TO ALL THOSE WHO LIVE BY LABOUR.

MY PRIENDS,-The hour for which I have so long manted has at length arrived. We must now prove whether the people are a faction or a party; whether the sport of faction or the "legitimate source of all power." All that we ask for, all that we want, all that we desire is now within our greep. Yes, I say than nothing, anything else you take in lieu thereof. must be; and for this reason, any thing short of the Charter will tend to destroy all hope of accomplishing

the measure. for support. We have been lost for want of the cooperation of Ireland. Nothing can insure us that cooperation but a Tory squeeze. Ireland has heard nothing but the nurse's lullaby of "Hush-a-by, heby!" while the Whigs were gorging the hungry Irish patriots. Ireland has never yet spoken out for berself. A Tory schoolmaster alone can teach her people how to speak out. Ireland has sunk immeasurably in the scale of nations, and in the estimation of the English, by her support of the coercing, police-enacting pot-"walloping" Whiga Ireland has harked the Whigs on But, don't mistake me, I must distinguish hetween Ireland and the Corn Exchange, although the Irish are highly censurable for their blind, their servile and sycophantic following of such cold-blooded leaders Ireland, then, has cheered the Whigs in their every orshagh; against English liberty, and the English people. Irish representatives have voted for every Whis measure. The Irish leader tendered his services to put down the English Chartists, and has threatened

the Irish Chartists with persecution. You owe it, then, to Ireland to prove what the real character of the English people is, and what their real feelings towards Ireland are. England cannot do this till Ireland is in need of her support. Ireland will not profess to need her support until the national Mood hounds, the orange faction, and the shooting sharch are again sanctioned in their atrocities by a for Government. Ireland cannot be better till she is gors, if possible—the crisis has to come; it is at hand.

When the Tories come in they will make a drive at Ireland. England will then return good for evil, and for every blow aimed at Ireland, England will hit Ireland's oppressors two for it. They shall not again implier the Irish people, OR ELSE.

Herein then, my friends, rests-the distinction. Under kept in a doze, for the benefit of parliamentary jobben; while under a Tory Government her energies will be sroused, and instead of speaking through the Corn Frehange penny trumpet, she will make the land ring ; with her stentorian coles of the Charter.

has nothing to expect beyond her own limits." This is to make money, nothing else under heaven. Oppression will always make a people subscribe for those who profess to combat it.

Thus I show you that Ireland must get a taste of Torvism before Irishmen come to their senses. Whig persecution has done more for the Charter than we' could have otherwise accomplished for years.

I rejoice in my solitude, because it has served the gaze, and I shall rejoice when I hear of five hundred Repealers or Chartists being sent to Irish prisons for

For the first time in Irish history, the PEOPLE are calling after. I repeat that also. beginning to speak for themselves; action fellows be able, and convincing Address of the Executive of

Ireland, then, I say, must be had, and Ireland can may be had by driving her into the arms of the English

you response to my appeal. You say "you will stick the present moment, disunion is treason. to me like war;" but you don't say what wax. In

the olds in favour of a Ministry in office will be tried; fidence and attention. upon a general election, before the hungry Whigs walk In England the people speak for themselves. In

my! By "EXCLUSIVE DEALING." There, my CHARTER-not half an atom. friends, is the whole secret. What they hve upon themselves, in you they will rerile. To whom are Bishopricks, the Bench, Lieutenancies of Counties, Commissions of the peace, Commissions in the army and navy given? To whom Re pensions, sinecures, and salaries given? On whom se honours, titles, and distinctions conferred? From Thom is the Queen's ten, sugar, timber, cheese, bread. meeting at the Avoicine, whiskey, gin, and lution was unanimously passed, some friends from the min bought? Why, all from the friends of the ad- country being present at the same time—"That we, the Stockton have remitted to Sunderland 14s. towards mirination in power. What is the greatest taunt to Chartists of Derby, pledge ourselves on behalf of the the said fund. which a ministry can be subjected? Is it not, "O, town and county, that in case Mr. O'Brien survives his To Ere the Bishoprick, or the Bench, or some appoint- limprisonment, the sum of £5, as requested in the ment to a doubtful man—how then can you expect your ensue before that period (which God forbid), we also friend to support you?" What has been the burden of pledge ourselves that his funeral sermon shall be O'Connell's every song and letter? Has it not been, preached throughout the county, and collections made In have never tried it. Try it in earnest, and in six themselves to us; and we recommend the whole country

build be electrical. Make no combinations to injure London, for which he receives the kind thanks of the Treson, but combine to serve your friends, and slick Association.

Dorthern Star.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 183.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1841.

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, o Five Shillings per Quarter.

From the fact of the manufacturers being represented home one. The Whigs have lost themselves by kets, and paying wages, and discussing politics, they street, Regent-street, on the 9th instant, the pressive of a determination to support Feargus following resolution was passed:—"That we, the O'Connor, Esq., so long as he stands by the people. have placed their questions and their interests in the members of the National Charter Association, of ascendant, and have kept them eternally in view, Great Britain, resident in Westminster, having bringing the poor, foolish, ignorant shopkeepers up as carefully and dispassionately examined and discussed backers, upon mere prejudice against popular rights, and against their own interest. In fact, the manufaction distrust among the people of this country, and we turers must be put down, and no means so speedy and pledge ourselves to continue as members of the Nacertain as by enlightening and instructing those who tional Charter Association, and we further pledge make up their numerical strength, and which alone ourselves, individually and collectively, to support gives them any importance. But for the shopkeepers, straightforward course from which it rever yet has the manufacturers would be but a mere handful of deviated."

> example of the Court or the oligarchy, as worthy of being followed wet I set you is you are discovery. New-road, Mr. Humphries in the being followed, yet I ask you, if you can discover chair. The preliminary business of the meeting any more moral and efficacions mode of agitation having been gone through, the election for the than a well directed system of "exclusive dealing?" Executive then took place. The meeting then It but requires method to make it irresistible, while resolved into an Election Committee for the Borough it has the sanction of long-established precedent in were taken down and the Committee adjourned.

ously discussed, and, if approved, instantly and ener. Will be Nottinghamised. getically acted upon.

"wild associates"-" Feargus's wild associates," as the political victims, and the furthering of the cause DAN and his TAME FOLLOWERS have called you and of universal liberty. Resolutions were agreed to me, mark how we stand, and how it has been accomplished by the very system which so justly the National Petition for the liberation of the entitles me to the name of the "wild Feargus." We said victims, and for the speedy adoption of the are masters,—aye, MASTERS, who can deny it; and Charter. how has it been done? By that "wild" system of CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—The agitation which I have ever practised, and shall ever meeting on Monday night; a second subscription was Monday night. The Co-operation Store is going recommend. The storm created by the "wild" ele- entered into for Mrs. Frost; 16s. 6d. was collected, ments of English agitation is irresistible, while the which has been sent to our office. The following methodical, systematic, paying, and "PRACTICAL" resolution was adopted:—"That a public meeting tion of the Chartists. agitation in Ireland has left the disconsolate people at be held at Mr. Page's Assembly-rooms, Newington, the mercy of a bad faction, whom they prefer as a on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock p.m. choice of evils to save them from a worse faction, Sunday evening last, to a numerous audience. A While Government the energies of Ireland will be while we defy both factions. I am the "WILD collection of 12s. 6d. was made for Mrs. Frost at the FEARGIS." Dan is the "PRACTICAL LIBERATOR." end of the lecture. In a few days upwards of 8,000 Let us see whose ship will best stand the storm, signatures were obtained here to the National and who will best pilot the vessel when it rages.

methodical, systematic, "practical" PAYING agitation, but sure at the determination of the men of Leicester to evening by reading Mr. Pitkethly's letter in the time of life, to the school with a long bag of books standing army is £6.254.953 sterling, besides £894,154 You see, as I predicted in my last letter to O'Ma'ley, I was always on my guard; it means retail purchase, put Mr. O'Connor in nomination, to represent that the tyranny of the last remnant of support Kelly seconded Mr. Gardiner's amendment. Mr. W. men in cold blood, and without the slightest offence now, don't mind me, just let me go on, or let us go en, those persons who approved of their conduct at the suffering woman of the last remnant of support that suffering woman of the last remnant of support Kelly seconded Mr. Gardiner's amendment. Mr. W. men in cold blood, and without the slightest offence that her merciless persons who approved of their conduct at the that her merciless persons who approved of their conduct at the that her merciless persons who approved the means of the last remnant of support Kelly seconded Mr. Gardiner's amendment. Mr. W. men in cold blood, and without the slightest offence that her merciless persons who approved of their conduct at the that her merciless persons who approved the means of the last remnant of support Kelly seconded Mr. Gardiner's amendment. Mr. W. men in cold blood, and without the slightest offence that her merciless persons who approved of their conduct at the that her merciless persons who approved the means of the last remnant of support Kelly seconded Mr. Gardiner's amendment. Mr. W. men in cold blood, and without the slightest offence that her merciless persons who approved of their conduct at the that her merciless persons who approved the means of the last remnant of support Kelly seconded Mr. Gardiner's amendment. Mr. W. men in cold blood, and without the slightest offence that her merciless persons who approved of their conduct at the theory transfer and the means of the last remnant of support to the slightest offence that the means of the last remnant of support to the last remnant of the last remnant of support to the las and depend upon us; don't take any trouble, we'll do it all.' late election, on the return of Mr. Walter. Has not this system, I ask you, paralysed Ireland, CHELTENHAM.—The Chartists held a meeting and has not the absence of it made England the envy, here on Tuesday night, and collected £1 ls. for Mrs. admiration, and dread of Whigs and Tories? Just Frost. Thanks were passed to Feargus O'Connor, look at our lecturers, paid so badly, that the return E-q, and the Rev. Wm. Hill, editor of the Star, to labour from the accomplishment of the Charter, ing millions. The cause here is in a flourishing would literally be a God-send.

I told you in January last, in my letter upon the Charter Association as soon as the requisite arrange-Sunderland resolutions, that the time was nearer than ments can be made. many supposed, when those who had henestly stood | CARDIFF. - The petition for the liberation of pointed offences, and then the work will be begun—by the Charter would be called upon to take their the Chartist prisoners is going on well here, notaready it has begun; but they shall not die there, or natural position in the administration of their country's ties, who have expressed a desire to have some of Enger there, as we have been allowed to die and linger affairs. I repeat it now. I also told them that no man the Chartists of the town within their grasp. Ere should long continue in the wrong road for want of long, we trust these meddling gentry will have

Now, my friends, in conclusion, I have only to add, OLDHAM.—The Chartists of this place, at their speech. O, what delight the letter of Brophy gave me! when my honour and my cause were attacked, I defended | weekly meeting, renewed their expressions of confi-0, what infinite joy the eloquent, manly, the powerful, myself as became an Irishman, a Chartist, and a gentheir determination to stick by them, and of their tleman, not dealing in vituperation half so strong as repudiation of the "new move." the National Charter Association to the Irish, must have circumstances warranted, and I hold it that I should NEWCASTLE.—THE "LEAGUE" MEN.—A corgiven us all! But what Irish paper will publish it? but ill deserve your confidence, your regard and respect, respondent writes us thus: -" As I was going down where I base enough tamely to submit my neck to the Manor Chair, this day week, I heard a person say oppressor's yoke. I have done my duty in defending to a gentleman—you are requested to attend the antimyself. I threw down the gauntlet when the foe was and the meeting will take place in a few minutes. be succour, comfort, and support. I will pleage all before me, and I now tender the olive branch to all As the meeting had not been publicly announced, I Espland and Scotland on behalf of Ireland when she who wish to unite with me against the oppressor. We supposed it to be a meeting to make preliminary

have no right to make merchandise of the people's arrangements for the public meeting. But, behold, I went into a barber's shop to get shaved, when I My friends, in this struggle every man will be known cause. Whatever our feelings may be, personally, was requested to sign the petition emanating from been an enormous increase in the exportation of by his works. You have renewed the covenant between at all times they should be (if hostile) reluctantly this hole and corner meeting. Some signed, suppos- machinery within the last few years, and main-It is thank you all from my soul. I thank you for expressed, and only when extracted from us; but, at ing it to be the National petition. I should not be tained that the trade of this country could not

mply, I promise to stick to you like cobbler's wax, no source of strength to our enemies, I have forbid the gated them, confessed that they were afraid of being to the enemy like a leech, and to the Charter like a publication of the remainder of my letter to Mr swamped by the Chartists at a public meeting."

The National Perition.—We intend sending to-they had been deceived, and to gated them, confessed that they were afraid of being at the working men coming to the determination of doing their own work. There was no doubt that received from Capt. Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, a gray is a pooly or men distinct the working men coming to the determination of doing their own work. There was no doubt that received from Capt. Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, a gray is a pooly or men distinct the working men coming to the determination of doing their own work. There was no doubt that received from Capt. Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, a submitted that he letter acknowledging the received from Capt. Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, a submitted that he letter acknowledging the received from Capt. Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, a submitted that he letter acknowledging the received from Capt. Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, a submitted that he letter acknowledging the received from Capt. Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, a submitted that he letter acknowledging the received from Capt. Pechell, M.P. for Brighton, and also all personal angry feelings upon their own work. The National Perition.—We intend sending to-the determination of the meeting as a body or meeting as a body There is now but one 'way of carrying the Charter the "new move." I am ready to forgive and forget, morrow, the petition sheets which we have ready. specially. A dissolution is at hand. Rely upon it that but I am not ready to move backwards, by a hair's. Many of the surrounding districts have not sent in the Whigs will dissolve; they will not give the Tories breadth, in the course which I have so long travelled or two district villages have raised 15,674 signatures. a chance as long as they can kelp it. Indeed, they and which, THOUGH "WILD," I have measured every We will send the others as soon as they are had not they returned two Members to Parliament memorial. have arranged all the dissolution accenery for the per- single inch before I took the step. The "wilder" the received. formance. They expect great things from the novelties, agitation, the greater the necessity for thought and but they do not know the feeling of the people. How- study in those who had, sometimes, to suggest, and Binns delivered an able address at the Life-boat ever, we shall have a dissolution, that's certain. All whose suggestions have always been honoured with con-

Ireland the "patriots" speak of the people as a the national petition at Sunderland and its neigh-What then becomes your duty? I shall tell you mechanic speaks of his tools, as things to work with. Take examples by your "superiors" in diplomacy. My friends, be firm, be united, be brave, and the How do the Whigs hope to get a majority? How Devil himself cannot beat us. Onward, and we conquer; remitted by him to this office, for the following purdoes every Ministry get, and how preserve a majo- backward, and we full. Not one atom less than our poses:-

Chartist Entelligence.

Your faithful friend, And loyal subject,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

DERBY .- The Chartists of this place held their meeting at the Northern Star, when the following reso-Star, shall be punctually paid, and should his death "0, you den't give us Irish our share in appointments, at each place, as a means (as far as in our power lays)

and how can you expect us to support you?" Even And we hall with delight the noble exertions made by in unbealthy colonies, the hungry devils face infection the Petition Convention for that noble of nature, Mr. and death for place and plunder. DEAL, THEN, WITH O'Brien, and should the Government refuse to release NOTE BUT YOUR FRIENDS, and before an election him, and he (Mr. O'B.) become a martyr to their ever atis place you will not only hold the balance of power, the Chartists of Derby, will give the aforesaid Governbut you will be the legitimate source of all power. ment moral battle upon all occasions that may present

be, why, be slaves and be damned. I tell you not to the Association, in the chair. The National Petition place was adopted; excellent and instructive addresses were crew are determined to serving your friends your friends to serving your friends to serving your friends the Association, in the chair. The following pinch of snuff, an ounce of tea or sugar, a hat, a was adopted; excellent and instructive addresses were which has been given to them by ministers, who delivered by James M'Pherson and Daniel Potter, by John Watson, of Edinburgh; and also of Dalkeith; by John Watson, of Edinburgh; and also of Dalkeith; by John Watson, of Edinburgh; and also three against the treasury gold.

But John mass: begin in time. Let the Executive take and ninety-three names were obtained to enforce the nature authority which has been given to them by ministers, who delivered by James M'Pherson and Daniel Potter, thrust them in to enforce the New Poor Law; the lowing memorials have been received by the combinated as members of the committee. The following memorials have been received by the combination in the chair man; Congleton, by Mr. Wm. Gosling, the table was taken to the street, where the sheets might people's turn will come. The "boys" are preparing for a field day, and, no soubt, will do their duty.

The state of the Association, in the chair and promote the mittle authority which has been given to them by ministers, who delivered by James M'Pherson and Daniel Potter, which has been given to them by ministers, who delivered by James M'Pherson and Daniel Potter, thrust them in to enforce the New Poor Law; the lowing memorials have been received by the combination in the chair man; Congleton, by Mr. Wm. Gosling, the table was taken to the street, where the sheets might people's turn will come. The "boys" are preparing for a field day, and, no soubt, will do their duty.

The state of the committee. The following memorials have been received by the combination in the chair man; by Mr. Wm. Gosling, the chair man; Bradford, "the chair man, the chair man; Bradford, "the chair man, the chair man, the chair man; Bradford, "the chair man, the chair man, the chair man; Bradford, "the chair man, the chair man http, and send a form of pledge to be printed in the when one hundred and ninety-three names were obthe send a form of pledge to be printed in the when one hundred and ninety-three names were on- After all, Mr. Leech lectured in their own room, and from the Star to be reprinted in slips in every tained. In the evening a meeting was held at the Upperhead-row, to a crowded audience, both in Cross; it was addressed by Mr. Taylor. A great many doors and out. He showed the tyrappy and opora, and left by the Committee of the Association in of both sexes were present. Some hundred Chartists' of both sexes were present. Some hundred Chartists' doors and out. It should be tracts were distributed during the course of the day, a pression which is carried on amongst those who kind in the town. This could be tracts were distributed during the course of the day, a pression which is carried on amongst those who kind in the town. This could be tracts were distributed during the course of the day, a pression which is carried on amongst those who kind in the town.

KENSINGTON.—At the usual weekly meeting of Chartists, held at the United Temperance Coffee-house, Now, my dear friends, pray observe. You must Lower George-street, Chelsea, on Monday, May 10th, the shopkeepers' interest against the shopkeepers' Mr. Stallwood delivered an able and interesting lecture They now know that a well-fied and well-paid good result of an addition of four members to the Rople make a full till and a cheerful wife on a Satur- National Charter Association, and likewise an addition

The first and flyrant errors have been committed.

The first and not proceed from a design to coalesce and imparitantly administered. In the consequences of wer, are desired to get one up immediately.

When supported by the respect and confidence of the with the Tories, rather than permit the Chartists with the Tories, rather than permit the Chartists with the Tories, rather than permit the Chartists of succeed in returning O'Connor, by means of offering a coalition, could not clearly be ascertained. In the first and flyrant errors have been committed.

The first and in not proceed from a design to coalesce and imparitantly administered. With the Tories, rather than permit the Chartists with the many movement. When the considered in the consid Association of its being a credit to be a manufacturers are the middle classes were identical, whereas, the with they met, ratifpedes one to the other. The interest of the shopkepers and that of manufacturers are the manufacturers is to have cheap labour; while the sidily the shopkeper is to have cheap labour; while the sidily the stript of the shopkepers and tradesmen of all the sidily the stript of the shopkepers and tradesmen of all the sidily and somitations, and fight them against the real enemy—

That we are of opinion, that the room in which they met, assemble at present in the room in which they met, assemble at present in the room in the therm of opinion in favour of the room in which they met, assemble at present in the room in which they met, asked there opinion in favour of the Association of the form of the Kern Star."

That the room in which they met, and string extended to raise of the follow, then the co-operations into a coalition, manufacturer

ST. PANCRAS, (MIDDLISEX).-A most numer-Now, although I do not, in general, recommend the ous meeting of the Chartists of this parish was of Marylebone, Mr. H. Marley in the chair. Names There seems to be a very good prospect of a good I do trust that this question will be calmly and seri- sound Radical coming in for the borough, or else it

St. Pancras.-A public meeting of the in My friends, just mark our position for a single habitants of the Parish of St. Pancras was holden at the Archery Assembly Rooms, Bath Place, moment, and see what perseverence has led to. My New Road, on Tuesday evening last, in behalf of

BOLTON.-Mr. Isaac Barrow lectured here on Charter.

NOTTINGHAM .-- At a meeting on Monday night

condition, and the Chartists will join the National TISM —A meeting of all persons favourable to a on which occasion Mr. Ross again took the chair.

other work to do.

the least surprised if they send it to Parliament as be brought back by repealing the Corn Laws, a petition of the inhabitants of Newcastle, in public and the people would trust no party in future but them-With the hope, then, that our disunion may prove meeting assembled. Some of them, when I interro-

SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. House, to an unusually large audience. A collection was made for Mrs. Frost, in compliance with the appeal of Mr. Pitkethly.

NEARLY 10,000 signatures have been obtained to SUMS RECEIVED by Mr. Williams, Sunderland, and

IMPRISONED VICTIMS FUND.

Mr. Brown, Wingate Grange ... 0 1 0 Mr. Marley, do. 0 0 6 MRS. CLAYTON'S FUND. Mr. Davison, Bishop Auckland 0 5 9

FOR MRS. FROST. Collection at Sunderland ... 0 5 71 Per Mr. Coates ... 0 2 6

Other sums ... $0.49-0.1310\frac{1}{2}$

PETITION CONVENTION FUND.—The Chartists of

he allowed the lecturer to proceed, they would never ing the resolution, and was loudly cheered. The enter the place again, and that they would possibly chairman then put the resolution, which was carfine all the parties who took part in the proceedings. ried unanimously, amidst enthusiastic cheers, which This ended in Mr. Kay's paying the necessary ex- were re-echoed by the crowd in the street. Three pences, and stopping the lecture. The Chartists cheers were given for the Charter; three for Feargus immediately applied for the New Theatre, which O'Connor; three for Frost, Williams, and Jones; they got; but no sooner did the placards appear that and three for the incarcerated Chartists; after the lecture was to take place in the Theatre, than which the meeting separated. the battle is won; and if you will not for six to take the same steps."

DALKEITH—A public meeting was held here on the magistrates' clerk, J. Laycock, and threatened the magistrates' clerk, J. Laycock, and thr

Upperhead-row, to a crowded audience, both in doors and out. He showed the tyranny and opthe in a day. The expense is nothing. The shock great many of which were presented to us by Mr. Cleave, the process of the day, a present of the day of th the people obtained more political power, nothing but oppression and tyranny could exist. After the lecture was concluded, a member of the Socialists read a challenge to discussion, which Mr. Leech accepted, on condition that it might be to discuss the merits of each case.—At the weekly meeting of the

Chartists, Upperhead-row, on Tuesday evening last, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Josh. Kay, for

On Monday Evening, May 10th, Edmund Dyer, a renegade member of our Association, who attached his name to the Lovett and Collins's document, waited on us and stated he had received a parcel from Mr. Lovett. He wished to hear if we agreed to adopt Mr. Lovett's plan, as he had received in the parcel twenty cards, some rules, and circulars, and a book to enter members' names, and other instructions to form a National Association. The note to him was as thus:-

" DEAR SIR,-I herewith send you twenty cards, which you are to charge is. to each member, and

Of course Mr. L. must have the "bob." It was put to the sense of the meeting, when it was unanimously agreed "that we reject Mr. Lovett's plan altogether, and express our disgust at Mr. Lovett's attempt to start a rival Association." was agreed upon on Monday, by the Association, to have a tea party at their room on Sunday, May 23rd, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets 6d. each for admittance, to be had of H. Pritchard, Scoretary, and of the Committee of the Association.

SPOTLAND. - The men of Spotland have denounced the" new move" and its concoctors in no

SHETTLESTON, NEAR GLASGOW.—The Chartists of this village have met, and denounced the "New EALFORD.-Mr. Connor lectured on Sunday evening. The adjourned discussion on capital and

labour was resumed on Monday evening. There was no opposition against the Chartists' views of Monday night. The Co-operation Store is going on rapidly; another place will be opened near Booth-street, on Saturday next, for the accommoda-

BRADFORD.—A memorial, on behalf of O'Brien, to Normanby, has been adopted. At the meeting, a subscription was begun for J. Riding and F. Rushworth, 8s. being collected in the room. The National Petition has been sent off: it contained 29,096 signatures, of which 5,526 are females.

place held a public meeting for the benefit of Mrs. of the new plan of getting the Charter, and ridiculed non-effective, 83,871; making a total of 204,983. Every attempt has been made in England to create a the Chartists passed resolutions expressive of plea- Frost. The chairman opened the business of the the idea of sending tall fellows, such as he, at his standing army is \$6.254.053 etarling hesides \$6.804.154 urged the audience onward to increased exertions, could not approve of the plan, although at the same till the Charter becomes the law of the land. The time he was not prepared to say that Lovett and following resolution was carried nem. con.—"That Collins were not honest. Mr. Malcolm, amidst conthis meeting will never contend for anything less siderable interruption and disapprobation, declared England's sons had been shed, since the creation than the whole Charger." Mr. Whally afterwards his belief in the honesty of the parties, and the ex- of the standing army by the infernal, base, bloody, addressed the meeting.

BIRMINGHAM .- GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF CHARrepeal of the Corn Laws was called here. Nothing was left undone which the "League" thought should be done, in order to carry their point. The Green Man, in Deritend, was selected as the post at which the campaign was to commence; and at half-past! seven o'clock the following persons made their appearance:—Robert Kellic Douglas, Editor of the Birmingham Journal, Alderman Cutler, Thomas Clutton Salt, Mr. George Edmonds, Messrs. Boultby, Rawlins, Riley, Trueman, Griffiths, and several other Whiglings and "Foxes." In a while after. the Chartist troops began to pour in, amongst whom were Messrs. White, Dean Taylor, Hill, T. P. Green, Empson, Williamson, and Barratt. The room was almost crowded to suffocation. Mr. Riley moved that Mr. Rawlins should take the chair. Mr. Cooper was proposed, as an amendment, and carried by a majority of twenty to one. After some preliminary skirmishing and cross firing between the two parties, Mr. Dean Taylor proposed that it would be a waste of time to petition the House of Commons, as at present constituted, and therefore that no good could be effected until the People's Charter became the law of the land. Mr. Empson selves, Mr. Ald. Cutler said, that he did not wonder their respective places. who voted for the Charter? He should like the Chartists to be more moderate, and not act the inconsistent part they did at Nottingham, where they helped to return a man that was as much opposed to their views as it was possible for a man to be. (Cries of "we'll do the same at Birmingham." working amicably together for the end they sought. Mr. George White then addressed the meeting at course. With regard to Nottingham, it was not so much the hatred which the Chartists had to the New Poer Law that caused them to support Walter; it was their determination to get rid of the deceitful and treacherous Whigs at all hazards. He was one of 400 Chartists who had been imprisoned for opinion's sake; there were hundreds still immured in Whig dungeons, suffering torture which could be called nothing else but slow murder. For that and other reasons, too numerous to recount, their cry should be, "Down with the base, deceitful Whigs." (Loud cheers.) (At this stage of the business, Messrs. Edmonds, Boultby, and a good portion of the cheap bread folks, took up their hats, and scampered off, amidst the groans, hisses, and laughter, of the meeting, and were received in the same manner by a crowd assembled in the street, who could not get into the meeting.) Mr. HUDDERSFIELD .- During last week, the town | White proceeded to denounce the tricks of the and neighbourhood of Huddersfield were posted, an- Whigs and Repealers, and to comment upon the nouncing that Mr. Leech would deliver a lecture in conduct of the Chartists in supporting Walter at the Guildhall, on the fallacies of Socialism, the Corn Nottingham, and concluded by challenging any Laws, and the supremacy of the Charter. A num-anti-Corn Law advocate they could produce, and he ber of the Whig magistrates attended upon Mr. J. would discuss the question with them-at the Town Kay, the owner of the place, and declared that, if Hall, or any other place—and by cordially support-

> man; Bradford, * * * and from Bromsgrove, by Matthew Hayle, chairman. Two shillings and sixpence was received with the Congleton memorial. The committee then adjourned until the next evening, supposing communications

would be received from the deputation in London. at the shepkeepers and tradesmen of all the exited patriots, Frest, Williams, and Jones; and a trifling expence,) soliciting subscriptions, by which means they have been enabled to raise the sum of the real enemy—

The shepkeepers and tradesmen of all the exited patriots, Frest, Williams, and Jones; and a trifling expence,) soliciting subscriptions, by which means they have been enabled to raise the sum of means they have received at the office.

LONDON .- (WESTMINSTER)-At a meeting of STROUD .- The Chartists here recently passed of last week, and waited on Colonel Thompson, My friends, I must make every sentence in this letter in Parliament, and commanding the capital and mar. this body, held at the Union Coffee House, Carnaby- resolutions denouncing the "new move," and ex- with this request. The Colonel consented, at once, tary despotism, but Charles became sensible to stand a contest, and made the very handsome of the folly of raising troops for the purpose of observation that, in the event of either of the factions enabling him to begin with despotic rule, in defiance accepting a coalition, his (the Colonel's) name ought of his coronation oath, which bound him to mainnot to stand in the way of O'Connor. He, (the Colonel) would do nothing to prejudice O'Connor's as now called, which did not recognise a standing election; that O'Connor had claims on Chartists unequalled by any man in existence, and, therefore, Westminster with muskets on their shoulders. Howthey ought to support him in preference to all others. ever, he paid the forfeit by the lose of his head, For himself, he (the Colonel) had hopes of being re- which history records as a warning to future moturned for Hull; but he would, nevertheless, in the narchs. At the restoration of the Stuarts, Charles event of a coalition being refused by both the Whigs II. raised several armies, but was obliged by the and Tories of Leicester, poll with O'Conner to the Parliament to disband them. Charles remonstrated, last man. The Colonel's answer was made known but his Chancellor Hyde very significantly told him to the general meeting on Monday night, and the the standing army cut off his father's head. This, joint names of O'Connor and Thompson were received and the following resolution of the Parliament on send me the names of those entering; the cards to with enthusiastic plaudits as the Universal Suffrage this subject, quieted his rage for a standing army, be renewed quarterly on payment of 1s. &c." confer with the Chartists committee, on Tuesday ing force in this nation, other than the militia, was night, as to the next steps to be taken. It was re- illegal, and a great grievance and vexation to the solved, on mature consideration, that the offer of a coalition be made to the "Liberals," first, through their chairman, Mr. W. Biggs, and that an answer be requested by two o'clock on Thursday afternoon. for more than a thousand years without any army; This resolution was come to, with a view to close that a King's truest strength was the love of his the mouths of the Whigs against the utterance of a people; that they would make the militia useful. complaint, should the Chartists be eventually driven | Finding the Parliament obstinate in their opposition on any line of policy which would end in the return to his tyrannic conduct, he looked back to the fate of two Tories for the borough, an occurrence which of his father, and ran away from his kingdom. At was known, (by the state of the canvass) to be not at all improbable. A petition to the House of Comtution of the country. The Whigs, who had always mons has been entrusted to Mr. Duncombe, praying been careful of the people's rights, and who had that Mr. O'C. may be liberated without delay, to ever manifested, upon all occasions, a strong desire enable him to address the electors, in the mode permitted to all other candidates for Parliament.

> AND Co .- One of the most interesting public meetings perhaps ever held in Glasgow, for the purpose of declared "that the raising and keeping up a discussing the new movement, took place in the Chartist Church, on the 4th instant, at eight o'clock P. M., Mr. George Ross in the chair. Mr. Pattison sneaking Whigs do to create a pretext for keeping opened the discussion, in a speech of considerable length, in which he endeavoured to set forth the high moral qualities of Collins and Lovett, and concluded by proposing a motion to the effect, that the Chartists vient enough to keep up a standing army, from that of Glasgow neither consured nor praised the plan put day to this; and when they have been in power, forth by those individuals, but left it to rise or fall they have endeavoured to strengthen its power on on its own merits. This motion was seconded by all occasions. That the standing army is illegal, he Mr. M'Farlane, who compared their plan to Co- would prove by reading over the opinions of some of lumbus's discovery of America, and said that the the greatest men in this country in their day and names of its concoctors would be handed down to generation, from the 11th page of "Richardson's future ages as very great benefactors, &c. Mr. John Right to Arms:" "The present numbers of the STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—The Chartists of this Gardner questioned the motives of the propounders standing army are as follows: effective, 121,112; cellent nature of their object. At this stage of the and brutal Whigs? No; they would not have been proceedings, Mr. Gillespie moved an adjournment of allowed by a House of Commons chosen upon the question to the 10th instant, which was carried, the just principles of Universal Suffrage, to on which occasion Mr. Ross again took the chair, enter into war, with any and every nation The greatest excitement prevailed, and the meeting that chose to change the form of its gowas crowded to suffication. Messrs. Gillespie, Pattison, M'Kay, Jack, Colquhoun, (who moved glorious revolution, which gave us a standing that lovest and Collins, and the meeting that chose to change the form of its goward and every nation that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose to change the form of its goward that chose the form of its goward that Lovett and Collins's plan was calculated to army, it had cost this country 1414 millions of destroy the harmony which has hitherto existed.) British money—a sum which, if divided amongst destroy the harmony which has hitherto existed,) Brown, (who seconded Mr. C.'s motion,) M'Gibbon, Murkey, Muirhead, Malcolm, Moir, (who proposed every family the small sum of £282 10s., which, at an amendment to the effect that Lovett and Collins's plan was theoretically good; but the present Association was calculated to meet all the purposes which the new one proposed to attain,) Wardrop, (who seconded the amendment,) and M'Ewen, all addressed the meeting. The motion was freely with-drawn, and Mr. Moir's proposition carried unani-mously, amidst tremendous cheers; three cheers in 1689, being just 125 years, which would make were then given for Mr. Colquhoun, for so readily withdrawing his motion; three for Feargus O'Con-

LEEDS .- At the weekly meeting of the Association, held on Monday evening last, there was a full muster. The plan for giving addresses seems to have given general satisfaction amongst the members. On Monday night next, the members are earnestly requested to attend, as the quarterly account will be submitted to them. The friends at Hunslet, Holbeck, and Woodhouse, are desired to attend at the council on Sunday afternoon, and state the most convenient times to hold meetings in

had also been deceived by the Reform Bill. He in behalf of O'Brien, and stating that he has placed it efficer were their only principles. By the was sorry to hear some of the leading Chartists de- in the hands of the Secretary of State, and drawn military law, the administration of justice their sheets. Yet Newcastle and Gateshead and one nounce the middle classes as their enemies. He was his attention thereto. They have voted thanks to was so quick, and the punishments so severe, sure that it was not the case in Birmingham; for, Capt. Pechell, for his prompt attention to their that neither officer nor soldier dares to dispute the

BRISTOL.—On Monday a public meeting of the consult his own inclinations. If a soldier was com-Chartists of this city was holden for the purpose of manded to pull his own father out of his house, he by the Executive. Being a member of the National

the "new move" gentry. NORTHAMPTON.-In compliance with a requisition numerously and respectably signed, the Mayor, W. Williams, convened a public meeting at the Guildhall, May 10th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the petitioning Parliament to use consideration the petitioning Parliament to use their efforts to procure the speedy restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones—the liberation of all political prisoners, and the adoption of the People's Charter as the law of the laud, with as little delay as possible. At the time of meeting it was announced as possible. At the time of meeting it was announced by the Town Clerk, that the Mayor could not attend, being officially engaged elsewhere. It was then unanimously agreed that Mr. R. Foster should take the chair. At this early stage of the proceedings the hall had become quite crowded, which caused some delay before business coula commence. As soon as order could be restored, the business of the meeting went smoothly on, adopting resolution after resolution, and the National Petition, without the slightest opposition. The various speeches upon the resolutions and petition were at great length, and contrasted well with the nonsense of the brick and mortar wise. The whole meeting appeared to be deeply imbued with the principles of the Charter. SHAW. (NEAR OLDHAM.)—Mr. James Cartledge, and grieving at the situations their betrayers had

countries, and likewise the population, and com- of the public morals and female virtue were intropared them with the national debt and the popul duced into their walks, who, by their gay trappings lation of Great Britain-proving, as he proceeded, and military blandishments, had led them from the that it was not the Corn Laws alone which cause paths of virtue, and had so far goaded them on in all the misery and poverty under which the work-ing classes suffer. He said it was his intention on modesty, and every other adorning accomplishment that occasion to call their attention to the evil of a of woman, lovely woman, the comfort and companion standing army in time of peace. He would first of man and the pride of the world. Mr. Cartledge make a few remarks, by way of introduction, upon then glanced on many of the causes which enabled the object for which Eovernments were established, these soldiers, while travelling, to accomplish their and then referred to the standing army-its origin wicked purposes, and be productive of such an in this country, its numbers, its expense, and its alarming amount of crime and misery. This he LEICESTER.—The intentions of the Whig and laws—the moral depravity it produces wherever it attributed to the parents of children more than to Tory factions, as to the approaching election, have been very closely watched by the Leicester Chartists for the past week. The Tories were known to be actively canvassing for two candidates, and yet had net announced their names; because the men were corrected to the parents of children more than to any other cause: it was they who first implanted the idea into their offspring's minds that it was remedy. Firstly, then, as to the object for which net announced their names; because the men were vernment is (and should be) to promote the happing the first produces where all calculated to the parents of children more than to any other cause: it was they who first implanted the idea into their offspring's minds that it was really an honour to be a soldier. Their pretty clothing, and, in general, their delightful music, were all calculated to work upon the infant mind, actually yet to seek! The Whigs had not been ness of society, affording equal security to the pro- which once done, it would take some time to erase his generosity in discharging the expences of printopenly on the canvass, but it was known that they perty and persons of every individual, protecting the impression of. The teaching of children to sing ing, &c. of the lecture of Mr. Leech, at the Guildhad had several private meetings, and had only the weak against the strong, the poor against the lecture of the war songs, and to admire the heroes of the of the same number to the Vnited Temperance Assolarg forms, from a foolish, vain love of their little social
life complete ignorance upon all political and
life complete ignorance upon all political subjects.

Now, bear in mind in the hope that things would mend to the Vnited Temperance Assolarg forms of the same number to the Vnited Temperance Assolarg forms a grambling spouse; but this they have
large forms a foolish, vain love of their little social
life of the same number to the Vnited Temperance Assolarge forms a foolish, vain love of their little social
life of the same number to the Vnited Temperance Assolarge forms a foolish, vain love of their little social
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life of the weak against the strong, the poor sagainst the weak against the weak against the weak against the weak against the strong, the poor sagainst the weak against the weak against the strong, the poor sagainst the weak against the strong, the poor saga

and simple institution, be a complex and expensive establishment-strong, not in the hearts of the people, but in its means of corruption, delusion, and intimidation. The English Government was in the latter predicament. It had long ceased to possess the respect and confidence of the people, and it had governed by awing the weak, deluding the ignorant, and corrupting the baser part of the community. Its power of corruption, its means of rewarding the adherents by the spoil of the people, is the great lever by which it operates. This power, its connection and influence as exhibited in the standing army, is enormous. This, the lecturer said, brought him to the second part of his subject. The standing army is a body of men separated from the great mass of the people-having no affinity to, nor identity of interests with, the people generally. Prior to Charles the First, there had been several ineffectual attempts to reduce this country to a milito preserve the ancient rights of Englishmen entire. sought William, Prince of Orange, and made him GLASGOW.—Public Meeting to discuss the King, but not unconstitutionally. They were deter-New Movement put forth by Lovett, Collins, mined to guard against future tyranny and oppression by proposing a bill of rights, which standing army, in time of peace, is contrary to law."

> that that is needed? No: he would think not. Well, did they think that the government would be able to go to war for such things as the blood of the people of the united kingdom, would give to the rate of ten shillings per week, would keep the entire mass of the people of the united kingdom for

> the space of 565 weeks, that is, rather better than

ten and a half years. There had been upwards of

4,000,000 of human lives lost, or rather sacrificed, at

So far so good; but what did cunning, crafty, and

up a standing army! Why, they appended the words

ever since had a Parliament base enough and subser-

"without consent of Parliament," and they have

32,000 a year, or 615 per weck, or 88 per day. (Shame, shame.) Mev had fallen at nor; three for the Charter; and three for the manly and impartial conduct of the chairman. this rate merely for the aggrandisement of a few, and to the dismay, suffering, wretchedness, and loss of the millions. The present cost of the standing army would support 274,965 families at ten shillings per week, to which purpose he (Mr. Cartledge) thought the money might have been a great deal better applied. And by-the-bye, it was a very important question to ask, where did the ruling few get "the monish," as the Jew would call it? Why, from the industrious portion of the community—from the producers of all wealth. So that they have not only to bleed at the will of the oppressors, but to pay for the instrument that draws the vital current from their veins.

meeting Mr. Henry Vincent, and receiving from him | must do it; he dare not disobey; immediate death an explanation of his conduct in reference to the would be the result of his grumbling. Now, to "new move." After much discussion and various prove, said Mr. Cartledge, that he had not overexplanations, the following declaration was drawn drawn the picture, he would read a few articles of more Whigs.") He should be happy to see them drawn out and signed by Mr. Vincent, and placed at war. (Here the speaker read some extracts in corthe disposal of the meeting :- "I quite approve of roboration of his position.) The next subject which the plan for bringing about an organisation proposed he would bring to their notice was the moral desome length. He maintained that the working by Mr. Lovett and others; but I conceive the plan pravity produced by the standing army. Here he classes were fully justified in taking their present to be impracticable when opposed by the majority of wished to be clearly understood, that though he to be impracticable when opposed by the majority of wished to be clearly understood, that though he the Chartist body, and I think also that any attempt | considered the standing army as an evil, it was the to put it into operation would be unwise, and tend system which maintained it that was the cause that to create division in our ranks, unless first mentioned | produced the withering effects in the social arrangements of society. Follow these men as they prowl Charter Association, I shall do all I can to extend about the country, producing drunkenness, deits operation. Signed, Henry Vincent." This was bauchery, prostitution, crime, misery, wretchedaccepted by the meeting as a satisfactory withdrawal ness, hunger, poverty, want, murder, distress, on the part of Mr. Vincent from the operations of pauperism, and domestic discord, blighting and blasting the happiness the people have. These were the results wherever they went. Follow them,

he would say again, and watch their proceedings

listen to their filthy conversation, mixed continually

with oaths and curses, and then, he was sure, they

would say with him, that he had but feebly drawn

orders of his supreme commander; he must not

army were naturally vicious. Oh, no! But the saying of St. Paul was fully verified, which was "that evil communications corrupt good manners." No matter how virtuous a young man might be before he was induced to sell himself to do the work of a vicious and corrupt government, the circumstances by which he became surrounded, soon converted him into as much the child of devil, as his companions in iniquity. Did any of them, asked Mr. C., ever witness the departure of a detachment of this public pest from a town where they had been only perhaps but a short time? See them assembled ready to march. Look at the number of the females-poor deluded creatures, weeping and bellowing with looks of anguish and despair, crying and moaning,

Freat and flagrant errors have been committed. Northern Star." That we are of opinion, that the

COMMUNICATIONS STANDING OVER FROM LAST WEEK.

NEWPORT, WALES .- At a meeting held here on Monday the 30th inst., resolutions were passed deprecating the conduct of Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and others, sympathising with Mr. O'Connor, thanking Mr. Hill, the editor of the Star, and declaratory of the intention of the Chartists to agitate for nothing less than the Charter.

DURHAM.-Capital meeting here on Monday the 3d inst., and eloquent lecture from Mr. Williams. A unanimous feeling exists against the " new move." It is in contemplation to open a provision store, and frage Electors Association of Glasgow) treating with reading room, where the members may meet every

George Julian Harney, after which a resolution furnished to the meeting by the honest declaration declaring the intention of the Cariisle Chartists to of the Venerable Baillie Turner, of Thrushgrove, on act in conjunction with the Wolverhampton people, whose land stands the monument of Baird and Har- rity, nor from Tory or Whig authority—but from continue united another five months, until the "caged and assist in bearing Mr. James Arthur's expenses to London, as he had been duly elected by the taking an active part at the kirmish of Bonney Executive at Manchester, was passed.

WANDSWORTH .- Weekly meeting, Tuesday week, numerously attended; resolutions of confidence in Mr. O'Connor, and thanks to Mr. Dolling, sub-Secretary, were passed. GATESHEAD.—The Chartists here are establishing

a news room; in which we hope they will succeed. GENERAL COUNCIL.

PILKINGTON. Thomas Wholstenholme, weaver, Pilkington. Joshus Briggs, do. do. Thomas Lever, do. do., sub-Treasurer. John Dickinson, do. do., sub-Secretary.

BRIGHTON.-The following is a copy of the Brighton Memorial to the Marquis of Normanby:-To the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, Secretary

of State for the Home Department. The Memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of Brighton;

SHEWETH,-That your memorialists have heard alleged seditious speech, is suffering from indisposition of a character so alarming, that little hopes are entertained of his recovery in his present situation.

but fully convinced, that the lengthened term and Malcolm moved an amendment, which was consirigour of the imprisonment of the said James Bronterre O'Brien is the cause of the present dangerous state of the terms of Mr. Colquboun's motion to the people of his health.

That your memorialists, therefore, implore your dissolved. Lordship to exercise your influence in procuring the immediate release of the said James Bronterre O'Brien, in order that he may have all the care and attention which his wife and friends can bestow on him-attenbut which, in the opinion of your memorialists, can alone, if any thing will, procure his recovery.

the Government.

of the said James Bronterre O'Brien. CARDIFF .- Mr. Black, of Nottingham, delivered a capital lecture here, on Sunday week, to an auditurbance, listening as quietly as the rest. When the meeting was ended, and Mr. Black had proceeded the length of a street off, this man came running after him, and after complaining grievously of being called a blue devil, he delivered his order from the is forbid to hold another out-door meeting on Tree Green. This large piece of ground has lately been used (with glorious success) by Mr. Scott, an eloquent teetotal advocate; but from this time, Mr. Stockdale will not allow the tectotallers to meet here. If Mr. Stockdale believed the object of the speaker to be bad, he neglected his duty in not sending his whole legion to the ground, a: the commencement of the meeting, with instructions to disperse the people. But the man who could pocket the whole of the reward for the capture of Zepnaniah Williams, letting the policeman who ran the risk of being riddled, have no share, is not the man of whom we can expect consistency of conduct. From Cardiff, Mr. Black, in company of near twenty friends, proceeded to Llandaff, a village two miles off. The lecture here, was even better than the one delivered at Cardiff. A silly spoony thought to frighten Black by taking down what he said. If our wishes are complied with respecting a resident lecturer, there is little doubt of Cardiff soon becoming a

ISLE OF WIGHT.—The Chartists of the island hold their weekly meetings on Tuesday evenings. At a recent meeting, after reading the Editor's remarks, and other information in the Star, the union of Messrs. Lovett, Collins, Vincent, and position he wished to see the working classes, that is others, with that political swindler, O Connell, and to pay due respect to consistency, come from where it for its object the division and ultimate subjugation of the Chartist body."-" That this meeting highly approves of the manner in which the Editor of the Northern Star has met the attempt, accords to him its best thanks, and hopes he will expose, in the

which an immense number of individuals have be would have tarried all night at his own expence at derived from the various societies established for its the inn; but he indignantly turned and looked upon promotion, these societies have been generally his tempter with scorn, never spoke to him, but walked

hitherto crippled in their beneficial influence by the nine miles home that night. The same trick is being

beneficial result to the suffering militons. In no the Chartists did not exist as a body before, but who ease has this been more strikingly exemplified than in that of the Hull Temperance Society, which is, and has long been familiarly known as "Mr. Firth's English a school master in the Trips and Institute and Mr. Firth's Society." Mr. Firth a school master in the school master in the school master and the school master in the school master and the school master and the school master and the school master in the school master and the school ma

" A bachelor, a wee piece by the noon;"

GLASG W .- THE MIDDLE CLASSES JOINING THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT .- A public meeting of the inhabitants of the First, or what is generally termed the Westminster Ward of Glasgow, was held in St Aun's Church, on the 3rd instant, at eight o'clock P.M., Mr. Rankin, merchant, in the chair, who opened the business of the meeting by stating that a requisition had been presented to the six councillors of the ward, signed by upwards of eighty electors, requesting them to call a meeting in favour of Universal Suffrage and the Ballet, three of which gave verbal answers against the object altogether. Mr. Dunlop, of Clyde Iron Works, and Mr. Bell, whom the people hitherto considered as friends of Universal Suffrage, sent letters (which were read to the meeting by Mr. Ancott, Secretary to the Universal Sufheartless and bigoted derision the object of the requisitionists. Groans, hisses, and execrations followed CARLISLE.-Lecture here, Monday week, by Mr. the reading of these letters. A kind of relief was die, who were executed at Stirling, in 1820, for luir, betwixt the King's troops and a brave band of Radicals, on whose banner was inscribed the motto of Scotland's champion—Sir William Wallace, "Scotland free or a desert." Mr. Turner, with his usual warmth of feeling, declared he would call the meeting if they could only get one out of the five to go along with him.—Mr. Wotherspoon, a middle class man, and a radical of fifty years standing, moved the first resolution in favour of Universal Suffrage and the Ballot, which was seconded by Mr. Borrows. Mr. Ross, Chartist banker, in a speech of nerve and ability, moved that they should at once swallow the Charter "bristles and all," amidst great cheering, which was seconded by Mr. Wardrop, in a very sensible speech. Mr. Ancott replied in behalf of the motion, Mr. Malcolm and Mr. Walker, in favour of the amendment, which was put and carried unanimously.—Mr. Moir, in a speech of stirring effect, amidst universal approbation, moved that the Town Council be memorialized in terms of the amendment, just now so cordially and universally adopted by such a respectable portion of his fellow ten pounders. Mr. Wm. Brown seconded the motion, which was carried.-Mr. Ancott moved the appointment of a committee to draw up the memowith feelings of intense regret that James Bronterre rial to the magistrates, and Mr. Strang moved a de-O'Brien, now confined in Lancaster Castle, for an putation to wait upon the magistrates with it. A large committee was then appointed, after which Mr. John Colquboun moved a vote of thanks to the people of Nottingham, for supporting a Tory in place That your memorialists are not only apprehensive of a Whig, which was seconded by Mr. Moir. Mr. dered rather Whiggish. Thanks were then given in Nottingham, and the Chairman, when the meeting

MANCHESTER.-LECTURE.-On Sunday evention which cannot be given him in a felon's dungeon, introducing the lecturer, made a few remarks upon the progress of the cause; he was very proud to inform that meeting that the females were about to join the That your memorialists beg to urge on your Lordship National Association next week, and afterwards meet the fact, that the great mass of the industrious classes once a week, when they would be addressed by one of would deem the decease of James Bronterre O'Brien the lecturers. This gave him (the Chairman) great as national calamity; and, in the event of this hap pleasure, because he felt confident that when the pening prematurely in a felon's dungeon, your me-women took up the question properly, the end for morialists are apprehensive that the industrious classes which we are striving would be attained—cheers generally would regard it as premeditated on the part of from the ladies; a voice, "Every man ought to let his be Government.

Wife come to the females' meeting.")Yes, said Wheeler,
On these grounds, therefore, your memorialists again he was quite agreeable to that; but he would not have implore your Lordship to procure the immediate release the men to make them come against their own inclination. His (Wheeler's) wife was a Daniel O'Connellite, and he was sure she would not come. He was highly delighted to witness the progress of the cause, both in coming week, besides the lectures and discussions police-superintendent, Mr. Stockdale, jun. Black room, he would be very glad to hear him, and he was and had turned instalment and Corn Law repealer man. He always thought Mr. Greaves a stanch man, and at the last delegate meeting he acted in the capacity of chairman, and acquitted himself honourably. But notwithstanding his turning round, he would be very glad to hear him, because, after his address, a discussion would commence upon anything which might be advanced contrary to going for the whole Charter and no surrender. Such circumstances as these would more than ever show the necessity of not putting too much confidence in men, but of sticking to principle, which could not change. Much as he respected F. O'Connor, he was prepared to say that so seon as he flinched from one jot of his former professions, so soon would he throw him overboard. Indeed, he considered that Feargus would deserve more censure than any other man in the movement, because he was most responsible: the people being more attached to him for his former sacrifices and exertions-(hear, hear,)-to say nothing of his suffering now, which binds him closer and closer in their affections, and causes them to repose more confidence in him, and because likewise for his previous consistency. And though the nation's voice will ring of primogeniture, and giving the Government alone the when he comes from his prison, and thousands assemble to welcome him home and to his post, yet, after all this, was he to turn either to the left or to the right. meeting came to the following resolution :- "That away he goes. (Cheers and "no danger," and "God this meeting vews with disgust and indignation the bless him," from the ladie.) This was just in the a rump of the sham-Radicals, who have once already may, and discard inconsistency even from the best 80 far as robbing and plundering were concerned. basely betrayed the working classes, and are only man in the movement. (Cheers.) After calling upon waiting for another opportunity; a union which has his hearers to support the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists, he hoped they would listen attentively to the lecture, and sat down much applauded. There our reporter wishes to make a remark in reference to Mr. Greaves, which is to the following effect :- That Mr. James Leech, the South Lancashire same unfluching spirit, every effort made to burke lecturer, was in the neighbourhood of Oldham a short Universal Suffrage, whether by treacherous friends, time since delivering a lecture. It was in the evening. After which, a gentleman, who was in company with HULL.-TEMPERANCE AND CHARTISM MUTUALLY two others, who are great Corn Law repealers, cotton PROGRES ING .- Scarcely can better evidence be manufacturers, and weathy men, came to Leech, in the offered of the steady progress of the principles of presence of our reporter, and offered him a supper, Chartism in this town, than the fact which recent bed, and breakfast next morning, at the same time occurrences have brought to light of their having shaking a silk purse, full of sovereigns, in his face, and unfortunate country, Ireland. It was the same enemy actually uprooted the most powerful form of begging of him and pre sing him to stay all night. fanaticism which has yet assailed the human mind, But how did Leech treat them? Why, hear it ye workthe mania of testotalism. Great as are the benefits ing men of Lancashire,—he was rather poorly at the of temperance, and many as are the advantages time, and fatigued, and had it not been for this offer,

affected exclusion of all political grounds of played in several towns round Manchester, and any advocacy, but which, de facto, was only the ex- good Chartist may sell himself at this time if he feels clusion of Radical, or honest argument; while disposed, and the more confidence he possesses, parties putting forth specious pretensions, and the greater will be his chance of jetting a good price.] wearing sanctimonious fronts, have actually made Mr. Campbell rose and said, they were met to discuss their the benefits accruing to the working man from his grievances. He was glad to witness the progress of the adhesion to these societies, to become a new source cause, and its rolling speed within the last few months. of injury, and means of oppression and robbery. The Chartists were the only party who were going for course of Mr. Paulton's address, he quoted the first and No circumstances are so favourable to the establish- full and effective justice. It mattered not what name ment of an overbearing influence, which, in ill they went by, whether Whigs, Tories, or foreign policy adjusted minds, may be used for evil purposes, as humbugs—so long as they were not prepared to give those attendant on a prominent position in a the same justice and right to another as they enjoyed Temperance Society. The "reformed characters" themselves, their ground was not so tenable as that of Mr. Paulton was allowed to quote Scripture for his especially, of whom it often happens that the bulk the Chartists, who conceded to every man that which arguments, surely he might do the same. But he questions are they enjoyed. of the native portion of the Society consist, lose justice, truth, and right entitled him to. (Cheers.) It almost every other consideration in that of gratitude is because we hold out the vote to every man-it is to the man who, under the guidance of providence, because we say to the black man, and men of every has snatched them from the pit of drunkenness, class, creed, country, or colour, "Come with us"-It Hence it is almost a universal case that the is because we go for a full measure of justice, and not secretaries and other prominent persons in these stop short of that, or are led away by any half and half societies, who are generally middle-class men, and clap-trap, that the Chartist cause is superior to any and full of political rancour, succeed in carrying with every other agitation. (Hear, hear.) What is the them a sufficient number of the unreflecting among state of the country? He had a favourable opportunity the members, to mould the society after their own of knowing how the cause was going on in all parts fashion, and so to exclude most rigidly every subject of the country. He had been written to for member-of discussion calculated to induce any politically ship cards from a dozen of the largest towns, where Society." Mr. Firth, a schoolmaster in the town, Surrey and Ipswich, and many other places; and he who has certainly made great and praiseworthy had received a letter from Besfast, in Ireland, from a Manchester, has not been obtained by public exertions in the temperance cause, being a Whig, young man who was once a member of the Chartist opinion. As a striking illustration of the pro-

to send him word how he must proceed to extend the principles of Chartiam in Belfast, and thus expose with most fastidious conceptions of "respectability," those men who have so long ridden rough shod over the of course eschews Chartism, and strictly forbids its people. Mr. Campbell said that he was aware there introduction under any circumstances, or in any was something awkward in corresponding with the form, into the discussions of the society. Such, people of Ireland politically; but to obviate that diffi-therefore, of the temperance folks as were Chartists, culty, he thought he would not write in his official and as did not choose to hold all their souls under capacity, but write as a friend. He would not say lease of the "Teetotal Captain," as Mr. F. has been what his friend at Belfast should do; but he would facetionaly termed, set up for themselves, under the say what he (Mr. Campbell) would do were he so Chartist Total Abstinence situated. He would call his friends together on a ing classes could meet their oppressors and tell them to Society;" and, though they have no room in which Sunday evening, or any other convenient time, to hold their meetings, and consequently labour and get the Northern Star, and read it to under great disadvantages, they are all active them, and write to the people of England of sympathy for the working classes, and who wish members of the National Charter Association, and for mere Stars, giving at the same time the address of they find this an admirable field, for they are yet the person to whom they should be directed, and well getting well on, disseminating their principles circulate them; and, when they properly understood it was not for the latter, their trade would not go en quietly and effectively among the members of the the principles and the intentions of the Chartists, they Temperance Society, through the medium of in-would have a room of their own. (Cheers.) The dividual exertion and discussion, supporting the speaker continued-We are progressing at that speed cause of temperance, not merely on its own merits which in a short time the giant spirit of Chartism will in the abstract, but as a mighty engine in the hands overwhelm all the factions. (Hear, hear.) It is beof the many, by which to overturn the oppressive cause we allow every party to come upon the rostrum domination of the few-while, at the same time, and lafter our speakers have done, and discuss the prinby the same argument, they show that in order to ciples we advocate, and object to anything which to secure to themselves the continuance of the social them did not appear straightforward or true. (Hear, benefits derived from temperance, the people must sand cheers.) He (the speaker) would not belong to an have control over the making of the laws, or they Association twenty-four hours who would not allow will be assuredly robbed of all their savings from free discussion. (Hear, hear.) Why have we to meet the alchouse, and the proceeds of their increased on a Sunday evening? Here the speaker showed the industry. These principles are being canvassed, and reason which he stated was be cause that mighty organ therefore, of course, received by very many of those of the people, the Northern Star, enabled the people of who, till recently, have scarcely dared to think England to converse with the people of Scotland, and about them, and the consequence has been a decline caused a union of spirit and determination for the in the power and influence of the "Teetotal Captain," same object. Both could speak to Brighton, and vice precisely proportionate with the increase and spread resa. (Cheera) The Star has brought us to a general of Chartism in his corps, while the several members understanding, and guarded us against being led astray

vocated as were from time to time in that room, in no Chartist cause a great deal of good, for many Irishmen, permanent rolief. After taking four small boxes of less than twenty-six rooms within twelve miles of who never had joined the Association, declared they Manchester—(cheers)—and they would go on until they would do so, seeing that we have justice and reason were properly established in the minds of the people, on our side. (Hear, hear., However, the address unknown to her for above ten years. never more to be erased. (Cheers.) Mr. Campbell would be sent to nine different papers for publication here argued that if the people were, comparatively the Northern Star, our own paper, the two Chartist speaking, well off-nay, that if they were fed like Circulars, the Weekly Dispatch, the Sun, and several spaniels, that would be no reason why they should of the Irish papers. He wished the people of England, cease the agitation for the Charter. But, said he, there and the people of his own country, Ireland, to go is another very cogent reason why we should continue, together. Since he had been associated with the worknamely, because it is the birthright of every man in ing men of England, he had had demonstrative proof the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Now, he would ask, that the people of England wished for nothing for whether it was possible for the country to be content themselves, but they were as willing to give to the so long as the wealth is wrung from the real producers, people of Ireland, and indeed it was emphatically the her son Jesse, who was suffering very badly from and they left to starve. So long as there was no pro- interest of the producers of wealth to be united in all the tection for human blood and bones, he, for his part, British dominions, until the light of liberty shine into is seventeen years of ago, and in service, but was would tell his audience whenever he had to address the mind of every Irishman. Here Mr. Campbell said obliged to leave his place from the complaint. The them, that they ought not to be content while they saw, there was no necessity for anything like an outbreak, two boxes completed a cure on him, and Mrs. Lamb without a speedy alteration, nothing but ruin to them- but had he been living in '88, his life's blood should selves, and not the least prospect for their children. (A have been spilt, or he would have died struggling for voice, we never will.) Here the speaker gave the following the liberty—(Here we lost the last sentence amidst He has now returned to his place, free from Rhead Cellars, capable of flooring seven hundred B. statement, which he said was not from Chartist autho- the deafening plaudits.) He hoped the people would matism. Corn Law Repeal authority—that there were lion" should be released from his den—(loud cheers);— £700,000,000 of wealth produced every year by and when the mighty fingers of O'Brien would be 6.000,000 of people; that every man who works earns brought into action in favour of our cause, and when £116 13s. 4d. per year. But do the working people all of them should lend their energies for the purpose receive their share of it? No. The average wages of of crushing the small fry, and by the next spring they the operatives at the highest calculation is not more would have such an agitation as was never before witthan 9s. or 10s. per week. So that upon an average nessed in England; when they would have, not as every man receives £25 per year; the rest is taken now, a Convention of ten only, but a Convention of from him in the shape of taxes, to keep a set of idlers three or four hundred, and they would be able to prewho produce nothing. Every man, according to that sent a petition signed by three or four millions, statement, is robbed of £1 13s. per week, which demanding justice for the whole people of the United should be appropriated to purchase food and clothing. Kingdom. Let the working men of England, Ireland, Let the industrious millions know this, and they will and Scotland never be afraid of joining the sacred see no reason to be content in their present situation. band of patriots, but join heart and hand, and assist in (Hear, hear.) Again, according to the statement of a breaking the yoke of bondage, and snapping asunder statistical scholar, he meant Porter's Tables, it took the chains of slavery, which have so long held both £12,000,000 to support the state church; the Poor mind and body in subjection. He thanked them for Law, £8,000,000; local taxes, £109,000,000; the their patient hearing, and sat down amidst the loud rental of the land, £120,000,000; the brokers, bankers, cheers of the assembly, which was numerous, respectand all those who live by buying chenp and selling dear able, and attentive. A vote of thanks was given by took £300,000,000, and left only £25 a year for the real acclamation for his services, and a letter was read from producer. Every man who produces, therefore, is Dr. M'Douall, which urged upon the committee to obbed every week to the tune of £1.13s.4d. Here exert themselves in getting up a petition for O'Brien, All for 1s., in the "Pianista" for May, No. 5. the speaker commenced his remarks upon Universal and the assembly retired highly satisfied with the even Suffrage, and asked what would or what could be done | ing's treat. under Universal Suffrage to better the condition of the people? He, for his part, thought that it was the duty of both speakers and writers to show the results which would follow such a measure when achieved. (Hear, hear.) No man has a right to monopolise one hundred acres of land. Nay, nor twenty; and he would go still further-not an inch. The land was given by the omnipotent Ruler of the universe for the sustenance and comfort of mankind. On this point he was borne out by the ablest authors, to wit, Blackstone, Paine, Locke, and others, that the land ought to be common property,

and several signed the pledge. It is their intention and this could only be done by obtaining the Charter. And at the present time there was a brighter prospect of having the Charter than ever. He saw by report that Finality Jack (as he had used to call him, but of ing, Mr. John Campbell delivered a lecture in the late he had been glad to alter terms,) had given and passed resolutions to the effect " that the plan Chartist Room, Tib-street. The Chairman, previous to notice, after being driven to it for a hustings question, introducing the lecturer made a few remarks upon the to move a committee to inquire into the Corn Laws; and if we continued as we have done of late, he will be ration all the means for their redress, except sovery glad to move a committee for the Charter or some | cialism; that the plan, if fairly meant, ought to have thing else. (Cheers.) Suppose the government were been submitted for consideration to the Delegate to purchase 700,000 acres of land at this time, when meeting at Manchester; that they will never coundistress and want is stalking through the land, and tenance any national plan by whomsoever put forth, build houses upon it; this in a very short time which has not been discussed and agreed upon by a would find work for what the Whigs term surplus national meeting of delegates; that they will never population. But some of you will be ready to ask, give their support to any plan upholden by Daniel Where will you get the money from? To which O'Connell; and that they repose unbounded conhe would answer, that the people must obtain fidence in, and give their best thanks to, Feargus the Suffrage, and would it not be as reasonable O'Connor and the Editor of the Northern Star. to suppose that if a Parliament chosen by the few could give £20,000,000 to emancipate West Indian slaves, that a Parliament chosen by the many would grant the same sum to banish Great Britain RICHARDSON'S RED BOOK, OR A ence of about two hundred. A blue bottle made his Manchester and all over the country. That room in slavery. (Hear, hear.) This would be a very efficient appearance, yet to his credit, avoided raising a dis-Laws, besides making those who only now consume a society of producers. Here Mr. Campbell referred to chester. The Chairman then stated that, according to America, and said that Universal Suffrage was not acted the speaker's plan, Mr. Greaves, of Oldham, should upon all through America; but in those states where have lectured there that evening, and if he was in the they came nearest to it, the people were more happy than in any other part of the country. He made a date of their births, to whom married, their con very sorry to hear that he had flinched from the mark, comparison betwirt that part of America governed by monarchy, (Canada,) and the other side which was governed by democracy. The first was a system of sinecures and fat livings, of themselves, their chilgoverned by democracy. The first was a system of dren, and relations, in the Army, Navy, Law Courts, tyranny and want, and the latter, of plenty and liberty, (cheers') and only about a mile apart. Mr. Campbell | Civil Offices, Church of England, and Colonial Dehere related a dialogue which took place betwixt partments; their influence in the Commons' House; Pitkethly and some other gentleman, about the Whigs with laughter. He next glanced at the objection which was frequently brought against the people having the Peers "standing by their order." Every every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is physical, which are sure to follow from indulgent against the people having the "pendents." Every every Tune that is popular, but every Tune that is popular. being kicked out of office, which convulsed his hearers Suffrage extended; but Lord John Russell had, however inadvertently, let the cat out of the bag. He (Lerd John) knew better than that; he was not afraid the tax-eaters with the misery of the tax-payers, of the people's ignorance, but rather of their intelligenc. The little fellow knew they had too much for is power; Union is strength !" him; for, said he, " If you grant the people Universal Suffrage, they will abolish the laws of primogeniture. They would separate the holy alliance of church and POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC. No. state, and even subvert the throne, and upset all the

good institutions." Good institutions, indeed! They may be so to such as Lord John Russell, but are they other kind in Britain. Also, so to you, the working portion of the community (No.) Mr. Campbell said, that by abolishing the laws power of purchasing the land, it would in time again be the property of the whole of the people. (Hear, hear.) He then explained how the Bedford family came in possession of their estates, and gave a full account of the conduct of Henry the 8th, and Wm. the lane, Floet-street; Manchester, Heywood, Oldham-Co: queror, and the other noblemen—noblemen did he street; Leeds, Hobson, Star office; Liverpool, say? yes, they were noble Brigands; they were noble Smith, Scotland-place; Glasgow, W. Thompson, He made some remarks, which would not, although true, have pleased Lord John: and, said Campbeil, the little fellow was only afraid, that if the people had street; and R. J. Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Universal Suffrago, they would begin to think which Salford; Newcastle, D. France; Sunderland, J. was the best way of getting the land back which Williams. had been stolen from them, and for that reason they (the Whigs) must not give it them. ("Right lad." Base and bad as they have been, he would not take a farthing's worth from them, but he would abolish the laws of primogeniture, and every man who wished to sell his land, must sell it to the state, and, it would not be long before the land came in possession of the whole

gether, to get as much out of the labourer as possible. The interest of the middle and working classes were as distinct as light from dark. The one wanted the lahour as cheap as he could, while the other wished to sell it as dear as he could, or rather get a proper price for it, if possible. But he (Campbell) liked the law which would make every man a producer, and would carry out the divine law of the apostic Paul, that if a man would not work, neither should he eat. The speaker then related the following anecdote: - The week previous he had been opposing the repealers, at a large meeting at Oldham, at which a great number of superfine-coated cotton lords were present; and in the recond verses of the first chapter of the Bible, and drew the inference that the land should belong to the people, "and cursed is he that muzzleth the ox," &c., but when he (Campbell) got up, he told them, that if

tioned whether the genti-men upon the platform would

relish it very well. He then read from the Testament,

bit better would the working classes be by a Repeal of

the Corn Laws. (Hear, hear.) He thought he had

come forward who had not done, and join the associa-

tion. Every father, mother, patriot, and philanthropist,

dom of himself and children, and declare that they

would not rear children to be slaves at all events.

people again. (Hear, hear. He would now take the

liberty of making a remark, in reference to his own

which inflicted the wrongs upon one country as the

ether. The upper and middle classes were banded to-

'That he who will not work, neither shall he cat." Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Church Hill Close, Old The cotton lords writhed and appeared chagrined at Lenton, near Nottingnam, has been severely afflicted this, while the workies laughed for a considerable time. for the last thirty years, with a violent cough, and (Cheers.) The principles of the Charter were so well difficulty of breathing. The affliction has been so known in every large town in England, that no faction severe that she could not fulfit her usual domestic can call a public meeting, at which the Chartists would obligations. She took cold when only fifteen years not be able to carry a motion for the Charter. There old, and the cough never left her till she took Parr's had been a public meeting in the Town-hall, Man-Life Pills. She had tried almost every kind of chester; likewise in the Town-hall, Salford, for the medicine, and had taken laudanum in large quanrepeal of the Corn Laws. At both meetings an amend- tities, but nothing afforded relief. ment was carried for Universal Suffrage. He had She heard of Parr's Pills about last Christmas, written to Robert Inglis, but not as an apologist for and as soon as she had taken about half a box, she the Corn Laws, stating the facts, and was ready found herself completely cured, and was never

himself to prove, and could bring hundreds more affected in the slightest manner during the severe to do so, that the petition which emanated from weather that followed, and is now better in health Manchester, has not been obtained by public than she has ever been in her life. This cure does indeed appear miraculous, but for Association of Saliord, requesting him (Mr. Campbell) gress of democracy, it was now about five years ago, the satisfaction of the most incredulous, she has when there were but a few towns in England, where kindly consented to answer any inquiries, either by they had rooms for the purpose of holding Chartist personal application or by letter, addre meetings in, or rather Radical meetings, as they were Joseph Simpson, Caurch Hill Close, Old Lenton." then cailed. They had gone on at a rapid speed from that time to this, and now there were as many rooms

open in Manchester, as there used to be in all England. Two remarkable cases (selected from many others) communicated to Mr. Noble Bookseller and Printer, 90. For May, will contain one of the greatest atttract &c. &c. The meetings were chiefly addressed by the middle 23, Market Place, the Agent for Hull. cass fermerly, but now, as soon as one came forward to Mr. Plaxton, of Cottingham, five miles from Hull, had long been afflicted with a most severe oppose them, that very moment the people would ask him where he got his coat-(laughter) -and the workinternal disease. So dreadful were the paroxysms their teeth of their aggressions and injustice. (Hear, that he frequently expected death was at hand to release him from his sufferings. For a great length hear.) These gentlemen, who go about the country full of time he had been unable to sit down at all, even being compelled to stand at his meals. His next Amendment Bill, and to the Banking system; and if door neighbour having heard of the virtues and unprecedented success of "Parr's Pil s," purchased a small box for him, and on his calling for a second as it had done to the injury of the working classes. box, he told me that such had been the astonishing We were producing more by fourteen times in 1835, than we were in 1797, and if trade advanced with the effects produced by one box, he was able to sit down, and on taking two other boxes, his pains have left him; his appetite is good, and he is able to follow same space, uncontrolled as it had been, the devil a

produced sufficient motives for every man before him to Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Shaw, yeast dealer, had should do everything in his or her power to obtain the freebeen for a great length of time afflicted with a severe internal disease. To use his own expression, "paying doctors for her had beggared him," so that (Hear.) Now, one word, in reference to the proceedat last he was compelled to send her to the another collection of beautiful melodies does not ings of last Wednesday evening. [The particulars of Infirmary; there she received no permanent exist in Europe.' And the Herald, in a long article this, will be found in another part of the paper.] He benefit. Having heard of "Parr's Pills," he was very sorry indeed to witness the conduct of his purchased a small box; she began to mend immefellow countrymen, the Repealers. We, as trishmen, diately on taking them, and two more boxes have were met to discuss our grievances. The address which cured her. She is as well as she ever was in her life. was got up was such as no Irishman could of ject to. He

his vocation nearly as well as he has ever been in

(Campbell) had written to the Secretary of the Repeal time he was speaking, to hear the same principles ad- in the room on Wednesday night, but it had done the tried all kinds of medicines, but without any seller in the kingdom.

Parr's Pills, she is able to go about her day's business in a manner which for comfort has been

Signed, EDMUND STEPHENSON, her Son. Witness-Joseph Noble, Hull, May 8, 1841.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Pills. "Mrs. Ann Lamb, of Haddington, in the Parish of Auborn, bought two small boxes of Parr's Pills. at your Agent's Medicine Warehouse, Mr. James Drury, Stationer, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, for Rheumatism in the hands, kneer, and shoulders; he bought a third box of Mr. James Drury, last Friday, fitted up with Boilers, Backs, Coolers, and Stills in

will willingly answer any enquiries, and feel very Stables for forty Horses; Smiths, Wrights, and thankful for the good they have done to their son." Lincoln, April 17, 1841.

This Medicine is sold by most respectable Medisine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Boxes at ls. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 1ls., duty included. The genuine has "Parr's Life Pills" engraved on the Government Stamp.

TO PIANOFORTE PLAYERS AND SINGERS!

MADAME VESTRIS'S NEW SONG! JULLIEN'S FAMED NIGHTINGALE WALTZES!!

TAGLIONI'S NEW GALOP!!! Published Monthly, Price One Shilling,

BRADFORD .- On Sunday last, the Teetotal

who opened the meeting by a very appropriate address, and was followed by Messrs. Jenner, Wool-

ler, and Waterhouse. A great many seemed to be

In the Press.

PEEP AT THE PEERS,

CONTAINING the Titles, Names, and Surnames

U of all the Lords "Spiritual and Temporal,"

Now Publishing.

FOR 1841:

Which has obtained a higher circulation than any

VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF

WOMAN. By R. J. RICHARDSON,

the Legislature and Executive power in the State.

OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

MORE PROOFS that this noted Medicine will restore to health the afflicted, and continue in

Read the following from a soldier, discharged

from her Majesty's service as incurable, after having

"Gentlemen,-I feel it a duty I owe to you and to

the Public at large, to acknowledge the astonishing

Pills.' I was for nearly nine years in the 52nd

Regiment of Foot, but was discharged in the year

839 as incurable, after having the best advice her

Majesty's service afforded, being pronounced con-sumptive; I then returned home to Hinckley, where

my attention was attracted to Old Parr's Pills. I

was induced to purchase a 2s. 9d. box, and from that

moment I date a renewal of my life; for on taking

" I am, yours most obediently,

21. 9d. boxes more completely cured me.

Life Pills, at Nottingham :-

one box, I immediately began to recover, and two

Witness-James Burgess, Bookseller, &c. &c.,

The following extraordinary case of cure has been

communicated to the Wholesale Agent for Parr's

"John Osborn."

benefit I have received from taking 'Old Parr's

the advice of the most celebrated physicians:-

"To the Proprietors of Old Parr's Pills.

sound health the recovered.

Sunday next.

HE PIANISTA gives all the Popular Songs, Ballads, &c., with Words, Symphonies, and Accompaniments; and all the Waltzes, Quadrilles, Dwelling-house, Coach-house, Stable, Byre, Garden, and Stable, Byre, Garden, Coach-house, Coach-Chartists of Bradford held a meeting in the open air, near the Christian Chartist Church, Longeroft place, Galops for Piano, &c., which obtain, by their excel- and two small Fields. The Distillery is on the lence, great popularity in London. These are given Banks of the Black Devon, and has a full supply of when they had the opportunity of promulgating the principles of total abstinence to a very numerous every month, at a price scarcely one sixth of the assembly. The chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers; as, for instance:—

tance from Kennetpans Harbour. Coals laid in by the Clash and the same distance in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers; as, for instance in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the chair was taken by J. B. Alderson, charge made by Music Sellers in the charge made by Music Sellers in No. 1, for January, 1841, contains the Elizer the Clackmannan Coal Company, by a Railroad d'Amore Quadrilles, "The Banks of Allan Water," from their works at a very reasonable rate. popular song, with words, and an Original Ballad. convinced of the utility of the arguments adduced: words by Miss Costello, and music by Lady Andover! The whole of these are given in No. 1, for Is. No. 2, to hold another at nine o'clock in the morning, on for February, contains the Royal Christening Solo, (Original)—"The Old Oak," with words, symphonies, and accompaniments-and two of Strauss's CHICKENLEY.—The Chartists here have met Waltzes. All these for ls. No. 3, for March, contains the whole of the celebrated "Tarentella," by Jullien, (now the rage in London, and selling Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; an at 3s. 6d.)—an Original Song, by Thomas Moore, Esq., with words, symphonies, and accompaniments -and two of Strauss's most popular Walizes. The whole of No. 3, for Is.

The Morning Herald, of Thursday, March 4th, says:—"The Pianista No. 3, outstrips our previous commendations. Every page is studded with gems." No. 4, for April, contains Jullien's Celebrated Quail Waltzes; Charles Horn's last beautiful Ballad, with words, symphonies, &c.; a new German Air; and Musard's favourite Galop.

"The Pianista is a charming work, and as cheap as it is charming."—The Times.

For contents of No. 5, for May, see above. Published in London by Sherwood and Co., 23, Paternoster Row; and to be had by order of any Medical Bookseller, 219, Regent-street; Strange, Book or Music Seller in the Kingdom. Any 21, Paternoster-row, London; Veitch, Chronicle Number as a specimen sent to any part of the Office Durham; Shillito, York; Advertiser, Office Number, as a specimen, sent to any part of the Kingdom, free, for 1s. 4d. Address, "Editor of Hull; Machen and Co.. 8, D'Olier-street, Dublin Pianista, 23, Paternester Row, London."

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and Cornopean Players. That Celebrated Monthly Periodical, THE or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, by FLUTONICON, gives every beautiful Tune that shewing the golden reasons for voting away the becomes popular. In its pages will be found, for of these affections, to point out their causes, and millions of taxes amongst themselves and their delikely to become so; all new copyright melodies of merit being inserted here. Nos. to 88 are already published; any of which may be had at eightpence in saying that there is no member of society, by who reader of the "Black Book" must have one of these companions, in order to contrast the splendour of per Number, or sent, post paid, to any part of the Kingdom, by enclosing is. As a specimen of the contents of some of the Numbers, the following is cultured named to society, by with the book will not be found interesting, whether sud person hold the relation of a PARENT, A PRECEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN.—Sun, Evening and work out the grand social maxim-" Knowledge submitted, namely:-

1. Rise, Gentle Moon, Meet me by Moonlight, and seven others. 11. Farewell to the Mountain, and ten others.

13. The Sea! the Sea! and ten others. 17. The Deep, Deep Sea, and seven others. 20. The Brave Old Oak, and eight other tunes.

26. Pretty Star of the Night, and ten others. Price Twopence; shewing their claims to a share in | 53. Happy Land, Land of the West, four Quadrille from Rory O'More, and two others.

54. The hour before day, I leave you to guess, and nine London: J. Cleave, Penny Gazette office, Shoeothers. 55. My Beautiful Maid, Cherry Ripe, and seventeen others. Circular office, Princess-street; Birmingham, Guest,

56. In the days when we went Gipsying, Blue Bonnets, Crusader's Waltz, and ten other delightful airs. 60. Bless'd be the Home, Rory O'More, and nine others.

69. The celebrated Eche Quadrilles, Philomel Waltz,

 Mr. Moore's popular song, The Language of Flowers, Linley's Lost Rosabel, and ten others. 75. Mr. Moore's Musical Box, Cracoviak, and tenothers

76. Where the Bee Sucks, Four Airs by Prince Albert, and twelve others. 77. Eight Airs, by Prince Albert and Ernest, 'Tis the Shepherd's Evening Bell, and five others. 78. Oft in the stilly night, Rory Tories (Jack Sheppard) Jack Redburn's Solos (from Master Humphrey's Clock), She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Mr. Loder's new song, Down in the Deep, and four others.

70. The Danois Quadrilles, Taglioni's new dance in the Gipsy, three famous Chinese airs, Mr. Balfe's new a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after the popular melody, The dawn is breaking o'er us, two period, and Country Patients, by making only more Solos by Jack Redbun, and five others. 80. For July, contains Jack Redburn's Gallop and Race, in honour of the Derby, the whole five melodies and effectual Cure, when all other means have of the Falstaff Quadrilles, popular airs from failed.

Weber's Euryanthe, Sphor's Faust, and Beethoven's Fidelio. For August, contains Oh! God preserve the Queen the celebrated Tarantella (the whole six move- of a certain disease, without any material alteration

ments): seven Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia; and in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preservin three others. 32. For September, contains My Dog and my Gun, We will establish his claims for support. As the all love a pretty Girl, He that loves a rosy Disease is one which is likely to be contracted

Waltzes, and six Airs from Gluck's Iphigenia. For October, contains—'Twas Nature's Gay Day, infection may scarcely have been removed, whe the popular Song; the whole five of the Tete another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore de Bronze Quadrilles; the celebrated Doncaster the practitioner requires real judgment in order t St. Leger Hace, described in Music; and six treat each particular case in such a manner as no others.

Claude du Val. and Three others. For December, contains Six Melodies from discharges of a specific and of a simple or mile decided to the state of the second simple of the second simple of the second sec Zenetta, I knew a Bank; and nine others. To nature, which can only be made by one in daily

LULLABY, the words and music printed on rose in the same manner at birth, appearances ofte Happy New Year; the whole set of L'Elizir knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, D'Amore Quadrilles, by Musard; Lovely night; order to discriminate their real nature, and which

and down, and others. The Ice Song; Love in Idleness; The Sleeper; We Patients labouring under this disease, cannot be to are Spirits; the two pepular songs of Miss Hawes,

Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's Dream; nate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following

Macbeth. tions ever offered in music, viz :- A description of the Easter Hunt, in a set of Quadrilles! No. 1, Meeting; 2, Start, yelping of dogs, and gallop of of his patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which horses; 3, The River, the Check; 4, Stag at bay; pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. 5, Death of Stag. To this extraordinary novelty (which is copyright) there will be added ten other beautiful melodies, amongst which will be the new comic song called "Jim along Josey," with the music, and whole verses of werds; and this number will contain a catalogue of contents of the whole ninety numbers of "Flutonicon." Orders

lished. Every wind instrument, as well as the Violin, can play these tunes.

should be given early for this number (No. 90).

No. 89 is for April, 1841, and is the last Number pub-

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The Examiner says, 'No musician, whatever nstrument he may profess, ought to be without this tasteful, correct, admirable, and cheap work. Such upon it, says, The Flutonicon is as much a standard work amongst musicians as the Penny Magazine. or Chambers' Journal, amongst readers.'

Published in London by Sherwoods, 23, Paternos-Mrs. Stephenson, of Cottingham, five miles from by Guest; in York, by Shillito; in Manchester, by Association, to ask him whether he could indentity Hull, has been severely afflicted with a bad leg for Heywood; and may be had of all the Agents of this

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He hopes that the successful, easy, and expedition mode he has adopted, of eradicating every sympto the constitution in full vigour, and free from mjury cheek, the whole set (five) of the Nightingale whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but, on the contrary, or merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve 84. For November, contains Two Melodies from the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition and the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition and the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition and the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition and the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience cases are also as a specific constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition and the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience cases are also as a constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience cases are also as a constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience cases are also as a constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience cases are also as a constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience cases are also as a constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience cases are also as a constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience cases are also as a constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. modern practice, by being able to distinguish between purchasers of No. 85 is given gratis THE ROYAL practice, after due consideration of all circumstance take place in children, which call for a prope The Days that have Faded; Fairy, lead them up may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unlead them up may be the means of sowing domestic discord, abil managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill cautious into whose hands they commit themselve I'll Speak of Thee, and Thou art Levelier, and four The propriety of this remark is abundantly man others.

88. Ten of the Witches' Songs in Macbeth; Over Hill over Dale, in Midsummer Night's December 1985 of the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing to ordeal of several practitioners, before he is forther than the same party frequently passing the same pass Russian Air by Thalberg; Ladye mine, Ladye are some of the many symptoms that distinguing mine; Merrily goes the Mill; and others,

89. Three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throat the Merrily goes the Mill; and others,

10. Three Airs from Mr. Balfe's new Opera of head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throat the Merrily the model of Lulius Times of head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throat the Merrily the model of Lulius Times of the Merrily the Merrily the model of Lulius Times of the Merrily the Merrily the Merrily Times of the Merrily the Merrily the Merrily the Merrily Times of the Merrily the Merrily the Merrily the Merrily Times of the Merrily the Merrily the Merrily Times of the Merrily the Merri "Keolanthe;" the whole of Jullien's Five Quail scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the Waltzes; and Six more beautiful Airs from bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limit weeketh which are frequently mistaken for rheumatis

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to ear

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Boetro.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM. Criemptuously dedicated to "Daniel O'Connell," as the first of traitors, and the last of men.) BY ARGUS.

Air-"Rule Britannia." When Truth first lent her helping hand. To quell oppression's reign; The of of Justice filled the land, and spread scross the main: this is our Charter -the Charter of our rights; Heaven sids humanity, and for our freedom fights. initings and priests, truth's deadliest foes,

Essivel to crush the heavenly birth; Bi lower still that cry arose, Ind gladdened ALL the earth: This is our Charter—the Charter of our rights; Heaven aids humanity, and for our freedom fights.

the labour sought its due reward, in remblingly that right was given; The strong was buried neath the sward, And man obtained the approving smile of heaven :-This is our Charter—the Charter of our rights; Heaven aids humanity, and for our freedom fights.

FREEDOM AND THE CHARTER!

The Bright are the beams of the morning sky. Though bright are the beams of dear woman's eye, Though rapture her lips can impart, Te briber the glance of dear liberty, And sweeter its charms to the heart. is jors are a fountain of pleasure, A source from whence happiness flows; then the weelld not taste of this pleasure, As the honey bee sips of the rose. Tien he tosst, then the tosst, be our freedom, Le: each breast that is manly approve; Then the toast, then the toast, be our freedom, And nine cheers for the cause that we love. give, raise the cause of freedom on high, Let such heart that is trusty approve; the offering thus hallowed by liberty's sigh, Ozi-rivals the charms e'en of love. then raise high your voices in transport, Our Coarter its joys shall impar: :

The hours thus devoted to freedom,

Vield the only true balm to the heart. then the tosst, then the tosst, be our Charter,

Le: each breast that is manify approve ;

then the toast, then the toast be our Charter,

And nine cheers for the cause that we love. THOMAS WHIELER.

THE PAST.—THE PRESENT.—THE FUTURE. A PROPHECY. EY ARGUS.

When Goul her standard raised on high, And millions gathered round, Prepared to win their rights, or die. Then did the earth, in joy, with freedom's voice resonnd.

Br: Europe's trembling kings combined, To crash the heavenly birth; And, once again, enslaved mankind. So, for a time, caused crowns to reign dominant on the earth.

fien Albion's blood-saint conquering truth, Diffused his "royal" gold,-Bosshi France's freedom-slew her youth. And, to stone for murder, gave a king! and thus poor Ganl was sold.

Britime sped on, with fleeting wings, And with it CHANGE was borne; Orward it came, and crowns and kings

Ter might had been—the glowing sun Had alert in crimson eve, The light morn came—the combat won, Told "menarchs," on their spangled thrones, what five hundred. justice could achieve.

Yes! Albion, Ganl, Columbia, too, Shall links of freedom be: and with Truth's rays each will pursue A despot fee, and sink for ever "royalty" in th' unfathomed sea! Anno Domini, 1841.

A CHARADE

My first, tho' tis highly essential to life, It is neither in water nor air; Each cannot produce it -- it parts not with strife, It plays in the loveliest smiles of my wife, And it utterly banishes care.

My second, is met with at every turn Where the light of the sun can be seen; The poor to possess it may labour and mourn, The labour create—from the cottage tis torn, With the rich it hath constantly been.

By Melbourne, my third has been fostered with care, From the earliest day of his life; He loves me so much, that he never could spare,

His own fellow subjects their righteous share, But is filling the Queendom with strife. My fourth, has Daniel's favourite been; His political course hath declar'd It dwells in his Emerald Isle so green;

Yet in Dublin's city it never was seen, The perhaps it may shortly be there. My fifth, with Finality Jack, (I should say Mr. Russell: is highly esteem'd; At Strond, it was with him some years since, in May, When Whiggery won him the glorious day;

What a royal achievement it seem'd! My sixth, why I cannot tell where it is not, Tis in every turn in the land; In the country, too, and in every lot, In every kettle, in every pot,

My last, is not quite so abundantly found, More especially not, in the North; And every Yorkshireman welcomes the sound, As the leveliest thing upon earth. Who e'er my enigma may happen to see,

And in every atom of sand.

His political creed what it may; However mistaken his notions may be, For himself-if he knew what the answer should be, He would love it, I venture to say. Biyth, May 3rd, 1841. J. C. ELLIOT.

Answers in verse are requested.

THE INQUISITION. CHORUS OF IMPS.

Hall! demon incornate! Iscariot, or Cain, Anamelech, Herod, or Nero;-Disguis'd upon earth, thou appearest again Appolyon! our mightiest hero! Thy power we trace in the bills of mortality, Based is thy system, on laws of finality. APPOLYON.

Be silent,-I'm playing the hypocrite,-carry Tiese tracts into Africa-teaching

The spirit of knowledge is stalking abroad, Crouch, crouch, 'neath our cast-iron screens, And sunder the bright intellectual cord; Prepare the infernal machines. Our vision is dazzled, so quench every beam,-Exhale the invisible vapour of steam.

SECOND IMP. There's multitudes perishing, pining for labour !-In dungeons of darkness immure them; Should some dure expostulate, sharpen the sabre, If famine and torture don't cure them ! Refractory women, expose them, - abash'd They'll truckle, when naked, their bodies are lash'd!

THIRD IMP. An infant is weeping, for loss of its mother! No relative nigh to befriend him; Appolyon's own law once enacted, we'd smother The brat-to its mother earth send him, To scourge him !- a child of the state keep in awe, Prepared for the cat, to befit him for war!

Ne'er murder such innocents, waste them with torpor, Then mangle and warp them to cripples; Let famine anatomise every pauper,
Drain each drop of milk from their nipples! 0! miscreants, ever let justice take bail,-They'll costigate women—if others should fail. In Spain, living victims, by demons were hack'd, Consumed in fierce fiame out of number ; On lorn beds of torture, now hundreds are rack'd, In China three thousand men slumber! Pinality prospers ;—ere long thro' our revels

ARTHUR BOOK.

Well render creation—a region of devils!

Local and General Entelligence.

BRADFORD, - (WILTSHIRE.) - ANTI-CORN-LAW PETITIONS.—There was a hole-and-corner meeting held here, when it was agreed to petition Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Law. Petition sheets having been obtained, they were sent round the town for signatures, when a Mr. Baker went into a house in the Po Pize Ground to solicis their signatures, and he was told the man had been dead four months. The petition was, however, signed, and his signature attached to it. What a pass the

leaguers must be reduced to, to use dead men's names! STOCKPORT. - DREADFUL ACCIDENT. -On Friday evening week, a waggoner, (George Elwes) death. with Mr. Orrell's waggon, which was laden with cotton, was run over, when coming down the hill, near the Railway Station, and killed on the spot. He had been drinking during the day, but bore a good character, as he had held his present situation twenty years, and was much respected. He has left a wife and two children to mourn their untimely and irreparable loss.

BIRMINGHAM. - DISCUSSION ON SOCIALISM, -Mr. Lloyd Jones, the Socialist champion, and Mr. John Brindley, the parson's pet, had a regular "set-to" last week, in Ryan's Royal Amphitheatre, which was selected as the most convenient and appropriate place for the display of intellectual and physical gladiatorship. The place, which is capable of holding 3,000 or 4,000 persons, was has been sentenced to six months in the Queen's filled as if by magic, as soon as access could be had. Much excitement was manifested both by the audience in the boxes and the gallery. A chairman had been chosen for each side, and after a struggle for the post of moderator, or chairmen's chairman, Mr. J. L. Murphy was elected to that office. We cannot enter into the argument, which was continued during three evenings, and concerning which we have received communications from both parties, showing that each champion satisfied his own backers. The place was crowded each evening, and at the close of the last evening's discussion, Mr. George White stood forward in front of the platform, to address the meeting, and was received with found cheers, intermingled with groaus and hisses from the parsons and respectables, accompanied with shouts of "He's a political demagogue,"
"He is a Chartist." Mr. Brindley then stepped up with clenched fists, and told Mr. White that if he attempted to make a speech there, he would have him taken into custody. A regular row then commerced on the platform; the parsons bellowing like Committee on Public Petitions has just been printed, merced on the platform; the parsons bellowing like so many bulls, and Mr. Brindley frothing at the mouth with rage. Mr. Murphy, moderator, insisted on Mr. Brindley and the parsons following:—On the subject of the Newport riots, there, and in the other two in the same manner—in the coat, was found three pound notes, neatly stitched to the coat, was found three pound notes, neatly stitched the coat, was found three pounds to the coat, was found three pounds and the coat, was found behaving in a proper manner, or else he should be 128 petitions, 34.954 signatures. For Repeal of the a small purse attached to his garter 19s. 6d. in silver obliged to send for the police, and have them taken | Poor Law Amendment Act, 100 petitions, 35 937 into costory. A resolution was then proposed con- signatures; for alteration of it, 77 petitions, 10,979 demning the present state of society and declaratory signatures. Against the Poor Law Amendment £6. (8. 9\fmu)d. When the discovery was made, poor their tools that it was impossible to hear a word. The resolution was however proposed, seconded, and put by Mr. Southwell first and afterwards by Mr. Murphy and carried in dumb show, the parties in the body of the meeting voting with their respective leaders, when they saw their hands held up. (The resolution will be found in our advertising colums.) Three long, loud, and enthusiastic cheers were given for the People's Charter; three for Feargus O'Connor, and three for the Incarcerated Chartists, after which the meeting separated.

of the present month is fixed at 27 centimes the kilogramme-about 531. the 416. loaf. THE NUMBER of corporal punishments inflicted in the royal navy in 1838 amounted to 1,730, and in IT HAY be gratifying to the calumniators of Ire-

land to learn that there are only three prisoners for Girnished, with dawn of truth, the silvery chequered trial at the next assizes for this county.-Roscommon IT APPEARS that the number of unions to which

special and not general rules have been given by

THE FRIENDS of the celebrated Curran will shortly place in the aisie of Christ Church Cathedral,

Dublin, a cenotaph, in commemoration of that illus-

the last day of the present term. Elliot, and with full power to settle all differences. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has ordered cricketgrounds to be laid out at each of the barrack stations

throughout the United Kingdom, for the use of the officers and privates. SINCE THE 1st of January, 1841, there have been no less than 51 railway patients received into the rash act.—Oxford Chronicle. County Huspital. Of these 27 have been discharged cured, four have died, and one was dismissed .-

Brighton Paper. IT HAS BEEN decided by the directors of the Lon-

CAUSE AND EFFECTS—RINGING THE BELLES.—We peared until the funeral company had commenced are informed that since the new peal of bells was got to St. James's Church, in the Pottery, marriages son of the deceased came forward and demanded the in that district have multiplied exceedingly.—Hull "head" from him the relatives appointed to that Rocking ham.

the Grand Surry Canal within a period of twenty-six the two—and in the contest, the relative of the from Mr. Curtis's Work on the "Preservation of had slept with her, as he subsequently became ill in years; and Taylor, who keeps the boat-house on the deceased kicked the ceffin with such force, that a Health." Peckham branch, has taken out no less a number space was opened, displaying to the horritying feel-

no complete set of the printed papers of the House among savages—horrible surely among Christians, man, lately under-porter at Addenbrooke's Hospital, forcible remarks on the depravity displayed in Britain. ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON .- The grand mass on the occasion of the anniversary of

the Emperor Napoleon was celebrated on Wednesday week, in the Church of the Invalides, near FATHER MATHEW AND THE PUBLICANS.-A Killar-

ney correspondent informs us that the receipts of Saturday last, in that town, of sixteen publicans, were seven shillings and four pence!!-Kerry

AT A SHOP WINDOW, in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, are a pair of India rubber shoes other, it would be unreasonable, in testing them, hereafter, by results, to forget that, from the very on which is written—"These Inger rubber shoes to nature of the case, they who may have been really to take his trial on a charge of murder at the next to take his trial on the next to take his trial on a charge of murder at the next to take his trial on the next to take his trial on t be sold chepe. Warrentid not to Leke." A HINT TO ENIGRANTS.—If an emigrant to North be replaced or overlooked in new arrangements that to commit this horrible crime, appears to be remark-A HIST TO EMIGRANTS.—If an emigrant to North be replaced or overnooked in new arrangements that America take out £1 in shiftings and sixpenny pieces, the currency value of £1 in Upper Canada with be 25s. The same amount in siver crowns or half-crowns will pass current for 24s. The value of a golden sovereign is rated at 24s. 4d.

PETITIONS UPON SOCIALISM.—It appears by the Russell associated with Earl Spencer for his present that they might be 25s. The same amount in siver crowns or half-crowns will pass current for 24s. The were never designated to such appointments at all. In one "list," then, we have seen Lord John PETITIONS UPON SOCIALISM.—It appears by the might and in offensive in his demeanour. During this examination he conducted himself with the utmost decorum, and at times appeared deeply affected. An inquest was held on the body of the child, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the father was returned. Report of a Committee of the House of Commons mier; and in another, Lord John as Premier, with

the 30th April, this year, 27 petitions, with 10,309 Macaulay for Home Secretary, the Earl of Clarendon

of the men attacking him. Part of his teeth may merston .- Morning Herald. yet be seen in the boom by any person desirous of inspecting it. Sydney paper.

to leave to walk."

Since the foundation of the charity near 7,000 females the following means of disposing of her. He pri-have been admitted; a leading feature in the estab-vately constructed a species of case formed of four during the last two months, the conduct of Mr.

place on the railway between Paisley and Glasgow. instructions given to him, was amusing himself cutting capers upon the roof of one of the carriages, with his back to the engine, which was moving with great rapidity, when his head came so violently in contact with a bridge as to cause instant

A BLACKSMITH, named Osborn, offered himself as bail at the Court of Sessions for a prisoner whose trial was put off till next term. "Are you clearly worth 500 dollars above all your debts?" inquired the Recorder. "Why, Sir, I hold my wife to be worth 500 dollars at least, without counting my own property." "The Court is satisfied," replied the Recorder, "take his bail."-New York Sun.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.-John Douglas was sentenced at the Stirling Assizes, by Lords Justice Clerk and Moncrieff, on the 14th current, to seven years' transportation, for assaulting and striking a criminal officer, named Christison, on the nose, while in the discharge of his duty :- AND ON THIS : has been sentenced to six months in the Queen's Bench, a mere nominal punishment to him. Truly may we sing the old tune-"There's a law for the rich, and another for the poor."

DEATH OF MR. BARNES - We are truly concerned to have to record the demise, on Friday morning, a having been employed at the time of the robbery ried out of the room by main force, and sent away Soho-square, of Themas Barnes, Esq, editor of the Times journal. He was in the 56th year of his age tigation, the men have been committed for trial.—

Aur Observer. few minutes before eight o'clock, at his residence in with a shoemaker in the village of West Salton. in a cab. The woman in the Spanish dress was also ripened old age. Whatever the differences of political opinion, all parties will readily join in the one tribute of unanimous admiration of the talent and route to Edinburgh. After obtaining liberty to get energy, extraordinary and colossal as they were. which he displayed in the management of that justly influential and leading journal, of which he was the then applied to the police, who accommodated him

PETITIONS RESPECTING THE NEWPORT RIOTS AND THE Poor Laws.—The Twenty-second Report of the

TURNPIRE ROADS BILL .- This bill, brought in by Mr. Jervis, M P., and Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P. proposes to enact, that no tell shall be demanded or taken for or in respect of any horse, ass, sheep, swine, &c., or of any waggon, cart, vehicle, or other carriage of any kind whatsover, which shall only committed in the gardens of Mr. Cooke, of Weston, cross any turnpike road, or shall not pass above to the perpetrators of which no clue could be cb-100 yards thereon. The second clause extends the tained. Monday night, Mr. C. was alarmed on powers of former acts to this act, &c.

the records at Guildall there has just been found a timely intruders. After a brief search, he discontract by which Charles I. gave over in mortgage, covered some one making off from the cucumber THE NUMBER of visitors to the Zoological Gardens of Crown land in Northumberland, Durham, &c., not heed the cry, and Mr. Cooke accordingly The number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens of Crown land in Northumberland, Darham, too, in April was 11,405, from which £394 lls. had been for a loan of £300,000 of the then currency. The levelled his gun and fired. The fellow immediately levelled his gu into the city estates. The Corporation, however, to state that this unfortunate youth is one of the thinking them too distant and too barren to be pro-fitable, disposed of them to the ancestors of the thousand the propresent great coal proprietors, thus unwittingly nature; and there is too much reason to fear that throwing away the richest and most valuable soil in England, which would long since have produced them a net profit of £400,000 per annum.

tice Clerk was, on one occasion, among the number taken before the magistrates, at Chandos House, on of these presented to the late Princess Amelia, who, the following day, but the unhappy father declining as it is well known, was very deaf. "Stand by for the severe admonition.—Bath Journal Meanwhile, some meddling person whispered him that his aunouncement was incorrect, the lady principal source of dyspepsia. Five or six hours should

have given notice of their intention to apply to be this city, as flyman, was ordered to drive a party out | Water is the most wholesome beverage. Excess of admitted atterneys of the Court of Queen's Beach on for an airing, but on arriving opposite the Windmill fermented liquors is highly injurious. Useful exerthe last day of the present term.

WE UNDERSTAND that Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger a pain in his side, and requested a man to drive the has gone out by the overland India mail of this mouth, as Envoy to China, to supersed Captain house and borrowed a month as Envoy to China, to supersed Captain house and borrowed a positive of the present term.

Public-house, in St. Giles's, he complained of having tion is indespensable to health and happiness. Upon which her seducer struck her a violent Muscular exercise, well regulated, is conducive to blow in the mouth, for which he was taken belonged of the things and borrowed a complained of having tion is indespensable to health and happiness. Upon which her seducer struck her a violent Muscular exercise, well regulated, is conducive to blow in the mouth, for which he was taken belonged of the things and borrowed a complained of having tion is indespensable to health and happiness. Upon which her seducer struck her a violent blow in the mouth, for which her seducer struck her a violent blow in the mouth. The deceased from this time was house and borrowed a complained of having the name of the man to drive the mouth. The procedure of the things that the procedure of the things that the procedure of the procedure of the things that the procedure of the proce ceeded onwards till he arrived near the flut publical termination after it has become painful. Standing at a high house, where he cut his throat, which he mangled in desk to write, when fatigued with sitting, will be weeks back, the deceased appeared very bad in her a very shocking manner; he was soon afterwards found highly beneficial to literary men. The con-Infirmary, where he was promptly attended by Mr. in which the sedentary are employed, should be Wingfield, surgeon, and now lies in a very precarious state. No cause could be assigned for the lation; not by steam, hot water, gas, or close stoves.

Never stand or sit with your back to the fire.

Never stand or sit with your back to the fire.

SHAMEFUL OCCURRENCE AT A FUNERAL.—A man of the name of Tam Dowie, belonging to Kinross, and insanity. Few things tend more to the pre-having died, all his relatives were prohibited, by the servation of health and the prolongation of life, than tality of Mr. Grove, the magistrate, admitted into last will and testament of this eccentric, from coming the maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented the Refuge for the Destitute, but was soon after taken last will and testament of this eccentric, from coming that line from London to Haward's heath in June. The whole work will be completed and opened to the public in August.

Cause and Effects—Ringing the Belles.—We informed that since the new peal of bells was their progress to the church-yard, when a sister's last will and testament of this eccentric, from coming the maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented state of mind, and the cultivation of feelings. Hen maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented to dead body, seeing they had not looked near his dead body, seeing they had not looked near him while living, and certain acquaintances of the state of mind, and the cultivation of feelings. Menthal since the maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented state of mind, and the cultivation of feelings. Menthal inactivity is scarcely less injurious than excessive deceased were appointed to do the particular honours of the burial.—Accordingly, none of the relatives appointed to do the particular honours of the burial.—Accordingly, none of the relatives appointed to do the particular honours of the burial.—Accordingly, none of the relatives appointed to do the particular honours of the burial.—Accordingly, none of the relatives appointed to do the particular honours of the burial.—Accordingly, none of the relatives appointed to do the particular honours of the burial the function of feelings. Hen maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented the maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented to the Refuge for the Destitute, but was soon after taken to the content of the maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented the maintenance of a calm, cheerful, and contented to the feelings.

The whole work will b honourable dignity. He refused. From words it but should not be contracted too early. Tobacco nor had he received any money from her, and he As, MANY as 4,048 bodies have been taken out of came to blows—a regular fight then ensued between than 300.

It appears from evidence taken before a ComThe body was carried to the grave by the Kinross rence of an exceedingly distressing nature took place with her, but he refused. The reason he struck her was because she called his mixture of efficials, leaving the brutal wretches to fight it out. mittee of the House of Commons on the subject of officials, leaving the bruial wretches to fight it out. at Cambridge on Thursday evening week. John the House of Commons' Library, that there is Such a scene could hardly be expected to occur Newitt, a respectable and well-conducted labouring in the nineteenth century.—Stirling Observer.

RUMOURS OF MINISTERIAL CHANGES .- We can Rumours of Ministerial Changes.—We can state nothing on the subject of the probable cast of the new Government in any other shape than as a rumour. But we are at liberty to add that we have been favoured with a sight of more than one list by parties who were certainly in communication, in the parties who were certainly in communication, in the course of Mouday, with some of the distinguished cast of his infant son, seven weeks old, the they thought the conduct of the mother highly blameable for the way in which she had brought up guilty Mickeneck; but the summer passed, the blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the conduct of the mother highly ferret out the niding place of the unioritinate and they shape the summer passed, the blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the summer passed, the blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the summer passed, the blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the summer passed, the blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the summer passed, the blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the summer passed, the blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the conduct of the mother highly first they thought the conduct of the mother highly distinguished the summer passed, the was led to commit the horrid deed through dread of his infant son, seven weeks old, the they thought the conduct of the mother highly blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the conduct of the mother highly first they thought the conduct of the mother highly distinguished the conduct of the mother highly blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the conduct of the mother highly distinguished the conduct of the mother highly blameable for the way in which she had brought up distinguished the conduct of the mother highly distinguished the conduct of the mother highly distinguished the conduct of the mother hig that his wife might be made acquainted with the current of Mouday, with some of the distinguished individuals whose names we are about to give. Of individuals whose names we are about to give. Of course, as, on the one hand, it would be absurd to profess that we feel at all responsible for the even-when she discovered what had occurred, fancy he when she discovered what had occurred, fancy he would return and murder her also: this he would would return and murder her also: this he would be absurd to course, as, on the one hand, it would be absurd to whilst she had gone out, he was afraid she might, at a London police office, charged with begging. The constable having been sworn, stated that, on length of either finding his enemy or avenging himself or any of the blood relations, the chief determined to avail himself of the privilege allowed by Indian cusdesignated to a particular department to-day, may upon public petitions, that from the 27th January to Earl Spencer as First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr.

ROSSINI.-A letter from Bologna asserts that PRINCE ALBERT.-A report has been going through establishment for old and infirm musicians. It is is going abroad for his health, and that perhaps the just occured in Sweden. The Ministers of State on Saturday, on a charge of having attempted to added, that he intends to establish there a public Queen would accompany him. We believe this, like and gratuitous school of singing, the direction of many other foolish reports, originated with the silly which he will reserve to himself for his own life. correspondent of a morning paper.—We are happy FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident recently took to have it in our power to give it a flat contradiction. The Prince was never in better health, nor One of the guards, named Barclay, contrary to has he been even indisposed; and he has no intenthat the Prince has any " intention to go abroad on account of his health, or for any other reason?" He has got quartered on John Bull, "de monish" flows into his pockets, and he feels at home to a tye. PRINTER'S DEVIL.]

> CURIOUS CASE.—About six or seven years ago, Brotherton, the Edinburgh and Salton carrier, proceeded to Salton Hall, where he received from the butler and housekeeper of the family the sum of £80, a few evenings ago. Inspector Campbell, of the P to pay for various articles obtained in Edinburgh. On division, stated that he visited the defendant's house his way home he was, according to his account, set at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning, at away the pocket containing the money, with which eighteen persons drinking at the bar. Hearing a they made clear off. Investigation was set on foot noise and screaming up stairs, he proceeded there, and in every direction at the time, but no trace could then discovered a large assemblage of persons of both to drop, not without some suspicion attaching to the carrier himself of having kept the money, and contrived the story of the robbery to divert suspicion from bimself. Within these few days, however, information was received at the County Police office that a man named Mitchell, living in the Grassmarket, and another named Peaston, living in Lasswade, were implicated in the robbery, they both

WEALTHY VAGRANT. - On Monday night, an old Highlandler arrived in Cupar from Dundee, on his lodging, and having received charity to pay the same, no person would take poor Donald in. He presiding genius, and whose power and renown he had so greatly contributed to raise.— Evening paper. Donald declared that he had "no more but one penny, my dear." However, Donald's word was not to be taken, and after being divested of his upper garments, meal bags, &c., he was found to be worth -and in a concealed pocket in his trousers 1s. 21d., ing Donald was elevated on the top of the coach for Edinburgh at his own expence.

A Youth shot by his Father.-For a long time past, depredations of an extensive nature have been hearing some one on his premises, and he accord-Discovery of A Curious Document.—Among ceeded to scour the gardens in searching of the uningly got up, and, armed with a loaded gun, prothrough him the robberies in his father's garden have been effected. It is a melancholy circum-tance, but the youth has become so utterly incorrigible as SAD MISTAKE.—When a female member of the British Royal family holds a levee, it is customary for her to kiss the ladies of the nobility, and no others. It happened that the lady of the Lord Justice Clark was a supersonable to repel all sympathy in his behalf. On examining his person, at the station-house, the charge of the gun was found to have struck his neck and shoulders, though not to any dangerous extent. He was tice Clerk was, on one occasion, among the number taken before the magistrates, at Chandos House, on

causes of disease, producing dyspepsia, monomania,

Assizes. The unhappy man who has been induced

LONDON SESSIONS.—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—

HORRIBLE! HORRIBLE!!-La Presse states have incurred !" A FANCY BALL.-At Union-Hall Police-office

London, on Saturday, Mrs. Louisa Leonora Toll, the landlady of the Montpelier tavern, Walworth,

was summoned for allowing drunken and disorderly

conduct in her house during a fancy ball heid there

be obtained of the robbers, and the case was allowed sexes in a spacious room, in which he was informed the effect of which proved speedily fatal to her that a fancy-dress ball was going forward. He entered the room, and saw several persons in fancy costume, amongst which were three females dressed in the Swiss, Spanish, and Scotch fashion, all of and broken hearted, and had made no less than three whom were intoxicated, particularly the "Swiss," and oroken nearted, and made motes than three whom were intoxicated, particularly the "Swiss," a tempts on her life previous to the one that was a tempts on her life previous to the one that was frustrated by the policeman. After admonishing gusting actitudes; and her conduct was of so objecher upon the impropriety of her conduct, in feeling as to shock those of the company who possessed any degree of moral feeling, and in the end her expulsion was also deemed expedient. The inspector added, that he spoke to the defendant on the subject, but she appeared to be totally ignorant as to round her head, detailed a long list of grievances, what was going forward up stairs, saying that she had enough to do to attend to the bar. There was a band of music in the room, and the noise made by the company could be distinctly heard in the road. The Before the honeymoon was over he took to neglectwaiter of the Montpelier stated that he attended on the company in the ball-room, and that he only noticed three "ladies" amongst the company who were at all "distinguished in liquor," and those were the three in the Swiss, Spanish, and Scotch were the three in the Swiss, Spanish, and Scotch had no money to procure it, he jumped up from head no money to procure it, he jumped up from head no money to procure it, he jumped up from head no money to procure it, he jumped up from head no money to procure it, he jumped up from head no money to procure it, he jumped up from head no money to procure it, he jumped up from head no money to procure it, he jumped up from head no money to procure it. dresses, who were turned out of the room. For his seat and struck her a blow, which caused a black dresses, who were turned out of the room. For his part, he saw nothing objectionable in the conduct of any of the company, although some of the "ladies" were a little frisky, and enjoyed themselves. Mr. Traill said that although it did not appear the defendant had anything to do with the getting up of the ball, yet as she permitted a room on her premises to be described to the purpose she had therefore. to be devoted to the purpose, she had, therefore, this conduct? Defendant—Why, my Lord, it's her rendered herself amenable to the law, and having fault; there's a fellow she calls her cousin always he would inflict a penalty of 40s. and costs, on her than me. The Lord Mayor-You are a foolish, for the offence.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DEPRAVITY .- On Saturday, an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, City coroner, at St. Bartholomew's hospital, on the body of Elizabeth Wicks, alias Ann Jones, a young female, aged 18, who destroyed herself by swallowing a quantity of arsenic, under the following circumstances:-The inquiry was opened on Friday se'neffects of poison. A cab was procured, and she was driven to the hospital, where she at first denied that she had taken poison, but ultimately acknowledged that she had. She then gave an account of herself, Market. Inspector Marchant stated that a very stating that four months back she was in a comfort- unusual scene took place in Leadenhall Market. A able situation, but was seduced, and lost her place, policeman stationed in that neighbourhood saw the and from that time she became an outcast upon the town; and that the cause of her taking the poison which had been regularly scalded, and drawn and was a quarrel with another unfortunate girl she cut for dressing; but which presented such an apwas living with. The usual remedies were appearance as no animal ever before exhibited. It plied, but she sank and died. Yesterday, the fel-was, in fact, the mere ghost of a sow, for not a morlowing additional evidence was given:—Elizabeth Kernell said the deceased was her child by a former marriage, and the last time she saw her alive was on Tuesday week, when she left home early in the morning. She had formerly been a girl of very bad was well known that there were sausage-makers HINTS ON HEALTH .- Avoid excess of food as the habits, but for the last two months her conduct had being a commoner. By this time the kiss preliminary was about to be performed, when out bawled the man of effice through a speaking trumpet, "Dont kiss her, Madam, she's not a lady!"

principal source of dyspepsia. Five orsix hours should been better. About seven months back she discovered that her child was suffering from a loath-some disease, when she said, on being told of it, that from dinner to business; rest an hour afterwards. Dublin, a cenotaph, in commemoration of that illusrions-lrishman.

More Lawyers.—No less than 163 gentlemen last, William Green, engaged at the Mitre Inn, in layer year notice of their intention to apply to be this city as figured to drive a party out. when in the morning shame and remorse so overpowered her feelings that she burst into tears. discovered, and was immediately conveyed to the stant use of soft stuffed seats is injurious. Rooms you have brought George to see me die." 'She had never seen the deceased drunk, nor had she been Mental excitement is one of the most prevalent deceased from her being continually brought to that any thing, and then I bought her a pen'orth of phycourt on the charge of robbing her mother. About be studied. Trips into the country to watering and | months ago, the deceased slept with him at her sea-bathing places are highly beneficial to those mother's house, during her absence in the country. who live in towns. Marriage is favourable to health, He had never been with her to a house of ill-fame, consequence of the connection. The last time he spoke to her was three months ago, soon after she and who ived with his wife and children in the throughout the case, and the jury returned a verdict Falcon Yard, Pettycury, almost severed from its of "Temporary insanity," and, at the same body the head of his infant son, seven weeks old, time, they thought the conduct of the mother highly

in Doughty-street, Brunswick-square, when he saw the prisoner following several ladies, and importuning them in a most impertinent manner for alms, and the murderer. Mickenock, although effectually continued to the murderer. Mickenock, although effectually continued to the murderer. he watched her until she pursued two ladies to the cealed from the old chief, was nevertheless converdoor of No. 43, Doughty-street, and saw them give sant, through some of his friends, with all that was her some money, when he took her into custody, transpiring in the chief's wigwam; and as soon as She resisted in a most violent manner, screamed out, he learned the chief's determination to avenge his utmost decorum, and at times appeared deeply and used every effort in her power to incite the son's death upon one of his wife's relatives, he immecrowd assembled to violence towards him, and he diately sent in word to the old chief's wigwam, had considerable difficulty in taking her to the sta- that, upon the day of the meeting of the great tion house. Pursuant to his instructions he took council, which was then soon to be held, he would her to the Mendicity Society's office, Red Lion- deliver himself up to atone for the life of his son. (Saturday.)—(Before the Recorder, Aldermen Fare-square, where she was recognised as a well-known The chief received the information with evident grabulation, Lucas, Wood, &c.)—Mr. Charles Cannon, a and incorrigible vagrant, who had been repeatedly tification. A few weeks passed away, the great The words of S. Paul—it is foolish to marry!
First if yever be presching.

Our traiving white bondsmen to slavery condemn,
Rost out the young blacks, thus emancipate them:
Encourage infanticide, grave it in Latin,
And suffocate infanticide, grave it in Latin,
And suffocate infanticide, grave it in Latin,
In India, where wheat fields might flourish, let death
Fear cyimm,—rob millions and milli had a severe encounter with a tiger shark, who laid grace's name; and the roreign Department to the hold of her mixen boom, and held on for some time Earl of Aberdeen. In none of these lists were there with his teeth, until he was frightened off by some repeated the names of Lord Melbourne or Lord Palinto have recommended a circle round him; the officer took her into custody, and said that he wife of the defendant calling for assistance, she ran would take her to the Mendicity Society, where she lighted his pipe, and smoked it in silence. The eyes into have recommended a circle round him; the officer took her into custody, and said that he wife of the defendant calling for assistance, she ran would take her to the Mendicity Society, where she lighted his pipe, and smoked it in silence. The eyes into her room, when the defendant threatened to do would be relieved; but she refused to go, and re- of the council and his little family were intensely for her with a fire shovel which he held in his hand. sisted him in the most violent manner, and created fixed upon him. At length Mickenock arose, and HORRIBLE ATROCITY.—" About twelve years ago," He did not strike her, but she was so alarmed that a large mob and she then screamed out, and ex- addressing himself to the chief, said, "I killed your pecting it.—Sydney paper.

A New Version.—A traveller stepping in at an of a farmer in the arrondissement of Mezieres was she would have lost her life.—The defendant said. Incite the mob to violence towards the officer, who he was my friend; I drank the fire-drink—the fireinn, down east, was asked how the business men in the arrondissement of Mezieres was included in a sum of a neighbouring village. New York were getting along, "Oh," answered the traveller, "many of them have got upon their legs again." "How so, has trade got brisk?" "Oh no, but many who rode in their coaches have been obliged by the most of the sum of a neighbouring village. In the arrondissement of Mezieres was she would nave lost her fire.—The defendant said, in the strong to the married to a young man of a neighbouring village. In the most to violence towards the onloci, and married to a young man of a neighbouring village. In the strong to the married to a young man of a neighbouring village. In the most to the most to the most to the most to the most of the married to a young man of a neighbouring village. In the married to a young o leave to walk."

The Eighty-third anniversary of the Magdalen chance of her received her, three excellent shops, but the whole of his family case was registered as one of the most infamous that death." This said, Mickenock instantly laid bare He Eighty-Third anniversary of the Magdalen chance of her recovery. The father received her, three excellent snops, but the whole of his family case was registered as one of the most infamous that death. This said, where her is the following the charge too onerous, contrived were bent on his utter ruin.—A sorgeant belonging was ever recorded in the society's books.—Mr his whole breast. The brother spat upon his hand, the following means of disposing of her. He prito the city police station of Billinggate, stated that, have been admitted; a leading feature in the estabvately constructed a species of case formed of four during the last two months, the conduct of Mr. have been admitted; a leading feature in the establishment is, that no young woman who has behaved well during her stay in the hospital is discharged unprovided for.

A TENCOALLER'S REPARTEE.—Some amusement has been eccasioned by the irruption of teo-totallers into Herefordshire, owing to a difficulty as to what would be cone with the apples, supposing their system to be adopted. At a late meeting this subject was good-humouredly brought forward, and the rays of the marrow prison to raise her hand and carry it was reply of the temperance advocate was, that he would make "dumplings" of them.

A LEGG BUILDING is about to be immediately of nearly welve years, till a short time ago, it is short to be conducted upon "general agent of nearly welve years, till a short time ago, it is fortunate for the prison and Aldermen, which he did asked the new replaced upon "general agent of nearly welve years, till a short time ago, it was not have shown as a far as religion is concerned, and without reference to any particular sector of the conduct of the mouth. It was not a child the prison and the respectance was constained and released. When yield show the special sector of the conduct of the conduct of the plane of the character of the character of the conduct of the conduct of the tentral property through his death. She was on the plane the first the character of the considerable property through his death. She was on the plane the first the character of the brave Mickenock, pointed, and then the did not know what shed did not without reference to any particular sect or creed. animal than of a woman. She had no speech, but declaring he would not hurt one of them if they did if they were produced I would commit her for three brave man; henceforth you are my daughter, and presented a donation of £1,500 towards the building whose voices alone she had heard during the with me as my fund, and other liberal subscriptions have flowed in from various parties in the town and neighbour-from various parties in the town and neighbour-hood.

I shall new commit ner for one month, and two commit ner for one month, and two commit ner for one month.—Incomplete the same with me as my daughter; these children shall grow up around me, soner bellowed loudly, and, on being locked up, she daughter; these children shall grow up around me, months, and to give twenty-four hours' notice of expressed a wish that her case should not be adverdant was then removed in enstedy.

The defendant was then removed in enstedy.

Rossini has just made to his native town the munificent present of 600,000 francs, to found a charitable delicate state of health, and is consumptive—that he in the annals of a Constitutional Government has placed at the bar, at Worship street Police-office. WORLD-WEARINESS .- Matilda Wiles, a young there have been accused, not of having violated the destroy herself. Police constable G 69 stated that, laws of their country and abused their power, but of on Friday evening, he was on duty in the City-road. having brought their country to a state of unexampled when the prisoner was pointed out to him by a young prosperity! "At this moment (adds La Presse) man, who informed him that she had just before Sweden is one of the happiest countries on the face attempted to destroy herself in the New River, and of the earth, the merit of which is due to the King. that he apprehended she was about to renew the tion whatever, nor wish, to go abroad on account of Formerly the nation was loaded with debt; at prehis health, or for any other reason.—Oxford sent there is an excess of income over the expendi-Chronicle.—[Who can indulge the preposterous idea ture; but it is alleged that the ministers produced down wistfully at the water, and, just as witness down wistfully at the water, and, just as witness this prosperity by violating the constitution, and was approaching her, she clambered upon the coping, that they must account for the responsibility they and threw herself over. He succeeded, fortunately, in catching hold of the skirts of her dress, but, on 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's mother stated to the magistrate, that 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: upon by two men, who knocked him down, and out which time there were upwards of seventeen or the French caste, he induced her to believe that they were doomed to misery in this world, and it. were better to end their lives and woes together. monomaniac lover, but by the aid of prompt remedies, the life of the infatuated girl was saved. Ever and forcible language, which, however, did not appear to make any impression upon her, the magistrate delivered her up to her friends.

MATRIMONY AND GIN.-At the Mansion House. London, on Saturday, a young man named Warne. 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 goodpermitted drunken and disorderly conduct therein, coming, and I am quite sure she likes him better jealous-headed fellow, and don't go the way to make any woman like you. Treat your wife kindly, and you need be under no apprehensions from her cousin 'Il be bound.' Defendant-So I did, my Lord, till i thought she had put the horns on my head. The Lord Mayor—Well, do it again, for I am quite sure she deserves to be well used; and I advise you to leave off getting drunk : gin and matrimony never agree together. The defendant was then ordered to enter into his own recognizances to keep the peace towards his wife. The happy couple then retired.

MEAT NOT MEET.—At the Mansion House, on Saturday, an Irishman, named John Collins, was brought before Alderman Piric, charged with having hawked about a starved sow for sale in Leadenha such pork could not be fit for human food, and as it who would not hesitate to turn any thing that ever hobbled upon four legs to account, witness ordered that the man who offered the poor sow for sale should be brought before the Lord Mayor, to receive a lesson on the subject.—Alderman Pirie, who observed that the defendant had lately come from Ireland, asked him how he could think of selling a sow in such a condition? Defendant—"Why, plaise your honour, I thought to get a bit of bread for myself and the childther by it. 'Aderman Pirie"But it is not fit to be caten.' Defendant-" Oh! yis, yis. Its fit enough, or if it an't fit to eat its fit to pick. It an't long deceased. (A laugh.) I only kilt it a little while ago." Alderman Pirie—" You never killed that sow with a knife. If you killed her you killed her with starvation." Defendant— "No, your Honour. Upon my sowl I tuck the breath out of her in the proper way. She wouldn't walk, and I couldn't afford to nurse her, so I turn'd her inside out." Alderman Pirie—"Then you killed her to save her life?" (Laughter.) Defendant—"I offered her victuals, but she wouldn't have sic in a Doctor's shop; but to the divel 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 were anxious to be 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 an hungry-looking dog in the next room, that growled at a person who threw a bit of the pig to him to eat. Alderman Pirie ('o the defendant)—"You may go, but your pig shall be destroyed; so you see you brought it to the wrong market."

An Indian Story.—One afternoon, in the spring

of 1829, a young Indian, named Mickenock of the

Ottawa tribe, on the eastern bank of Lake Michigan, having indulged too freely in the use of fire-drink, commenced a quarrel with, and finally stabbed to the heart, a son of one of the chiefs. Knowing that he must suffer death by the hands of some one of the family whose relative he had killed, he immediately collected all his own family and fled into the woods. The chief and his sons at once commenced search for the murderer—no pains nor toil were spared to ferret out the hiding place of the unfortunate and therine Murphy, an incorrigible vagrant, about relative of Mickenock upon whom he could satisfy thirty years of age, was brought before Mr. Combe, this darling desire of the Indian heart, but no one in the custody of police-constable No. 57, E division, could be found; all the family and blood relatives GREAT MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

SIGNAL VICTORY ACHIEVED BY THE CHARTISTS OVER

Edinburgh endeavour to best up the steam; and, if they succeed, the minor cliques follow the example. Hitherio the party have been in part the benefit of the whole of the human race. divided-the great body of the Repealers standing aloof from the tribe of lawyers and jobbers, whose who were personally acquainted with you, are a good orly end notoriously was-place. But, on this oc- cound politician. casion, a bond of union was formed between them.

we shall now narrate. The first notice of their move was had on Sunday morning, (the 9th,) when placards appeared, announcing "a public meeting of the inhabitants." to pass a vote of confidence in the Government, and approval of measures for "a total abolition of the Corn Laws." This meeting was fixed for Monday, the 10th, (the next day!) and at one o'clock in the forenoon!! These facts speak for themselves. By keeping their bills concealed till the Sabbath, and calling the meeting for the very next day, they exrected to steal a march upon the workies, and the addition to this, a meeting of the Guildry was called time of persecution arrives, who would trust the ten at eleven, that the worthies might thence walk to poltroons who withdrew their names from the admirable the scene of action. The meeting was called for one, but the infamous scamps sent some 400 or 500 circulars, privately, to their friends, urging them to any cause with an army of ten thousand such men? Monday morning, detailing the nefarious projects of such men as the ten seceders." of the Whigs, and urging the fustian jackets for-

The even:ful morning came; the clique looked unutterable things. They had not the shadow of a doubt but all was to "go off" as they wished it. A posse of "blue coats" were stationed at the Assembly Rooms, where the meeting was to be held, to awe the "mob." It so happens that there is a private entrance to the place of meeting; the Whigs availed themselves of this to admit the Guildry and the "circular" friends, who came at twelve, while the "workies" who came at that hour (for the secret of the circular oczed out) were kept at bay by the "bluebottles!" Meanwhile, the Whigs were packing the meeting by the private entrance! At one the doors were opened, the "jackets" rushed in, and now commenced the tug of war.

Mr. Adam Black (late aspirant to municipal honours, and a notorious Whig jobber) took the chair with the greatest complacency, and was proceeding to do the duties thereof amidst the greatest uproar,

Mr. Boylen rose, and moved (after detailing the rascally conduct of the callers of the meeting) that Mr. John Watson, a working man, and Secretary to the Chartist Association, do take the chair.

The cheering and waving of hats that followed this absolutely astounded the Whigs, who saw at a glance that all their vile tricks had failed. After endeavouring to get the Chartists to agree to their "man," they became so exceedingly gracious as to throw poor Adam overboard, and to let them pick and choose from a trio of brother Whigs. The Chartists were not to be done in that way; they insisted for Mr. Watson. The show of hands was taken, James Ayton, Esq., advocate, taking it for the Whigs, and Mr. Boylen for the Chartists. The latter had so decided a majority that Adam and his satellites upon the hustings, with a few exceptions, bolted, after a vain attempt to keep Mr. Watson from the chair by physical force. A number of the hustings' Whigs remained, as did all those in the body of the Hall. There would not be less than two thousand The confusion that prevailed was great. Upon

Mr. Watson taking the chair, amidst cheering from his party, they calmed down, and for some time nothing. THE NORTHERN STAR. was to be heard but the howlings, growlings, and execrations of the disappointed Whigs. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Robert Lowery (who had been sent for by the Chartist Association on purpose) made his way to the hustings, to propose the first resolution. The Whigs were determined to put him whistle of the buck, to "d-n him, put him down!" of the less "respectable" cliqueur. But Lowery was too old for these raw gentry. He stood very patiently smiling in their faces for sometime most mplacently, and then commenced addressing the ceeded to deliver one of the most eloquent and certainly the most effective addresses we have ever heard grounds. He shewed the absurdity of believing the Whigs sincere in their professions for a repeal of the Corn Law, and the futility on the other hand of resecure. He showed the folly of working men allowing themselves to be made the mere tools of the other cipation. The writhings of the Whigs, who winced dreadfully under his exposure of their misdeeds, was were delighted to hear their own sentiments done concluded by proposing the following resolution:-

That from the past conduct of the Whig ministry -conduct which has been uniformly characterised by nothing but falsehood, imbecility, and tyranny—we are convinced that any professions they may now find it for their interest to make, are simply to raise public sympathy in their behalf, for the purpose conduct has reduced them; and that we hereby de-highest offence that man can commit. clare our utter want of confidence in them as legis-

move of the Whigs to be simply a base electioneering trick. The Docter having concluded,

ment to the following effect: -" That this meeting approve of a repeal of the Corn Laws, and have full confidence in her Majesty's Government," or words

-namely, the horrors of Toryism, and the beauties of Whiggery! "Keep out the Tories" and keep in succeeded by another brother big wig, James Moncrieff, Esq, Advocate Depute, who

might, for the fees are not to be reduced, and there is not to be "cheap" law. He landed her Majesty's by seconding Mr. Craufurd's amendment. The love which these two Learned Gentlemen bear

to her Majesty's Government-a love which led them the offices they at present hold are the first of a series of regular gradations passed through by favoured individuals, who ultimately land on the therein. No wonder they should see the matter of

ter, and peaceably dispersed.

This victory is the more important than it may them both united. We have crushed the "finalityrepeal" agitation in the bud; and that most effectually. Never did we labour under such disaavantages-never were we taken at so much unawares, and so unfairly treated; and yet we conquered. so many wild animals, who uniformly left the room 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 of the several allegations with which his drunken to want the people. Their defeat must be all the friends stood charged? more mortifying that they cannot talk of "obstruction." &c. They were heard fairly and fully; they themselves acknowledged as much; they had their to all appearance, broken the limb.

TO MR. HETHERINGTON.

acquaintance of mine, to a letter of yours that appeared in a London newspaper, the Sun, evening edition. Much angry feeling is directed towards the ten seceders, settle their own account; but as I am one of the seceders, I shall take the liberty of asking you, presently, an out-door Chartist meeting but once, and that was the only time I had an opportunity of being acquainted

a poor, blistered-handed, country bumpkin. All men murdered," whereupon a general scuffle took place. view as beings equal in the sight of God; equal at birth; and, however vain mortals may claim distinc-THE COMBINED FORCES OF THE CORN LAW RE- tions through life, death-in defiance of hereditary PRALERS AND FINALITY WHIGS, AND BASE CON- bubbles and funeral pomp-reduces all, rich and poor, to one common level; therefore, I worship not man, though I admire some men's principles; adore not The Edinburgh Clique, as is well known, is the riches, though I admit their utility; nor do I fear any polar star of the party throughout Scotland. No imputation which may be hurled at me, either through sooner do the gentry in Downing-street hoist a pitiable ignorance or malignant design. Though conflag of distress, than their faithful followers in scious of my liability to err in judgment. I have this consolation in reflection : my motives are to search after truth. and endeavour to establish universal justice for You, Sir, I have been led to believe, from a few

When I saw your name attached to the Lovett. and a project was concocted to get up a meeting Collins, &c. address, I concluded you, in connection Which would at once act as a repeal meeting, and with the rest, desired to effect, through your social a "keep-in-the-Whigs" one. How the worthies sped kindness and sound reasoning, an amicable adjustment of all differences with all parties who strive to obtain the People's Charter, for the general benefit of our countrymen, and to demonstrate the absurdity of indulging in passionate invective, bitter sarcasm, and every angry feeling. You should have had my feeble assistance in your co-operation if such had been your intentions. Answer me: Is it so?

You commit yourself in your letter to the Sun in the following extract. I think very little of the social or charitable feeling you display : -

"Mr. O'Connor is welcome to the few imbecile creatures who signed the address, and then withdrew their ruse of the hour is too stale to need comment. In names,—do they not require instruction? When a address of Lovett, Collins, and others, at the dictation of Feargus O'Connor? Who could expect victory in come at twelve! So much for the Whig tactics, nay, if Mr. O'Connor's association outnumbered the The Chartists, on the other hand, did their best to army of Xerxes, four or five hundred firm and honest bring up their hands, and published a bill on the men would defeat the mighty host, if it were composed all the circumstances of the case, and after reading that this opinion should become general before any public, a copy of which Lord Sidenham, the Governor stake and have "thrown out." They will, of course, but the circumstances of the case, and after reading that this opinion should be come general before any public, a copy of which Lord Sidenham, the Governor stake and have "thrown out." They will, of course,

> I ask, where is the imbecility in suspecting any plan having the marked sanction of the apostate O'Connell? Are all his movements characterised by strict honesty? if the people are expected to obey the laws? No, not Are not enticing baits laid to entrap the unwary? Is a bit of it. Pooh, pooh, pooh; its all a thimble-rig it an act of imbecility to suspect men's honesty-men from beginning to end. It is not a mere local affecwhom you know not? Are all men professing honesty sincere? If your motives were good, why not submit yeur plan for public inspection—the merits and de-system. The people have found it out and will soon merits of which to stand the test of friend and foe, instead of making it a breach of honour to give it to the public and to return the address by return of post, lest you drink too deep of its virtues, and become too good and too wise, notwithstanding your consummate Patteson upon the noble case, with that of Mr. wisdom in arranging your plan, and your infallibilty as a social regenerator in condemning persons, some of whom you know not, as poltroons, imbeciles, &c., for thinking for themselves, not "bowing to a despot," as you would have it. You, in your letter, let out some honest or true expressions for the public gaze, for what intention I know not. Your wild cant, I think, is to secure those who have not seceded, and your passionate

invective seemes to breathe revenge. I feel sorry you and I cannot harmonise in our views. You are in prison; I trust your mind has not been poisoned by false statements, and that ere long all honest men will find out one common road to obtain their rights. If you suffer bodily for the purpose of raising the sympathies of the people for personal gain, I hate the principle, and pity the man; but if you suffer ment actuated from right or mis-directed zeal. I admire your good intentions, and should feel much more acutely for your sufferings. In the same light I view all other men-even O'Connor himself; therefore, I hope you will see your error in suspecting that I, as one of the ten. bow to a despot, or act upon the dictation of any man, without judging for myself.

Your well-wisher. A well-wisher to all mandkind, And a primitive Chartist in the cause of human W. J. OSBORNE.

Abbey-street, Nuneaton.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1841.

MR. JUSTICE PATTESON AND THE

PUBLIC.

public, and for the purpose of doing public justice.

We use the motto of the Constitution as though severe sentence. pealing the Corn Laws, without other concomitant we had one : for although every fragment of our alterations, that nothing but the Charter would Constitution may have been tattered, and though factions, and the necessity of concentrating their with impunity, yet it is right and proper that Eng- (swears) as follows:exertions upon the single object of their own eman-lishmen should understand what the Constitution professes to guarantee, and in how far the judges equalled only by the cheering of the Chartists, who are bound to obey it, and how far they do obey it.

Leaving the noble offender and his distinguished justice to in such a masterly manner. Mr. Lowery associate then wholly out of the question, we speak deponent positively saith, that he did not see him, of Mr. Justice Patteson, a man paraded as a second said William Duff, again, until he overtook him after-Justinian, and revered as a saintly judge.

We commence by asserting that it we had a constitution, and if judges were amenable to it, or even to the maxims of law, or rules of common decency, of aiding them in a weakness to which their own Mr. Justice Patteson should be impeached for the

The resolution was seconded by William Glover, Weekly Dispatch, upon the subject, begin where our Esq., M.D. and F.R.C.S., who shewed the present contemporary left off. The Earl and the Captain, Weekly Dispatch, upon the subject, begin where our mark, the Captain-the commissioned officer whom we pay to fight for us, but not against us, commit a James Craufurd, Esq., Advocate Depute (i. e., we pay to fight for us, but not against us, commit a Barrister-2t-Law and Q.C.) rose to move an amend-most violent, wanton, and outrageous assault upon a policeman in the execution of his duty. The policeman's life was long in danger, and his health, or of the said other persons who were with him, until to that effect. In support of this he dwelt at great it is said, he will never regain. The culprits plead length upon the usual topics with men of his kidney guilty. Lord DENMAN coquets. The press and the public take him to task. The Examiner leaves him the Whigs, was the first, last, and great command- not a foot of ground to stand upon, and literally ment—the Alpha and Omega of his creed. He was proves him guilty of gross prevarication before his brother Peers. Public opinion so far triumphs, that went on in a similar strain, adding some touches as law is not to be sold for money, but Lord Denman to the advantage of "cheap bread." He was satistic is not to be sold by his Peers. The parties fied "cheap bread" was a good thing, and so he are called up for judgment. Lord DENMAN, who knew most about the case is absent, or is silent. Government in no measured terms; and concluded Mr. Justice Patteson thinks that too severe a sentence would be a reflection upon the Chief Justice, who, no doubt, sanctioned a compromise, to demean themselves so far as to address a plain and therefore Mr. Justice Patteson is satisfied to working man as "Mr. Chairman," is easily ac- allow the matter to remain in as much obscurity counted for, when we inform the English reader that as possible, in order to screen Lord Denman, and throw dust in the eyes of the public.

Now, what does he do? The prisoners (we beg bench. They are in the pay of the Government their pardon, the Noble Earl and his friend,) put for that purpose, when the four persons who had been already, and hope, ere long, to be still further in affidavits in extenuation, and in which they standing by Sergeant Churchill left him and came the press. Let every association, then, at once therein. No wonder they should sea the press. Keep in the Whigs" in a more favourable light than state that they were drunk. Noble defence! Mr. did the majority of their hearers.

Mr. Lowery replied briefly. His reply was truly the offence in a poor man, and of course must be to take that person into custody, and the deponent did paper—it is the only one upon which the English and the Irish in England can depend. Let it be rity declared for the resolution. The poor big wigs looked upon as such in a rich man. Will the so, and laid hold of him by the collar of the coat, and the Irish in England can depend. Let it be slunk away wonderfully crest-fallen, while the Char-learned Judge, then, say what the sentence would from this deponent; and this deponent saith that, in tists proceeded to give the usual cheers for the Char- have been, if not aggravated by this additional the scuffle, he, (this deponent,) and the prisoner fell to offence against law and morality! But he makes for help, but he was not there. Upon this one of the Union is complete, then hurran for the Charter, and This victory is the more important than it may a sad blunder. He says one of your companions, party commenced beating this deponent with a stick no mistake! remarked, there was a misunderstanding among the who was sober, (a remarkable fact) and who over the back part of the head; that the stick was a

Now, we ask Mr. Justice Patteson, if the maxim is not that the best evidence capable of being ad- peatedly on the head, and at last the prisoner got away duced should be brought forward, and we ask if such evidence as that of a sober accomplice would Not only so, but her Majesty's paid servants, those not have been the best which the nature of who hitherto scorned to recognise us further than as the case would admit of, and we ask if the supwhen our chairman took his seat; these lordly fel- pression or non-production, of such evidence was lows now condescend to acknowledge our chairman, not a further aggravation of the offence, and an implied acquiescence of the sober man in the truth

In addition to the cases cited by the Weekly Dispatch of heavy sensences passed upon poor men, for ablest speakers too, and yet they lost! This was very mitigated offences of the same class, (assault their "last kick," and, in attempting it, they have, upon the police,) let us add one from our own locality.

At the last assizes, at York, three men, Nicholson, Addiman, and Handley, were indicted for an DEAR SIR,—My attention has been directed, by an assault upon Child, a Leeds policeman, a man that takes more oaths at each assize and session than all the rest of the fraternity put together, a man univerthe Rev. W. Hill, and Feargus O'Connor. With sally despised and hated, but, however, perhaps, respect to the latter two gentlemen I leave them to undeservedly so; we but state facts. Now, what was the case! Child entered a public-house where Nicholfor your proof of our imbecility and cowardice. Be- son, Addiman and Handley were drinking; he collared fore I proceed further, allow me to say I never attended NICHOLSEN, without saying a word, and a scuffle spots from the country, and even from Ireland, of what was passing; was wholly ignorant of the ensued. Child being a very powerful man, and too Every silly word written by "beardless boys" and effect of his policy upon the general interest of the with, and then with but one, 1-polar Chartist agitator many for his antagonist, Nicholson cried out to his ignorance, embark the Queen in his forlorn project. We would will, of course, always command our attention and -in fact, I know but very few Chartists at all, being companions-" Will you stand by and see me threat to the Tories and a baim to the Whigs.

and CHILD got a blow on the arm, which he said the rich, and the black vengeance for the poor?

be blinded by a faulty or defective indictment, provided it was in every way legal, and sufficiently in a very short time; while we merely value the takes £900,000 for £750,000 for mercy will be shewn to heavy vice and systematic comprehensive to justify the prisoners being put juggling of the Pilot, the Evening Post, the Free- £600,000; and the Corn Law, at a venture, he estiupon trial? or would the law officers, in the case man, and the provincial scribes as the rattles in mates at £400,000. But all is problematical, and If the Queen require a jester, let her have one by of the poor men, have left the Judge in doubt by the dying man's throat. a defective indictment? No. But if the indictment had been meagre and scanty, and if the the World speaks the language which, ere long, will his progressive conversion to this his own plan; not young. So was Mary. The Queen is a woman. So poor men placed guilty, what would have been be considered as far too mild, while the resuscitated a word. his Lordship's course? "LET ME SEE THE IMFOR- old quacks will try to "kick the World before MATION, and I wish to examine the policeman as them." But we trust, as our friend has got the John.) Why, he says, "I deny that we have brought Grey. The Queen is a wife. So was HARRY's to the amount of injury he received, and the circumstances under which it was inflicted, as nothing come, when the apostates will hide their heads for conversion. No, we informed the country of it as is more necessary than that 'the police shall be very shame, and when poor BARRATT will add early as March last, and if you don't believe me, protected in the execution of their duty;" and another inch to his shirt collar (at the expence of you may write to his Excellency, the Governor General how you tempt the enraged people in so delicate a then his Lordship would have thought it his duty his back) to hide his blushes. to make an example of the poor men, to deter others from doing likewise.

Now, did Mr. Justice Patteson call for the information? Did he ask for one word of information, or did counsel for the Crown, as in ordinary cases, assure the court that he thought it his duty, under the information to press for the very heaviest sentence that the law warranted, as examples must be made. tion, but a tainted vein running through the whole put an end to it.

show, by confrasting the conduct of Mr. Justice Baron Rolfe upon the poor man's case.

Upon the same day that the Leeds men were sentenced, Foden, the Chartist, was also sentenced. He pleaded guilty, in the hope of a mitigation of punishment. What did Mr. Baron Rolfe feel himself "COMPELLED BY DUTY TO DO?" Why, to call for the informations and to give him twenty-one months at hard labour.

Let the Chartists take the case of Hoey, CRABTREE and Ashton, two years at Wakefield House of Correction, without the slightest riot, outrage, or injury done, and having received the very best of characfor principle, or good intentions, and are in any move- ters, and contrast it with the sentence upon the noble physical force gentlemen, (no, Nobleman and | trusting since? Captain, we beg pardon,) six months retirement from

Let our readers understand that the Qucen's shops, hotels, public-houses and all sorts of amuse-Now, compare six months in such a place for a Peer, scourge they dread is the pang of baffled ambition. down by clamour of all sorts—from the aristocratic and will vendemus, nulli negatimus, aut differents, who is obliged to leave his family and his home, and, lashing these "nondescripts," and exposing the folly WE have headed this article "Mr. Justice Patte- cases as we have cited, of resistance to a well- out the Tories, that place-hunting barristers might be son and the public," because now, that sentence has known ruffian seizing one of three companions, while south to the west, and hear what the Castlebar Telereporters. Sceing this, the "respectables" thought been passed upon the offenders, we consider the case all must have been excited and ignorant of the graph has to say. Bitterly anti-Ministerial is our it best to hold their peace, and Mr. Lowery pro- as regards them ended, the legal maxim being provocation; and, even if death had ensued, provided Liberal Connaught contemporary, as this sample will "execution is the end of the law :" but not so with the valuable life of a bludgeon-man had not been From t at a meeting of that sort. He took them up upon two the judge. He is a public servant, paid by the the sacrifice, a verdict of manslaughter and six highly culpable for the inconsistent, timid, and shufmonths' imprisonment would have been the most fling part which they played throughout this farce,

much-injured nobleman and his Gallant Friend, in truckling conduct is solely attributable to their over judges, for the present, may commit high offences mitigation of punishment. The Noble Lord says

> "That he is informed, and verily believes, that said defendant, William Duff, about this time, and before We now use in vivid colours what chance we have of any violence was done to said Charles John Wheatley, went away with one other person of said party, and left the place, and proceeded back to Strawberry Hill; and wards on the road between Hampton Wick and Straw-

Captain DUFF swears as follows :-

Churchill call out to the said Charles John Wheatley, Take them into custody,' or words to that effect, and thereupon the said Charles John Wheatley seized the unpopularity ?- World. Let us, in addition to the able article in the said defendant, Earl Waldegrave, by the collar, and, after a short scuffle, threw him, the said Earl Waldegrave, down upon the ground. Saith that immediately defendant, Eurl Waldegrave, out of the hunds of the said Charles John Wheatley, and then immediately went away person of the party, and left the place entirely; and that | wholesome truth. he, deponent, saw no more of the said Earl Waldegrave,

> ne,) can differ more widely than the oaths of the heretofore most blind in Whig worship. The Noble Peer and his gallant friend? But where Free Press. Castlebar Telegraph, and Newry was the sober man? Ah! "there's the rub." Patteson ask for the informations of the policeman, | Clonmel in the county of Tipperary, a Catholic, and and did he read them? If he did, he should be sent Attorney General to the Whigs, and was the pet of for two years to the treadmill, and if he did not, he the Pree Press. Is this not conversion then with a should be sent off the Bench. However, as he has vengeance? failed in the performance of his duty, let us supply | As Ireland must be our battle ground, should the the deficiency.

the fly and see if there was any name or number on it. | English people should court a close alliance with And this deponent went towards the fly with his light towards this deponent, and one of them gave this depo- make arrangements for pushing the World. It has nent a violent shove which almost pushed him to the the most extensive provincial news of any Irish whereupon the other three tried to rescue the prisoner made the medium of communication between us. Whig party themselves. We defeated the repealers, and we defeated the "finality" or "keep in the Whigs" men, separately; but to-day we have beaten made an affidavit.

The markable fact) and who over the back part of the head; that the stick was a sort of walking-stick—a thickish stick; that when they so best him this deponent was lying on the ground, still holding the prisoner; and this deponent, whilst in still holding the prisoner; and this deponent, whilst in that condition, was kicked on the head, and struck refrom this deponent, leaving one of his boots in this deponent's hands."

Now, we ask but one more question. How WOULD A CHARTIST HAVE GOT OVER SUCH A DE-Position? Answer-By going over seas for his natural life, if he had interest to escape the

This is a shocking affair, and must not be allowed to drop here. No, no, we have suffered already too much from the flagrant partisanship of the Bench. to lose an opportunity of exposing their innartiality and equal administration of the laws.

Let it be remembered also, that Mr. Justice PATTESON is perhaps the most upright Judge upon the Bench; what, then, must the rest be? Ye gods! how is there a poor man alive, beyond the asses, whom the masters require to work their " mules"!

THE "MORNING CHRONICLE" AND THE "STAR."

assault, (which is literally stated above,) were found those journals they will see the popular will fairly his inconsistency in relief. guilty, and sentenced to FIFTEEN YEARS TRANSPORTA- and truly reflected; and if they are in doubt about would Mr. Baron Rolfe have allowed himself to answer is, Because the language of the World soon WILL be the language of Ireland-of all Ireland.

> lead, he will keep it, for assuredly his day will soon our measure forward either hastily or from sudden | Queen Anne. The World says :-

nnpopularity of the Downing-street tricksters; and the facts from the public!" (Loud cheers.) much does it comfort us to perceive that here, where their fraud has been too long practised with success, their deception is now beginning to be detected, and greeted with well-merited disgust. It was necessary change for the better could be hoped for, and we spared no pains to bring home conviction. For many a day were we viewed with an eye of suspicion, as not being the sort of hack journal required, which would play fast and loose-be boisterous or dumb just as it suited the convenience of a few individuals—so we were accordingly set down in private as dangerous and impracticable. This never had any effect upon us, and we proceeded to expose error and chronicle truth, until day by day disciples were flocking to us acknowledging with penitent tears, their blindness and obstinacy. That we are not begging the question, let us just Rejoiced are we to-day to permit a stray sheep, the Tipperary Free Press, thus to renounce its allegiance to

Whiggery. The Free Press says:—" But we must not forget that the avowal, and the principles so loosely thrown aside, health deprived the plan of its chief merit—it caused see what effect the example will have upon those had reference only to Ireland. That makes a serious difference; and hence, we believe the calculation on impunity. The Government must have felt that having betrayed the Irish, and having commanded, notwithstanding, their support, the rest of the world would be indifferent about a matter which simply concerned a race so insensible to their own honour or shame. They were right-at least our more recent history but too slavishly justifies their daring hope. The feeling is by no means new. It is not a misshapen abortion—the offspring of the defeat, and disgrace of those later times. It was avowed and acted upon in the palmiest days of Whiggism. Who does not remember Mr. Macaulay's famous apology for the Coercion Bill? And who does not shudder to remember also that it is to him, and such as he, the Irish people have been unreservedly

"What think you of that, Moster Pigot-and coming from my backer, too? But 'worse remains behind,' and we must let you have another taste :-

"At present there is among us a nondescript, 'nei-Bench Prison is a miniature town, where there are there fish, nor flesh, nor red herring, whose love of place, or vain glory, has absorbed the national character. splendid apartments for one shilling per week; he keep in the Ministers. 10 be said many splendid apartments for one shilling per week; he ters, and keep out principle. Betray yourself lest a keep in the Ministers. To be sure keep in the Minis- strong of the crater. may have his family and friends to live with him; Tory judge would pocket £5,000 a-year, and now and he may live as he pleases, according to his means; again bewray his own nest. These people have inhe has a post-office in the town, and the only restrict numerable 'wise saws' and very apposite apothegms. brunt of battle. Take care, they say, lest you pluck a rod to scourge tion is, that visitors are ordered out, or obliged to yourselves. Excellent philosophy! and we must enremain in if they do not go out, at nine out of term dure a self-inflicted fir cellation every day in the year, time and ten in term. Prisoners may remain for fear of some imaginary scourging from our enemies out in town, or in a tavern, all night and every must come at last, and what the brave but once feel, night-may do just as they please in every respect. we suffer the torture which we shrink from; pooh! the What trouble had it not cost us to inculcate such surely, if there is any justification, it is in such of the selfish advice which recommended the keeping

From the Castlebar Telegraph—"The ministers are and deserve ho longer to receive at the hands of the Irish people that cordial support which has been ever Let us just look to the affidavits put in by the rendered them. It has been urged that their apparent anxiety to effect a settlement of the franchise question. ministerial prints that it will prove rather nauseous for the people of the western province to swallow. equal justice and equal rights."

clusions with the Castlebar Telegraph, and penetrate allow others to perform the work. into Ulster. From the Newry Examiner .- " Hitherto we derived

the weight of our arguments for Repeal of the Union Imperial Parliament. But we regret to say, we are now of sugar. furnished with an additional argument in the bungling "That thereupon he heard the said police serjeant imbecility of a Whiy Ministry, to which Ireland has hitherto looked for friendship and assistance."

Do we need any additional evidence of Ministerial

any additional evidence of Ministerial unpopudoes the World; but yet, must not the World, though | sugar but the fullest enjoyment of life?" towards Strawberry Hill, on foot, together with another self-satisfied, relax in its efforts to inculcate the

they overtook him, deponent, on the road soon after. and read from it our opinion as to the effect likely sweetner of life." wards, about a mile on the read between Hampton Wick to be produced in Ireland by the "New Move," and compare it with the sentiments expressed in the most Now, we ask if yes and no, (not a lady's yes and liberal Dublin paper, and the three provincial journals, Examiner, are the most out and out thorough-going Well, but let us just ask a question. Did Mr. Justice | Catholic papers in Ireland. Pigor is Member for

Tories come in and dare to oppress the Irish, it is Here then, we give the depositions of the police- indispensible that a good understanding should exist between the two countries; and, in order to effect "Sergeant Churchill ordered this deponent to look at so desirable an object, it is all-important that the their Irish brethren. This can only be effected by

We must have Ireland. We will have Ireland

"THE DEVIL TO PAY.

ration-" the caster is out."

manlike speech?

Lord JOHN upon his own part, meet and combat this "flummery." grave charge.

apologists, thinking but little of the business habits, could be enlisted with a sugar-plum, and by the old connexion with it—some of them expressed in lanattention to circumstances or knowledge of facts. would defend the Premier's right to be inconsistent at the expence of the Premier's judgment. In fact, that there was another last resource in the bed ficiently argued. The opinion of the country is not the Examiner is quite content to write his Noble chamber, and that Sir Robert had got a very to be mistaken, and the well-timed letter of Client down for a fool, in order to justify his right For the last week, the face of our old friend to change according to emergency. The Examiner has been covered, may, nearly obscured, by beauty says that Lord Melbourne knew absolutely nothing and, at once, and as if by magic, opened his eyes, pray of him to spare her who has, hitherto, been respect.

Now, we would recommend our friend to assem- not only to the only resource, but even to the only a victim to his art, and, in time, admonish him not ble the Cabinet and read the Northern Star, the one which he had denounced. Thus has the client to attempt to sacrifice her to his lust for power was broke; but from which he has suffered no bad Scottish Patriot, the Dundee Chronicle, and the been sacrificed to the malicious ingenuity of his love of ease, and vanity. Let her, at least, escape: effect whatever. The three were tried for the Bath Chronicle to their high mightinesses; for, in counsel; his folly made palpable in order to place for although we believe our Premier to be the very

But what says Simon Pure (BARING) upon the LEON, looking upon him as a lion in the Cabinet TION. Now, does this require comment, and is their position in Ireland, we beg their very best subject, which, as it formed the basis of his new but a woman in the field, we do yet trust that if wa there, or is there not, the mild spirit of the law for attention to the subjoined article from the Dublin commercial edifice, and which, as it was to be, not have nothing to expect from his honour, we may World; and if we are asked why we keep eter- a mere sporting lodge, but a permanent residence, rely upon his want of courage. We tell him that the But, suppose those prisoners had pleaded guilty, ually quoting the World upon Irish affairs, our should have occupied his every moment of time ! people will not stand a second bed-" CHAMBER PLOT." What says he about the maturity of the plan? Mum We tell him that while all allowance would ha -nothing; only that it was problematical, and he made for youth, inexperience, and sex, that no Exchequer Bills are to be the last resource—the all means; but not in the person of her confidential Corruption in Ireland is in a consumption, and Whig reserve. Baring doesn't say a word about adviser and the nation's servant. The Queen is

of Canada; but, indeed, I have all his answers to my point as an endeavour to allay national impulse hy announcements, and highly approving of our project; artful simulation. It did succeed once, and you "With anxious solicitude de we watch the growing | call you that secresy! Call you that withholding | triumphed. "But, one such victory more and you

Now, let us see if there is one word of certainty HAM, and many others. in the letter referred to by the Noble Lord, and which he considers as ample notice to the English are out of sorts. The Ministers risked a heavy General, has kindly transmitted to our office, and appeal to the country, rather than quit office that which runs thus:-

are in a pretty considerable tarnation kind of a pucker justice as caprice. No reply to the Noble Lord's on this side of the water. How goes on the 'honeymoney' between your two new wed provinces? Do they begin to scratch yet? "We have tried everything this Session, and will, I

a bit of commercial liberality. Dan's tail is worn to "We got up a very good round between Peel and

"We are very short of cash, and should we appear to sacrifice your subjects in our new project, not yet matured, you must convince them of its beneficial effects, and that it is merely preparatory to a grand commercial

stroke, consequent upon your recommendation, and to terminate in their complete freedom. "Pal has come off with flying colours, but the shot same time, for the worst. has to be paid, and Baring knows not where to get the 'needful.

the very air should resound with our liberality. "We shall not propose anything sudden, startling or outrageous, if we can do without it; but every effort, you may rely upon it, shall be resorted to before we how long he would wish him to pray. answered commit the best interests of the country to Tory hands "O, for ever, your Reverence!" Now, we believe -be ready, therefore. Our plan is to place thorns in their road at heme; and as you observe the clouds to thicken, prepare all your combustible elements for a

"I still sit between Sir John and Little Dick, who ment. No restraint whatever. A prisoner can get Ask them what is to be done now-they still answer, sometimes speak across me, and who smell, as usual, "Mac has become heavy; Pal too conceited to work; Baring is going to be married; and only thinks how he

> "Ever, Dear Siddy, "Yours,
> "J. RUSSELL."

Now, is there one word of information even in the foregoing letter to Dear Siddy !

Well, since the new project has been propounded, we have heard of nothing but the liberality of the the bag. In fact, his columns have of late become with fifteen years' transportation for a poor man, sound political doctrines. Have we not been employed Ministers, who have incurred a debt which the anything but prison bars, and all the secrets of the nation is not able to pay. The "liberal press" has put forth its full energy—the Chronicle in town, converted into judges. We will now step from the and our neighbour, the Mercury, in the country: and let us see what it all comes to.

The Chronicle mouths and mouths away all about nothing; while the Mercury has actually a rhapsody on sugar-a song to the tune of-

"O. 'tis time, 'tis time, 'tis time." The Mercury enumerates scores of grievances, one and all of which were to have been removed by the Reform Bill, but each of which has been considerably increased since its enactment, and then This is the sheerest nonsense, and we promise the the Mercury asks, "Is it not time to do this, and that, and the other thing?" Yea, verily, in faith it is! and Mr. Baines and his associates having failed to do those things which they so lustily promised. We leave Conway, of the Evening Post, to try con- it is now high time that they cut their stick, and

But the Mercury, not satisfied with the dull colouring which his best prose could give to the from the strength of Tory hostility to Irish rights in the picture, flies into poetic raptures upon the loveliness

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sweet." "O sugar! thou solace of the toil-worn slave. sugar! thou refiner of morals, sweetner of tea, and substitute for fermented liquor. O sugar! thou The World, in conclusion, asks:-"Do we need moral instructor-thou sober man's charm-thou drunkard's reclaimer. O sugar! what is life with. ter of; just this :- FUND LORDS BEWARE! thereupon, he, deponent, assisted in getting the said larity?" We answer. "No." We do not, neither out thee! What is life but sugar, and what is IF PEEL COMES IN, HE WILL PAY THE

many grave charges against the men who allowed inasmuch as it is the only property which can be our lives to be so long soured and our morals de- taxed directly, without the proprietors making stroyed for want of this "nature's sweet restorer?" labour indirectly answerable, as fundlords government, our "retrenching," "reforming" go. reasons let the over-gorged disgorge for Whig vernment, did, in the first place, create so many STATE necessity, £2,400,000 for the present. The placemen, commissioners, and other idlers as to foolish Chronicle, supposing that the white slave put us in debt. The salaries of almost the owners were sure upon an emergency, has thus entire of the governing staff, legislative, judi- thrown out a feeler for another class of Whig supdicial, and administrative, have either been porters, but the feeler will so tickle poor Johnny raised, or stand at war price; while the said as to make him burst his sides with laughter staff can purchase, for their fixed salaries, just at the Grunticle's folly. Will no one fly to the five times as much of the poor man's labour as rescue, and save these poor Whigs, from they could formerly; and what is the new scheme, leading journals and Scotch advocates! if successful to do for them in addition? Why, to reduce the price of their necessaries of Life, thereby increasing their incomes still further, while, for the Nottingham Chartists? In all schemes for to pay them, labour must be correspondingly depressed. Yes, timber and sugar are necessaries to the rich, but mere luxuries to the poor. Nay, timber is a thing not at all in use with them, and if the whole duty was taken of tomorrow, not an operative in Manchester, or Leeds, or in any other town in the kingdom, not even in Bolton, upon whose sufferings the Noble Lord is so pathetic, not one, we say, would pay the fraction of a fraction per year, or per week less for his room, his hovel, or his sty; while, if the experiment caused a defalcation in the and "down with the BLOODIES!" is our war cry. revenue, which is more than probable, the wealthy CAMPBELL walks out of Edinburgh at all events Since our last the game has been kept up in the would have all the benefit of cheap houses, and we have received many, very many, intimations national hell with great spirit; since Little John set while the poor would be called upon to supply of resolution to pay the Whigs in kind upon the his heavy stakes on Friday down to the fatal decla- the deficiency. The upper and middle classes would first opportunity. We understand Mr. BAINES Will save millions annually by a reduction upon sugar, not again offer himself for Leeds, and we assure The Chronicle calls Lord John's speech a most while the poor would not drink a cup of tea cheape, him he will not be again offened for by Leeds. statesman like speech." If so, what do we and if a defalcation took place, the poor must make Off he goes, and no mistake. deserve, who predicted every topic in the said states- | good that, as well as all other deficiencies. The poor. says a master, how! The poor pay no taxes. Yea. In our last, we explained to our John Bull read- but they do, all and every tax; and, as we have before ers the whys and the wherefores of the new Minis- proved, 400 per cent. for your direct liability terial move. In doing so, we charged them espe- Every master whose taxes are increased £200 cially, with sudden conversion, forced by self annually, reduces his labourers by £1,000 annually, in justification of their signing the "new move" interest, and not by conviction. Let us see how the To the timber scheme, therefore, we say "fudge," apologists of the Noble Premier upon his part, and to the sugar plum, "bother," and to the corn scheme, weight of consideration as may be due. We

The Examiner, and others of Lord Melbourne's Britons, deceived upon the question of the Suffrage, of the "New Move," and of all who continue their faction, too?

Well, but it would appear, from certain hints. significant note, headed-

"Indeed then you shan't come under my dimity, Indeed then you shan't, nor into my room."

destitute Minister. We would implore him not to tions of the people expressed at public meetings

reverse of the character given to MURAT by NAPO-

was Mary. The Queen is young. So was Lady Jane But what says the real Simon Pure! (Lord Grey. The Queen is a woman. So was Lady Jane

The nation has stood much, but will not stand much more, therefore we say, beware, my Lord. are undone." Remember STRAFFORD and BUCKING.

The nation is out at the elbows, and the people appeal has been treated, as coming from such a "DEAR SIDDY,-I merely add a word personal quarter it richly merited, with scorn and contemptto the long public communication herewith sent. We their mercy is looked upon as cowardice—their invitation to meet and back us. Every meeting. since held, has been defeated by the Chartists-the only powerful party in the State. With them the fear, ultimately be driven to the necessity of adopting question now is, not who shall rule us, but which of the factions shall we use to destroy its rival? and echo has every where answered, "Down, down, Stanley, but the precarious state of Lord Derby's down with the base, brutal and bloodiest first, and who come after."

As we predicted, the Whige glory in their villany, and in the people's ruin. They say, "We have made a job for whoever comes after us." They have, in truth; but they have prepared the country, at the

Thus matters stand, while the debate drags its slow length slowly on, thanks to Daddy BROTHER-"Morpeth has baited the trap for Ireland, and we mean to bait it for England, so don't be astonished if Ton, to whom the Whigs now feel grateful. Yes. verily, they remind us of the infidel, who, upon going to be hung, when asked by the chaplain little John and his backers would talk from quarter day to quarter day, if they could only insure "the 'FLARE UP' the moment we are out and you are thing, you know," at the end. Well, poor Chronicle is making the most of the short time allotted to him on this side the Treasury. Liverpool is the world, and the good folk of that town met a week since, and appear to have continued deliberation for seven long days, without even an adjournment. But, alas, a sea port is no place to muster effective "out pressure," and Liverpool is not England. Now if they could have got Manchester, then indeed! But Kendal! They have got Kendal. In the outset, the Grunticle showed us the cat's paw, and in his very last number he has let the whole cat out of prison house have escaped through the open space. Now, we pray the attention of our readers to the following facts :-

> In our last, we gave four bars from the Chronicle's first tune, and now we give the following from his

He says, "Once more we say let the national creditor watch the conduct of the Tories at the present crisis as he values his property."

Now, what say our readers ? and let it be borne in mind, that we are now engaged in a mere comparison of evils. The Chronicle commences his article by reminding usthat they (the people) owe £2,400,000 for THE PRESENT year, and then asks, call you that nothing ! is that a bagatelle? says Old Grunticle. Why, the apish old ass, it is everything; and who but the Whigs thought it a bagatelle ? but who made us owe it and how is it proposed to be paid?

Now, observe, we long since said that the consideration of PEEL's Bill, the adjustment of the funded debt, should have been the preliminary question with the "Plague," had they been sincere in their professions. Now, what says the Chronicle? Why, in language as plain as the poor thing is mas-£2,400,000 BY A TAX ON YOUR PROPERTY. Such are a few of our friends' encomiums upon the Now, if the £2400,000 must be paid, by no possisweets of life; while the blundering, prosy, old bility can it be paid by any of the Whig schemes, Let any person now take our paper of last week, Grunticle tells us flat, at once, that " sugar is the otherwise than by a tax upon labour; and, inasmuch as funded property has been increased almost Well, but are not these sudden discoveries so beyond calculation, at the expence of labour, and But let us see how the matter stands. Our employ no operatives, we say for these

> We hope to announce that the "Caster has thrown out"in our next. Down with the "bloodies," and hurrah making hasty plugs to stop awkward holes; bear in mind that the penny postage saved a million annually to the merchants, traders, and bankers, and that you are called upon to pay two millions annually in lieu thereof. We say two millions, because Whigs always measure the people's debts by 40s. in the pound. HURRAH FOR NOTTINGHAM, AND DOWN WITH THE " BLOODIES!"

Hurrah for Nottingham ! is now our watchword,

"NEW MOVE."

We give, in our present number, several lengthy and elaborately-written letters by different parties, document. The country will give to these such have received numerous other letters and addresses Now, did the old dabs of 1832 imagine that to FEARGUS O'CONNOR and ourselves, condemnatory guage of a warmer character than any we have yet inserted. We think the question has now been suf-Mr. O'Connon, which, in our present number, holds forth the olive branch, will be considered probably sufficient to justify our non-insertion of more indi-Now, just one word as regards this refuge for the vidual communications on the subject. The resoluSutton... ... Kinross, Scotland

the Bolton Charter Association

Wigton Chartists Hexham, per G. Proud ...

a few blistered hands at Merthyr Tvd-

the Chartist Association, Wigan ... 0 10

the Working Men's Association, Alva 0 10

Mrs. Nixon Carge, per J. Arthur ... 0 2

Bolton (3rd do) 0 1

Cupar, Fife 0 5

CHARTISTS.

the Mechanics at King and Ce.'s,

Hexham, per G. Proud

Newtown. Montgomeryshire ... 0 17 0

▼il 0 3

Front Portland street, Liverpool 0 5

Hexham, per G. Proud ... 10 • 10 • the Working Men's Association, Alva • 6 0

FOR J. B. O'BRIEN.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Nothing can exceed the political and polemical ex-

sion of the revenues of the church, as by law

the late meeting, held at Willis's Rooms, for the exten-

what they will, the Nottingham election has taught

reaches the heart and the soul as well as the under-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

J. GREAVES.

lowing in your next, you will oblige your constant

honour to move at the meeting in question :--

inationable right to the same privileges as those which

are enjoyed by other portions of the community; and

though it is admitted the number of electors are much

obtain the legislative rights of our sister country, as

well as those of my own countrymen, I shall always

(health permitting) be ready to assist in furthering the

great and glorious cause of reform, whether it be for

Ireland, for England, or any other part of the British

dominions. I am favourable to Lord Morpeth's £5

franchise, (which was contemplated in his first Bill.)

so far as it goes; but because I take 15s. in the pound

reader.

Amidet all this political and poler

meetings.

Nottingham... FOR MRS. PEDDIE.

a Friend to Justice, Wigan ... 0 1

... 1 2

... 0 10

... 0 10

Bradford, per J. Alderson

Wigton Chartists

THE NATIONAL PETITION. the feet was petition signed before. One thing clients!

mix divided into two or three, as the case may Balls the National Petition to be sent to W. J. Would be well to inundate the has win similar petitions, of an individual and pricharacter, signed by ones, twos, threes, fours. Lei them go by thousands; find work, at his for the post-office clerks, whom you are mir a pay.

This must be avoided. If any town finds

Leine relatives and friends of every political positionally transmit to Mr. Duncombe, and was other Members of Parliament as, from the Caraim reports, they may perceive to be favourable BE CENSE, a full account of the situation they The time they have to remain accordin 2 mience; the treatment they have received. be so, and circumstances of their respective her; and every other necessary information: sortistice may be done to their several cases, win is prinion is presented. Now is the time for ki not a moment be lost.

EDINBURGH. ETHE AND COMPLETE CHARTIST VICTORY OVER

THE " BLOODIES." HE FIRST BATTLE FOUGHT AND WON. ETHE FOR THE CHARTER, AND DOWN WITH THE

"BLOODIES." Fig Pope, it was a smasher, sure enough ! yes, wir might have floundered through another conwell; but to the immediate subject. BABBINGmoreoge last week to his constituents to " pipe all hans " growd all canvas," and shove the ship a has In conformity with the Cabinet order. THE Brons," (what a nice name for them !) issued icia on Samrday last, headed "Liberal Interest" Our pare!) and convened a meeting for Monday express approval of the Government meawhich BaB told them WOLLD BE suggested. Horse, the "bloodies" taking defeat to be as errisis was merited, judged that their friends roubled in a minority, and resolved upon symmany micipation. The Chartists, ever on the lerished the following manly PUBLIC document,

> "THE LAST KICK ! " WORKING MEN!

n are to the Whig challenge :-

"Tame called upon to attend a Public Meeting Exert of the Whigs, to day, in the Assembly bon i one o'clock. Crowd, then, and let your vice a heard in the Hall of the Aristocracy; and elic Whigs that now they must sink for ever as a

"In came into office pledged to Economy, Peace, is senchment; but how have they redeemed their By giving the Slaveholders £20,000,000, RICHARD WADHAMS.—We have no room. First's German woman £100,000 annually,—by James Hanover.—We cannot insert his communica-250,000 annually to a German Prince, -by the Pension List-increasing Taxation E And, as to 'PEACE,' they operced the Irish, med the Canadians, for refusing to be robbed, incremed the Chinese for not submitting to be And their 'RETRENCHMENT' has only and Jobbers. Remember 1831, the promises made, and the fulfilment of them, and see if SQUIRE AUTY .- We have not room.

imember, when the Whigs had the power to the Com Laws, they always resisted any altera- W. M'Dowall .- We have not room. get four sympathies, to enable them to conmay be sincere in their wish for a repeal of W. B. S.—We cannot read his letter.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

LIT! then, and defeat the 'base, bloody, and Thir,'as O'Connell well named them. They have sent private Circulars to their the aggregate committee, in number 400 or ein the rooms at TWELFE o'Clock to pack Be at your post also at twelve o'clock, and ning mornaling, Hay 10, 1841."

Londay the "bloodies" crowded to the imimembly Room a full hour or two before the red time for commencing business, and and literally crammed the spacious Regite the following list of distinguished on the "Bloodies" side, as we find it in sburch Advertiser:-

the platform we observed among othersth advocate, Mr. Miller of Dalswinton, Mr. ct, Raille Richardson, Bailie Johnston, Col. Com, advocate, Mr. Crauford, advocate, Mr. ounciller R. Richardson, Counciller Falkner. celf, acrocate, Mr. R. Hunter, advocate, Mr. Subschiber.— Yes. advocate, Mr. Hector, advocate, Mr. James A Lawren's Fag. - We have not room. Representation, Mr. Dingswall, advocate, Mr. George A----- We have not room. Dr. Murray, Mr. R. W. Jamieson, W.S., A MIDDLE-CLASS CHARTIST asks whether we "think, M. Bean, W.S., &c. and several other Charbok their station on the plaiform.

Revery drop of Whig blood set in motion. J. Gibson, the Whig "Sir," moved one Mr. ite chair, and then the fight began. The Emied Mr. Watson, of the Chartists' ranks. kinen; was carried by an overwhelming and when the blistered hands and no kid ionest leather, were seen, off scampered "body of the "bloodies" to a closet, where the legitives passed resolutions (after the " many " minor differences") of sympathy mee with themselves, and confidence in had is been for them had they likewise

En for the Wnigs, and supported it by powerful speech, for which we regret or room. Dr. Glover, another Chartist, in resolution in another powerful and A Mr. CRAUPORD, an Advocate John Sandy.—His letter was in type before his note barrister), moved an amendment, dein the Whigs, and a Mr. tred, that while we regret not having much more regret seeing a second nonsense in type. We never waded in our time, One advocate declared original of want of confidence was irrele-Fraction for the consideration of which in the Whigs. Here's Scotch logic! advocate declared that the Whigs, if lese, deserved the support of every good philanthropic measure, the "New Inis announcement was met by a land lond and reiterated shouts of Notingham." Aye, so say we Hurrah, Hurrah again, for Nottingham! But Peter M'Brophy-Cannot be inserted for tack of

JE DENCONDE has given notice that on the 25th union and great sympathy which now exists among the will present the National Petition to the working classes; not upon mere personal matters, but the working classes; not upon mere personal matters, install, we think this a very judicious but upon general principles. Here we find stranthe tommore. It will afford the Convention time gers to the New Poor Law taking the word of their p carres the members, and it will afford brethren as their guide, and actually cheering the time to double and treble the return of the proprietor of the Times newspaper, the country of signatures now affixed to it, if there because their brethren of Nottingham consider his, by the stir then stir! Every one to They say this men or women enough in the country who even his, return as a stab in the side of the enemy. by 15 men and to his sheet. Sign and sale his souls of one Francisco and the side of the enemy. Every one to his sheet. Sign, and ask his souls of our English fellow-labourers, a serpent, a W. H. Corron writes thus:—London, Manchester, scorpion, a dagger, a devil, else would they never period worthy of the name. At this crisis join in the return of a Tory to mark their condemnacan be more important than that tion of it. If the Learned Advocates make no better defence for their other clients, God help the

the noticed particularly. In sending off the we rejoice to see Lowerr once more in the from the respective towns to Mr. Dun- straight path; we were convinced that his error was but that of momentary anxiety to deal any single one must weigh more than even a too hasty and injudicious blow at the onness. All above that weight old offender. He has now got them right before the ged postage. Mr. Duncombe has him, and let him leather away. paid a considerable sum for postages in

PORTRAIT OF EMMETT.

perion weigh more than sixteen onnces, it 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 our several Agents, and to which we invite special attention. Emmett 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 enumerated some of their many crimes against the people, whose RESISTANCE he justified, and whose defeat he deplored. When the Portrait is presented, which it 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. will be presented to none eige.

The next Plate we shall prepare for presentation after Emmett is the "Monmouth Court House." It is far advanced towards completion.

To Beaders 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

Torthim has done all: but for Nottingham the [COMMUNICATIONS STANDING OVER, BUT WHICH WE HAVE NOT YET HAD BOOM TO NOTICE.]

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

John Mulholland.—His "Exile's Farewell" has

find it. Will he send us another copy? We would have written him by post, but have not his

Plymouth, writes us that he knows one "leading Chartist," who figures as a subscriber to the 'new move" document, "who was a member of the National Charter Association, but whose conduct became so strange and unwarrantable, that, about three or four months since, the memtheir books." He asks, pithily, if this be a sample from which to judge of the sack? CHARLES WILLDER. - We received Mary Booker's letter, but did not think it necessary to publish it, as the subject had been previously adverted to

in the Star. WM. SENIOR.—The matter is not worth notice. OLETNAC SEMAJ .- He have no room.

HENRY Lowards.—The enigmu 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 attested.

tack. -M.W-adding £60,000,000 to the National Debt, Walsingham Martin.—The paper alluded to never reached us. JOSEPH RADFORD .- We have no room. JOHN HAWLEY may send his paper to Mr. Norton,

Golden-lane, Dublin. from in a lavish expenditure upon Judges, John Murdoch.—We have handed his letter to the O'Brien committee.

m but them now, when begging for political SAMUEL DAVIES .- We have not room. PETER RIGHY.- We have sent his letter to Mr. O'Connor.

then; they propose now to repeal them, in A MIDDLE-CLASS CHARTIST.—We fear the list would fill the Star and tire his patience. the possession of place and pay. Such of the A. Dobbis.—The enigma has been answered. I LAVE, are so for the purpose of bringing John Hall seems much displeased that the £1 0s. 9d.

sent for the Victim Fund, and duly acknowledged in the Star, was not also specifically acknowledged in the Committee's Balance-sheet. A little reflection will show him that this would impose an immense amount of unnecessary trouble. Monies are sent here; we acknowledge the separate sums; and hand them over to the Committee-not every week; but, as required, in tolerally round sums: and hence, in their balance-sheets, the sums appear as they receive them from us. To insert the separate items again would be filling the paper to no purpose. JOHN WRATHAM.—The enigma has been answered. J. could not suppose we should insert his communica-

tion without knowing who he may be. miled by PRIVATE entrances; when the John Riding.—The Chartist Song will not suit our the hour arrived, however, the "boys" flew to MARTHA FOSSLYN, a member of the City Charter

Association, appeals most emphatically to the women of the Queendom to come forward on behalf of the Charter. A Young Poer.-His "Verses on reading Robert Peddie's last letter in the Northern Star" do much more credit to his heart than to his muse. Gibon Craig, Mr. Wigham, Mr. Younger of W. A. Thompson must take a similar answer in reference to his "Sonnet on the death of a

Lady. E.J. F. M. Farlan, Mr. Andrew Miller, Mr. A Constant Reader.—We have printed the speech Myocate, Mr. Cranford, advocate, Mr. of Cromwell before.

Myocate, Mr. Tait, bookseller, Mr. Charles A Well Wisher to Liberty.—We have not

if it were notorious that the Chartists really had the power to stop the Bunk if they pleased, such notoriety would be likely to be of any service to them in their efforts to obtain their Charter!" We certainly think that such notoricty would be likely to be of service: will he show us the MR. MARKHAM, of Leicester, requests Mr. Vincent

to write him forthwith, giving his address, as he is very desirous to send him a letter without loss of time. M. G. MACKENZIE and RICHARD ELLICE, Camden. Gloucestershire, desire to have their names ap-

pended to the testotal pledge. LOUGHBOROUGH.-Five shillings was received from Sheepshead lowards bearing the expences of the A few ra:-catchers remained behind, MR. Joseph Lenney would be glad to hear from Mr. Jeremiah Yates, of the Potteries. Address

White-street, to the care of Mr. James Wheeler. LOWIET moved a resolution of scorn Newby Charter Association.—If the Secretary will send his address to the Northern Star office, Leeds, the requisite information for forming and conducting an association having for its object the attainment of the People's Charter, shall be immediately transmitted.

of he 10th was received. LIKE WEBSTER sends us a heartrending story, of which we shall make good use at another time. which we shall make your and william Hollis.—His letter of the 25th of April was in type before his present note was received. LANE .- We have sent his letter to Mr. O'Connor. LOWERT'S OF GLOVER'S speech, the ad- E. B.—We cannot insert his letter to Mr. Cadman we think the master of a parish apprentice would

be legally justifiable in compelling his attendance at some place of around with the foren- John Lans, Llanidloes.—Thanks for his very good opinion: we have sent his letter to Mr. O'Con-John Biggs.-We have no room.

THOUGHTS ON THE URALE declined.

The Convened, and which was a rote Bristol.—The Address of the Bristol Charlists to THOUGHTS ON THE GRAVE" declined. Mr. O'Connor must stand over for lack of

space. AN EDINBURGH middle-class Chartist writes us that he has, on former oceasions, supported the Whigs but is sick of them, and will suffer his right hand to be cut off rather than support them again. THOMAS BRICE calls emphatically upon all who pro jess to be democrats to abstain from intoxicating drinks, both on moral and political grounds.

From Greenock, per J. Mant ...
Sil, who know possing the men of Edin- John Todd.— We have sent his verses to Fedrous From Stoke, per G. B. Mant ...
Dunfermline—part proceeds of End machine: Let this one fact, then, HENRY COOKE.—We have no room.

National Charter Association, meeting in Fish Market, would be glad to know the address of From T. White, Northamptonshire... any Chartists residing in Newry, or any other post town in Ireland, who may be desirous of receiving the Norther Star.

JOHN GORDON. - We cannot insert his communication in its present form: it is vaque, 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 prosecu-

Glasgow, Leicester, and other places, can have their cheap Chartist publications, and why, in the name of common sense, cannot the people of Birmingham and the three counties have their's? 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-arouse yourselves, and endeavour to prove to the world that you know your rights, state of trade we shall not succeed; I say we 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 mists of ignorance which prevail, to a great extent, in the great nailing and colliery districts, 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 succeeding in the sacred work we have so nobly begun. But how is it to be done? How? Why, here it is in a few words: £50 will be some time, when the profits will enable us to still continue at the glorious work of enlightening our 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, Stourbridge 20, Coventry 20. Worcester 20. Bromsgrove 10, Redditch 10, Wolverhampton 10, Staffordshire Potteries and other places 30, making up the required number. which, to be paid by instalments, would injure no

MR. JULIAN HARNEY has reached Manchester, and Executive Council, Mr. John Campbell, No. 18, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

and the "dirty waste?" This is certainly much facts to go upon. EDINDURGH CHARTISTS.—Their address to Feargus O'Connor next week.

J. WILLIAMS, BISHOPWEARMOUTH, sends us £1 ls. ld. attended to: he should send them sooner. A. Hogo.—The parcel was sent last week, and the for the Mendicity, for the Shipwrecked Mariners, for

somehow slipped through our fingers: we cannot E. Robinson, Kendal.-Please to say what the

"Tuesday, May 11, 1841. SAMUEL TERRELL THOMAS, of East Stonehouse, near "DEAR SIR,—On Tuesday last, the 4th of May, I conduct of the plundered, deserted, insulted, starving, £1 2s. 0d., payable to Mr. Hobson (as recommended

bers deemed it expedient to erase his name from "We always expect that where public money is for the satisfaction of the subscribers and the person entrusted.

We have received several letter such as the above: if the parties sending had taken the trouble to reading their letters.—ED.] use can be made of it, particularly as it is not [A great portion of the following accounts were re-

obliged to be left out.] tion: it seems to us to be merely a personal at- The twelfth Subscription of the Smiths and and Eugineers of the East District of London, towards the Chartist cause ... 1 FOR MRS. FROST. From Goodwell, of Leeds the East London Democrats ... 0 5 0 three friends at Glusburn ... John Williams, Shaftesbury 0 0 6 ... An Old Chartist, at Ossett ... coll ctions at Bandford, paid to Mr. J. a Hunslet Chartist Bolton Chartists, including a subscription of 3s. 71d. by a few Weavers twenty-eight workmen in the Fan-street letter-foundry ... 2 . Alexander Ferguson, saddler, ... 0 6 Fan-street, London four Sadlers, do. ... Portage ... 0 2 the Charter Association meeting at the King George on Horseback, Nottingham 1 0 James Fennell, 32, John-street, Lambeth 019 a few friends at Daventry the Chartists of Camberwell and Walworth 1 2

B. H., Norwich the Mcchanics at King and Co.'s. Front Portland-street, Liverpool 0 5 0 G. Bloomer, Doncaster ... 0 1 0 J. Pearcey, Rotherhithe, London ... 0 0 6 the Chartists of Brighton ... 1 0 0 three friends at Manchester, per A. L. 0 12 0 the working men of Temple Cloud ... 0 8 6 the members of the National Charter Association, Lambeth, Loudon ... 0 8 a few friends at Malton ... 0 4 0 Great Horton, near Bradford... 11 6 Little Horton, do. ... 2 6 J. Edmonson 1 0 **——** 0 15 0 _ Daisy Hill, near Bradford ... a few friends at L-yland, per G. Halton 0 3
T., Dewsbury 1 0 0 G., do. ... 9 5 9 ... Mr. Miller, Sheffield 0 0 6 a Fleet Chancery Prisoner ... 0 2 6 the St. Paneras Political Victim Fund 2 6 0 Rooden-lane, Prestwich ... 6 01 Whitefield 6 6 Unsworth 5 $6\frac{1}{2}$ Higher Lane ... $6 ext{ } 4\frac{1}{2}$ 5 6 2 Radcliffe 1 10 0 a few female Chartists in Leeds, per Miss Pepper 0 2 0 White Abbey 6 8 Manningham 5 0 ---- 0 17 10 ... 0 1 6 a few journeymen Tailors. Loudon ... 0 7 6

_ Bradford 6 2 _ T. Wass, Honley ... _ N. S. T., Bristol _ a few Friends at Redditch ... 5 7 Postage ... 0 4 Northampton, per W. Jones 0 10 0 the Chartists of Mansfield 1 0 0 H. Moull, Redditch the Female Chartists of Oldham ... 1 0 0 ... 0 14 8 the Leeds Chartist Association _ a Working Man at Leeds ... Chorley, per the Petition Committee 1 12 6 New Radford, per J. Sanders ... 0 5 0 Nottingham and surrounding Villages 2 14 0 Birmingham, per J. Guest ... 0 10 7 Bolton, Lancashire (2nd sub.) Cheltenham, per W. Milsem 1 1 0 the Council of the Carlilse Chartists, 1 0 0 per J. Arthur 0 14 2 Preston, per G. Halton _ Stockton per J. Umpleby ... Spotland, near Rochdale _ Pitchcombe, per E. Baker .. Huddersfield and Villages, per Mr. J.

... 10 11 7 1 1 1 0 10 0 FOR MRS. CLAYTON.

.. J. M'Laughlan, Catrine, Scotland ... 9 1 0 Rochdale Charter Association, per J. Taylor ... a few friends at Abersychan ...

From Chorley (2nd sub.) 0 2 and, "knowing, dare maintain them." No doubt it will be said, in the present unsettled FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED must and shall succeed, if you will but have the From John Buswell, Banbury ... an Old Chartist at Ossett From a few Tailors at London ... 0 7 0 .. Edinburgh, being part profits on sale From Abersychan ... sufficient to start it and keep it upon its legs for From a few Friends in a Factory, Leen Side, From Dunfermline-part proceeds of Mr.

intends visiting the surrounding towns and villages. All letters for Mr. Harney are requested

CAN HENRY EDWARDS, of Bradford, refer us to any respectable "known" Chartist who will substantoo gross a case to pass; but as we do not know Henry Edwards, we must have it confirmed which are to be their hobbies at the next election. all questions, whether political or theological. before we can comment upon it. We never at. The bloated bishops, the pampered parsons, and all the tack individuals without knowing that we have other black slugs, are holding meetings for the exten-

to be noticed in the Star, but does not say what for. It is his own fault that his orders are not

specimen was enclosed. CARRUTHERS .- We never disputed his order being sent on Tuesday last, but was the money post-office order, dated May 12th, was for, the letter has got mislaid.

this, with the blessing of God, they will do, as the sent you a letter—enclosed a Post-office order for yet patient, industrious working classes proves. and turmoil, the People's Parliament are quietly,

hour at night, in their different offices, while the only

"Yours respectfully, " In the cause of democracy,

"A. PARKER." read the "Notices to Correspondents" published in our last, they would have saved themselves the trouble of writing, and us of opening and ceived last week, but from want of room were

resolutions in behalf of the tax-ridden, enslaved, and insulted people of England, and ultimately proved that "he who allows oppression, shares the crime." After the meeting, Inspector Penny was busy in arresting a parcel of drunken fellows, who were no doubt introduced for the purpose of giving that blue bottle gent an opportunity of boasting that he captured a number of Chartists. Inspector Penny's plan will, in the long run, prove not worth a farthing. On Monday night another meeting was held at Mr. Foxe's, Frog-W. V. Jackson... ... 0 2 6 G. D. King, London 0 1 0 more, Wandsworth, Mr. Howett in the chair; Messrs. _ James Dawson, Leicester Dyke ... 0 1 0 that of hearing a few unpalatable truths. The meetwas crowded to excess. On Tuesday night a public meeting was held at the Social Hall, Tower Hamlets, in Crook's factory 0 13 7 Whitechapel, which was attended by Messrs. Ruffy Ridley, Smart, and Skevington. Three resolutions were passed, viz., for supporting the National Petition. seeking the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and pledging the meeting never to relax their exer-

addresses. Mr. Brown also delivered an address. Reparty, and without making one enemy, are creating in all quarters hosts of friends. The people are cheerful

standing of aristocrats, autocrats, and tyrants. Charbeen thrown into the allied enemy's camp; and all dread its explosion.

... ... 0 1 0

Lecch Salisbury, per Thomas Sutton

... the National Charter Asseciation, Moncton Deveril ... 2 6 _ Mrs. Sugden 0 6 ... Camberwell, per J. Parker 0 16 6 ... 0 16 0 _ Leicester _ Leicester 0 16 0 _ Ashton-under-Lyne 5 12 2 0 5 0 .. Wigton, Cumberland ... From Greenock, per J. Marshall ... 0 16 1

.. Dunfermline-part proceeds of Mr. Lowery's lecture ... 0 3 6 from the person who owes me 20a, dees that imply

above all we have ever written, prove the strong Mr. Andrew Gardiner, sub-Secretary of the Leeds Political Prisoners' and Charter Convention that I am to discontinue my efforts to obtain MORE "RATS" ESCAPING FROM THE TRAP. the whole twenty shillings? By no means; I am as much a Chartist as ever, and perhaps more sincere in the advocacy of the people's cause than a great many of those noisy, bouncing, new-fashioned, mushroom politicians, who are, by their conduct, doing all they possibly can to stamp with disgrace the cause which is already losing ground, by having creatures in ... 0 5 any society to which they belong.

about bit-by-bit reform, and my assisting the middle my hands, if I had thought for a moment that it was in class on certain occasions. All I have to say in reference any way connected with such murderous raseals, for I to this part of the subject is, that I have never cannot associate their past conduct with any desigassisted in anything but the obtaining of Lord Morpeth's nation of a milder nature. If they, as a party in the Bill for Ireland, with a £5 franchise, and an entire House of Commons, had stood by the people, we should repeal of the wicked corn and provision laws of this have had neither transportations nor death in our ranks. country; and if it be a political sin in this our day-in In conclusion. I beg that my name may be erased from the nineteenth century, to be the advocate of equal the traitorous document, and to inform the O'Connellites laws and real justice for Ireland, and endeavour to that I would rather suffer death than give up one atom obtain for the people cheap bread and cheap food, I am of the Charter, or to go one step out of the direct road perfectly willing to resign myself to the fate that awaits to gain it. me. I have done nothing but what has been done by men who were far my superiors-who were an honour to the country which gave them birth.

Let those creatures who are the greatest enemies to all reform-who are constantly going about seeking whom they may devour, because certain persons differ with them upon subjects so important as the repeal of the Corn Laws, read the very valuable writings of Cartwright, a Cobbett, and a Hunt; all of whom spent vouring to shew to the people of this and other coun-

rents, high taxes, and high usury laws. of Stars, by W. Lennie ... 0 16 0 five to thirty millions per annum. Ought not every man, woman, and child to call long and loudly for the Lowery's lecture 0 3 6 selves from the further payment of the property tax. will much oblige which, in the last year of its existence, raised to the revenue £15.227,500, thereby entailing misery and des-Wednesday Evening, May 12.

titution on the great mass of the people, Why should the people who were once united under citement which at this moment exists here. All our the banners of Universal Suffrage and no Corn Laws, halls, little and great-all our private meeting placesin fact, every place calculated to hold an assembly is in the memorable days of Mr. Hunt, be now divided engaged; and there is not one hour in the six days, aye, and split into factious oppositions, upon a question, or and in many instances, on Sundays, that there is not a questions, which to them are of the greatest impublic meeting held by the political partisans or pole portance? I was always led to believe that Universal to be addressed to the care of the Secretary to the mical graspers. But not a single selitary meeting is Suffrage meant Universal Liberty of conscience, of warm for us to publish. held by those parties to elevate the condition of the mind, and of body; but it now appears that that which working classes. The West India planters are holding Mr. Hunt thought was right in 1815, 16, 17, 18, and daily meetings to guard against their ill-gotten wealth. 19, those who call themselves Reformers in 1841, think wrong. Man, the noblest work of God. is no which has been accumulated by the sweat of the slaves' tiate the story he has sent us about the little boy brow. The men in power, her Majesty's Ministers, are longer at liberty to think, or speak, or act; but in conclusion, I will take the liberty of making known to Laws, and in favour of the voluntary principle; both of the world my determination to retain my opinions upon to be the voluntary principle; both of the world my determination to retain my opinions upon

> I beg leave to subscribe myself. A Chartist Corn Law Repealer.

JAMES GREAVES, Saddleworth. established, as they say if they are touched the holy Austerlands, Saddleworth, May 10th, 1841. structure of Christianity will fall to the ground. At N.B. In the Star, of last Saturday, I saw another small paragraph, also from Oldham, in reference to a sion of colonial bishoprics, the benches grouned under Corn Law meeting, which took place a short time ago, the weight of the noli episcopari gentry, or, as they at Waterhead Mill. I beg that you will just be so kind call themselves, the "unwilling bishops." But mark as to remove a very bad impression which it has made. the difference; at the meetings for the Sailor's Home, The manner in which that article is penned, evinces and may be had of Mr. CLEAVE, Shoe-lane, London: the very worst of feelings on the part of the man who of Messrs. Sweet, (Nottingham,) Skevington and Distressed Females, and numberless other charitable objects, lately held in the Metropolis, net a single wrote it. One Lees, the writer says, took the chair, bishop or dignitary, and scarcely one clergyman, Lees? Why, Sir, it was Mr. John Lees, a very respectable, kind, humane, benevolent, and chathis desertion of their flock, by their pastors, clearly ritable cotton master of Waterhead Mill-a man indicates that the latter will be exposed to the rapawho is universally respected and esteemed by all who city of the wolves, unless the flock protect themselves; knowhim. In a word, there is not a person who knows him, who will not at once manfully proclaim, that a better man and master does not live in our neighbourhood. I ask you, Mr. Editor, is it fair? is it at all consistent with the feelings of a Christian and a man, that be published in the Northern Star, which has not peaceably, and determinedly discharging their solemn a man like Mr. Lees, who is so esteemed and beloved, be published in the Northern Star, which has not appeared, nor has there been any notice taken of it.

Ye always expect that where public money is concerned that strict attention ought to be paid, Mr. Lees obtained for every speaker, whether in favour sort, and speaks well for the intelligence and good rivalship that exists amongst them, is the rivalship of of or against a repeal, a fair and impartial hearing. sense of the writer."- New Moral World. serving the good cause; and unanimity marks all their He put it fairly to the meeting, for and against, and procedings. Not content with canvassing members, very truly decided that the motion for a repeal was carsitting on committees during the day, and attending ried by a large majority. A person in the body of the the Convention from five till seven in the evening; meeting called out for a vote of censure upon the Chairthey are at night engaged in addressing public man, but the moment it was heard by the meeting, a vote of thanks was proposed, and carried by the accla-On Monday night, a public meeting was held on mation of a very great majority of the meeting. I purpose of considering the awful position of the can vouch for the truth of what is here stated, and country, and the best means of remedying it. you may depend upon it that what appeared in the Star of last Saturday, on this subject, is an untruth Messrs. Wall, Martin, Skevington, and Barmby, attended that meeting, delivered speeches, and moved from beginning to end.

I remain, yours,

JAMES GREAVES. We insert this letter because Mr. Greaves having been attacked in the Star, we think it right that he should have the liberty of defending himself .-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—By order of the Committee for conducting the visit of the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens to these dis-Williams and Rose addressed the meeting at great tricts, on Sunday next, 16th of May, I am requested to emigrate may save themselves the expence and length, on the Charter, the treatment of the prisoners, to send to you for insertion in your truly valuable and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, and the delicate state of the health of Bronterre widely circulated journal, the following short address das above, which will be immediately an-O'Brien. The meeting pledged itself to memorialise for to the inhabitants of the Staffordshire Potteries. Your detected in the meeting, but suffered nothing beyond in whose behalf

I am, dear Sir, Very faithfully yours, JOHN RICHARDS, Secretary.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE STAFFORD-SHIRE POTTERIES.

FELLOW SLAVES,-Every day brings fresh proof tions until the Charter be made the law that you have no real friends amongst the so-called of the land. The three delegates addressed middle classes; for if we are to judge of them by their the meeting, and were listenened to with the conduct, we can come to no other conclusion. Refused most profound attention by the assembled multitude, as we have been every place for Mr. Stephens to preach who sympathized most sincerely with the imprisoned in, we are compelled to submit to necessity, and take Chartists. On Tuesday night, another meeting was held the only spot of ground we can avail ourselves of, at the Horns, Crucifix lane, Mr. Matthias in the chair. depending on the voluntary contributions of these who Messrs. Morgan Williams, Cullum, and Rose attended alone can appreciate the objects of Mr. Stephens's visit the meeting, and were most loudly cheered during their to these parts.

Countrymen, our objects are benevolence and utility; PALESTINE Littlefield, 550 solutions were adopted pledging the meeting to present the first being for the benefit of that truly patriotic a memorial for Mr. O'Brien's release, to support the friend of the sons of toil, Mr. R. Oastler, who is now National Petition, and to do every thing to forward the confined in the Fleet Prison for debt, and who is concause of the people.- On the same evening, a third fined there for his advocacy of the rights of labour; meeting was held in the cause of humanity, at the for if he had advocated the side of wealth, he would Anchor Room. Bath-place, New Road, Mr. Fassel in have found numerous friends amongst the rich and the the chair. The meeting was crowded by the inhabi- great, who would have soon released him from durance tants of St. Pancras, and was addressed most eloquently, vile, and have placed that man in affluence. Come, powerfully, and effectively by Mr. Marly, Mr. Balls, then, and show by your liberality that you, the sons of Dr. M. Douall, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Barm- toil, can duly appreciate his worth.

by. This is a tolerable specimen of the untiring deter- Our second object is to raise money for the erection of mination of the delegates to work in season and a Working Man's Hall, where we can hold our meet- Thursday, and Friday, the 5th, 6th, and 7 h Inst., out of season in the great, the grand, the virtuous, and patriotic cause. The few true men who are now representing the people in London, have pledged themselves never to cease their labours case and the sacredness of the cause; nor will we doubt in the great, the grand, the virtuous, ings, free from the petty obstructions now thrown in at Ryan's Royal Amphitheatre, Birmingham, at Ryan's Royal Amphitheatre, Birmingham, between Mr. LLOYD JONES and Mr. JOHN BRINDLEY, before successive Audiences of pledged themselves never to cease their labours case and the sacredness of the cause; nor will we doubt

until they work out the redemption of the the liberality of our townsmen. working classes—until they secure the full A tea party will be held in the Saracen's Head jority: exercise of their just and fair rights and pri- Assembly Room, on Monday, 17th of May, at five vileges, and until they are enabled to stand in the o'clock; and after tea a public meeting. Our objects noble position of free-born Englishmen. The Conven- are well known, nor will the considerate and patriotic starvation and distress which have existed for years, tion scrupulously avoid all angry collision with any ever refuse their support. By order of Committee.

JOHN RICHARDS, Secretary. in responding to the call of the Convention, and are N. B.—It is most carnestly requested that all persons proving that their (the people's) power is next in strength | who may be employed in any way in money matters of the evil, and a complete alteration from this state to that Aimighty Being, alone, who in the Majesty of will not fail to make up their accounts on Monday of suffering and misery, and are consequently enhis greatness, called that power into existence. Let the night, 17th instant, in order that a balance sheet may titled to the approbation and support of all men who enemies and soi disant friends of the Chartists say be made out and submitted to the public.

"the powers that be" an awfully moral lesson that THE PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND that are admitted by all parties to exist; and their tism is the most awful hand-grenade that has ever yet Never was there a period more urgent in the annals the profits and emoluments which they receive from

of our country that we should perform our duty than the present demands of us to do. If we but exert ourselves as men loving liberty, there is every prospect of wish to perpetuate them. SIR,—If you will be so kind as to publish the fol- our obtaining the release of all political prisoners, and the Executive feel satisfied no government can long resist the just and reasonable demands of the people if the people, by their virtuous and united efforts wish to do justice to themselves. One hundred M. P.'s In perusing your paper of the 8th ult., I was not have promised to support Mr. Duncombe's motion, of at all surprised to see a small paragraph, purporting to which he has given notice, for the 25th inst., its purhave been sent from Oldham, by the Council, announce port being for the release of all political prisoners. ing to the public that my name had been crased from Fellow Countrymen, now is the time for the people the plan of Chartist lecturers; I can assure the public, to decide whether the Convention shall continue its through the medium of their own paper, that it is sittings another fortnight or not. The Executive are in Leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound; quite true that I moved a resolution, at a meeting held of opinion that immediate and active steps ought to be and new alterations have been made whereby Agents in my own native parish, Saldlewerth, in favour of taken to raise funds to maintain their representatives will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The in London for two more weeks, when the Convention License is only Eleven Shillings per annum; and Lord Morpeth's Bill for Ireland; and in order that the public may be put in possession of facts, I hereby subshall have performed its mission, and then the members | many, during the last Sixteen Years, have realised join the resolution, which I am proud to say I had the of that shall return to their respective constituencies to give an account of their stewardship. Resolved 1st. "That the people of Ireland have an

Fellow Democrats, if we love liberty, if we really feel for those victims, and their families, who have so nobly and fearlessly advocated the principles of truth and humanity, we will support the Convention. Let fewer, in proportion to the whole population, there us never forget the banishment of the patriotic Frost than in any other division of the united kingdom, yet and his fellow sufferers. Let us remember the torture we are astonished to perceive that an attempt is being endured, mentally and bodily, by the good men who made still further to diminish them, by throwing vex- are now immured in cold, damp dungeons; and, above ations obstacles and impediments in the way of exer-cising the elective franchise." all, let us bear in mind, if we perform our duty as we ought, the principles of our sacred Charter shall again daughter of Mr. Thomas Eeles, of New House, The foregoing is the resolution which I moved at be brought permanently before the country; hoping, the Saddleworth meeting. I still think I did right in therefore, that each and all of us will do our utmost doing so; and if ever the time should come, when towards raising funds for the completion of so holy and

I should again have the opportunity of assisting to sacred an object, We remain, Brother Democrats. Your sincere Friends in the cause of Chartism. JAMES LEECH. President. RICHARD LITTLER. JAMES CARTLIDGE.

> JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary. Executive Rooms, Manchester. May 12th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir.—I hope my retraction from the traitor O'Connell's address will not be received the worse for being late. should have done so before, had I not thought that my name was of little consequence on either side; but I the shape of men for its advocates, who are a nuisance to | now fully perceive that it is necessary for every Chartist honestly to avow his principles, however uninfluential The paragraph to which I allude also says something he may be; I would not have touched the Address with

> In the cause of freedom, An unflinching Republican, CHARLES REYNOLDS. 23, Leskennick Terrace, Penzance,

TO MESSRS. LOVETT, COLLINS, AND CO.

May 4th, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,-In perusing your infamous docutheir lives, and some of them large fortunes, in endea- ment, there was nothing in it that I could support, except that part connected with abstinence. To it. and tries that we were cursed to the very earth by high it alone, I allowed you to put my name; but you had the effrontery to attach it to your rigmarole of House-Let the people of this country look at the glaring fact | hold Suffrage, &c. &c.; and, seeing that Daniel and his that the aristocracy, in the years 1815 and 1816, passed | tail are giving you their support, you may depend upon a Corn Law, which has secured to them, being about it you will be sold like the factory children. It, and 30,000 in number, a sum of no less than from twenty- other public acts, makes him detested by all true Chartista.

Now, Mr. Editor, you will see from this that I detest entire repeal of a law at once opposed to the Holy their damnable document, as calculated to divide and Scriptures, to the laws of nature, of reason, and of destroy Chartism, which is out of the power either of justice? They also got a Bill passed, exempting them | men or devil to do. By inserting this document, you

> Your humble Servant. JOHN M'CLINTOCK.

Irvine, 26th April, 1841.

We have also a letter from Messrs. Adams and J. C. Binns, withdrawing themselves from the "new move gentry, and giving vent to their execrations of the trap in which they have been taken, in terms somewhat too

LIVERPOOL MAY SESSIONS.—These sessions comnenced on Monday morning, before James Clarke, Esq., Recorder of the borough. The calendar contains the names of ninety persons awaiting their

ILLUMINATOR

NEW CHARTIST PERIODICAL.

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES' ILLUMINA-1 TOR, Price Three-halfpence, is Published every Saturday Morning, by Mr. SEAL, of Leicester, Eveleigh, (Loughborough,) Neal, (Derby,) Vickers, (Belper,) Burgess, (Hinckley,) and all Booksellers in the Kingdom, by application to Mr. Cleave London, or to the Publisher, Leicester.

"The Illuminator we hesitate not to pronounce infinitely superior in style, matter, and composition. to most, if not any, of the high-priced periodicals, written by and for educated men."-Northern Star. "We lately received a small weekly Chartist publication from Leicester, entitled the Illuminator. We are pleased to find it is a well conducted and

Copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, may be had on application.





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DESPATCH fine First-Class AMERICAN SHIPS, of large Tonnage, for the following Ports, namely:—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA. BALTIMORE, BOSTON, NEW ORLEANS, QUEBEC, &c., in which Passengers can be accommodated with comfortable berths in the Cabin, second Cabin, and Steerage. Persons about swered, the exact day of sailing, and the amount of Mr. O'Brien's release. A policeman in disguise was insertion will confer an obligation on the Committee, Passage-moncy told them; by remitting a part of the Passage Money to Liverpool, Berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool. tili the day before sailing.

N.B. The Ship never finds Provisions for Second Cabin or Steerage Passengers, and Emigrants are imposed upon by Agents agreeing to find them. FOR NEW YORK.

Tons Tons Capt. Register. Burthen. To Sail. ELIZA THORN-22 May TON.....Foss ISAAC ALLER-1000 TON......Torry, SHEFFIELD Allen 27th -575 1000 lst June (Regular Line of Packet Ship.)

950 19th May. FOR NEW ORLEANS. CHAOD...... Pratt, 715 1200 22ad May.

FOR BOSTON,

Apply as above. Liverpool, May 11th, 1841.

SOCIALISM.

A FTER Three Nights' Discussion on the above Subject, on the Evenings of Wednesday, Resolution was passed by an overwhelming Ma-Resolved-

and which go on increasing, prove, beyond doubt, that the present state of society is founded on an erroneous basis. That the Socialists propose means for the removal

That the misery which exists in society, and the

love their fellow-creatures, and desire to establish their permanent comfort and happiness. That Mr. Brindley and the anti-Socialists have not proposed any means, as a remedy for the miseries

opposition appears to be grounded in a mere love of

J. L. MURPHY, Chairman.

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY. DERSONS having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed In London, and Country Towns, by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the Sale of their celebrated Teas. Office, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate-street. They are packed

considerable Incomes by the Agency, without One Smiling Let or Loss. Applications to be made (if by Letter, Postpaid) to CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

Marriages. On the 29th ult., at St. John's Stanwick, Fred. near Caldwell.

On the 11th inst., at St. Michael-le-Belfrey's. York, by the Rev. Charles Johnstone, Arthur Newcomer, Esq., of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Teresa, only child of H. Vansittart, and The WORAPE Lady Turner, of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire

DEATHS. On Tuesday last, aged 74, Mr. Sa formerly a butcher in this town. At Richmond, on the 7th inst., Eller the selore daughter of the late Mr. Mason.

NATHERN

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MAY 7TH. In a swer to Lord Ellenborough, Viscount MEL-BOURNE, said, if a defective treaty had been concluded with the Chinese government according to the prelimihary articles that had been received, they would advise

her majesty not to ratify it, and instructions to that effect had been sent out to China. In answer to the Duke of Wellington, the Noble Viscount stated that he could not say whether Chusan had been evacuated.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented petitions from Kendal, Halifax, and Leeds, the latter signed by 25 000 inhabitants (?), praying a repeal of the Corn Laws. Lord ASHBURTON regretted her Majesty's ministers had excited ill-blood and agitation throughout the country by bringing forward such a measure.

The Earl of Wicklow did not think that the advoestes of the Repeal of the Corn Laws would be satisfied with the measure, but that it would be productive of renewed agitation. interested motives should always be attributed to the

advocates of the Corn Laws. He believed they were supply of food. Adjourned.

Honday, May 10. A great number of petitions were presented for and

against any alteration in the Corn Laws, one of which gave rise to a short discussion. The LORD CHANCELLOR informed the House that he had received a letter from Sir Robert Stopford, in acknewledgment of the vote of thanks passed to himself of grinding down the African on the soil of Cuba—they and his companions in arms, for their achievements in

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill went through sommittee, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, APRIL 30. The Polloc and Govan Railway Bill, the great North of Eugland Railway Bill, and some other private bil's were read a third time and passed. Mr. O CONNELL gave notice that in committee en

Colon: SIBTHORP gave notice that in committee on the Civil Contingencies, he should move that no the benefit of the manufacturer. salary be allowed to Mr. Vizard, Solicitor to the Home

Departu -nt. In snewer to Mr. O'Connell, Sir R. INGLIS said it was his trention to bring forward a measure on the subject f Church Extension on the 18th instant. and he should then state the number of additional shurches are resposed should be erected.

Petitions in favour of the proposed reduction of the duties on torsign sugar were presented by Mr. Thorneley from Live per a merchants trailing from the Brizils; by Mr. Labourh refrom the American Chamber of Commerce at 'hirerpool; by Mr. G. W. Wood from the merchines and manufacturers of Kendala by Mr. Lushington for a lith firms engaged in the sugar toads in London and against the measure by Mr. Gladstone from the sand of ht. Vincent; by Mr. A. Chapman from the appearance of London; by Mr. Lockbart from the Charle of Commerce of Glasgow; by Mr. Cress-Well from the West India merchants of Liverpool; by Capt Mantew from the Colonial Society of London; by Ler arealey from merchants of Glasgew; by Sir R. Peel from 400 West India planters, and from twenty-Beven pieces in Jamaica by Mr. Goulburn. Lord J. RUSSELL said the alterations he meant to

propose in the duties on corn were, a fixed duty upon Wheat if So per quarter, on Rye, 5s. per quarter, on Barley 4s. 6d. per quarter, and on Outs 3s. 4d. per

On the order of the day for going into committee on Lord J. RUSSELL said he thought it incumbent on nim, owing to the notice given by the Noble Lord (Sandon,) and the attitude assumed by various parties, political and commercial, on the subject of the proposed the reasons by which they had been actuated. Lord John Russell here proceeded at length to his vindication of Ministers from the charge that their recent move was a "fetch," to whip up their supporters throughout the country. Having grappled with the subjects of timber and sugar, and being at the same time aware that there was another treat interest, the protection afforded to which was a serious grievance to House of Commons with the confidence that they were proposing good and right measures which one day would form the foundation for the continued prosperity of the country, if they had shrunk from grappling with that third question. Loud cheers: He thought the proposition he had announced to the House on the subject of corn would keep it at a steady price of 50s. or 60s, with at exposing the cluntry to raisons fluctuations. (Cheers.) With regard to sugar, the principle they meant to proceed upon was the removal of prohibition, and the imposition of fair and honest duties. (Cheers.) It was said that sugar could be introduced from the West Indies at a reasonable price; but they had no guarantee that the price would remain at a reasonable price unless competition was allowed. The given to Mr. Huskisson by his political opponents Noble Lord here instanced several cases in which com. when he brought forward his principles of free trade, petition had proved beneficial instead of being in- and contrasted it with the reception which gentlemen jurious. He now came to the question of emancipa- on the opposition benches gave to the present Governtion, which all parties must admit had been a most ment when trying to carry out the principles which successful experiment, as affecting the interests of Mr. Huskisson promulgated. He was a strong party

marked improvement that had taken place in the con- gentlemen on the opposition benches would carry out dition of the negroes in the West Indies, as shewn those principles of free trade, so important did he deem in the despatches of the governors, and the reports of them, that to those gentlemen he would give as warm the stipendiary magistrates, and contrasted it with the and as cordial support as he was that moment giving condition of the labouring class in Manchester and the, to his Right Hon. Friends. The Right Hon Gentleother large manufacturing towns. It was argued that man then defended the Government from the charge the adoption of the measure proposed by the Govern. of having taken either Parliament or the colonies by ment would give encouragement to slavery, and pro- surprise in the proposition which they had made, and mote the cultivation of slave grown sugar. He con- contended that it would be better to afford a fair protended that the adoption of the resolution of the Noble tection only to the colonies, instead of deluding them Lord would not advance them one step in the abolition with a monopoly which had never been found to be of slavery—the sugar would still be made, and still be permanently beneficial. There was, in his opinion, purchased in every part of the world; it would be no very little weight in the arguments that the contemcomfort to the slaves to be told that the produce of plated measure would encourage slavery or the their lab ur would only go to Germany and Switzerland slave trade. At present this country sent manuin exchange for the manufactures of these countries. . The example which that country was about to set would be of the utmost importance in the Brazils, the refined in England in bond, and exported to foreign United States, and throughout the continent of Europe. If the great commercial community came to the con- s'avery quite as effectually as if this slave-grown sugar clusion that restriction and prohibition were the best was consumed in England. In fact, the only question maxims of commercial policy, they would be adopted and acted upon by other countries to the detriment of or circuitous means. It was to be recollected that, by Englan l. Their great object should be the extension, the existing treaty with Brazil, the highest duty which of the r commerce and manufactures, and unless they could be placed on British goods was 15 per cent; that made up their minds to remove all vexatious prohibi- treaty would expire in 1844. It was supposed in Brations and restrictions, they could never carry out that z'l that it would expire in 1842, and much irritation principle to the full extent. He left it to the House to prevailed there at the prohibitory duties imposed by adopt or reject his propositions. If they adopted Great Britain on Brazilian produce, and unless some for the country—if they rejected them, on that House

Lord SANDON then moved, as an amendment to the Speaker leaving the chair, that considering the efforts country. and sacrifices Parliament and the country had made for the abolition of slavery with an earnest hope that it would lead to the extinction of those evils in other countries, that House was not prepared, especially with the present prospects of supply of sugar from the British colonies, to adopt the measure proposed by her Majesty's of the trifling difference of 1s. 6d. per cwt. to unsettle the whole of their relations with their West Indian pos-

forward the measures they considered best for the in-

terests of the country. (Loud and general cheering.)

Mr. Hogg said if the measure was passed, that coun-

Mr. HAWES gave his hearty concurrence to the pro-

his public duty. (Cheers) calculated in his opinion to promote and encourage tributed the origin and continuance of the slave trade. He thought the repeal would bring more money to hear.) He was astonished to see the people of Bir- in which they were previous to the late war, and thus slavery, to discourage the cultivation of corten in the The object of the Government was to increase the the market. He would support the petition for the mingham deviating from the constitution that formed the whole of the public expences (exclusive of these Braziis, and render them dependent for a supply upon supply of sugar, but if the supply of foreign sugar release of all prisoners. Messrs. Quinton Dick and E. their body, especially as they were so particular in the attendant on the National Debti might be reduced to

On the motion of Mr. EWART the debate was adjourned till Menday.

The report on the Criminal Justice Bill was agreed

Adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

Monday, May 10.

against any situration in the Corn Laws. EWART, who denied that there was any reason to ex- besides, paid something like ten millions in the price of cruel in the extreme and unjustifiable. (Hear, hear.) pect the large supply of sugar intimated by Hon. sugar, making fifty millions altogether. Besides all He considered it improper to unite the names of Members on the opposition side of the House, from our this it had made great sacrifices in human life in our Frost, Williams, and Jones with those confined in years back, while the population of these countries had and the slave trade, notwithstanding all the exertiens the subject consideration, he could not take upon increased 15 per cent.

Laws. He was opposed to any sort of compromise upon rose to move the adjournment of the debate, which Mr. Wall and Mr. Martin reported that they waited the subject, but he could not believe that even the immediately took place. Noble Lord (J. Russell) could himself think that the The other orders of the day were then disposed of. proposition of a fixed duty of Ss. would ever be agreed and the House adjourned. to. Believing the question of the alteration of the Corn Laws to be intimately connected with the question then before the House, and that both rested on the same THE NUMBER OF DEATHS by drowning in the Martin pressed upon his attention the cases of Lords principles, he should vote against the proposition of river Thames between Richmond and Gravesend Waldegrave and Cardigan. Mr. Irving replied that he

her Majesty's Government. proposition of the Government, though he thought among scafaring persons.

that Ministers were blameable for bringing them forward without having power to carry them through Parliament.

Mr. GROTE contended that all classes of the community would derive the greatest advantages from the adoption of the line of commercial policy proposed by the Government. The question before the House was not whether there should or should not be a protection in favour of our colonies, but whether there should be a greater protection than a differential duty of fifty per cent. It did seem strange to him that any private interest could be so unreasonable as to claim a greater sacrifice than this at the expence of the consumer. He was of opinion that it was the duty of the House to protect the consumer from being thus sacrificed to any private interest whatever. He believed that if sugars were allowed to come into this country on the terms proposed, London would become the centre of operations on the Continent, to an extent which was not now the case. Much of the business transacted at Hamburg and Antwerp would take place in England, and by means of British instead of foreign shipping. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by giving his The Dake of Wellington was astonished that entire, cordial, and hearty concurrence to the proposi-

tions of the Government. Mr. COLQUHOUN contended that the effect of the actuated by no such dirty motive. They were only proposed measure would be to destroy our West Indian surious to protect the agriculture of the country, and colonies, and to render slavery more flourishing than render England independent of other countries for her ever, by the encouragement which would be thus given to its produce. The arguments used by the Noble Lord (J. Russell) on Friday night were nothing less than a defence of slavery, for all his arguments were precisely the same as were formerly used by the parties most strongly opposed to negro emancipation. The Noble Lord might rely upon it, that neither that House nor the people of England would ever accept the proposition of having cheap sugar at the expence would not tolerate the proposition of obtaining sugar cheapened at the price of blood. The manufacturing interests of this country would inform the Noble Lord that the best thing that could be done for them would be, to preserve to them the markets they were already in possession of. Now, from the returns quoted by the Noble Lord, it appeared that the exports of British manufactures to the West Indies had increased, within a short period, no less than forty per cent, and to British North America sixty per cent. The increase in foreign markets was not above half that in our the Sugar Dutles, he should move that any reduccolonies; and yet the Noble Lord, by his proposition. tion of duty be extended only to sugar the produce of was levelling a joint blow at two of the most valuable of those markets—the West Indies and Conada, and, in the same breath, declaring that he was doing so for

Mr. GREGG supported the propositions of the Government, which he heard with a great deal of pleasure, home, beg leave to ask, through this medium, whether convinced, as he was, that they would prove, if carried the committee may exject to be honoured by your ed to present the Memorial to the Queen should not be out, highly beneficial to all classes. He had hoped that support and influence to the said elect in your place satisfied with anything short of directly presenting it to the landed proprietors, when a proposition was made to in Parliament. a are all monopolies, would have intimated a willingness to mitigate their own; but he found himself mistaken, and regretted that class interests were still to prevail

over those of the public. Mr. WALTER said that the Government appeared to proceed upon the plan of increasing the revenue, and, at the same time, lowering prices, two things almost incompatible. He had spoken with a great many experienced mercantile men, who declared that they had no confidence in the financial measures proposed by the Chancellor of the Exch-quer, and more particularly Z phaniah Williams, and Williams, and I am to nimously, that they studied and considered well the that one relating to the introduction of foreign sugars. acquaint you that the regular course, and the only constitution of the Convention and the principle upon With respect to the Corn Laws, he was in favour of an alteration in them, but the amount of fixed duty which Secretary of State, and that if you will do so, Lord of opinion that there could not be too many members he should support would greatly depend upon what Normanby will give them his attention. should be done with the Poor Bill. It was thought that the election, in which he had been recently engaged, might have had some influence on the measures of Government; and he would say that, taking its circumstances into consideration, it would be well indeed if it should produce some influence on both sides of the House.

Lord F. EGERTON thought the relief to the consumer in the country was of much higher interest than the insequences of either the East or West Indies, but the Noble Lord had not shown that there would be any appreciable benefit to the consumer as the result of his proposition. On the contrary, he calculated the reduction in the price of sugar as likely to be only 1s. 6d. measure of the Government, to state to the House per cwt. which, at the average rate of consumption, would make a difference to the poor operative of only 23d. in a whole year. The Noble Lord contended that, by passing this measure, England would fall from the high position she held in the estimation of nations, and the value of the example she had hitherto exhibited with respect to the slave trade would be rendered nugatory. It would be better to render the slave trade once more legal, and to allow our ships to sail from Liverthe people of that country, they could not have met the pool under proper and humane regulations, than by this measure to give encouragement to slavery in quarters where it existed in its most revolting characters. The Noble Lord concluded by expressing his intention to vote for the resolution of his Noble Friend Lord

Mr LABOUCHERE said he looked with anxiety to

the decision which the House might come to, only because he saw those great interests who thought their own monopolies in danger, if the same principle should be an plied to themselves which was now sought to be applied to the protection of duties on sugar, coming forward to defeat a measure calculated to benefit the mercantile prosperity of the country. The Hun. Gentleman reminded the House of the enthusiastic support 80,000 persons. The Noble Lord then referred to the man, and wished to see his party in power, but if the factured goods to Brazil in large quantities, which goods were paid for in sugar which was countries. Surely this was giving encouragement to was, whether the trade should be carried on by direct them, they might look forward to an era of prosperity alteration in those prohibitory duties should be made, it was unlikely that the commerce with that country would rest the responsibility. The Government would should be continued on terms so favourable to British rest satisfied with having done its duty by bringing manufactures. Ministers might not, perhaps, triumph in the decision of the House upon that occasion, but there was so much of soundness in the propositions they made, that they must ultimately be adopted by the

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the House was not called upon on that occasion to decide upon the principles of free trade, because the resolution before the House was that the import duties on sugar were to be governed by higher principles than any connected with trade or commerce. The real question was, whether they were to Government, for the reduction of the duty on foreign abandon an experiment for the abolition of slavery to sugar. The Noble Lord contended that it was highly which they had hitherto steadily adhered, and towards improper to give any encouragement to slavery unless the success of which the people of this country had under a pressing and urging necessity which at present made very large sacrifices. As to the benefit to the did not exist. It would be most impelitic for the sake consumer, it would be a poor consolation to the poor operative of Bolton to tell him that in order to relieve his distressed condition there should be a reduction in the price of sugar of 1s. 6d. in the cwt., a reduction which could never, by possibility, reach the quantity try would be inundated with sugar, the produce of slave required by the poor operative. It was worthy of holding countries, to the exclusion of the produce of remark as to the expected supply for the ensuing year from our colonies that all the estimates of the probable supply of sugar far exceeded the greatest position of the Government, and he thought it would consumption that had ever hitherto taken place in be halled with satisfaction by the great bulk of the Great Britain in any one year. The Hon. Gentleman Mr. Lester was favourable, but expressed great anxiety community.

Mr. James, although a West Indian proprietor, would support the measures of the Government, as he was not a sufficient supply; the produce of free labour had never allowed his private interest to interfere was not the cause of slavour for its constitution of their body was propounded to, and had never allowed his private interest to interfere was navourance, out expressed great anxiety but interest to interfere was navourance, out expressed great anxiety but interest to interfere was navourance, out expressed great anxiety but interest to interfere was navourance, out expressed great anxiety but interest to interfere was navourance, out expressed great anxiety but interest to interest to interfere was navourance, out expressed great anxiety but interest to interest anxiety but interest to interfere was navourance, out expressed great anxiety but interest to interest anxiety but interest to interest to interfere was navourance, out expressed great anxiety but interest to interest interest had never allowed his private interest to interfere with! and c. fiee was not the cause of slavery, for it required the Corn Laws, the repeal of which he would support, approved of, by the country. That constitution was very large part of those taxes might be dispensed with; but little labour of any kind, while to the necessity for although he was of epinion that much benefit to the therefore their only rule. The committee were not to thus the army and navy, which swallow up so consider-Dr. LUSHINGTON objected to the measure, as it was great labour in the production of sugar might be at- people would not be derived from it. (Hear, hear.) - act on recommendations, but on principle. (Hear, able a portion of them, might be reduced to the state was to be increased, so must be the number of hands White were favourable to the cause. Mr. Trent looked to produce it, and so must an additional number of upon the Chartists as a queer set of fellows. (Laughter.) Hadley sat as so many inquisitors examining the right thus, without raising the price of corn, the credit, the Russell, Liverpool, and the Russell, and talked of inducing the Brazils to mitigate the evils of gave it as their opinion that the names of Frost, Wil- was then a law. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. M'Douall) provided for and secured. tion, but the Noble Lord at the same moment was names of the other prisoners. proposing to give up the only inducement we could hold out to them to do so-that of admitting their Yeates was favourable, and recommended that the the rejection of Mr. Leech, and assured the Convention once more, happily, sees the days of peace, he also A great number of petitions were presented for and sugars to our market. This country had paid twenty terms of imprisonment, and the exact that no party, but a desire to adhere to principle and prays for the repeal of all the laws laying new restrictions. millions towards the abolition of slavery, and twenty nature of the crime of each should be specified. Above the acknowledged constitution of their body induced tions on the press, passed during the late wars; and, The adjourned debate on Lord Sandon's amendment more millions in the shape of gifts to foreign powers all, that where the prisoners were confined under him to join in the report which formed the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the administration of the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the administration of the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the administration of the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the administration of the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the administration of the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the administration of the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the administration of the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the administration of the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the subject of further, he most humbly and earnestly prays and important to the sub with respect to the sugar duties was resumed by Mr. and in armaments to suppress the slave trade. It had, own Colonies in the course of the ensuing year. The settlements and ships on the coast of Africa, and, after this kingdom. Hon. Member entered into calculations in order to show all this, they were now called upon to stimulate that that the supply of sugar would not exceed that of 12 lust of gain which had tended to keep up slavery which the Noble Earl said, that as he had not given

which had been made to put it down. Mr. HEATHCOIR opposed any alteration of the Corn When the Hon Gentleman sat down several members him.

amount to the large number of 500 annually, of knew nothing about them. (Oh, oh.)

THE PETITION CONVENTION. London, Saturday, May 8th.

At five o'clock P.M., the members assembled in the Hall, when Mr. Lawrence Pitkethly was called to the chair.

Mr. Morgan Williams read the minutes of the last neeting, which were confirmed. Dr. M'Douall brought up the report of his canvass amongst Members of Parliament. He made upwards of tistics of the wages paid to working men. He (Dr. one hundred applications. In some instances he received M'Douall) went to the House of Commons to supply favourable replies, but the majority of the members were either engaged or absent from home.

Mr. Skevington reported that he applied to seventy members many of whom were from home. He met with a few who agreed to support the petition. Mr. Barmby also reported. Amongst the answers which he received was one from the Chairman of the House of Commons, who said that he could not enter-

tain the question. Sir John Mordaunt would not give an answer, Mr. T. Eastcourt would not support the the Sheffield petition. petition, and Mr. R. T. Parker said that he would as soon hang himself as support the petition. (A laugh.) Mr. Ruffy reported that Messrs. K. Hoskins and Warburton received him most kindly, and expressed 1000 males and 755 females. much concern for the prisoners, for whose release they

would do all in their power. (Hear.) Mr. Rose then reported, and enumerated several success was much the same with that of his brother delegates. Mr. Payne promised to support the petition and expressed his abhorrence of treating political prisoners as | to the London Delegates by their constituents? felons. (Hear.) Mr. Sheppard was of opinion that R. Peel was from home; Mr. Turner was in favour of a less than 30s. a week. general release; Mr. Rutherford could give no answer. Mr. Wall read a long list of members whom he had canvassed. Some promised, others hesitated, and a

canvass were Messrs. Morgan, Ridley, Cullum, Collins, duly elected member of the Convention. and Smart. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wall for having

for the Members of Parliament. The following s the cucular which is left by the desegates after the r first application, should they not succeed in obtaining an interview with the Member:-55. Old Bail- y, 4th May, 1841.

The undersigned being deputed to wait upon you, by a committee appointed for the purpose of obtaining the liberation of all political prisoners, meeting at this door keepers' stipend was left at twenty-five shillings a place daily, and having so waited, and found you from week. An early answer will greatly oblige,

Your's, most respectfully. The Secretary read the following letter from the

Marquis of Normanby :-"Home Office, 6th May, 1841. "SIR,-I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 5th instant, respecting certain memoria's which have been entrusted to you for presentation on behalf of John Frost, they had approved of it which they did, and most unacourse in such cases, is to transmit the petitions to the which it was founded. (Hear.) The Committee were

"S. M. PHILLIPPS. "To Mr. L. Pitkethly," Mr. Wheeler asked a question respecting the payment of the London delegates, which, after some remarks by Messrs Pitkethly, Morgan, and others, was referred to the Finance Committee

Mr. Balls presented, through one of the members, a petition from Hawick, signed by 1.046 persons, in As for Mr. Collins he (Dr. M'D.) and the other memfavour of the release of all political prisoners. Mr. Pitkethly wished to know how they should act respecting the memorials. They (the deputation) were been officially announced to the Manchester Executive commissioned to lay them before the Queen. Dr. as duly elected, and as the Executive did not ballot for Wade said that he would go with them to Lord him, they were unanimously of opinion that he was not

Normanby, who would present them. Mr. Martin instanced the case of Mr. Mason, of reported ac ordingly. Bollington, who proceeded to Brighton, and insisted upon his right to present two petitions to the King. adoption of the report. On that occasion he adductd several proofs and A call having been made for the letter of the Manoriginal documents, to show that the people had a chester Executive in reference to Mr. Collins's election, right to have an interview with the King. (Hear.) Mr. Mo.gan Williams-Yes; and he was afterwards as follows:transported.

of opinion that the Queen would not receive them, ballot boxand that it would be, therefore, better for them to have an interview with the Secretary of State for the Home Department. (Hear, hear.) Dr. M. Douall - By a recent order, petitions could not

be presented at levees. Mr. Pickethly was of opinion that they should induce Earl Stanhope, Lord Brougham, or some other Noble Lord to accompany them. Dr. Man wall-Why not Members of the House of

Mr. Morgan was satisfied that Mr. Berkley, Member for Bristen, would present their petitions to the Queen. Mr. Martin said Mr. Duncombe would be a proper

the Marquis of Normanby.

Mr. Pakethly-They could present their petition, if they only could find a man bold enough to do so. on the subject of Messrs. Leech and Collins; they were (Hear, hear.)

the petition would not be received if it were not ac- both names out of the hats. companied by a body as a deputation. Mr. Smart was of opinion that they could not obtain access to the throne; yet they should do all in their power to effect it, as they were not aware whether their petition would be presented, if it was left with

the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.) Mr. slorgan Williams assured the Convention that his constituents felt all anxiety for the fate of Mr. Frost, who was beloved by them. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the most efficient means would be adopted for the success of the p-tition, which should, if possible, be laid before her Majesty. His constituents, especially the men of Newport, entreated of him to have the petition airectly presented to her Majesty. (Hear.

Aft reome further observations from Messrs. Skevington, Swart, Ridley, and others, it was resolved that it should be left to the Committee to consider the best measures to adopt for securing the presentation of the

The Convention then adjourned. MONDAY, MAY 10.

The members met this morning at nine o'clock, pro ing, in order that in the meantime they might prosecute

the chair. The room was very crowded, and amongst severed in his course. If his constituents were distinguished, and have, along with the name and garb the persons present were several very respectable pleased, and wished it, he would resign; and to that of paupers, assumed the tone and manners of slaves.

meeting, which were confirmed. The following letters were read :-

"Sir Charles Brooke Vere begs to inform the Convention for the liberation of political offenders that he can give no opinion till the question has undergone dis

cussion in the House of Commons." Sir,--I received your note requesting me to notify to you whether or not I will give my assistance in procuring the release of prisoners now under confinement for political offences. My answer to the application is, that I shall feel much pleasure in supporting any memorial to the executive praying for the release of those persons, with the exception of Frost, Williams, and Jones, whose conduct occasioned such fatal results to the misguided inhabitants at Newport.

Messrs. Rose and Cullen reported their convass. They that duty he would conscientiously discharge. (Hear, made twenty-seven applications and had six interviews. [hear.] Africans be torn from their families. The Noble Lord He would not pledge himself. The Members generally of each member to sit. (Hear, hear.) Their dictum safety, the honour of the nation might all be amply slavery, and to take steps towards its ultimate extinc- liams, and Jones should not be mixed up with the cared not who laid down the principle by which they Mr. Ridley and Mr. Ruffy reported that Mr. J. A. should be directed by it. The Doctor again referred to restrain, the importation of corn; and, as the nation,

A letter was read from the Earl Fitzwilliam, in himself to return an answer to the application made to

Irving considered that the prisoners were guilty, and tion, in seeking the release of the political prisoners. that they were in proper hands. Mesers. Wall and to the punishment inflicted upon the prisoners.

A letter was read from Mr. Williams, stating that he was favourable, and that he would feel great pleasure in presenting any memerial.

Dr. M'Douall waited upon the Hon. Mr. Berkeley, who said that he would feel most happy in accompanying a deputation to the Queen, and that he would lay other petitions before the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) In fact, he said he would do anything he could in behalf of the prisoners. (Hear, hear.) He also waited upon Mr. Duncombe with certain staother members with similar statistics which, no doubt, would that night be used in the House. (Hear.)

The following letter from Mr. Rich was read --"SIR.-I have this day sent a petition signed by one hundred freeholders of Holt, parish of Bramford,

Wilts, to T. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.

Another letter was read from Mr. Gilby, relative to A letter was also read from Mr. John Jones to Mr. Cleave, which accompanied a petition from Sutton-in-Ashford, Nottinghamshire, containing the signatures of Dr. M'Douall as chairman of the committee for

general purposes brought up the report. The report recommended the payment of £1 weekly Members of Parliament upon whom he waited. His to Messrs. Wall, Ridley, and Rose, during the sittings of the Convention.

Mr. Collins.—Is there any, and what payment made Mr. Wall.—The various districts were raising funds the prisoners had not half enough of punishment. Sir for the London delegates, for which they would pay not

The recommendation was confirmed. The report recommended that Mr. Martin, as a member of the Birmingham Frost Committee, and as elected great number were either engaged, or were from by a public meeting to sit in the Convention, should, although not ballotted for, he considered as the repre-The members who accompanied the above in their sentative of the Frost Birmingham Committee, and as

Recommendation confirmed. The report recommended that Mr. Martin be paid out devoted so much of his time in arranging the circulars of the general fund according to the scale by which other members were raid.

Recommendation confirmed. The report recommended that £1 a week be paid to the door keeper. The object of the committee was to pay the door keeper the highest possible wages that their means permitted. Atter a short discussion between Dr. M'Douall.

Messrs. Morgan, Martin, Pitkethly, and others, the The report recommended that the deputation appoint-

her Majesty or a direct and positive refusal. Recommendation confirmed.

The report recommended that the address from the Frost B runingham Committee should not be published. Recommendation confirmed.

It was also recommended by the Committee that Mr. Pitkethly be treasurer, and suggested means for collecting the funds &c., which were adopted.

Dr. M Douall, in submitting the seventh recommendation of the report, said that the Committee before of the Convention. But they were of opinion that when an individual sought to sit in it that he ought to be efficially announced by the Manchester Executive and ballotted for. (Hear.) Mr. Leech a highly respectable man, and than whom a more efficient, a more trust worthy, or more honourable man could not be, was not ballotted for by the Manchester Executive, because his election had not been officially announced. bers of the Committee entertained for him the highest respect; still when they ascertained that he had not duly elected member of the Convention, and they "To the Lords spiritual and temporal of the United

Mr. Rolley moved, and Dr. M'Douall seconded, the

the Secretary was directed to read it, and which was

SIR,—As I made an oversight in my letter, I now Mr. Martin-True; he was transported. He was send you the names of the gentlemen put into the

Messrs. Sweet, Nottingham. Smart, Leicester. Skevington, Loughborough. Morgan, Bristol. Woodward, Brighton. Marsden, Bolton. Deegan, Sunderland. Arthur, Carlingford. Gillett. Sheffield. Martin, Birmingham. M. Douall, South Lancashire,

Mr. Sankey was nominated for Edinburgh, but could not attend. Mr. Dover for Norwich, but his modesty Mr. Pitkethly—He was not on friendly terms with was such that he would not obtrude himself on public posice, but would rather let those perform the busilevees. If they agreed to a deputation for presenting Glasgow, could not absent himself, in consequence the petition, they should apply to the Sccretary of of his own business. Mr. Lovett could not attend for will prove, in the end, to be no benefit, but an injury to reasons of his own. Now, my dear Sir, more information was given me

both put in nomination, but, in consequence of my Mr. Rese-In the case of the Dorchester labourers, getting no official information on the subject, I left JOHN CAMPBELL, Sec.

Convention were entitled to a seat in it."

meeeting, but not according to the rules of the Northern is experiencing a similar fall; and the price of cart and Slar, which furnished them with the only guide by plough horses have fallen a full third. which they should go. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Smart said that if Mr. Cullum opened so wide a

persons sent by Associations, not Chartist bodies (Hear, hear.) Mr. Rose said that certainly if such a precedent were the poor-rates, which, in the parish of Bishop's

(Hear, hear.) that any difference of opinion on the subject had existed. he had to pay during the last year, with the pleasing He supported Mr. Collins because he knew him well, prospect of a progressive diminution in this kind of and was satisfied that he would be a useful and active expence, and in the vast numbers of those persons member. Besides, they should remember that his who are now included under the degrading appellation services were gratuitous, and that his constituents paid of paupers; who, in entering the pale of pauperism, forma, and then adjourned to five o'clock in the even- his expenses. (Hear, hear) He was aware that his have, in general, left behind them all those sentiments vote on the same subject, on a previous day, had given of independence, of patriotism, of love of liberty, of some offence to his (Mr. Pitkethly's) constituents; still batred of oppression, for which the very lowest classes | Salop; and Messrs. Bigg and Goldfinch, Southampton-They again assembled at five o'clock, Mr. Wall in he was satisfied that he was right, and therefore per- of Englishmen were, in former times, so highly diseffect he had written to them. He always would, as he Mr. Morgan Williams read the minutes of the last lately did, pursue a straightforward line of conduct, and without regard to differences on other points, support the man who would serve him in gaining a particular object. (Hear, hear.) Even Mr. O'Connor the records of your Honourable House, where, it approved of Mr. Collins being returned. It was only clearly appears, pauperism, kept in check for a long by union they could preserve their organisation, and series of years by the native spirit of the people, was that union they should struggle to maintain. He sup- let loose like a torrent over the land by the enormous ported the amendment.

Mr. Morgan followed on the same side. ' now move." He was sent to watch over the petitions of manners.

were to be founded. They adopted that principle, and your Lordships will not pass any law to prohibit, or

follows:-" That all persons elected by public meetings swallows up all others:-the state of the representato sit in the Convention, and forward the objects of the tion of the people in the Commons House of Par-General Charter Association, be considered members of liament. the Convention." Four voted for it, and seven against it.

Mr. Pitkethly was still of opinion that Mr. Collins name should be put in the ballotting box, and that whether he was or was not a member of the Charter Association, that he had a right to sit as a member of upon thirty-two members, and had only four inter- the Convention. He therefore moved that the Conviews. Mr. Jarvis was favourable; Sir Charles Burrell vention accept the gratuitous offer of those who sent would give it his mest serious consideration; Mr. Mr. Collins to assist them as a member of the Conven-Mr. Cullum seconded the amendment.

Dr. M'Douall and Mr. Skevington opposed the amendment. people.

Dr. M'Douall conceived it a mere begging of the question to accept the services of those who sent Mr. Collins: they knew nothing of such an offer, they knew nothing officially about his election. He was not returned by the Manchester Executive, nor had he produced his credentials. He should not allow any thing or any man to disturb the principle of their constitution, and thus excite discord amongst them.

Hear. hear.) Mr. Collins.-I require that my credentials which brought with me be read.

The Secretary read the credentials dated March 29th 1841, which stated that Mr. Collins was duly elected to watch and superintend the presentation of the National Petition, adopted at the meeting in behalf of the expatriated and incarcorated Chartists.

Mr. Ridly inquired if the amendment recognised Mr. Collins as a legalised member of the Convention. The Chairman replied in the affirmative. The amendment was put and lost. After which the

original motion for adopting the report of the committee, was carried by seven to three. Dr. M'Douall next reported that the committee would have been in the same difficulty regarding Mr. Barmby, as the irregularity occurred with him, and the Manchester Executive. The latter, however, removed the difficulty by recommending him as a member of the Convention. The report, therefore, also recommended that he should sit as a member of that body.

Mr. Cullum moved that Mr. Collins's name be included with Mr. Barmby's. The amendment fell to the ground, and after a short discussion between Mesars. Pitkethly and others, the recommendation that Mr. Barmby be considered a member of the Convention was adopted.

Dr. M'Douall presented a petition from Rugby, Warwickshire, containing 235 names, and one from Manchester, containing 60,000 signatures in favour of the political prisoners. Mr. Ridley moved that the voluntary offer of those

the Members of Parliament, and to assist in the release

of the expatriated and incarcerated Chartists, be accepted. Mr. Pitkethly seconded the motion. Mr. Martin moved as an amendent that, as Mr.

Collins was not a member of the National Charter Association, he could not sit as a member of the Convention. At the request of several members, the Chairman asked Mr. Collins if he would give his services? Mr. Collins said. I have been told by three resolutions that you do not want my services. I should,

indeed, look foolish before my constituents, if after that offered them. The original motion was put, when three appearing for, and three against it; the Chairman gave his casting

vote for the motion. The Convention then adjourned. It is supposed that Mr. Collins will confide his peti-

tions to Members of Parliament, and then return to his constituents. Mr. Collins appeared much disappointed at the result On his departure he was accompanied by several

he was connected with the Convention, and discharged Journal of the previous Saturday, for the purpose of his duty most zealously. COBBETT AND THE CORN LAWS, TAXA-

PEOPLE.

The following petition from the late William Cobbett. .P., against the Corn Bill, in 1815, was addressed by that celebrated man to the House of Lords, when that measure was before their Lordships. We beg to remark that the reader will find that Mr.

Cobbett was not unjust enough to oppose the passing of the Corn Bill, without, at the same time, praying for a reduction of taxation; the bringing down the army and navy to what they formerly were in time of peace: and thus to reduce the public expenditure to the debt) to about six millions a year; nor does he omit | procured a place of meeting, well furnished with a

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled:-

The petition of William Cobbett, of Batley, in Hampshire, dated on the 7th day of March, 1815, HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioner does not presume to be competent to judge of the precise degree in which the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of this kingdom, may be affected by the proposed law; but, while common sense tells him that it must seriously injure these classes of the community, that it must so enhance and uphold the price of shipping, freight, and manufactured goods, as to transfer the building of ships, the employment of ships, the making of goods, together with vast numbers of our best artizins, to countries. where the necessaries of life are at a much lower price; while common sense tells him that to uphold the price of food is to drive from their native country great street. numbers of persons in search of better living on their incomes, leaving their share of the taxes to be paid by those who remain, and that, too, out of diminished means, arising out of diminished demand for their produce, their manufactures, and their professional labours. While common sense says this to your petitioner, his own experience, as an owner and a cultivator of land, enables him to state, with more precision to Dr. M. Douall-There could be no presentation at uses who could do so with more effect. Mr. Moir, of your Lordships, the grounds of his conviction, that any new tendency to raise, or keep up, the price of corn, the owner and to the cultivator of land.

That your petitioner has seen, with great surprise, that in certain petitions obtained privately, and sent from this county, it has been asserted that the expences of a farm remain nearly the same as when corn was at the late high price. Your petitioner's observations and experience enable him most positively to contradict this very material fact. When wheat was sold at an chester. Solicitors, Messrs. Kay and Co., Manchester; Mr. Cullum was of opinion that all persons elected by average of 100s. a quarter, the weekly wages of a and Mr. Surr, Lombard-street. a public meeting had a right to sit in the Convention. labourer were from 15s. to 18s.; and that, now, when He therefore moved, as an amendment, "That all the average price of wheat is about 60s. a quarter, the persons legally elected by a public meeting to sit in the weekly wages of a labourer are from 10s. to 12s. The price of brick-work, which was 50s. a rod, or perch. is Staple Inn. Mr. Ridley said he might be elected by a public now 40s. The price of smith's and wheel wright's work

But there is another great fund of expence to which your petitioner is particularly anxious humbly to solicit door to the Convention they would be inundated by the attention of your Lordships, as it is intimately connected, not only with the great mass of the people, but with their political, civil, and moral conduct, namely, once admitted they would have anti-Corn Law leaguers | Walsham, where the land of your petitioner princior members of the Carlton Club sitting amongst them. pally lies, have been reduced in such a degree, that 18, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. your petitioners has had to pay, in the said parish, Mr. Pitkethly was desirous of union. He was sorry during the year just now expiring, one fifth less than For the practical, the undeniable proofs that high prices have an immediate tendency towards the creating of paupers, your petitioner humbly begs leave to refer your Lordships to the documents amongst prices during the late wars, which, in depriving men of their power, deprived them, and even their children. Mr. Collins said that his name was not sent to the of that shame which had before kept them from the Manchester Executive because his constituents did not poor list; and, therefore, your petitioner cannot but deem it necessary, as they paid all his expences out of view with profound sorrow, that a legislative act should their own funds; they considered that the names of be in contemplation, having, as he firmly believes, a Mr. Snowball, Liverpool; and Messrs. Fox and Co. representatives of small constituencies, whose expences | tendency to prevent for ever the restoration of the | Basinghall-street. were paid out of the general fund, were only sent to labouring classes to their former state of comfort, of the Executive. He was not there to speak of the independence of mind, and of frankness and boldness

Your petitioner is well aware that, unless the prices forwarded in favour of all political offenders, and be raised and upheld, it will be impossible for the owners and cultivators of land to pay the taxes that mouth Shore, Ducham, ship builder, May 21, Jane Dr. M'Douall denied that they had a right to intro- will exist after the Property Tax shall have ceased; he 18, at eleven, at the Thompson Arms Inn, Sunderland. For these reasons your petitioner humbly prays that

The amendment was then read and put. It was as ation that subject, which, in point of real importance.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray, WILLIAM COBBETT.

ANTIQUITIES AT THE NEW EXCHANGE.—The work-

men, in excavating part of the site of the New Ex- setahire. change, have found several Roman antiquities on the site of a large pond, fifty feet long, thirty-four feet wide, and thirteen feet deep. Amongst these auti-quities are a Roman wall and pedestal, articles of Joh pottery ware, glass, and glass vessels, lamps, coins, stiles and tablets for writing, and a strigel such as had been used in the baths of Pompeii. The latter shire. Mr. Morgan said it would be despetism on the part is perfect. Sheep bones, and the lougs and horns of Mr. STRANGEWAYS gave his concurrence to the which about one-third occur in the pool, principally Mr. Wall said that Mr. Jarvis was decidedly opposed of the Convention to reject a man selected by the stage, have also been discovered in the excavations.

Chartist Entelligence.

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON -Eight hundred and twelve signatures have been affixed to the National Petition, being five hundred more than were appended to the former National Petition At a meeting held on Sunday, a strong resolution was passed, protesting against the sitting of John Collins in the Convention, and calling upon every member of that body to protest against it.

HEYWOOD.—Mr. Charles Connor, of Manches. ter, delivered an animated lecture to the inhabitant of the place on Thursday evening in last week. STCCEPORT.-Mr. Lewis lectured to a nn. merous audience on the Corn Law fallacy on Sunday

HINDLEY, (NEAB WIGAN.)—A temerance meet. ing was holden in the open air, at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Messrs. Dixon, 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 a room previously occupied by a jerry lord, where the working man may now amuse and inform himself, by perusing, after the toils of the day, the Northern Star, and other newspapers and periodicals, with which the table is loaded, or by conversing with his fellow workmen in their cool and sober hours, in the matters which belong to their respective interests.

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 persons who sent John Collins to assist in canvassing called on them, professing to be Irish Chartists, driven out." There have yet been none of our members obliged to go, and if any should they will have our laws by which our English friend may distinguish them from gulls.

BARNSLEY.—At the meeting, on Monday, £2 were handed to Mr. Peter Hoey, to be transmitted to the Star office for Mrs. Frost. A resolution was passed to the effect that Mr. Henry Hetherington deserves the execuation of every honest Chartist for his base, cowardly, and calumnious letter to the Northern Star.

The petition for the release of the Imprisoned Chartists was signed by 3,296, Chartists exclusive of the signatures from Worsbrough Common. A PETITION to the Commons praying them toaddress er Majesty for the dismissal of Ministers, has been adopted, and is being numerously signed.

BIRMINGHAM .-- CHARTIST MEETING .- The regular weekly meeting was held at the room in Freeman-street, on Monday evening last, but little business was transacted, except curolling the names of new members, and receiving contributions, as Messrs. White and Taylor had left to attend an antifriends. He was a most active member for the few days Corn Law meeting, which had been announced in the

discussing the matter. HYDE.-Mr. Campbell, Secretary to the Executive, lectured here on Monday last, to a respectable DBBETT AND THE CORN LAWS, TAXA- and numerous meeting. He explained, in a most TION AND REPRESENTATION OF THE explicit manner, the right of the people to the Charter, and shewed the increase of trade since the year 1800 to 1841, and the increase in proportion of the miseries suffered in the manufacturing districts. The Chartists of Hyde are true to the cause they have espoused, and will never shrink from the agitation which the brave O'Connor has laid down to the people, so long as he acts consistent with the Charter and the people's rights. Their meetings are held weekly in the Working Men's Institution, on Mon-

day evening, at eight o'clock. LONDON. - The City of London Chartists have platform, seats, &c., at No. 55, Old Bailey. Several enthusiastic meetings have been recently held here. at which Messrs Martin, Skevington, Smart, and other members of the Convention, made strong and eloquent speeches; and resolutions respecting the Lovett and Collins move, of a similar character to those passed by the provincial Chartists throughout almost the whole kingdom, as well as resolutions for the liberation of Bronterre O'Brien, &c., were adopted.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, May 7.

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

May 18, at one, June 18, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Farrar and Lake, Godliman street, Doctor's Commons. G. Fuller, Regent-street, shawl dealer, May 14, at two, June 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Walters and Reeve, Basinghall-street.

May 14, at twelve, June 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messas Crowder and Maynard, Mansion-house-place. W. B. Henzell, Oxford-street, fishmonger, May 18, at one, June 18, at eleven, at the Court of Bankrupter, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Thomas, Fen-court,

R. and J. Burgess, Macclesfield, silk throwsters

J. Henderson, Manchester, bookseller, May 22, June 18, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Man-W. Marshall, Liverpool, iron founder, May 20, June 18, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool.

Fenchurch-street.

J. Booth, sen., J. Booth, Jun., and S. Booth, Leeds, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers, May 25, at ten, June 18, at nine, at the Commissioners Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Barr, Lofthouse, and Nelson, Leeds; and Mr. Fiddley, Inner Temple.

Solicitors, Mr. Mailaby, Liverpool; and Mr. Chester,

J. Wilson, Leeds, Yorkshire, timber merchant, May 14, June 18, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Robinson, Leeds; and Mr. Strangeways, Barnard's Inn. A. F. Donovan, Liverpool, merchant, May 19, June Solicitors, Messrs. Rowley and Taylor, Princess-street,

E. Radenhurst, Birmingham, glass chandelier maker, May 21, June 18, at 11, at the Union Inn, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Page, Birmingham; and Mr. Burloot, inner Temple. W. Calium, Pattingham, Stafford, farmer, May 21, June 18, at eleven, at the Swan Inn, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Messrs. Thurstans and Liddle, Newport,

Manchester; and Mr. Sharpe, Staple Inn.

buildings. W. Williams, Bridge, Kent, brewer, May 17, June 18. at twelve, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Sankey and Sladden, Canterbury; and Messrs. Egan and Co., Essex-street, Strand. W. Newall, Jan., and A. Harrison, Manchester, grocers, May 16, June 18, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Hadfield,

Manchester; and Messrs, Johnson and Co., King'sbench-walk. Temple. T. and W. Reeves, Claines. Worcester, coach builders, May 21, June 17, at eleven, at the Unicorn Inn, Worcester. Solicitors, Mr. Corbett, Worcester; and Messrs. White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.

R. Evans, Liverpool, stationer, May 21, June 18, at one, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, 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., Bedford-row.

merchant, May 18, June 18, at twelve, at the Red Lion Inn, Banbury. Solicitor, Mr. Atkins, Sarsden, near Chipping Norton.

W. Doxferd, Bishop Wearmouth and Monk Wear-

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. J. N. Wood, W. Dowson, and K. Wood, Liverpool, sail makers. J. N. Wood, W. Dowson, and M. P. P. Russell. J. N. Wood, and M. P. Russell, Liverpool, merchants. A. Birchall and W. Griffith, Manchester,

commission agents. From the Gazette of Tuesday, May 11. BANKRUPTS.

John Harrison Thompson, silk throwster, Newcas tle, Staffordshire. William Linsdell, umbrella manufacturer, Cannot street, City. George Sadler, linen draper, Cheltenham, Glouce tershire. John Vaughan Barber, banker, Walsall, Stafford

Richard Cope, sack dealer, Staffordshire. John and Edward Millard, cabinet makers, Chelten ham, Gloucestershire. Thomas Guy Wake, scrivene , Castle Cary, Some

George Comley, clothier, North Nibley, Gloncester John Beaumont, grocer, Huddersfield George Gower, grocer, Cardiff. John Young, ship builder, Newport, Monmouth

James Mann, woolstapler, Norwich

William Heginbotham, cotton spinner, Ashton-unde Lyne. William Henry Higham, saddler, Bristol.

way.

Briginal Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR-In haste I take the liberty to intimate that I signed the address of the proposed Charter Associaion in perfect reliance on the good faith and stanch ninciple of Messra Lovett. Collins, Cleave, Hether-inciple, and Vincent; all individuals, I conceived, perincreased, perplanting of our rights and interests, the "People's Poraries.

On this subject, Sir, my sole ambition is to promote to the extent of my ability, the success of this real Warm Charta, this glorious record of the people's deminimion to be free. My motto is "Universal singe," entire and unqualified; and less than this, miss whatever shape or designation, will I refuse to

The cheering intelligence of the progress of Chartism carefed through the medium of the Northern Star I prine, from week to week, with the highest satisfaction and delight, not only on account of my fellow-slaves and commymen at large, but, individually, I am proud be express the sentiment of gratitude which I feel to Mr. O Connor and to yourself for the unparableled inner to which you have advanced the only journal which the people can properly designate as their own To the Northern Star I have been a subscriber from the commencement; and I have always been, and shall me man to be, an indefatigable promoter of its cirmirrion at home and abroad.

Having come to London for a short period, I shall have an opportunity of acquiring accurate intelligence repeting the new association. With the import of its dires I cordially agree.

With Mr. Osborne, of Nuneaton, I say there has ben too much of passionate invective and abuse; and, I my add, too much of the violent and vulgar denuncition; and the language occasionally employed in the pages of the Northern Star (especially in the attacks d the latter against Mr. O'Connell) has been low and indecent in the extreme.

All this I sincerely regret; and on this subject I think that the old Association may learn something of the new one. In signing the address of the latter I gasidered that I was simply constituting myself a mmber of a Charter Association; because in Learning. to I have failed in the attempt which I made to mblish one.

I have still faith in the parties whom, in so unhimily a spirit, you hold up to the denunciation and micule, if not to the absolute execuation of the people. Bur, truer men, I at present believe, never existed. h defence of the rights of the people they have always god manfully forward; and it is by their acts, and in accordance with the hasty condemnation of their elected enemies, that I am prepared to judge

If the projected Association cannot, without injury with old one, be established and maintained; or if minimion of accepting an iota less than the full peace of Universal or Charter Suffrage shall be cicies from the originators of the former, I shall. without hexitation, withdraw my name from the list of mirricule, whom I shall then esteem the virtual and atomined enemies of the people's regeneration and evereignty. I have not, Sir, constitute myself a judge of another

and qualification for the franchise. Who am I that I should exclude from that invaluable right and priviher even the meanest of my fellow-subjects? But I will not intrude longer on your time; and rill only add, after the example of Mr. O'Connor, Leireral Suffrage and no Surrender. I am. Sir.

Yours respectfully, J. B. SMITH, of Learnington. King's Arms Inn, Holborn-bridge, London.

Honday, April 26th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

EIR,-Having seen an address sent to Peter Layton h Mr. Lovett inviting some of the leading Chartists of this place to sign it without delay, and send it back by reum of post, leaving no time for consideration, semileigned hoping all was right. It was sent back to Mr. Lovett, as requested, and he considered there ver more names than was required, and he therefore am assecond time, stating that the names of two perwas would be sufficient. Accordingly the names of two percons were sent, but on looking over the Northern Sor of the following week, we found that both these nmes were omitted, and the name of Peter Layton prim the list, in lieu of either of the names sent.

Now, Sir, I feel truly thankful that my name did an appear in the Star, but here is the query, why with not there? Was it because I stated in the hearing of several, that if I found anything wrong I would have nothing at all to do with the concern?

Now, I believe that Mr. Lovett has been made acquainted with this assertion, and hence there would he no hopes of my having anything to do with it, if I hand all was not right. Now, Sir, I am decidedly of epizion that all is not right, for I find this " New Hore" is hailed by the Whig papers as very excellent, and the middle class Radicals, as they call themselves, mhighly delighted with it, though we cannot get them to gir one single inch with us for the Charter.

Again, I want to know how the arch-traitor Dan, we to know all about the "New More," before the people were made acquainted with it? Now, I ask
Means Lovett and Collins if they are by no means somected with Dan, why not come out and meet him will be; more especially, when he declares they are wheel-about career of those fi-xible politicians. not decidedly for Household Suffrage? Surely this mell very strong of the old for.

place will not attend; therefore I expect preaching will taught us to contend for it likewise. the people! We know that, until we have a voice in making the laws by which we are to be geverned, we

As to those great halls and expensive libraries, they before these halls can be built, and those expensive Earing thousands the while ! It may be all very well in those who, out of the money collected, may consider ther services worth two or three pounds per week. It vil be all right with them; but what is the cry of the all that education which is needful to promote our best assume. interes as Englishmen and as Christians. By inserting the above in the Northern Star, you will

Yours, most respectfully, EDWARD HUGHES. Bubury, April 26th, 1841.

THE CALTHORPE STREET MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR_In a letter to the electors of Nottingham, on them to vote for Walter, the Tory, written stroler, in connection with his letter in your last,) his sieged that the meeting held in Calthorpe-street, trement, to come to that conclusion. he kversi weeks; it was well and duly advertised, have dug and designed for others. Tih abundant notice; and, we have the opinion of Print, for the purpose of inviting him to preside on clique. occasion. That gentleman (Col. Evans) expressed bing just then engaged in his first canvass for the remontation of Westminster, he feared it would pre-

being for such a purpose as that avowed. As regards the atrocious and sanguinary conduct of be police ferce on that occasion, that is another matter, cause. has pet to be reckoned for; I shall merely say, in the and of an estimable friend of mine (now deceased)

"Year after year may smoothly glide, and vengeance seemingly subsice, But justice, with gigantic stride, Shall, unawares, Herl all the blood-led sons of pride Prom their high spheres; Blood must by blood be satisfied,

And orphans' tears."

On the subject of SPIES, I would that my humble not one of us." They tell us that O'Connell's praise of

But I am now only addressing Mr. Vincent, through your columns, as to the Calthorpe-street job; I shall be happy to see the matter set before the public in its our triumph. true colours.

Your's, truly, R. E. LEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,-On Tuesday last, a poor weaver came o me to inform me that he had taken in two cuts, and that his master wanted to rob him of nearly half of ourpose; they could not agree

Geo. IV., chap. 96, sec. 15, any one is empowered to do perseverance to consummate our object. so. He did so. I then went to the magistrate, and applied for a summons, according to the above Act. I was ordered into an adjoining room, where I was told to hang them on again. I could get it. When Mr. Bounce, the clerk, had made t out, he demanded a shilling for expences. I then referred him to the 30th section of the Act, which stated that twopence only was the charge, and no more allowed to be taken according to law. He then laid the summons by, and took no further notice of either and oblations in quantum sufficit—these too are defeated me or the summons. I then held the Act in my hand. and asked him to look at it. He refused, but said nothing. I asked him if I was not to have the summons without a shilling? He said no. I was then compelled to pay a shilling for two pennyworth of law. be robbed again; for when the "blue devil" got it, he would not serve it without sixpence: yet the same section of the above Act says that fourpence, and no more, should be taken. I offered to serve it myself. He told me it must be served by a constable; so that at this stage I was robbed of twopence more.

You will greatly oblige, A CONSTANT READER.

If you will insert the above in the defender of the

people's rights and labour, the Star.

Harpurbey, May 3rd, 1841. staunch supporter of the above Act, would answer me, conduct in Convention. He did well to protest against through your paper, what use Acts of Parliament for the admission of Collins amongst them, and each and clerks refuse to allow it, I would feel greatly obliged.

D. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-Having seen in the Northern Star of last Saturday an article headed "Golding again!" in which my name is prettily mentioned by the conceited booby who forwarded it to you, I beg to call your attention to proven beyond dispute,—as jobbing and the ruin of the ling scheme. The extract above alluded to. is the base the same, in order that justice may be done to Mr. Golding.

I have known Mr. G. for a long time, and I, as well as many others, cannot believe that Mr. G. is a spy; and being anxious that the various charges existing against him should be either substantiated or refuted. I beg leave to offer the "leaders" of the London Chartists the use of my premises (capable of accommodating two or three hundred) gratuitously, for the purpose of fairly trying the accused, and hearing his defence, which I have Mr. G.'s sanction to say he is ready to make.

Yours sincerely, FRANCIS WILBY. Pestalozzian Academy, Whitfield-street, (Late Tabernacle Sunday School,)

April 28, 1841. "Recollect poor Peddie." P.S. Any letter addressed to me will be attended to immediately

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT PROSPECT OF THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—The above is the heading to a letter inserted n the Dundee Chronicle of Friday last, signed "A DEMOCRAT," which, I trust, he will allow me to borrow without assailing me hereafter with the charge of be established in peace."-Extract from Address " to plagiarism, particularly, as I shall not visit his lucu- the Political and Social Reformers."-(" New move.") bration with any severe animadversion. His thoughts are of a very puerile description, and evince only a slight acquaintance with political events, otherwise he would not have betrayed his consummate ignorance by mying -"From the men of Birmingham preceded the demand for Universal Suffrage."

With every disposition to render to the men of Birmingham their due portion of praise, I must disown character from the aspersions cast upon it, as one sent from the dogma of "A Democrat," inferring, as of the persons composing the list of ninety. I do, that he alludes to the present generation of 'Brummagem' Radicals. Did it originate with Muntz, with Attwood, with Douglas, with Salt, with Hadley, with Pearce, with Collins, or with any of their coadjutors? No, no, Mr. Democrat, it did not; the demand for like men; and tell him they are not his tools, nor ever Universal Suffrage is of much older date than is the

Let the "Democrat" consult the men of Birmingham, and, I am persuaded, they will not only decline the At, Sir, I wish to give every man his due, I beg honour he would confer upon them, but they will have to state that Mr. Collins gave a lecture in the tell him that they lighted their torch at the flumbeau Theare, Banbury, and there showed himself the deter- of such by-gone patriots as Bentham, Cartwright, or mined advocate for Universal Suffrage, &c. He also Cobbett, &c., and Cobbett would inform him that he prached three sermons in the Chartist lecture room, lighted his flumbeau at that eternal luminary, Thomas which gave great satisfaction, and preaching has con- Paine, and that noble of nature would refer him to inned every Sunday since; but on account of the divi- other men of other times. In fact, the origin of the sion between the Chartist Church in Birmingham, demand belongs not to this generation; our fathers, such be the fruits of Chartist Associations, I should be them, nor ever had the slightest communication with and the National Association, the Chartists of this and our fathers' fathers demanded that right, and they

be discontinued. Now, as regards the ignorance of the He also says-"From the Working Men's Associapeople, my opinion is they are not so dark as they are tion of London emanated the People's Charter." Does represented be. We know we are slaves, and the he mean the name or the principles? If the former, greater part of the produce of our labour goes to sup- they are welcome to all the praise as nomenclators, but por royalty, and pensioned lords and ladies, with a if the latter, I deny it in toto: the principles are not number of idle bishops, and the state church with only much older than the "Working Man's Associawhich they are connected, all of which swallow some tion," but they had more powerful, stedfast, and disin-There about nine millions of the hard earned money of the terested advocates, long anterior to the existence of the

said Association. The reason why I have marked the words " Working in be slaves; therefore, I am for Universal Suffrage Men's Association" in italics is, because it is a misnomer; t was composed, NOT of the veritable blistered hands of the metropolis, but of such soft-fisted gentry as my be all very good, but as some years must elapse Hetherington, Lovett, and Co., whose very souls abhor the idea of work: the Devil Limself could not persuade there can be established, what is to become of the these men to work in the legitimate sense of the term. No, no; they have a greater zest for profit gathered from the counter, than for any really honest and useful branch

of productive industry. "A Democrat" eulogises the " new move," for which. wring thousands? Why, "It is no go; we won't no doubt, the "working men" will feel very grateful, but them, give us the Charter (and all the blessings as they are much in need of a pander, no matter

> Leaving "A Democrat" to the full fruition of all the ineffable pleasures attendant upon the contemplation of tists of the United Queendom on their present glorious and soul elating prospect. Omitting, for the present, all "unpalatable" terms,

such as knaves, traitors, apostates, unprincipled villains, &c. &c., I say that every artifice which ingenuity could devise, has been put in motion to impede the progress of our sacred cause; avowed opponents and pretended friends have conspired to sow the seeds of honoured with almost interminable confidence by the phalanx, and frustrate our object, by maligning the an abortion, and the framers of that execrable scheme | men to follow such examples.

their iniquity, they have noted that its cover was certainly not unconstitutional. True, a "proclamation," would fain worm themselves into favour again by talkwould take world the secretary of State," though not ing about having acted "conscientiously, honestly," by bim, WES issued against the meeting; but I happen &c.; but they have been too incautious in their pro- the compilers." to know a printer who got up quite as good-looking an ceedings; they have discountenanced the only real printer who got up quite as good-looking an ceedings; they have discountenanced the only real little and a question with the plan of the parties; Associations; they have levelled their anathed deuce or not; I believe it had, with the plan of the parties as a post-looking and ceedings; they have levelled their anathed deuce or not; I believe it had, with the plan of the parties as a post-looking and ceedings; they have levelled their anathed deuce or not; I believe it had, with the plan of the parties are provided in the plan of the plan of the parties are provided in the plan of the plan The posted over the "originals;" aye, even on Chartis; Arsociations; they have revened their management and evened their management and evened their management and evened their propriety of attempting it, whilst there was another that developing and they national Charter Association. I have a right to take it propriety of attempting it, whilst there was another that developing and they national Association in evintence. And I confers that deputed, in conjunction with another of the com- have alandered the best advocate of the rights of the up as being far more important and extensive, not with National Association in existence. And I confess that have alandered the best advocate of the rights of the intention of frustrating other plans, but, as it emments of the Working Classes, people. These are facts substantiated by every sent the intention of frustrating other plans, but, as it emments of the sum basis of the working classes, people. These are facts substantiated by every sent the intention of frustrating other plans, but, as it emments of the immentant essentials requisite. I do not, when I look around me at the variance of the immentant essentials requisite. I do not, when I look around me at the variance of the immentant essentials.

It is known that the most venal, time-serving, and large and lofty scale; and as others more moderately tion accomplished, and which would but the other day That gentleman (Col. Evans) expressed | It is known that the most venal, time-serving, and large and long state; and as owners most and state of the pressituted portion of the press has devoted columns is inclined in their political demands, able and willing to have been considered as so many impossibilities,—I do have been considered as so many impossibilities,—I do not. I say, consider the plan interly impracticable, and praise of the "sensible," and "honest," and "right-lend pecuniary and other aid might be induced to do so, not, I say, consider the plan utterly impracticable, and thinking" patriois. Who stand at the head of the "new I cannot see why such assistance should be rejected, particularly if those who profess to be the instructors And the him with the electors, were he to preside over a move;" and we also know that the hacks would not unless at the same time we were called upon to surrent them of its utility and of the possibility of their carry. allow a single stick of matter to be inserted were it not | der any portion of our demand. intended, either directly or indirectly, to damage our

the way "shelved" by the pigeon-livered expediency- knot of schemers have pointed all their artillery against much in earnest as themselves for the same object, he is even now publishing some excellent essays on the pigeon-livered expediency- knot of schemers have pointed all their artillery against much in earnest as themselves for the same object, he is even now publishing some excellent essays on the pigeon-livered expediency- knot of schemers have pointed all their artillery against much in earnest as themselves for the same object, he is even now publishing some excellent essays on the pigeon-livered expediency- knot of schemers have pointed all their artillery against much in earnest as themselves for the same object, he is even now publishing some excellent essays on the pigeon-livered expediency- knot of schemers have pointed all their artillery against much in earnest as themselves for the same object, he is even now publishing some excellent essays on the pigeon-livered expediency- knot of schemers have pointed all their artillery against much in earnest as themselves for the same object, he is even now publishing some excellent essays on the pigeon-livered expediency in the pigeon-livered ex

more than conqueror. Jet to carry on the cheat his confederates say "He's should be introduced as a fair reply.

in these plutocrat-ridden dominions. Let none trust one. Why, then, on a parity of reasoning, how is it that KNOW, beyond possibility of doubt, that he comes by his the car of Whiggery, since he has designated them living honestly. This is not a mere generality; for, "base, bloody, and brutal?"—an irrefragable proof, founded on considerable experience, and an analysis of paragons of political perfection. The fellows certainly men and measures, at least as complete as my contem- go about their buaness in a very clumsy and inconsiderate manner, and I am glad of it, since it not only exhibits to our view the whole of their machinery, but shortens the duration of the campaign, and facilitates

Now, is our prospect blasted? No. Is our progress retarded? No. Is the prize for which we contend prospect is more cheering than ever. The excrescences are lopped off. The clogs are no longer attached to our wheels. The great body of the Chartists have, by their resolutions, proven, beyond all dispute, that they are the days of "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but what he should have received for weaving them. I Bill." They are not to be tosted to and fro with every advised him to wait upon his master again next morn- wind of doctrine, but are now stedfast and immovable. ing, and have an interview with him, and try to settle They are not vacillating, but, on the contrary, they the matter amicably, if possible. He did so, but to no are determined not to meddle with those who are given to change. This is a position which every sincere friend I then told him if he would empower me to act for of his country has long desired the people to attain, and him, I would summon his master, which, by the 5th of having attained it, it only requires watchfulness and

It is an immense advantage to our cause that the dead weights have fallen off, and we must take care not The Corn Law Leaguers were our opponents—they

were defeated.

The "new movement" gentry were insidious foes in our camp, and under our own colours; they have deserted, because not deified and served with sacrifices and justly despised.

The ruling faction are in inextricable difficultiestheir opposition to our progress is ineffective, and they have become too imbecile to help themselves even in their own den; therefore our prospect is more en-I then took it to be signed, and here I was doomed to livening than heretofore, and our triumph more certain.

The Chartists, generally, have done nobly—they have

been tried-weighed in the balance and not found wanting. Their conduct, in meeting and withstanding the jugglery of Lovett and Co., will no doubt be handed down to posterity as a proof of the march of principle. It does in reality "form a new era in the history of Chartism," and one, too, which is the harbinger of the final overthrow of humbuggism, traitorism Whiggism, and every other ism opposed to publicism. Allow me, as an individual Chartist, to return my thanks to Mr. Watkins for the proper application of his P. S. If any one, perhaps Mr. Hume, M. P., the sledge hammer. Also to Mr. Martin, for his upright about to form an association having for its object powers of Mr. O'Connor, nor-however willing or able ness affairs of the association; to attend to the mone

bestowing justice cheap to the poor are, while the every member ought to shun the company of the "Rast-r." What effrontery to intrude himself into that up with a few facts which sometime or other, a few secrets. assembly! O, shame, where is thy blush?

Where is in.
Yours, truly,
WM. RIDER. Leeds, May 10th, 1841.

P. S.-Sir, as the connection of O'Connell, Hume, Roebuck and Co., with the "new move" is already O'Connell, or become parties to any selfish, or truckcause, has been manifestly the object of the promoters of a long letter; and the long yarn of a letter says, on of the scheme—as slander, instead of argument, has such evidence, without the proof, that "a conspiracy been their only weapon-as their organs are, without exception, the partisans of faction, and exist entirely on public abuses-as the plan is repudiated by every consistent and sensible Chartist-as their puny efforts to injure our cause has been defeated, in short, as the enemy is powerless, their object frustrated, the tares seperated from the wheat, and our cause gloriously progressing, permit me to suggest that henceforth the grace they have brought upon themselves, and treated with silent contempt

THE "NEW MOVE,"

"Tracing most of our social grievances to class legislation, we have proposed a political reform upon the principles of the People's Charter: we have made it the polar star of our agitation, and have resolved, by all just and peaceful means, to cause it to become the law of our country.

"Believing it to have truth for its basis, and the happiness of all for its end, we conceive that it needs not the violence of passion, the bitterness of party spirit, nor the arms of aggressive warfare, for its support: its principles need only to be unfolded to be appreciated, and, being appreciated by the majority, will

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Although I am not among the repentant, short-sighted, and snivelling sinners, who graced your pages on Saturday last, I trust your liberality will allow me to appear in your next paper, justifying my I hope I may be allowed to have my say about

combination and the split," for if I am not allowed to do so, I may be set down as one "of the half dozen or trammels of both of them, require, as an act of comless" of the list of the "secret move," on whom it is mon honesty at your hands, an opportunity of replying assumed "little conflience can be placed even by the to some considerable extent, to the vituperation which new movers themselves;" as an accessory to the crimes I conceive to have been unmeritedly thrown on myself, of the party of the "society of damn-nations," one of of it. I shall endeavour, as briefly as possible, to show the body of new London rat-catchers-(sublime and how I became mixed up with the wondrous affair-my beautiful!)

to the resolutions, and particularly to the one noticed and the counterplot. below, of various bodies calling themselves Chartists, and reasonable and liberal men, too, no doubt, which as respects the persons whose names were in the first appeared in last week's Stur-but if such be their liberality, I would say "save me from friends;" if personally. I never, to my knowledge, saw but one of ready to exclaim, from such "good Lord deliver me." either of them, previous to the general distribution of The following appears as the resolution of the Salford | that document through the country. Association: - "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the efforts of those persons-Lovett, Collins, Hetherington, Cleave, Vincent, and others-is nothing better than a base attempt-[read the heading of this] and ponder over the concluding passage. Is this the feeling which should prompt men complaining of tyranny? of those claiming equal moral and political freedom to all members of the community? Mind! because it is the opinion, without proof or foundation, · The Chartists (that is themselves only I should hope, for the Chartists as a body would not so far disgrace themselves,) are also determined that, for the future, neither an English Charlist Circular, or anything else, the Charter contains; and then we shall be able to obtain from whence he comes, or whatever cognomen he may shall be purchased from any of that party." O tyranny. tyranny! thou pervadest the breast of the highest, and findest a dwelling place in the most lowly!! Go you the "new move," I proceed to congratulate the Charthe milk of human kindness; go to the wild beast's den, and learn brotherly affection!! I have from the first introduction of the National Charter Association had my scruples; I have objected

to a portion of the means proposed for carrying out the objects; I have questioned the legality, and I have considered some part of the plan as highly injudicious. The necessity and importance of a system of organisdissension and strife among us—those who were ation was manifest to all; therefore the plan of the "old move" was submitted and examined at a meeting people, have turned against us, and, without even the as embled for the purpose in this town, and the whole people, have turned against us, and, without even the body of persons agreed to the objections, and desired by that gentleman, as shadow of a reason, have laboured to scatter our body of persons agreed to the objections, and desired by that gentleman, as shadow of a reason, have laboured to scatter our body of persons agreed to the objections, and desired by the state of the objections and desired by the state of the objections are stated our body of persons agreed to the objections. I did me to write to head quarters for explanation. I did character, and misrepresenting the motives of our so; but no notice was taken of my application. If the character, and misrepresenting the motives of our meeting had not done so, and adepted the plan, I meeting had not done so, and adepted the plan had not done so, and adepted the plan had not done so, and adepted the plan had not done Rophicy of calling a National Convention"—and in coctors and supporters of the "new move" know that setting up" of which meeting I had the honour O'Connor has won an imperishable fame—they know the beauty of the beauty of the beauty of the case, the suggestions would not have been probake a prominent part—was concocted by the Whigs, he is beloved by the people, and hence their every with them either to cause I could not act be the control of the Charter. by the purpose of entrapping the people. I am aware epistle is fraught with scurrility and malevolence, or to call them fools for thinking differently to me; and bence their every not have been so intocial, that, declared of the Charter, perly attended to.

But no. Sir, son or to call them fools for thinking differently to me; and bence, or to call them fools for thinking differently to me; and bence their every not have been so intocial, that, declared of the Charter, perly attended to.

But no. Sir, son or to call them fools for thinking differently to me; and the Northern Start and it is entire carried to the Charter, perly attended to. tome of those gentlemen who have recently signed with all their craft, they have not been able to conceal it is quite certain I should not myself have been charged by the Northern Star, with strong denunciations against you have had to make on our behalf, and the personal passage, but the boy had left. On opening the secret move" circular; but, though many years it. They though this our vulnerable point; but they as a conspirator, or on the introduction of any other the parties who had promulgated, or who might have the tapped, this is the first tangible opportunity I have discovered their mistake. Instead of wounding scheme, as good, or better, been charged with "treather the temerity to append their signatures thereto. This I have discovered their mistake. Instead of wounding scheme, as good, or better, been charged with "treather the temerity to append their signatures thereto. This I have discovered their mistake. Instead of wounding scheme, as good, or better, been charged with "treather the temerity to append their signatures thereto. This I here met with, to call jubicly for the reasons which our cause, through O'Connor, they have inflicted a son, treachery, or villany." The factions resort to consider injustice—injustice on the part of those who had been not become working forwarded them, and injustice on your part in publish. honed Mr. Vincent and others, who make such a mortal wound upon themselves—their "new move" is such language as this—it does not become working forwarded them, and injustice on your part in publish-

The meeting alluded to, Sir, was openly discussed have fallen into the pit which they themselves. The plan of the "Secret round to collect suggestions for improvement; and I Move" (you have a choice of terms Mr. E:litor) came | consider it equally unjust on the part of Mr. Lovett to They have hatched the cockatrice egg, and, to conceal under my notice in the shape of a pamphlet; it not only have forwarded to you for publication the names of Inches the control of good men who wrote on the subject, as "a clever and and undigested state, without having previously asked judiciously devised scheme, and highly praise worthy to them whether they had any objection to their names so

It is not a question with me whether it had preceb wait on Colonel Brans, (now General Sir De Lacy tence that has hitherto emanated from the scheming braces the carrying out one of the important essentials requisite, I do not, when I look around me at the vato good government-education, and of educating on a rious railroads and other works which are by co-opera-

> These of the "Old Move" may contend if they please, alone for the Charter, and there can be no objecthing whatever to do with the Association previously We know that O'Connell sounded the war-whoop, tion to their doing so, but it is certainly inexcusable in existence: in fact, I conceive that I am borne but in Get rid of Feargus," and we know that the little in their wisdom to set about bullying us who are are as both my views by the Editor of the Northern Star. for him and the Stur, in compliance with the command of because we wish to do as much as possible beforehand "TRADE'S HALLS," which are nearly a counterpart to their General; but the General and his men have been in preparing the minds of individuals for the proper the views and objects of these terrible conspirators; nor worsted in every skirmish, and O'Connor has come off exercise of their right, when they are in possession of do I recollect that he has even recommended to us to

warning might be attended to by every youth, (for the the game is tantamount to censure—he does it to destroy who have no time for mental improvement, there are and sentiments, why bolt from the "trap?" and I will 'old birds' are not so likely to be netted with "chaff,") the play, which is a sufficient proof of its being a good thousands who have time and not the inclination, tell you candidly it is because I conceive that the indiseven his own brother, unless he see him earn his bread, or the "new movers" don't, at once, link themselves to the necessary conveniences and opportunity. Why larly as respects Mr. Lovett's having published unauobject to the establishment of such means? Why assail and brow-beat those, who though inclined to do alas! I feel a deep and bitter necessity for the clution, secording to the logic of the new shool, that they are more than yourselves, do not, nor have they the least exhibited against it, will render any present attempt to a clever man. In short, to withdraw the confidence than yourselves, do not, nor have they the least exhibited against it, will render any present attempt to a clever man. In short, to withdraw the confidence than yourselves, do not, nor have they the least exhibited against it, will render any present attempt to a clever man. desire to prevent you from proceeding in your own

> I am one of those persons who would not give up one tittle of the demand in the Charter suffrage; but I am not so destitute of moral feeling as to condemn all who do not coincide with me in my opinion, or to call ill names, or denounce friends, because their inclination leads them to higher attainments of individual and rendered more difficult of acquisition? No. Our general enlightenment, or because they move in higher circles. Nothing is more grating to my ear than the abusive epithets poured forth against what are called the "shopocracy," the "middle-class slave drivers," &c. &c., when it is well known that there are among men of principle, and are not to be trifled with, as in the middle class thousands equally as ardent for Unithe suffrage, but that their circumstances render them dependent, their minds being as much enthralled as the harassed frames of the factory slaves. The principal object of the Chartist body should be to secure a unity of persons, and not to allow minor differences to break their ranks. The primary aim of all good men should be to make friends, and not to be constantly employed in creating strife and making enemies. Never was there a more fallacious charge made

"new move," as it is termed. Because Fonblanque. O'Connell, Ward, and other such turncoats and drivellers, have praised the plan of the "new move," we are bound, one and all, according to the liberality of some existence. of our worthy citizens, to be set down as "traitors," "Household Suffrage" men, and "enemies" to the working classes. How very generous! How very politic, at such an

important period, and how truly consistent with the principles professed!

The object of all good Chartists should be to make converts and to win friends. Not to pander, to cringe, or to surrender principle, but through the force of facts, and consistency of conduct, to force the respect of men. All men are not "villains" or "traitors" who cannot others.

How. I would ask, is the charge of renegadism made out? Has Collins or Lovett, or any other of the oblins, and Levett, and Cleave were three of the best men on the unenfranchised portion of society. in the community, and that he understood they were Household Suffrage," that those men, as well as the list of ninety, are to be set down as traitors, and extent that he can do in the establishment of the Charwhich for some reason or other must not be divulged till some future period, on which, with the exception of something less than half a dozen of the list, eternal condemnation is passed. I have too high an opinion of the persons introducing the "new move" to fancy for a moment, that they have, or will go over, either to has been formed as deep as ever was hatched in hell.' My motto is Universal Suffrage. I will not be a party in the demand for instalments, because I am perfectly satisfied that nothing less than a full representa tion of the people, will secure to the whole people trayers.

W. Hollis. Cheltenham, April 25th, 1841.

THE WONDROUS "SECRET MOVE."

"Good name in man or woman dear, my lord, Is the immediate jewel of the soul;

Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing! 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands But he that filches from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, But makes me poor indeed."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR. - Another rat escening from the "tran" will probably be the exclamation of the Editor of the Northern Star, and truly you may. Sir, if you please,

add thereto, one determined to escape from both the " traps." But I shall, Sir, in forcing my way out of the "of the convicted thieves, traitors, and liars"—as one and on many others, equally with myself undeserving opinion on all that relates to it—and why I have now Before I proceed in my remarks, I would refer you determined to withdraw my name both from the plot

> I beg, then, at the commencement to say, Sir, that instance attached to the circular, I know them no:

I did not myself receive a copy of it directly from its promulgators, nor had I any reason to suppose that such a plan was in embryo, excepting that a gentleman whose name I give you in confidence, informed me letter]-of a band of Malthusians to divide the people, some months previously that Mr. Lovett was so and it is our opinion that these men are supported by sanguine of being able to carry out his views and other individuals, holding loftier situations, who, in objects, that he was actually making preparations for our opinion, have bribed [very modest charge, merely on the attempt. Well, Sir, when the time arrived, a assumption] the aforesaid individuals; and, to avoid friend who had received a copy called on me with the those, we are determined to adhere to the present plan | same. I said the time is short, but let us sit down and of organisation, and to oppose whatever may tend to peruse it. We did so; when I said however much I divide us, not resting in our agitation until our just may approve of the object, if practicable, there are rights are conceded to us." Look again at the heading, cortain parts of the circular which I should much regret to see become a public document; and as suggestions are requested. I will myself write to Mr. Lovett, and give him my ideas on the subject. I did write to him, and particularly requested to recal his attention to those parts which went, in the first place, to denounce certain classes of seciety, instead of become to all classes if properly carried out-at the same time instructing the working classes to depend on none but themselves to carry it out; and secondly, to the absurdity of denouncing public demonstrations which-whether right or wrong in the abstract-are to to the school of the Sultan and possess yourselves of a great extent necessary, under certain circumstances, to carry out any great public object.

I forwarded my views to Mr. L, and previous to receiving an answer from him, two friends called on me, whose names I again give you in confidence-not from any wish for secresy, but because we have already had too much of personality. They requested my signature, and having every reason to suppose that that document would be properly revised before it was made public, I unhesitatingly placed my name thereon, and I have no reason to suppose that such revision would not have taken place had good faith been kept by those who revised them, and their various suggestions been forwarded as required: if some persons thought improvements could be made, and others thought it impolitic at the time to publish it, each, in my opinion, ought to have sent his suggestions as rethe case, the suggestions would not have been pro-

But no. Sir, some of them were sent to the Editor of ing that which was in an unfinished state, merely sent

This, Sir, brings me to the consideration of the practicability of the object itself, and the propriety or imthem of its utility, and of the possibility of their carrying it out. Nor do I conceive that the object had any the working classes.

Though there are tens of thousands in this country | But you will perhaps ask, if these are my views and an equal number anxious and willing who have not cretion which has attended its promulgation, particuthorisedly the names which had been appended, the bad feeling and spirit of partizanship which have been get at a name amongst the "educated classes" of being carry it out futile. That such an attempt would tend | we think you entitled to at present, you will have to not conceive it to be possible to advocate two such trade principles which give to property more rights

be laid to the charge of the new one.

If Mr. Lovett and his friends have acted indiscreetly in any of their proceedings, no one more than myself regrets it: if I was convinced that they had acted treacherously, none would more condemn and despise them; but I am not yet so convinced. You may, Sir, ask, is not Mr. O'Connell's assertion sufficient evidence on the subject! and I say to my mind it is not. I have versal Suffrage as those who are deprived altogether of shewn you that a gentleman, who has, I believe, never been suspected of being other than an honest advocate of the Charter, had previously acquainted me with Mr. Lovett's intentions; and where men are constantly on the alert to find the means whereby to spread dissension among the Chartists, it is not to me surprising that they should have become acquainted with the subject. But, then, Mr. O'Connell asserted that Lovett and his friends were on the point of establishing an Association for the attainment of Household Suffrage, against any set of men than that against those of the Triennial Parliaments, and the Ballot. True; but it is the first time I ever saw it admitted by the Editor of the Northern Star, that the mere assertion of Mr. O'Connell was sufficient to blast the reputation of any man in should, in my opinion, take when elected.

But I have, for the reasons above stated, written to Mr. Lovett to have my name withdrawn from his document; and I have, also, written to inform both of them that my reasons will be fully set forth in the letter which I have forwarded to you for publication, written to the sub-Secretary of the National Charter Association, desiring to have my name erased from its great and glorious measure. books, because I find that I cannot continue to be a member of that Association without becoming, or seeming to become, a mere partisan.

I have, Sir, ever stood prepared to defend and assist ple's eyes are blinded; and whenever any attempts are see as far, or who cannot act as independently as to carry out the principles contained in the Charterprepared to prove that it is utterly impossible for any people and lead them away from the pursuit of their man, or body of men, to improve to any considerable extent the condition of our common country, until the which the enemy may be met and defeated. noxious ninety, denounced Universal Suffrage? And people are fully, equally, and universally represented in have they really become "renegades," and "gone over the Commons' House; and, further, that every extento the Whigs?" No such thing; but because O'Con-sion of the suffrage, so long as a slave class is permitted nell had made a speech, wherein he stated that "Col- to remain, is only a greater injury and insult committed

> It is true, Sir, I possess not the mental or physical in mind or body—am I in a position to assist to the purpose.

seven of his men against eighty-seven of those who are part in the people's cause; and fearlessly, unflinchingly, opposed to him. The fact is, in such a squabble, I and honestly to discharge the important duties entrusted do not mean to place my name in juxtaposition with to them. any man's; I know no O'Connorism, Lovettism, or any other ism, but Chartism. I have sympathised deeply their first assembling, should revise, enlarge, complete. with Mr. O'Connor in the cruelties and injuries which and submit to the Chartists for approval, the Constituhave been inflicted upon him; I trust I have in my tion of the Association, or the "Plan." It should then breast gratitude sufficient to acknowledge the exertions of any and every man who exerts himself with the a proper knowledge of their duties, and the requireintention of ameliorating the condition of his species. or any portion thereof, whether he may call himself are harmoniously blended and set in motion. It will Whig, Tory, or Radical, but I tie myself to the chariot then be for them, to the fullest extent of the means wheels of no man.

good government; but as the Whigs, if they were the duty of all persons-who, in perspective, see and the plentiful distribution of instructive political honest, have it in their power to give instalments. I the advantages it will produce to society—to assist to papers, simplifying and explaining the objects of progressing, permit me to suggest that henceforth the would not fight with them for granting such Whiggish their utmost it its establishment: that established, and government, and the principles upon which it should conquered foe be pursued no further—let them be left boons; but I will never cease fighting the Whigs, or I am convinced that the best if not the only means of be based, and showing the superiority of democratic in their retreat, covered with the ignominy and dis- whatever faction it may be which stands in the way of bettering the condition of the people will be to elevate over all other institutions. It will also be for the Exa full measure of justice. I am perfectly satisfied that the mental, moral, and physical condition of the most countie, aided by the General Council, such is the determination of those introducing the abject among them; and if Mr. O'Connor possesses more every city, town, or village, a place of meeting, where "new move;" when I find the question of universal extended views than his compeers, or greater mental or the pure truths of democracy may be taught, and the right in jeopardy, from false friends, or burked by physical energies to carry them out, I would myself people be instructed upon the means to be employed to party, I shall be one of the first to raise my voice vote for him; and if he do not, I trust, without being rid themselves of oppression, and the sufferings reagainst it, and to denounce the intentioned be-charged with ingratitude towards him, I should vote sulting from it. against him: and when I say I should do so, I believe I speak the sentiments of no inconsiderable portion of the working classes of Britain, who, I am certain, will calculations of the amount of money required for the never consent to become, like too many of his poor de- purposes of this organization, and thereby placing their voted countrymen, the mere tools of any human being

Some of your correspondents, Sir, in denouncing those who have placed their name to Mr. Loveto's Circular, make it a ground of accusation against them that the industrious classes do not possess among themselves less is active and zealous, that a glorious, moral, and polimorality than any other class of society. This I believe tical revolution will speedily ensue, to gladden the has not been asserted nor insinuated by Mr. L., and if heart of every lover of his kindred. it had I would be the first to deny the assertion. But I wish not for comparative morality, I ask not what is tive, and the manner in which they should proceed the morality of other classes, or even that of my neigh- when elected. Of course there are many matters of bour's family. I know that the more moral I can make detail which cannot here be entered upon. But if, in my own, the more I shall see them respected by the the fundamental principles, the members of the Nagood of all classes, and the more happy beings will they tienal Charter Association agree with myself, I shall themselves become: and I know that the future happiness or misery of the human race depends to a great extent on the virtue, honesty, and firmness of the industrious classes of the present generation. "Virtue is bold and goodness never fearful." Having now, Sir, withdrawn myself from both Asso-

ciations-parties, or "traps," if you will have it so, I trust that, unassisted-single minded-single handed, I in the Odd Fellow, in which he says the National shall so conduct myself as to make my class, as far as Charter is an O Connor Association, and "is always politics, or even on the policy or impolicy of my present assisted in the formation of the National Courter Ashave at heart.

a sufficient excuse for the length of my letter, I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant, JOHN SANDY. 64, Upper North-street, Brighton, April 26th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Have the kindness to favour the friends of Feargus O'Connor, Esq. with a space in the Star of but those members of the Executive who are agreeable this week, for the annexed address and resolutions, may be employed as missionaries throughout the year passed at the various places named and alluded to, as for which they are appointed, this is the compensation they are wishful to convey every mark of approval, in alluded to in the plan of organization for less of emthe trying situation in which he is placed, that their playment, or in consequence of performing the requicircumstances will enable them to do, to encourage site duties. In my own case, however, this permanent him in the Herculean labour he has undertaken to employment would not be required.

I remain. Yours. &c. ROBERT TETLEY. TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

RESPECTED PATRIOT-THE INCARCERATED VIC-TIM FOR OTHER MEN'S OFFENCES,-After reading showing how beneficial his plan might ultimately your excellent letter in the Star of Saturday last, exposing the foolishness of some leading characters of the O'Connell school, attempting to betray you and your cause by an unholy alliance with some of what was supposed to be the accredited leaders of the people, (they having suffered in the cause,) it was unanimously determined upon, that an address should be sent to the Star, expressive of the confidence of those present, who were members, and other friends of the Radical Association, that meet at the Labour and Health, Southgate, in this town, every Saturday evening. Mr. R. Tetley, was unanimously deputed to draw up the same, and send it for insertion in the next Star, as a mark of esteem for their suffering benefactor.

Sir, we admit the system to which you are opposed naturally tends to promote immorality and vice in the world, and has brought the different classes of society granted, and he remained in the Rasphuis twentyinto all but open hostility towards each other. Certain persons have already armed themselves for self defence, copying after the example set and taught by their ene mies, knowing that, by parity of reason, whatever will justify one set of men in the use of arms, may, with equal propriety, under certain circumstances, be taken up by others; yet you have ever advised that moral force principles ought to take the lead, and he, who by virtuous resolutions arms himself to the conflict, be. hand, which he said was for Mr. Martin, but "there comes doubly armed. We are amongst that class who was nothing to pay." The servant girl went to call have become your debtors from the pecuniary sacrifices her mistress, and on her return the basket was in the exertions employed in the defence of that cause we parcel, they found a beautiful boy, about six weeks profess to honour and esteem. You have furnished us old, wrapped in fiannel, and very nicely clothed. with sufficient evidence whereby we can judge of your motives to action; and your unceasing labours in the by a policeman, and from thence to the workhouse. cause, when at liberty, and since your incarceration. ought to put your very worst enemies to the blush, if into the poor-house the same night, which had been they dared to come out with one railing accusation against you. Your straightforward, undeviating course, News. to establish the principles of free representation, entitle you to the support and confidence of every honest

We cheerfully accord to you that honest meed of praise due to your firmness, perseverance, and willing advocacy of the poor man's cause, in the case of the Dorchester Labourers, the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, and that more recent and melancholy event, the Newport tragedy; all of which are strong proofs of your untiring zeal in the promotion of that great national reform you are seeking to bring about.

Amongst the diversified "isms" of the day, which distract the country, we almost find you alone, as a public character, untainted by any of them, nebly pursuing your course amidst them all, not the least disconcerted, pressing the attainment of that power for individual man to possess, which alone can make him a useful and important member of society—the right of destinies of the people.

We regret, and fondly hope we may be deceived, with respect to recent circumstances, said to have "twenty to one one on the new move," and so forth, that the beautiful expression of "National Jackass" spring up without the exertions and contributions of justice, to be given to the poor for self defence, prison, so that he may be forthcoming at the "neednamely, the right of suffrage.

We admire your undeviating policy throughout the whole of your political career, uninfluenced by rank, station, or power, of any description, neither yielding to expediency on the one hand, nor charmed by modern philosophy on the other; so as to induce you to hoodwink the more ignorant of your species, in order to to spread jealousy and dissension among the working | unsay all that you have ever written or spoken, adopt classes, or at least among that portion of them who do the Malthusian doctrine of over population, the free mighty objects at one and the same time, and further, than to that of labour, and reserve, as a reward for that any failure attending the present Association would | the industrious poor, a place in the modern bastiles, where liberty, sociability, and good feeling are destroyed, by the scanty allowance, and separation, which takes place between man and wife in them. We remain,

> Most sincerely yours, &c., Signed on behalf of the meeting, ROBERT TETLES

Halifax, April 27th, 1841. P.S. The above address was read on Tuesday evenng to the members of the Radical Association, at their weekly meeting, and unanimously approved of.

TO THE UNITED CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHERS.—Having been nominated as a capdidate for a seat in the Executive Council, at the request of numerous members of the National Charter Association, beg thus publicly to make known my views respect ing the duties of the Executive, and the steps the

The National Charter Asseciation was formed for the

purpose of causing the People's Charter to become the law of the land. The first and greatest daty of the Executive, therefore, will be, to see that in every movement of the people the spirit of that Charter is abided by, and to press forward, by all legal and peaceful means, unaltered and complete as it is at present stands, that The next duty of the Executive will consist in creating public opinion in favour of the people's cause; to

struggle with and remove the errors by which the peomade for factious or party purposes, to delude the rights, it will be for the Executive to find means by

Another duty will be to collect and concentrate the energies of the Chartist body; to establish unanimity of purpose and proceeding, and, by example, to inspire energy and activity into the breast of every individual professing to desire to see the Charter enacted. It will be for the Executive to superintend the busi-

tary department; to cause from time to time just and comprehensive tables of the income and expenditure of enemies of the people." This is the evidence, made | ter; but I yield not to him in integrity and honesty of monies; to allay dissensions, and settle disputes; to aid and assist victims; to watch narrowly the conduct. But he says that he will place the names of eighty- the professions, and actions of all who take an active

> The Executive, in my opinion, immediately upon proceed to instruct all the officers of the association in ments from them, until all the parts of the organization supplied by the people, to secure the spread of Chartist Until the Charter be established, I consider it to be principles, by the appointment of intelligent lecturers

Such proceedings as these cannot fail to carry with them social improvement; and without entering into object beyond the reach of the people, imparting to them the idea that the scheme is Malthusian or visionary, or only to drag pence from their pockets to be applied to idle purposes, incalculable good will be effected; and such the mighty results, if the Executive

These are briefly my views of the duties of the Execube happy to serve them to the best of my ability. I am, brother Chartists,

Your devoted friend. R. K. PHILP.

1, Chandos-Buildings, Bath, May 3, 1841.

P.S. I have just seen a letter, by Mr. Hetherington I am concerned, generally respected; and, however talking about the Charter, but doing very little towards much some persons or parties may differ from me in ensuring its triumph." As one of the delegates who proceeding, none shall charge me with doing aught to sociation, I beg distinctly to say, that O Connor disgrace myself, my class, or the sacred cause which I had nothing whatever to do with its establishment; that a delegate meeting was called by the Trusting that the importance of the subject, and the Chartists, and it is, therefore, in every sense, an assomanner in which I have been mixed up with it, will be ciation wholly formed and supported by the Chartist body. I am ready to admit that the designs of this Association have not been made so public as it was necessary they should; nor have the public been given fully to understand the manner in which it will proceed. It is, therefore, important that the election of the Executive should come off according to appointment, and the chosen representatives proceed at once to their duties, that all ground for misrepresentation may be removed. The Executive will not, in my eximion, be a permanently sitting body. Quarterly or other meetings, will be sufficient for the transaction of business:

R. K. P.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE. On Sunday last, during the afternoon service, as the preacher in one of the Established Churches was about to offer up prayers for the congregation, the precentor gave out the following notice:—"A young man, entering into business, earnestly solicits the prayers of this congregation."-Dundee Advertiser.

GHENT, MAY 5 .- On Monday last the Nestor of all the prisoners in Europe died in the prison of Gheut. Pierre Joseph Seece was condemned in 1773 to be broke on the wheel, for having murdered young girl. He was then seventeen years of age. A petition being presented to the Empress Maria Theresa, his punishment was commuted into imprisonment for life. In 1814 he was set at liberty by Count Biehal ff, Hetman of the Cossacks, whose head quarters were in this city; but being destitute of the means of subsistence, of relations, and friends, after thirty six years' captivity, he solicited, as a favour, to be suffered to return to the same prison which had been so long his abode. The request was seven years more (in all sixty-three years), and died on Monday, at the age of eighty years.

CHILD DROPPING. - On Saturday evening, no fewer than three infants were left at different parts of Brighton by their unnatural parents. About a quarter past ten, a boy knocked at the house of Mr. Martin, a saddler, North-street, with a basket in his The infant was immediately taken to the Town-hall where it is doing well. Two others were brought left at doors in the western road.—Aylesbury

THE REV. T. D. GREGG IN CUSTODY.—The Rev. T. D. Gregg, of controversial notoriety, has been brought before the Dublin police magistrates for an assault and outrage at the George-street nunnery in that city. The Rev. polemic, it seems, having heard that a girl of respectable connections, formerly a Protestant, had entered the convent, proceeded thither with her uncle and brother, and endeavoured to force the girl away, at the same time using very offensive terms to the nuns. The girl's mother, it appears, is living, and had offered no objections to the step she had taken. After an investigation, the magistrates ordered all the parties concerned to be bound in their recognizances to keep the peace; but Mr. Gregg refused to comply with this order. because he said he was convicted by a Popish magistrate. Information was then lodged against a useful and important member of society—the right of him by Mr. Duffy, the magistrate alluded to, having a voice in governing the affairs which rule the and Mr. Gregg remains in custody, having refused to give bail.

A BLACK AFFAIR.-A chimney sweeper's boy taken place in reference to public characters who have named Richardson, of Knaresbrough, was last week figured in the political world as the patriots of the committed for trial at the next West Riding Seaday, and the friends of the people, and do hope that sions, on a charge of stealing a quantity of soot. ful time."

it. I know well that proper education cannot be carried wait till the Charter shall be established, before we the name of Collius, Lovett, &c., will not be found in from another of the "fraternity" named Watson. The silly fellows affect to despise O Connell, in the out on an extensive scale under the present sectarian, attempt another business of such mighty importance; the company of these who parley with the perple's who being also a boy, and having no friends to be true thimble-rig fashion. He stands at the table, sheves impoverishing and partial system; but that is no reason, nor has he in his wisdom informed us how or when rights, in order the better to establish their own, by bound for his appearance against his "professional" the thimbles, handles the pea, cries "try your luck," when the desire for national education is manifested, these beautiful structures are, as in fairy land, to sacrificing at the shrine of mammon what ought, in brother" at the sessions, he was also consigned to

THE PETITION CONVENTION.

TUESDAY-May 12.

The members assembled this morning at nine tives. The members re-assembled at five o'clock P.M.,
Mr. Smart in the chair. The attendance of
strangers was numerous and highly respectable. Mr. Wall acted as Secretary pro tem., and read the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. Ridley moved, as an amendment, that the salary of the door-keeper, as fixed by them at 25s. ject. (Hear, hear.)

A letter to Mr. Cleave, accompanying a petition of the increased to 30s. The door-keeper, obunder his care large sums of money. Besides, the object of the Convention was to obtain a fair day's The letter was signed H. Forsyth. pay for a fair day's work. Therefore, he wished that the door-keeper should be fairly and fully remunerated.

Mr. Rose seconded the amendment. Mr. Martin would sooner present him at the close of the Convention with a gratuity of ten

Mr. Cullum would not object to the gratuity. Mr. Rose deemed the suggestion of Mr. Martin a

good one. The amendment was put and lost. The minutes were then confirmed. Mr. Wall moved, and Mr. Rose seconded, that keeper be presented with a gratuity of ten shillings

at the close of the Convention. Mr. Ridley moved, as an amendment, and Mr. Williams seconded, that the consideration of the question be postponed to the close of their sittings. The amendment was carried.

The Chairman wished that a slight error which of business. occurred in the Northern Star, respecting him should be corrected. The Star stated that he moved that Mr. Collins be respectfully requested to withdraw from the Convention. What he said was, that the regulations of the Convention, as propounded by Mr. O'Connor, acted upon by the Executive, and sanctioned by the country, not having been complied with, Mr. John Collins could not be admitted a member of the Convention, the Chartists also having protested against his election. Mr. Rose, it appeared, seconded this motion of Mr. Smart's founded on the above. Mr. Skevington handed in a petition from Loughborough, signed by of 3,844 persons. The Chairman handed to the Secretary a petition from Leicester, with upwards of 6,490 signa-Mr. Martin handed in a petition from Chesterfield and Brampton, with 812 signatures. He read

the National Petition from Chesterheid and Brampton advert to, because every case, in my opinion, should With \$12 signatures, being about double the number stand upon its own merits. But I shall be always inthat our last National Petition received in this neigh- duced to give favourable consideration to the particular bourhood. We, the Chartists of this place, are very cases that may be urged when the claims of individuals sorry to see the renegade, John Collins, thrusting this are brought before Parliament. unworthy person on the Convention, he not being a member of our association, and as such have to commumcate to you, our solemn protest against his sitting in the Convention. We well know that as he is not with us he must be against us. We hope you will set your faces against the renegade, and send him about his business to Birmingham, there to sleep in eternal obsenrity. I received a letter from our incarcerated friend, poor S. Holberry. The bloody Whigs will not allow him to receive a letter but once in three weeks, or to send out but one during the same time. You will bear in mind that all the signatures to our petition are those of persons not under fifteen years of age.

the subjoined letter which accompanied the peti-

W. MARTIN, Member of the General Council, and Secretary of the National Charter Association.

hour. He recommended education as calculated to that town. From Mr. Isaac Wilson, of Northalameliorate the condition of the people. He con- lerion, stating that he forwarded a petition, condemned the rigour of Northellerion Gaol, and reproduced the tread mill. In fact, he expressed his mad saiffied disgust at the proceedings adopted that a petition, having the names of 1,581 men, and against the Chartist prisoners. He will no doubt 1,079 women was forwarded from Mansfield. support the cause. (Hear.) Mr. Martin informed A letter was also read from a public meeting held him that the Chartists were not supporters of the at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, and which was Tories, but that if the Whigs continued to incarce-signed by Mr. W. Jones, as chairman. It stated rate them and the Tories struggled for their libera-that their petition contained the names of 2,277 males Tory, and a Radical. He was from home. Messrs. Pierce, Butler, Humphrey, and Hawes were also from home, but the Delegates would call upon the two last Members, as an interview must be had with

every Metropolitan representative. (Hear.)

Mr. Slaney occupied them nearly two hours, discussing the origin of Chartism and the conduct of the Whigs. He was for progressive reform, and was satisfied that if the Chartists proceeded quietly, that they would in time obtain all they looked for. (Hear, hear.) He wished Frost, Williams, and Jones's case to be kept a part from others; and that the major and minor offences of the prisoners should be classed. He was for rational liberty, but opposed to the points of the Charter. He spoke of the support he gave the Drainage Bill, and other remedial measures. He recommended that the working classes should establish an accumulating fund by means of small deposits which would have the effect of guarding them against any attempt to reduce their fair and just wages. (Hear, hear.) He further said, that the average wages were in 1827, either ten or Ford in the chair. Mr. Balls reported his interview fifteen shillings a week. The delegates convinced with Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M. P., respecting the him that wages had been reduced twenty per cent. presentation of the 28 petitions received from Mr. He then spoke of the Nottingham election, and Walter Mason, of Nortolk. A letter was also read asked what were the feelings of the working men from Mr. David Harroner, of Aloa, Sterling, respecting it: the delegates replied, that either in requesting the Committee to send a draft of a petiisolated cases or general elections, the Chartists tion. Several petitions were received and the Comwould return Chartist members; and if they did not mittee adjourned. succeed in returning them they would give their support to the Tories. (Her, hear.) Mr. Slaney said that that was bad percy, and concluded by assuring the delegates, that he would give the question every consideration. Lord Somerset kinding received them. He said he could not support the Chartist prisoners. He would, however, give it his prior to legislating upon the subject. consideration. (Hear, hear.) A milder petition would certainly have his support.

Mr. Skevington stated that he and Mr. Smart had, on a previous day, completed their canvass, and therefore had no further report to make. Mr. Barmby stated that Mr. Ridley, vice Mr. Collins had accompanied him. They had interviews. with four Members of Parliament. Mr. M'Kinnon would give the question his consideration. The Hon. G. Trevor refused to give an answer. Viscount Clements promised to consider the subject. Sir and suggested that the discussion should be taken on Charles Coates would not support the petition, on the second reading. This was opposed by Dr. Nicholl, upon whom they waited, were from home.

The Chairman directed the attention of the meet- fortnight. ing to an application contained in letters laid before The adjourned debate on the sugar duties was then him for organising Chartism in places where no resumed by Mr. MACAULAY, who replied to the speech

the secretary. Mr. Wall read the two letters from Andover. which were signed by Mr. Young, and which stated it appeared to him to be nothing more than a skilfully-(Hear, hear.)

Hector, dated the Reform Club, in which Mr. Hecter expressed his readiness to support the liberation of all pulitical prisoners. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Barmby read a letter from Mr. Raikes Currie. stating he would see Mr. Barmby any day at his banking-house, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. A very long petition of Mr. Walter Mason was

referred to the Committee.

was very anxious to meet Dan. (A laugh.) then said that Mr. Pitkethly, who was absent on in ruin and destruction, and—a probable one—the business connected with the Convention, had re- transfer of our manufactures to other countries. The land, therefore, they must not be parties to this inquested him to press the Convention to expedite Right Hon. Gentleman denied that the budget had been surrection, or give any encouragement to the subjects jolly-boat has not been heard of. The dates of the motion.

The House then adjourned.

The House then adjourned.

arranged to be laid before the Members of the House of the Government that they would be able to carry its of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wall read a letter from Mr. Neesom, which accompanied a petition from Cockermouth, contain-

ing the signatures of 966 males, and 160 females. Mr. Williams said that Mr. Pitkethly had had an o'clock; and, after a short discussion relative to the interview with Mr. Duncombe, and that there was canvass, separated for the purpose of waiting, in little doubt but that Mr. Duncombe would that sections of two, upon the different representatives. The members re-assembled at five o'clock P.M., Dr. M'Douall said that he waited upon Lord John Russell, who was from home. Mr. Miles was also absent. He then proceeded to the House of Com-Members of Parliament, all of whom were favourable Upon the question of their confirmation having to the cause. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Duncombe informed Mr. Ridley moved, as an amendment, that the would that night fortnight bring forward the sub-

from Tillicoultry and Colsnaughton, containing the signatures of 740 males and 615 females, was read. Dr. M'Douall read a letter from Bromsgrove, an-

place. The letter was signed H. Prosser.
Mr. Wall moved that a deputation of electors should wait upon all the metropolitan Members, and | could not be accomplished if the protection afforded by press them for their support to the National Petition for the release of all Chartist prisoners.

The motion was unanimously carried. Mr. Martin returned his best thanks to Dr. M'Douall for having presented him with a complete set of The Chartist and Republican Journal, which markets, and what was thus brought did not supply was full of that real and useful information that the the place of sugar the produce of free labour, which Chartists wanted. (Hear, hear.) With the excep- would be the case if it was admitted for consumption if the Convention sit a fortnight, that the door- tion of The Poor Man's Guardian, it was the best in the home market. The Right Hon. Gentleman conbook he had read. After some routine business, the Convention rose at seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

The members assembled this morning for dispatch The following letters were read:-

"SIR.—I am sorry to say that I cannot promise to

co-operate with the committee by whom you have been deputed to ask the support of the Members of Parlia-" To Mr. Smart."

"SIR,-I beg you will not trouble yourself to call on me, as I can by no means concur in an endeavour to obtain perfect immunity for all political offences. " C. LEMON. " To Mr. Williams,"

"SIR,-It is not easy to give an answer to your request, and it is difficult to decide how I can support the liberation of all political prisoners. I shall, however,

give it a liberal attention when such a subject comes doned. before Parliament "E. TURNER. " To Mr. Williams." " SIR.—In reply to your note, I beg to say that I "MY DEAR MARTIN,-Enclosed you will receive cannot pledge myself to support such a proposal as you

The following letters were received through Mr. Cleave: - From Mr. Arthur, stating that a petition containing the signatures of 6,862 males, and 2,288 females, had been forwarded from Carlisle to Mr. Duncombe. The letter also stated that the Salisbury, Wigton, and Cockermouth sheets were in a state of forwardness. From Mr. Arthur, of Mottrain, stating that the petition was forwarded, containing 966 signatures. From Newmills, Ayrshire, stating that the petition contained the names of 480 males, and 384 females. From Mr. Beesley, stating that some of the protective interests might suffer from that some of the protective interests might suffer from was forwarded, and contained 1,000 signatures. From Mr. Cordeux, York, announcing that the petition of that city contained 227 signatures, and was forwarded. From Mr. S. Goat, of Norwich, stating that the petition was forwarded from Nor-Mr. Callum said that the petition from Glasgow | wich, and that it contained the names of 4,499 contained 64.000 signatures. (Hear, hear.) That males, and 4,212 females. From Messrs. Carlton, from Greenock 5,000 males and 1,100 female sig. Bragg, and Horrock, of Darlington, stating that the petition was forwarded from that place, and con-The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Ewart to tained the names of 434 males, and 166 females. Dr. M'Donall, in which that gentleman said that From J. Blakewell, of Worcester, stating that the he would attend in the House with every indication petition from that place was in favour of all the in favour of the proposal, subject to the considera- objects they most desired, and concluded with the tion which he was bound to give every subject that watchwords, "Universal Suffrage," "No cock came before the House.

tail ginger," "Neither Dan or his tail." From Mr. Martin stated that he and Mr. Wall waited Mr. Homer, Secretary of the Oldham Association, on Mr. Brocklehurst, who received them most kindly announcing that a petition, containing the names of and detained them in a discussion of upwards of one 7,506 men, and 2,441 women, was forwarded from taining the signatures of 218 males and 153 females; and from Mr. John Hamilton, of Mansfield, stating

tion, that the Chartists would undoubtedly endea- and 1,145 females, and that the petition was in your to return Chartist Members at the next elec- behalf of the Charter, the political prisoners, and the tion, and in the event of failing in that would give release of the Welsh martyrs. It also stated that their support to the Tories. (Hear.) He then money would be forwarded to the Star to defray called upon Mr. Matthew Attwood, the banker, and the expences of the Convention. The letter which partner of Spooner, who was by turns a Whig, a was addressed to the Convention, in conclusion, said,

peration sent forth by leaders of the people. Exert advanced in support of it in a financial point of view. your powerful voice to hush the storm. After present | He admit ed that dissatisfaction prevailed in the Brazila ing the pennions consider the propriety of amaignment against this country, but not on the ground of its prothat two deep wounds had been inflicted on his
ing the two associations. We have confidence in those
tective duties, but because of its strenuous exertions
who signed the document put forth by that noble of to put down the slave trade. He had no doubt but
when the surgeous at any observations in topit,
that two deep wounds had been inflicted on his
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that two deep wounds had been inflicted on his
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arising from the surgeous at any observations. Mr. Cullum reported that he and Mr. Rose called upon thirty members but could see only three. nature William Lovett, and we have confidence in Mr. that Ministers would never propose to abandon their render an unspeakable benefit to our country and acce- slave-grown cotton the case was not in point, for in the lerate the triumph of Chartism.

" W. JONES, Chairman,"

Mr. Ruffy Ridley read a letter from Mr. J. Russell, announcing that a petition containing 950 signatures had been forwarded from Southampton. The Convention then adjourned to five o'clock.

THE PETITION COMMITTEE held their weekly meeting at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, Mr.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, May 12.

petition, especially that part which referred to Frost, The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the appointment Williams, and Jones, as he was a witness to the of a committee to inquire into the state of the laws for effects of their doings. He could not interfere between regulating the interest payable on promissory notes. the decision of the jury and the judges, but if a case. The last act relating to the subject was passed in 1840, of peculiar hardship was proved, it would meet his and was only a continuation of the experiment which attention. Mr. Hope was most anxious to ameliorate, it was agreed should be extended to the 1st of January, the condition of the working classes. He would not 1543. As the Bill would expire at that period, it bepromise to support the sweeping measures of the came necessary to appoint a committee to inquire into petition which sought the total liberation of the the propriety of renewing or abandoning the measure Lord ASHBURTON thought the committee might be postponed for another year; but the motion was agreed

to, and the committee was nominated. Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, May 12. Mr. Easthope moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of church-rates in England and Wales, the contrary, he will oppose it. The other members and after some discussion Mr. Easthope withdrew his motion, and gave notice of its renewal on that day

association existed, but where the people were of Mr. Gladstone, on the previous evening, although, anxious to be instructed in the principles of the he said, he had previously no intention of taking any Charter. (Hear, hear.) He handed the letters to share in the discussion. He looked in vain to the resolution of the Noble Lord opposite (Lord Sandon) for the assertion of any great principle. On the contrary, that the people of that place were most anxious for contrived party movement, with a view to displace the establishment of a Chartist Association, as the present Ministry, without at all committing their Chartism was widely spreading in Andover, successors. There was not in the resolution anything to prevent the supporters of it from coming down The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Charles hereafter with the very measures which the resolution was now brought forward to defeat. It was impossible of the Christian population in Bulgaria against the to lay down the principle that we ought not to consume in these countries the produce of slave labour; for, if with rapidity. A letter from Semlin of the 25th, so, we must exclude the slave-grown cotton of the says-"According to intelligence received from the United States. Still further, in order to be consistent. we should prohibit the consumption of slave-grown is in insurrection. The Albanians treat the inhabisugar in Newfoundland, Canada, the Cape, and in tants of Lower Bulgaria with the greatest cruelty—
in the night. Some days after the mate to the effect that no sufficient reason had been the West Indies; for where was the principle of allowing it to be consumed there, while proeferred to the Committee.

allowing it to be consumed there, while prolerated the movement of the Christians. The post
Mr. Rose said that there would be a meeting in hibiting it in Yorkshire. Yet he was well confrom Constantinople is four days behind the regular board, which they accomplished, and some of the

Mr. Fox Maule defended the necessity of the support of the Ministers on Thursday or Friday, at vinced that if a proposition was made to exclude slave time, and it is feared that the courier, who had some most horrid and revolting scenes took place. There appointment, owing to the increased business. the Borough Hall, Southwark, which they should grown cotton from British consumption, not only Sir money with him, has been robbed and assassinated attend. (Hear, hear.) He then gave notice of a R. Peel and Mr. Gladstone, but even Dr. Lushington by the insurgents." Another letter, of the same there were thrown over, and the sister jumped in after which had been recently before it. Every other motion to that effect.

Mr. Martin would most willingly attend any meet.

Mattendary meet. vas very anxious to meet Dan. (A laugh.)

go the length of prohibiting all intercourse with those the frontiers of Servia, had revolted on the 6th of were pushed into the deep. Fifteen ladies and two opinion that the better time to take the objection men remained in the boat. One hour after this opinion that the better time to take the objection Wales, staring that the Charter was the polar star whether the exclusion of cotton would benefit the in no manner concerns Servia, let the people on massacre the Crescent fell in with the boat, and would be when a vote was brought forward in Comof the people there, who would not deviate from it to slaves in America, but a certain effect of such a progaged in it come from where they may. The rights saved the survivors of the horrid deed. The pas- mittee of Supply for a salary for the office. the right or the left. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Williams ceeding would be to plunge thousands of Englishmen granted to Servians by firman and by the hatti- sengers remained on board the Crescent, the crew | Colonel Sibthone intimated that he would pursue

chief propositions. At all events the good seed was sown, and before long the proposed reforms would become the law of the land. It might be true that the present Ministry might not occupy their present place, but they would remain true to the principles of their party, and it would not be the first instance in which that great party had willingly yielded the harvest to parties who had taken no share in sowing the sccd.

Sir G. CLERK said he was astonished that any person of the name of the Right Hon. Gentleman should have said that it was quixotic and absurd to attempt to put mons, where he had an interview with a number of a stop to slavery by discouraging the produce of slave labour. No one would deny those principles of free trade which might be considered as axioms in the abstract. No one would contend against the principle that we should not force our poor lands to produce what we might get cheaper from more genial climates. In the abstract there were no denying the principle, but then there were disturbing causes, such as the national

debt and others, which so raised the value of money, that it was hopeless to enter into competition with foreign countries without adequate protection. He tary. believed it would be admitted that, in respect to articles of food, it was desirable to render this country, as far as possible, independent of foreign supply, but this the Corn Laws were withdrawn. The Right Hon. Gentleman contended that this country in bringing sugar from Brazil to be refined here, and re-exported, did not add to the evils of the slave trade, because Brazil was already in possession of the European cluded by declaring his intention to oppose the proposition of the Government as calculated to disturb our commercial relations, without at all benefiting the consumer, while it would be injurious to the West Indies, and would afford great encouragement to the slave trade.

Mr. WARD said that the proposition of the Noble Lord (Sandon) was very skilful, as was very clear from the ease with which the Right Hon. Member for the Sawley, on Wednesday; at Breaston, on Thursday; He then described, in a thrilling manner, the present Tower Hamlets (Dr. Lushington) had fallen into the at Spondon, on Friday; and to morrow (Sunday) miseries of the people, and exposed, in an able trap laid for him. The Hon. Member contrasted the condition of one manufa turing population with that of the West Indian negroes, and said that the prosperity indirect tax which pressed heavily on the poor of of importance. England. He was of opinion that the Corn Laws might be altogether repealed if corresponding changes were made in our fiscal regulations. The question they might rest assured, whether understood in that House or on the contrary, was perfectly well understood by people out of doors, and would not be readily aban-

Sir R. INGLIS said that the question before the House was not whether the budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to be agreed to, or the contrary, but whether the House was prepared to place the slave ing next. owner in a better position than that in which he now stood. He hoped that neither that Heuse nor the people of this country would ever consent, for the sake of getting their sugar a penny a pound cheaper than it cost them, to offer such a direct premium for

persevering in the traffic in slaves. Mr. C. WOOD regretted that so little solicitude for the suffering people of this country had been displayed Lord, the Member for Liverpool (Lord Sandon). The Hon. Member for Nottingham (Mr. Walter) had cortainly called upon the House to take into consideration the condition of the labouring classes, but he had, notwithstanding, concluded by announcing his intention to vote against a measure calculated to afford them some relief. The Hon. Gentleman read some letters giving a most gloomy description of the state of our manufacturing population, and then said he was ready to admit find in many instances that it had caused a diminution of their rentals. But, for his own part, he was ready to forego a portion of the protection he had hitherto enjoyed, in order to carry out a great financial and commercial measure, calculated to benefit all classes of society. The Hon. Gentleman then contended, that if the measure proposed by Government was to be rejected by Gentlemen on the other side of the House, they ought to give some hint of the measures which, in their opinion, ought to be adopted. The Hon. Member entered into a description of the various modes by which the mancial difficulties of the country could be met, and having deprecated anything in the shape of direct taxation, as being oppressive to the industry of the country, and repudiated the principle of meeting a falling revenue by raising loans, concluded by declaring his opinion that every view of the question showed that the only true policy was to meet the demands upon the country by promoting its trade and commerce by an alteration of those regulations which gave monopolies

to the few to the injury of the many. Mr. GOULBURN contended that, under the circumstances attending the concession of emancipation to the negroes, it was impossible the House could agree to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was evident, from the returns which had been read, that the supply of sugar calculated upon for the present year was many thousand tons greater than had been imported for a series of years, so that the Right Hon. Gentleman might safely rely upon an increased revenue from sugar, without passing his proposed measure,—that, in fact, the revenue would this year largely increase by simply leaving things alone. The arguments in support of the measure as one of com-"We are exceedingly sorry to hear language of vitu- merce were as futile as were those which had been O Connor and the brave men of the north. Let there exertions to put down the slave trade; but he could be no strife between them for they are brethren. But see no difference in principle between their doing so and if there is any good in either of those two Associations offering an open encouragement to slavery by admitting an examination before the magistrates, which was (as we believe there is) cull the choicest, and you will slave-grown sugar. With respect to the admission of case of sugar they were about to open a new market to slave-grown sugar which was not open to it before. This was an argument which could not be applied to the slave-grown cotton and tobacco imported from to the boasts made by the Whigs that they were the parties who had always advocated the interests of the siave, and who had passed the Act of Emancipation, and said that he was unwilling to deprive them of the credit which was due to them upon that account; but he must, at the same time, remind the House, that at on Monday morning announced the return of the the Congress of Vienna, a Conservative negotiator, Brooklyn, with bowsprit carried away, bows damacting under the instructions of a Conservative Admiaged, and in tow of a steamer. It appears that about the Congress of Vienna, a Conservative negotiator, nistration, had forced upon the powers of Europe a ten on Sunday night, when off Point Lynas, the conviction of the propriety of recognising the principle

of an abolition of the slave trade, Sir G. GREY said that the Government had been, during the three nights' discussion which had taken place, most anxious to get at what was likely to be the policy of Hon. and Right Hon. Gentlemen on the other side of the House, but in vain until the Right Hon. Gentleman at length informed them that their policy would be to leave things alone. This announcement would not be received, he believed, with very great favour by the commercial portion of the community. The Right Hon. Gentleman intimated that the real opposition to this measure respecting sugar was, that it was regarded by the Hon. member for Lincoln as the outwork defence of the Corn Laws. He then adverted to the inconsistency of admitting slave grown cotton for the interest of manufacturers, and excluding slave-grown

sugar which would be so useful to our manufacturers, and contended that in principle nothing could be so absurd as to advocate the propriety of maintaining that both propositions were reconcileable. The question was not as to the amount of duty proposed by the Goverument, but as to whether they would adopt a protective instead of a prohibitive system. The more the subject was discussed, the better it would be understood by the people, who would see the unwillingness of Hon. Gentlemen on the other side to grapple with the details of the question-

Mr. GOULBURN, in explanation, said that his expression of leaving things alone applied only to the opinion that the revenue from sugar would be this year increased by doing nothing. After some observations from Mr. IRVINE, the de-

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT.-LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY Morning.-We perceive in Lloyd's List of last night a notice, that the Lord Saumaurez arrived in the river Thames, reports having seen a large

This vessel is very probably the President, as it is

not in the track of any steamer's usual course; she

would, at the above date, have been at sea thirty

bate was adjourned until Wednesday.

days. TURKEY.-Paris papers of Monday and the Madrid mail of the 3d inst. state that the insurrection Turks still continues, and appears to be progressing

CONTINUATION OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. ARNOLD.

William Andrew, framework-knitter. Iram Stafford, do. John Walter, do. William Lane, do. Samuel Steven, do. Benjamin Marshall, frame-smith, sub-Treasurer. William Emmerson, do., sub-Secretary.

FROME. James Collins, salesman, Market-place. John Welb, cloth dresser, Orchard-street, Moses Brangley, shoemaker, Dyehouse-lane. Frederick Down, trunkmaker, King street. James Cook, cloth dresser, Morgan's-lane. Abraham Haley, machine maker, Lock's-lane.

Charles Davis, tailor, Catherine-street, sub-Trea Charles White, painter, Catharine-hill, sub-Secre-MONCKTON DEVERILL.

John Maslen. Charles Dudge. James Hamblen Thomas Garnett. John White. Elish Marshel Peter Paine. William White, sub-Tressurer. Stephen Trudgeye, sub Secretary.

George Wright, sub-Treasurer. William Besley, sub-Secretai J.

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

MR. BAIRSTOW'S ROUTE FOR NEXT WEEK.-At Burton-on-Trent, on Monday and Tuesday; at shelter his mental and moral state mainly depended. evening, at Derby, in the Market Place, at six style, the absurdity and cruelty of schemes for

o'clock. LIFE BOAT HOUSE, SUNDERLAND.-Mr. Williams people, which did not embrace sound plans for the of the latter would be far more gratifying if it was the will lecture at this place next Sunday afternoon, at removal of their physical sufferings. In the evenresult of labour finding its own level in the European half-past two o'clock. On Sunday evening, a meeting he developed his views of the means by which markets; but, unfortunately, it was the result of an ing will be held in the Co-operative Hall, on business the condition of the productive classes might be most DURHAM.-Mr. Williams will lecture here on

> Monday evening. OLDHAM.-Mr. R. J. Richardson lectures here on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

CHARTIST LECTURES. - Mr. Butterworth is expected to lecture in the Room, Oxford-street, Bolton, on Sunday evening next. Public Meeting .- Julian Harney is expected to

attend a public meeting in Bolton on Tuesday even-LECTURES.—Mr. Butterworth, of Manchester, will lecture at Tintwistle this (Saturday) evening, at half-past six o'clock; at Mottram, to-morrow (Sun-

day), at two o'clock in the afternoon; and at Glossop at six o'clock in the evening. Lectures.-Mr. Linney, of Manchester, will lecture at Rochdale to-morrow (Sunday), at two o'clock by those who supported the resolution of the Noble in the afternoon; and at Milnrow at six o'clock in ingupon the lectures of Mr. F. He stated that result of the proposed alteration in the duty on con

the evening. Delegate Meeting.—The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday), in the Brown-street Chartist Room, near St. Andrew's

Church, Manchester,

no evidence to shew."

Donkin, took place on Tuesday the poll, the numbers were-

Mr. Lindsay (Conservative)..... Colonel Fox (Whig)...... 360

Majority for the Conservative..... DREADFUL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.-On Tuesday vening. Mr. Baker held an inquest at the London Hespital, on the body of William Lingard, aged seven years, who had been bitten in the heel by a small dirty white dog three months ago. He expired in dreadful agony about half-past one o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Verdict-"Died of hydrophobia through the bite of a dog, but how inflicted there is

DIABOLICAL CASE OF STABBING IN KENDAL,—On the evening of Sunday, the 9th instant, the town of Kendal was thrown into the utmost consternation by mitted by the political quietude of the Socialists. a report that a man had been stabbed in the breast would plunder the latter of large portions of their and abdomen whilst engaged in a pugilistic combat. On enquiry it appeared that a person of the name of have to turn themselves to the rectification of this John Robinson, a carrier's porter, employed by Mr. evil; political reform was, therefore, merely a ques-Machel, had met a person in the streets of the name of Noble, who follows a like avocation, when an pelled to recognize its necessity. Mr. W., then bullition of angry feeling from both parties ensued. stated that though it was probable the Socialists ebullition of angry feeling from both parties ensued. Rubinson after this retired to the New Inn public- might establish one or more imperfect communities house, to which place he was followed by Noble, before the Charter was carried, yet the latter, as a when almost immediately afterwards Noble struck national measure, would be carried long before his opponent. A fight was the result. Thexton, communities could become so general as to afford an the landlord of the inn, then interfered, when asylum for the victims of class legislation. He Robinson was thrown over a wooden form, and would, therefore, give all possible aid to the Socialists during the strife was stabbed twice in the breast and in the experiments to determine the question whether once in the abdomen. He called aloud "that he the competitive or the co-operative system of society was stabbed," and on an examination taking place it was the best; but at the same time would continue was found that a frightful gash had been made in the with unabated energy, his efforts to obtain a Governlower part of the belly so as to cause his bowels con- ment emanating from and responsible to the people. siderably to obtrude. It was likewise ascertained Mr. Fleming made a few observations in reply, when the surgeons at once pronounced the injuries amount of good to be anticipated from it. The arising from the cause named above. Prices may be to be of such a nature as to place the life of Robin- discussion appeared to give much satisfaction to all noted to-day 2s. to 2s. per quarter lower, eyen for son in the greatest jeopardy. Thexton, the landlord, present. and Noble, were then taken into custody, to await to take place on Tuesday. It is rather singular, that after most diligent search being made by the police,

no weapon was discovered by which the frightful cuts could have been made. Another Dreadful Collision at Sea.—We have America. The Right Hon. Gentleman then adverted to record another of those frightful accidents at sea which convey such a melancholy catalogue of suffering, similar indeed to that by the loss of the Governor Fenner. The Brooklyn, Captain Richardson, sailed from Liverpool on Sunday, for New York, laden with salt, &c. The telegraphic communication | signified their intention of becoming members of the Captain and crew of the Brooklyn were alarmed by the appearance of a vessel running with the wind directly upon them; that instead of the master of the unknown vessel porting his helm he pursued a directly opposite course, and which led to a frightful collision. The bows of the ship Brooklyn struck the midships of the other, which soon after, it is supposed, went down with all hands on board. The name of the vessel is unknown, but she is described as being a long-built brig, and rather deep; but whether from Liverpool, London, or any other port, no evidence can be given. The cries of the unfortunate sufferers are represented to have been most agonising, and from the few particulars we can gather, it appears almost a miracle that the Brooklyn also did not meet with the same fate as the other

> DEATH OF SIR FREDERICK JOHNSTONE. - Sir Sunday last, returning to Eglintoun Castle, at which General Assembly should have an opportunity of both had been visitors for some days, from a dinner meeting and expressing an opinion on its pro
> d. to 6d. per 8lbs. From the Isle of Wight 24 party at a gentleman's seat a few miles distant. visions. Sir Frederick rode forward, and was found by Mr. Borthwick lying on the ground, and bleeding prodeen, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Dunfermline, full prices. Calves were in fair supply and stead fusely. The latter took him up on his horse, and and the Marquis of Breadalbane, the House addemand, at late rates; but in Pigs a limited amount conveyed him to Eglintoun Castle, where the unfor- journed. tunate Baronet expired soon after his arrival. An alarm had previously been given at the Castle by Sir Frederick's horse galloping up to the stables without a rider, his knees broken, and the saddle

this moment arrived. Information having reached the town that some shipwrecked seamen were on board, the report became general that they belonged to the President, and the excitement was beyond steamer, under canvas, no steam, standing to the N. W., on the 10th April, in lat. 13 N., long 38 W.

This vessel is very probably the David of the gendarmerie were in waiting, eight of the crew of the ship William Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg in the latter part of last month, for as yet I cannot give you precise dates for anything except that these men were taken from the the papers would be prejudicial to the pending nego-Crescent, which vessel had picked them up in their tiations between the two Governments. long-boat. But a tale of horror is to be told about them. It appears when the vessel struck, thirtythree passengers, the mate, and eight of the crew, out a division. says—"According to intelligence received from the frontiers of Bulgaria, the interior of that province crew, and eleven passengers, took to the jolly-boat; demned the appointment of Mr. Vizard, as solicitor their robberies and brutalities appear to have acce- and crew determined (as they say in order to lighten shown for the appointment, and that it was wholly were two brothers and sister of one family; the bro- the department, arising from the number of Bills

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR. I wish to lay before the country the conduct of certain parties who attended a meeting called by the Irish Chartists residing in Manchester, for the purpose of passing an address to our countrymen in Newry and other parts of Ireland, who dare avow our holy prin-

ciples. No Englishman took any part in the proceed ciples. No Englishman took any part in the part in the ings. At the time appointed for taking the chair, the room was absolutely crammed to suffocation. During the whole of Wednesday, certain persons were busily the whole of Wednesday, certain persons were busily them. employed going round to our countrymen, telling them prices. that there was to be a meeting of Orangemen in Tibstreet, to pass a vote of censure on O'Connell. Well, at eight o'clock, Mr. Daly was called to the chair. Messrs. Doyle and Donavon were brutally thrust off the platform, and threats at cold-blooded assassination held held out. I commenced reading the address, and when I had concluded, other persons, friends to O'Connell. addressed the meeting; after they had concluded. serious doubts were entertained for the lives of the Irish Chartists present. I told the Chairman I would hold him responsible for any injury committed, on any Chartist Had our English brethren imagined such sayage conduct would have taken place, they would have attended in such numbers as to have astounded those men who debased themselves so low by their savage conduct. Steps are taken to send off nine copies of the address to nine different papers in the United Kingdom, for insertion; and a public meeting will be held in the Carpenter's Hall, on Monday evening next, May 17th, to pass the address. Mr. George Julian Harney will be in attendance to address the meeting.

JOHN CAMPBELL. Salford, May 12th, 1841.

SUNDERLAND.—COMMUNITY.—On Sunday afternoon and evening, Mr. G. A. Fleming, editor of the New Moral World, lectured in the Golden Lion room, upon "Community the only salvation has declined 3s. per sack. for man." The lecturer, in the afternoon, dwelt upon the nature of man, shewing that upon the supply of his physical wants, food, clothing, and educating, enlightening, and morally improving the speedily, efficiently, and permanently improved. This he stated could only be attained by new arrangements for the production and distribution of wealth; he searchingly examined the operation of the present system, shewing that although the power to produce wealth, that is food, clothing, &c., had been in- per quarter of 32 stone. Oats, from 10td, to 11 creased by improvements in mechanical science to per stone. an amazing extent, yet that the condition of the people, instead of being improved with the art of producing, had been constantly deteriorating until it appeared to have reached the lowest depths of want and suffering. He then explained his plan of powers of labour, capital, and science by co-operative communities, illustrating the operation of those principles by the past progress and present state of Tytherly, in Hampshire. Both lectures were very interesting and impressive. At the close of the latest and heavy Sheep (clipped). Best Beef, 63d to 71d inferior do., 6d to 61d. Prime Mutton, 71d to 8d heavy clipped, 6d to 61d; small do., 61d to 7d.

Newcastle Corn Market, Saturday Market, S evening lecture, Mr. Williams, at the request of was readily taken off this morning atfully the price several friends, made some observations to the meet. of last week; but, owing to the uncertainty of the although that gentleman had not alluded to, nor pronounced any opinion upon the agitation for those important political changes which the Chartists sought, yet he thought that on the whole, the lectures would have a tendency to lead many to believe that the pursuit of those changes was useless, or possibly mischievous. He, (Mr. W.) therefore, con-Sandwich Election.—The election of a Member for this borough, in the place of the late Sir Rufane Donkin, took place on Tuesday last. At the close of the late Sir Rufane presentation of the people in Parliament would, by amount to 11,600 loads. The foreign important to 11,600 loads. The foreign important to 12,600 loads. putting the entire resources of the country into their comprise 16,795 quarters of Wheat, 4070 barrels hands, give them full legal power to employ these, in devising and maintaining any system by which no entry for home consumption has deen made. O the highest happiness could be secured. Admitting supplies from the interior continue on a very limite (he said) that it was practicable to establish a few scale. There was a slender attendance at or communities under our present political institutions; market this morning, and no variation can be note yet, however well conducted these might be, and in the value of any description of Wheat. The however superior their internal arrangements for trade in Flour was chiefly confined to fresh parce the production and distribution of wealth, their in good condition, to effect sales of which, factor continued full prosperity would require a radical were compelled to accept lower rates, and 50s, pe change in Government, such a change in fact as the sack is an extreme quotation for choice superfit Chartists were organised to effect. The communities, he said, could not produce all, nor indeed more than

a small portion of what they consumed; they would have to import their teas, coffees, sugars, and other articles of food, and many raw materials for manufactures from the mercantile monopolists and irresponsible law-makers, who, as long as they were persurplus wealth. The Socialists would, therefore, tion of time and means, every sane mind being com-

LEEDS.—THE ROYAL INDEPENDENT ORDER OF beans, or oats, no alteration from the prices of last British Mariners.—On Monday last, this flourish- week. either in value or demand. ing Order opened a Lodge at the house of Mr. Isaac Morley, Barley Mow Inn, Bramley, when Since this day se'nnight we have received 5900 nearly one hundred members were enrolled.

FUNERAL OF A DECEASED BROTHER OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.—On Sunday last, Past Officer Benjamin Walker, of the "Strangers' Repose" Lodge, was interred in the Leeds Cemetery. The quarters of Oats, 4265 quarters of Beans, and 4070 funeral was attended by a vast concourse of the deceased's respected friends, and the members of the Order attended in procession. Twelve persons

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF LAST to recede farther, but, on the other hand, sales have

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF FRIDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Several petitions were presented against any altera- market the former was sold at ad. to ld. per bush tion in the Corn Laws; some were also presented in and the latter at 3d. to 6d. per load below the rate

favour of an alteration. In reply to a question from Lord Ellenborough, The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that new rules for has been held without variation as to price. Bear proceedings in Chancery, under a Bill passed during and Peas have moved only in retail. the last Session of Parliament, were in course of preparation, but he could not say when they would lorn. Our market this morning exhibited a scant

the House. The Duke of ARGYLL moved for leave to bring in a bill to settle the question of church patronage in improvement in the currencies noted on Monda Scotland. The motion was agreed to, and the bill last of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs., and a clearance was having been read a first time, the Noble Duke said readily effected. There was a fair average number Frederick, in company Mr. Borthwick, was, on he would not move the second reading until the of Sheep on sale, whilst the inquiry for them was a rate of sheep on sale, whilst the inquiry for them was a rate of sheep on sale, whilst the inquiry for them was a rate of sheep on sale, whilst the inquiry for them was a rate of sheep on sale, whilst the inquiry for them was a rate of sheep on sale, whilst the inquiry for them was a rate of sheep on sale, whilst the inquiry for them was a rate of sheep on sale, whilst the inquiry for them was a rate of sheep on sale.

After some observations from the Earl of Aber-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Walter, said it was his intention to go on with the Poor Law Amendment Bill though he wilder, and Peas from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, for Poor Law Amendment Bill, though he might not be this day's market; a few vessels with Oats from able to proceed with it on the 17th. Loss of the Ship William Brown, from Ireland. The imports Liverpool to Philadelphia.—Havre, May 10.— Bill, when it was brought forward, with a specific foreign Grain have been good since this day. motion

> In reply to a question from Mr. Hume, Lord J. Russell stated that it was true Captain

Elliot had been recalled from Canton, and Sir H. Pottinger been appointed in his room. Mr. Hume having moved for returns of the correspendence between the British and American Govern- mately the factors were compelled to give way, and ments relative to the destruction of the Caroline steam-boat, and of the correspondence between the the terms of this day se'nnight, with a very du Governor-General of Canada and the Colonial trade for all other sorts. Flour was in slow reque

Secretary,
Lord J. Russell intimated that the production of After some conversation, Mr. Hume allowed the motion to be negatived with-

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, MAY 11-18 arrivals of Wheat, Barley, and Oats to this day, market are smaller than last week. Beans large There has been very little alteration in fine from

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WE ENDING MAY 4, 1841. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Qrs. 458 Qrs. Q -8. Qrs. 570 242

£s.d. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—There has not been greater quantity of business done in the Cloth Ha on the two last market days, than there was in week previous. Manufactures are not doing my consequently stocks are not very greatly increased it is, however, clear that goods have accumulated, with the present supply and demand, must continue the present supply and demand. to do so. The working classes are not, general quite destitute of employment, but they are werting short time, and to an extent which leaves them in to spare from their earnings, a fact which the keepers generally can abundantly testify. YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 8.-

have had a thin attendance of farmers to-day, on have had a thin attenuance of farmers we day, one to the wet state of the weather. The trade general is extremely dull, next to nothing passing in Grant farmers, on the one hand, being unwilling to accept the state of the weather. to lower rates, and millers being indisposed to be chase, unless at a reduction from late rates. Fig. BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, MAY 4.—The show

stock here on Tuesday last was more numerous a superior, than at any period since the fair was tablished, notwithstanding, the Horse fair, and Fortnight Cattle fair were held on the same days Northallerton, but owing to the dulness of wheetern markets, and present high prices of Stot the demand was not so great as usual. Beef, in 6s 9d to 7s 3d; Mutton, 7d per lb. MALTON CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 8.- %

are but moderately supplied with Wheat to the day's market, as well as of all other kinds of Gra Wheat is held firmly by the farmers at last week rates. Barley unaltered. Oats id. per stone long Wheat, White, from 68s. to 76s.; Red ditto, 57s. 67s. per quarter of 40 st. Barley, from 26s to 3

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, WEDNESDAY, MAY -There was a good supply of both Beasts a Sheep this week. The best Beef sold on the san terms as last week, but inferior was lower. Prin Wether Mutton was much the same as last week in inferior no change. There was a large show little or nothing was done in ship samples, either is bond or free. The malting season is now over with us, and the best chevalier barley is a slow sale to 34s. In rye, beans, and peas, nothing passing. Mais unsaleable. We had only a very moderate supply of oats to day, and prices were the turn deare MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, MAY 8. The arrivals of Wheat and Flour coastwise are to Flour, and 5144 quarters of Beans, on which articl

qualities. Oats and Oatmeal moved off slowing without material alteration in prices, and the trad generally in all articles was of a very langui character. HULL CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, MAY II.-T arrival of Wheat from abroad is considerable.

which is entering for bond. There is no confiden in the corn trade, either with buyers or sellers, a it still continues in the same unsettled and uncertainty state noticed in our report of last wee Prices of all descriptions of foreign corn, particular that under bond, is nominal, and such must nece sarily be the case until something definitive is known as to the proposal submitted by Lord John Russel to Parliament. The scale of duties he would substitute in lieu of the present and fluctuating scale being on wheat, 8s., on rye, beans, and peas, 5s., a barley, 4s. 6d., and on oats, 3s. 4d. per quarte Rapeseed is held for advanced rates, but the mand is limited; the quantity held here is, however in few hands. Linseed is dull, and lower prices are submitted to when sales are made. Rape and Linseed cakes remain unaltered in value. Bone 3. to 4s. per ton dearer. To-day's market is only moderately supplied with farmers' wheat; the demand is, however, wholly confined to the millers for their weekly wants, and even these are limited to ss the best runs-for second qualities and free Foreign we have for the present no demand. In barley,

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 10 .quarters of Oats and 10,500 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland, but of other descriptions of British Grain and Flour the imports have been light. From abroad there are reported 13,520 quarters of Wheat, 3260 barrels of Flour; duties have been paid only upon 369 quarters of Wheat and 200 quarters of Beans Fine weather and the Government agitation of the Corn Law question, have tended jointly to rende the trade dull, and on Tuesday prices of Whea generally were 1d. to 2d. per bushel lower than a the close of last week; holders have since refuse been effected only to needy buyers, who have limite their purchases to the extent of their immediat wants. Flour has gone off slowly, although offere on easier terms. With accession of supply Oat and Oatmeal have declined in value; at Friday quoted in our last report. Barley has been almost without inquiry, the small stock on hand, heweve LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET. MONDAY, MA

be so far completed as to be laid upon the table of supply of Beasts as to numbers, but its gener quality was very superior. The attendance of buyer being numerous, the beef trade was brisk, at a Lambs were received fresh up in good condition whilst the inquiry for all descriptions was ready, demand, at late rates; but in Pigs a limited amoun of business was passing.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, MAY 10. own coast and Scotland have arrived since Frida se'nnight. Showery and forcing weather has vailed during the past week. Owing to the shorting in the supply of English Wheat, choice fresh thrashed samples were held for the rates of lambday at the opening of the market, but the caused the millers to hold off purchasing, and ultrated the filters to hold off purchasing, and ultrated the filters to hold off purchasing. the sales effected were at 2s. per quarter decline and ship samples were full is. per sack cheaper the top price of town-made is now merely nominated There was a slow demand for Barley, but no material variation in its value. Malt was extremely duly and somewhat lower in price. Beans and Per were steady. Oats met a moderate demand, but the sales were mostly confined to the consumers, wh gave about last week's currency for good heat horse corn ; other sorts were about 6d. per quarte cheaper.

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