

17:1

house of pleasure and interesting appearance, was placed in the place that she had chosen for her place on Saturday, on a charge of having attempted to destroy herself. Police constable G 69 stated that, on Friday evening, he was on duty in the City-road, and saw a young woman, who was dressed in a mau, who informed him that she had attempted to destroy herself in the New River, and that he apprehended she was about to renew those attempts. She was taken to the station on the canal bridge, with an air of deep dejection, and lay down wistfully at the water, and, just as witnesses were approaching her, she clambered upon the coping, and threw herself over. He succeeded, fortunately, in saving her, and she was taken to the station, dragging her back; she struggled violently to disengage herself, and struck him in the face. On her way to the station-house, she said she was weary of her life, and was determined to end it. The prisoner was taken to the station, and was placed in the early part of last summer the deluded girl had the misfortune to form an intimacy with a silly romantic youth, to whom she became passionately attached; and, when he was informed that she was the daughter of the French cask, he induced her to believe that they were doomed to misery in this world, and it were better to end their lives and woe together. They accordingly each took a strong dose of poison, and died. No difficulty was experienced in the

dies, the life of the infatuated girl was saved. Ever since that melancholy event she had been miserable and heart-broken, and had made no less than three attempts on her life. She was, however, frustrated by the policeman. After admonishing her upon the impropriety of her conduct, in feeling and forcible language, which, however, did not appear to have any effect on her, the magistrate delivered her up to her friends.

MATRIMONY AND GIN.—At the Mansion House, London, on Saturday, a young man named Joseph a journeyman cooper, was charged on a warrant before the Lord Mayor with beating his wife, and giving her a black eye. The complainant, a good-looking young woman, with a handkerchief tied round her head, declared a long and bitter story from whence it appeared that they had been married about four months, more than three months of which time she had stood on the stool of repentance. Before she was married she had been a drunkard, and his work, and getting drunk, and when in that state he ill-treated her. A few nights back he was the worse for liquor, and insisted upon having a glass of gin and water. As she had no money to procure it, he jumped up from his seat and struck her a blow, which caused a black eye. She was apprehensive he would do her some harm, and she fled. The Lord Mayor inquired the cause of her behaviour, and she told him the whole of the complainant said she believed he was jealous of her, but

[illegible]

your honour, I thought to get a bit of bread for my self and the childer by it." Alderman Pritch— "Oh yes. But it is not fit to be eaten." Alderman Pritch— "Yes. Its fit enough, or if it can't fit to eat its fit to be sold." Alderman Pritch— "I have sold it, I have kilt it a little while ago." Alderman Pritch— "You never kilted that sow with a knife. If you killed her you killed her with starvation." Defendant— "I never killed her with starvation. My soul took breath out of her, the proper way to kill a sow." Alderman Pritch— "You never killed her with a knife, and I couldn't afford to nurse her, so I turn her inside out." Alderman Pritch— "Then you killed her to save her life." (Laughter.) Defendant— "I never killed her with starvation. I have kilt her with anything, and then I bought her a pen'orth of physic in a Doctor's shop; but to the devil she pitched the physic; so I saw nothing for it but to rip her up." The Inspector said that the people who followed the defendant and his pig, and the motions of the defendant, were all in accordance with the law. It was allowed to burn the latter upon the spot. It was indeed, quite impossible that any body could think of using her as meat. There was a hungry-looking thing in the next room, that gazed at a person who was carrying a pig, and the Inspector said that the pig (to the defendant) "You may go, but your pig shall be destroyed; so you see you brought it to the wrong market."

leaves bound to fall, and no trace of him could be found. Almost in despair, the chief, having taken the council into consideration, looked for a relative of Mickenock upon whom he could satisfy this darling desire of the Indian heart, but no one could be found; all the family and blood relatives were dead. He then determined to satisfy his longing of either finding his enemy or avenging himself on any of the blood relations, the chief determined to avail himself of the privilege allowed by Indian custom to the murderer of a man, to kill any of the blood relations. Mickenock, although effectually convinced from the old chief, was nevertheless conversely struck, through some of his friends, with all that was transpiring in the chief's wigwam; and as soon as he was apprised of the intention of the old chief to slay his son's death upon one of his wife's relatives, he immediately sent in word to the old chief's wigwam that, upon the day of the meeting of the great council, he would deliver himself up to stone for the life of his son. The chief received the information with evident gratification. A few weeks passed away, the great council assembled, and the chief came forward to his tall emblem. The chief communicated the intelligence which he had received from his son's murderer, and it was agreed that no business should be transacted until the council should appear. The council sat in silence until about twelve o'clock, when suddenly the brave Mickenock bounded into the midst of the council, calmly surveyed the

diately followed, and formed a circle round him, then taking out his flint he struck a spark and lighted his pipe, and smoked it in silence. The eyes of the council and his little family were intensely fixed upon him. Mickenock, who had been first in addressing himself to the chief, said, "I killed your son, he was a young brave; he did me no wrong, your was my friend; I drank the fire-drink—the fire-drink made me kill your son; I am sorry for it, and I will drink again to you and your people." Then turning to his eldest brother of the deceased, he drew a knife from his bosom. "There," said Mickenock, "is the knife with which I drank the heart's blood of your brother; take it, and, like a brave man, avenge me on his murderer." Mickenock instantly laid bare his whole breast. The brother sprang upon his hands and clenched his knife with a deadly grasp, and drew it up to his arm. Mickenock, pointing to the spot near the heart, said, "There," and then he turned to his brother and begged the knife to be hilt into the bosom of the brave Mickenock, who fell dead at his feet. The wife and children of Mickenock beheld this scene with whole hearts' sorrow, and wept and wailed as if whole society, apparently without morbidness, and with a calmness of mind that was almost sublime. The brother embraced him, with sobs, and tears, and groans, and sobs, and wailings, which cannot be described, and altogether presented a picture of such unfeigned anguish and grief as has seldom been witnessed. The brother, the great operator of the scene. After the wife and children of Mickenock had thus expressed their sorrow for about half an hour, the old chief then addressed her: "Life of Mickenock, we are satisfied that you are a brave man, and your wife is a brave man; henceforth you are my daughter, and your children are my children. Go into my wigwams, and you shall be well treated, and live with me as my daughter; the children shall grow up around me, and I will take care to be brave like their father."

From the New York American.

SIGNAL VICTORY ACHIEVED BY THE CHARTISTS OVER THE COMBINED FORCES OF THE CORN LAW REPRISERS AND FINALITY WHIGS, AND BASE CONDUCT OF THE LATTER.

"repel agitation in the bud; and that most effectively. Never did we labour under such disadvantages as we now do, in consequence of the unwearied and so unfairly treated; and yet we conquered. Not only so, but her Majesty's paid servants, those who hitherto scorned to recognise us further than as many wild animals, who uniformly left the room as we entered, and who used to hiss and hiss, now condescend to acknowledge our chairman, to address him as such, and to abide by his decision! Let our example be followed by other places, and ere long these Whigs shall see, in reality, what it is to worry the people. Their defeat must be all the more mortifying that they cannot talk of 'obstruction' and 'obstruction' only; they have acknowledged as much; they had their ablest speakers too, and yet they lost! This was their "last kick", and, in attempting it, they have, to all appearance, broken the limb.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been directed, by an acquaintance of mine, to a letter of yours that appeared in a London newspaper, the Sun, among editors. Much has been said in the press about the second, the Rev. W. E. Hill, and Feargus O'Connor. With respect to the latter two gentlemen I leave them to settle their own account; but as I am one of the seceders, I shall take the liberty of asking you, presently, for proof of our unbecoming and cowardice. Before I proceed further, allow me to say I never attended an outdoor Chartist meeting but once, and that was the only time I had an opportunity of being acquainted with, and then with but one, popular Chartist agitator.—In fact, I know but very few Chartists at all, being

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1841.

*Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus,
justitiam vel rectum.*

In addition to the cases cited by the *Weekly Dispatch* of heavy sentences passed upon poor men, for very mitigated offences of the same class, (assault upon the police,) let us add one from our own locality.

Let it be remembered also, that Mr. Justice **MATTHESON** is perhaps the most upright Judge upon the Bench; what, then, must the next lot of

terial move. In doing so, we charged them especially, with sudden conversion, forced by self-interest, and not by conviction. Let us see how the apologists of the Noble Premier upon his part, and Lord JOHN upon his own part, meet and combat this grave charge.

Every master whose taxes are increased £200 annually, reduces his labourers by £1,000 annually. To the timber scheme, therefore, we say "fudge," to the sugar plum, "bother," and to the corn scheme, "flummery."

Now, did the old dabs of 1832 imagine that

in justification of their signing the "new move" document. The country will give to these such weight of consideration as may be due. We have received numerous other letters and addresses to FEARGUS O'CONNOR and ourselves, condemnatory

THE "STAR."

For the last week, the face of our old friend has been covered, nay, nearly obscured, by beauty spots from the country, and even from Ireland. A very silly word written by "beardless boys" and ignorant brats, has been paraded as a sort of treat to the Tories and a balm to the Whigs.

at the expense of the Premier's judgment. In fact, the Examiner is quite content to write his noble Client down for a fool, in order to justify his right to change according to emergency. The Examiner says that Lord MELBOURNE knew absolutely nothing of what was passing; was wholly ignorant of the effect of his policy upon the general interest of the nation, until a sudden flash dissolved his ignorance, and, at once, and as if by magic, opened his eyes

that there was another last resource in the bed chamber, and that Sir ROBERT had got a very significant note, headed—

“ Indeed then you shan’t come under my dimity,
Indeed then you shan’t, nor into my room.”

Now, just one word as regards this refuge for the destitute Minister. We would implore him not to embark the Queen in his forlorn project. We would pray of him to spare her who has, hitherto, been

Mr. O'CONNOR, which, in our present number, holds forth the olive branch, will be considered probably sufficient to justify our non-insertion of more individual communications on the subject. The resolutions of the people expressed at public meetings will, of course, always command our attention and respect.

above all we have ever written, prove the strong union and great sympathy which now exists among the working classes; not upon personal matters, but upon general principles. Here we find strangers to the New Poor Law taking the word of their brethren as their guide, and actually cheering the return of the proprietor of the *Times* newspaper, because their brethren of Nottingham consider him, even his return as a stab in the side of the enemy. They say this measure must be a searing iron to the souls of our English fellow-labourers, a serpent, a scorpion, a dagger, a devil, else would they never join in the return of a Tory to mark their condemnation of it. If the Learned Advocates make no better defence for their other clients, God help the clients!

We rejoice to see LOWRY once more in the straight path: we were convinced that his error was but that of momentary anxiety to deal any even a too hasty and injudicious blow at the old offender. He has now got them right before him, and let him leather away.

POURTRAIT OF EMMETT.

SPECIMENS of the Portrait of that real Irish Patriot, ROBERT EMMETT, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, who was murdered by the Tories in 1803, are now in the hands of several Agents, and to which we invite special attention. He is represented as he stood in the Dock, awaiting sentence of death, at the close of his memorable speech in which he had defied his persecutors to do their worst, and in which he had announced that of his many crimes against the people, whose resistance he justified, and whose defeat he deplored. When the Portrait is presented, which will be during the course of next month, or early in July, we shall print in the *Star* a MEMOIR of the brave and heroic EMMETT, which will include the speech above spoken of.

Subscribers' names must be entered immediately, as it will be presented to none else. The next page we shall prepare for presentation after Emmett is the "Monmouth Court House." It is far advanced towards completion.

To Readers and Correspondents.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS.—All persons sending money to this Office by Post-office Order, are especially requested to make their orders payable to Mr. John Ardill, as, by a recent alteration in the Post-office arrangements, any neglect of this would cause us a great amount of trouble and annoyance.

[COMMUNICATIONS STANDING OVER, BUT WHICH WE HAVE NOT YET HAD ROOM TO NOTICE.]

JAMES HOPPEY.—We see no good that he can do "the denouncing" by denouncing others. We cannot publish his letter.

JOHN MULLOOLLAND.—His "Exile's Farewell" has been sent through our fingers, and we cannot find it. Will he send us another copy? We would have written him by post, but have not his address.

SAMUEL TIBBELL THOMAS, of East Stonehouse, near Plymouth, writes us that he knows of "a new movement," which figures as a subscriber to the "National Charter Association," but whose conduct became so strange and unaccountable, that, after three or four months since, the members deemed it expedient to erase his name from their books. He asks, publicly, if this be a sample from which to judge of the sack!

CHARLES DAVIES.—He received Mary Barker's letter, but did not think it necessary to publish it, as the subject had been previously adverted to in the *Star*.

W.M. SENIOR.—The matter is not worth notice.

JOHN HAYWARD.—We have no room.

HENRY EDWARDS.—The enigma has been answered. W. J. OSBORNE.—We have no room.

AN IRISH CHARTIST.—We shall preserve the document relative to the spy; but we do not see what use it can be made of it, particularly as it is not attested.

RICHARD WADHAM.—We have no room.

JAMES HANOVER.—We cannot insert his communication; it seems to us to be merely a personal attack.

WALSHINGHAM MARTIN.—The paper alluded to never reached us.

JOSEPH RADFORD.—We have no room.

JOHN HAYWARD.—We have no room.

JOHN MURDOCH.—We have handed his letter to the Editor's committee.

SQUIRE ATTY.—We have no room.

PETER RIGBY.—We have sent his letter to Mr. O'Connor.

W.M. DOWELL.—We have no room.

A MIDDLE-CLASS CHARTIST.—We fear the list would be too long to publish.

A DOBBIE.—The enigma has been answered.

W. B. S.—We cannot read his letter.

JOHN HALL.—We have no room.

JOHN HAYWARD.—We have no room.

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Mr. ANDREW GARDNER, sub-Secretary of the Leeds National Charter Association, meeting in *Fish Market*, would be glad to know the address of any Chartists residing in *Leeds*, any other post town in *Ireland*, who may be desirous of receiving the Northern Star.

JOHN GORDON.—We cannot insert his communication in the present form, as it is vague, and would defeat its own purpose by failing to name or describe the person. If it did name or describe him it would be libellous, and liable to prosecution.

ISAAC NICHOLLS.—His lines will not suit us.

W. H. COTTON writes thus:—*London, Manchester, Glasgow, Leicester, and other places, can have their cheap Chartists publications, and why, in the name of common sense, cannot the people of Birmingham and the three counties have theirs? Has the glorious spirit that was once the predominant feature of the brave sons of the above counties gone quite dead, or is it only sleeping? If sleeping, give us your name, and endeavour to prove to the world that you know your rights, and, "knowing, dare maintain them."* No doubt it will be said, in the present unsettled state of trade we shall not succeed; I say we shall, if we will have the will, and have the will to set about the work with the spirit of people determined to be free. With a cheap publication, we shall be enabled to dispel the dark mist of ignorance which prevails, to a great extent, in the great mass of the population, and show to the minds of all parties what are the principles of the glorious Charter, and what are the duties of men, and what will be the result of proceeding in the sacred work we have so nobly begun.

Why, here it is in a few words: £50 will be sufficient to start it and keep it until its legs for some time, when the profits will enable us to still continue at the glorious work of enlightening the fellow creatures. How must we get the £50? Why, by having 200 shares at 5s. each share. And cannot we find 200 Chartists in the three large counties above mentioned? For instance, Birmingham 80 shares, Staffordshire 20, Coventry 20, Worcester 20, Bromsgrove 10, Redditch 10, Waterhampton 10, Staffordshire Potteries and other places 20, making up the required number, which, to be paid by instalments, would injure no one!

Mr. JULIAN HARNEY has reached Manchester, and is visiting the surrounding towns and villages. All letters for Mr. Harney are requested to be addressed to the Secretary to the Executive Council, Mr. John Campbell, No. 18, Shaw's Row, St. Paul's.

CAN HENRY EDWARDS, of Bradford, refer us to any respectable "knowing" Chartist who will substantiate the story he has sent about the little boy and the "dirty waste"? This is certainly much too gross a case to pass; but as we do not know Henry Edwards, we must have it confirmed before we can publish it. We never admit individuals without knowing that we have facts to go upon.

EDINBURGH CHARTISTS.—Their address to Feargus O'Connor next week.

J. WILLIAMS, BISHOPWATMAN, sends us £1 1s. 1d. to be noticed in the *Star*, but does not say what for. It is his own fault that his orders are not attended to; he should send them sooner.

J. A. HOGG.—The parcel was sent last week, and the Chartists are waiting for it.

R. CARBETH.—We never disputed his order being sent on Tuesday last, but was the money with it?

E. BARNES, KENDAL.—Please to say what the post-office order, dated May 12th, was for, the letter has got mislaid.

"DEAR SIR.—On Tuesday last, the 4th of May, I sent you a letter enclosing a Post-office order for £12 10s., payable to Mr. Hobson, as recommended by Mr. Pickett, for Mrs. Frost, with a note to be published in the Northern Star, which has not appeared, nor has there been any notice taken of it."

"We always expect that where public money is concerned that strict attention ought to be paid, for the satisfaction of the subscribers and the person entrusted."

Yours respectfully,
"In the cause of democracy,"
"A. PARKER."

[We have received several letters such as the above: if the parties are desirous of their communications being published, they must send them to the Editor, and not to the Correspondents.]

[A great number of accounts were received last week, but from want of room were obliged to be left out.]

The twelfth Subscription of the Smiths and Engineers of the East District of London, towards the Charter cause ... 1 4 2

FOR MRS. FROST.

From Goodwell, of Leeds ... 0 1 6

— The East London District ... 0 5 0

— Sutton ... 0 5 0

— Three friends at Glasgow ... 0 1 6

— W. J. Jackson ... 0 2 6

— G. D. King, London ... 0 2 6

— John Williams, of Bradford ... 0 6 0

— An Old Chartist, at Ouse ... 0 2 6

— Col. John A. Duff, paid to Mr. J. A. Hallett ... 0 4 0

— James Dutton, Leicester Dyke ... 0 4 0

— Hunslet Chartist ... 0 1 0

— Bolton Chartists, including a subscription of 3s. 7d. by a few Weavers ... 0 13 7

— Two friends at Leeds ... 0 13 7

— Fan-street, London ... 2 4

— Alexander Ferguson, saddler, Fan-street, London ... 0 6

— Four Salford, do. ... 0 4

Portage ... 0 2

— The Charter Association meeting at the King George on Horseback, Nottingham ... 1 0 0

— James Fennell, 32, John-street, Lambeth ... 0 18 0

— A few friends at Salford ... 0 3 0

— The Chartists of Camberwell and Walworth ... 1 2 0

— B. H. Norwich ... 0 5 0

— The Manchester and Lancashire Co. ... 0 5 0

— G. Bloomer, Doncaster ... 0 1 0

— J. Pearson, Rotherhithe, London ... 0 6 0

— The Chartists of Brighton ... 1 0 0

— The Chartists of the East ... 0 12 0

— The working men of Temple Cloud ... 0 8 0

— The members of the National Charter Association, Lambeth, London ... 0 8 0

— A few friends at Malton ... 0 4 0

— John Wilson, near Bradford ... 0 18 0

— Little Horton, do. ... 2 6

— J. Edmonson ... 1 0

— Dais Hill, near Bradford ... 0 15 0

— A few friends at Leyland, per G. Hall ... 0 3 0

— T. Dewsbury ... 1 0 0

— G. do. ... 0 5 0

— Mr. Miller, Sheffield ... 0 6 0

— A Fleet Chartist Prisoner ... 0 2 6

— The St. Pancras Political Victim Fund ... 2 6 0

— Rooden-lane, Prestwich ... 0 3

— Whitely ... 0 5 0

— Ensworth ... 0 5 0

— Higher Lane ... 0 4 0

— Radcliffe ... 0 5 0

— A few female Chartists in Leeds, per Miss Pepper ... 0 2 0

— White Abbey ... 0 8

— Manningham ... 0 5 0

— Bradford ... 0 17 10

— T. Wass, Hensley ... 0 1 0

— A few journeymen Tailors, London ... 0 7 0

— N. St. Bristol ... 0 1 0

— A few friends at Reddish ... 0 4

Postage ... 0 4

— Northampton, per W. Jones ... 0 5 0

— H. Mould, Redditch ... 0 1 0

— The Female Chartists of Oldham ... 1 0 0

— The Leeds Chartist Association ... 0 14 8

— A Working Man at Leeds ... 1 12 0

— Charles, per the Political Committee ... 1 12 0

— New Radford, per J. Sanders ... 0 5 0

— Nottingham and surrounding Villages ... 2 14 0

— Birmingham, per J. Guest ... 0 10 7

— Bolton, Lancashire (sub.) ... 0 18 0

— Gillingham, per W. Alliman ... 1 10

— The Council of the Carlisle Chartists, per J. Arthur ... 1 0 0

— Preston, per G. Hulton ... 0 11 0

— Stockton, per J. Embley ... 0 11 0

— Spalding, near Rotherby ... 0 5 0

— Pitcombe, per E. Baker ... 0 3 0

— Huddersfield and Villages, per Mr. J. Leach ... 1 11 0

— Salford, per W. M. Sutton ... 0 10 0

— The National Charter Association, Monmouth Deverill ... 2 6

— Mrs. Sugden ... 0 3 0

— Camberwell, per J. Parker ... 0 16 0

— Leicester ... 0 16 0

— Ashton-under-Lyne ... 0 12 0

— Wigan, Cumbria, do. ... 0 5 0

From Greenock, per J. Marshall ... 0 16 1

From Stoke, per G. B. Mans ... 0 14 6

From Dunfermline—part proceeds of Mr. Lowry's lecture ... 0 3 6

POLITICAL PRISONERS' AND CHARTER CONVENTION FUND.

From T. White, Northamptonshire ... 0 6 0

— J. M. Laing, Canning, Scotland ... 0 1 0

— Rochdale Chartist Association, per J. Taylor ... 0 10 0

— A few friends at Aberystwyth ... 0 5 0

— Sutton ... 0 5 0

— Kilmarnock, Scotland ... 0 3 0

— Bradford, per J. Aldred ... 0 10 0

— The Bolton Chartist Association ... 0 10 0

— The Chartist Association, Wigan ... 0 10 0

— A friend to Justice, Wigan ... 0 1 0

— Wigan Chartist ... 0 10 0

— Bolton (3rd sub.) ... 0 2 6

— Bolton (3rd sub.) ... 0 1 3

— Cupar, Fife ... 0 17 0

— Newtown, Montgomeryshire ... 0 17 0

— A few blithered hands at Merthyr Tydvil ... 0 3 0

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

From John Buswell, Rotherby ... 0 6 0

— An Old Chartist at Ouse ... 0 2 6

— The Mechanics at King and Co's, Front Portland-street, Liverpool ... 0 5 0

— A Hexham, per G. Proud ... 0 10 0

— The Chartists at the Association, Alva ... 0 7 0

— From a few Tailors at London ... 0 10 0

— Edinburgh, being part profits on sale of Stars, by W. Lennie ... 0 16 0

FOR J. B. O'BRIEN.

From Aberystwyth ... 0 5 0

— From a few Friends in a Factory, Leen Side, Nottingham ... 0 5 0

From Dunfermline—part proceeds of Mr. Lowry's lecture ... 0 3 6

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Nothing can exceed the political and polemical excitement which at this moment exists here. All our halls, little and great, all our private meeting places, every place calculated to hold an assembly is engaged; and there is not one hour in the six days, even, and in many instances, on Sundays, that there is not a public meeting held by the political partisans or polemical disputants of the day.

But not a single solitary meeting is held by those parties to elevate the condition of the working classes. The West India planters are holding daily meetings to guard against their ill-gotten wealth, which has been accumulated by the sweat of the slaves' brow, and in power, for Majesty's Ministers are holding hounding ticket meetings for the repeal of the Corn Law, and in favour of the voluntary principle; both of which are to be their hobbies at the next election.

But, amidst all this political and polemical excitement, and amidst all this public meeting, there is not a single solitary meeting held by those parties to elevate the condition of the working classes.

The Chartists are holding daily meetings to guard against their ill-gotten wealth, which has been accumulated by the sweat of the slaves' brow, and in power, for Majesty's Ministers are holding hounding ticket meetings for the repeal of the Corn Law, and in favour of the voluntary principle; both of which are to be their hobbies at the next election.

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Chartist Intelligence.

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON.—Eight hundred and twelve signatures have been affixed to the National petition, being five hundred more than were collected at the meeting held at the Corn Law office at a meeting held on Sunday, a strong feeling of indignation being manifested by the large number of persons who passed, protesting against the sitting of the Convention, and calling upon every member of the body to protest against it.

HINDLEY.—Mr. Henry Connor, of Manchester, delivered an animated lecture at the Corn Law place on Thursday evening in last week, before a large and respectable audience of inhabitants of the place on Thursday evening in last week.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. Lewis lectured on the same subject before a large and respectable audience on the Corn Law fallacy on Sunday evening.

HINDLEY, (NEAR WIGAN).—A temperance meeting was held on the open air, at five o'clock on Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. Donnelly, and several other able speakers, sustained the cause of total abstinence by powerful and convincing arguments. They have established in this village a reading room in room previously occupied by a dancing school, where the working men may now amuse themselves, and also may be enabled to inform themselves, by perusing, after the manner of the *Northern Star*, and other newspapers and periodicals, with which the table is loaded, or, in the evening, by conversing with each other in their cooler hours, in the matters of temperance.

DUBLIN.—The cause goes on well: our principles are spreading, and converts being gained throughout the whole city. We have much reason to thank Dan: he has done us great good. At our weekly meeting last Sunday, it was determined to take a larger room for meeting in, the present one being too small. We received communications from several friends in England, stating that persons here driven out, professing to be Irish Charists, had travelled on. There have yet been none of our

BARNES.—At the meeting on Monday, 22 were handed to Mr. Peter Hoey, to be transmitted the *Star* office for Mrs. Frost. A resolution was passed to the effect that Mr. Henry Hatherington deserves the exorcution of every honest *Charist* for his base, cowardly, and calumnious letter to the *Western Star*.

BIRMINGHAM.—The petition for the release of the imprisoned *Charist* was signed by 3,296. *Charists* exclusive the signatures from Worcester Common.

BIRMINGHAM.—A petition to the Commons praying them to intercede for the dismissal of Ministers, has been adopted, and is being numerously signed.

BIRMINGHAM.—**CHARIST MEETING.**—The *Charist* weekly meeting was held at the room in

HYDE.—Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the Executive, lectured here on Monday last, to a respectable and numerous meeting. He explained, in a confident manner, the right of the people to the Charter, and showed the increase of trade since the year 1800 to 1841, and the increase in proportion of the serious sufferers in the manufacturing districts.

The Chartists of Hyde are true to the cause they are espoused, and will never shrink from the agitation which the brave and generous has laid down to the people, so long as he acts consistent with the Charter of the people's rights. Their meetings are held weekly in the Working Men's Institution, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

London.—The City of London Chartists have determined a place of meeting, will furnished with a room, stoves, seats, &c., at No. 55, Old Bailey. Several enthusiastic meetings have been recently held here, which Messrs Martin, Skevington, Smart, and other members of the Committee have attended, and the frequent speeches; and resolutions respecting the present state of the country, and the rights of the people, and Collins move, of a similar character to those passed by the provincial Chartists throughout the whole of the Kingdom, as well as resolutions for the liberation of Robert O'Brien, &c., were adopted.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, May 7.

BANKRUPTS.

Cannon, Darkhouse-lane, Lower Thames-street, factor, May 14, at half-past twelve, June 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street, Solicitors, Murray, New London-street, Fenchurch-street.

— Brown, Oxford-street, china and glass dealer, May 18, at one, June 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Farrer and Laku, Godliman-street, Doctor's Commons.

— Buller, Regent-street, shawl dealer, May 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Walters and Co., Basinghall-street.

— C. and J. Burr-es, Macclesfield, silk throwsters, May 14, at twelve, June 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Fowler and Maynard, Manston-house-place.

— W. B. Hezall, Oxford-street, Ashmonger, May 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Thomas, Fenchurch-street.

— J. Henderson, Manchester, bookseller, May 22, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Kay and Co, Manchester; Mr. Surr, Lombard-street.

— J. H. Jones, Iron founder, May 22, at eleven, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. Mallaby, Liverpool; and Mr. Chester, Manchester.

— J. Booth, sen. J. Booth, Jun., and S. Booth, sen. J. Booth, Jun., May 23, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Barr, Lofthouse, and Nelson, Leeds; and Fiddley, Inner Temple.

— J. Wilson, Leeds, Yorkshire timber merchant, May 23, at nine, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Barr, Lofthouse, and Nelson, Leeds; and Fiddley, Inner Temple.

— J. Wilson, Leeds, Yorkshire timber merchant, May 23, at nine, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Robinson, Leeds; and Mr. Strangways, Leeds.

— J. A. Donovan, Liverpool, merchant, May 19, June 18, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Thurstans and Liddle, Newport, Warrington, and Mr. Sharp, Staple Inn.

— E. Radenburst, Birmingham, glass chandelier maker, May 21, June 18, at 11, at the Union Inn, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Page, Birmingham; and Mr. Burford, London.

— W. Cullum, Pittingham, Stafford, farmer, May 21, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Thurstans and Liddle, Newport, Warrington, and Mr. Sharp, Staple Inn.

— W. Williams, Bridge, Kent, brewer, May 17, June 18, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Thurstans and Liddle, Newport, Warrington, and Mr. Sharp, Staple Inn.

at twelve, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. Solicitors Messrs. Sankey and Sladden, Canterbury; and Mr. W. Newall, Jun., and A. Harrison, Manchester, Messrs. Moors, May 18, June 18, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Halden, Messrs. Hildesheim, Messrs. Johnson and Co., King's Bench Walk, Temple.

F. and W. Reeves, Claines, Worcester, coach-builders, May 21, June 17, at eleven, at the Union Inn, Worcester. Solicitors, Mr. Corbett Strand; and Mr. J. G. Smith, 60, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

R. Evans, Liverpool, May 21, June 21, at eleven, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Fox and Co., 19, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4; and Messrs. Fox and Co., 8, Snowball, Liverpool; and Messrs. Fox and Co., 19, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

N. B. W. Browne, Lowestoft, Suffolk, cooper, May 21, June 18, at twelve, at the King's Head Inn, Beccles. Solicitors, Mr. Norton, Lowestoft, Suffolk; and Messrs. Adlington and Co., Ipswich, Suffolk.

Messrs. W. W. Wearnmouth and Monk Wearmouth Road, Durham, ship builder, May 21, June 18, at eleven, at the Thompson Arms Inn, Sunderland. Solicitors, Messrs. Wright, Sunderland; and Messrs. Wright, Sunderland, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

R. Field, Marton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucester, corn merchant, May 18, June 18, at twelve, at the Red Lion Inn, Banbury. Solicitor, Mr. Atkins, Sarum, or at Chipping Norton.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP.

J. M. N. Wood, W. Dowson, and K. Wood, Liverpool, and J. M. N. Wood, W. Dowson, and K. Wood, and J. M. N. Wood, W. Dowson, and K. Wood, as regards M. & P. Wood, Liverpool, may terminate so far as regards M.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 11.

BANKRUPTS.

John Harrison Thompson, silk throwster, Newcastle, Staffordshire.

William Linsdell, umbrella manufacturer, Cannon Street, City.

George Sadler, linen draper, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

John Vaughan Barber, banker, Walsall, Staffordshire.

Richard Cope, sick dealer, Staffordshire.

John and Edward Millard, cabinet makers, Cheltenham.

Thomas Guy Wake, scrivener, Castle Cary, Somersetshire.

James Mann, woollaplayer, Norwich.

George Comley, clothier, North Nibley, Gloucestershire.

John Beaumont, grocer, Huddersfield.

George Gower, grocer, Cardiff.

John Young, ship builder, Newport, Monmouthshire.

William Heginbottom, cotton spinner, Ashton-under-Lyne.

William Henry Higham, saddler, Bistol.

