 the people re-conquered the could but rob of their skin, their filth, their depravity, the deficit of rent by political plunder, and justifying roams in a wider field for exercise, and presently or their life, compose that very class from whom those oppression by the bitterest reviling of those by whose returns to mercantile details, in which he is as "cunning" priests should extract their increased industry they live, and by whose folly they are much at sea as in his "relative subjects," not a "pelf!" Now it is because we think that Irish made great. The Irish aristocracy, as regards single one of his positions being tenable. "Publicountry has had its sad experience these last ten priests, like all other priests, have an eye to the country, have as much to boast of as any class of cola" proceeds: main chance, and because we believe them to be men, yet are the degenerate wretches ever heaping "There was a period when Ireland could sensible, that we feel convinced of their sin- contumely upon the land of their birth, and contempt export nothing, because she had nothing to upon us a: least the duty to make an appeal to the cerity and their hope of bettering themselves by desertion of so noble a race as expert. As her civilization increased, (for proof of nation, in order to ask its will. I thought that it by bettering those from whom the "pelf" the Irish. The reason of their hatred to Ireland comes, by a repeal of the Union. In all ages, will be found under that veil which hypocrisy is and if she exports to England, as her patriots assert, consechences. I believed perhaps also, that if, in and under all forms of government, the always compelled to throw over oppression. In nearly twice as much as she used to do before the support of the clergy, by the upper and middle Ireland's misery and wretchedness, they recognise classes and their representatives, ever has depended, their own oppression and misrule, and justify the empire, to display in the eyes of France (now and ever will depend, upon reciprocal advantages, tyranny by necessity. That America had no capital weakened and almost unrecognised in the Congress not upon coincidence of religious belief. They will but the fertility of her soil, and the industry of her ever confer the licence of ascendancy upon the pro- people, we have already shown; and as to her fessors of that faith, who can best promote secular facilities of "enticing" (we thank "Publicola" possession by spiritual aid. If society was reduced, for the term) capital to her shores, the benefit in its will, and all is dependent upon its opinion. by the operation of machinery, or any other "har- of allurement was pretty much that of the lequin wandism," to one or two classes, neither sparrow's, that was tied by the legs to a requiring church mystery for the subjugation of the trap for the purpose of "enticing" a hawk into the other, it is more than probable, that those who are snare; but let the following extract from the Parliamentary records of the day prove America's

"The Parliament passed a law in the beginning of the year 1764, which, whilst it rendered the intercourse of the Americans with other colonies, in some respects legal, loaded the best part of it with such heavy duties as amounted to a total prohibition."

How very "enticing!" But why need we thus multiply proofs, when "Publicola" must be aware their country under English domination the justifitation of their revolt.

"Representative of a political cause, I cannot aclasserted, and we will as boldly refute, every she now seeks to be divorced; but the want of a state of slavish ruin. An English nobleman and an Tory press of the empire, while the proceedings single one of his assertions. "Publicola" proceeds capital is the only "repulsion." But the trap and Irish peasant happened to meet one day, and in of 200,000 hard-working, peace-loving, industring the carrion crows will flock to the prey. We find travelling together through a portion of the best part men, met to discuss their rights, cannot command no "repulsion" proved by the unlading of Irish of Ireland, the nobleman having discovered Paddy's one single column of the establishment. We call steamers on the Liverpool and other English quays. horror of the Union, ascribed everything good to the advertising press the "establishment"; and Repulsion begins where interest ceases. "Publi- that measure; Paddy, quite the reverse; when, at much as they may alternately revile and scoff at cola" has already informed us how far repulsion last, the nobleman said, "Why, Paddy, some of you State Church and State Priests, as may best suit their operates upon English merchants, when even foels go so far with your love of country as to say, taste, their interests, or their whims, if there is a a "fractional profit" is in the wind. Eng- that there never has been a good take of herrings choice of evils, give us the most crucifying church lish capitalists do not go to a "goat's" house to in Dublin bay since the Union. "True for them, then, and an independent press, in preference to freedom of ever existed; America possessed religious liberty, in look after wool; but place even a glimmer of hope your honour," said Pat, " where the devil would the religious thought, with the civil bondage of a correct of a "fractional profit," in the centre of the shocking county of Tipperary, and we would soon see an the American Revolution, Washington saw that a army of "fractional" English crusaders, braving all Has England increased nothing in exports fable of the boy in the apple tree to the present insult. the horrors of Black-feet, White-feet, Bare-feet, and imports ! In 1619, the exports of England ing conduct of the press towards the people. Long. Black-boys, White-boys, Peep-of-day-boys, Repealers, were short of two millions and a half yearly. very long, have the plundered used words and sof and all the boys, en soute, to plunder. Do they not James I. was obliged to compel his people of fashion persuasion, to induce these in the tree to come down new, by "Publicola's" own admission, face all the to wear fine English cloth, it was in such poor credit. but all to no purpose; the clods will come at last dangers of the frigid and the torrid zone, in quest The customs of England, in CHARLES the First's and then the stones : and when all is confusion, the of the mere hope of a "fractional profit?" Do they time, amounted to £500,000 yearly; in 1653, the press will in vain attempt to curb the just indignanot go to Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru, the Cape, Post-office of the three kingdoms was farmed at ten tion which its profligacy has roused. There is no Jamaica, and New South Wales, and all over the thousand pounds a year. Lord Clarendon tells us, conspiracy so deadly as the silent conspiracy of world, where there are backs to wear shirts, and in | that in 1665 the whole trade of England could not | the press. There is no tyranny so bold as that of quest of other places to find more backs to cover supply above twelve thousands a year to Frankfort | the press. There is no accordancy so destructive to Where the carrion is, there will the kites be-where and Cologne, nor above twenty thousand a month liberty as the ascendancy of a corrupt newspaper paper, and to discount a vast amount of nonsense upon the profit is, there will the merchants of Manchester to Hamburg?' What is the trade of England now! press. There is no fee so difficult to grapple with be found.

> "If you has a maid to wed, Gle her but the name o' siller; Piace her upon Kiltick top,

And the wind will blaw a man until her." "The Americans were an united people, the Irish are the most disunited that ever existed." How marvellously appropriately our friend can use the struggled for her independence ! If, indeed, a fer- past and present time for present purposes. The tile soil is proof of wealth, America was blessed whole of "Publicola's" volley is random shot-one with riches, but Ireland has a soil not exceeded by continuous hedge-fire of successive blunders. But the any country in fertility. That Ireland is and is not Americans were united, the Irish are not. Let us have poor, we learn from "Publicola." She is rich the proof of American Union. We give the following

"The Congress removed from Philadelphia involved in embarrassments." Now the fact vailed among them, relative to the Declaration of the English Commissioners for protection.

Is this proof of union, even among had Rominson Cruson; but one sere would have that ever existed." If they are disunited Irish people; and let him who was before a repealer, If not, we will instruct him. Ireland has a vast oligarchy of England dreads Irish unanimity upon

their country to their sleeve, and shew it as their encouragement which a domestic proprietary and a laready admitted by "Publicola" as a proof of Neither butter, beef, pork, wheat, or even pota domestic legislature afford, is in a maiden state, savage ferocity. But, let us ask, if a hired army toes, will be allowed to rot within fifty-four miles of accused were introduced into Court. They were a monster who could thus reduce them to such a merely scratched upon the surface, by forced stimudid in 1798, what would have been their reward? for a morsel to eat, while her children are This picture, however, has a very different com- or otherwise more extensively improved. Three or Instead of receiving the snearing taunts of scribes, shut out from producing the best of every plexion to that given by the Editor of the Dispatch four inches beneath the surface lie Ireland's mines, the Commander-in-chief would have wanted words thing at home. It is now high time to give allowed to keep house for herself, and rid of her daring, and the magnanimity of the troops. We give while we begin to look a little more after domestic

"In February, 1797, when Lord Moirs, in the Irish House of Lords, proposed the We have no objection to an appeal from Philip labour would turn into productive soil is a mere abandonment of the frightful system of coercion drunk to Philip sober; and, as "Publicola" and " coput mortum" for want of tenure, which is a then practised by the oligarchy, and the adoption the Editor now appear to be one in flesh and bar to the expenditure of any capital, or more labour of conciliatory measures, it was matter of doubt in the Parliament, whether or not a conspiracy existed her commerce with the world, further than to make in the art of "ratiocination," we must leave many by abstaining from too enticing improvement. In Ireland, although conspiracy was at that moment, and had been for five years, in busy operation amongst a miserable, half-starved population of the disputants, can the abject poverty of her poor a plausible pretext important considerations attending the demonstration of a city's population, would occupy their didly confessing our inability to reconcile the bold to work it. Land is the inheritance, labour is the nearly three millions of men and women; and so certain articles of imported luxury upon much better loyal were these noble creatures to their engageis in every pair of Irish arms. If English oligarchi- fortunes, and earned for them the title of saviours ments, that though infidelity would have made their Without stopping for the present to argue the cal cennexion, doubtful tenure, a law church, and of their country, yet did they prefer death with honour, to life and wealth accompanied by shame." So much for union then and now, and now and

> "Publicola" proceeds:- "America possessed restate of religious discord and fury as the Irish.' Let us test this assertion by Act of Parliament.

"As the recess was approaching in 1774, a Bill was presented for the more effectual protheir accustomed dues and rights from persons pro- good. Ireland has no noxious animals but Church

And now a word upon the subject of Irish poisonous animals. We are prepared to prove that the announcement of a Chartist failure, those who disunion upon religious subjects. The Irish Ireland loses more than thirty millions yearly to be; hence has the repeal agitation become so for- England receive twenty millions less in wages every meeting of 200,000 dispatched in just one-fifth of midable. If they were disunited, "Publicola" need year than they would if Irishmen had work the space; or if that was a failure, what notion must not have troubled himself with one remark upon the at home. Why do we ask for Universal Suffrage? subject. The Protestants and the Catholics of Ire- Not because it is a popular hobby, but because it not a failure ? land are as much disunited, as the most pious and would do justly those things, which without it. devout Christian belonging to the State Establish other classes would do unjustly-because it would tion the "sans culottes" of the Scotch press have ment could desire. The Protestants themselves are produce a repeal of the Corn Laws, with suitable placed Lords Monteagle and Sandon by their fraud. only united as opposed to the Catholics; so that, in eleven obstinate brethren, who remained, novertheaccomplish the most complete disunion between Catholic and Protestant ? and does he not know that such is the main object of that mystery which

Now, to close our commentary upon so much of the "relative subjects," we beg our readers to receive, se our general reply to "Publicola," his own words, which run thus :--

"In the glorious war of the American revolution Washington saw that a separation of the two countries would give to America all the advantages of English commerce, unfettered by English debt, and the trammels nations are supplied with infection.

Now, let us substitute the word Ireland for America, in the above passage, and that of the Irish

Having disposed of the discrepancies between the

increased civilization, see our extract from "Publicola's" letter,) she became an exporting country : Union, it only proves that the Union has had an immensely beneficial effect upon the productive capagities of the country."

Now, if Mr. Mooney deserves the name Mooncalf. what name shall we give to "Publicola"? Sr Isaac Newton was a fool to him! We ask "Publicola" whether the increased civi-

lisation of Robinson Cruson and his man Friday, or the addition of two more persons to their Republic. would have most tended to the increased cultivathe Union the population of Ireland was considerably under four millions, while it is now fully eight mil. lions. Therefore, four millions, as regards production, are to eight as Robinson and FRIDAY would be to Robinson and Friday and two more. Every petty state in the world, except Ireland, is allowed its hare in the great and prodigious improvements if latter years; but as regards Ireland. to steal, are all the Union, the Union, the Union.

craviture be coming to now, since there's no one to press. est them?"

In good truth, her prosperity may be attributed in a -no enemy so false-no friend so deceitful. The degreat measure to the Union.

wandism," or Union conjuration of "Publicola." the thief honesty; the bawd modesty; and the fool which would attribute every thing "immensely wisdom in the press. All its shots come from a beneficial" to the Union, while he draws masked battery. We seldom see character truly the most gloomy and horrifying picture of the painted in the press. The vices of the friend are country. "Publicola" asks, "With what could veiled, while the virtues of the fee are concealed. If Ireland supply France, Holland, Spain, the coun- the press could not silence complaint, it could soften tries of the Mediterranean, or of America?" He anger; but it heeds not the wrath of an insulted people answers thus:- "Nothing whatever. Would she Prejudice is its stock in trade—the only marketable send her butter and pork to Holland-her wheat commodity at its disposal-and none so productive to Poland-her Limerick gloves to France-her as that which by its insolence it creates inflames linen to Russia-or her potatoes any where?" and perpetuates between the different classes of All the explanation to be afforded upon this head, seciety. has been supplied by "Publicola," when a little of the risks by flood and field, which the Manchester merchants now run for a mere "fractional against the people! No, it cannot; because the prefit." Ireland would not send any of those things to any of those places, neither would London send coals to Newcastle, stockings to Nottingham, cleth to Leeds, calico to Manchester, gloves to Woodstock. or saws to Sheffield. Nor would the "fractional merchants" allow Ireland to be blockaded while one return. No. no:

" If Paddy has a pig to sell,-Gie 'em but the smell of becon, And hang him by the heels in h-1. By those Merchants he'll be taken."

lowed in the fashionable notion, that the poor of all countries are to live but for the benefit of the rich. Ireland could manage very well with her own beef, wheat, butter, pork, linen, &c.; and, in truth, we see but little benefit she now derives from terms than their English neighbours. One would really Ireland was to be excommunicated by the whole world: while the fact is, that nothing but a domestic send her produce into the English market cheaper land, without reference to Turkey and China; we call them the Dissenters of the press. first, and then if we can afford a dessert well and strations, and when those demonstrations are parsons, and strangers would not consider that the So much for the existence of religious repeal of the Union had created a pestilence, when, accompanying measures, and the Ballot as a provice. Why do we ask for a repeal of the Union?

be so well governed by strangers as by natives. Secondly, because freland never was a willing

Thirdly, because she is able to obtain a divorce: and it is better to part friends, than separate in strife. Fourthly, because it has been well observed, that Whigs, and Sandon and the Tories, by thus three millions of Irish slaves would rivet Britain's putting them in possession of the mode and manner chains," and she is now near the mark.

Fifthly, because most men call out against a State the press. Church, and Ireland's staff of that establishment is the one "pustula," the "pock." which most materially keeps up the general fever, and from which all

repeal the Corn Laws, and would reduce rents, debts, and impositions to their proper level. Seventhly, because it would, in time, destroy adjourned for want of the "press gang." that worst of all laws, the law of primogeniture.

Eighthly, because it would remove the ne- cept the Leeds Times, has even noticed the processity of poor laws; it would remove crime, ceeding; and let the Fox and Goose Club read the want, filth, destitution, and DEPRAVITY from following comment upon a meeting of 200,000 of the land; it would make the upper classes vie in the geese whom they ask to join in their club. The good works, and emulate in improvement, instead of Leeds Times thus reports their proceedings :contending for the palm in all works of oppression, and in abuse of their country.

And, lastly, because" Publicola," an ablo writer upon Mesers. Lovett and Collins, after which they returned other subjects, though BLIND JUST NOW UPON THIS, has to the green, and after some harangues quietly dispersed drawn a picture of Ireland, which nothing but mis- in the evening by a party of their friends." rule could have brought hor to, and which nothing but repeal can alter. Notwithstanding the sneers of "Publicola" at Mr. Mooney's overcharged of account of profit and loss, we undertake to prove that, in one of her staple exports, small farmers in Ireland lose more than three-hundred per cent. for the want of that retail market, which nothing but a press, both Whig and Tory, look upon the speeches domestic legislature can supply. Henceforth, na of O'Connell, and every link of his political dragtions, like families, must be judged of from their chain, as nuts, to the circulation of which they conduct at home. The tyrant at the fire-side is the devote column after column, well knowing that it is tion of theirisland; for be it remembered that before greatest sycophant in society. The despot at home, all intended for froth; while they refuse to notice is the greatest coward abroad.

DEMONSTRATION.

THE British Association, consisting of the learned services of Jeremy Diddler (Parson Brewster) were and the curious of all nations, assembled at Glasgow devoted to the assistance of the press-gang, by adding the week before last. Their numbers and wealth, high-sounding nothings to the silence of the press. a fine harvet, a good crop of potatoes, a fine day, as compared to the numbers and value of those who But neither the "Bow, wow," of Parson and empty gols, because there happens to be nothing attended the Chartist demonstration, which took Brewster, the insolence of our rulers, nor yet the place on Monday week, was but insignificant. The "Dumb-bells of Scotland," can pluck one, not even As we have not disposed of "Publicola's" "cured subjects which they met to discuss were uninterest- one, feather from the wing of Chartism. Let the "Ireland is destitute of one and the repulsion of fish," we may despatch them with an ancodote. The ing, as compared to the magnitude and importance press and its dupes bear in mind that close follow the other." Here again we have the is! Aye, and English olkarchy say Ireland flourishes, and of those great and mighty questions deliberated words, as sure as smoke precedes the flame. very different things. "Publicola" has boldly one (capital) by her connexion with England, that Irish, who oight to know best, say that Ireland is in occupy some hundreds of columns in the Whig and Beware! Beware!!

Never was moral more applicable than is that of the banches preaches morality; the drunkard temperance: We do not understand the "Harlequin- the infidel Christianity; the gambler prudence

Why, or wherefore, this deadly silence now there; no outbreak. Is the antipathy, then, same press reported the proceedings of the same people when they graced the triumph of Lord DURHAM; and again, when they threw up their caps for DANIEL O'CONNELL. What, then, is the cause of this great and mighty change? Why, we have said

it. When they met in hundreds of thousands before man wanted breeches, and had a pig to give in they met but to de honour to men; now they met to do honour to principle. If BROUGHAM, OF O'CON-NELL, or the Great Mogul had been the great man of the day, the press would not have been silent, and why? Because the press knows well, that such men preach politics with the same view that a poscher uses a partridge call,—merely to anare the birds But the birds have got too old to be caught, therefore the peachers stay at home, and the press is silent. But what a triumph for the people, and what an oversight of the Argus-eyed press, to have seized so inopportune an occasion to treat Chartism with contempt. Not only were foreigners there from all parts of the world, but enemies were there from all parts of the kingdom. "West-Briton Rica" (Monteagle) was perched upon the Exchange steps; Lord Sandon, on behalf of the Tories, was also there. If the press be dumb, these noblemen were not blind. They must have anticipated a scant report of their literature in the columns for at least one week. Was it so ! No. truly. We have now some half dozen out of the eleven imagine that the Repeal of the Union meant that of the "establishment" published in Glasgow before us, and nearly all are silent, while one fellow, who scribbles nonsense for 27s. a week, devotes twelve legislature ever can effect an equitable adjustment words to the expression of his mortification. In of debts and rents, which would enable Ireland to another place, we give the remarks of the Scots Times ligious liberty in fact and in spirit; while no nation than Holland, Poland, Russia, or America, with less the empire; and from that we learn, that what is freightage, insurance, and all other risks. The great below the notice of shirtless, hired scribblers, has changes which are hourly taking place are but so settled the supremacy of Chartism in Scotland." many preliminaries to an equitable adjustment, Of course, we do not include the manly and inde-We extract the following from the Parliamentary whereby the producers of all nations will insist pendent Patriot and the very trumpet of liberty upon putting their own houses in order first; Eng- (the Chartist Circular) in the "establishment." No;

What will foreigners say now, when they read laughed at in St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Paris, and Brussels! What must those who witnessed the unnoticed proceedings of the 21st of September, at Glasgow, say? Why, if sixty words are spent in were eye-witnesses must say, there may have been those foreigners have of a Chartist meeting that is

In what a lamentable and unconsolable situs-These sprigs of political faction cannot longer plead tection for innocence, instead of being a mask for ignorance of the strength, the peacefulness, the demeanour, the ardour, and the determination of Firstly, upon the principle that no country can of Scotland, these two and many others are now purchasers with notice. The Scotch now know, that their rulers are aware of their true feelings. The press, properly managed, could have deferred the dreadful catastrophe of its own exposure, and the new responsibility added to Montrague and the in which 200,000 working men have been treated by

This is the moral power by which Chartism is to be crushed! O. if the British Association; if the Queen, or her Ministers; if all parties unitedly, but the people, had mustered such Sixthly, because Repeal of the Union would a show for delusion, instead of for work, what would have been the state of the "establishment's" columns? The British Association must have

Not one of the English "establishment," ex-

"While the scientific part of the community were thus engaged, the town was excited by a numerous Ninthly, because justice demands it. and should band of Chartists, who, assembling in trades with fines and banners, marched in procession through some o the principal streets to Anderston, there to meet Messrs. Collins and Lovett were entertained to dinner

> But, mayhap, this is a "typographical error;" Lovert, who happens to be in Cornwall, standing for M'Douall and White, who were in his place.

The relative value to the people of Irish and British agitation, will be found in the fact, that the whole the most powerful movement ever known to exist under their very nose. And why! Because it is for change. O'CONNELL is to the press "establishment," THE PRESS AND THE LATE GLASGOW what the devil is to the church establishment, great "God-send." We understand that the best

IS THERE ONE LAW FOR THE RICH LOVETT, COLLINS, THE MORNING CHRO- THE AGENTS, THE SUBSCRIBERS, AND THE PORTRAITS.

In another portion of our sheet we have given the result of the proceedings before the Wands- have exhausted their rapturous joy over the book worth Magistrates, in the case of the Earl of written in Warwick Gaol by Loverr and Collins. Cardigan, by which it will be seen that his Lordship The Morning Chronicle has devoted more space to has been committed to take his trial on a capital this little book than to any other publication which sharge, AND THAT HE HAS BEEN ADMITTED TO has appeared for years; and, in his ecstacy, he MIL.

On this we have one or two words to say.

the the poor," bellow out the partizans of both Whig and Tory factions. "It is a vile calumny to talk of the rich op-

messer and the poor oppressed," wimpers the acribe who does the Bolton Free Press, acting as the mouth-piece of the Butchers of the Slaughterhouse party.

Jude Milieu Press in other parts of the country. LET THE FOLLOWING PACES DECIDE.

George White was apprehended on a petty charge at Mendicity, because he presumed to ask some of the "Rich oppressors" for a trifle to aid in the Defence of the " Poor oppressed."

only to a charge of Misdemeanour, " In cases of Misdemeanour, Magistrates MUST

take bail," lays down Judge Blackstone. "WE WILL NOT TAKE BAIL," was the decision of the Leeds Magistrates.

George White was therefore committed to Prison. A Judge of the land said "This conduct was highly reprehensible, indecent, and illegal." Did the Magistrates make reparation? Not they

findeed! They even refused to restore the property they had stolen from poor White!! The Earl of Cardigan is charged with a CAPITAL OFFENCE. He is committed for trial, "Admit me

to bail ?" asks he. "Capital Felonies CAN NOT be bailed," lay down the highest law authorities.

"WE WILL ADMIT HIM TO BAIL," decide the Wandsworth Magistrates. "There is not one law for the rich and another

for the poor !!!! . Cooke, of Micheldever, a rook labouring man, WAS HANGED for striking at Bingham Baring,

was not hurt. much worse, because accompanied by a greater diary," burning a whole fleet " a hero." Upon Mr.

amount of malice. WILL THE EARL OF CARDIGAN BE HANGED!

For "there is not one law for the rich and another for the poor." Ill1 We shall see.

THE WAKEFIELD HELL!

THE attention of every man in the empire, be his treated to the astounding revelations of the secrets of that HELL of a prison-house, Wakefield House of Correction, contained in the letter of GEORGE WHITE, which appears on our sixth page.

We sak, are these outrages to be endured ? Ought not the Magistrates who "order" and "regulate" these atrocities, and the FILTHY BRUTE who executes there" is inscribed the motto, " Tria juncta in them, to be hounded from society, as beings unfit to live among even the lowest savages who disgrace one who has been Whig, Tory, and Radical, and is human nature ? The Star is regularly read by "the Government:" will the " authorities of the Homeoffice" dare to plead ignorance of the shameful, the learn the truth of the meral of the slang, "d-n disgusting, the UNBEARABLE outrages committed by it give us an honest rogue any how." A notice has "Governor," on honest and industrious men, detailed in the following extracts from White's letter. when the matter comes before the House !-

ealled the 'reception room;' we were immediately one man in England who would be assailed with dering what could be meant; but as the person who gave the order had the appearance of a quack doctor, thing more) as Gibson would be sure to receive I thought he meant merely to examine our hands and from the men of Manchester. No, no; though mms, which ceremony I had before undergone at York Castle. I therefore took off my coat, and was followed by the others, and commenced doubling up my shirt Tory "Liberal," he won't stand the grim visage of sheeves. We then made a halt. 'Come, come, be triple deformity. quick,' shouted the official, 'get your clothes off immediately.' Wondering what the fellow meant, we reluctantly took off our waistcosts; and AS IT WAS A MISE-BABLY COLD, SNOWY DAY, AND THE PLACE EX-ACTLY LIKE A COW SHED, I thought the man could not have the barbarity to require us to take any more of our clothes off in such a place. We then made snother halt, when the brute flew into a rage, and ordered us to take off every stitch on our bodies. We DAYS & look at each other, and proceeded slowly to take off our shoes, still endeavouring to preserve the dignity of manhood. It was of no use, another brutal yell, and next command. We looked at each other in astonishment; and the outrage done to our feelings was clearly depicted on our countenances. No matter, off went MAKED) before this myrmidon of a 'Liberal' and

"Now, Mr. Editor, you saw me in a sick bed about a week before, and strongly advised me not to go to York, lest the fatigue might endanger my life; but lest taking the precantion of procuring a certificate from Mr. Sagar, of Park-lane, who attended me, stating the delicate state of health I was in, from a severe attack of rhammatic fever. I immediately presented my surgeon's certificate, thinking, of course, that it would protect me from such horrible treatment; but the inhuman moneter merely thrust it into his pocket, and schered us into a stone-floored room, at the same time giving us a cearse rag, called a prison shirt, to sover our nakedness. I requested him to read my certificate; but he laughed at me. We were kept in this room for two hours, with nothing on us but the shirt

Will the Marquis of NORMANBY, or the "Honourable" Fox MAULE, ENQUIRE into these allegations ? The surgeon named lives in Leeds. He can, we doubt not, depose to the state of health in which WHITE left his hands, for York, one short week before the above-detailed atrocities were perpetrated? Will any enquiry be made, or any steps taken, to prevent a recurrence of such horribly infamous Practices? WE SHALL SEE!! If not, let the registrates and the gentle "Shepherd" look to it.

PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN AND DR.

LARDNER'S OWN. THE Eleventh Hussars, or "Prince Albert's Own," and the British Society, or "Dr. Lardner's Own," with a spice of the "Corn Exchange," have engrossed the whole energies of the "Establisment" for a considerable length of time. We have counted 346 columns in the "Establishment" devoted to the C. FRENCH.—The letter from Brown is a very proper From Bristol, per W. Lewis leather-headed" fools, the tinselled baboons, and Dan's tail: while the Demonstrations at Manchester, Bolton, Ashton, Huddersfield, Leeds, Halifax, Glasgow, and Edinburzh, where more than six hunared thousand working men met to assert their A BRITON. We think it better not to publish his

Lord Cardigan and Capt. Reynolds, two Tories, the one commanding more sympathy than the other occuse he is a commoner, have contrived to get into a row, and all the world is in arms; whereas, if they were to eat each other to the tails, and Lord HILL for salt, it would not affect the people one Pin's point. The result may be beneficial to the service," but the "service" will not be a pin's point hore zerviceable to the people.

and the showman crying out, "Von't you valk up, and see the hanimal dressed as the Ossifers used to be twenty years ago: he's quite aloive, though his they only killed the poor, and eat nobody."

NICLE, THE SUN, THE SPECTATOR, &c.

We have waited anxiously till the Whig journals destroys all his chance of the wished-for result being effected. The Chronicle argues that one of the There is not one law for the rich and another effects of this book will be to teach the working classes no longer to place trust in FROST and O'Connon, but to do their own work.

We confess we can find no such invitation, nor yet such an insinuation; and had it been so it would have failed: for neither the Chronicle, nor yet the whole "establishment" of the empire, aided by books, could uproot the affection which the working "Ditto, Ditto," yelp the snarling curs of the classes of this country have for FROST and O'CONNOR. We hope the Chronicle will abstain from any further attempt at perversion.

Next week we shall give such extracts from the book, with comments, as will, we trust, extract the poison which the Chronicle has instilled. If the Whig press would really desire the success of a The case against him, even if a just one, amounted book, a measure, or a plan, with the working people, they had better not damn it with praise.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL FORCE.

Ir is highly amusing to read Whig and Tory denunciations of physical force, while the columns of both teem with the most murderous recitals of improved methods of killing, sinking, burning, on land and water, and otherwise destroying human life. The delightful prospect of the Earl of Dundonald (" olim" Lord Cochrane) setting fire to the whole Egyptian fleet, of another high-minded destroyer sinking all the Chinese Junks and burning the Chinese, who never injured mortal, in the city of Canton; of another put-them-out-of-pain good Christian, who has invented a new gun to fire balls at the rate of thousands in a minute; these delightful anticipations, added to recruiting for the army, pressing for the navy, and arming village bludgeon scoundrels with deadly weapons to keep the peace; all of these moral, religious, Christian, humane, and David Nelson Truchie, Fife. - We never sent any highly laudable modes of promoting civilization, are met by the "blood-thirsty Chartist" press, with the with a sledge hammer, though Bingham Baring physical force "no outbreak," equal rights," "peace law, and order," "one murder makes a villain; millions The Earl of Cardigan is charged with an offence a hero." Burning of one stack makes an "incanevident intention to MURDER,-by an unmistakeable | Kelly's motion for the abolition of the punishment of death, for the punishment of murder being commuted there was but a trifling difference, while the "burning of shipping" was by all considered as high and mighty an offence as "high treason," that is, an unsuccessful attempt to dethrone a

> JIM CROW GIBSON AND THE MANCHES-TER ELECTORS.

THE "Liberals" (bless us what a fine name!) of Manchester, and their "Establishment," are in high feather at the prospect of sending this trinity in unity of a politician to the sink hele in Westminster to represent them. Is their attempt just? Most decidedly; for on the very grating on the floor of the House, where prominent members stand when addressing the chair and the "reporuno;" and who so fit a representative of the union as nothing. But wait till Jim shows his " particoloured" face in Manchester, and then he will their tools, the Visiting Magistrates, and the BRUTAL already been left at several of the underground cellars, stating that shreds and patches of old clothes, of all colours, will be gratefully received, to dress a real Jim Crow, to meet the counterfeit We were ordered into a low stone-floored shed, chap upon the day of nomination. There is not such a volley of just reproach (and we fear some-Johnny Bull can bear the double face of a Whig or

THE WAKEFIELD JOURNAL AND AN OLD TORY.

An old Tory, upon seeing a whole column of the Wakefield Journal thrown into indiscriminate mourning, and not knowing the exact thing or things, BARNSLEY RADICALS.—We have not room for Ashton's person or persons, for whom the sable robe was intended, said to a friend, " Pray, Sir, can you inof went our trousers. We then stood shivering in our form me who is dead! Is it the Postscript, or the J. A. D.—Too late. shirts. 'Come, be quick; off with your shirts,' was the London Cern Exchange, or the Money Market and WM. HAMBE. If for secular purposes, to any ma-City Intelligence, or the Colonial Shares, or the Tallow Market, or the Princess Augusta, or the Quathe shirts, and there stood men of as good moral cha- druple Treaty, or the Wakefield Wool Market, or the Pacter as any in Yerkshire (NAKED, NAKED, new Magistrates, or Leigh Hunt, or the services of Sundal Church, or the weather, or the railway accident, or Earl Dundonald?" all of which were placed within the sable lines. "No." replied the friend, "they are not all dead; only the Princess Authe Whigs might think me afraid to answer their paltry Gusta." "Oh, thank God!" replied the querist, indictment, I determined to go at all risks, merely "is that all? I was afraid the Wool Market was dead, and I'm a large holder."

It is really unkind of our contemporary to play these practical jokes.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

WE ARE EXTREMBLY SORRY TO BE OBLIGED TO DISPLACE THE EXCELLENT LETTER OF "NUMA," BUT PRESS OF MATTER LEAVES US NO ALTERNATIVE.

The letter from our London Correspondent relative to the situation of Mrs. Frost, and the rumour respecting Mr. O'Connor's conduct towards her, is in type: we are obliged to displace it until next W. Lennie, Cannongote, Edinburgh, week, when it shall be given with such remarks as the case calls for.

DID MR. J. WATKINS, of Aislaby Hall, receive a letter from Mr. O'Connor? as that gentleman From Bristol, per J. George and others... 0 7 6

THE LETTERS OF VINDICATOR were not continued, and for the simple reason, because they did not come. We published every one we received, and shall be most happy to acknowledge all similar favours. by giving them such a place as their value and merit deserve.

The following notices to Correspondents were, by mistake, omitted in our last :--

Wn. Alliston.—His verses won't do. A CHARTIST YOUTH.—His imitation of "God save From Simpson and Allon, Wakefield the King" is defective in versification. and creditable letter, but not sufficiently inter-

esting for publication.

J. W.—We suspect he is in "the dirty habit of gambling" himself; and advise him to keep better monument; not of stone, but of earth. company.

rights, cannot command one-half that number of J.V. is much mistaken in supposing that he "offended" by sending the verses on Thorogood. We are not aware that anything in our notice warrants the supposition.

D. John,-His letter to Mr. Fielden is superseded by that of " An Imprisoned Chartist." "HARP OF FREEDOM" must stand over.

FRANCUS O'CONNOR. Eso." must stand over for the present. BINGLEY CHARTISTS .- No room at present. THOMAS KNOWLES.—No room at present.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.-Mr. Shorrocks, the Se-In less than twenty years, we shall see an animal dressed as an "Hussar" of the present day, as an indispensable appendage to every "raree-show;"

L. S.—We have stated again and again that we cannot answer legal questions, now O'Connor is

Z. X.—We cannot publish his letter. The Star is no vehicle for personal vituperation, on anony-

-We have received several letters about some misunderstanding that appears to exist between the agents, for the sale of our paper, and the purchasers of it, about the price charged by some of the agents for portraits. It seems that our London agent, Mr. CLRAVE, has had complaints about it as well as us; for he has sent us the fol-lowing letter, to which he requires our reply for the satisfaction, as it would seem, of his ous-

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir.—You will confer an obligation on me, as the London Agent for the sale of your paper, by inserting the following queries, and attaching your publisher's answer thereto, in order that many unfounded aspersions and charges of extortion may be removed :-Do I not pay twopence, over and above the

regular charge for the Star, for each and every copy of all the portraits presented with that Have I not to sustain the costs of carriage, porterage, &c. thereon, from Leeds to London, besides the entire risk of unsold copies, bad debts, book-

ing, &c. &c.? Under these circumstances, and seeing that the agents are, very properly, prohibited from selling a portrait, under any circumstances, to any other person than a regular subscriber to the paper, and on no account without the paper. itself; is it, think you, so very exorbitant on my part to charge one halfpenny on each portrait, to cover the above, and other contingent

expenses? Your public reply will be deemed a favour. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

, Shoe-lane, London, September 22nd, 1840." have enquired of our publisher and find that the first two questions must be answered in the offirmative. The third we must leave the public to answer; we cannot interfere in it. To those who assert that Mr. Cleave charges sevenpence for the paper and portrait to the newsvenders, we are authorised, after careful enquiry, to reply that there must be some mistake. He has never charged to any newsman more than threspencehalfpenny for the paper and twopence-halfpenny for the plate, being sixpence in the whole. AGENTS.—The papers of all these who received their accounts will be stopped after this week, if

the amount be not sent. CALER.—The fund for the wives and families is not connected with the National Defence Fund, and both are distinct from the weekly subscriptions of the members of the National Charter CLAY, Stoke.—The plates are sent.

from this office to him, and consequently know ludderspied.—The shares in the Star are not

O'Connor.
HOMAS D.—Wait two or three weeks and then send the same amount as at present, and then the same amount will nearly balance at the quarter's

BONTERRE.—We have received from the Brighton Radical Association a balance sheet of subscriptions received and expended, towards supporting the wife and family of the incarcerated and oppressed patriot James Browlerre O'Brien. We cannot publish it in full. It would form a precedent, the following of which would soon fill the Star with balance sheets. It appears that the Committee have received in weekly contributions from the 15th of April to the 23rd of Sept. inclusive, £6 18s. 10 d. besides £1 collected
by Mr. Reeve; that they have remitted, at various
times, £6 to Mrs. OB.; that they have paid in

At its close at three o'clock, Harmer was 317 behind postage, post-office orders, and other expenses, 10s. 1d. and countersigned by the Audilors, appointed at the weekly meeting, held Sept. 23rd, 1840.

UNO.—Mr. Stephens' sermons may be had of Mr. Stephens. He has about five months of his imprisonment to serve. WATKINS.—His letter to Lord Normanby must stand over.

Money and Labour."-This article is still in re-BIBLE CHARTIST.—We are obliged to reserve his second letter for our next. ONNET TO FATHER MATTHEW" next week.

CHAPMAN.—We have not room for the letter. GEORGE BARTLETT .- We are sorry to be obliged to reserve his letter for want of room at present. TROWBRIDGE CHARTISTS.—We have not room at present, but will insert their address as soon as

his "reasons" and find them non-effective. The

burn themselves out.

earnestly on all towns to send delegates to a meeting in Leeds on the 18th.

letter this week. T. P. GREEN AND W. H. COTTERY .- Too late for this week-shall appear in our next.

gistrate; if for preaching to the bishop, arch-deacon, or to the magistrates at Quarter Sessions. GEORGE SUTHERLAND .- No.

FOR THE WIVES AND PAMILIES OF THE IMPRISONED CHARTISTS.

From a few friends at Worcester, per

က	C1			•	.	•	_	_	- 1
Pet	er Shorrocks	•••	•••			Ø	5	U	
W. S., per	r William Lewis	5				0	2	0	
Bristol, co	llected by J. G.	eorae	and	ot i	iers	1	8	6	
The Cham	6-4. A 13-36	3 3 4		•••		•	-	_	
The Charl	lists of Bradford	a Mo	or		•••	0	5	O	
A . Keith,	Egremont	•••	•••		•••	0	3	3	
A Teelola	ller at Cheltenh	am	•••		•••	0	2	6	
Yeovil, pe	r H. Hann					0	2	6	
	, Lawn District		£0	5	11	_			
44	Stockwell Gate	do.	0	2	31				
46	Rookery	do.	ð	ī	3				
66	Wood-street	do.	ŏ	2	5				
56	Belvidere-stre		ŏ	õ	101				
46	Describe and	e 40.		-	102				
	Fox's News-76	901N	0	0	10				
66	Funds of the	A seo-							
	ciation		0	В	4				
	0-40016	•••	U	U	*				

Collecting books, post-office

order, &c. From Kendal Chartists ... A few brushmakers, Shoreditch ... profits of twelve Stars The Chartists of Smedley's Buildings, Sutton-in-Ashfield FOR MRS FROST.

wrote him one immediately on receipt of Mr. J. Beckwith, Leeds... ... 0 1 W's inviting Mr. W. to make his pilgrimage. John Mason, collected at the Aire and Calder News-room, (second donation) 0 5
J. C. Watford, Herts 0 0 FOR MR. CARRIER.

From G. Drew, Sydenham, Suffolk FOR MRS. PEDDIE. From Dalkeith, per Wm. Urquhart ... 0 Bristol, per William Lewis ... POR J. B. O'BRIEN. From Bristol, per Wm. Lewis FOR VINCENT. FOR BRAIDSTONE.

FOR MARSDEN. monument, not of stone, but of earth, in the shape of a twenty acres farm, on which to place, when liberated, the imprisoned Chartists, their wives, and families, together with the persecuted for conscience' sake; or those

persons who cannot get employment because of their holding Chartist opinions... 1 0 0

SECOND EDITION.

EXPRESS FROM LIVERPOOL. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM THE UNITED

STATES.

Liverpool, Tuesday Night.

states, and these will decide the contest.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5. A steady north-east rain storm storm appears to have set in. The earth had become quite parched, and the roads very dusty. A little moisture will be very acceptable.

All out-door business, in consequence of the weather, is suspended. The wharfs have a much less number of shipping lying at them than usual, and quite a large portion of them will be put up for the south, instead of taking up freight for Europe. This has induced the packet owners to be a little stiffer, and to advance the rate a little.

owing to the small stock, and smaller receipts from would have been triumphantly quoted as a proof of the south. All that is here, and all that is on the their ignorance and their incapacity to take a part way, will be wanted for manufactures.

Another Ship on Fire Prox Lightning .- We learn by the Norma, from Havannah, that the ship Franconia, of this port, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton and tobacco, was struck with lightning in the vicinity of Havannah. on the 18th of August, the cotton taking fire; bore away for Havannah, and arrived there the 19th by the assistance of a steamer. She was scuttled and the fire extinguished on the 22nd ult.

Assassination of Lieut. Farquear by Captain M'ADAM.—Yesterday morning at Philipsburg (Missisquoi Bay), Captain M'Adam, of Colonel Dyer's corps of volunteers, accosted Lieutenant Farquhar of the same corps in the street, and after a few words drew a loaded pistol, which he had kept concealed under his clothes, and discharged the contents in the body of his unfortunate victim. Lieutenant Farquhar fell instantly, and upon examination it was discovered that the wound was mortal, the ball having passed through the loins, and injured, beyond all hope of reparation, some of the abdomonial viscers. Captain M'Adam was easily secured by the police.

FRANCE. papers consist of the report of the first day's trial of the revising barristers, looking after the registers, that have excited very little interest in Paris, and outside the gates of the Luxembourg no mob had collected, as at former state trials. A report of the proceedings of the Court on Tuesday has been forwarded to us by our correspondent. Ten of the prisoners, who had not been interrogated on the first day, were introduced into the Court at twelve dock, and interrogated by the President. They all denied that they had any knowledge of the Prince's designs, until a few hours before the laud-

ing at Vimereux. Several witnesses were examined. Orders have been issued by Marshal Gerard, the Univers says, directing the various divisions of the nothing about the cause why the last two have tary manceuvres; and another, the Courrier Fran-National Guard to go through a course of milicais, intimates that the Minister of the Interior has under consideration the re-organisation of the transferable without the consent of Feargus artillery of the National Guard, disbanded so far back as 1832, on account of the republican tendency

of that corps. It was generally believed in Paris that the question of peace or war would depend on the decision of the English Cabinet, whose meeting had been announced for last Monday.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, October 1. STATE OF THE POLL FOR LORD MAYOR TO-DAY:— Pirie1,904

his opponents. and that they have a balance of £1 8s. 9\d. in hand.

The document is signed by the Treasurer and Secretary, place last night, at the Temperance Hall, Churchrow, evening at six, by Mr. J. Avison; collections will but those present were highly gratified with the man-Bethnal-green, to hear a discussion between two be made after each sermon on behalf of the trust ner in which the preacher handled his subject. His moderation:" after much argument, one hand only was held up for the moderation scheme. A sketch of the discussion will be given in the next Star.

THE DEVONPORT FIRE.

LATEST PARTICULARS. West of England Conservative Office.

Tuesday Evening, Ten o'clock. We have this day conversed with Quick, the dockyard policeman, who first discovered the fire. He was at North Corner jetty about four o'clock, from sentry on duty on the jetty, astern of the Minden. and told him to fire. The sentry had not perceived ALEXANDER MUCKLEWRAITH.—We have considered the smoke, neither had the policeman at the joiner's range, which is the nearest point to the Talavera. Star is no vehicle for personal squabbles. We The investigation has proceeded during the day. have suppressed several communications on the It is said that particulars have transpired, not only W. RICHARDS.—We shall leave the "New Lights" to derstand that a boy named Gilbert Green has been

examined, and it is reported that his evidence goes T. P. CAVILL - The letter is not of sufficient interest. to this effect-that he overheard some men at Tor-JOHN BENNETT would like to recommend meetings of the poor to be got up in every town and village throughout England to call upon the magistrates man of Torpoint is to be examined to-morrow, who, of the districts to find them employment, or it is believed, will depose to the Court, that a letter otherwise assess the machinery that has thrown was sent to a highly respectable gentleman, resid-THE YORKSHIRE DELEGATES.—We have received an a labouring man, warning him that her husband appeal from the delegates, complaining of apathy and others who were Chartists, enraged at the in several of the smaller towns, such as Otley, annihilation of their political hopes, had resolved Selby, Wetherby, Knaresborough; and calling on firing the dock-yard, the gun whart, the house of the gentleman addressed, and to perpetrate other mischief. We do not vouch for the truth of these reports, though they have reached us from a quarter on which we should implicitly rely in a less

> Mr. Partridge, the Admiralty messenger, arrived returned at eleven o'clock to-night. One of the oakum boys of the Dock-yard, named Fouracre, was detected on Monday evening coming out of the St. George with some tools in his posses-

case was brought before the Queen's solicitor on

LEEDS. Town Council.—A special meeting of this body was held at the Court House, on Wednesday merning. A great deal of squabbling took place over the reading of the minutes of the last meeting's proceedings, the Tories objecting to the insertion of a vote affecting Mr. Coroner Blackburn. They considered the vote had not been legally come to; and also that it contained libellous matter. The Council, however, adopted the minutes, with an understanding that (after the mischief was done) counsel's opinion should be taken on its legality; and it will now remain to be seen whether Mr. Coroner will at by the Tories. Mr. Alderman Tottie presented a reason of this is, that some of the London newspareport from the Finance Committee, submitting the pers stated that this was the law. On Wednesday, particulars of the expenses likely to be incurred from the lst of October, 1840, up to the lst of April, 1841, in carrying out the provisions of the Municipal Act. house open at near twelve o'clock on Friday night The Council having resolved themselves into com- last. Mr. Wagstaff appeared on behalf of Mr. Daly, mittee, Mr. Alderman George Goodman in the chair, and said that such was the difference of opinion the first item, £4,122 10s. for the expenses of the regarding the closing of those houses, that this case Constabulary Force, was agreed to without a word from any member of the Council whatever. A great (the beersellers) might be set right; the decision of deal of breath was wasted over the second item the Bench was, that M. Daly be fined ten shillings (£120) for the expenses of municipal elections. It and eleven shillings and sixpence costs, for keeping was at length carried. The various sums of £1,130 his house open after eleven o'clock. for the expenses of the Quarter Sessions; £4,200 NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—This association for the West Riding expenses; £500 for prosecution held its usual weekly meeting at the house of Mr. of prisoners at York Assizes; and £610 for salaries | Carrodurs, North Tavern, North-street, on Monday to Recorder, Town Clerk, &c. were then unanimously evening last, when several new members were enadopted. On the sum of £100 being proposed for rolled. It was resolved—"That the ballot for the alterations and repairs of corporate buildings, Mr. G. Wright proposed as an amendment that the words "alterations and" should be omitted. The the words alterations and should be omitted. The attend on that occasion, and register their votes."

The sum of 2100 being proposed for corporate buildings, council men should be kept open until next Monday schoolmaster, to Miss Elizabeth Whitworth, both of the words alterations and should be omitted. The attend on that occasion, and register their votes."

Same day, Mr. Daniel Foster, to Miss Susannah amendment was seconded by Mr. Councillor Buttrey; Those who have not subscribed to the pledge are but it was negatived on a division. The last item requested to attend and do so, in order that they was that of £110, which was passed unanimously. may be enrolled and returned to the Executive. The Council having resumed, and Mr. Alderman The Council having resumed, and Mr. Alderman Goodman having reported progress, Mr. Alderman Tottle moved that the Council confirm the veter of York. Tottie moved that the Council confirm the votes of of the Parish Church, for the purpose of electing the Committee; and also that a rate of 4d. per pound constables for the ensuing year. Mr. Newby, the be laid upon the inhabitants of the borough, for the purposes above-mentioned. The motions were both mate in office, be appointed senior constable, Mr. unanimously agreed to. Mr. Alderman Tottie, in Walker declined, stating that he had other duties the absence of Mr. Alderman Bateson, brought up to perform, which would not allow of his taking the absence of Mr. Alderman Bateson, brought up the reports of the Finance Committee respecting certain books and documents belonging to the Old Carporation. The reports stated that certain documents had been given up to the present Town Clerk, but that others (which were named) had been withheld. It was contended by the Market M but that others (which were named) had been withheld. It was contended by the Torice that these documents were not in existence; and Alderman Tottie having moved that thereport be filed, Mr. Councillor Atkinson moved ashn amendment, that the report be referred back to the Finance Committee, in order that they might only report upon subjects of which they had a knowlege. The fories got a majority of 23 to 20 upon this vote, and the report was referred to the Commitee. Mr. Alderman Gaunt brought up a report

of the Chancery Suit Committee, which gives a ford.
deail of the proceedings in this affair. Alderman Ro Gaint having moved that the report be received and filed. Councillor Dr. Hunter moved as an By the Roscoe, Captain Huttlestone, we have amendment that it be rejected. Mr. Councillor New York papers to the 8th, being seven days later Attinson condemned, in strong language, several

Alderman Goodman said that if he were in the place: of any one of the members of the old corporation he should prefer the suit should be prosecuted; for if it were withdrawn he conceived those members would always rest under the imputation of having acted illegally and unconstitutionally. Dr. Hunter's amendment was then put and rejected by 26 to 23. Mr. Councillor Atkinson then meved as an amendment that the report should be referred to the Committee to rescind certain unjestifiable insinuations contained in it. In moving this, Mr. Atkinson was interrupted by Mr. Alderman Gaunt ; and this led to a scene in which the most disgraceful invendoes and epithets were freely bandied from one side of the Council chamber to the other, and which, if The export of cotton has nearly ceased. This is it had taken place in a meeting of working men, insinuating that one of the Becketts dould by any possibility be guilty of perjury. Mr. Councillor Joshus Bower was also very indiguant about the matter. and said something about a "dying death-bed," which excited a good deal of laughter. After another awful row, Mr. Atkinson's amendment was put and rejected by a majority of 26 to 23. Dr. Williamson then moved as an amendment that the offensive words should be expunged before the report was received. Mr. Hayward would not vote

The Council then broke up. HALIFAX.

for the amendment; and thanked God he was not a

Whig. Mr. Atkinson, said that he would not vote

for the amendment, as there were other parts of the

report which he could not agree to receive; and

he and the majority of the Tories present then left the Council chamber. Alderman Gaunt replied; upon which Dr. Williamson's amendment was nega-

tived by 17 to 11, and the original motion carried.

A GAME AT HIDE AND SEEK .- In the large room at the Northgate Hotel, in this town, on Friday last, The greater portion of the contents of the French the enfranchised "people" were in attendance before riace Louis Napoleon. The affair appears to none but honest and well-established voters might hold the right of sending their representatives to Parliament for the Riding. Both parties appeared, as usual, interested in retaining, or trying to retain as many of their own party as possible on the voters' list, with the hope of securing a favourite candidate's return at the next election, and the parchments of the doubtful ones were in request, as though the honesty of a man's principles depended on the security of the parchment deeds he might have in his possession, rather than in moral qualification. After the research. nothing appeared left for either Whig or Tory to boast of, respecting their numbers as an accession of strength. whilst the friends of all parties had to regret the loss of time, together with the exposure which their own private affairs have to go through, in some instances, in one of the members of the Democratic Association order to secure their vote, giving to evil-disposed of Dundee, delivered a lecture on the principles of persons a knowledge of the private affairs of other the Charter. Mr. Sim concluded an eloquent lec-parties, which might be used for individual wrong on ture by exhorting his audience to be sober, and certain occasions, to the gratification of private revenge. desert the house of the profligate, and unite all their All parties agree that these things want mending, but efforts in demanding the long-lest rights unjustly few amongst the enfranchised classes turn to the withheld from them. Three cheers were given for proper remedy, Universal Suffrage, which secares the the exiled patriots, Frost, Williams, and Jones, right of all to representation, and places property upon and all those incarcerated for advocating the cause its only tangible basis, the right of individual proprietorship so long as the retaining of it does no injury to any one, and its equivalent having been first given for the possession, the terms to which all honest men would say "Amen," amen.

HECKMONDWIKE.

OPENING OF THE GOSPEL PILGRIMS' CHAPRI-This place of worship, recently occupied by the clearly evincing the interest the people of Dundee feel in the establishing of a Chartist preacher among them. the worship of Almighty God on Sunday next, when sermons will be preached, in the morning at half-past ten, by Mr. Joseph Stansfield, in the afternoon efficiate for the day. The attendance is the formoon

BRADFORD.

COURT HOUSE, WEDNESDAY, -- Several beer-sellers | Christ sought his disciples, viz., the working men, and from Idle, were summoned for selling beer on Sunday | maintained that they were the only class who honestly morning last, at a different hour than by law assisted the Saviour in his holy mission. He showed allowed. Mr. Weir appeared in support of the necessity of the people trusting to themselves in all informations, and Mr. Clarkson for the defendants. movements having for their object the improvement of The latter gentleman applied to have one of the their own condition, and told them net to seek or excases brought on first, as that might probably have pect assistance from the higher or middle classes, as decided some of the others; but this proposition not every individual above the condition of a workman being acceded to by his opponent, who kept that considers it for his interest that the producers of all particular case back till the last, each case was con- wealth should be kept in their present state of degrasequently contested separately; the main features of dation and bondage. The forencon sermon had such an whence he saw smoke issuing apparently from the which were, that Sunday morning last being Idle effect, that, in the afternoon every seat was occupied, head of the Minden. He immediately ran to the tide—celebrated in all the neighbourhood for beef and beer, no less than fifty head of oxen, and other seats. The text was from 1 Corinthians, xi. 1. Mr. fat cattle in proportion, having been slain and sacrificed for the occasion, which, of course, required and what they would be if they really were what they washing down, the publicans, both under the old pretend—"followers of the meek and lowly Jesus." and new systems, as they were aforetime accusother side of the question, and shall do the same affirming that the fire was wilful, but also affording threw open their doors wider and earlier than orditomed, with the sanction of the town's officers, dinary, which Mr. Clarkson admitted, that, although this inculgence had prevailed, it was certainly a transgression of mere modern Acts of Parliament. and appealed to the Beuch, if inclined under these circumstances to convict, for a mitigation of the penalties, and suggested that as not one inhabitant of the township of Idle complained of his clients, who had been invidiously singled out from ing near Torpoint, a short time since, by the wife of ing been got up by common informers for the a labouring man, warning him that her husband sake of the money, they should be deprived of any part of the penalties, in which the magistrates, who possessed the power of awarding the appropriation thereof, acquiesced, and directed next week they should bring up the offenders under the old licenses, and the informers should be compelled to give evidence. These sharks, of course, deservedly momentous matter. But we are fully aware that have amounted to seven pounds! The informers something of a very serious nature has transpired being at the discretion of the magistrates entitled to a moiety of all under the beer acts. The magistrates

here, from London, this evening, by the mail; he retuined at eleven o'clock to-night. THE REV. G. S. Bull.—Our readers have been calism graced the procession. The band were dressed previously informed that this gentleman is about to in military jackets and caps. About four o'clock, the leave the neighbourhood of Bradford, where he is gentlemen entered the carriage which was to carry sion. He was confined during the night, and the universally and deservedly respected; and we take them to the place of meeting; and, as the procession this opportunity of atoming for omitting to notice moved down the streets, they were frequently greeted Tuesday, when he was sentenced to the tread-mill in our last number that, at a recent public Chartist with the huzzas of the multitudes who thronged the meeting, held in Bradford, it was unanimously streets. Arrived at the place of meeting, Mr. resolved, "That the thanks of this meeting are M. Donald was called to the chair, who read, and predue and hereby given to the Rev. G. S. Bull, for his sented addresses to the three gentlemen who were indefatigable exertions to ameliorate the sufferings present. Dr. M. Douall, Mr. Collins, and Mr. White of injured humanity, particularly in advocating and severally addressed the meeting—calling upon the men promoting the rights of factory operatives, and vigorously opposing the introduction and working the agitation for the Charter, in preference to any of the Poor Law Amendment Act." A copy of other object whatever, and each pledging himself to which resolution was forwarded to the Rev Gen- continue his exertions, in the teeth of every opposition, tleman by the Chairman of the meeting, expressing until that measure of justice shall be obtained by the people deep regret at his departure, with an assurance that The enthusiasm of the people was such as could not

in which he is held.

at the Crown Inn, Horton, before G. Dyson, Esq., by the bride's father. on the body of Ruth Jowett, a child, four years of age, who was burnt to death, by her clothes having caught fire, whilst amusing herself and others with lighting shavings, and making bonfires. Verdict-

RUBAL POLICE.—We are informed that the the obnoxious Rurals being introduced into Brad-

ROBBERIES.—A few nights ago, the shop of Mr. West, butcher, Eccleshill, was robbed of a quntity of beef, supposed to be worth about £7. The beef stolen was intended to satisfy the craving appetites New York papers to the 8th, being seven days later than the previous accounts by the steam-ship, President. We extract the following from the papers by the steam-ship, aged 46, Hannah, wife of Mr. Thomas dent. We extract the following from the papers by the steam-ship, President. We extract the following from the papers by the steam-ship, President and the papers by the steam-ship and the papers by the s betwenty years ago: he's quite aloive, though his letter. The Star is no wehicle for personal vituperation, on anony-limbs looks stiff"—"O! la! ma; pa, how queer—low very odd! Is he alive, Mr. Showman!"

The Presidential election is still progressing. We unemated that he thought these aspersions also intimated that he thought these aspersions took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information the papers by this arrival:—

The Presidential election is still progressing. How queer—took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information the papers by this arrival:—

The Presidential election is still progressing. How queer—took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information the papers by this arrival:—

The Presidential election is still progressing. How queer—took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information the papers by this arrival:—

The Presidential election is still progressing. How queer—took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information also intimated that he thought these aspersions took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information also intimated that he thought these aspersions took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information also intimated that he thought these aspersions took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information also intimated that he thought these aspersions took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information also intimated that he thought these aspersions took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information also intimated that he thought these aspersions took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information also intimated that he thought these aspersions head, of Shelf, (the gate having been left eight ender the made of the papers took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information also intimated that he thought these aspersions head, of Shelf, the gate having been left eight ender the mode of the papers to the papers to the papers took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information also intimated that he double papers took therefrom several rigs of potatoes. Information als that this report had been ordered to be drawn up. phies to the place, gave up further proceedings.

SPY SYSTEM.—The notorious James Harrison, alias Smith, the spy, is again in Bradford. We saw him this morning (Thursday) and watched him to the Court-house, we suppose to have an interview with his employers. Be cautious, people of Bradford, no doubt another trap is set. " Beware," he has a red nose, and wears cast-off clothes, although not of the worst description.

PATELEY BRIDGE.

ANCIENT ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE. The No. 10 Lodge of this body held their fourth anniversary, on Monday, the 21st instant, at Pately Bridge. They walked in procession from the house of Mr. Knowles, Minor's Arms, to the parish church of the above place, headed by the Skipton band. An excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Roy. Mr. Stoner, after which they returned in public affairs. Dr. Williamson suggested that it to an excellent dinner, which gave more than comwould be better to receive the report, after first mon credit to the worthy host and hostess, Mr. and expunging the offensive words. Mr. Gaunt was very Mrs. Knowles. Between forty and fifty sat down indignant as one of the Committee, at being accused of to dinner, each guest being satisfied therewith; the remainder of the evening was spent in peace and barmony.

MANCHESTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Ser.—By inserting the following statement you will oblige, W. TILLMAN, Secretary to the Provisional Executive Council of the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

RECEIVED FROM

	•	£	8.	đ.
Sunderland		ĩ	Ō	
Huddersfield		ā	10	ŏ
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	•••	ĭ	0	ŏ
Bishop Auckland	•••	1		
Merthyr Tydvil	•••	Ť	6	8
Frome, Somersetshire	•••	1		0
Clarke, Somersetatire	•••	0	5	•
Clerkenwell	•••	0	H	0
Manchester, by Chamberli	sin	0	16	8
Cartledge, do	•••	0	8	4
Cordwainers, do	•••	0	6	8
Cartledge, do	•••	0	4	2
Cartledge, do Stalybridge	411	ŏ	1	$ar{2}$
Stalybridge			- 5	
Loughborough		ĭ	-	ŏ:
Barnsley, from letter A		_	10	ŏ
Sittingbourne	•••			
Radeliffe	•••		5	Ŏ
Salfond by later	•••	•		0
Salford, by letter	•••	_	2	4
Liverpool	•••		10	
Shelton, per Simpeem		. 1	0	0
Bradford	•••	. 0	10	0
Bolton		0	10	0
Rochdalo		0		6
Barnsley, from No. 1	•	-		Š
Dewshary	-	ĭ	10	Š

ALTTH CHARTIST MRETING .- We had a meeting in the Temperance Hall on Monday week, when Mr. Sim,

DUNDEE. THE DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION of this place

opened the Hall of the Watt Institution as a place of worship, on Sunday week. Mr. M. Craw, of Edinburgh, one of the candidates for the office of preacher and lecturer, officiated, and although his discourses were no text was from Matthew iv, 18, 19, 20. From this the preacher pointed out the class from among whom Finlay drew a powerful picture of what the clergy are, pretend-"followers of the meek and lowly Jesus." In the evening, the Hall was crowded to suffocation, so that when the doors were closed, it was with difficulty they could be opened again. The address of the preacher had a powerful effect on his numerous auditors. many of whom declared that they never before heard sermons in which the truth was so plainly told. Chartist preaching bids fair to infuse a new spirit in the people, and will be another powerful weapon in the hands of the masses, to assist them in pulling down the strongholds of corruption. Many who have no opportunity of attending political meetings during the week, will hear political truths, in connection with religion, on the Sundays, which cannot fail to make a lasting impression on their minds-From a Corres-

AIRDRIE.

COLLINS, DR. M'DOUALL, AND WHITE. The above named gentlemen arrived in Airdrie, on Tuesday afternoon, where, after resting for a little, the Coal Bridge Radicals, with a wind instrument band, arrived at the Hotel, for the purpose of conducting, in public procession, these noble patriots to the place of meeting. in front of the precession was carried the portrait of Frost, ornamented with a wreath of roses. Then followed a large flag, with red ground. Motto-"We unite for the relief of the aged and infirm." Reverse-'Union is strength." Various other emblems of Radiassembled to maintain their position, by adhering to neither time nor distance would lessen the esteem fail to convince the friends of the people, that the day of their political redemption was at hand. Patriotic THE BEERSELLERS. - The Bradford beersellers speeches were also made by Mr. Holiday, of Greenock, have, a great many of them, since the passing of the and Mr. Duncan, of Edinburgh. Resolutions were now remain to be seen whether Mr. Coroner will New Act, been in the habit of keeping open their passed pledging the meeting to support the Central proceed against the Council for libel, as was hinted houses, for the sale of beer, till twelve o'clock. The Committee for Scotland, adopting the National Petition, and memorialising her Majesty for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of all the imprisoned Chartists. At the conclusion of the meeting, three tremendous cheers were given for the Charter, F. O'Connor, Frost, and companions, and the imprisoned patriots. The procession then retraced its steps back to Airdrie, where a soirce was being served up, the particulars of which I shall communicate to

> A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Thursday at the Foreign Office. The prorogation of Parliament, and the affairs of the East are supposed to be the subjects of the Ministerial deliberation.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, at Dewsbury, Mr. John Balm, schoolmaster, to Miss Elizabeth Whitworth, both of Horseman, both of Knaresbro'.

On Monday last, at St. Saviours, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Charles Woollons, to Miss Malthy, daughter of Mr. H. D. Malthy, wine merchant, all Same day, at Knaresbro', Thomas Dawes, Esq., to Mrs. Martha Wigglesworth, both of that place.

On Saturday last, at the parish church, Skipton, by the Rev. J. Williams, Mr. John Dennison, of Thornton Stewart, near Middleham, farmer, to Miss

DEATHS On Sunday last, of typhus fever, aged 32 years, Mr. Thomas Naylor, of Batley Carr, near Dewsbury,

RURAL POLICE.—We are informed that the middle class inhabitants of Bradford are about to get up another public meeting, to protest against the obnoxious Rurals being introduced into Brad-Brotherly Benefit Society.
On Saturday last, in St. Saviourgate, in the 73rd

year of her age, much and deservedly respected, Hannah, relict of the late Mr. James Topham, formerly of Little Blake-street, in the city of York, shoemaker.

On the 28th uit., aged 59 years, at his house in Northern Terrace, Broughton, Mr. Dorrington.

NORWICH.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW POOR LAW. Mr. EDITOR,-Knowing your invaluable journal to be ever open to expose the deeds of smelty and oppression, I beg leave, through the medium of its columns, to lay before the public the case of a poer man by the name of John Sexton, residing in Norwich, having a self a kind of a commanding officer, for which he, no wife and five children, who, for the want of employment, was compelled to apply to the relieving officer of his parish (Whymdham) for relief; this was about the tenth of last June, but he he refused to afford him any assistance, the poor woman, his wife, being ill in bed and under the doctor's hands at the same time. Sexton next applied to the doctor, and obtained a note from him, and next week took it to the officer. who, in an austere manner, "told the poor fellow that

he would not do snything for him; and the reason he assigned was; because he did did not happen to be at the precise place where he sits to take the cases of the poor when the man applied. The poor fellow then went to the carrier and asked

him to try whether he could obtain leave to take them home. He did so, but to no purpose; for there was no possibility of making any impression upon this unfeeling wretch. He then made application to the Guardian of the parish, who was in Norwich at the time, and entrested him to interfere, and by some means to have something done for him-either to allow the carrier to take them home or to give some relief. But mark: this "quardien of the poor," so called, told him that he could not de anything for him, seeing he was not within the bounds of his own parish.

At last, the poor man was forced to apply to the Norwich Relief Committee, who took him and his family into our workhouse for twenty-one days, and then passed them home, when they were sent to the Union House, at Wicklewood, Norfolk; and on the Monday, the governor of this bastile observed the name of Sexton cut on the table at which the poor have to get their meals, and said to him (Sexton) do you know anything about this? to which Sexton replied; yes, I do, for I did that when I was here about ten years back; to which the jack in office replied, I'll punish you for this. What! said the poor man, will you punish me for that which was done long before you came to this place? Yes, said the pauper tyrant, I will: for this table is my property. Accordingly, on the same day (Monday) poor Sexton was put to work at a mill which grinds corn, or something of that kind, which is of one horse power. This mill he had to turn alone; and such was the effect it had upon his frame, that when he had been only a few minutes at it, if any one had spoken to him, he could not have uttered a single sentence for some time, his breath was so exhausted; and his whole system was thrown so out of order, that he was ready to sink under his torture. This he had to endure from seven o'clock in the morning until six at night, with only about the space of a whole week, and then he was come weal or come woe. Summon your mor taken off for about a fortnight, at which time he was and cement it in still stronger bonds, matbut on again, along with another fellow sufferer, by the name of William Parlmer, who, on hearing some one darkness and raise the standard of equippess his prison wall on the other side, and not know. laws—to rid your native land of tyrant ing who it was, cried out, can you tell me what it is send peace and happiness to the wretch o'clock. When, behold! it happened to be her excelland to depose the monster, which t leasy the Governess of the prison-house, and for this benieus crime poor Parimer had one of his best dinners strongholds, and staggers at the s stopt, and nine shares of butter, and was put to work and intelligence. The mind of m grievously afflicted with asthma, was not able to turn faggots. The rack, the brandir the mill alone, and so poor Sexton was put on to screw, the torturing inquisition assist him, and had to share in his companion's torture. When Sexton had been in the house a few weeks, he requested to go before the board to make his case known, pressed to a certain extent, and obtain leave to come to Norwich, and seek for and travels forth with renwork, but his taskmaster would not permit him. At all the rubbish which falls all way. length the Commissioner came to visit them, after Fellow-townsmen, whe at think of the misery you and return the same night. The poor fellow started chill, and leads my watering thoughts back to the from the house about eight o'clock in the morning, and time of our arrests; when you were heat and blud. came to Norwich, a distance of eleven miles, and waited geoned by a band of restants, led on by publicans and upon the manufacturer, from whom he could not have | jerry lords, the very dremes who feed upon your indusa final answer until seven o'clock in the evening, when he set off back again to his place. When he got there. the gates were fastened. He roused the porter, and entreated him to let him in, but he told him he could trash; I comjur, you, by all the sacred ties which bind not do any such thing. It was then about eleven man to man, and by your love of liberty, to give up o'clock, and so poor Sexton was forced to lay abroad all night, after walking more than twenty-two miles after work, but in the morning, he was admitted, and trample upon your birthright. Oh, how happy I was requested several times to be permitted to see the to hear our esteemed friend, M'Douall, read a letter Board, at their filting, to hear whether they would do which he received from that noble of nature, Vincent, snything for him towards taking his family out, but calling on him to advocate the cause of abstinence, on this tyrant in office (the Governor) would not let him, for he said it was no use. At length, on the lat of September, Session and his family left the house, in company with Parlmer and his family, and came to kind reception which our brave friend, the Doctor, has Norwich, having received the promise of work at their received in every town he has visited, knowing, as I do. former employers. For about three weeks before Sexton and Parlmer left the house, they had to endure the yes, the principles of Universal Suffrage that are company of a young man who was greatly demanged in his mind, who had been put to lie with them by their wruel tyrant of a master; and such was the fatigue that they had wifn this poor creature, that they considered it extremely dangerous to sleep where he was. Now, Sir, lest it should be said by these merciless wretches, in justification of their informan conduct,

they always have recourse to the base act of calumniation to cover their hellish deeds, I have given an exact copy of a written character, which was given to Sexton by his employer, to take to these tyrants. hoping it would be of some use, but all was in vain, for poverty is become such a crime that no virtue whatever is to be considered sufficient to mitigate the punishment thereof:--

that these men are idle, troublesome fellows, as I know

John Sexton has wrought for us, at sundry times, about eight years, and we have always found him an industrious man, and shall employ him at any time there is an opportunity. For H. and B. Willet and Co.

G. SIMPSOF.

· Petergate-street, Aug. 27th, 1840.

And as for poor Parlmer, he also has wrought for the same firm for a long time, and he and Sexton are

both in their employ at this present time. Sir, having trespassed so much apon the valuable space in the people's Star, I shall only ask a few short gion or politics—be you Protestant, Catholic, or equestions, namely-firstly, was it not in the power of Atheist in the one, or Whig, Tory, or Chartist in the this officer to relieve, or to give Sexton an order to go other-petition for the release of this injured man; for home? Secondly, did the circumstance of the Guar- when we consider his noble conduct and desire to do dians being in Norwich, instead of being in Whymdham, good, his love of peace and "good will to all men," disqualify him, or deprive him of his Guardianship? the infernal manner in which he was entrapped (by Thirdly, who made the Union table the property of the fiends Smith and Harrison) into a still more infer-Mr. Consequence, the Governor? Fourthly, by what mally concocted Government conspiracy, and, by a authority did this taskmaster put Sexton to that ex- dread of instant assassination, compelled to lead an treme torture? Fifthly, what crime was there in ask- armed band upon the town of Bradford, his detestable ing what was o'clock, for which poer Parlmer lest one trial, and still more detestable jurers, (who, like many of his best dinners, and mine shares of butter, and others, perjured themselves to obtain a conviction,) and endured the torture of the mill four half days? Sixthly, his outrageous imprisonment, (for three years,) we feel what right had poor Section to share in his composite a duty incumbent upon us to interest ourselves in his mion's torture? Seventhly, why was not Sexton per- behalf, and, if possible, obtain for him his rightful mitted to go before the Board? Eighthly, why did not freedom. We knew that in this kingdom there is no the Commission examine into all these circumstances, safety either for virtue or honesty; we are equally well

might be asked, is in my opinion because tyranny and benefit their enslaved countrymen. copression reisn throughout our land, and will continue to do so until the people regain their long-lost rights, for poer Peddie's release? To me, it appears, that the by causing the Charter, the whole Charter, and nething duty devolves upon you more than on any of us, and all less than the Charter, to become the law of the land. | should assist, because he was mainly instrumental in Sir, if you can give insection to the above case, which saving your lives, your property, your all. Read the is only one out of the many thousands of those grievous; petition-" With difficulty I succeeded in preventing fruits which grow on the corrept tree of class legislation, much property, and perhaps life, from destruction, by you will much oblige

Your humble servant, JOHN LOTE Norwich, Sept. 21st, 1840.

-companion?

HAWORTH.

MR. EDITOR,—It has long been a settled matter with came, that whenever the Whigs and Tories find their that your petitions may be enormous ones, and ready to craft is in danger, that instant they will unite hand present (with Peddie's individual petition, which it and heart, in order to retain that power which they have so long withheld from the labouring class.

The following petty transactions, which took place respectfully, worded; and mind, that what you do say, conThursday and Friday last, will, I think, shough they be to the purpose, for there is a miserable deficiency in are not of a national import) prove the truth of what I all your petitions in this respect. The same rules have already stated. The poor and oppressed labouring which are given to our friends at Bradford, are applipart of the community may gape and stare at the cable to those elsewhere; let all assist poor Peddie. study Tories, and the wily serpentine Whigs, and think them in earnest, when they spit their infernal venom at each other, but it is all, from beginning to end, a completerfarce, mere cant and humbag.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, the day approunced by public notice to appoint constables for the ensuing year, efor the township of Haworth, when a vestry meeting was convened and adjourned into the body of the church, Mr. Thomas Sugden in the chair, who, siter he had read the netice, said it would be for the meeting then present to elect constables for the ensuing year, inter which, Mr. Whitaker and Joseph Dean were re-elected without opposition for the Haworth hamlet.

Mr. Baniel Thornton was next proposed as chief constable for the Far Oxenhope Hamlet; but as an amendment being made that the old one should remain in office mather year, when a division took place, and their numbers being equal, the Chairman gave the casting vote in favour of the old constable, Mr. Jonas

Mr. Theenton was then proposed deputy for Hey, when an old well-known Tory, who is in the habit of the suggestions given, making long and witty usoless speeches at such meetings, stood no and made a few remarks on economy, a thing by the bye, which would do very well if talking about aconomy, would from henceforth become the peactical part. The old Tory, no doubt, had his intentions of drawing the people from their point; but the people here are beginning to think and act a little for themselves, and are not now so easily flattered into compliance with Whig and Tory measures, after ha. ing been deceived so many times by fair promises and no performances. The proposition was at length put pathy, and, perhaps, fellow-sufferers. A crazy perto the test, and carried by a majority of twenty; at son in Windsor would naturally direct his thoughts

Dives, for they did what they could to relieve Lazarus. this both Whigs and Fories joined hands and demanded to the Castle. a poll, saying that Mr. Hey could act both as chief and

JONATHAN.—The lions sent by the Emperor of change. Dives soon followed; but what an awful as deputy, and on this hehalf they demanded a poll Morocco as a present to Mr. Van. Buren, were to be change for him! "In hell he lift up his eyes, being in

next day, a person, well known in the musical circle, DELEGATE MEETING OF THE THREE COUN- on earth, and Larras his evil—in the next life they but who is more particularly known for his inconsist ances in politics, who, in Hunt's days, about the time of the Manchester massacre, was a blustering Radical and a church reformer, but who is now a blazoning Whig, and a sort of pioneer, or recruiting sergeant for doubt, receives a liberal reward, this said person was on Friday very busy (and no doubt thought his craft in danger) making both Whigs and Tories believe that it was a Chartist movement, and by making them believe every thing that was had enough, on the part of the poor Radicals, he thus accomplished his ends. A complete collision has taken place between both Whice and Tories, and both parties made a strong effort to step the Chartists from invading their city of corruption.

Another active gentleman, holding the office of book keeper at a manufacturing firm hard by, made no small fuss and stir amongst the workpeople, by threatening to turn them out of employ, if they did not vote for their man. Thus, what with threatening, with intimidation, and bribery, they managed to muster at the close of the poll, a majority of 22 in favour of the ried unanimously. Whig and Tory faction. The numbers being for

> Jonas Hey..... 136 Daniel Thornton..... 114 Majority-22 I remain, yours, truly,

TO THE WORKING MEN OF STOCKPORT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND BROTHER CHARTISTS,take the present opportunity, being the first which has offered, to convey to you my sentiments, from the dark and dreary dungeon, in which I assure you there is nothing can give me more pleasure than to hear you are stituents we ready with their money for the above thrown into by the recent persecution. The base and brutal Whige are feiled in their attempt

to put down Chartism in the borough of Stockport; of this and the fiery-flash which has of late gone by, has been a stimulus to regenerate a true spirit of Chartism, and supplied the moral weapon of truth and justice, in lieu of pikes and guns. But where is the man who would not use the latter sooner than die a slave?

The cry of war, raised by the English and French demagogues, will have its effect on the working classes in both countries, and the Republicans of the principal towns in France have started at the cry, each exclaiming " Our time is come!"

The Republicans of France, like the Chartists England, have gained knowledge by their former asters. They no longer proclaim the Republic; for standard they now hoist is Universal Suffrage ar surrender! This alone speaketh volumes. Th not a moment be lost—enroll yourselves men was of the National Chartist Association, and show th an hour's rest, which was the dinner hour, for of France that you are determined to have you are liberty M'strength .eft doubly irresistible, and proceed to lay prostrate Acres amon of darkness and raise the standard of equ at rights and and slaves-M. Bomesteadwys upen your at quakes in its vitals—tyranny has begun to tremble mreach of reason, at the mill four half days. This poor fellow, who is will force its way through dunge we walls and flaming rirons, the thumbmemot thwart it in its course, nor any human force cingenuity stop its

breathe, when com-

burits its prison bonds,

career: but like the vital air

rested vigour, decomposing try; and sorry i ar a te mear there are many of you who still continue to ' rink their swill; yes, brother Chartists; but tet me once more entreat you to foreake such that careed 'up, which steals away your brains, and leaves you a pres to every faction that think fit to his release from the fangs of the base and brutal Whigs. Nothing, I assure you, has given me more pleasure, since I entered this gael, than te hear of the that it is the principles they adore, and not the man; engraven on the heart of every true Chartist. Then, onward to the enslaught; form yourselves into classes. and let your French brethren know that your hearts are with them in the glorious cause of regeneration then you will soon make every tyrant in England to tremble; and, like the baseless fabric of a vision, cor-

name; for " Now's the day, and now's the hour."

History tells the tale; and the martyrs and patriots of old make good the report—that the instruments of per- and has shed its lustre all over the queendom, bearing to keep me in safe custody for six calendar months, secution lead to the destruction of the persecutors,yes, and the tears of our widowed wives and helpless and superstition has vanished before it. The Whigs may, that I should be quite as well there as at York Castle, children moisten the soil on which the tree of liberty shall flourish; and that its branches may soon extend

Your fellow labourer in the glorious cause of Universal Suffrage, ISAAC JOHNSON.

No. 2 Ward, Chester Castle, Sept. 18, 1840.

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF ROBERT FRIENDS OF HUMANITY,-Whatever be your reli-

and have instice done? Nightly, what right had poor aware that spics and traitors (the terms are synony Sexton to lay abroad all night, after his day's journey? mous) receive every encouragement, and that the blood and tenthly, how came they to have a lumatic for their of the innocent swells their treasures, they being engaged (no matter by who) to ruin every innocent per Sir, the answer to all these and many more that son, who, adoring their God and their country, seek to

People of Bradford,—What say you to petitioning opposing the measures of the said notorious Harrison, and in persuading the people to disperse quietly."

As an act of gratitude, then, pray for his release; petition (numerously signed) from you would have greater effect than all ours put together. Will you, then, abstain from doing good when it is in your power? No, I am sure you will not, cannot refuse. Remember, that you commence immediately, in order may be as well to attach to yours; on the re-assembling of Parliament. Let your petitions be powerfully, yet London, I know, will not be behind, for, I can assure God's creatures, John Frost, who, with his brave companions, are suffering unheard-of torments. The cases of the Welsh martyrs, and Robert Peddie, though separate ones, are precisely the same; each were entrapped, betrayed, sold, and victimised, by paid emissaries, and deserved a better fate. You might combine their cases with Peddie's petition; however, it may be as well to have each separately; let your

petitions for the former request either House to address her Majesty for the immediate discharge of Robert Beddie, and, in the latter, pray for her Majesty to recall Prost, Williams, and Jones, from their outrageous and Hegal banishment, her proceedings being a direct wielstion of her coronation eath. Trusting to the impartiality of the editor of this, our Slar of freedom. for the insertion of the above, and that you will adopt

I remain, dear Priends. Yours, in the cause of truth and justice, H. GRIFFITHS, Edgeware Boad, London.

WINDSOR was favoured with an "insane visitor" folks display a vast deal of anxiety sometimes; they seem to be aware where they are likely to find sym-

p'clock, and close the next day at four. Barly the go into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. Skevington, Loughberough Mr. Baker, Hathern. Mr. Seal, Leicester. Mr. Emmerson, Amold. Missrs Sweet and Bostock, Nottingham. Mr. Alvey, Sutton-in-Ashfield. Mr. Wright, Lambley. Mr. Smith, Hucknall Torkard. By Letter from Mansfeld. Mr. Twiss, Derby. By Letter from Ansty.

Mr. Harrison, Calverten.

Mr. Brown, Old Basford.

BOSTOCK, that Mr. Skevingtor 1 do to ke the chair. Cor-Proposed by Mr. BAKER, and seconded by Mr. Bos-TOCK, that Mr. Sweet act as wer ctary. Carried unani-

mously. Proposed by Mr. B ASTOCK, and seconded by Mr. Seal, that this meet ag gand adjourned until one clock, to allow tir a for the delegates to get refreshment. Carried unar provely.

At one o'clock t' redelegates again met.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Lambley, reported that his constituents were r easy to subscribe their money to enable a missionary to be employed for the promulgation of the principles con called in the Charter.

purpose. Mr. Al ,ver, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, reported that the friends r A Sutton were willing to abide by the decision

meeting. Mr. BAKER, of Hathern, said that the men of Hath were willing to co-operate with this meeting way means in their power.

AR SBAL, of Leicester, reported that Leicester ordd be glad to see a lecturer appointed to organise he three midland counties; and they thought the seener such lecturer was appointed the better. Mr. EMMERSON, of Arnold, said his constituents would render every assistance in their power for the

above desirable object. Mr. Twiss, from Derby, reported that his constituents would do everything in their power to obtain their rights; they were willing to abide by the decision of this meeting. He read a letter to the delegates which he had received from a friend, who had left the Paradise of the Whigs, viz Australia, in which it was minded martyrs. Up to the time of my previous effort clearly shown that it was a wretched place for the to see them, they assured us they had not received a

Mr. BROWN said his constituents would render every assistance. Mr. HARRISON stated that the men of Calverton would do their duty. Mesera SWEET and BOSTOCK both spoke as to

the feelings of the men of Nottingham. Mr. Baker then rose and moved-"That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that a lecturer should be appointed for the above counties."

Mr. TW188 seconded the same. Carried. Mr. ALVEY moved, and Mr. Twiss seconded. That Messrs. Sweet and Bostock be appointed a committee, for the purpose of taking steps to secure the services of one able lecturer, providing the parties named to them fuil." Carried unanimously. Mr. ALVEY moved, and Mr. SMITH seconded.

That the Nottingham Council form the Executive, to which Sexton had leave given him for one day to come endure, through class-lest makes my blood to for paying him for his services." Carried unaniappoint the lecturer's duties, and to raise the means they may be the better able, with their coadjutors.

men of the three counties." Carried unanimously. The Address of the Delegates who assembled at Nottingham, Sept. the 28th, 1840. TO THE MEN OF THE COUNTIES OF NOTTINGHAM.

LEICESTER, AND DERBY. "Knowledge is power"-" Union is strength."

PELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-Having, in the discharge of our duties, taken into consideration the great good which might be effected by sending forth an able and talented lecturer amongst you, to promulgate the principles contained in the People's Charter, we have great pleasure in stating our determination to appoint one to proceed in this glorious cause. We, therefore, call upon every town and village in the above-named counties to prepare themselves for the above purpose, and due notice will be given to each when the lecturer will visit them. Brother Chartists, let it not be said that we

ruption shall scarcely leave a wreck behind, except a leads to Universal Suffrage. The principles we advocate then demanded a copy of my committal, and asked the are indestructible, and cannot be annihilated. The down all mist, till the tide of ignorance, prejudice, to hard labour, the Governor at the same time stating and, no coubt, will, send out their man-slayers, but we and that the paper in my hand was his authority. We to the farthest ends of this habitable globe, is the sinby your good conduct, keep the soldier and the lawyer
the "reception room;" and such a reception. Let the
cere prayer of at bay, keep clear of the hoofs of the horses of the one, sequel shew. and the parchment wiles of the other countrymen. You have borne your sufferings long and patiently; your oppressors have heaped calumny upon your eaders, and best friends; they have treated you like brutes, but there is a point of endurance, and to that point we have arrived, when we shall be compelled, by I had before undergone at York Castle. I therefore not lie down, and die in their chains.

> records, and justice applauds it. Our enemies ought to remember the mottoand to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it." We any more of our clothes off in such a place. wretches, that "taxation without representation is rage, and ordered us to take off every stitch on our and juggling will cease to be synonymous. In conclusion, we call upon all to become sober and thinking men. Let every man who loves justice join with us, and lay ther brutal yell, and off went our trousers. We then all petty jealousies aside; for we seek to injure no man stood shivering in our shirts. "Come, be quick; off

We remain, Fellow-countrymen, Faithfully yours, JAMES SWEET and JACOB BOSTOCK, for

Nottingham. Mr. SEAL, Leicester. - SKEVINGTON, for Loughborough.

- BAKER, for Hathern. - Twiss, for Derby.

- HARRISON, for Calverton. - SMITH, for Hucknall, Torkard. - WRIGHT, for Lambley.

- EMMERSON, for Arneld - BROWN, Old Basford. Moved by Mr. Twiss, and seconded by Mr. Smith, Northern Star for insertion." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Twiss, and seconded by Mr. that the next delegate meeting should be held at read my certificate; but he laughed at me. to attend to this notice." Carried unanimously. separated.

No. III.

"How often do we behold a sordid wretch, whose heart is open to no man's affliction, taking shelter boyou, that several petitions will be shortly got up in his | hind an appearance of piety, and putting on the garb of behalf. Imitate the zealous few of London, and, at the religion, which none but the merciful and compassionsame time, do not forget to memorialize her Majesty ate have a title to wear! Take notice with what sancfor the immediate liberation of one of the noblest of tity he goes to the end of his days in the same selfish track in which he at first set out, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, but plods on-pores all his life long upon the ground, as if afraid to look up, lest, peradventure, he should see aught which might turn him a moment out of that straight line where inte-

rest is carrying him."-Sterne

The Word of God is more than man's word, and advocates the cause of the poor. The Bible is the poor man's book. The Gospel was first preached to the poor, and, when the rich could no longer withstand it, they took it up and perverted it to their own purposes. I should not wonder if Gevernment were to take Chartism up with this intent; but I trust it will nicks, and were marched forward to the Governer's sider it as a matter of comparatively minor importance, not succeed. Words meant to favour the peor, ought office, and, after being placed in a line, received the as a cause—we consider it an effect.

The general tone, both of the Old and New Testsment, is in favour of the poor—the rich need no favour, and seldom deserve any. In the Old Testament there are the severest denunciations against those who oppress the poor; in the New, we find that Jesus Christchiefly cared for them, and made charity the first of virtues. What can more strikingly evince his partiality for his poor brethren (for he was a poor man himself) a few days ago, who manifested extreme anxiety to than his parable of Dives and Lazarus? There we see obtain an interview with Royalty. These mad the extreme of wealth and the extreme poverty producing their natural effects. Dives is as much diseased with the good things, as Lazarus is with the evil things. Lazarus died first; his was a happy release—a blessed The poll was ordered to commence that day at two sold by auction on the 31st of August, and the avails torments, and he saw Lazarus afar off in Abraham's bosom." Fit retribution! Dives had his good things for supplying them with flannel

TIES OF NOTTINGHAM, LEIGESTER, AND charge condition. Dives would then wish he had been DERBY, HELD AT NOTTINGHAM, ON MON- lazarus—de Would wish he had given him all his DAY. SEPTEMBER, 28, 1340. For he had denied a crumb of bread to hunger, and At eleven o'cleck, the delegates met, there being now he, in vain, implores a drop of water to cool his affect. This may teach us not to envy the rich; for they who unjustly enjoy here, will be tormented hereafter, as they who unjustly suffer here will be com-

> Dives was so pampered, like Lord Normanby, with good things, that he felt no compassion, no care-he did not so much as think of him who, at the same time that he was "clothed in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day," was lying in rags on the ground, full of scres, and imploring for the crumbs that fell from his table; afflicted, at once, with cold. disease, and hunger. The one was sensible to all the evils of this life; the other was insensible to them, and felt no pity for those who suffered them.

Proposed by Mr. Sweet, and seconded by Mr. dour among the sristocracy, or there should be less misery and destitution among the people. It is shocking that both should exist together; the former mocks the latter, as the latter reproaches the former. It appears that not Dives alone, but all his brethren, were your support, as bad as himself, and there was no mending them; for they had the writings of Moses and the prophetsthey had all that could be said to them in the way of warning or exhortation, but it all availed nething, so neither would the voice of one from the dead. It scented for them—the very priests are flatterers and perfumers. They will not listen to the voice of God. unless they hear it in the people's voice: they hear it now and tremble! Aislaby, Sept. 25, 1840.

> * This most Noble Lord, when at home, employs man to ride round the country to purvey poultry, &c. for his table.

VINCENT, EDWARDS, AND SHELLARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR, On Saturday last, accompanied by three friends, I paid a second visit to Oakham, to see the above distinguished and patriotic sufferers, whom we found in perfect health, and as happy as persons placed

in such circumstances can be. Never could men receive friends more cheerfully, or evince a grateful sense of trifling favours and marks of respect more strongly, than did these deserving nobleprison dietary, from which they suffered considerably, but since that time, by the help afforded them from several of the adjacent counties, and associations, they have been enabled to procure a few necessary comforts, the enjoyment of which renders them much better in health and spirits.

I had great pleasure in presenting them with a flitch of the best home cured bacon that could be got in Leicester, three pairs of lamb's wool gloves, and three half-crowns, which I collected from a few friends, independent of the general fund for the relief of our incarcerated brethren and families, who are not lost sight of by the Chartists of Leicester.

The prisoners assured us that they were almost inundated with newspapers from all parts of the country, for which they were very thankful, and that they were is allowed to trade on the ignorance of another. mation, that at the termination of their imprisonment (morally,) "to push the battle to the gate;" but a gleam of light from the Northern Star is not permitted Moved by Mr. Bostock, and seconded by Mr. EM- to glare into their dungeon. Your caustic, Sir, is so an invitation." Would gon seally propose so unjust a MERSON, "That the following address be sent to the strong, that the Whigs evidently cannot bear to be touched by it. Connected with this visit is the following pleasing fact. The men of Rutland begin to attend a meeting, without giving them remuneration? Chartism, &c.; and Mr. Vincent earnestly begs, that if any of our justly celebrated lecturers contemplate a visit to himself and fellow sufferers, that they will arrange, if possible, to give an expesition of our principles and objects in that neighbourhood.

I am, Sir, Yours, respectfully, Belgrave-gate, Leicester, 29th Sept., 1840.

THE HORRIBLE "SILENT SYSTEM."

Glasgow, Sept. 28th, 1840. MR. EDITOR,-I shall now proceed with a description of that horrible dungeon-Wakefield House of

Correction. Immediately after we arrived at our destination, the either dead or asleep, for we are convinced that the van door was unlocked, and we scrambled out of it in time has arrived when our rights must be conceded to the best manner which our fetters would allow us. We us, in defiance of all the powers of our wilfully wicked were arranged in two rows, attached to the chains in rulers-in defiance of the dungeon, transpertation, or the same order as we sat in the van. Our names were death itself, we will pursue the straight path which then called over, and our hands and feet unloosed. I Governor by what authority I had been removed from Whigs may imprison, but they cannot subdue the York. I was handed a paper, filled with a rigmarole spirits of the patriets. Thank God, the polar star of of stuff quite foreign to the charge which was laid liberty has shone upon the dark minds of the people, against me at the Assizes: it also charged the Governor trust, brethren, that you will disappoint their malignity, were then ordered into a low stone-floored shed, called

We were immediately ordered to "strip." stared in astonishment, wondering what could be meant; but as the person who gave the order had the appearance of a quack doctor, I thought he meant merely to examine our hands and arms, which ceremony dire necessity, to shake off the shackles which sur- took off my coat, and was followed by the others, and round us. Yes, Englishmen will, by the operation of commenced doubling up my shirt sleeves. We then mind alone, cast off every rankling wrong. They will made a halt. "Come, come, be quick," shouted the official, "get your clothes off immediately." Wonder-This may be called sedition; but it is truth. History ing what the fellow meant, we reluctantly took off our waistcoats: and as it was a miserably cold, snowy day, and the place exactly like a cow-shed, I thought the nation to love liberty, it is sufficient that she knows it; man could not have the barbarity to require us to take here solemnly will our freedom. We tell the base then made another halt, when the brute flow into a tyranny;" and the time is at hand when legislation bodies. We gave a look at each other, and proceeded slowly to take off our shoes, still endeavouring to preserve the dignity of manhood. It was of no use: anoor set of men. We claim no more than our own just with your shirts," was the next command. We looked and inalienable rights, and we will be satisfied with at each other in astonishment; and the outrage done to our feelings was clearly depicted on our countenances. No matter, off went the shirts, and there stood men

of as good moral character as any in Yorkshire before this myrmiden of a "Liberal" and Christian Government. Well, my fellow-workmen, what think you of

that for a reception? Now, Mr. Editor, you saw me in a sick bed about a week before, and strongly advised me not to go to York, lest the fatigue might endanger my life; but lest the Whigs might think me afraid to answer their paltry indictment, I determined to go at all risks, merely taking the precaution of procuring a certificate from Mr. Sagar, of Park-lane, who attended me, stating the delicate state of health I was in, from a severe attack of rheumatic fever. I immediately presented my surgeon's certificate, thinking, of course, that it would pretect me from such horrible treatment; but the inhu-That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the man monster merely thrust it in his pocket, and ushered us into a stone floored room, at the same time giving us a coarse rag, called a" prison HARRISON, "That it is the opinion of this meeting shirt, to cover our nakedness. I requested him to Loughborough, on the first Monday in November, at were kept in this room for two hours, with nothing eleven o'clock in the forencon, at the Chartist Rooms, on us but the shirt already described, a couple of priin Swan-street. The towns and villages are requested soners being employed in the mean time rolling up our clothes like a bundle of hay, and labelling them with Votes of thanks were then given to the Chairman our names. Our hair was then cropped by a felon who and Secretary, for their services, and the meeting had been sentenced to long imprisonment, and who. along with the other felons who disposed of our clothes, were a sort of privileged men, and who, by the bye, slaves, young and old, with weary minds and attenuahad the modesty to lecture us on the enormity of ted bodies, don't expect relief too soon—poverty-the crime of Chartism. We were then taken to a sort stricken artisans, with your half-famished little ones, of bath, and underwent a cleansing, pig fashion. When that was concluded we were led back to the cropping should be disappointed. Time, as the Latin poet saith, room, where a pile of broken clogs were pointed out to us, into which we thrust our naked feet. I got a your time for relief is more like the stagnant Lethean splendid pair: one appeared to me to have been a boot | pool, in the forgetfulness of which you would have some twenty years ago; the other a piece of a shoe. We remained in that situation for an hour, after which. one of the felons who had been engaged in the cow-shed served us with prison clothing, which consisted of filthy woollen rags, ten years old at least, and which had covered the limbs of hundreds of unfortunate beings who had been sent to that abode of misery. They were thrown to us without any reference to size, the consemence of which was, that some tall men got short trousers, while others had to turn them up at the bottom. Jackets and waistcoats the same. If our friends had been admitted to see us just then, I question whether they could recognise us. We looked most miserable objects. We were then supplied with a flithy woollen cap, and a bit of cloth to button round our

"You are new about to be sent to the mess-rosm. When you are ence seated you must not leave it under ary pretence without leave: you must not talk to each oher, nor stir your lips when reading; you must keep yar fuce in one position, and not attempt to look about u; you must not laugh nor smile; you must not stoop topick anything off the floor so as to hide your face from mars that God-like principle of expansion which the inspecting officers; and when you want to go to the embraces universal nature. It cribs, calms, and conpick anything off the floor so as to hide your face from

We were then taken to the mess-room, and seated th the other prisoners, about a yard apart. I conclude for the present, Mr. Editor, and shall cutinue my narrative next week.

Faithfully, yours, GEORGE WHITE.

TO JOHN FIELDEN, ESQ. M.P. FOR OLDHAM. Sir,—In the Northern Liberator of the 12th inst., I tive legislation and universal emancipation, the find a report of your observations at a meeting and discuss at folding I feel it necessary to address some

delivered there. There appears to me to be both sophistry and mystification in the speethes attributed to you at that meeting and dinner; and as I heretofore considered you a sincere reformer and a man of the most strict integrity, wish to exercise so largely yourself; and, above all things. I wish to give you an opportunity by explanation, if sincere reformer and a man of the most strict integrity, possible, of placing yourself in the same position, not error, and it will materially assist in keep only in my estimation, but in that of the great mass of the path of rectitude. Waiting your reply, Reformers which you formerly held. You are reported to have said that "you were the same advocate for Universal Suffrage as when first chosen to represent the borough of Oldham;" and also "that it was a difference about the means to be adopted, in which you disagreed with the leaders of the Chartist movement." What were the means adopted by the Convention to effect the great object of representative legislation? The first means employed was the 'National Petition.' This was not agreeable to your view of separate village petitions, yet you countenance that petition and gave it

If you held the same sentiments previous to the period of the Kersall Moor Meeting, that you new hold, why did you preside at that meeting? You remark now that you stated at Kersall Moor, that if the people "avoided anything which was illegal, might startle them for a moment; but the impression so surely would they accomplish their object." Oh, would soon wear off, and they would become as bad as what miserable sophistry is here! Did you not know, before. Religion, with them, is a form devoid of all Sir, that the will of the minister, putting in operation moral power—a mere fashionable ceremeny. Why, our the legal skill of the Attorney-General, assisted by the present ministers take the sacrament ! Holy water is convenient oaths of policemen, or secret-service money spies could have converted that very meeting into a seditious assembly, and indicted you as well as others for conspiracy and sedition? Did you act perfectly legal when you not only countenanced the opposition to the Poor Law Bill in Todmorden, but actually formed the

plan for such opposition? How would you recommend the people to act—by petition? Petitions to an assembly which you designate as "The most corrupt House of Commons that ever sat in St. Stephen's?"

Petitions to a House in which yeu say "You believe there are not five members favourable to Annual Parliaments." If there are not five favourable to Short Parliaments, how many are there favourable to Universal Suffrage? Petitions to a House, with the members of which you say "it is a disgrace for the representative of an honest and industrious people to be amongst?"
Really, Sir, I do think you will find some difficulty in reconciling your sentiments and advice with your own

conduct. Why "disgrace" yourself by associating with-why waste your time by striving to convince—those who are so despicable, and obstinately unjust, as you represent working man to go to, and which cautioned them not sixpence from any quarter, and were confined to the And why deprive the people, with whom you seem to sympathise, of the advantage to be derived from your character and assistance, so applied as to produce even to your own mind, a reasonable hope of success. I shall now allude to your remarks about leaders. You clearly recognise the propriety of having leaders, when you place yourself in the position of an adviser, and complain that your advice was not followed. But you say "unpaid leaders."

The position of the people is this:—In each town or district, hamlet and village, there are some men of political information superior to the rest. Those men necessarily take the "lead"; they are looked up to for advice, called upon to preside, direct, and manage the business of the people. This must be the case so long I need not tell you that these men are generally working men, consequently poor men. How can they give their time, which is their only means of existence. without payment? You say, "If they wanted men to proceeding as to call men from their work (if they have And if you only pay their expenses, they are paid

The point is this: leaders are needed or they are not. It is evident that you think they are needful, by offering advice yourself. If the mass of the people are competent, why did you direct the line of action to be pursued? Thus placing yourself in the presumptuous position of offering advice to those who were, according to your present doctrine, as well qualified as yourself. There is another view that I take of this matter, which renders your conduct more inconsistent (if possible) than anything I have yet taken notice of. You approve of the principle of paying members of Parliament. If it right to pay men for making laws for the people, it s equally right and proper to pay men for their services who are struggling to procure for the people the right to send as well as pay such legislators?

I shall now allude to other matters touched upon in your speech or speeches. You throw the whole odium of the Government prosecutions upon the shoulders of the men prosecuted; and you virtually take the honourable position of advocate of the most persecuting Government of modern times. You say, "The Chartists had given the Government a plea for coercion." Really, Sir, "this is too bad." did the Chartists seek?-representative legislation. If that just principle was conceded, then no motive could exist for state prosecutions. But the parties at present in power were determined to put down, by force, what they could not meet by argument; and hold their iniquitous monopoly of God's gifts by the strong hand and the hard heart. A 'plea' for coercion truly -a pretext for passing bad laws! When did bad mer want a protext or need a plea for carrying into effect tyrannical principles? Was it when they passed a Coercion Bill for Ireland—to balance the poor measure of toleration called the Relief Bill?

Was it when the pauper starving Poor Law Amend ment Bill was enacted and put in deadly operation? But why should I pursue this subject? If you had preserved even the semblance of impartiality, I should have entered more fully upon this matter of the prose cutions—but you appear so decidedly to advocate the steps taken by the Government, that I consider any further reasoning with you completely useless. Speaking of the people, you say, "It unfortunately happens, too, that if there be one man who will take

the lead, and promise them relief in a shorter time than any person ought to expect it, that that man generally is rallied round; the people follows him, and in the end disappointment greater than they ever yet laboured under ensues." I am sorry, Sir, for your sake that you have so palpably exposed your intended kick at cannot holp saying that this is a trait in perfect keeping with the general conduct of those men who call them selves Cobbettites-but who, alas, possess only the shades of that great man's character. Yes, Sir, we might as well expect generosity or magnanimty from such men as truth. It is hardly necessary for me to use my feeble pen in

defence of the one man to whom you allude in so unfeeling a manner. No, Sir, the character of O'Connor is too exalted to be injured by anything which could emanate from you. But let me whisper to you a little advice. Before you again present yourself as a leader to the oppressed millions of this nation, strive to obtain a corner of O'Connor's mantle—seek to embrue your mind with a small portion of his truth, honesty, and magnanimity. Otherwise, believe me, you have little the good and the true.

You say you are "not patriot enough to get yoursel incarcerated in prison." Sir, I believe you; your principles are not of that ennobling—that high and hely nature, which enables the virtuous patriot to bear with firmness not only the dungeon's gloom, but even to contemplate, with perfect serenity of soul, the scaffold of despotism.

Relief, say you, is looked for "in a shorter time than any person should expect it." It would appear that there is, in your opinion, a certain climacteric for injustice to attain. Wait, you would say to the poor wretch who is suffering under the infliction of unmitigated povertywait till the proper time comes for relief, and you will have a chance of getting it. "In three years, perhaps, your claims may make some impression." Factory "Flows on after the manner of a running water;" but the weary slaves of Britain to steep their cares and their pains.

I shall now refer to your advice to the Chartist leaders, concerning the writings of William Cobbett. It is quite evident that you are quite ignorant of the modus operandi of the Chartist advocates. Let me tell you, Sir, that the evil of paper money is a general point for exposure; but this difference exists between you, and permit me to say us. You look upon the vicious position of monetary matters as the absorbing evil of what you call the system. We consider it as a great evil; but still as only one of a legion of evils. You think, in common with men miscalled Cobbettites, that if the monetary system was put upon a sound footing everything else would go right. We conas a cause—we consider it an effect.

With respect to short Parliaments, you say, "I think Annual Parliaments of quite as much importance helpless poor, while alms are given in money to as Universal Suffrage." This is perhaps a somewhat pardonable error of one of your school The evil tendency of a close contemplation of, and

privy you must take of your cap as a signal, and not go firms the noblest feelings of man. It has a blighting util the officer calls your number. If you break these effect on the soul and leaves nothing behind but a cold barren desert. Of what use are Annual Parliaments without Universal Suffrage? We have had even shorter than yearly Parliaments for some time after the passing poor institutions. of that delusive Act, the Reform Bill. And what benefit accrued from them? But if Universal Suffrage was in operation, how long would it stand in need of P. S. Tell the people not to forget the subscription all necessary helps, whether short Parliaments, or the Ballot ?

You have been prodigal of your advice, let me give you a little now. Study the principle of troppe remarks to you concerning the sentiments which you form. In short, the perfect emanation of the people's will—this, and this alone, is liberty. In my opinion tis nothing short of despotism to direct the particular mode in which the lever of Universal Enfrage has to worked. Grant to others the same right, which reerror, and it will materially assist in Resping you in

Your obedient servant. AN IMPRISONED CHARTIST.

A WOLVERHAMPTON paper gives an account of marriage, celebrated a week or two back under the most awful pircumstances, viv., the bridegroom was in his 77th year, and the bride "sweet seventeen." The result for the venerable old fellow who that heedlessly thrust his neck into the noose of matrimony, was even more awful still, as we see that about a week afterwards, "whilst Mr. Hobbins was stepping into his carriage with his young bride, he fell down and was taken up a corpse." Poor Hobbins, but what a happy release for the young

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1840.

FOREIGN POOR LAWS.

6. PRUSSIA.—Throughout the whole kingdom of Prussia, thefundsfor the support and maintenance of the poor are raised from private charity. It is only when private beneficence does not suffice, that the Government advances money for this purpose. Each town and commune is obliged to take charge of the poor that may happen to reside within them, and consequently there is no passing from one parish to another, on refusal to maintain an individual, because he belongs to another parish.

In each town there is a deputation, who undertake the collection and distribution of these funds. Under this society are general sub-committees, to whom the care of the poor is confided, and for this purpose the town is divided into four districts. The amount is thus raised. Each house proprietor, each inhabitant of a floor, or apartment, is in his turn visited by some of the members of the sub-committee. who in return for the donation, deliver a receipt for

the amount. Every person who can work is required to do so; and those who will not work (and those alone) are obliged to enter the poor-house, where labour is compulsive. Where the party is not forced to go into the works house, support is rendered by giving a dwelling. (with a garden, if in the country) fuel, sait, money, &c., wholly or partly, sometimes by boarding the poor man, according to the necessity of the case.

It is left to every proprietor of an estate, or community, to provide and select at their option a livelihood for those individuals, having a settlement under their jurisdiction, who cannot procure such for themselves. Should the proprietor not fulfil thi obligation, he is compelled to do so.

When from bad crops, inundations, &c., a general scarcity prevails, works of public utility, such as turnpike roads, drains, and the like, are ordered by Government, in order to afford the inhabitants the means of subsistence, which work is paid for in money or in food, as most suitable according to circumstances.

All children capable of going to school are obliged to attend it. When the parents are unable to bear the expense, the young must be sent thither at the cost of the community, which must also find them in clothing, and feeding, and then apprentice them. Such a system as this, liberal and kindly in all

its parts, we are told, "is found universally to suc-

ceed. and to act beneficially on industry." 7. SAXONY.—The plan in this country resembles much that pursued under the old Poor Laws of England. Persons receive from the parishes to which they belong assistance in proportion to their inability to maintain themselves. A sum is fixed upon as necessary to support a man: and if he cannot earn the whole, the difference is given him as relief; if he be ejected because he cannot pay his rent, the parish interferes, and guarantees pay-

ment to those who agree to receive the houseless. 8. Wurtemburg.—The information regarding this province is remarkably full and precise. The kingdom itself consists of about 8,000 English square miles, inhabited by 1,578,000 persons. It is divided into sixty-four bailiwicks, which are subdivided into parishes, containing each not less than 500 individuals. A large proportion of the parishes possess a fund called pium corpus, arising partly from voluntary contributions but chiefly from funds which. previously to the Reformation, had been employed for the purposes of the Roman Catholic worship. and instead of being confiscated by the Government, as was the case in England, were directed to be employed for charitable purposes. How different this to HENRY the Eighth's plunder? Many of them also have almshouses for the residence of the poor, and other endowments for their use, and almost every parish possesses an estate called an allemand, which is the him whom you, no doubt, consider the dead lion. I joint property of the persons, for the time being, having a bürgerrecht, or the right of citizenship in the parish, and is, together with the pium corpus and endowments, the primary fund for the relief of the poor. Subject to the claims of the poor, the allemand is divided equally among the burghers.

Bürgerrecht is obtained by inheritance, or by purchase; it is lost by emigration or gross mis-

Whoever cannot derive necessaries of life from property, labour, &c., has a claim on the support of the community. In times of distress, all, whether they have property or not, if they find it requisite, are entitled chance of being either followed or "rallied round" by to relief. Those, who would willingly work, shall have means found them by the magistrates. but those who will not work, shall be compelled to do so. According to old laws, poor persons, who have still a house and a little land, and who have suffered by failure of crops, &c., shall be assisted by the communities.

The community is bound to advance money on loan to poor mechanics, who cannot carry on their trade without such aid. In-door relief is afforded either in the houses of members of the community or in poor-houses, or at the homes of the indigent. In the poor-houses the food consists generally in the morning of soup, at noon a farinaceous dish and vegetables, and once, twice, or three time

a week, a quarter, or half-a-pound of meat. Besides this, every person receives in most of these houses from four to seven pounds of bread weekly and in some places a few krentzer every week for snuff; wine is given only where there are special

endowments for that purpose. The authors of the materials, whence the above account is taken, state it as their opinion that pauperism under this system is diminishing, and that the number of paupers, which in 1820 amounted to 64,896, does not new exceed 50,000, or about 1-30th of the whole population.

9. BAVARIA. - Every town is to have an institution for the poor, for whose support all the inhabitants are bound to contribute according to their means. Materials and tools are to be distributed to those, who cannot obtain work, to be used at their own homes, until other situations can be obtained for them. Houses of nourishment are erected for the others, who are not so impotent as to require admission into these houses. They are frequently lodged immediate contact with financial matters, having a among the different householders, and when circumlamentably contracting effect upon the mind of man, it stances permit, kitchens are to be erected on purpose for preparing nourishing soups, partly gratis, partly

very cheap. No marriage between people without capital shall be allowed, without the previous permission of the

This regulation, putting aside its hardship and injustice, has a considerable influence in keeping down the population, which is at present very low for the extent of country in Bavaria.

Priginal Correspondence.

MARKING MONEY.—CHARTISTS, READ THIS!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR, From a report given in the Northern Star of the 30th instant, I find that the plan of marking bank notes with Chartist inscriptions, has been adopted in it was that Washington, the great American leader of wish the old rotten system of plunderocracy to remain grit is, and that your Strond correspondent expresses spared. How strange, too, that physical force should and noble conduct, they should be entertained at dinner in the Calter Convening Room on Thirtiday. s wish that the aforesaid marking system should be have been for once successful in effecting a change, even dinner in the Calton Convening Room, on Thursday, the 24th Sentember and that a meeting should be miversally adopted, in order that the middle classes so great as that of one from a monarchy, more in the 24th September, and that a meeting should be constantly reminded of the needing should be so great as that of one from a monarchy, more in hald on the same evening when such as might be

This is certainly an excellent "plan of mortification;" but whether (as he anticipates) it will win the to themselves who used it, and then offers as a reason Charter or not, I am not aware: suffice it to say, that for this "because force has never yet been employed (and they ought) this plan is, in every respect, calcu- deficient in ability." Query? Is Urquhart by this to lated to serve their purposes. Chartism would even be understood as offering himself to the notice of our dwell in the purse of the Queen, and meet the eyes of physical-force Chartists? It would seem force would be

In London this plan has been adopted for some time confidence in the efficiency of persuason; but, then, past. I do not wish to exaggerate, but when I say that again, how rapidly its rays are intercepted by the dark I have seen, during the last eighteen months, upwards cloud seen moving its heavy mass on unhappy Peland. of one thousand sovereigns and half-sovereigns, crowns There, was truth on their side—there were leaders not and half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, pence and half-crowns, shillings, shillings, and sixpences, pence and half-crowns, shillings, leave you to guess how many thousand similar ones was true, should we have to dread the defeat of the there must be in circulation. The following are some of brave Circassians; for here also are brave able leaders the most conspicuous inscriptions that I remember:—
"We know our rights, and we will have them;" if truth and justice were anything heavy in the scale, the most conspicuous inscriptions that I remember:—
"We know our rights, and we will have them;"
"Universal Suffrage, and no surrender:" "The Charter for ever;" "We demand our rights;" "God speed the Chartists to victory;" "Down with our oppressors;" "Down with our oppressors;" "Down with our oppressors;" "Down finality:" "Down finality:" "Down finality:" "No speed in the same excellent remarks in defence of the formed chartists, and exposed in the rotten hypocrisy of such as attack them for med. Universal the company started to their legs.

Wake, which, if n ot the sweetest that could be imaled company were seated by three, at which hour spined, better than any of the leguests described by three, at which hour spined, better than any of the leguests led some to fear that some excellent remarks in defence of the fomale Chartists to victory;" "Down with our oppressors;" and loved their interest that could be imaled company were seated by three, at which hour spined, better than any of the leguests led some to fear that some excellent remarks in defence of the fomale Chartists, and exposed in the rotten hypocrisy of such as attack them for med. Union their arrival the company started to their legs.

Wake, which, if n ot the sweetest that could be imaled company were seated by three, at which hour spined, better than any of the leguests leaders, better than any of the leguest seated by three, at which hour spined, better than any of the leguest seated by three, at which hour density to crush our movement, had established with the unconstitutional and illegal force, the Rural Force; some were, which, if n ot the sweetest that could be imaled.

The company were seated by three, at which hour density the unconstitutional and illegal force, the Rural Force; soirces, tea-parties, public dinners, or lious, many and they they content the unconstitutional and illegal force, the Rural Force; soirces, tea-parties, public dinners, or lious, many of their other which the unconstitutional and illegal force, the Rural Force; so Charlists to victory; "Down with our oppressors;" "Frost, the saviour of the poor;" "God speed the martyrs;" "Frost, the saviour of the poor;" "God speed the chair, supported its advantage; if you fail in obtaining individual connorm in the continuous of the chair, supported its advantage; if you fail in obtaining individual connorm in the continuous of the chair, supported its advantage; if you fail in obtaining individual connorm in the continuous of the chair, supported in the c

should prove to be incorrect. The above, however, may

P.S. I forgot to state that the inscriptions on the gold and silver are either scratched or cut, whilst those on the pence are beaten famously. The Whigs "evil deeds shall live in brass; Chartists in every country, "up and have at 'em."

Mind! we give insertion to this letter to shew cordance therewith, hath ever been at variance with the to Dr. M'Douall. what is going on in the country, but not for the purposition of the world. pose of recommending the marking of metalic coin;

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Northampton, September 28, 1840. SIR,—The Chartists of this place, being desirous of aiding in every possible way the cause of temperance, have requested me to forward to you the enclosed letter from Mr. Vincent, to be inserted in your widely circucirculated journal; the insertion of which will much

R. FOSTER, Secretary. "Oakham Gaol, Rutlandshire, 9th September, 1840.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I received your letter yesterday, accompanied by a five pound note from the Radicals of Northampton. I cannot, upon paper, sufficiently express my gratitude for this mark of their affection I can only assure them that I shall strive, by my conduct upon all occasions, to show them that I am not ing hypocrites maw with sufficient to satisfy its cray- 2 set of irresponsible, ornel men, who govern us by altogether unworthy of their affection and confidence. "These marks of approval of my public conduct interest me far more than even the pecuniary aid they render me. They prove to me that my long-oppressed fellow-countrymen are truly alive to their own interests, and that they will not stand coully by and see those who have risked ALL in their cause sacrificed without shown to warn my fellow Chartists of this quicksand, an effort to save them. They prove to me that a or will-o'-th'-wisp, which ever they please to denomi-"new era" has arrived, and that the triumph of our nate it. fallowed cause is nearer than many of its advocates

"My Friends,-I have a long tale to tell when I leave my prison-house—the "SECRETS" of the Monmouth den will be made public—and those who hoped o wallow in the blood of my glorious and beloved nend, Frost, will hear of things they little dream of Rely upon my devotion to you. I love Democracy, and is long as the spark of life animates my bosom, I will be its fearless friend and defender. "One thing in your letter pleased me mightily—that

was your eulogium on sobriety. Oh, my friends, help me to banish the vice of drunkenness from our land !and if there should be any left in our Radical ranks a paragraph entitled "Durham Missionary," the writer still debased below the brutes that perish—Oh! shake of which writes most despondingly, and, I will venture off the infatuation. Let us remember that we are to say, untruly, when he speaks of the apathy of endowed with reason, and let us not destroy that | Chartists, in each delegate district, for I did not, at our God-like attribute by inundating it with poison! Let delegate meeting, understand that Chartists, in our us be men!—sober men—moral men—and we may not several localities, whereas he, the writer, has endeaonly defy the malicious ingenuity of our oppressors, voured to make it appear to the world lukewarm, or our inhuman tyrants. Whatever mischief is done to a undertake to pay all deficiencies for the maintenance ecause unfortunate) Frost was transported!!!

'Think of these things, my dear brothers and sistersprove the union, and let no man 'put them asunder." Once more thanking you for your kindness, believe ne to be, with every sentiment of devotion.

" Undaunted friend, "HENRY VINCENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your

liter the ignis fatuus, no doubt to perish, if they per-

Urquhart is asked by a few working men, Chartists, opinion on our internal state, and on prospects for eliorating it. He replies, "Government can do no ople any good; it is a load to bear, and is only nesary to restrain acts of injustice exercised towards hether perpetrated at home or abroad." Now no tist ever expected more than this; for this alone Charter is sought. Remove but injustice and the fruit of the workman's labour is his own; with this, erty would be removed where the least industry sted, and man be happy, so far as human nature of a missionary, &c., pledge ourselves to support permit him. "But what," asks Urquhart, "is to our delegate in carrying out the great principles of hought of a nation occupied with other things and the Charter in the County of Durham. gent of this-it being a fearful thing to contema Government, itself a party to the violation of the its of a nation?" To restrain injustice at home and ad, he has just declared, is the business of Govern-; to neglect this duty, is consequently to violate rights of a nation. But where, he further asks, ndividual commits an act of injustice, what do you Do you go to general propositions and seek a remedy theory? "No," he answers, "you explain to rs the injustice of the act, and are enabled to resist others concur with you in your view of its injustice.

case, to be pursued.

to discover what he means by resistance, or how this is to be effected, you find the enquiry fruitless. Any one would suppose that by leading others to concur he means physical resistance. You first find that he means nothing of the kind, and then you are forced to halt, and admit that he does admit something of the kind! No change, says he, has ever been effected by force; because force never can be employed by those who have the sturdy rebels, did not possess this faculty of per-

But, again, we are told by him that force never yet succeeded in realising the ends which they proposed our oppressors every time they spend our money, for successful if truth be on our side, and we had leaders we pay all the taxes, and therefore the money must be onto deficient in ability. How hope gleams from this consideration on the mind of him who hath lest all

martyrs;" "Frost, the saviour of the poor;" "God save Frost;" "Here's to the Welsh martyrs;" "Queen, do you know what justice is?" &c. &c., whilst such loved and familiar names as O'Connor, O'Brien, Parkin, to prop up an opposite doctrine. "He who perceives to prop up an opposite doctrine. "He who perceives the Riemingian martyrs." "God savie her of the means or educated and the savie her of the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her of the Riemingian martyrs. Cardo and a heat of this person; it is the aristotory of ladies were present, to oracle with their smiles and good looks the Chartier of ladies were present, to oracle with their smiles and good looks the Chartier of ladies were present, to othing to do with political system; and we would be told of the charter of ladies were present, to othing to do with political system; and we would be told or other means or educated and the ladies of the ladies of the ladies of the ladies of the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it. The sweetest ornaments of it, who cause her or the sweetest ornaments of it. The sweetest ornaments Jones (the Birmingham martyrs), Cardo, and a host of (this gentleman declares) must persuade; and truth grace with their smiles and good looks the Chartist confers power which arms cannot resist. If, therefore, I could swell the list, but, as may be expected, I you find, says he, that you cannot convince every man have not such a memory as to remember all from mere with whom you come in contact, rest assured that sight. I will abstain from giving any more, lest they truth is not in you, and that if you had the power which you desire, your acts would only be productive his satisfaction at the attendance of so many females, be relied on.

How "werry easy" our enemies must be with such seditions language" (as the old state slang is), about them.

In about, however, may of evil to others, and of shame to yourself. Now, my introduced Miss Buchanan, who, after a few words of address, presented Mr. Collins with a massy gold them. and win you convictions; and not only yours, as Char-tists, but even your opponents, the Tories!" No bigoted liberty: and bearing to have been presented "To fanatic ever possessed greater presumption than is here liberty; and bearing to have been presented "To evinced. Every self-evident proposition must certainly win conviction; but though the principle, for as a mark of their esteem for his services in the instance, of doing unto others as we would that others cause of liberty." should do unto us, could never be disputed, and hath

on them what may suit his fancy, provided he does thereon, the Chartist now struggles, and yet, for this not write libels, personal or political. If he should, alone, are hundreds of them immured in dungeons, and eighteen months solitary confinement on the felon's side of York Castle awaits him!—ED.

It no snould, alone, are munurous of them included by the very effort incalculable. We but seek the same laws, and privileges the amount of suffering produced by the very effort incalculable. We but seek the same laws and privileges which our wealthier neighbours enjoy, and which we willingly accord to them in common with ourselves, and find nearly the whole in arms against us. I do believe that truth confers power, which arms cannot resist in a speedily converted into cheers, upon his saying, by country like ours, where four-fifths of the people are led to perceive this truth, and that their interests accord led to perceive this truth, and that their interests accord with its establishment; but, whilst humbugs, gross deceivers, knaves, or fools, like Urquhart, prowl in both and the country like ours, who lives in luxury and superabundance upon the produce of our distressed operatives' toil. No, the sovereign whose health I have the honour to prowith their sufferings and to feel detestation for the all power. (Immense cheering, with three times left in this country, went to pay his debts; a their ear and confidence, telling them, that they must patiently suffer, till they have persuaded the wolf that

> Did, Sir, man but feel for his fellow as he oughtwas his professions of sympathy ought but hollow hypocrisy—indignation would take the place of cant Britain, enjoy our legitimate power? No; who to sixty days in Bridewell—(cries of shame, sham about patient forbearance, and he would fly to the then? A despot? No; but some dozens of despots immediate rescue of the sufferer. Stuff! but the whin- an oligarchy—a base, mean, worthless oligarchy; ings; let him have but an appearance of its continuance, for any length of time, and these hollow-hearted professions will be made till sympathy for self shall teach him to feel for others enduring like woes.

There are several other glaring errors, but to which it

Your insertion of the above in your widely circulated journal, will oblige, Ever gratefully yours.

RICHARD MARSDEN. September 28th, 1840.

DURHAM MISSIONARY, TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

No. 171, South Hetton, Sept. 26, 1840. SIR,—On perusal of this day's Star, I have no doubt, with myself, you will feel much astonished on reading but we shall deprive calumny of its sting, and lay the were indifferent to the great cause; without going exe at the root of the accursed system under which we much further into the subject, I beg to inform you that, me now groaning. Let no one be offended at my at a meeting of delegates, assembled at Durham, on lom, or start at my declaration; BUT I UN- the 5th of September, we, the delegates, agreed RESITATINGLY ASSERT THAT NO DRUNKARD CAN rather than that the County of Durham, for the want E A GOOD RADICAL! How can he be? In the first of immediate funds, should be left without a missionary lace, he is the infatuated slave of a vice which robs to agitate, and act upon, and recommend such other imelf, his dear wife, and darling children of the measures as might be deemed best, resolved unanionest necessaries of life. Secondly, he is deprived mously, that we would ourselves, at our own expense, f the means of educating his children, and thus causes (until the funds subscribed by members of the County em, too frequently, to grow into the servile slaves of of Durham Charter Association, should be sufficient, use, it is generally produced by the anfortunate a missionary. In this district, for which I have the hunkard. Remember, drunkards FIRED upon the honour of acting as delegate, I can assure you that the ank walls of the Westgate Inn, in Newport, and poor cause is progressing as desirably as we can expect, and I am quite certain, that my brother Chartists will support the missionary; so confident am I of that, that et temperance be the partner of our Democracy—unite for my own part, I pledge myself to be responsible for em in the indissoluble bonds of wedlock—God will and pay any deficiency which may arise respecting his salary. My district is merely as a drop of water to the ocean, compared with this extensive county; yet, small as it is, it is quite sufficient to pay for a missionary; this is my answer to your correspondent's question as to "where is his weekly salary to come

I have now spoken for myself, and will now speak for my brother delegates, who met me at Durham; they will, I am quite sure, respond to my sentiments After pledging themselves, in the way I have before stated, they cannot but feel hurt that your corresumns, to make a few remarks on the language of pondent has not stated their very disinterested offer, as ir. Urquhart, the person now at the head of the pre-int foreign policy movement. to being liable for the money required for the support of the missionary. Had I had time at my command to Some of our Chartist leaders seem bent on running visit my very spirited brother delegates, I am sure they would, one and all, have borne me out in all I st, in some bog or quagmire. These remarks will, I have said; had I visited them, I could not have been midently hope, have a tendency to dispel their misty in time for the insertion of this letter in next week's Star. I felt particularly desirous of giving as quick a denial as possible to the very uncalled for remarks as

With best wishes, believe me to be. Your obedient Servant, JOHN GARRY.

to the Chartists of Durham.

Delegate for South Hetton District of the County of Durham. We, the Council of the South Hetton Charter Association, having attentively perused the letter addressed to the Editor of the Star, respecting the appointment

> John Graham, Chairman. ANTHONY RIDLEY. JOHN HUNTER. R. BAINBRIDGE. WM. MASON. GEORGE BLAKE. R. W. WEECH.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY HIS FATHER .- On Wednesday last, this town was thrown into a state of ht you not to proceed in like manner against the excitement, by a report that a little boy, about stice which assumes the form of the law." Precisely eleven years of age, named William Brain, had been very course which the Chartist pursues, and which poisoned by his own father, who is a gentleman's the he immediately condemns, as but the following servant out of place. Unhappily the rumour was stomafter phantom, idol after idol, evidently mistak- too well founded, the man had been taken into cus- this very room first roused you to the present movement. these principles which alone would emancipate from the first moments of their existence. ("Shame," that every season to the workman, is "a season of the rights we claim, and the injustice sought to be tody, and the body of his child discovered in a barn, Those men who then attended him, the Salt's and the working classes from thraldrom, and which alone the working classes from thraldrom, and which alone of situated on the London-road. The circumstance and general propositions. No wonder that this is immediately made known to E. Eagles, Esq., is that he knows nothing of the Charter page to the working classes from thraldrom, and which alone is the working classes.

The working classes from thraldrom, and which alone is the working classes from thraldrom, and which alone is the working classes.

The working classes from thraldrom, and which alone is that he knows nothing of the Charter, nor of its mortem examination of the body of the child to be carted by the connected and the connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the clerks dispraces our ancient city by having his name connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the clerks dispraces our ancient city by having his name connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the clerks dispraces our ancient city by having his name connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the clerks dispraces our ancient city by having his name connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the clerks dispraces our ancient city by having his name connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the clerks dispraces our ancient city by having his name connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the clerks dispraces our ancient city by having his name connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the clerks dispraces our ancient city by having his name connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the clerks dispraces our ancient city by having his name connected as well as with another of the county having his name connected as well as with another of the county having his name connected as well as with another of the same kidney, the county having his name connected as well as with another of the county having his name connected as well as with another of the county having his name connected as well as with another of the county having his name connected as well as with another or the county having his name connected as well as with another or the county having his name connected as well as with another or the county having his name connected as well as we about the principles of book-keeping, would evidence it appeared that Brain had administered he has been weighed in the ba lances, but has not been M'Douall) ave him something for his palate. (Cheers of that dispensation, the Saviour of the World himself, the concern was approaching to bankruptcy." | Witnesses, "I have taken some poison myself and I say no more, to ensure a hearty response to the toast. | A voice—"Served him right." | He was aware, it as necessary for one or two to suffer, and incomplete to the child. Brain said to one of the found wanting. (Loud cheers.) I am sure I need not and laughter. A voice—"Served him right." | He was and judge from His practices. When He met with the say no more, to ensure a hearty response to the toast. | aware, it as necessary for one or two to suffer, and inquiring as to their physical wants? No: He healed intolerable nonsense! Here are a number of gave my child some; I thought of dying together." hankers, they are seeking to turn out of office He added, that the child had lost his money. The gnorant clerks (who, with impudence united to coroner called upon the prisoner, who was present incapable quality, are obstinately persisting in and heard the evidence, to say anything he might ing the clerkship) as the only means to renovate please, but cautioned him that what he said would

dying concern, and here is a loquacious quack be taken down in writing and used as evidence, if as well as that of the Doctor, we give in necessarily the taken the verdict of the jury should send him for trial. In abridged form from the length to which the proceedmitted as the only one, under the circumstances The prisoner had no statement to make, and the coroner having briefly recapitulated the evidence, the coroner naving briefly recapitulated the evidence, the form of error, inconsistency and absurdity, as in the prisoner, James Brain. He was then committed which the proceeded and he was glad to have the opportunity, for let us be little danger of a curfect. The Doctor bounds: that is his season of prosperity, and no are proceeded and he was glad to have the opportunity, for let us be little danger of a curfect. The Doctor bounds: that is his season of prosperity, and no are proceeded and he was glad to have the opportunity, and the proceeded and he was glad to have the opportunity of letting the audithe coroner naving briefly recapitulated the evidence, the Mr. Collins having duly acknowledged the kindness was all. It took the opportunity of letting the audithe prisoner, James Brain. He was then committed which the proceeded and he was glad to have the opportunity, for let us be little danger of a curfect. The Doctor bounds: that is his season of prosperity, and no are stateman's observations on the above subject of on the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the next to comment for the benefit of us Medern Athenians agitate as we may, we cannot get the middle classes be little danger of a surfeit. (Laughter.) The Doctor bounds; that is his season of prosperity; and so on the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the next to comment for the benefit of us Medern Athenians agitate as we may, we cannot get the middle classes be little danger of a surfeit. (Laughter.) The Doctor bounds; that is his season of prosperity; and so on the condition of the people. He tells you assizes. We understand that his referred to the middle classes be little danger of a surfeit. (Laughter.) The Doctor bounds; that is his season of prosperity; and so on the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the next to comment for the benefit of us Medern Athenians agitate as we may, we cannot get the middle classes be little danger of a surfeit. (Laughter.) The Doctor bounds; that is his season of prosperity; and so on the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the next to comment for the benefit of us Medern Athenians agitate as we may, we cannot get the middle classes be little danger of a surfeit. (Laughter.) The Doctor bounds; that is his season of prosperity; and so on

COLLINS AND M'DOUALL IN SCOTLAND.

Chartists here to give these patriots a cheering reception. It had been agreed upon, that as a mark suasion; what thousands of lives might have been of admiration of, and respect for their principles, may be constantly reminded of the poor persecuted reality despotic than constitutional, to a democratic held on the same evening, when such as might be constantly reminded of the poor persecuted reality despotic than constitutional, to a democratic held on the same evening, when such as might be unable to attend the dinner would have an opportunity of hearing these undaunted champions of freedom.

THE DINNER

"For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that the people will it."—The Associated Blacksmith's Banner.—"Frost, Williams, and Jones; they shall

cause. Mr. Richard Russell occupied the Croupier's The cloth being removed, the CHAIRMAN expressed

Mr. Collins having made a suitable reply, Miss been admitted as our best criterion of right and wrong Mary Buchanan, sister of the former young lady,

then presented to Mr. Collins and the Doctor splendid green woollen cravats, beautifully embroidered with silk. These tokens of good will and

the severeign, I do not mean any young foreigner

Band, "A man's a man for a' that ." Mr. Richardson, bootmaker, responded to the £30,000. In the course of his speech, the Doc it was anguish to touch the lamb; and the cat that it toast, and said the sentiment contained in the toast referring to the Glasgow demonstration, ment ought not to destroy the mouse, my hopes for the you have now honoured is a self-evident truth, a some deeds done by the masters there, that astonitruth admitted by even Whigs and Tories, and while it roused the indignation of the audience. which it is unnecessary for me to attempt to prove. young apprentice boy, who left his work to see But the question is, do we, the people of Great laws of their own making, judges of their own appointment, and jurors of their own packing; who can hang, banish, or confine in dungeons, as traitors, the very men who, for the same acts, they but lately There are several other glaring errors, but to which it is needless for me to refer. Enough hath already been such a state of things be endured? We answer, no; resolutely stated that unless they were taken back, I shown to warn my fellow Chartists of this quicksand, they cannot, will not, shall not! It has been said, not one of them would work, and the masters had g that knowledge is power; but what is knowledge to yield. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) ra without union? Knowledge, without union, my After a long speech, replete with the wit, spirit, and a r friends, will only lay bare the ill deeds of our per- good sense, usual to him, the Doctor concluded by on ourselves. But, wit hunion, it will accomplish all that the most sanguine of us may have hoped for. Mr. R., at some length, referred to the blessed fruits of democracy in countries so governed, and concluded an eloquent address by a quotation from

"Freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Tho' baffled oft, is ever won."

Byron:—

(Loud cheers.) Mr. RANKEN then rose to propose-" The Charter, though persecution should await its advocates," to which Mr. Blackie responded. After some apologies, Mr. BLACKIE observed that the Charter is a document upon which a great portion of the people have fixed their attention, as the means of their emancipation from that political bondage in which they have been so long held. The labouring classes look to the Charter as the only means of protecting the fruits of their honest industry from being devoted to the purpose of pampering the indolence, frivolity, and reckless extravagance of those aristocrats, who live in ease and affluence on the money drawn from the hardearned gains of the poor; and who, regardless of the misery and destitution which prevails in the land, are continually adding insult to injury, by treating with ridicule and contempt the remonstrances and petitions of the people for a redress of those grievances. (Cheers.) The useless classes have hitherto looked upon the poor as beings of an inferior nature, created for no other purpose than to toil and slave, that the rich may enjoy life of luxurious profusion; and when the poor become aged and infirm, and unable to work, there is no proper provision made for their support—they are considered burdens on the country-and their only thought is, how they may get soonest quit of them. Applause.) With a view to put an end to such a state of things, the Charter was framed—its principles are the principles of truth and justice. It desires not to deprive any man, or class of men, of their just rights; but it insists on the restitution of those pririleges of which the great body of the people have been so long defrauded. It demands that every man who is to obey the law ought to have a voice in the making of those laws; and it denies the right of the few to legislate for the many, without their consent. And further, it demands that every man who contributes to the national funds shall have a voice in the disposal of those funds, and denies the justice of tuxation without representation. (Cheers.) Mr. Blackie then proceeded in the same way to explain the minor points of the Charter, and having done so satisfactorily, proceeded:-Thus, then, I have given a brief outline of the Charter, and I would ask, what does it contain that its advocates should be branded with the names of "Levellers," "Destructives," "Seditious De-

nagogues," "aiders and abettors of treason," "disconented and designing men." who are only desirous for creating anarchy, spoliation, and bloodshed. (Loud cheering.) Or that middle-class jurymen should be found ignorant and base enough to convict them on such charges at the instigation of an unprincipled Go. at a public meeting. vernment. (Renewed cheering.) Yet such has been the case, and hundreds of honest men have been incarcerated in dungeons, for simply demanding their our worthy guests, who have shown the Government factory children-Dr. M'Douall. that their barbarous treatment will never have the asperating the public mind, and driving the people to and oppressed, will not always be disappointed." Mr.

B. concluded, amid much and loud cheering. Band-" Up, brothers, up!" John Collins, our honest guest. (Applause.) It is now and himself, not as paid to them as individuals, little more than two years ago since John Collins in but to he principles which they advocated-

Air-" John Anderson, my loe, John"

ings at the meeting are reported.

Entheman's observations on the grove surject of on the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the next to comment for the benefit of us Modern Athenians agitate as 'e may, we cannot get the middle classes been an inmate of the lunatic asylum for the proceeded in an elegant appeal to their national to have the proceeded in an elegant appeal to their national to hear us; but when they came forward to his trial, then proceeded in an elegant appeal to their national adversity and prosperity until it has pleased the foline he was tried for a libel upon the London Police. It was been an inmate of the lunatic asylum for lity, and declared, rather than that the present grinding tyrant to make an end of him. (Cheers.) It referring system should continue it were better to go back to true he had denounced them as illegal ind unconstitu- I appealed said the Dog for, to their reason when I got system should continue, it were better to go back to

tional, but he had never, as plain John cunningly insinuated; incited the people to overthrow the Government by force. John, it is true, could not openly say
meeting I took care to use my own arguments. The
meeting I took care to use my own arguments. The
meeting I took care to use my own arguments. so; but he took advantage of the conduct of others less result was, that an impression was made on the to proceed unitedly and determinedly. Are you deter-EDINBURGH.

The news of the glorious spirit manifested in the West but increased the ardour which animated the Chartes then the Mr. C.) had no more to do with Chartists here to give the conduct of ethers less result was, that an impression was made on the considerate, to prejudice the Jury (if indeed it were minds of the jury, and what did they do? They mind to have the Charter? asked the Doctor. "Yes, wanted) against him. At the meeting in the Bull Ring a bay onet was found, or said to have been found, upon a bay onet was found, or said to have been found, upon a manifested in the considerate. The considerate in the wanted him of the Glasgow that the considerate is the considerate to give the considerate to considerate, to prejudice the Jury (if indeed it were minds of the jury, and what did they do? They mind to have the Charter? asked the Doctor. "Yes, looked to the Judge—(laughter)—and that the most enthusiastic cheering. That declaration the personage was pleased to ask the Jury for a verillet of livened him much; it reminded him of the Glasgow display, and he would now so formed with the constant white backets. the bayonet than the cunning leech himself, (nor guilty. (Shame.) Was it that there was sufficient display, and he would now go forward, while backed by them, with an armour that the Governeven to ied! a very significant circumstance,) and yet he had made an impression on my hearers, it was plain I ment could not pierce. It would give him a spirit to Would twist and torture his shapeless carcass into thea- was a dangerous character, and should not be allowed brave all danger, and, above all, it would teach him to Would twist and torture his shappless carcass into theatical pusitions, and brandish the instrument before the affrighted eyes of the Jury; giving utterance at the same time, with all the vollubility of his tribe, to a tissue of unconnected words, among which might be keard cor espicuous, "treason," "sedition," "inflammatory," "ignorant multitude," and other epithets equally useful to, and duly practised by the Whig pros ecutors of "sedition and libel." (Hear.) A stone and sword, which had been found, and of which he Mr. C.1'k new nothing. Was used by the said John in for this "because force has never yet been employed except by men who were either destitute of truth or deficient in ability." Query? Is Urquhart by this to punderstood as offering himself to the notice of eur physical-force Chartists? It welld seem force would be successful if truth be on our side, and we had leaders at the motice of the following above the successful in any sort of evidence at all, would the more would they optended, for while there he had turned his thoughts to dict against h im. The learned gent, might, however, lave, and should be used to perfect our social condition, to secure justice to the majority of the country, and oppression. The propersion of "secutors o have satisfied a Jury, who would willingly see every Chartist in Brit. in dangling at a rope's end. Mr. Col-Banner.—"Frost, Williams, and Jones; they shall be free."—"Collins, Lovett, and M'Douall."—
"O'Connor, O'Brien, Vincent, Richardson."—"To the memory of Muir, Palmer, Gerald, and other Reformers of 1794."

An availant instrumental hand occurred the walk the streets of Auld Reekie without music in their walk the streets of the awestest that could be imalins then entered tat some length upon the treatment of An excellent instrumental band occupied the walk the streets of Auld Reckie without music in out the sweetest that could be imalwake, which, if n of the sweetest that could be imalwake, which, if n Upon their arrival the company started to their legs, and with cheering and waving of hats and hand-kerchiefs, welcomed them.

Attack them for mede lling with politics. They tell us, and with cheering and waving of hats and hand-kerchiefs, welcomed them.

Arr. John Duncan occupied the chair, supported upon his right by the Doctor, and the ladies of t ting the sweetest orna, ments of it, Who cause her rather kick them into a notion that they had better give killed Chartism, but performed the duty of sexton partner to absent himself from her from dawn to night, who make the workshop his prison; it is the aristo-cracy and their political system; and we would be told causes. They were, however, to be lamented rather forsooth that women have 1 tothing to do with politics; than blamed. Cool reason, perhaps, would have led upon recollecting the difference of his present situachair. After the Chairman had asked a blessing, him so handsomely, he sat down amid enthusiastic

white slaves—the factory ch ildren. We must, as in the case of Mr. Collins, conten t ourselves with adverting to a few of the many passag es upon which he dwelt. Your soul as it has into theirs. This indeed may yet the applause which greeted to be the case. I sincerely hope not; but from the part of the people to carry into effect those principles sided, he thanked the ladies who had honoured him so conduct of the masters with regard to the late demonhighly; alluding to the ring he had received, he said stration at Glasgow, I fear the worst. The Doctor then that closely as he might have t een attached to the alluded to the case of the apprentice boy mentioned at Charter before, he was now we assured the ladies who presented it , that whenever he how the condition of working men, with all the boasted from the earliest records of man, still to act in accordance therewith, hath ever been at variance with the practice of the world.

| Many Duchanan, sister of the food upon it he should conting to be less that which had all along an impated him. With ed. In 1794, a hand loom weaver could weave a gross regard to Mrs. Gray's handsome cra. Wet he should feel piece a week, for which he got 7s. 6d. For this he could regard to Mrs. Gray's handsome cra. Wet he should feel piece a week, for which he got 7s. 6d. For this he could regard to Mrs. Gray's handsome cra. Wet he should feel piece a week, for which he got 7s. 6d. For this he could regard to Mrs. Gray's handsome cra. Wet he should feel piece a week, for which he got 7s. 6d. For this he could for we believe that practice to be an illegal one, and heavily punishable by law. As for bank notes and such like "rags," any one is at liberty to write on them what may suit his form. To base our laws

Even Governments, established ostensibly for the long that would affor the staunchest female Charters and yet we see, look to the length in Edinburgh, who would present to each of the practice of this indisputable principle amongst men, have on all occasions run counter thereto. To base our laws

Even Governments, established ostensibly for the length in Edinburgh, who would affor the length in Edinburgh, who would present to each of the practice of this indisputable principle amongst men, have on all occasions run counter thereto. To base our laws

To base our laws

Even Governments, established ostensibly for the length in Edinburgh, who would affor the length in Edinburgh, who would go in purchases) as much provisions as would where we may, that, instead of that, inhuman honoured guests a cravat, to keep them warm during oppression and tyranny is everywhere prevalent. The Doctor, referring to the hisses that law of the Charter. Mrs. Gray of the Charter. Mrs. Gray one of the staunchest female Charters and yet we see, look to the length in Edinburgh, who would affor the length in Edinburgh, who would affor the length in Edinburgh, who would not easier the white a second of the charter. Mrs. Gray one of the length in Edinburgh followed the first toast, made some real marks upon the amount of 10s, per week. In consequence of this the Crown; and said that if royalty was a g nod thing, this then his clothes, then he must strip his wife and chilcountry had surely enough of it in all co had three Queens—(laughter)—and three. Kings to keep quantity of food which he and they ate. In such cirthem company. (Renewed laughter.) R irst, we had cumstances was it to be wondered at that men feeling the Queen, supported, as Queen's genera lly are, extravagantly; then we had her mother, a Queen in de fucto, if the lead, scout the notion of applying moral means to not de jure; and lastly, we had the buxom relic to match. On the other hand, we had Prin ce Albert; While then, said the Doctor, it is a subject of regret herds, amongst these four-fifths, affecting to sympathise pose is, the Sovereign People, the true source of to the last-named worthy specimen of royalty to the last-named worthy specimen of royalty their sufferings and to feel detestation for the all power. (Immense cheering, with three times to the last-named worthy specimen of royalty to the last-named worthy specimen of royal sequently, the public purse was as much mi mis his money, or, in One from all parts of the room)—and the man was genero enough to say he would take the lad into his emple again, upon his paying the expenses; which, to the honour of the legal profession be it said, amounted te only four guineas! Another factory girl, the one who

presented the plaid, was also discharged. In many urging upon his hearers perseverance in their efforts to that btain the Charter.

Air-" Up and war them a', Willie." Mr. RUSSELL, the Croupler, then proposed, in a French speech of much feeling, and good taste, the health of William Lovett, whom he eulogised in no measured half of i Mr. Collins roturned thanks, confirmed the Croupier's estimate of Mr. Levett, and promised to let

his friend know of the esteem in which he was held in Edinburgh. "Band-" Over the hills and far awa." Mr. CUMMING then proposed the healths of Feargus O'Connor. Bronterre O'Brien, and the other imprisoned friends of liberty. To the former he gave the new

designation of "The Goliath of Chartism." The toast was honoured with three times three, Mr. Collins taking the lead. Band—" There's nae luck about the house." Mr. Innes gave "Frost, Williams, and Jones, and may they speedily be restored to their families and out that you are

country." Mr. I. asserted the truth of the saying, that Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God," and contended that tyranny, be it perpetrated by whom it you be wise enough may, should be resisted. The toast was drank in The CHAIRMAN gave "The Northern Star, and the Democratic Press generally," passing a well-merited

eulogium upon that ably conducted and sterling organ of the movement. The toast was drunk with all the honours. Mr. Collins then gave the Chairman, which was duly honoured. Mr. Duncan replied.

The manner in which every thing connected with the dinner was conducted reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. Cooper, of the Flesh Market Close, who furnished them, and so sensible were they all of this, that a vote of thanks was awarded to him. The company then proceeded, with the band playing in front, to the

PUBLIC MEETING IN DUNEDIN HALL. This Hall, which is the largest and most spacious in Edinburgh, and which is capable of containing 2,000 individuals, was filled long before the arrival of the speakers. Upon entering, Mr. Collins and the Doctor were received with loud cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Mr. HENRY PARKER, one of the Secretaries of the Association, was voted into the chair with accla-

mation. The CHAIRMAN made brief allusions to the noble conduct of the patriots they were met to hear, and expressed his hope that such as (though favourable to the bjects in view, had hitherto hung back, would now be induced to come forward; and those who were not only favourably disposed, but actually had joined the movement, would leave the meeting confirmed in the good faith. He then introduced to the meeting Mr. John Gregor, who would present to Messrs. Collins and M'Douall an address, agreed to by the men of Edinburgh

Mr. GREGOR presented it accordingly. After the address had been read,

The CHARMAN said—I now beg to introduce to you rights, and complaining of their grievances. (Loud one who has given "Plain John" such a drubbing as cheers.) But I trust that all who have been, or may he never got before or since; the able and undaunted it for any particular class, and yet of na be yet, persecuted, may follow the noble example of advocate of Universal Suffrage, and the friend of the

> he was realy to be one of them, and bear his punishmore than a Chartist meeting with a lenow wearing now the thory and the chair. (Loud cheers and laughter.) That would. They said, "we have not eno for ourselves;" ness, but ere he has reached a safe resting place, he

enable working men to live in comfort and happiness. the most immense cheering, the whole meeting having, (Cheers.) And he found that studying in these great as he ended, started to their legs, and emitted a broadseminaries of Chartism, York and Chester, were productive of the greatest good. Upon his liberation from The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. John Collins, the latter place the warmest reception he received was the old and tried friend of the people. His appearfrom the soldiery. (Cheers.) He was surprised and ance was the signal for another such burst of applause gratified to find them express their attachment to our as welsomed the Doctor; indeed, during the whole principles. The reason was that they hated the Government, which, to crush our movement, had established may insure safety to the most timid creature that

them to act differently; but if we considered their tion from what it was a few months ago; when, situation, there was nothing in their conduct to sur- instead of being surrounded by the kind, cheering, The CHAIRMAN introduced 1Dr. M'Douall, with some not all aware of the oppressions under which the peoremarks upon his eminent ser, vices in the cause of the ple of England groan; you are ill off, but yet cannot ple of England groan; you are ill off, but yet cannot the fangs of tyrants, he saw nothing but the gloomy feel the full measure of tyranny and hardship that is countenances of his jailors, lying with an aching heart heaped upon them, nor has the iron entered in within stone walls mixing with felons. When he saw. dded to it; and he the dinner. He then proceeded at some length to show amount of respect sensible people shot ld pay to the working man would have first to pawn his furniture, ascience. We dren, and after that he would require to diminish the t of the late remove this great physical evil, and resist the Governand palaces | ment by force ? (Cheers, and shouts of "No, no.") had King that such declarations were made, I cannot forget at would give a few specimens which these holy gentlend, con- If they will attact our present moral movement with shall pit argument against argument, as we have hitherto short, by adding here and omitting

, either; and each and all of these they must have. rring to the spirit of freedom so prevalent, he said, in Leeds, with the other large towns in England, meeting i France m terially aid and Americ d, continental kingdoms would speedily could succee follow. In were—the we rotten system i could but succ President, it w country would speedily follow. The there, and this middle classes wi want your assistan you please them y moment you becom (Cheers and laughter.) to see how the managed by a Q. But of the whole the greatest enemies crown and the coronet. greatest amount of enmity: are called infidels by the the Bible, it is very mani are the infidels. (Cneers.) dispensation, we find that (man, and not for a set of me. 7. We find also in that book that the labourer is wor titled to the first fruits of th e earth; not that the Queen, or Bishops, or arista cracy should have it. Cheers.) The Doctor then att acked in severe terms If, said he, there be the present system of priestcraft. reat man's family, he a dunce, or licentious rascal in a

rotten and slimy is fixed for "the Church." The slough of Churchism is always pa ddled by a goosling how himself a deof the aristocracy. Let him but a bauchee, a fool, or a knave, and h e is made a public ompass of iniquity instructor. After having boxed the c fit to officiate at and vice, he is chosen as the most That class, since the altar of God. ("Shame, shame.") the beginning, has been the most determined opt. The aristoponents of the working man's interes cracy, taking advantage of man's inherof their own towards wershipping God, made men class priests; and thus wrought upon the religious tendency of man's nature, to cheat the p the land and the fruits thereof. The Docta attack true to be observed that he did not in any way. red Chrisreligion; far from it; he honoured and reve h the intianity and the Bible, and only warred wit 'I manner l famous hypocrites that made it a mask for a of abominations—with the maggots that ate cheese. (Immense cheering.) The Doctor t ferred to the infamous Poor Law system exit England, which he denounced in the most unme

terms. When God made the earth, he did not i resumed their seats, and silence was restored, the Doc. future wife in the bonds of marriage, declaring tha desperation, as a day of retribution may arrive, when they may perhaps find themselves deprived of that power which they have so much abused; for, to use ality drev forth another burst of cheering, when the through disease or otherwise should overtake you, these the words of Junius:—"A people injured, insulted, Doctor continued. He rejoiced, he said, in meeting the monsters, under cover of law, will not scruple to men of Elinburgh, to find that they were determined separate you from the wife of your bosom. Aye, and to declare their attachment to the principles of Char- lest the sight of your rags might raise recollections of tism, andto renew their struggle for the Charter, the your lost freedom, you must wear a livery of theirs. whole Chater, and nothing less. (Cheers.) He looked ("Shame, shame.") Poverty is treated as a crime; and condition. Talking of the state of the country, Mr. The CHAILMAN then rose to propose the health of upon the compliment they had paid Mr. Collins even the mother, the newly-made widow, is called upon Co. 'line said, they tell us, "Oh, that is what we have to make another sacrifice—her infants are torn from her; she must part with the babes she has nourished to it s seasons of adversity," and so on; but the fact is, doubt he ever will be, at his post; and for his honesty trial, he sid, that he had met with their mis-repreducts to them, they put on a long rather better off in one sense, he gets, no doubt, higher face, and tell you, with a whine, and much gravity—
"Oh, we live now under the Christian dispensation."
wages, but what ishe the better of that? His previous state of proverty left him in debt, and before he has and laught. A voice— not the mas and so, as I have said, it is all one inquiring as to their physical wants? No; He healed ment with the patience that always distinguished a their diseases, and when He found they were hungry, Scotsman, ind especially a Scottish Chartist. (Cheers.) He said, "these people are in want," and ordered them Mr. Collins, upon presenting kimsell to reply, was He went to prison with the opinion that it was better to be fed first, instead of (like our Bishops) preaching received with the most desfening applause. His steet, one should be imprisoned than that thousands should to them with empty belies. (Hear, hear.) But how a mouse, and chances not to be in the humour of imbe hanged As for his trial, it was, in fact, nothing did His followers, the Bishops of those days, mediate murder, he gives him a gentle squeeze, and more than a Charlist meeting with a fellow wearing how did they act? Why, just as their successors lets him go; the liberated animal flies with all eager-

which he humbly but sincerely advocated, he felt it was neither in the power of the oppressors or of their blue-coated gens d'armes to crush liberty; and his heart was elated with joy to think of the brighter era that was reserved for his country. There was now 1800 years since the doctrine of universal brotherhood had been proclaimed by Christ; since, in the name of the Almighty Maker of the universe, it was ordained that slavery, and we see around us the deformed visage of Cain, instead of the mild countenance of Christ. Notwithstanding the immense sums of money wrung by priests from the blood and sinews of working men, what have they done? While they professed to teach the doctrines of universal love, they never exemplified them in their conduct. In order to spare the blushes of these men (for blush they must at the wide discrepancy between their conduct and the precents of the Bible) he would propose that a new version should be made expressly for their use. This could be easily done: he physical means, the spirit of Englishmen will be again image, and said, let them have dominion over the fish roused, nor will that of Scotchmen slumber. We will of the sea, the fowls of the zir, and the beasts of the have no effusion of blood if it can be avoided; if we field." And now he would propose it should be altered are allowed to go on peacefully and morally, let us do to-" God created man in his own image, and said, let so; but should the Government attempt to put down some of them have dominion over the fish of the sea. our movement by force, then is the time for us to take again our rifles on our shoulders and—(the rest was lost but in other places it would be better to omit words. in immense cheering.) We would shew the Govern. From the eighth commandment, "Thou shalt not ment that persecution is of no avail, and that steal," he would propose that the word not be omitted, if they withdraw physical force from us we and it would then answer them to a nicety. In done on every possible occasion. The men of England, an improved version could with little diffihe said, were resolved to lay aside all talk of physical culty be made to suit them. (Laughter.) If, force; and they hoped the Government would do the to make the Scriptures tally with their conduct, it same; but, if net, they had not forgotten the duty of Were necessary to make such alterations, who, he would resistance to tyrants, and the rights of citizens to have ask, were the infidels? Most assuredly not we, for we arms, and use them when attacked. (Loud cheering.) disapprove of such alterations. They were the infidels, Te neither hoped, looked, nor wished for such a strug. for they needed such alterations, and neither feared 'e; but working men have a right to sufficient remune. God nor loved their brother men. Mr. Collins then tion for their labour: they have not got that. They have proceeded at some length to shew the iniquitous conight to political power, so that when a cheap loaf is duct of the clergy with regard to the Poor Laws, and their table they can keep it there: they have not got | the monstrous atrocities committed under sanction of these laws. He (Mr. C.) was unwilling to mention the name of Christ in any manner that might have a tentency to be thought irreverend; but in some cases it asses were determined to be free; and even the was necessary. Had the Saviour visited the world at have shown that they are beginning to awaken. this day and confessed in hearing of any of the blueis, 6,000 sat down to a reform banquet; the one coated myrmidons that scour the country, that he had hem being of the National Guard. The working not wherein to lay his head, that official would speedily France came forward and defiled through the bring him before a magistrate. "Oh," his honour n the ancient military style. The struggle in would say, "you, fellow, are a rogue and a vagabond, ainly helped to carry the Reform Bill; and the law provides for your case, you have not by your her revolution to take place, it would ma. own confession a place of abiding, and I sentence you to gain the Charter. In Spain, Portugal, to three months at the treadmill." Yes, said Mr. C. , the spirit of freedom was stirring. If we with emphasis, under the present system of the Poor Laws the Founder of the Christian religion must inevi-Imerica—free as, in many respects, they tably have been sent to the treadmill. (Shame.) Ho riking men were defrauded through a then referred to the evil done under sanction of what is if rag money; but if the democrate there called law, and said, "I am bold to affirm that under 36d in re-electing Martin Van Buren as sanction of law more cruelty and inhumanity have been ould be the death-blow to rag money perpetrated than ever has been done against law. This is caused by the manner in which the laws were made. Il be ruined; and then they will find The rich few have combined the power which their a very intelligent people. They will wealth gives them for securing the making of the ace to prop them up, and as long as laws to themselves, and this power is and ou are very intelligent; but should has been applied to further their own interest. to look to your own interest, that | Without regard to either justice or the law of God. From 'e "an ignorant class of men." this it was evident that to make it incumbent upon It is melancholy, said the Doctor, one to obey a law, it was necessary he should have a affairs of this nation are voice in the making of it. Every man, said Mr. C., is teen, peerage, and priests. a slave who is bound to obey laws in the making of gang the priesthood are which he was never consulted. (Cheers.) And under f liberty. Laying aside the this system working men are robbed of their property. we find under the mitre the Their labour is their property; and this property is to popular right. Chartists wrung from them in the shape of taxes, in the levying ests, but if we look to or appropriating of which they have no voice. And if fest that they (the priests) any person, feeling the bonds of slavery on his forehead, If we turn to the Mosaic should call out against the injustice of the system that tod created the earth for oppresses him, he is laid hold of, and thrust into a dungeon. While we are subject to these and other thy of his hire, and en. cruelties and indignities, we are placed without the pale of the Constitution, and it is this which induces me to support the principle of Universal Suffrage. Ignorance is charged against us, said Mr. C., by the very men who acknowledge the falsity of the accusation. When our assistance is needed, they ask us to petition for the repeal of the Corn Laws, for Household Suffrage, for Abolition of Slavery, for Foreign Policy, and many other political topics; thus endeavouring to get an expression of our opinion, upon the subject of which they tell us we are incapable of judging. (Cheers.) This is a proof of their "intelligence." (Laughter.) Mr. Collins then made some most important remarks upon the state of literature in general. In his younger days he read much; indeed, every book he could lay ent inclination | his hands on; and now when he had studied the state of society himself, he found that the view it gave of men and manners in general was anything but correct. cople out of The reason of this was, that the writers were of the r wished it | dominant class, or rather that they chose to support the views and prejudices of that class, who were the buying portion of the community-(hear, hear)-and kence our literature, even periodical, with few exceptions, was in the hands of the monied classes. No wonder up the then, though we were called the riff raff, tag-rag-andhen re bob-tail, the vicious lower classes, &c, &c. Should ting in any of them be graciously pleased out of the abundance asured of their wealth to bestow £5 upon a charitable instituntend tion, how many prints and periodicals proclaim the ture's munificent deed? As it were, they cry out, "Come, fair garden the labourer and husbandman . must see what good we do! how charitable we are?" rest contented with a hut in the corner, or, if he whereas the poor working man, let his acts of kindness The Dorton's appearance on the platform was greeted be very poor, with the Bastile. The treatment received they are never heard of the never heard effect of preventing the people from demanding political freedom. And, therefore, let our rulers beware of expression that the most deafening and enthusiastic cheering, in these Bastiles is most brutal. If you go to any of they are never heard of. Should be give a portion of the parsons, and pay them, they will join you and you are never heard of the parsons, and pay them, they will join you and you are never heard of the parsons, and pay them, they will join you and you are never heard of the parsons, and pay them, they will join you and you are never heard of the parsons, and pay them, they will join you and you are never heard of the parsons, and pay them, they will join you and you are never heard of the parsons. neighbour; should his wife or sister watch night after night at the sick bed who has no other attendant, these are never blazoned forth; and hence while the working men are blamed for ill deeds they have not done, they get no credit for good ones which they have. Mr. Collins then entered into an argument to shew how, by he present system, improvements in machinery, instead

o, aiding and protecting industry had deteriorated their to e xpect in commercial districts, trade is always liable state of poverty left him in debt, and before he har managed to liquidate that, comes the "seasons of adversity" when he has little or nothing to do, and which swa llows up the proceeds of the next "season "season of adversity" to him, (Loud cheering.) These so called "seasons of adversity and prosperity" remind me strongly of the manner in which cats often behave towards their victims. When puss has seized finds himself again in the firm grasp of grimalkin:

(Conoluded in our eighth page.)

COLLINS AND M'DOUALL IN SCOTLAND. (Concluded from our seventh page.)

to the demonstration at Glasgow, and the consternation laughter and cheering.) They may may depend upon it that, while John Collins has life and strength, and a dozen or half a dozen are met together willing to hear him, there will he lift up his feeble voice in denunciation of appression, and in support of the rights of the oppressed. (Immense cheering.) Sir John Campbell said he had put down Chartism. Were he here to night, what would he my! When he hears of the glorious enthusiasm expressed by the people in every hamlet: through which he (Mr. C.) passed. His excellent friend the Doctor, had visited thirty or forty masses or processsions. every one as enthusiastic as in Edinburgh. Some much more numerous of course; that is the result of circumstances, but still the same spirit. They first ridiculed us, then threatened, then prosecuted and persecuted us, and now they must allew that Chartism is an element of public opinion. (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. Collins then thanked them for their address, which he valued as a testimonial of their adherence to the sixth cm at the day of judgment, and shut them at the day of judgment, and shut them at the day of judgment, and shut them at the men home to curse the powers that did so. The brought under the notice of the meeting the immense.

In the people, then there was an end to confidence and the people, then there was a social compact was dissolved. It was nearly four o'clock before the flames were got an end to confidence and the people, then there was an end to confidence and the people, then there was an end to confidence and the people, then there was an end to confidence and the people, then there was an end to confidence and the people, then there was an end to confidence and the people, then there was an end to confidence and the people, then there was an end to confidence and the peo cause which he advocated. As an individual he would out from the mag corner of Paradise, which they have shopkeepers were anxious to hear me, and I am of and wasteful expenditure of the procent system. The men did not leave the premises until twelve o'clock never change. He was a humble working man, and pictured to themselves as the reward of their opinion that the authorities did more good to the Queen had £50,000 for her privy purse, independent of last night, and the cause of the fire is at present unmust stand by his order. His very existence was bound up and interwoven with that order. But in conduct here. Can a man, said Mr. C., deserve twenty meetings. (Cheers.) The Doctor, in a most royal household (shame, shame), and £104 every day to FATA. demanding the rights of that order, he did not wish to the respect of society, who can sit at a well-furnished encroach upon those of other men. (Hear.) Mr. Col. table, in a splendid apartment, with wines, desserts. lins then proceeded to inculcate upon his hearers the and all manner of luxuries; who would yet bear with necessity of promulgating their principles upon every indifference the desolate bedside, the nunken eye, the possible occasion. Few were aware of the general igno- emaciated cheek, and the worn-out frame of the very rance of the principles of Chartism. He had at one individuals whose labour has decorated the spartment, through the land, and sat down amidst reiterated hear.) Mr. C. then brought a rich field of humqur and time met, in a public room in Birmingham, with some and furnished the luxuries. But such are respected by applauses. men who—knowing him to be a Chartist—turned the society, are looked upon as Christians, and will enter conversation upon the principles of the Charter, which the temple of the Most High God, and repeat that he they manimously declared to be ridiculous in theory has made of one flesh all the nations of the earth, and abominable in practice. He waived the subject while they act such a part to their fellow-men. Mr. openly; but, turning the conversation upon the state of Collins then proceeded to comment upon cases of the country generally, got them to allow the inexpe- misery and wretchedness that had fallen under his own disney of class legislation. They readily admitted the eye. He mentioned one case, in which one hundred necessity of secret voting; were decided that the in. and fifty families had been brought to the workhouse terest of the manufacturer could not be properly by enactments passed, removing them from a common represented while his class—as such—were excluded where they fed goese and poultry. In talking with an old given me; I can only attribute it to the love you from the House. They admitted it was neither fair man about a young lad who was transported for steal- bear to the cause, and your determination to be free. nor proper that men, of talent enough to be legislators, should devote their time for nothing; and, in short, approved without knowing it of all the five points goose from the common, while they did nothing to thre intelligence and support of the state, but now that This he (Mr. C.) told them to their confusion. (Cheers.) Upon inquiry, he found they never read it—thear)—and would yet unscrupulously condemn it; not even so, but would be loud in enlarging upon the "ignorance of working men." (Loud cheers and laughter.) This shows the necessity of promulgating our principles who assumed unto themselves the power of dictating and seeing the light, put his head in and saw a set of in the factory, in the shop, and at the fireside. You should talk of the Charter everywhere, and in every place, until every man understands it, and Collins, rather than that injustice should continue, welcome the cold cells and imprisonment of Warwick Gaol. (A loud and long-continued burst of cheering cellent speech, smid much applause. followed.) The CHAIRMAN then introduced

M'Douall and Collins, he proceeded to impress upon to countenance no other agitation whatever. The re- another Committee was appointed to enquire into the the meeting the necessity of attending to their injune- solution being seconded, tressed state of the country; and attacked the whole but not being seconded, it fell to the ground. Harney, in conclusion, addressed a few most sensible night at 700; remarks with regard to Mr. Bronterre O'Brien and make them believe they had their sympathy, and would vote of thanks to the Chairman, and three cheers for gious teachers of the people seem not to comprehend have their support; and yet, when for serving them Mr. O'Connor and the other imprisoned patriets. they were persecuted by the Government, they allowed them to pine in prison, or on a sick bed, with their families absolutely in want. The noble and pairiotic Bronterre (said Harney) lies in a dungeon: those talents which, if differently employed, would have brought plenty to his family, were employed in your cause, and now you will see his family starve. (A voice, "Never!") Aye, but you will, if you don't do something more than you have done. Mr. Lowery, again, is very ill, and his family are in want; and yet, when Bronterre is liberated, and Lowery recovers, if he will recover, you will cheer and appland them, and days of calamity. Mr. Harney concluded amidst much

After a few notices of the future course of Messra Collins and M Donall, three hearty cheers were proposed for Feargus O'Connor, and the other imprisoned Chartists, and given to the tune of three times the number. The meeting then dissolved in a most orderly and went through the main street to the White Hart Inn, -Whiggish manner.

the men of Edinburgh on Saturday following, in the sons. same place. The band who attended the dinner also enlivened the meeting with sweet strains.

SATURDAY.

A meeting was held this night, as announced on Thursday, in the Dunedin Hall, for the purpose of giving such as had not previously heard these eloquent apholders of the rights of man an opportunity of doing so. It was very well attended. Mr. Ritchie in the chair. Upon the appearance of the speakers, they were Escived with dealening cheers.

Dr. M'DOUALL spoke first. After some remarks the chair, and at the extreme of the Hall was a rich The different acts of injustice perpetrated by the white flag with a beautiful centre, two thistles, motto, class-legislators, he touched upon the right of certain individuals to possess the land. He acknewledged that they were in possession of it; but who gave them the with bay leaves and evergreens, portraits of Henry right? (Loud cheers.) Their ancestors had no right to Vincent, and Robert Emmett, the Irish patriot. do so. Though we were to get it back, it would not be right for us to make it over to certain individuals. In entered the room; they were received with tremendous doing so, we set ourselves up as dictators to posterity, applause, the whole company rising to their feet, cheerand assumed the right of acting as their trustees. The ing and waving handkerchiefs, and the band playing a present landholders had no right, from nature, for merry peal. After they had taken their seats and deing so; they had none in reason, and they had none silence restored, from God. (Loud cheering.) Had the men they were spring from possessed the earth before those of the asked the blessing, after which, the company were working classes, it might furnish some excuse; but the supplied with tea. That part of the business being former could no more have existed without the latter than a disease could without the body. (Hear.) After some further arguments of a similar sort, he remarked that unless we could establish the right of man in general to possess the land, we could not establish that of the Suffrage, or indeed any of their rights. If possession acquired by the sword constituted right, then they had every ground to refuse all our demands, and such possession was the only right they could claim to exclusive possession of the land. (Cheers.) The Doctor ridiculed, in a laughable manner, the stupid notion d birth constituting right, and on referring to the claim set forth by some members of our Legislature, on the ground of their having been elected, gave an bemorous account of the modest and disinterested manner in which those applent descendants of the ancient peerage, the Scotch Representative Peera. managed to elect themselves, without any particular Deer voting for himself. His account of this proceeding may be thus rendered :- A voted for B C and D; B, with an equal distrust of his own shining talents, voted for A C and D; C for A B and D; and D for A B and C. Thus showing how a body could be at the same time the representatives and the electors. The Doctor then proceeded to show up the doings of another class, who were as injurious to the best interests of society as the landholders. These were the great capitalists and factory masters. (Hear, hear.) He then adduced statistics, showing the immense destruction of life in the manufacturing districts, caused by the conduct of these men. (Hear.) He gave them at great in full operation, the deaths under five years of age, the latter places exceed that of the former by nearly 10,000. The statistics had been drawn up for another and a different purpose, for the use of annuity and insurance companies, but he having got hold of them would not scruple to use them for the purpose of exposing the murderons tendency of that accursed system. He then entered at great length into the inhuman and revolting scenes that had come before him as a medical have given these at some length; but this is to be the less mittee, declare, that of all the tales of horror he had

thought ac could do little; but there was a fallacy there. A single drop of water would be looked upon as contemptible in any effects it might produce. One are tyrannised over, that the God of Heaven never Mr. George White, who was received with loud

to others who were without the pale of their constitu- fellows at a capital feast. Well, says the wolf, "What loom weavers, and contending boldly for the whole he wanted less work and more wages, for it would tion. Mr. Collins said that were the Chartists to con- a devil of a row these fellows would have kicked up, stitute themselves into a Government, establish a if they had caught me at such a feast." (Laughter.) when they do so, it will not be long ere it be the law standing army, and bring Plain John to trial, they had Well, this is just the way with these, our rulers, when of the land. (Loud cheering.) In conclusion, said Mr. as much right to imprison him for breaking their laws we seek our rights, they kick up a devil of a row. as the Government to which he belongs had for acting (Laughter, and cheers.) We find that our rulers are recitations, when the forms were removed from the could produce more than fifty thousand could do and that no voice be raised against it, I would again in a similar manner towards the Chartist leaders. not the wisest part of the community, and their enactin a similar manner towards the Chartist leaders. not the wisest part of the community, and their enaction of the forty-eight years ago, and that there was machinery are wishful to give less for goods than they have a middle of the room, and the younger portions of the forty-eight years ago, and that there was machinery are wishful to give less for goods than they have a ments are a proof of this. In 1815, the House of audience commenced dancing. The hilarity was kept now constructing in this town that would enable given, but the attempt is resisted by the manufacture. A resolution was then proposed, thanking Messra distress of the agricultural districts; that Committee

tions. Mr. Harney then proceeded to quote from Par. Mr. Robert Douglas, reporter of the True Scotsman, sion which that sapient body came to was, that, liamentary Commissioners' Reports, to shew the dis. meved a long paper, which he read, as an amendment; instead of two much corn there was too m batch of oppressors, from the Queen downwards, in a The CHAIRMAN contradicted in the most unqualified There is wisdom! Down on your knees then, you

The meeting then dispersed, much gratified by the Robert Lowery. They would encourage these men, splendid addresses which had been delivered, after a these holy precepts are all violated now, and the reli-

COLLINS AND M'DOUALL AT DALKEITH.

These two distinguished patriots visited this Torre ridden locality on Friday evening, and were conducted in triumphant procession into the town. About a mile from Dalkeith, the carriage, containing the two patriots and their wives, were met by the trades in procession, with flags, banners, and music. It being dusk, torches were lighted in front of the carriage, and the procession marched through the town with the deservedly; but you should also remember them in the band playing "See the Conquering Hero comes;" and when in front of the Duke's gate (Buccleugh three deafening cheers were given for the Charter. Here we were much struck by the conduct of some youths, who, in order to show their zeal in the cause, thrust their heads through the railing of the Duke's gate, calling out, "The Charter for ever." The procession then where a splendid soiree was served up in the large It was announced that the patriots were to address Room, which is capable of holding four hundred per-

> The Room was elegantly fitted up for the occasion; the platform being covered with a canopy, three torches in front, decked out with bay leaves, and a large thistle on each side; on the top of the centre torch was suspended a plate of the Convention; on the left, a portrait of M'Douall; and on the right, a portrait of Collins. Over the front of the platform were hung two banners with mottos; the one, "Collins, the people's friend;" on the other " M'Douall, the tyrant's foe;" on the wall to the right of the speakers hung a large flag, figure, a bundle of rods, motto, " union is strength;" plate of Oastler decked with flowers, facing "He that treadeth on the thistle shall not go unpunished." The left side of the room was decked ont

> The Hall was completely filled when the patriots

The CHAIRMAN rose and said,-Ladies and Gentlemen, I rise to introduce to you two noble patriots, who have lately been relieved from the pass of the lion and the bear. (Loud cheers.) They have suffered much in the cause of the people, but nothing daunted, they are still holding on in their bright career. (Cheers.) My brethren, may I ask, what has become of those who were to be found in the ranks of the people in the agitation of 1835? Do they think the House of Commons pure enough, although they refused to pay any attention to their own petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws. They also tell us that the Reform Bill is a final measure; but that saying shall yet be held up to public scorn. (Cheera.) It has been my lot to introduce to Dalkeith two as worthy patriots as ever extered the town. (Cheera) The Whigs will say here, you forgot Earl Grey. No; but it is not to men of rank or title the we pay honour or respect, unless accompanied with virtue and moral worth. (Cheers.)

"Honour and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part—there all the honour lies." The Chairman concluded amid much cheering. Air-" Scots who hae."

Mr. W. TAYLOR then rose to present an address to Mr. Collins and Dr. M'Douall. He said-Ladies and Gentlemen,-When relieved for a little from the trials and turmoils of life, as we wander into the fields of literature, and meet with the noble Tell and the nhilength, but we need only mention one as a specimen. lanthropist Howard;—(cheers)—but we who are here In Manchester and Salford, where the factory system is lanthropist Howard ;-(cheers)-but we who are here meet with something to call forth our admiration and respect: we have here living specimens of grandeurdeaths at the same age and in the same period which determination to live for freedom. Mr. Taylor conscarcely obtained a footing; although the population in cluded a very flowery speech, amid much applause, by reading and presenting a poetical address to the two patriots, Mr. Collins and Dr. M'Douall. Mr. JOHN STEWART, of Loswade, briefly addressed the meeting in a spirit-stirring manner, which called

forth repeated applause. Band-"Rule Britannia."

by that it was some time before he could get a word spoke. When the cheering had subsided, he said— (Hear, and cheers.) I wish to see the people contending peaceably, energetically, and determinedly for their rights. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Collins spoke at some length, and still continues the inmany places, but never before in a procession between the peace of a dake. But although the men are to be chosen who are to be representatives. Thorogood has been imprisoned for nearly two years that it was not the least trouble to him, but rather a local for refusing to pay 5s. 6d., demanded for Church-rates, ing peaceably, energetically, and determinedly for their rights. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Collins spoke at some length, shime.) The Chartists have been charged with having the peace of a dake. But although the resulting to pay 5s. 6d., demanded for Church-rates, ing peaceably, energetically, and determinedly for their rights. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Collins spoke at some length, shime.) The Chartists have been charged with having the peace of a dake. But although the resulting his position with a variety of similies, and have the peace of a dake. But although the resulting his position with a variety of similies, and have the resulting to pay 5s. 6d., demanded for Church-rates, ing peaceably, energetically, and determinedly for their rights. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Collins spoke at some length, shime.) The Chartists have been charged with having the resulting his position with a variety of similies, and hottle feelings towards their middle class brethren.

No such this two some time before he could get a word the men are to be chosen who are to be chosen imprisoned for nearly two years that it was not the least trouble to him, but rather a would trouble him with another letter, but he told him that it was not the least trouble to him, but rather a wholl that it was not the least trouble to him, but rather a who man, in consequence of the manner in which females, spoke. When the cheering had subsided, he said— (Hear, and cheers.) I wish to see the people contend. for refusing to pay 5s. 6d., demanded for Church-rates, peculiarly situated, were treated. We should wish to Chairman, sister and brother Chartists, I feel myself ing peaceably, energetically, and determinedly for their and still continues the inmate of his dungeon. (Shame, regretted, as the Doctor stated his intention of circulating friends in many places, but never before in a procession statement made a deep having to pass the palace of a duke. But, although sat down smidst prolonged applause.

No such thing; we would wish to co-operate with them, but they will not meet us on equal terms, and we never the time when the name of king, duke, or the Chairman then gave—"The health of Mr. but they will not meet us on equal terms, and we never of them, a member of the Charter Association Com- priest would have called forth the enthusiasm of the George White," which was met by a hearty round of will consent to compromise our principles. The more people-(hear, hear)-but what a change, when neither applause. ever listened to, none had made such an impres- priest, duke, nor king can call forth your approbation. sien upon him. His blood ran cold in his veins, and (Loud cheers.) I rejoice at the change that has taken Brother Radicals, all my speeches are just a sort of ofthat measure was to call 500,000 middle-class men into his hair stood on-end at the recital of many of the place in the minds of my countrymen; it shows that fireside chit chat. (Laughter.) It requires no argustatements made by the Doctor. Dr. M'D. then entered the Charter shallyet be triumphant. (Loud cheers.) I ment to show that we are not in the condition which mpose the miserable state of the labouring poor in did not expect to find so many physical-force men in we ought to be. When we see an aristocrat going England; many of whose means of support averaged Dalkeith. (Laughter.) hiy mind has always been along our streets, with five or six hundred pounds in only twopence farthing a head for food and clothing, governed by my reason; but I did not expect that the and compared it to the income of the idle drones tools of the sristocracy would have come forward to ing man, after all his teil, going without a penny in who live in the aristocratic precincts of the palace. shew their physical strength by casting stones and mud his pocket. When coming along this morning, I was priof of his ignorance. (Cheers.) The votes of this The Queen, he remarked, got £164 17s 10d. per against the door of this meeting. These are surely filled with admiration, when I beheld the bounties new creation are worth nothing to the toiling millions, day, and her ordinary expenses besides, a sum physical-force arguments. (Cheers and laughter.) This of Heaven beaming in the fields, and the reaper clad amounting to upwards of seventeen thousand and is a new feature in the movement, that we should meet in rage. (Hear.) Is there a working man who can and customers. He really believed that not more than Ave hundred times the amount of these ill-remunerated here in a moral-force meeting, and that the aristocracy see this, and content himself by saying, I am just in one of their votes out of forty was the result of an working men! The incomes of Prince Albert (whose should come forward, and show their physical force by the place where I ought to be? When I see a great only use the Doctor remarked was to please her Majesty, offering to fight. (Renewed laughter.) The time has fat man going along the streets, I say, "You big fat we must have no false props, but depend on ourselves whe should therefore pay him), "Old Cain," Leepold, gone by, although it be in the mind of us all, that fellow, you have been eating that lean fellow's fight." the Princesses, Adelaide, "Old Glory," the wholesale working men could not come forward to a meeting (Laughter, and cheera.) Entcher, with others of the gang, all underwent a such as this; but now they come forward and demand interest, with others of the gang, all underwent a such as this; but now they come forward and demand the company then joined in procession, and make the comparison with the rates of wages in the a vote for every man—(cheers)—and although they were to the Relief Meeting House, where a public me opposed to a physical force Government, and the power had been called. As soon as the doors were the men to union and organization. Men, he said, knew of kings and priests—although this be the case, I am open, the hense, which is pretty large, was not their ewn power. Each looked to himself, and still determined to have a vote for every man, and if filled.

to the dimonstration at Giasgow, and the consternation into which such a barst of public feeling had thrown the Whigs, these gentlemen, said Mr. Collins, cannot be satisfied. Physical force, or even speaking of it, be thing of the cean's side, upon a stormy day, when the waves lashed the shore with irresistible power, and thence learn the ferce of combination. (Loud cheers, it am sure our Glasgow derices, and thence learn the ferce of combination. (Loud cheers, it is not straight and thence learn the ferce of combination. (Loud cheers, and thence learn the f Would readily say, "that, at least, can do nothing, intended that working men should toll for all the rest, applause. Mr. W. said that those classes who took been." Thou shalt not kill." He might show that man—the simple man to the cunning man—the weak in the same cause. Mr. White retired and much there were many ways of murder, besides poison, or to the strong, and so on. (Hear, and cheers.) But, cheering. the knife of the assassin. If men surrounded an inhabited island, and prevented those who lived on it from being supplied with food until they died, these men strive to secure the political rights of the nation. But, self to the feelings or the passions of his andience, were murdeners. Nay, if they so acted towards them if they are determined that we shall not have our but would endeavour to recommend himself to their as to shorten their lives, and caused them to die at an rights, then let there be no peace to the palace attention, by addressing himself to their judgment earlier period than they otherwise would, did they not (Tremendous cheers.) I am proud to see my fellow- (Cheers.) Some of the speakers had pointed to a time earlier period than they otherwise would, did they not commit, aye, did they not commit murder. (Yes, yes.)

Does it detract from the enormity of the crime that it is done by degrees? No. Whether life be shortened by withholding preper nourishment, or administering poison, it amounts to the same thing—it is still murder. Mr. Collins then proceeded to apply these remarks; and brought home the charge of murder many forms addressing a meeting: but I did get a meeting to demand their rights. I was easy to point to when no Government existed. It was easy to point to when no Government existed. It was easy to point to such a period as this; then, all lived by the classe, and had their equal right to fish and to fowl. Governments were formed for common protection, to prevent the strong man from cheating the simple. (Cheers.) But the more addressing a meeting: but I did get a tage of their situation to who or plunder any portion of the supplication of the speakers had pointed to a time when no Government existed. It was easy to point to when no Government existed. It was easy to point to such a period as this; then, all lived by the classe, and had their equal right to fish and to fowl. Governments were formed for common protection, to prevent the strong man from cheating the simple. (Cheers.) But the strong man from defrauding the simple. (Cheers.) But the strong of their situation to when no Government existed. It was easy to point to when no Government existed. It was easy to point to such a period as this; then, all lived by the classe, and had their equal right to fish and to fowl. Government is strong man from cheating the simple. (Cheers.) But the strong man from cheating the simple. (Cheers.) But the strong man from cheating the simple when a strong man from cheating the simple when a strong man from cheating the strong man from cheating th humourous manner, commented upon the early intel. Prince Albert, as a plaything to her. (Laughter.) The ligence of the law makers of this country, and con- Bishop of Canterbury has £52 10s. on every day, and cluded by telling the men of Dalkeith, it would be has scarcely any duties to perform. He (Mr. Collins) their duty never to see the banners of Chartism trail- thought such salaries were far too high when the ining upon the ground, but to bear it triumphantly dustrious classes were in such a state of poverty. (Hear, a fisherman. It is really high time that some steps

> Band-" Scottish Heroes." Song-By Mr. Robertson. A collation of fruits. The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. Collins to the

meeting, who was received with such a round of applause as made the whole building shake. When quietness had been restored,
Mr. COLLINS said, Chairman, sisters, and brothers. feel highly gratified at the reception which you have him who stole the common from the goese. (Cheers.) we have set up on our own account, we have lost all Mr. C. then made reference to a speech delivered by our intelligence, and are so completely ignorant, that Mr. John Duncan, the previous night, at Dalkeith, in we cannot be trusted with the management of our own contravening laws that had been framed by a party of the fable of the wolf, who, passing a cottage door. Commons appointed a committee to enquire into the up to an early hour in the morning. Collins and M'Donall for their able addresses, and de came to the very wise conclusion, that the abundant Mr. JULIAN HARNEY, who was received with much claratory of their determination to persevere in a peace- harvest was the cause, as there was too much corn, and cheering. After a warm eulogium upon Messra, able manner for the Charter, and pledging themselves few mouths. (Laughter.) About the same time, distress in the manufacturing districts, and the concluand offered a premium for emigration. (Hear, hear.) were to be left to the widow and the stranger; but such passages of Scripture. (Hear.) It is strange that those who produce all the wealth should be poor. I know that there will always be poor, because riches and poor are comparative terms. (Cheers.) If the working men will act unitedly, they will soon find that they have influence, and that they will progress. He, whose mighty mind measured the distance of the planets, was once a child; the huge tree, once a sappling; the lion, once a cub; and we will progress, and have progressed so, that we have a knowledge of our rights, and we will not be content without them. (Cheere.) We teld you when we came to Scotland, that we had made a little snow-ball on one of your hills, and would roll it on towards London, and that some day or other, we would roll it against the door of have been imprisoned, and more the cry is got up for the pillars of the British Constitution." moderate reform, such as Household Suffrage, were a judge to say to a thief, when passing sentence upon him, Sir, take care that this punishment be the means of improving your after life, but, if the thief was to say, you know I cannot become honest all at once, but I will become moderately honest. I will only steal a shilling this week, a sixpence less the week following, and so on. (Laughter, and cheers.) That is moderate Reform. (Cheers.) It is said that the Scotch are cool and calculating; but once their minds are made up upon the justice of their claims, no more caution, but go forward; and, from the spirit that I have seen displayed at the various meetings I have been at. I am canvinced that the Charter must soon be triumphant.

> powerful address, amidst enthusiastic applause. Band-"A man's a man for a' that." Mr. J. DUNCAN being calld upon, briefly addressed the meeting in a speech of sound argument. Band-" The Campbells are coming."

(Cheers.) In Greenock, Vale of Leven, Glasgow, and

Edinburgh, the spirit is the same; and in Dalkeith, it

is nothing behind; and when the people are determined

to be free, we must soon be emancipated. (Loud

cheers.) Mr. Collins gave a long account of the distress

existing among the people, and concluded a most

Messrs. BLAIR, GIBSON, and THOMPSON sung in a masterly manner the gles entitled "All's well" The meeting, after giving three hearty cheers for the Charter, O'Connor, and the imprisoned patriots, a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting broke up, highly gratified.

Monday morning, about ten o'clock, Mr. Collins arrived in Linlithgow, by the canal boat, Dr. M'Douall, being nearly knocked up, did not leave Edinburgh by the same conveyance as Mr. Collins. On the arrival of the boat, a crowd was in waiting; and when Mr. Collins made his appearance, he was received with a loud

COLLINS AND M'DOUALL IN BATHGATE.

hurrah. Mr. Collins then walked on to the Black Bull, where, after breakfasting, he started in a chariot from Bathgate, accompanied by a deputation of the men of Linlithgow; when they had got within about three The speaker concluded by detailing the horrible manner putation from Bathgate with banners and music; here the two deputations joined, gave three hearty cheers, which made the hills and woods to ring, and then marched on for Bathgate, where they arrived about half-past one o'clock. In about an hour afterwards, a number of individuals sat down to a most excellent resolution. He hoped the working classes would not dinner, Mr. Grosset, from Linlithgow, in the chair, join in the cry for Household Suffrage, as that measure supported on the right by Mr. Collins, and on the left by would enfranchise the ignorant agricultural labourers, Mr. White; grace being said by the croupler, the work and exclude all the intelligent lodgers in the manufacof mastication commenced, and ample justice was done turing towns. (Hear.) He exhorted them to agitate for no

credit upon Mrs. Black, who was the provider. The cloth being withdrawn, people, the seurce of all power." Mr. DUNCAN responded to the toast.

John Collins, the undaunted advocate of the people's cautious, less violent, more constitutional, and perhaps righta" Mr. Collins then rose, and was received with thun- rate their own power, or to feel too confident in their dering applause. He began by observing that it was own security, for be assured the enemy will necessary to inquire who are the people, in order to quarters. (Hear, hear.) The more formidable Chartism understand what is the only source of all power. The may become—the more rigorous will be the means to aristocracy say they are the people, and the middle suppress it. If the people did not perform their pubclasses say they are the people. (Cheers and laughter.) lie duty, they had no right to complain of the Govern-What have the middle classes done for the people? ment. The people frequently complained of great It is said that they possess all the power as a political wrongs; yet they themselves were the means of perpeparty: if they do, they have done nothing for the trating them. No system of plunder was more loudly benefit of the country; they have ever treated us with complained of than the abomination of Church-rates; contempt, and would not listen to our petitions. It is yet there was a great cry raised for Church Extension. all nonsense to say that a man is free to choose a repre- We have plenty more new churches in progress Dr. M'Douall then rose, but the cheering was such, sentative, when the circle is circumscribed from whence plenty of dupes will be found to fill them—yet John

Mr. White rose and said-Mr. Chairman, and

aneodote to illustrate the justice of the Chartist principles, which produced a marked effect upon his audience. and concluded a long and powerful speech smid deafen-Mr. J. DUNCAN was next called upon to address the

meeting, which he did in an animated manner, and frequently called forth the plandits of the meeting. After a vete of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated, to prepare for the soirce io the evening.

completely crowded.

Dr. M. Douall addressed the meeting in a speech of would be the means of increasing our foreign trade." great power, pointing out the condition of the hand. He was answered that "he had work enough; that still continues flat, and few sales are effected. rights of the people.

Messrs. White, Collins, and Duncan severally was extended, so long as the productive powers were increased in the same ratio; for at the present until about ten o'clock with speeches, songs, and time there was machinery at work on which ten men

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Wednesday Evening, Sept. 30th, Quarter to Seven.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—The citizens are all in | Ancoats-street. chair. The poll will last six days longer, and it is very doubtful whether Alderman Harmer will be such the name of Richard Feargus O'Connor, the son of whole of the spring wheat is yet out. At to-day's strain of irony and sarcasm that alternately called forth the cheers and laughter of the meeting. Mr. in this city, estimating the number present the previous professors, from the Queen downwards, in a laughter of the meeting. Mr. in this city, estimating the number present the previous professor as give such constant whether the previous professor that shews the contest is looked upon as a Love-lane, Southampton. very doubtful whether Alderman Harmer win be successful. Tory gold is said to be flying about, with a profusion that shews the contest is looked upon as a Love-lane, Southampton.

In name of the spring whose is you can be profused upon as a Love-lane, Southampton.

Wheat, in condition, is in demand, at about the rates The Scriptures say, that the gleanings of the fields vital party measure. The numbers at the close of the poll, at four o'clock to-day, were-

Alderman Pirie 1,251 Alderman Johnson..... 1,240 Alderman Harmer 1,138

CHARTIST MEETING IN FINSBURY. On Monday evening last, a public meeting of the days. Radicals of Finsbury, convened by advertisement, was held at the Clerkenwell Lecture Rooms, "to congratulate their fellow-labourers on the present favourable aspect of the cause of the People's Charter," Mr. Spurr was voted to the Chair; and after explaining the object of the meeting,

Mr. BALLS rose to propose the first resolution: "That this meeting congratulates the toiling millions of England, Scotland, and Wales, on the rapid progression of Chartism, and the successful results of the field, was named Henry Feargus O'Connor Sanson St. Stephens. (Cheers.) It is rolling new, and you National Charter Association; and pledges itself never have given it a helping hand this day in Dalkeith; in to suffer public agitation to slumber until the glorious order to put down Chartism three hundred Chartists principles of the People's Charter shall be engraved on Tyne, was named Feargus O'Connor, after the high-

The speaker observed, that a twelvemonth age, the Whigs were congratulating themselves on having, as they thought, put down Chartism; and Plain John was sent to Scotland to proclaim that Chartism was dead; but it had only been sleeping, and was arising from its slumbers in a way that would put an end to the power which had been so cruelly and oppressively exercised against it. Bab. Macaulay had said in the House of Commons that two such victories as the Reform Bill were too much for a life-time; but he (Mr. Balls) denied that the Reform Bill was any victory to the said in the Reform Bill was any victory to the said in the Reform Bill was any victory to the said in the Reform Bill was any victory to the said in the said in the said in the said in the information of James Harrison, a common informer, for selling embezzled worsted waste, The case was of Norfolk was shown to-day, for which 42s per qr. Balls) denied that the Reform Bill was any victory to gone into at great length, and it was proved by the was asked. In Rye, Beans, or Peas, little passing, the people—(hear, hear);—it was merely a triumph of master that he authorised him to sell it. The at late prices. The country supply of Oats was one base faction over another; though he hoped the magistrates were, however, determined to convict, only moderate this morning, and sales of both old next victory would be that of the people over both those and the case was bound over to the next Leeds and new were effected at little variation from our unite-and, more than this, we must be sober; he was rejoiced to see the baneful monster, intemperance, flying from the land. Let the people only turn in earnest from DRINKING to THINKING, and they would speedily be free. Mr. Balls next referred to the plan recommended by the delegates at Manches ter; and, as petitioning had been proposed, he urged them to follow it out in earnest; let every man individually send a petition to the House of Commons, preparatory to the next Session; and he hoped every class-leader would see that each man in his class had his petition ready, not only for the suffrage, but for the restoration of the Welsh martyrs, Frost, Williams, and Jones (immense cheering); they might, with a been arrested on suspicion, and is still in custody. little exertion, pour into the House of Commons two His examination should have come on on Tuesday, or three thousand petitions every day during the next but did not; and he still remains in confinement Session, and this would compel them to listen to their Several rumours are affoat that he is innocent, and demands. (Hear.) The people in various parts of the that the box might soon be found if trade was globe are struggling for liberty: let not Englishmen be brisk. Another robbery took place, at the Boot The Charter was the only radical cure for the ills of the left in the possession of the landlord, containing country; it was the most speedy means to repeal the some money and clothes, which was took away, and Corn Laws, to release Thorogood from his cell, to has not yet been heard of. abolish church-rates, to repeal the God-defying New Poor Law, and to obtain real and substantial justice for Ireland. In short.

"To this complexion all must come at last."

in which the Indian people are treated by the British Government; and called upon the people to adopt as their motto-" Peace, Sobriety, Order, Universal Suffrage, and No Surrender." Mr. PEAT rose, smid loud cheers, to second the

to the viands, which certainly reflected the highest other measure than the Charter. The speaker proceeded to make some admirable observations on the plan of organisation proposed by Messrs. Lovett and Collins, and The CHAIRMAN rose and gave as a toast, "The concluded a forcible speech by seconding the resolution. Mr. CAMERON, in supporting the resolution, congratulated the meeting on the growth of public opinion The CHAIRMAN then gave-" The health of Mr. in favour of Chartism. The leaders had become more more loyal. He recommended the people not to overhe (Mr. C.) thought of the Reform Bill, the more he saw pditical existence. The middle classes were the most politically ignorant of any portion of the community; indifference to the welfare of the working classes. "I and enfranchised shopocrat, which is a very familiar because they are held in obedience to their landlords hotest and independent conviction. Friends of freedom,

> applause.) The resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of

dispired.

alote. Our objects are so noble-our principles so

SUICIDE.—At Blackfriars-bridge, last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a respectably PRICE ONE SHILLING, 12me, BE OBTAINED OF ALL BOOKS IN EVERY MARKET TOWN, tween eleven and twelve o'clock, a respectably dressed man, apparently about forty years of age, threw himself into the river, from the steps at the city side of Blackfriags-bridge.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—The foundation stone (weighing five tone) was laid this afternoon. The

(weighing five tone) was laid this afternoon. The ceremony was quite private.

Atrocious Case of Starbing.—Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, an atrocious case of stabbing occurred at the York and Albion Tavern, Regent's park. A labourer, named William Noices, who was somewhat intoxicated, was sitting in the tap-room desing, the waiter, William Metcalfe, who had just lighted a splint for one of the customers, inheritance in the situation of the customers, inheritance and calculate the first of November—of bills at least bloom the required.—James Ridgway, Piccadiffy. jokingly placed it against Noices's hand, when he jumped up, and, drawing a clasp-knire, opened it, and plunged it into the belly of the unfortunate man; a surgeon was instantly in attendance, but such is the nature of the wound, that it is expected

Taylor, wadding manufacturers, in James street, Camberwell, was discovered to be on fire. In a very short time the engines from the Southwark and Waterloo Road, followed by the County and West of England, tism, and haters of Political Persecution. was on the spot; but the exertions of the firemen were almost rendered useless, as there was no water, morally, though perhaps not legally, to many a per- me from addressing a meeting; but I did get a tage of their situation to rob or plunder any portion of except what was taken out of a ditch near the premises.

between eight and nine o'clock, a boat, containing three youths, was upset nearly opposite Lambeth Palace, and, melancholy to relate, two out of the number met with a watery grave. The survivor was picked up by were taken by the Government to prevent the owners of boats from letting them out to inexperienced persons. The names of the deceased persons are Jameson and Rogers, aged twelve and fourteen years.

MORE YOUNG PATRIOTS.

fustian cutter, Garratt Road, Manchester, was safely where they fod geese and poultry. In talking with an old man about a young lad who was transported for stealing a goose from the common, the old man remarked that it was too bad to transport a lad for stealing a goose from the common, while they did nothing to given me; I can only attribute it to the love you bear to the cause, and your determination to be free. (Cheers.) Your Chairman, at the outset, told you of those that it was too bad to transport a lad for stealing a goose from the common, while they did nothing to given me; I can only attribute it to the love you bear to the cause, and your determination to be free. (Cheers.) Your Chairman, at the outset, told you of those the town, and such was the enthusiasm of the people, that the door was scarcely opened, when the rush for them no good; but if they did nothing to wished to be benefitted, they must join in the agital week; little business was transacted at the Clothesian of the Corn I are your laws wished to be benefitted, they must join in the agital week; little business was transacted at the Clothesian of the course of a son, who was unty registered rear to the cause, and your determination to be free. Took place in the largest room that could be had in the town, and such was the enthusiasm of the people, that the door was scarcely opened, when the rush for wished to be benefitted, they must join in the agital week; little business was transacted at the Clothesian or the cause in 1832; we were then the same as last was so great, that in a short time the hall was seats was so great, that in a short time the hall was seats was so great, that in a short time the hall was seats was so great, that in a short time the hall was seats was so great, that in a short time the largest room that could be had in the same as last. delivered of a son, who was duly registered Fearcompletely crowded.

The chair being taken, and the estables disposed of, addresses were then presented to Dr. M'Douall, (who said respectively conditions are the contraction for a repeal of the Corn Laws. He was told hall, and only few orders were received in the that the repeal of the Corn Laws, without the Charker warehouses, except for pilot and heavy goods. Prices are still low, and the manufacturers contises. which he argued that it was unjust to punish men for affairs. Laughter, and cheers.) This puts me in mind had by this time arrived) Mr. Collins, and Mr. White. but says he, "you would have more work, for it not benefit the working classes to what extent trade one spinner to turn off as much work as all the spinners in Lancashire could do forty-eight years ago." We were then politely bid "good day," and left the office.

Born on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1840, at Manchester, John Frost Feargus Bronterre Paine Smith, 16s. 6d. to 17s. per boll. son of William and Sarah Smith, No. 6, Dean-street,

On September the 14th, Mr. Charles Sutcliffe, of Ovenden, near Halifax, had his son duly registered Feargus O'Connor Sutcliffe; and on September the 25th, at the same place, Mr. Edward Woodhead had his daughter duly registered Mary Frost Woodhead. The parents of these children have pledged themselves before God and man, that they will teach their children to seek their rights in their youthful

On Wednesday, September the 23rd, the wife of Mr. Wm. Martin, of Ouseburn, near Newcastle- 30.—The shew of stock was not so good to-day as upon-Tyne, was safely delivered of two sons; they, on this day week, but still quite sufficient for the together with the mother, are doing well, and they wants of the trade. The best beef found ready have been duly registered Feargus O'Connor Martin, buyers at 6d. to 6d.; middling, 5d. to 6d., and inand Robert Frost Martin, in honour of these two distinguished martyrs of the people's cause,

Lately, a son of Mr. Benjamin Sanson, of Mans-On Tuesday, September 29th, the son of Mr. J. Steward, Byker Buildings, near Newccastle-uponminded, virtuous, and patriotic Feargus O'Connor, Esq., by the Rev. W. Brining. Primitive Methodist Minister, in Byker Hill Chapel.

HUDDERSFIELD

description. The inhabitants of the districts must beware of him, for he is prowling about, supported by a clique who discards honour or honesty, and would deprive those whom villany can entrap of every advantage of justice, and even existence.

ROBBERIES.—On Friday night, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, some person, or persons, entered the shop of Mr. Bennington, grocer, by way of the cellar, and took the cash-box, containing about £150, with which they got clear off. David Berry, a person employed in the warehouse, has backward in the struggle for freedom. (Hear, hear.) and Shoe Inn, on Tuesday afternoon. A box was

CLAYTON.

RATE-PAYERS' MEETING-On Friday, a public meeting of the rate-payers of the above township was held in the General Baptist School Room, Queenshead, Clayton, for the purpose of nominating constables for the ensuing year. After a great deal of altercation, Mr. James Wilkinson, manufacturer. was called upon to preside. After the Chairman had read the notice to the meeting, Mr. F. Fletcher. farmer, inquired if any rate-payer had any complaint to make against any of the present constables. No complaint being made, Mr. Daniel Briggs and Mr. Jeremiah Briggs were severally proposed and seconded. At this stage of the business, a number of the rabble set two dogs fighting, which caused a great many of the respectable rate-payers to leave the room. As soon as order could be restored, the Chairman said he would vacate the chair, for such proceedings he never before witnessed. Mr. Daniel Briggs was eventually elected, having twenty-two, and Mr. J. Briggs twenty-one votes. Thanks were then given to the Chairman, and one

LECTURES.—On Sunday evening the Association Duties have been paid within the same period of Room was crammed to suffocation with both men and 8,740 quarters of Wheat, 2,900 quarters of Oats, 660 women, to hear Mr. Leech lecture. The Chairman quarters of Peas, and 19,900 barrels of Flour. The (Mr. Wheeler) before the lecture con-menced said, that duty on Wheat advanced on Friday to, 13s. 8d. per he had received two letters from Feargus O'Connor, quarter, on Oats 3s. 3s. per quarter, and was rewhich he would read, both of which called forth a duced on Barley to 10s. 10d. per quarter. There was general clapping of hands. The latter said that he (the a steady demand for Wheat and Flour on Tuesday) Chairman) must draw £20 on his behalf, to be given to at about our last quotations, but the trade since has the Victim Fund, and if they wanted more, they must ruled dull, and at Friday's market an abatement of only let him know, and they should have more. He ld. to 2d. per bushel was submitted to on Foreign (the Chairman) said that Mr. O'Connor said that he is likely to promote sobriety or information. On Satur- per 240lbs, at Manchester on Saturday. Old Osts day evening there is to be a grand festival at Brown. have been in moderate request, and a cargo of street, to honour two victims who have lately come Archangel has been retailed at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. per from the Whig dungeons-Mr. Davidson and Mr. Kay. The latter was, on Sunday evening, introduced to the meeting, and his first sentence was, that if the Whigs thought that they had driven the spirit of Chartism out of his mind, they were very much mistaken, for it and their ignorance sufficiently accounts for their total was quite the contrary. The whole of the company who knew him before, said that if he had been a nefer trouble my head about politics," says the fleecing a college he could not have improved faster. The Chartist and Democratic Journal is spreading like wildfire. So great was the demand for this small tract that many dozens were sold on Sunday, and one man sold no less than fifty dozen on Monday at the room. On Sunday evening £1 2s. 8d. was collected, and 5s. 8d. for forms. Thirty-eight members were added SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING .- At a

meeting of the Central Committee, held in the Charter sacred—that all opposition must ultimately yield to the Association Room, in Tib-street, Manchester, on Wed growing strength of our cause. (Great and continued needay evening, September 30, 1846, it was agreed that a meeting of the delegates for South Lancachire be convened for Sunday, October 11, 1840, at the Comthatks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting mittee Boom, No. 9, Whittle street, Manahotte, on very important business W. SMITH, Sec.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC, AND CALL

L. DAB, for 1841. By Currence W. T. Esq., and William Shaw, Esq.

ST. PANCRAS, MIDDLESSEE. A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Monday such is the nature of the wound, that it is expected he cannot survive many hours. Noice is now in custody.

ALARMING FIRE.—Shortly before one o'clock this morning the extensive factory of Mesers. Richards and SONED POLITICAL VICTIMS. The Churchen wardens are invited to Preside.

The Committee request the assistance of all good and true well-wishers to the cause of suffering Pairle

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY. OCTOBER 2.—Our arrivals of Wheat are RATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—This morning, fully is, lower for both old and new. Barley is inquired for and brings full prices. Oats and Shelling are steady. Beans as before.

> LEEDS CORN MARKET, TURSDAY, Sept. 29.—The arrival of Wheat to-day is again large. Oats and Barley larger than last week. The best new Wheat has been 2s. per quarter, other descriptions 2s. to 3s. per quarter lower; Old has been rather lower. Barley has not been quite so well sold. Oats have been 1d. per stone, and Shelling 1s. to 2s. per load lower. Beans little alteration.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—There is rather more ANOTHER FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—On Friday, the business doing, both in the Cloth Halls and ware 18th instant, Sarah, the wife of John M'Ketterick, bouses; on Tuesday, the market was what may be considered fair, in comparison to some that we have lately had, and the stocks at the Halls are getting

nue to complain. The stocks on hand are not large, but are quite above the demand. .The wool market Prices remain the same as for some weeks past. Stocks in the warehouses are light.

ROCHDALE WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, Sept. 28 .-To-day our market has been rather more gloomy than the last two or three weeks past. Purchasers are wishful to give less for goods than they have turers. The sales to-day are not so large as on several former market days. Wools and Oils are not much altered either in price or demand.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, MONDAY, Sept. 28.—We had a good supply of Wheat sold at from

YORK CORN MARKET, SEPTEMBER 26TH .- The nt, with their respective candidates for the civic On Sunday last, was christened, by the Rev. Mr for securing the remainder of the crops, and we are of last week. Good barley fully as dear; common samples rather lower. Oats have declined 3d to 1d per stone.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Sept. 26 .-We had a tolerable supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 7s. to 9: 6d; Oats 3s. to 48. 6d; Barley 48. 6d. to 5s.; Beans 6s. to 6s. 6d. per

MANCHESTER CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESEAY, Sept. ferior 4d. to 5d. Prime mutton ready sale at 61d. to 7d.; middling, 6d. to 62d., and ewes 5d. to 6d. The lamb season is nearly over, but the few at market realised 7d. per lb. sinking the effal. Nothing but a few inferior beasts and sheep were

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SEPT. 26.—We have a fair arrival of Wheat and Flour from the South and several new cargoes of Wheat are in from abroad. At to-day's market there was a good supply of Wheat from the farmers, chiefly new, great part of which was in very soft condition; good dry samples were in fair request at fully the rates of Sessions, thus encouraging such villains as this com- last currency. With the exception of Tuesday and mon informer, whose character is of the blackest Wednesday, the weather has been pretty good, but the heavy rains on those days prevented almost any progress being made in housing the crops this last week, and to-day it has set in wet. In this and the adjoining counties, late as it is, little above onethird of the crops have been secured—certainly not one-half, and a good deal of the spring-sown Wheats are yet in a green state.

> LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, Sept. 28. The number of Beasts to-day has been somewhat about the same as that of last week, but of Sheep there has been a considerable decrease, and the quality on the average, of both Beasts and Sheep. was middling. The market was tolerably wel attended, but stock was not in good demand; consequently there was a good few middling as well as ordinary Beasts and Sheep left unsold. With regard to prices there was no material alteration from our last quotations, saving on the ordinary qualities, which were a little on the decline. Good Beef sold at full 6d.; second ditto, 53d.; middling, 5dd.; ordinary, 5d. Wether Mutton, of good quality, sold at about 6 d.; second ditto, 6d.; ordinary and Ewes, 5ad., but very few at the latter price. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 1670, Sheep

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET. SATURDAY, SEPT. 26. -During the week a steady demand has been experienced for English new Flour, and full prices obtained for prime qualities. The demand for Oatmeal has likewise fully equalled the supply, and parcels were cleared off on arrival, but at the declining rates. There was very little passing in Wheat at our market this morning, and the few sales made were without alteration from the currency of this day se'nnight. Prime new English Flour continues scarce, and sales were readily effected of such quality at full prices: in the value of Barrel Flour no alteration can be noted. New Oats may be quoted at 3s. 5d. to 3s. 6d. per 45lbs, and runs of new Oatmeal 30s. to 3ls. per load—there was a very limited inquiry for old, and quotations nominal.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, SEPT. 28TH. of the most noisy meetings ever held in the above town separated.

—The arrivals from abroad since this day were town separated.

—The arrivals from abroad since this day were town separated.

—The arrivals from abroad since this day were town separated.

—The arrivals from abroad since this day were town separated.

—The arrivals from abroad since this day were town separated. about 3,700 loads of new Oatmeal from Ireland. Wheat. American Flour did not move so freely, 45lbs. No change as regards Barley, Beans, or Pess, with a very limited demand for each article.

> LEEDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 18, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Housel (for the said FRARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dank ling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 13, Market street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises All Communications must be addressed, (Post 19

J. HORSON, Northern Star Office, Land Between, October 8, 1860)