My PEIENDS,-Frem the month of August last to the present time, I could not consider myself anything more than a prisoner at large. Having, howrer, at lest broken down the conspiracy by which. had it succeeded, I was to have been destroyed and Chartism was to have been annihilated, it becomes a inly which I owe to myself and to the Chartist body in announce the course which in future I mean to pirsue. Firstly, however, allow me to take a view of the

past; as in the length of time that has transpired

ince the arrests in September last, the public mind

may have lost eight of the question as a whole. Having escaped the snare that was laid for me, I mine of which the Conference Delegates were my visits to different localities will be in exact milty. Let matters of this kind end as they may, my visits to different loc proportion to my means. horght when you would not esteem the man the failure! more for having committed himself; and therefore, Wherever democracy lifts her sacred head there

miced by the Law Officers of the Crown.

Thigs were, if possible, more rabid than the Tories: sincerity and my foes of their ignorance. This the Anti-Menopolists or "Extra-Liberals" far mistripped both in ferocity! While I was under is lash of persecution. I devoted six months of my ine to opposing the damnable doctrines of Free me may be most unexpectedly disturbed.

is renegade poltroon—this vicious old man was rutes Political Economy and Social Happiness. ralifying his spleen at the expence of one "Anna kodie," who it appears is the registered proprieteress Mr. Walter's paper. I have proceeded against Times by civil action, rather than indictment or eminal information; as by civil action the old mie will have the power "to justify" and to pro-Exingham, I have laid the venue in Notting-Attements, while they have forborne to circulate acted, the meeting was dissolved. n denial, or Mr. Beggs's contradiction. Let such hold them fast! I bid them to "look out"!

The distinctive moderation of the same manner, and storing a sum of money in the cause of Chartism, and storing a sum of money in the cause of Chartism, and storing a sum of money in the cause of Chartism, and storing a sum of money in the cause of Chartism, and storing a sum of money in the cause of Chartism, and storing a sum of money in the cause of Chartism, and storing a sum of money in the cause of Chartism, and storing a sum of money in the cause of Chartism, and storing the masks of the masks of the members of the Repeal Association. The question was then put on the amendance of the cause of Chartism, and storing the masks of the mask of the members of the Repeal Association. The question was then put on the amendance of Mr. Dimmocks "arguments," and storing defended the chartists known this, and understood it well, not one of the members of the members of the Repeal Association. The question was then put of the other, and storing the cause of Chartism, which was lost, and the crigical ment, which was lost, a

Market St Lico Market St Lico

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PRICE FOURPENCE HALFFENMY or

man's expense. From this, however, you are not to mously. It was then moved by Mr. Frezer, and may now make a free declaration of the amount of altogether; but from it I wish you to understand that

I cannot conclude this letter without congratugight be spared, or disastronsly,—you as a thinking lating you upon the great triumph which, through requested to support the prayer of the same." Carried body ought to demand some satisfaction for the large the law, we have achieved over the united factions mount of money drawn from you for legal purpoess. that would have used the perversion of the law As one of the delegates to that Conference, I for our destruction! Neither can I abstain from serie jon, upon my word, upon my honour, and upon a word of comment upon your magnanimous conduct my path, that everything done at it was pub with reference to the policy pursued towards you by thed in the Star of the following Saturday; and in some of the Irish agitators for a Repeal of the Smith, from Kelloe, addressed the meeting. A lady, as deliberations it had no more to do with any other Union. I can never, as an Irithman, express my boy, with any conspiracy, or with any secret asso- full amount of gratitude to you for your conduct on nation, than our body has to do with the Anti-Corn this point. Remain as you are, a tower of strength Taw League! Nevertheless and netwithstand- to the good man and a terror to the evil doer! Cast Britain and Ireland; and we sincerely hope that our ing our innocence, had the arrests been made in back no taunt upon those who would heap revilings imp to have ensured the trial of the parties at the upon you, while they even profess a desire to accom-Special Commission at Liverpool, I have no hesiplish a great principle, although by other means than
plish in saying, that many of those who were we have thought proper to use. From our obstineers, and the Chartists of each or collect that amount in shillings, that amount from others. Secondly, Repeal of the Union, and rejects the proferred aid
mutton; 4d. per pound for the Chartists of each or collect that amount in shillings from 2001. piled in saying, that many of those who were we have thought proper to use. From our obstinacy of milk; and 8d. per pound for butter." 3. "That no the folds for less than one classed by Messrs. Mason, Potts, Welsford, Cooper, clates, but who have no right to speak or to vote. he had all the Irish members pledged to vote for the customer of the pound for butter." Britain, now does no population of dreat principle, and one content of the town. Their several merits were spiritedly dismen, who by thus paying their shilling become associates, but who have no right to speak or to vote. he had all the Irish members pledged to vote for the customer of the payer. I know that you have arrived at that period of projected disunion the bad shall find no pretext for shilling per day," 4. "That a public meeting be held and others.

per having yet been charged with a single in- has Chartism erected her bloodless banner! Wherfiscretion of my own, I feel myself bound, now that ever the battle of liberty is to be fought, the Chartist the battle is over, and especially as the country body will be ever found on the side of righteonsness, res led to suppose that I was the "great offender," of justice, and of truth. There is only one thing met them on the road. Arrived at Coxince, the meeting the man who had entrapped my dupes, to assure against which I would guard you; and that is against mu that I had neither hand, act, or part in the entering into any "forcign alliance," or courting the given were adopted. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed. hawing up of that placard entitled "The Exe- aid of foreigners, in the adjustment of our national There is no fear of the work not going on, now that the mire Placard;" that I never heard of it until affairs! To my countrymen I would say, in ther it had been printed; and that then, when the language of the immortal Emmett: "Let the abmitted to a portion of the delegates, I told French only gain a footing in Ireland over the dead them that "as long as I was one of their bodies of her sons." So said Emmett in 1803, and founcil, and as long as they relied upon me so say I in 1843: for believe me, that a stronger power for protection, so long would I, even in the never yet was invited as arbitrator by a weak one midst of excitement like the present, and regardless that she did not seize the first opportunity to The danger of opposing in consequence of the make herself the possessor! And rather, ten thouncitement, still interpose and save them from the sand times rather, would I know that my country- and resolved to put in nomination the following list as and read the balance sheet as amended by the auditors. ings of the law." I said, "if you adopt this men bore for yet a little longer the chains they have becoment by a majority, I will not desert you even been accustomed to than that they should east them." I said, "if you adopt this men bore for yet a little longer the chains they have fit and proper persons to serve as general councillors: Mr. Spur moved, and Mr. Thompson seconded, that without any other privilege than that of listening, mons in favour of that mensure. It was with a becoment by a majority, I will not desert you even been accustomed to than that they should east them. Mrs. Sarah Harrop, Sugar Mendow; Mrs. becoment by a majority, I will not desert you even been accustomed to, than that they should cast them shaw, Primrose-hill; Mrs. Betty Mayall, Bow-street; ayour folly: but when we have all suffered alike, off but to receive those of more modern invention, Miss E. Winterbottom, Lord's-street; Mrs. M. Jackson, ment for a week. The adjournment was carried. the wise and the indiscreet, then if our folly fur- and which they would be compelled to wear for Jackson-pits, sub-Treasurer; Mrs. Catherine Fitton, rishes a warning to our party, I shall be satisfied: ever!! Thought and sobriety are daily rust. Side of Moor, sub-Secretary. hi I tell you that by such adoption you will ing the rivets of their old manacles; and, before On Sunday Last, the friends of the allotment.of. crowded audience, and was highly applauded. at I allowed myself to become a prey to the of French swords! Rely upon it, my friends, that able audience. you have not yet seen even the beginning of this It is quite true that had it not been for that struggle. I attach but slight importance to the Le Conference Delegates: but while I thus desig- tion of the other party. I view the subject as a ing separated highly delighted. rate it as the foundation of the prosecution, I am whole; and, as a whole, I see obstacles and stumbling DERBY .- Mr. Clarke, of Stockport, has been de-150 bound to say that had that document been blocks which nothing short of the greatest wisdom. shopted by a meeting of Delegates at a time of per- the greatest prudence, the greatest courage, and the be tranquility, it would have passed whoily ungreatest warehfulness can overcome; but which magnanimity and prudence will go far to remove. shert of using actual force. They have, however, Having said so much upon the question of The subject of Bepeal is being so fully discussed in failed; though the police allowed a drunken mad-cap assembly, which was large and enthusiastic. minimality, I may now be allowed to say a word the Star that I am spared the necessity of entering to annoy the assemblage, on the plea that he had ponthe result. I ask you, then, whether there is fully into it here; therefore I shall take my leave for m instance upon record of such a battle fought the present, by once more assuring you of my undiminist the Crown, the Treasury, and the sympa- minished attachment to the cause of Chartism, and hes of all the infinential classes! In former cases, my unabated determination to go on perseveringly in ze whole of what is called the "Liberel" party sym-its advocacy, as the only means by which I shall ever

Your faithful, unbought,

And unpurchaseable friend,

Inde, by gratuitously editing the Evening Star: P.S. I have republished the whole of the "State of will be found the crigin of both Ireland's and England's however, were wide awake; and so was the lecturer. Ireland", written by Arthur O'Connor in 1798, in wee; and, as we believe the People's Charter to be the gave these gents such a castigation as they will be composing the Messrs. Walter, at Notting-two numbers, at 4d. a number; and it is my most the only means of removing the existing grievances of not soon forget. They diltimately slunk away, followed by the hootings and disapprobation of the whole failties of human nature. The puor fellows heart the poor people. But "unboclish"! A disappointed would sink within him; and he who would a few would sink within him; and he who would a few would sink within him; and he who would a few would sink within him; and he who would a few work will lend it to those who are too poor to minutes before suffer a thousand bullets to pass. nd I coursed and won the hatred of the Tory Ireland", written by Arthur O'Connor in 1798, in woe; and, as we believe the People's Charter to be He gave these gents such a castigation as they will the or seek to strengthen my own case by week- this work will lend it to those who are too poor to never to rest satisfied until that document be made the Moor on Sunday afternoon. ming that of others. So far I have performed my buy it, because from it they will learn the real law of the realm." thy. I have sailed with you in the storm ! and can , value of Chartist principles, a true knowledge of THORNLEY.—Mr. P. M. BROPHY'S LECTURE.— END IN MILE TO BE Shall be seen as the basis of Thornley, and gave eminent satisfaction. The chartest of the moral force of Thornley, and gave eminent satisfaction. The Chartest of the moral force of the iste, if coming events cast their shadows before, society. In fact, I look upon the "State of Ireland," meeting was attended by one of the master wastermen, by Arthur O'Connor, as the most valuable work Since I opposed the Walters, at Nottingham, the that could be published at the present moment; heaping upon the poor unfortunates doesned, by hard nied him. At the cost and I have made it so cheap that I doubt that any necessity, to earn their bread under the groaning system mated that he should again address them that day shall be a small be and I have made it so cheap that I doubt that any necessity, to earn their bread under the groaning system mated that he should again address them that day shall be a small be and I have made it so cheap that I doubt that any necessity, to earn their bread under the groaning system mated that he should again address them that day shall be a small retal, vindictive, and bloody attacks upon me, circulation will remunerate me. However, I shall of collier slavery. The blush of shame was made to ther the publication of the first attack I directed a be more than repaid for any loss, if I learn that it mantle the cheek of the task-master. milaction for libel to be brought against the real has had the effect of enlightening the minds of the poprietor, Mr. Walter. To my astonishment working classes upon the all-important subjects of pen application to the Stamp Office, I learned that Free Political Institutions, and what really consti-

Chartist Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE .- The Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead held their business weekly meeting on the endence in support of every one of his charges; Monday evening. Mr. John Cain in the chair. The thereas had I proceeded by indictment or criminal gentlemen nominated as the General Council on last Limition, he would not have been allowed to do so. | meeting night, having taken their seats, Mr. Johnstone he those libels referred to matters that occurred at moved, and Mr. Watsen seconded, "That the Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead form themselves into a mutual instruction class on each Monday evening after makire for the convenience of the defendant; the business of the evening is transacted." Carried E at the next assizes for that county Mr. unanimously. Mr. Johnstone having resigned the Taker will have an opportunity of establishing situation of secretary, as he is going to leave town, Mr. at of which he has asserted he has ample proof. M. Farlane gave notice that on next Monday evening, he would propose Air. James Frazer as the future ther parties have made themselves responsible sub secretary. The contributions for the week having The "law" by circulating the Times's lying been paid in, and a good deal of local business trans- from Kirkdale Gaol, where they had been confined for

REPEAL-A public meeting of the inhabitants of Pries "look out." They are sore that the "law" Newcastle and Gateshead was held in the Forth on Monday evening to petition Parliament for an imme-Fallowed me to "escape." as they call it. They diste Repeal of the Legislative Union of Great Britain That gramble, then, if the "law" should happen and Ireland. Mr. Sinciair having been unanimously joyons company assembled was Mr. Haigh, who is a elected to preside, opened the proceedings by stating the objects of meeting, and introduced Mr. Beesley, the fine has arrived when you will require who was received with load applause. After a very Star I purpose laying before the country my he very minutely described the state of things in Ire-The an account of my stewardship. In next; able speech of upwards of an hour in length, in which sheet, as treasurer of the Defence Fund; land, and the various modes adopted by the powers that be to rob them of their birthright, Mr. Beesley Without any present expression moved the following resolution, which was briefly the principles of the Charter. The rest of the evening Dyott, secretary. Mr. Dyott read the minutes of I transmituding any venture to assert, and that seconded by Mr. Frankland and agreed to with only one was present to the application of the applic regratulation, I may venture to assert, and that seconded by Mr. Frankling and agreed to with only one such thing. Waited for the application of it. Mr. Dyott was of Then again, what a poor thing were the Repealers of the cause of the people dissentient, namely,—"That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. O'Higgsing had attravely a little out the cause of the people dissentient, namely,—"That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. O'Higgsing had attravely a little out the cause of the people dissentient, namely,—"That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. O'Higgsing had attravely a little out the cause of the people dissentient, namely,—"That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. O'Higgsing had attravely a little out the cause of the people separated. Every one male and female, appearated. Every one male and female, appearated. Every one male and female, appearated. Wanted for the application of it. Mr. Dyou was of the people dissentent, namely,—" that this meeting is or opinion that Mr. O'Higgins had strayed a little out contending for—merely the transfer of a section of the record. It did appear to him to be a little out to the best interests of that country; and as it was their monies have been applied, and the com- fraudulently accomplished contrar, to the expressed threly small amount which has been expended wishes of the great majority of the Irish people, we Is many complicated trials, and so many process do most heartly concur with that ill-used nation in their demand of an immediate Repeal; and do hereby pledge ourselves to use every constitutional means in pledge ourselves to use every constitutional means in pledge ourselves to assist them in proming, not only a little of the control wretteness will indust me and reports one power to assist them in proming, not only a locality. All communications to be addressed hearty co-operation of the writers, to restore to fing one word calculated to hurt the feelings of any short of political power. The unrepresented people for this locality. All communications to be addressed hearty co-operation of the most report in the feelings of any short of political power. The unrepresented people in the had not the most report in the feelings of any short of political power. The unrepresented people in the had not the most report in the feelings of any short of political power. The unrepresented people in the had not the most report in the feelings of any short of political power. The unrepresented people in the had not the most report in the feelings of any short of political power. The unrepresented people in the had not the most report in the feelings of any short of political power. The unrepresented people in the had not the most report in the feelings of any short of political power. is to our ferure course, I shall address you next a complete reflex of the whole people, as the sure to him. Pit 25 to what my opinion is apon that point. In Suarantee that the people will not again be sold con-Eas to what my opinion is upon that point. In surrantee that the people will be found the majority. The Chairman transport to the inclination of the majority. The Chairman day last, when 10s. was seen that the cause of democracy, though checked South Shields, who was also loudly appliabled. Mr. 3s. 8d. to the victim fund. the moment, never takes one backward step!

The we were stopped in September, from that was start affect in July, strengthening ourselves, and making pest errors, heacons to previous sunday, respecting the following the standard edge of the floates of the following the standard edge of the floates of t Parsof the shoals and quicksands; and not lights fied by robbing the influence of the meeting by divising his address he solicited questions upon the subject; a already acquainted. (Hear.) Although he had Inide us in our course. In the mean time I am not their . eal numbers by at least ten; but they, Wing-like, thing never known here before, for when questions have both written and spoken upon the subject, yet he had been extended the inquirer has been not be the query deemed it an not of inction to their English beathers.

unanimously.

QUARRINGTON HILL-A public meeting of was holden, on Monday, the 19th instant, for the purpose of forming themselves into a Union, to assist their husbands to obtain their rights. Mr. Swallow and Mr. "fat, fair, and forty," was unanimously called to the chair. The following resolutions were agreed to :- eloquent appeal from the speaker, upon the "the neces-1. "That we forthwith form ourselves into a Union in sity of Union among the Masses." A collection was connection with the Miners' Association of Great sisters in distress, the miners' wives, will immediately at the Ship Iun, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday evening join all over the kingdom." 2 "That from this time last, Mr. Thomas Welstord in the chair, several imat Thornley, on Wednesday, when the women of Wingate, Haswell, Trimdon, &c. are respectfully requested to attend. The chair to be taken at three o'clock." 5. "That the meeting immediately adjourn from this place to Coxhoe." There could not be less than 400 women present at the meeting. As they approached the apcommenced again, and similar resolutions to those above women have taken it up! Their first meeting was holden on Saturday last.

SHEPFIELD.—The usual weekly meetings have ney being confined to his bed through severe indisposition, precludes the possibility of a fuller report.

OLDHAM.—On Tuesday last, the female Chartists exertions in the clorious cause of human redemption. Mr. Scallwood reported from the auditing committee,

Ebject yourselves to the fate of the Dorchester long, these must fall asunder! Rather, ten thousand land system held a meeting in the Chartist room, when labourers." And upon the faith that the deletimes rather, if the alternative only presented itself, the letters of Mr. Galpin and Grachus were read from Sunday evening, on the subject of slavery, its auses takes out a card, and he (Mr. O'H.) would be so far thoroughly understanding, and approving of the ptes had in me, the document was all but una- would I see Ireland united to England until the Worthern Star, and listened to with great attention, and remedies, to a very cro mensiy rejected: Yet the opinion to which the soundness of British mind shall declare the Union o'clock in the afternoon. In the evening, Mr. Wm. made for Mrs. Cooper, of Leicester, when six shillings The meeting was adjourned to Sunday next, at two great satisfaction. After the lecture, a collection was would be making one just movement towards that such of the British Chartists as have joined Attorney General would have led the Jury, was dissolved, than see the connexion severed by the aid Miller delivered an energetic lecture to a very respectively of their contests, which has been forwarded to her at They are not guided by any political principle. The unacquainted with the rules by which all

livering lectures and addresses in the Market-place, of this town, during the past week, on the subject of a as much right to make a noise as any one else.

to whom Mr. B. administered a severe castigation for the

NOTTINGHAM .- According to notice the Notwas held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, for the field, and Sutton-in-Ashfield, detailing the state of was ordered to correspond with Mr. Doyle on the was also adopted. subject of the lectureship. All sub-secretaries in Nottinghamshire and South Derbyshire are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the Secretary Mr. S. Boonham, care of Mr. Swann, Temperance Hotel. been sent to us, but we have not space for it this week; we shall probably give it next week.

Messis. Haigh and Taft, of this town, were liberated that Chartism is practical Christianity. eight months, in consequence of their having taken part in the strike of August last. To honour their return, the Chartists of this locality made arrangements for a tea party in their large and commodious land's wrongs and her remedy." A protest against that he understood Mr. O Higgins' observations in gained anywhere, or by any party contending for room, which was very well attended; and among the member of the Charter Association, accompanied by behalf of Cooper was also put to the meeting and gins was lauding his own religion. He did this they should not merge themselves into the his wife. After tea, Mr. J. Chadwick was called to the chair, who, in a few remarks, introduced Mr. Haigh, | carried. who gave an account of his confinement, the treatment that his imprisonment had strengthened his abhorence street, at six o'clock, on Sunday evening, Mr. Josh. of despotism, his love of liberty, and his admiration of

On Sunday last, Commodore Mead delivered two apirited addresses to the Chartists of this town, which gave general satisfaction.

MANCHESTER.—BROWN STREET YOUNG MEN'S LOCALITY .- The members of this locality met on Sunday last, when 10s. was sent to the defence fund, and

adopted be signed by the chairman on behalf of this The Secretary read the reply of T. S. Duncombe, Esq. shillings annually; while one man, no matter who first thing they should know, yet with the means, meeting, and be forwarded by him to Wm. S. Crawford, acknowledging the receipt of the petition for Thomas he may be, who pays a shilling for admission or intended means of Repealing the Union, none but Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons; Gooper, and apprising him of its presentation. A vote as an auditor occupies a better place than the poor the initiated staff are yet acquainted, and, for ought and that J. H. Hind, Esq., Win. Ord) Esq., and Wm. of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Duncombe for deluded slave who takes out an associates card, but he knew, they may be as ignorant as the poor de-Huit, Esq., M. P.'s, for Newcastle and Gateshead, be his prompt attention and courteous conduct. The who must stand below the bar without even the graded associates themselves. Where is the man, subject for discussion on the occasion is, the Necessity the women of Quarrington-hill, Caslop, and Kelloe, of a National Benefit Society, as recommended in the

> BIRMING HAM .- Mr. Mason addressed the people of Birmingham, on Sunday morning last, at Duddestonrow. A very large and attentive meeting listened to an made for Mr. George White.

> AT THE USUAL weekly meeting of Chartists, holden

LONDON.—CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, TURNAGAIN-LANE .-- A day evening for the purpose of electing a secretary. . Ouffey in the chair. Mr. Palmer, jun. moved, and two scrutineers of the ballot be appointed; carried; and Messrs. Shackleton and Rathbone elected. The Messrs. Salmon, John Wyatt, Stallwood, Cater, Brown,

BARNSBURY PARK.—Mr. Fussell lectures on Sunday evening at the Flora Tea Gardens, York-place, to a

MARLEYBONE. Mr. Skelton lectured on last

Picture, no charge could have been made against bold words of one party, or to the affected modera- was unanimously passed to the lecturer, and the meet- behalf of Thomas Cooper. The meeting was well behalf of Thomas Cooper. The meeting was well attended. A petition was agreed to, and consigned worth one hundred leaders. The poor duped Repeated to, and consigned worth one hundred leaders. The poor duped Repeated to, and consigned worth one hundred leaders. The poor duped Repeated to, and consigned pealers know nothing beyond what their leaders tell Association, into which they are merely admitted as

> A Public Meeting was holden on Monday even-"Repeal of the Union." The magistrates and police ing, in Bermondsey-square, to consider the best have shown every desire to suppress his meetings, means of opposing the Irish Arms Bill. Messrs Bolwell, Mantz, Maynard, and others addressed the

> > LEEDS .- CHARTIST MEETING ON WOODHOUSE

MOOR -On Tuesday evening last, Mr. T. B. Smith de-TROWBRIDGE—The weekly public meeting of the livered an able and impressive lecture on the state of Chartist body was held on Monday evening, June 19th, the country and the duties of the people, to a numerous Mr. John Harding in the chair; when the following and highly attentive audience, on Woodhouse Mcor. resolution was proposed by Mr. John Stevens, and Some of the respectables, to evince their love of fair seconded by Mr. Alfred Marchant, and carried unani- play indeavoured to create a disturbance, and one of pussess that influence. Some people have gone so advocate; at the same time, all Chartists may, withseconded by Mr. Altred marchant, and carried unantity in them, a shabby-g-need millocrat, denounced Mr. S. as a public meeting assembled, do express our warm and firebrand; while another, mounted upon a horse, which believe of the priest, by whom they are led to the Repeal movement."—Mr. Rafter seconded the pilised with the oppressed; but in our case, the hope, or shall ever use, to convince my friends of my mously—"That we, the Chartists of Trowbridge, in them, a shabby-genteel millocrat, denounced Mr. S. as a heartfelt sympathy with the patriotic men in our snowed much more sense than his rider, came up close Sister Island, now so gallantly struggling for liberty; to the platform, as if to ride the speaker down, and and do most seriously exhort our Irish brethren to con- nitimately endeavoured to disperse the people by riding time fearlessly their noble and patriotic career; for, as through the crowd. Several other middle class respecmen of stern principle, we feel called upon to declare tables ais, endeavoured to shew their gentility by that in class legislation, and class legislation alone, endeavouring to disturb the peace. The workies,

> SOUTH SHIELDS .- Mr. Beesley lectured at Blyth, on Sunday a ternoon; to a numerous audience an event remain firm in his creed and leave his sidered that a great deal could be achieved by agiof South Shields engaged the fast sailing steamer one particular religion at the expense or the prejuagitation in England, therefore he considered it to
> be but bad logic to argue that agitation in Ireland oppressions he and his fellows are in the habit of the place of meeting; a goodly number accompation of the fourth rule of the association, would not carry the Repeal. Besides, he was of

EDINBURGE. - A public meeting of the inbabatants of this ancient city was holden on Monday tinghamshire and South Derbyshire delegate meeting evening last, on the Calton Hill, to protest against the New Irish Coercion Bill, now before Parliament purpose of engaging a lecturer, and maturing a plan in the shape of an Arms Bill. The meeting was the for carrying into effect the local organisation of Not largest holden in E indurgh for a considerable length tinghamshire and South Derbyshire; devising means of time. A great number of the Irish Repealers were for the spread of Chartist principles, and transacting present. For some time before the hour announced other important business. The meeting was numer, were the "boys" seen wending their way to the onsly attended by delegates, and an excellent spirit was chosen spot. Mr. Crybbace was called to the chair; manifested. Letters were read from Newark, Mans. and the gathered thousands were ably addressed by Messrs. Cummery, Torkard, M'Roe, Allan. and Chartism in those districts. A plan of organisation for Peddie; and resolutions condemnatory of the Arms the district, and for the employment and guidance of Bill were unanimously passed. A petition to Parthe district lecturer was agreed to. The Secretary liament on behalf of Cooper, Richards, and Capper

ABERDEEN.-Mr. Dickinson delivered three lectures in this town, and three more at the Printfield, and on Thursday evening held a public discussion with the Rev. Mr. Bowes, on the question, Drury Hill, Nottingham. The plan of organisation has "Ought Christians to meddle with politics?" Mr. Bowes took the negative, Mr. Dickinson the affirmative. The discussion lasted until after eleven o'clock ROCHDALE.—On Saturday last, the 17th instant, in the public Market-place. It has taught Christians

> DUNDEE.-Mr. Dickinson preached two sermons on Sunday last, and delivered a lecture to a good audience, in South Chapel, Lindsay-street, on "Ire-

> DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Associa-Brierley was called to the chair; Mr. Wm. 14.

Pive Shillings per Juarter. BRISTOL -UNITED CHARTISTS, WEST-STREET. to vote is out of the question. That privilege is only

public meeting of the shareholders was holden on Mon- a member at the same time; and this member, the the Repeal of the Union, a circumstance which never the Secretary be struck out, and that the present the privilege of paying their money and listonbeen held in the Figtree-lane room; but Mr. G. J. Hur- names of the following candidates were read over. ground which he occupies, and descend to that of an if they once but obtained a friendly footing abject slave? How can he have the face to demand amongst the Repealers, they would soon teach them and Read. Mr Wyatt'having resigned; the movers and the franchise either for himself or his fellow man, how to keep him to the point. They would not perseconders of the other candidates having addressed the when he wilfully joins an association which denies mit him to put the question in abeyance in the event meeting, the ballot was taken. The scrutineers reported the right of the working man to a vote merely on the of the restoration of the Whigs to power. They of this town came to a determination to redouble their Mr. Cater duly elected, who briefly returned thanks. ground that he has neither paid nor collected twenty | would be taught that the only feasible mode of Reand to vote to every man who pays a shilling, and confederacy, of any nature or kind, without first satisfied with the constitution of the society. This objects and the rules of such association or society principle carried into operation in politics which being, is not a respecter of persons; that there is ciple upon which the People's Charter is foundedpriest deviate but one single step from the creed

gratified by a speech as he was when Mr. Clark in-

was moved by Mr. Dickinson, and seconded by one which it appears Mr. Clark understood them. It no matter of what particular country or denomina-Ireland her just rights; and stating that they will one present. He had not the most remote idea of -with a resident Parliament, were no better off

learned. To trust that man, and him only, with the representative power who will give a pledge, in writing, that he will not support any administration but one that will give its official advocacy to the great principles contained in the People's Charthe great principles contained in the People's Char-ter—Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation, Abolition of the Property Qualification, and Payment of Mem-bers. The reason why he did not include the Re-peal of the Union in this category is because the People's Charter contains the Repeal of the Union : but the Repeal of the Union does not contain, the principles contained in the People's Charter. The Repeal of the Union would not facilitate the extension of the franchise beyond what it is now; whereas Universal Suffrage alone would lay the sure basis of a Repeal of the Union—(cheers.) He, Mr. O'Higgins, still doubted the sincerity of the great leader of Repeal. He never told his followers seconded by Mr. Thomas Seed, "That the petition new On Monday evening, 19th, Mr. Parsons in the chair. permitted to the payers and collectors of twenty how the Union is to be repealed. Now, this is the Secretary was instructed to give notice to the members comfort of a seat. Sir, it was to do away for ever possessed of one particle of common sense, that the election of Council will take place next Mon with this fufernal system of political inequality and who could for a moment trust the leader day evening, when a full attendance is expected. The serfship that the Working Men's Association was who scornfully rejects the aid of three milliens five founded. It was to do away with it that the peo-ple of England petitioned Parliament to make the assistance and co-operation of a beggarly gang of People's Charter the law of the land; and will the North of Ireland arangement. (Hear, hear.) This Chartists so far forget themselves as to join an asso- miserable, spiteful policy is calculated and perhaps ciation in which the working man is deprived of the intended to resuscitate Orangemen in the North. right to vote even after he pays nis money and takes There are but two ways to Repeal the Union ; the out his card? If this be Chartism, he, Mr. (O'H.) one is by fighting a successful battle for it—and a did not yet understand its meaning. The Chartists bloody fight it will be. The other way is to have a should know that the "Loyal National Repeal As- majority in the House of Commons, in favour of it. sociation of Ireland is composed of four distinct large enough to deter the House of Lords from classes. Firstly, The unarmed volunteers, that is to offering any effective, or rather factious opposition. say, the bishops and clergy who pay £10 or collect, Now, as Mr. O'Connell repudiates fighting for the Thirdly, Members who pay one pound each, or Repeal of the Union, what effect would they have collect it from nineteen dupes which with the shilagainst 553 British Members! There are only 105 ling of the collector himself, makes up a pound and Irish Members altogether, and if they all voted for representative of nineteen willing slaves, has a will happen, yet there would be a majority of 448 right to speak and to vote, but the nineteen serfs against the motion. It is absurd and ridiculous to Mr. Painer, jun. moved, and right to speak and to vote, our the innecession against the motion. It is absure and right to speak and to vote, our the innecession against the motion. It is absure and right to speak and the slightest the last meeting. Mr. Spur moved, and Mr. Edwards the great body of the people, who are a hope or intention of Repealing the Union; seconded, that the portion awarding 30s. per week to majority of one thousand to one, and enjoy because if he had he would not reject the aid of so powerful and influential a body as the Chartists. arrangements continue. After much discussion, the ing to the speeches like other auditors; but who are But his motive for rejecting their aid, and for callminutes were confirmed by a considerable majority, denied the right to speak or to vote. And this is ing upon the Repeal Associations to have no con-Mr. Wyatt moved, and Mr. Stallwood seconded, that the system which some of the British Chartists were nexton whatever with them appeared very obvious about to support by their presence and their money! to him, (Mr. O'Higgins). The Chartists are in How can a Chartist quit the high and independent earnest; and Mr. O'Connell knows right well, that shillings! Degradation can go no further than this. pealing the Union is by acquiring the power to Paying a shilling and taking out an associate's card, return a majority of members to the House of Comconsiderable discussion, Mr. Ford moved an adjourn- The members of the Repeal Association are not of this empire, but more especially before the inelected by the associates. Money alone is the cri-terion of a member's capacity. The present House of Commons, with all its faults, is democratic when compared with the Loyal National Repeal Associa- Resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting, a tion of Ireland. Let them give the right to speak man should not join any association, society, or great ambition of their crators is to be considered Repeal Associations are governed, one of On Monday Mr. M. Cabe delivered his second lecture of Public Meeting was held on Monday evening leaders. They are j alous of each other, and they which in particular, is diametrically opablor and detest political teachers. Now he (Mr. posed to one of the most essential principles of abhor and detest political teachers. Now he (Mr. posed to one of the most essential principles of O'Higgins) believed that one political teacher was democracy—political equality, because such rule them. He (Mr. O'H.) should like to see the same auditors, under the more delusive appellation of "associates," and from whose scanty means the Catholics practice in religion. The poorest Catholic chief portion of the funds of that association is is taught a creed, and he is from his infancy led to drawn, but over the disposal of which they have no believe that the great Creator, the author of his control; that this rule is contrary to the very prinperfect equality in Heaven, and that it is by man's Universal Suffrage; and that therefore a Chartist works, and by the faith that is in him, that he is to cannot enter the Repeal ranks as an associate, withbe judged or rewarded, or punished, and not by his wealth or his worldly grandeur. The Catholic priests teach the people. They are their spiritual leaders; they possess amazing influence over their association without a departure in some measure flocks; and in his (Mr. O'Higgins's) opinion, justly from that political equality which he professes to blindfold. Nevertheless, should any Catholic motion. He said that he fully concurred in every word of the resolution, and he looked upon it as abwhich the poorest layman believes to be true; let solutely called for in the present crisis. Their him give up but one iota of that creed, for the Chartist brethren in England did not know the low purpose of conciliation or expediency, and the poorest and most ignorant layman would no longer coulide in him; would no longer follow him; would no longer follow him; would no longer trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust him; but would firmly abide by the local trust local tr minutes before suffer a thousand bullets to pass Mr. Clark had an amendment to move. He did not through his body sooner than allow the priest of his think it very judicious to throw cold water upon choice to be molested in any manner, would in such | the Repeal movement just now; besides, he conassociation." (Hear, hear, from Mr. O'Higgins.) fund. A junction of all classes of Reformers would He (Mr. Clark) was sure that Mr. O'Higgin's obsermost assuredly carry Repeal. With these views vations must be painful to the feelings of such of the he should propose the following amendment:members of the Association as were not like him, "That this Association calls upon the British to Mr. Clark, Roman Catholics. Mr. Manning said support the Repealers by every means in their power, that he was really astonished to hear such observa- pecuniary and otherwise." Mr. Fowler seconded tions from his friend Mr. Clark, whom he regretted the amendment in a very sensible speech, and one to see had not paid that attention to the eminently calculated to effect conciliatisn. He was proceedings which he had been in the habit of doing. loudly cheered. Mr. Richard Dunn said that he Had he done so he must have seen that M. O'Hig- would support the resolution; and, in reply to Mr. gins, did not touch upon religious controversy at all, Clark, observed that he (Mr. Clark) required the when Mr. Clarke rose to order, and interrupted Mr. English Chartists to do that which he did not do O'Higgins before he had applied his admirable train himself—to join the Repealers—(hear, hear). Now. of reasoning to the subject in debate. It was very Mr. Clark had not joined the Repeal ranks, nor difficult for a speaker in such a case, to resume the did he contribute to their funds; and how could he thread of his discourse. Whenever he, Mr. Manning call upon the English Chartists to do that which he went to a public meeting, he endeavoured to com- did not do himself? "Example was better than prehend the whole drift and meaning of every word precept." And why was it that Mr. Clark did not that fell from the respective speakers. For his part join the Repeal Association? Merely for the very he would say now, in conclusion, that it was a long reasons assigned in the resolution, which he optime since he felt so much pleasure, or was so highly posed; namely, that they took the working man's money, and at the same time denied him the right to terrupted Mr. O'Higgins. He should just say before vote—(hear, hear). There was democracy for you! he sat down that he hoped Mr. Clark would not The resolution had his most cordial support. He feel offended at anything which he had said, concurred in every word of it. Mr. Clark rose (Cheers.) Mr. Fowler said that he, as a Protestant, merely to admit thet Mr. Dunn had given sincerely and honestly attached to the religion in him a right good reply—(hear, hear, and cheers). which he was educated, feit deeply in debt to Mr. Mr. Dyott said he should oppose the amendment and Clark, a Catholic, for the extreme good feeling he support the original resolution. It was not material manifested; but, at the same time he should, in just that, while the Chartists assisted by every fair tice to himself and to Mr. O'Higgins, also say means the Repealers, on the ground that a victory the present measure of Government towards her an entirely different point of view from that in popular right, was a victory gained for all reforms, of the members of the association. A polition in did not appear to him that Mr. O'Hig- tion. It was most material that while the Chartists was simply stating a fact: and although be (Mr. Repeal body. That body in this country, as had Fowler) might perhaps differ with Mr. O'Higgins been well shown by Mr. O'Higgins, was not constiupon the motion, yet he fully concurred with him in the truth of these observations to which Mr. Clark frage did not obtain in it, and they could not therecook exception-(hear, hear.) Mr. Rafter said that fore be consistently members of it. What they Mr. O'Higgins was merely illustrating his own sought was perfect political equality. The Corn also letters from Mossrs. Wm. Foster, of Bingley; opinion that Mr. O ringens had straight and st decided, manly, and unflinching stand which it had the Catholics alone. Had Mr. Office as included all had the Imperial Parliament performed for England? made against all opposition, and requesting addi- other sects, his observations would have been quite There was much wealth there, no doubt, but who MR. JORDAN CHADWICK, Whitworth New Road, tional information touching the prospects of the unexceptionable. Mr. O'Higgins said that nothing possessed it? Not the people: they were pining in near the Globe Inc. has been appointed sub-secretary Ropeal Movement, and offering the cordial and could be further from his intention that that to fast were the discovery were the discovery and offering the cordial and could be further from his intention that that of say wretchedness which had no termination in anything not permit the Tories to enact another "ninetyeight," in Ireland. Mr. O'Higgins rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on the
ward the motion of which he had given notice on the previous Sunday, respecting the present Repeal agita- him were well aware that he (Mr. O'Higgins) made the imperial aristocracy called the Houses of Lords shared the shoals and quicksands; and not lights the inflance of the m. cft. by direction that didness he satisfied questions from the subject; a fixed summer by at least term join they. Will part of the comment of the mean time I am not shared false motives to housested with the comment of that with which he was thoroughly acquainted with capitainsts. Just so did the poor Catholic peasantry

Chartist Entelligence.

CARLISLE-MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CARLISLE CHARTIST ASSO-CIATION.—On Sunday last, the members of the abovenamed body assembled at their room, No. 6, Johnstreet, Caldengsie; Mr. John Gilbertson in the chair. A letter was read from Mr. P. H. Howard, M.P. for the borough, acknowledging the receipt of the petition against the Arms (Ireland) Bill, and stating that he would present it to the House of Commons on Friday the 16th inst. Mr. Arthur was very warmly received by the members of the Council, who congratulated him in a glorious state of uncertainty as to his fate. Through his protracted stay in London to receive the judgment of the Court, he has been put to great without being put to further trouble; but this we suppose will have no weight with the Government and the Judges. Mr. Henry Bowman then proposed the following resolution. He said he rose for the purpose of submitting a motion to the meeting of considerable importance. He was glad the chairman had suggested the propriety of some one doing so, for he (Mr. Bowman) quite agreed with him as to the necessity of its being done; but previous to putting the resolulast, which created strong expressions of displeasure on the part of the meeting.) Mr. Bowman said, a more the insertion of a silly paragraph from another newspaper, respecting some alledged misconduct on the part with feelings of disgust and indignation, a most brutal Henry Bowman, and seconded by Mr. John Mooney, to come prepared with the opinions of their constituand carried unanimously:-" That the receipt of Mr. ents as to the men they think best calculated to be put Howard's letter and the Parliamentary papers which he in nomination for the forthcoming Conference." After was kind errough to send, be acknowledged by the Se- some other business had been transacted, and a vete of cretary; and that he politely request Mr. Howard to thanks accorded to the chairman, the meeting adforward us any Parliamentary papers which he may be journed to that day fortnight, having been in close able to obtain, without any expence or inconvenience; deliberation nearly five hours. We are glad to say that

SHERIPP HILL.—A lecture was delivered by Mr. Chartism what it ought to be—a terror to tyrants, and Beesley, on Saturday last, to a very good audience, on a bulwark against oppression and injustice. the wealth produced by the working classes in England. He clearly showed, that, upon an average, one man, with the aid of scientific power, can produce as locality was held on Sunday morning, at the City of of a trumpet assembled an immense concourse, 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhallmuch as eighty men could do one hundred years ago; and, consequently, ought to have eighty times more wages, or eighty times more food, clothing, and wealth; or ought to work one hour where the people one hundred years ago worked eighty hours. An association is about to be formed here, which, we have no period on Sunday mornings; and also to wait upon the proceeded to demolish a wall, belonging to Mr. doubt, will get on rapidly. Mr. Beesley was met by females of the City Locality, to secure their co-operation Davies; of Trawsmwr, a magistrate, for the county, an excellent band, belonging to the pit men of Sheriff in taking the Hall on a week-day evening. Hill, who gave their services gratuitously.

LEICESTER.-Mr. Bairstow delivered two discourses last Sunday; in the morning, on the Pasture, from "Ireland: Repeal of the Union; and the prespects of Democracy;" in the evening, in the Market Place, from the words, "War, Waterloo, and Wellington;" its being the twenty-eighth anniversary of that bloody and fatal battle. The meetings were well attended. Satisfaction was loudly expressed, and liberal collections made. We are going onward and

Monday evening, and at Oadby, on Wednesday The Chair was occupied in an able manner by Mr. Mee. evening week, to large meetings, and with every After the lecture, Messrs Mantz and Brown also adappearance of success. We are determined on keep- dressed the meeting. ing up the Chartist movement throughout this county while the "treneral" is here in "cursuce vite."

POOR COOPER, during the past week, has been very

day last, the Rev. W. V. Jackson delivered two powerful and instructive lectures in the above Hall to Rumerous and attentive andiences. The Rev. Gentleman was received with every manifestation of respect; and his remarks muon the horrible tyranny to which we have been so long subjected, elicited considerable applause. In the evening, Mr. Jackson's subject was the Repeal of the Legislative Union; and having briefly adverted to the abominable means made use of to effect the base injustice of depriving Ireland of her Parliament, he proceeded to denounce the measures now pursued by chester to give all the assistance in their power to their Irish brethren; at the same time not forgetting they themselves were engaged in battling with injustice, which the Rapeal of the Union would not remove, or anything short of the enfranchisement of the whole and sixpence they earn. This announcement excited a and the tyranny of the aristocracy; holding up himself and his manufacturing brethren as the very essence of philanthrophy; and who, in the midst of all this hypocritical whining, unjustly deprived those who are dependent on him for employment of upwards of five shillings in each twenty shillings they earn! Such consumate hypocrisy richly deserves exposure!

THE SCHOOL in connection with the Chartist Association in this town was opened on Sunday last, and about seventy children of various ages was received and sat down loudly cheered. The resolution was and enrolled as scholars. Several of the parents of the agreed to unanimously. Mr. Rathbone, in a neat children were present and expressed their delight at the speech, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which made of tuition introduced and the arrangements made | was seconded by Mr. Man'z and carried by acclamafor extrying out an effective system of education, so tion. The meeting was an excessively crowded one; much at variance with the generally adopted plan of the stairs, and every avenue to the rooms being filled. conducting Sunday schools.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.-A meeting of the South Lancashire delegates took place in the National Charter Association-room, Brownstreet, on Sunday last, June 18th, when delegates were in attendance from the following localities: - Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, Mr. William Gresty, Mr. seventeen head by this disease. - Cork Constitution. James Large; Stalybridge, Mr. Thomas Cooper; Ash- and the birds sung 34 to 34 minutes each. - Manton-under-Lyne, Mr. Michael Forester; Newton Heath. | chester Guardian. Mr. John Massey. Mr. William Gresty was unanimonely called upon to preside. He opened the business of the meeting in a nest and appropriate speech. A motion was then made that, on account of the two o'clock yesterday (Sanday) morning, at a part lamented indisposition of Mr. Wm. Dixon, and his of the road about a mic on the London side of sonsequent inability to attend to his duties as their Winesfield, the engine-driver fancied he saw some-Secretary, Mr. Grocott be called upon to efficiate thing upon the rails at a very short distance from

77-3-7				£	8.	đ.
Halshaw Moor	***	***	***	0	2	0
Bolton	•••			0	2	0
Warrington	•••	***	•••	0	2	6
Stockport		•••		•	2	6
Rochdale		•••	•••	8	9	0
Hollinwood				0	6	8
Stalybridge	•••	***		Ð	2	10
Ashton-under-	Lyne	***	* •••	0	3	0
			-,			

the importance of the subjects they had met to disis at present a mystery, a clasp-knife, broken in
they might be in opinion, each delegate would speak upon the deceased. No fault applies to the conductor the sentiments of his constituents freely and faithfully, or driver of the train.

and vote only according to the instructions he had received. There were four distinct topics upon which District. 3rd. The necessity, or otherwise, of continuing the Local lecturer's Plan. 4th. The propriety of holding camp meetings in the country villages during the sammer months. These were all points of considerable importance to the movement; and he would now sit down by stating, as far as he was concerned. each delegate should have a fair and impartial hear-

ing. A very animated discussion then took place, on his safe return amongst them, though he was still which was elicited by a resolution brought forward by the Stockport delegate, and which was conched in the following terms—12 That we, the delegates, do represent to the people the necessity of immediately electinconvenience and expense, being a person engaged in ing a new Executive." The following amendment was a very extensive business, which must have been then proposed by Mr. Nuttall, one of the delegates for then proposed by Mr. Nuttall, one of the delegates for a female's skeleton under the paved floor of the 5th Day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternecessarily more or less neglected in his absence; so Carpenter's Hall—"That we, the South Laneashire that we consider he has got punishment enough already, delegates, having taken into our most serious considerand the evil effects likely to result from our having no together, and not been more than 18 inches under business at the said Sessions are required to ztion the present disorganised state of the Association, recognised Executive, do most respectfully suggest the the surface. Information having been given to the attend. propriety of a Conference being holden in Birmingham, authorities, Superintendent Belland Sergeant Fergus (that town being most central,) on the 17th of July were immediately sent to make inquiries, and they rext, for the purpose of reconsidering the plan of learned that an old woman, named Rebecca Oliver, organization, and making such alterations as will ren. | who travelled round the country with a basket, was der it less ambignous, and better calculated to promote missed about 24 years ago from her home at Greatthe interests of the Association; and in order to give ham, where she then resided. In consequence, how-

lution, he might as well read to the meeting the article each locality an opportunity of expressing their senti- ever, of her occasionally leaving her residence for a from the Times newspaper, which had rendered such a ments, we recommend the propriety of preceeding considerable time together, no inquiries were ever course necessary. (Mr. Bowman here read the article forthwith to the election of delegates to attend the made after her, until this discovery was made. It alluded to, which appeared in the Star of Saturday said conference, and at the same time give those who also appeared in evidence from several witnesses may be elected such instructions as will enable them faithfully to represent the opinions of their constituents, terms with a person named Appleby, who slept rabid, brutal, and cold-blooded article he had never both as regards any alterations that may be necessary under the same roof with her, and frequently accombefore seen; and such was the savage spirit displayed in the plan of organisation, or arrangements requisite panied her in her country excursions. A severe by its anthor, that HE, and not Mr. O'Conner, should be to the formation of a new and efficient Executive to quarrel having at length taken place between thom, sent to some dark dungeon, or to the Hulks. The watch over the interests of the Association generally." they soon after parted. Afraid then to live by herwriter of that article knew as well as Mr. O Connor The amendment, being seconded, was, after a great self, lest he should return and treat her ill, his place himself, that he was innecent of the crime for which deal of discussion, agreed to, and the original resolu- was supplied by a person of similar character, named he was found guilty; but this writer was actuated tion lost. The following resolutions were then agreed Brown, who lived with her in the same house, not by most malignant motives of vindictiveness, arising to almost unanimously-" That we, the delegates of more than thirty yards from where the body was out of the successful opposition which Mr. O'Connor South Lancashire, recommend county council meet found. Hence suspicion naturally arose that the opposed to the return of Mr. Walter at the last Not- ings to be called as early as possible, throughout skeleton found was that of the unfortunate tingkam election. It was right that this meeting should the whole country, to nominate proper persons woman. An inquest has been held; the jury gave express its disgust and indignation at such base and un- to be elected at public meetings, for the purpose of it as their opinion that the evidence adduced was principled villany; and he fondly trusted that Mr. representing each county in a National Conference, insufficient to prove the identity of the body, or by O'Corner would pursue the only course left him by in. to be held on the 17th of July, in the town of Bir- whom the supposed murder had been committed, and stituting a prosecution against the proprietors of that mingham." "That a lecturer be appointed to agitate journal. Surely a criminal information might be sus- the South Lencashire District, the said lecturer to tained, when Mr. O'Conner had suffered imprisonment commence his labours on the 3rd of July." "That as proprietor of the Northern Star, in consequence of the sum of 30s per week be paid from the South Lancashire fund, as a remuneration for his services." "That Mr. James Leach be the person appointed to of a certain board of guardians. He would, therefore, sustain the office of lecturer for this division of propose the following resolution, which being seconded the county." "That 1d. per month be levied upon by Mr. Robert Grahame, was put by the chairman, and each member throughout the various localities in this carried unanimously. "This meeting have observed district, for the purpose of supporting the lecturer." "That the local lecturers' plan be discontinued for malignant, and cold-blooded article which appeared in one month." "That Messrs. Taylor, Grecott, and the Lendon daily Times newspaper, on the result of Dixon, be appointed to draw up Mr. Leach's route" the Government prosscution against Mr. O'Connor and "That camp meetings be held in the most central other Chartists, an article fraught with the most savage positions of the different localities on each successive ferocity, not only towards Mr. O'Connor personally, but Sunday during the summer months, the General Counagainst the Chartists generally, this meeting trusts cil of each locality to make the necessary arrangethat Mr. O'Conner will take the only course left him by ments." "That a special meeting of the delegates be immediately instituting a prosecution against the pro- holden in the Brown-street Room, on Sunday the 2nd prietors of that Journal." It was then moved by Mr. of July, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the delegates

> LONDON .- A public meeting of the City of London a quarter of a mile with their booty, the loud sound London Institution, Mr. Wyatt in the chair. The amounting to several hundreds of Rebecca's daughbalance sheet was produced, and Messrs. Bagley, Over- ters, some of whom had their faces blackened. They ton, and Wheeler appointed auditors. Messra. Wyatt immediately compelled the constables to deliver up and Wheeler were appointed a deputation to wait upon the goods, together with all the fire-arms and other the Directors to procure the use of the Hall for a further | weapons of defence in their possession. They then

the atmost good feeling pervaded the whole proceed-

ings; and each delegate seemed determined to make

STITUTION, TURNAGAIN-LANE.—On Sunday morning, | molishing the wall, or run the risk of being stripped Mr. Brown in the chair, Mr. Mantz delivered an excel. and sent to town naked. The officers made choice lent lecture on the causes of the French Revolution, and of the former alternative. We understand that about was much applauded. In the evening, Benjamin Wale, forty additional special constables have been since Esq. Professor of Languages, &c. delivered a splendid sworn in. - Cambrian. Chartist lecture on the "Past, Present, and Future." In eloquent and energetic language he depicted the present evils of society, and pointed in glowing language to a happier future to be produced by the united exertions of Democratic Reformers, whom he called upon in earnest terms to press forward in the good cause. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC, AND PARTICU. in this cautiously written and practical work, are this subject, imparting information which ought to MR. BAIRSTOW also lectured at Kibworth, on Mr. Wale was enthusiastically and deservedly applauded.

On SUNDAY EVENING, a public meeting was holden in the large room of the Star, Golden-lane, upon the subject of a Repeal of the Union with Ireland; Mr. zeverely afflicted by an aguish nervousness, for which Dwaine, a sturdy Repealer was called to the chair, and the surgeon of the gaol has given him a medicine com- ably addressed the meeting. Mr. M Frederick in a neat pesed of calomel and colorynth, which has, in conjunct and appropriate speech moved the 1st resolution, "That and Imprisonment, and to an Action for Damages there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, tion with more frequent exercise, much improved him; this meeting hold it to be right of the Irish people to for any such Infringement, Notice is hereby given, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, and he was much better when he last wrote. We are be governed by their own Parliament; but yet we that all Persons who, either by Buying or Selling, glad also to be able to state that more favourable remain convinced that the mere establishment of a or by paying or receiving Rents, Tolls, Stallage, symptoms have appeared in Mrs. Cooper. We trust Parliament in Ireland or any other country, will not Money or Money's worth, or doing any other Act her recovery may take place, both on her own and give national freedom or just Government unless the in any Market within this Borough, not belonging poor Cooper's account, though her present state is by election of that Parliament rests with the whole peo- to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of such no means very fiattering to such an issue of her longpie." Mr. Mills ably seconded the resolution which
protracted sufferings.

Borough, will do so contrary to Law, and at their
was carried without a single dissentient. Mr. Bolwell
Peril, and Legal Proceedings will be immediin a long and energetic address moved the next resolu- ATELY TAKEN AGAINST THEM WITHOUT PURTHER MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS HALL.—On Suntition, as follows: "That this meeting views with strong Notice. feelings of indignation, the tyrannical and unconstitutional disarming of the people of Ireland by the Arms Bill; considering it a base attempt to lay the people bound at the feet of a blood-seeking aristocracy, and to leave the means of defending life and property in the hands of a blood stained faction only: this meeting therefore pledges itself to make common cause with the people of Ireland; and will deem every man a disgrace to his country that aids the tyrants to carry out their unjust Goercion Acts." Mr. D. M'Carthy ably seconded the Government to crush the agitation for Repeal; Mr. Mantz moved the following resolution,—"That the resolution which was unanimously agreed to .alluding to the Arms Bill and shewing the many evils this meeting views with mingled feelings of sorwhich the enactment of that Bill would produce. He row and rewret the conduct of certain of the Irish agitators concluded by an earnest appeal to the Chartists of Man-in refusing the 2id of the Chartist public; considering that it is calculated to rouse the prejudices of the working people of the two countries; but notwithstanding this refusal, we are determined to use all means in our Chop-House, 59, Tottenham Court Road. Free to power, both legal and moral, to assist the people of a portion of Benefits immediately. Enrolled agreepeople effectually eradicate or destroy. Mr. Jackson Brown, in an elequent and impressive manner, which sat down loudly applauded. Mr. Rankin came forward, told well, seconded the resolution. Mr. Dwaine, Ireland in carrying a Repeal of the Union." Mr. ably to Act of Parliament. and, after a few prefatory remarks, related the fact of the chairman, made some excellent remarks, and Mr. Chesp Bread Cobden having reduced his block averred, that although, as Repealers, they were bound old Age, for its Superannuated Members, with printers to the tune of five pence in each one shilling to abide by the orders from Dublin, and not to receive strong sensation of disgust at the conduct of the fellow orders not to attend and co eperate at meetings got up bers gives union and Benefit until Death. been professing the greatest sympathy for the starving date issued from Dabin, but trusted that it would soon operatives; ascribing all their sufferings to the Corn Laws die away. The conduct of the Chartists on that and other occasions would have a great tendency to produce that effect. While the Chartists continued to pursue the course they had hitherto done, they should have his cordial co-operation. If errors had been committed, it was their duty, as men and as Christians, when these errors were retrased, to overlook and forget the past. He would ask, where was the political body which had not committed errors? Mr. D. then alluded to other questions connected with the Repeal agitation,

THE EPIDEMIC amongst cartle is very prevalent at present. Une gentleman, residing in the neighbourhood of Middletor, lost last week no less than William Grocott, Mr. John Nuttall, Mr. Thomas | Singular Contest - On Friday last, a number of Siddeley; Charlist Painters, Manchester, Mr. Charles persons entered their birds (skylarks) to sing for Taylor; Chartist Youths, Manchester, Mr. James prizes at a beerhouse keps by John Kitchenman, Moore; Halshaw Moor, Mr. John Gaskell; Bolton, School-lone, Rescadale. The birds were hung in Mr. John Sullivan; Warrington, Mr. Joseph Oughton; their cages 40 minutes. The first prize, 10s 6d., was Bury, Mr. John Jones; Stockport, Mr. Thomas Webb; awarded to James Butterworth, whose bird sung Oldham, Mr. Thomas Wild; Rochdale, Mr. Jordan 194 minutes; the second 9-, to Thomas Clegg, whose Chadwick; Hollinwood, Mr. John Kay; Mossley. Mr. bird sung 42 minutes; tour other prizes were given,

and during the whole evening the greatest unanimity

FATAL ACCIDENT UPON THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY - Upon the arrival of the mail train, which left Southampton at ten minutes past for the day, which was carried unanimously. The him; but what it was from the density of the fog, following sums were then paid in by the delegates for he could not perceive. The driver immediately shut off his steam, and applied his break, as also did the guard of the train, but unhappily too late, and before the train could be stopped, the whole of it had passed over, with a dreadful crush, the body of some person. The guard upon the mon, at the train stopped, went back to the spot, where a most frightful spectacle presented itself. Acrors the rails lay the mutilated Weekly meetings (for the admission of members) body of a man named Edward Hall, his head and every Tuesday Evening at Eight o'Clock. Members both ackles being literally severed from his body, can enroll their Names at the Society House any The deceased, who was quite dead, was removed to day, and at any time. a cottage near at hand, there to wait an inquest. The unfortunate man had been employed upon the Admission of Country Members, can be obtained on railway for a very long period, and was a very steady application by enclosing a post-office stamp in letter communication must be accompanied by the usual sober man : he lett his work at Winet field on Saturday evening, at nine o'creek, on his way home to his | 59, Tottenham Court-road. mother as Eiversham, about a mile and a half. How The financial business having been disposed of, the poor fellow could be on the railroad at so late an become members, on transmitting a Medical Cor- relied on. the chairman called the attention of the delegates to hour as half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning, tificate of good health, and Recommendation, signed

A PERSON OF THE name of Tozer, at Telnagrace. in Devonshire, has caught a cuckoo, and placed it in they had met to deliberate :- 1st. The best mode of a cage. The bird is hung outside his house during reorganising the Association, and the formation of a the day, and early in the morning repeats its characnew and afficient Executive. 2nd The immediate teristic noise. It is a curious fact that part of sending out a lecturer into the South Lancashire the bird's food is regularly brought to it by linnet. LETTERS FROM NEW ZEALAND, give the most gloomy accounts of the state and prospects of the settlers, of the enormous price of all necessities, and the total want of money. Many of the settlers have gone and more are about to proceed to Sydney and Hobart Town. The original sin and evil of the company seems to be the manner in which the natives have been dispossessed of their territory and pro-

perty. SUPPOSED MURDER TWENTY-FOUR YEARS AGO. workshop of Mr. Hopper, a joiner. From the posiexamined, that this old woman was on intimate a verdict was returned to that effect.

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.—The lawless depredators, known by the name of Rebecca and her daughters, appear not only gradually to increase in power and influence in Carmarthenshire, but it is pretty sure, that if they continue to progress in the same ratio as they have done during the last few weeks, civil power, as far as local authority goes. will be completely subjugated, if, indeed, it be not already. Their proceedings on Monday last affords a striking instance of daring, and even success in setting the civil authority at defiance. On the day following the destruction of the Water-street-gate at Carmarthen, three men, named Thomas, Harries, and Bowen, passed through the gate, or rather through the aperture where the gate had previously been, refusing to pay toll. The toll-collector summoned them before the magistrates, to whom they said that Rebecca had given them notice not to pay. They were fined in the penalty of 40s each, and costs, which not having been paid, a distress warrant against their goods was issued. Some bailiffs and constables were sent to execute the distress warrant. but the offices were summarily ordered by Rebecca's disciples to return, which they readily did. The magistrates, determined to enforce the law, "swore about thirty pensioners as special constables. who, together with a number of policemen, bailiffs. &c., proceeded on Monday last to execute the warrant. They succeeded in making the distraint with little or no molestation; but ere they had proveeded CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC IN. and police their choice, either to assist them in de-

> BOROUGH OF LEEDS, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

THE COUNCIL of this Borough having been a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, advised that all Persons infringing upon their where debility has made threatening inroads, the exclusive Right of PUBLIC MARKET within this means of escape and the cortainty of restoration. Borough, whether held under Charter, Act of Par- The evils to which the book adverts are extensive liament, or otherwise, are liable to Indictment, Fine, and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and Of whom they may be obtained, or from any of his

By Order of the Council. EDWIN EDDISON, Town Clerk.

Leeds, 14th June, 1843.

READ AND JUDGE! ADMITTED UNDER PIFTY YEARS OF AGE THE FIRST NINE MONTHS!

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

OPERATIVE SOCIETY. Established at the Commercial, Devon, and Exeter

The peculiar advantages of this Society above all others are—that it will possess influence over and inherit Landed Property-it ensures an Asylum in protection from the cruel operations of the Inhuman Poor Laws-and the combined efforts of its Mem-

FIRST CLASS-Entrance 3s. 6d., (including a Copy of the Rules): Monthly Subscriptions 2s. 6d.,

Larnings 24s. per Week.		-				
			£	8.	d.	
In Sickness	per '	Week	0	18	0	
		•••	20	0	0	
Member's Wife's ditto, or N	lom	inee	10	0	0	
Wife's Lying-in	•••	•••	2	0	0	
	•••	•••	15	0	0	
Substitute for Militia	•••	•••	5	0	0	
Superannuated (with right e		trance			'	
in the Society's Asylum,)	per	Week	í0	6	0	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		0	5	0	
Carrier Carrer Fatmance 2	- /:		~ ~	Ca		_

Second Class—Entrance 3s. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 2s.; Earnings

20s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 15 0 Member's Funeral 16 0 0 Member's Wife's ditto or nomineee ... 8 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 1 15 0

Loss by Fire 15 0 0

Substitute for Militia 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 5 0 THIRD CLASS-Entrance 2s. 6d. (including a Copy of the Rules); Monthly Subscriptions 1s. 6d.;

Earnings 15s. per week. In Sickness ... (per week) 0 11 0 Member's Funeral 12 0 0
Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 6 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 1 10 0 Loss by Fire 15 0 0 Substitute for Militia 5 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance in the Society's Asylum) (per week) 0 4 0 Imprisonment for Debt... ... 0 5 6
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Member's Funeral 10 0 0

Member's Wife's ditto or nominee ... 5 0 0 Wife's Lying-in 1 0 0 Loss by Fire 10 0 0 Substitute for Militia 3 0 0 Superannuated (with right of entrance

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(post paid) to the Secretary, at the Society's House, Persons residing in the Country are eligible to all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be by two Housekeepers, to the Secretary.

LONDON

CHARTIST MONTHLY MAGAZINE THE 2ND NUMBER of this work will be pub-L lished on the 1st July, price 6d., containing articles on the LAND! and REPEAL of the

UNION, &c. &c. Published by Watson, 5, Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row; and may be had of all booksellers.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis, The inhabitants of the village of Greatham, near the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, Stockton, were recently alarmed by the discovery of at the Court House, in Leeds, on WEDNESDAY the noon, at which time and place, all Jurors, Constation in which the skeleton was found, it appeared bles, Police Officers, Presecutors, Witnesses, Perthat the body must have been completely coubled sons bound by Recognizances, and others having

> And notice is hereby also Given. That all Appeals not previously disposed of will be heard at the opening of the Court, on SATURDAY the 8th Day of July next, unless there shall be any Criminal Cases undisposed of, and in that case so soon as all Criminal Business not specially postponed, shall have been disposed of, and that all proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the last day of the Sessions.

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Berough. Leeds, June 16, 1843.

TO THE FRIENDS OF SOCIAL AND POLI-TICAL REFORM.

place on Monday, the 26th of June, at half-past the above Ships. Eight o'Clock precisely.

Vocal Talent, assisted by Instrumental Accom-

and of Man. Remember the old saying—"Many can help one, when one cannot help many." Come the expense and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by and give us a Bumper.

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BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON; THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER. And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other cure of the VENEREAL DISEASE, and other W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barra-olough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Courier of the Skin, pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES. routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive his plan, without restraint in diet, or hindrance practical experience."-The Planet.

"The best of all friends is the Professional FRIEND and in no shape can he be consulted with ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can greater safety and secreey than in "Lucas on Manly Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuaof the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery) the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexaand the surgery of the (ye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well- evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No introduced by the same neglect and imprudence. human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a welltold appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversaut with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."-The Magnet.

"The security of HAPPINESS in THE MARRIAGE STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health.

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will you help to extricate from a pecuniary difficulty, the first Institution erected in London for the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and of Man Remember the old continue to the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and of Man Remember the old continue to the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and of Man Remember the old continue to the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and of Man Remember the old continue to the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and of Man Remember the old continue to the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and of Man Remember the old continue to the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and of Man Remember the old continue to the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and of Man Remember the old continue to the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of advocating the Rights of Industry, and the purpose of Industry and the Rights of Industry and Industry an or steerage, with one pound of bread, or bread

writing a letter, which will be immediately answered. the exact day of sailing and the amount of passage money told them; and by remitting or paying one pound each of the passage-money by a post-office order, or otherwise, berths will be secured, and it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool till

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to the successful treatment of

Continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till two,—and country patients requiring his assistance, by making and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines as will enable them to obtain a permanent cures, if people would persevere in the use of the and effectual cure, when all other means have failed. pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give In recent cases of a certain disorder a perfect cure you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, is completed in one week, or no charge made for this letter, and will gladly answer any applications medicine after that period, and in those cases where either personally or by letter, and remain your other practititioners have failed, a perseverance in grateful and obliged servant. from business, will ensure to the patient a perma-

nent and radical cure. only be acquired by those who are in daily practice. and have previously gone through a regular course of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION; for, unfortunately, there the hundreds who annually fall victims to the ignorant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who ruin the constitution by suffering disease to get into the system, which being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and most unhappy consequences ensue, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling, and often treated as scurvy, they had done him so much good, in relieving him of at another period producing the most violent pains an obstinate cough and asthma. in the limbs and bones, which are frequently mis-taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes

What a grief for a young person in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the years, but after taking one small box, which was enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as better, and when she had taken the second box, is all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for cure, which he been afflicted above two years, and had tried many pledges himself to perform, or return his fee. For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or delicacy prevents a personal visit, his

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They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflict AGENTS.

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LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NO. THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

" Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

comentlemen,-You will oblige by forwarding, of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills and doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely a great error to find fault with a medicine merely and more server. because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is far giving way, as it always must where the pills an tried. A few cases in point may serve to confine and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, the was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but over. C. G. and Co., also despatch AMERICAN SHIPS hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people of the finest and largest class for NEW YORK, being favourites with the mill owner, are embled to fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a shared their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily food.

> "The next and last case which I shall mention at and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalesence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored: little, his disorder would have its periodical return: but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past

> "Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM HICK.

Fleet-street, London. MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIPE

PILLS. Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors

Brow, Salford. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills

from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's

"Gentlemen, -I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great by I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from Indiain 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health feel certain you would have accounts of far more

> (Signed) "W. MOAT.

Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.

" Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen.—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases world be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him

"Another said they were worth their weight in "Another said his wife had had a bad leg for

recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much was quite as well as the other. "A very respectable female said her husband had

things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIPE PILLS he was quite a new man. "You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. lad., and 6 dozen

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842. 'To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

Another most extraordinary case of cure, comof that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parts Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them. to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, and say she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states, that she is now almost well, and asorbed her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above state ment, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authorticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Parks I am Bridge Parks I am Bridg words Pann's Life Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sale of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition? Prepared by the Proprietors T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet street London; and sold wholesale by their appointment by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barciays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Sons, Churchward, Sold her Churchward, dence, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, Star Utilice, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Hand on Sundays from Nine till Two. town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable with each box.

Poeiro.

ERIIN. TO ITS OWN TINE.

Brin first rose from the dark swelling flood, blood the green island and saw it was good; promised of Europe, it sparkled and shone the ring of the world the most precious stone.

the sun, in her soil, in her station thrice blest, the back towards Britain, her face to the West, shinds proudly insular on her steep above, when its soft tones seem to monrn and to weep. which them of silence is thrown o'er the deep;

the thought of the past the tears gush from her eyes the pulse of the heart makes her white bosom rise. great Erin lament o'er the time, The religion was war, and our country a crime :

on min in God's image inverted his plan. planded their God in the image of man the interst of state wrought the general woe. prinner a friend, and the native a foe; the mother rejoic'd o'er her children opprest, depd the invader more close to her breast

with Pale for the body and Pale for the soul. pen want State join'd in compact to conquer the whole: Mu Shannon was stained with Milesian blood. which other askance and pronounced it was good. the grouns that ascend from your forefather's grave wher country thus left to the brute and the slave, the demon of Bigotry home to his den, plybere Britain made brutes now let Erin make me

May sons like the leaves of the shamrock unite. partition of sects from one footstalk of right; peach his full share of the earth and the sky, whiten the slave where the serpent would die. is! for poor Erin that some still are seen. Downald dye the grass red from their hatred to green : is h! when you're up and they're down, let them

is field them that mercy which they would not give But Brin be strong! but be as gentle as brave! mplifted to strike, be still ready to save! the feeling of vangeance presume to defile same of, or men of, the Emerald Isle.

sense it is good and the men they are true. I the Green shall outlive both the Orange and Blue is the triumphs of Erin her daughters shall share, the full-swelling chest and the fair-flowing hair. hir bosom heaves high for the worthy and brave. was coward shall rest in that soft-swelling ways: mol Brin! awake, and make haste to be blest! Arch of the Ocean, and Queen of the West! Jum THE PRESS, on Irish newspaper, suppressed by

THE CAIN AND TEMPERATE MIND.

granted, to carry "UNION."

Otell me not of diamonds bright. Or orient pearls so fairflay, sparkling gems, to please the night:

There's one more pure and rare. Go seek it were the heart is true, Than pearls more rare to find: This jewel is possessed by few-A calm and temperate mind.

Are victims of the storm; Not long their brilliant beauty glows, The blasts their bloom disarm. But there's a lovely, fadeless flower, When love 's with peace combin'd :

The lily fair and blushing rose

Unchang'd, it feels no winter's power-A calm and temperate mind. The peerless gem with virtue joins, And friendship, love, and truth; Twill bloom as fair when life declines

As in our glowing youth; The haughty fair may be caressed. But falls the heart to bind; What's angel-form, if not possess'd With calm and temperate mind?

local and General Intelligence.

CARLISLE PUBLIC MEETING TO PETITION ARMS (IRELAND) BILL"-On Sunday sing, the 11th instant, this subject was brought fre a number of persons assembled at the Council the wrongs inflicted on Ireland; and now, when larms Bill-a measure fraught with injustice, near-to make the necessary arrangements. In the tourse of Monday, the following hand-bill was red throughout the city:-"ARMS (IRELAND) of expensive medical practitioners unnecessary. in 1-A public meeting will be held this evening, ne 12th, at half-past seven o'clock, in the like Place, by permission of the Worshipful the Mr. Joseph Richardson was unanibly called on to preside. Messrs. Hanson, mey, M'Gee, and Bowman severally addressed bough for presentation to the House of Com-

the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. Petition of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, in public

Meeting assembled June 12th, 1843. HIWKIH,-That your petitioners have heard with of alarm and indignation, that a most cruel, and unconstitutional measure, (brought forward the present Government) is now before your Honour-EHouse, and about to be passed into a law, entitled Arms (Ireland) Bill;" and which your petitioners will, if acted upon, be subversive of the liberty I'm Irish subject, and calculated to disturb the peace speril the lives of the poor Catholic subjects by disthem, and leaving arms exclusively in the hands lielow, violent, and ill-conducted Orangemen.

M and despotic measure are groundless and withthendation in fact. Ist petitioners therefore pray your Honourable 23 you value the peace of that unhappy and

such concilatory and salutary measures, as will 12 year pesitioners as in duty bound will ever pray. and by the Chairman in behalf of the meeting,

JOSEPH RICHARDSON. the of thanks was then given to the Mayor, Geo. Esq., for allowing the meeting to be held and we refrain from giving some of the speeches Rigenes to others, least our distinction might madered invidious.—Correspondent.

Strie at Caher. Trepre's hall in Cork city is taken by the ples for their meetings. TINI ADDITIONAL rounds of ammunition have distributed to the Irish police; they are now

Mith forty rounds per man. In DIDDLINGTON ESTATE in Norfolk was up on day, at the mart, and knocked down at 63,000 independently of the church paironage. Dest, the annoying suitor of Miss Contis has, for some months past, been an inmate Onen's Bench Prison.

GENPOWDER WORKS within five miles of

COTENHEST INTEND to propose a role of fifty THE MEN from Tuilsroan, county of Kilkenny, committed to gaol, charged with a conspi-

Davel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. A MITTER OF the Edinburgh skating club has

THE FAMILY of the lat. Mr. Gatchell, who was so recently murdered at Coolegenau, King's county, have been served with a threatening notice, ordering them "to quit or he would be consumed," and in consequence have removed to lown for safety.

THE BOARD OF Works has incurred £21,175 in bad debis on loans in Ireland. They have ontstanding on loan £155,528, at 5 per cent, and £295,892 at 4 per cent, upon which sums the interest due is £15,367.

J. B. KERNAN, Esq., brother to the R. C. bishop of Clogher, has been appointed stipendiary magis traje at Longhrea, in consequence of the late attack on the life of Mr. Bourke, of Tintrim, a magistrate of the county of Galway.

KELVEDON.-A special train came down the line on Tuesday night last, and arrived at the crossing near Kelvedon church about half-part nine o'clock No train being expected at that time, the gates were shut and unattended. A young man name: Godfrey, who was passing at the moment, opened the one nearest the engine, but was unable to unbolt the other, which was, in consequence, shattered to pieces, and the young man had a very narrow escape.-Essex Standard

Shuff-Taking and Beer-Drinking Extraor-DINARY.-We have frequently heard of gormandizers, who individually consumed as much of "the good things of this life" as would more than satisfy is in reality a kind of level pipe, arched at the top the wants of an entire family of a working man, and bottom, with sides sloping outward, and would These men are what Cobbett would have termed a sort | very probably be called a canal in Eugland, or otherof funnel through which good things pass and are wise a pipe, or waterwork. It is formed of brick, wasted. These characters are not uncommon, particularly in the "higher" circles. However, a novel composition, which, as I was informed by a scienmode of aping the inordinate appetite of the "great" ones seems to be adopted by one of the "middle" Colonel Courtland lives near the mouth of the Croton class, who resides not 100 miles from Bishop Creek, or rather where it was; it being now entirely Burton, near Beverley, in this county. Instead of conveyed in the newly constructed canal to New York, ramming the tube of his outward man with meats, a distance from the source of abent forty-six miles—the and drinks, he excites his nasal sensation, or refreshes his olfactory nerves, with an almost incredible quantum of rappes. The following may be relied upon as fact:—At sixteen years of age, he com-menced feeding his proboscis with snuff, and has continued to do so up to the present time, a period of fifty-three years, during which time the old practitioner has put, on "general computation," 533 bushels of dust into his nostrils! We think him fully entitled to the President's chair in the Hon- built close upon the river's edge, it being three and a death stops the tap.

MURDEROUS ATTACK.-On Tuesday night, about half-past nine o'clock, Mr. W. Bolton, fellmonger, of Cottingham, being on his way home, was attacked by four men at Crookstie Horn, about half a mile from the village, on the Hull-road; and by whom, after some resistance, he was knocked down, kicked, and beaten in a cruel manner, when the villains having turned his pockets out and stolen the contents, threw their victim into the drain in a state of insensibility. How Mr. Bolton subsequently got home we have not learned, but he describes two of the robbers as being dressed in sailor's clothes, and states that a third, who wore a smock-frock, he knocked down, and must have marked, as the blow was on one of his eyes. We are sorry to add that Mr. Bolton suffers severely from the brutal manner in which he was treated by the ruffians.—Hull Packet.

beyond their reach, the luxury of doing good is to the city. able God in nature, so are there the same " green ful purposes. It is the knowledge of their right ap- if overhanging, the river. plication that we want, and to attain this we must return to our original simplicity, and obedience to bourhood, and who knew me, but who had been a num- tained also a letter to Mr. Oastler, and one to Mr. John speedily made at arrangement by a few of the active. nature's laws. New fangled theories, which can only ber of years in the States, was very useful in pointing Harvey Sadler, together with a Shaker book. The I sat in my berth giving directions for a short time, and manure staws. Here tailed and the land as distract the attention, must be laid aside, and the out anything attractive. He directed my attention to remainder of this day was occupied in preparing for then get out to lend my feeble sid. All that could be, revered, and their practise followed. This will at boy, he said, had become the richest man in the States. revered, and their practice followed. This will be informed me that he was the owner of a number boyernment were about to gag them by passing accrued to them in the blessings of a long life of of steamers and other ships; that he was preprietor treated by swindlers professing to be agents for ship. desiring that their professing to be agents for ship. happy enjoyment, when grey hairs are the crown of one half of Newburgh, besides other extensive and pers to the far west; and hew passengers had often netism, and tyranny. A subscription was then and joy of our rejoicing. To accomplish this, the valuable property. ized into for the purpose of getting up a public fine herbal and invigorating medicine bequeathed to the following evening, and a committee the world by the wisdom of Old Parr, must at once and got opposite the commencement of the Island of Naw York, fifteen miles from the city, to which

MALICE OF "THE TIMES."-An exposure of the of New York and its vicinity. Secrets of the Chartist Executive," appeared in menst that cruel, unconstitutional, and oppressive was charged with having accepted £28 for lecturing Jersey side and near to Jersey, which is situated partly in a warm expression of kind wishes towards me. Mr. had invaded and taken possession of a valuable portion houre towards the people of misgoverned and assisting at Mr. J. Sturge's contest at Nottingreland." Soon after the time of calling the ham with Mr. Walter, sen. (Mr. Walter is prothing, a pretty large assemblage of persons were prietor of the Times.) He was also charged letted. Mr. Joseph Richardson Tensons were prietor of the Times.) Mr. Rogers for his services at the late contest at the same town, between Mr. Gisborne and i meeting, when the following petition was Mr. John Walter, jun.; and though last, not least, inted by the meeting, and was ordered to be for- with receiving from Mr. Sturge's committee the sum Mr. John Walter, jun.; and though last, not least, pulling the remaining £2 into his pocket! In the gone westward; and that Christopher Wood and his terms of high admiration of Mr. F. O'Connor. He also again to the bottom, endangering the lives of those ried to P. H. Howard, Esq. M.P. for the of £5 for an active agent, to whom he only paid £3, Northern Star (Mr. O'Connor's journal) the following

answer to the calumny appeared: the office of Mr. John Cleave, No. 1, Shoe-lane, of course passed us in the river. We met a number Mr. Frost, they having been in different colonies. Fleet-street, to any person who shall satisfy any of vessels going upwards. three men of any politics, all of whom shall be William Fraser, by direction of his brother Daniel named by Mr. Walter, that any one single impu- of the Shaker village, New Lebanon, called upon me. tation in the above paragraph has any, the slightest, along with another Scotchman, nearly as soon as I foundation in fact. Now, then, what will Mr. arrived.
Walter say to that! Mr. O'Connor denies the Sund. charge; his accusers allege that they can prove perusal of my letters, &c., brought from home. After not the least of which was their contiguity to the them. The tribunal of three shall be all chosen by

Mr. Walter, and he may be one of them! "FRARGUS O'CONNOR."

"Hammersmith, May 17th, 1843." reference to the charges against Mr. O'Connor made of Mr. D. Clarkson, who had arrived from Bradford I took tea and spent a pleasant hour at Mrs. Dugins's, A barrister of eminence having been applied to, in Impetitioners cannot see the necessity of such an by the Times, returned for answer that the matter during my western teur. Here again I was unsuccessessive measure being applied to Ireland, for as far was libelious; and upon that answer Mr. O'Connor lime is concerned, England is in a decidedly worse commenced a civil action for libel. From that mothan Ireland. The number of crimes committed ment the Times has persecuted him with vengeance Instant in 1841, was 5,361. In 1843, 6,535. The and severity; he has been bespettered with the dirti- and spent the evening with me, and I found the latter whition in Ireland was eight millions. In England est malignity and suffused with the foulest abuse; in sizieen millions. The number of crimes according; and to fill up the measure of revenge, the editor the relative proportion of the two populations ought actually, in consequence of the Government lawyers Last the alleged reasons for the necessity of this ments to be drawn up, so that Mr. O'Connor might Rechester, I saw a copy of the Manchester Guardian, Hotel for Mr. Anderson, of Chicago, and D. Smyles, motion being very little felt. remmitted in England than there were in Ireland. in the late Chartist trials, recommende fresh indictnot have the benefit of an error which is always allowed even to the most criminal prisoner. Such has been the indecent conduct of the Times towards Mr. O'Connor: but semething much worse follows. Merned country, and would shield and preters the On Thursday se'nnight, Mr. O'Connor addressed a of the subject, not to pass the present Bill; but meeting at Manchester in favour of a Repeal of the Union. The Times reporter was present, and either food and wholesome government for the people designedly, or by mistake, or through ignorance misrepresented all that Mr. O'Connor said; in fact he was made to utter such sentiments that, in Westminster-hall, in our hearing, the barristers coupled his speech at Manchester, and deliberately set him ever, made me promise to repeat it the first opportit after me. his late escape though the meshes of the law with down as a spy in the employ of the Government. On the appearance of this speech Mr. O'Connor immedispeaker is not new to the Times. The practice of that journal has always been to pleasure of passing through FULTON market, and over Jacobs, late of Huddersfield, with others, came to pay from putting beyond a specified number into a certain and, surrounding him with some five or six of their respects. We left the duray soon after one PM manifested.—For instance, Mr. O'Connor is made to pensation for my disappointment. I then again called America, and soon hauled from among the other ship.

Say, that if Government came down with coercive upon Mr. Mackenzie, and spent two very pleasant; ping, and proceeding on our way. The day was fine: with a courable and stronger breaze and many two very pleasant; ping, and proceeding on our way. In Shaw, brother of the recorder, is stipendiary laws; if they made it treason to speak of Repeal, he would commit the treason to-morrow. What Mr. O'Connor did say was this:-" They talk of making the agitation for Repeal treason; why, they would have made the agitation for Reform treason had they dared to do so. Treason, indeed? What! a whole: nation to be guilty of treason! If it was made treason to-morrow, and if my conscience, my mind, and my judgment, approved the treason, then should I be compelled to be an open traiter in conjunction with my countrymen, peacefully struggling against oppression." Mr. O'Connor did not make a single allusion to the debauched George the Fourth; he did not open his lips to speak of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, nor of the Irish Secretary; and yet the In land the server within five miles of Timesreporter has put in his mouth observations upon the server held by government, are now at those persons! Moreover, he concludes his report by those persons! Moreover, he concludes his report by stating that several resolutions were passed, whereas not a single one was proposed to the meeting. Every pounds to the church of Scotland, to be body knows that our principles, and those of Mr. body the General Assembly.

The single one was proposed to the church of Scotland, to be body knows that our principles, and those of Mr. body knows that our principles, and those of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, are, in a great measure, antagonist; some are identical; but we will not allow our bitterest fee to be vilely maligned and misrepresented, Barack Cornell, a wine and spirit merchant, in the bitterest fee to be vilely maligned and misrepresented.

EMIGRATION.

WHERE TO, AND HOW TO PROCEED.

NOTES OF A TOUR THROUGH A PORTION OF CANADA. AND SEVERAL OF THE STATES OF NORTH AMBRICA, PARTICULARLY THE STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, AND NEW JERSEY, UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW OF ASCERTAINING THE DE-AND TO JUDGE OF THE BEST LOCATION, FOR ENGLISH EMIGRANTS, FROM ACTUAL OBSER-

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

JOURNAL-DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN HAMPDEN-LANDING AND NEW YORK, ALSO OF LONG ISLAND, WITH A PORTION OF OBSERVATIONS MADE ON THE HOMEWARD PASSAGE.

tific gentleman on board, time renders more hard.

canal having valves, by which to admit the air at proper distances, and, being on the bank of the river, we we reached near New York.

From the CATSHILL MOUNTAINS to CROTON the becomes less lofty, but continues most pleasing to the

ourable Society of Pinch-takers! for he has cer- half miles across at this place, and we being near the tainly been no mean supporter of those who flock to opposite bank, the prison had a peculiar appearance sional residing in the same place, and who has con- was built of white marble; and its white appearance verted his body into a sort of pipe through which seemed to corroborate the information. This prison, Sing not less than 766 males, all employed at their The matron had under her instruction and charge seventy-six femsie prisoners.

A little lower is the depot of the intended railway tion, to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, about 100 miles southwest of Buffalo; and where the interest in the line from medical advice, on account of its expense, being often bility is strong that it will be so continued, and onward join in the music with his violincello.

denied them. To supply this, it behoves the prive- A neat cottage on the verge of the river was pointed joined the company a little before my departure. leged bearers of love and good works to cast around out to me as the residence of the famous Washington Thursday, 29th.—I engaged a passage to Live them, and with the Prophet of old to "ask for the old Irving. Near to this is an elegant house, the residence of on board the South America, one of the "Black Ball" paths wherein is the good way, and walk therein." Judge Consins; and opposite to those, on the right line of packet ships. Mr. Woodman, who, with his Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no Physician bank of the river, stands Ferrytown, in New Jersey. wife, three children, and servant maid, staid at the there?", is a question easy of solution, and the affir- Here the Pallisadoes commence; which are a range of house with me, agreed to join in laying in provisions; mative to it is given. As there is the same unchange- perpendicular rocks fronting the river, and extending and it being now time to provide ourselves, we engaged the crowded state of animate matter body from unsuitable food, &c., confined me to my several miles, being, in some parts, from 300 to 400 a person to supply certain kinds. herbs" in the field as at first, and for the same use feet in height, and continuously on the verge of, and as I received a letter and package by the hands of Mr.

one of the passengers, a Mr. Powell, who from a cabin my departure.

be adopted; every family should possess it, and by of New York, fifteen miles from the city, to which me to a Mr. Chaloner, one of the exiled Canadian paits constant or occasional use, render the services extent the whole of the Island is laid out in streets, triots, who having made his escape from Van Dieman's avenues, &c., as described in this journal when speaking | Land, had just arrived at this port. He had been two

to fever and ague.

day previous. A man went with me to find them. They had, however, proceeded on their way to ALBANY accrificed that excellent man John Frost I hereby offer a reward of £100, to be paid at by the packet, which started at five o'clock, and which

direction whereby to find him. I then want in search the people. ful. I left a note at Werswick's for Peter Bussey and wick and others, among whom was Mr. Howarth, came | circumstances prevented me. gentleman to be a strenuous Corn Law Repealer. He full account of the proceedings of the turn-outs, the

disturbances. MONDAY, 26th.—I received a letter from Dr. Smyles, informing me that he had received two Northern Stars ments for the voyage. from John Leech; and he would have sent me them, but

dressed to the Doctor's care. Mr. Mackenzie, and found him exceedingly polite; but was too busily engaged to prepare it—he having to into. having then little time, my visit was short. He, how- send off a ship to Havre, in France, but engaged to send tunity. I next went, by appointment, to meet James | Friends from Bradford, Huddersfield, Scotland, &c. the night.

the late struggle for Independe co made by the of the various ships to witness our departure. Many a could not be stead r or more to my mind. Canadians will be handed down to the latest posterity sigh was given, and many a tear shed at the separation of I obtained some unful information respecting Ame- who then left, and thus the affair ended. As I anticipated, I found him a well-informed man, relations and friends. tator's quibbling politics, and possessing a clear know- while in the city, I neglected to detail their mode Dan's forces. ledge and perfect abhorrence of the damnable Mail of auctioneering. thusian doctrines. However, in requesting me to The goods imported are generally sold under the

We passed near the shore of the east river, the shore perly understood. it consists of a mackintosh cape, which, when unfavourable impression towards Mr. O'Connor—to we passed near the consists of a mackintosh cape, which, when unfavourable impression towards Mr. O'Connor—to we passed near the consists of a mackintosh cape, which, when unfavourable impression towards Mr. O'Connor—to we passed near the consists of a mackintosh cape, which, when unfavourable impression towards Mr. O'Connor—to we passed near the consists of a mackintosh cape, which, when unfavourable impression towards Mr. O'Connor—to we passed near the consists of a mackintosh cape, which, when unfavourable impression towards Mr. O'Connor—to we passed near the consists of a mackintosh cape, which, when unfavourable impression towards Mr. O'Connor—to was most irregular and formed some fine bays. The opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the thickness of an get up another indictment against him :—but it has opposite about the constant indiction in the constant indiction in the constant indiction in the constant indiction in the c

him.

whose farm we staid all night,

WEDNESDAY, 28th.—I rose at break of day and got connected with the establishment. to the topmost point in the neighbourhood. The sur-Mr. Cobbett removed his bones to England.

Cornell, with their only numberied daughter, and Mr. view of the city, &c. We soon reached PHILLIPSTON, PICKSKILL, COLD. C's. brother. They were plain in dress and demeanour, WELL LANDING, and CROTON, from whence the water and withal very homely. The farm which they occupy (whom he knew, and who accompanied me as far as then made over all his property to a friends, is brought in what they term an aqueduct, but which consists of about 200 acres. Mr. John C., the present the steamer went with us,) myself and others, to some and is now Whig Governor of WISCONSIN. Doty was it. I felt great surprise to hear this in a newly in- ing me to do more. habited country; for such it must be considered. The cemented together, and covered with a thick coat of land seemed of a middling quality and in good condi- gers quarrelled respecting the berths are. The berths ton, which accompanied the Albania up the Irish Shaker's establishment, at NEW LEBANON, which was could distinctly perceive it, in its whole length, until Mr. C's. brother dressed very plain, and walking in the scenery is lofty and truly enchanting; from thence it young lady; and ascertaining that fifteen bushels of in a dungeon. A curse upon the owners, agents, capand neighbouring farms, my friends drove me to take a manner so inhuman! SING SING, is an immense States' prison, and is a glimpse at Mr. Cobbett's farm, which having viewed, and found our time would not permit me, as I had intended, to visit his friend Mr. Treadwell, we proceeded by a new course towards NEW YORK, on our way passthe Treasury on quarter days.—Another profes- in the distance. I was told that a large portion of it ing several small villages; the largest of which is called JAMACIA. It has many fine houses, all of them above the general cast. A little to the north of Jamaica, to convey what the Testotallers designate "Liquid which in its extent and appearance bespoke on the part and to a considerable extent, is a rather prominent Hell Fire," has, in the space of twenty-six years of its projectors and constructors a knowledge of the ridge, near the centre of the island. We crossed the

poured down his thirsty throat no less than low state of morals, and consequent extent of crime in city by the same ferry by which we had gone to the 721,904 gills of ale in the aggregate, besides half—this country (called free), is truly horrific, particularly island. Toll was here demanded, a case I had not met a-dozen glasses of grog per day! He is still an when taken in connection with the immense Western with any where else. The "fixt" upon which we haie old fellow, and seems determined to worship States prison at Auburn, and those I had also seen on were conveyed to and from the island is very commothe "jolly god" with all his mind, with all his heart, the east river on the opposite side of New York. In dious for foot passengers, carriages, and horses. It is with all his body, and with all his strength, until proof that they had not calculated without their host, so constructed as to enter the ends of the pier on both was told that there were within the walls of Sing sides, which being of wood, and made to rise and fall with the water, the point is constantly level with the several trades. Those who have not been taught any flat; and while we were on the moving part, and some trade are instructed in some useful branch. A large other vehicles before us, I imagined we were waiting for building, at some distance from the male prison, has them to move forward in order to get upon the "fat;" been recently erected, and is called the Matron's house. when to my surprise the whole moved off, and we were speedily on the other side by the aid of steam. In passing along from this ferry, say two and a half

were never before witnessed. We arrived in the city about three in the afternoon, Albany to Buffalo, by the citizens on the north and when I for the first time met Mr. Clarkson at Messrs. | ponded to. those of the south of New York State, is likely to Crolias and Dugins, and I accompanied him to Mrs. cause an alarming collision: and it is (as observed in a Dugins's, his mother-in-law, where I met Mrs. C. and fully crowded state of my department of the ship (the those who supported the wife-killer and his crimes former part of this journal) generally understood, that her little girl, who seemed to have inhaled new life. I second cabin) and observed that in that small place were as bad as himself. One said I was a those only who will pledge themselves to use every means also met the two Misses Dugins, who performed four additional berths had been fixed which projected Socialist. I said I was not; but that I was for carrying forward this immense undertaking have admirably upon the plano. I was delighted with the into the middle of the floor, and thus the space left acquainted with Mr. Owen: and as I was with any chance of being elected to the House of Representa. sweetness of the music, and the correctness of the for provisions, luggage, and utensils of various kinds him some time before I left England, I had taken with THE LUXURY OF DOING GOOD.-How often are tives, whatever betheir talents or politics. This depot expression of the language of some of the Scotch was so small that the floor was entirely covered with me a letter of introduction to his sons at New Harmony, the truly benevolent at a loss to know the best is carried a great distance into the river, and presents a songs, with which I had been acquainted from boxes, barrels, bags, and baskets, and piled to the roof but not having been in their neighbourhood I had not remedy for removing the afflictions under which the novel appearance. It is twenty-six miles above New infancy. They also played some of the best English in some instances, in others one, two, and three tiers delivered it. I told them I considered Mr. Owen a objects of their charity are labouring; and from the York. Whether it is intended to carry it to the east airs. An engagement compelled me to leave this deep so as to leave it next to impossible to get into our most benevolent gentleman, but I was not one of his numerous demands upon their bounty, superior banks of the Hudson I could not ascertain; the proba- charming circle, just when Mr. Clarkson was about to

> A brother of the captain of the Great Western THURSDAY, 29th .- I engaged a passage to Liverpool,

Edward Fowler, agent for the Shaker village, NEW A person on board named Johnson, from my neigh- LEBANON, from Mr. Daniel Fraser. The package con-

FRIDAY, 30th.-I obtained some important information respecting the manner in which emigrants are not under protest, but threats; the individual will could

over, in consequence of being imposed upon. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie called upon me and introduced and a half years in the penal settlement. He is a stout

dians, comparing them to the people of Wales, who had I may here observe that Mr. Chaloner had not seen Mr. Mackenzie said that the Receiver General of Canada had recently visited him, and invited him to return thither, and told him that such men as he were much wanted there at the present time. Mr. M. also SUNDAY, 25th.—I occupied this morning in the anxious to conciliate the Canadians, for many reasons;

dian revolution notoriety, to whom I carried a letter of the East Indies and China no trifling one. The British and got pretty well lectured for not taking up my resi-

the Messrs. Howarth's, from Manchester. Mr. Wors. afforded me greater pleasure; unfortunately, peculiar I parted with the family under feelings of evident mutual regret, and of kindness, and of respect. I another, our heads touching the deck above. had brought me a second packet of letters, containing a received letters from Mr. Masquereer for Mr. Finch, of

of quarrelling, as Mr. Durand, at Chicago, said Mr. lot 1st to the end, like clock work; two auctioneers to America, and was entirely deprived of a berth. Mackenzie and I should, I must say that I never in my side by side; the one writing while the other's tongue uniformity of opinion. He approved of Mr. O'Con- is the utmost stretch of time he can gabble, when he is New York. nor's politics and proceedings; had heard him speak in fairly run down. The one who has been writing, seeing the House of Commons, and was much pleased with his compeer at the last gasp for a little breath, exchanges the book for the hammer, and his tongue in turn is in-TUESDAY, 27th.—I wrote letters to Boston and stantly in motion, and speedily attains an equal degree

however situated on the verge of a large marsh, and Prison, Williamsburgh, and City of Brooklyn on our rate to show what there was bad in it, that I might near a river (so called) which is in reality an arm of right, with Gibbet Bedlows, and Governor's Islands, know my error and be benefitted by his superior the sea, which divides the island from the main land. with their strong fortresses. Staten Island was before wisdom. He said that the Chartists had recently excited Here at Flushing are some excellent betanical and us; and to the right of this was the Quarantine Staticu, the working classes to turn out against their employers, other gardens; also schools for instruction in botany, with the College, or Hospital, to which all passengers and had so far misled them as to get them transported The only objection to living in this place is the large are compelled to pay a dollar when leaving Liverpool, or imprisoned. I told him I had information quite marsh which must be injurious to health. Darkness as before mentioned, which must raise an immense different to what he charged against the Chartists; which overtook us before we reached Mr. Cornell's father's, at revenue, one tenth of which cannot be expended in aid was that the Auti-Corn Law League had so arranged

Situated upon this Island is a splendid building means return the Whigs to place, pelf, and power. rounding country is rather flat, yet has a very irregular called the "Sailors' Home;" and on the heights is a He said his information was very different; and undulating surface. I had a view of the east river very strong fortification, called the Fortress of the I replied that it might be so; but I now wished to hear SIRABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, OF EMIGRATION; with its sloping and wooded banks, and also of the Narrows, or Richmond Fort, with a large bastion on what evil there was in the Charter. Instead, however, main land, with New Rochelle, and the handsome the water's edge, and a telegraph station. On the Point of answering my question he enquired what the Charter monument erected in memory of that prince of politi- of Long Island, opposite, stands Fort Lafayette, with was? I told him that to give him the history of the cians, THOMAS PAINE, who, during his latter years, its bastions. It is a noble-looking place, and, in con- Charter would be a mere waste of time, since he had lived upon an estate here, given him as a grant for his junction with others, gives complete defence to the condemned that of which he knew nothing. I again great services during the War of Independence, and city, and imparts an air of grandeur most imposing. | told him I wanted his information, but failed to draw who died and was buried at this place, from whence The Narrows are about two miles across. On leav- out that which was not within him: and he slunk away ing the Narrows, we soon crossed the Bar, and without saying good morning. My lameness prevented me from accompanying passed Coney Island, on the south shore of Long Mr. Moses Fieldhouse, farmer, North Prairie Villa, Messrs. Rewcastle and Cornell in an early shooting ex. Island, which may be seen tupon the map. Being Milwalkey County, informed me that Judge Doty,

> proprietor, who is sixty-seven years of age, did not excellent champaigne, of which I merely tasted; the one of the first settlers at GREEN BAY, near the head knew how long the family had been in possession of state of my leg and the doctor's commands forbid- of LAKE MICHIGAN.

> Mr. Roche with his clerk and some of the passen- sons who cheered us with their music from the Swantion, with, as is very general, a good orchard, and pas- had been engaged, in many instances, by two or three Channel, should return on board the South America, tursge. The butter was equal to that produced at the parties, each of which demanded their right. And to cheer us on our way home again. They were perhere I may remark that when I went to engage a berth sons who had been employed at some iron works, near the best I had until now tasted in the States. This the hatches were open, and every necessary means taken Crompton, in Derbyshire; and after going as far as farm was considerably cleared of timber; they only for a proper current of air; now I found them choked Pittsburgh and Cuncinati, and failing to find employhaving what they considered necessary for fuel, enclos- up, with a very small and awkward hatch way by a ment, were returning home again. They stayed ing, farming implements, building, &c. After witness. ladder; which was the only entrance to and the only et Kuox's, 161, Front-street, directly opposite Mr. ing their homliness, cleanliness, and comfort, seeing aperture by which to admit either light or air; and Rewcastle's; and in the evenings we generally had a excepting at the bottom of the ladder, the place was a musical treat, as they kept the windows open. I shall garden at an early hour without shoes or stockings; hav. perfectly dark hole, crammed with luggage and crowded have something to say of this Knox in another place. ing a long tele a tele with Miss C. who is a very amiable with human beings, apparently doomed to be smothered Let him be avoided. wheat to the acre was considered an average crop on this tains, and others, who treat their fellow creatures in Next a stir was kicked up with some rogues who trick.

> > and while an attempt was being made to force one of to supply passengers with stores, and, in their absence, them upon the steamer, for the purpose of being taken to put them up honestly for them; but takes care to back to New York, he knocked down Mr. Roche's keep back the most valuable portion. This I was inclerk, which caused a great hubbub, and excited such formed of by several who were sufferers. sympathy as to induce a number of passengers to open a Another discussion took place this evening, and some subscription to pay the fare of this and another man; of the cabin passengers came to listen, in order to have this was done to the great injury of some and annoy- a laugh at our felly. They, however, entered into it, ance of us all during the passage; for the fellow proved with the kind intention, no doubt, of setting us right. to be a complete ruffian, and robbed and plundered I went through the Foreign trade question, the Factory many of the passengers before we reached Liverpool. question, Protestantism, or High Churchism, and the Many such villains make a practice of stewing them effects they produced upon the country, in my humble selves among the goods and going between the ports for way. Some of them said that the Catholics placed

beries they can commit upon the passengers.

berths; certainly, such a medley and jumble I had never disciples. Our discussion was kept up at great length, witnessed on sea or land. After a severe struggle, and with very considerable interest. and aided by Mr. Woodman, I managed to get to bed; The remarks made by me on the Catholics brought any attempt to reach our provisions would have been me into considerable favour with those of that religion,

SUNDAY, 2nd .- Morning fine, but a frightful scene were now in disfayour with the Hibernians. presented itself on board. Luggage of all kinds as des- I was now laid up with sickness from the effects of cribed above in a heterogenous mass presented itself as bad air, which was dense to a frightful degree; this, the glimmering light broke in upon us. The air from with the boisterous weather we had, and had habit of was nauseous, while had the sea been rough death must berth. kave ensued: as the mass must have been tossed upon young and old. Many loaves and other provisions were destroyed by crushing and otherwise. An attempt was was hung upon nails just driven in: many boxes, &c. were pushed underneath the berths. Much was done, desiring that their provisions should be placed in that to pay couble, and even treble fare, and this even twice situation most convenient for them, which was impossible: the room not even admitting that a considerable

portion of the provisions could be placed so as to be accessible at all; and all having equal right there, the solution of the difficulty was a matter of no mean consequence. It was within a hairsbreadth of being settled by force of arms. War was often declared, but fortu-We passed Manhattonville, about eight miles man, and has a noble and graceful appearance, free and nately hostilities were not commenced until after inforfrom New York; also Ball's FERRY, on the New open in his conversation, and joined with Mr. Mackenzie | mation had been given to the captain that the carpenter on an elevation and partly on a marsh. It has a delight- Mackenzie said that were he in England, Sir Robert of our territory, and had placed his property thereon, ful appearance when seen in going down the river; but Peel should have his best support; and that the tariff and sworn vengeance against any one that put anything in consequence of the marsh the inhabitants are subject and other measures passed since he took office were the upon it. The captain ordered its removal. The order

best that could be devised under existing circumstances. | was conveyed, but the gallant carpenter stood to his We landed in NEW YORK at six o'clock, and I He called the present "a strong government;" and de- gun; he refused to remove it. I then advised the pasfound, at Mr. Reweastle's, a package of letters, news- clared himself opposed to violence, because he said he sengers to take it out, which they were in the act papers, patterns, &c., from home, brought over by know it would retard the progress of liberty at least a of doing, when the carpenter attacked them most furi-Christopher Tinker's wife. I then went to William century: that nothing could possibly do so much injury ously, jumping upon his large tool chest when halfway Bradley's, who informed me that Tinker's wife had to our cause as a revolution in England. He spoke in up the ladder on its way to the deck. He forced it wife, from Honley, near Huddersfield, had arrived the deplored the apathy and lack of energy in the Cana- below. I was at the top pulling a rope at the time, and instantly seized the fellow and shook him furiously. The captain, passengers, and crew, soon surrounded us; and after a long parley peace was proclaimed on condition that Mr. Carpenter instantly removed and gave up possession of the disputed territory. It was soon cleared and immediately occupied by three tiers of

Underlings, it appeared, had been in the habit of imobserved that the Government were now exceedingly posing upon simple passengers. Some of ours even contended that this fellow had a right to plant his box in our room; and it was rather a difficult task to persuade dinner I went to visit Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, of Cana. States; nor was the necessity for drawing troops off to them to take any steps for having it removed. They found, however, that we were not to be trifled with. Yet introduction from Dr. Smyles; but the Institute being Government saw no means so likely to effect their the removal only opened a more convenient passage for closed, I did not meet with him, not having any other object as a show of kindness towards the favourites of the cooked provisions from the galley to the cabin, which ferred upon a few caused it to be tolerated

position, with our feet upon one chest and seated upon hour (during which time many of the Gipsies and

I called with the Doctor's letter of introduction upon the transportation of emigrants; his friend, however, alarmed many. I now found what a mess I had got

MONDAY, 3rd.—Though the weather was hot, and I was close pent up in my berth, yet I slept well during upon Mr. Mackenzie, and spent two very pleasant ping, and proceeding on our way. The day was fine; with a favourable and stronger breeze, and we run at tion of their scattered forces, and drew up in a line hours with that far famed gentleman, whose deeds in and vast numbers crowded the decks, sides, and rigging the rate of nine or ten knots an hour; our progress on the confines of the heath. This movement put a

convey some letters to them, he stated that while they hammer; of course, in large quantities, the auctioneers had been a gaged by others. One who was thus sauce" to the great majority of those who applied were in a position to afford him or his country any, having premises suitable. The goods are assorted in treated was named Hitchcock, an aged person, of to him for that favour. Those few who were allowed valuable aid, it would be impolitic to quarrel with lots, and a catalogue printed. They are all put in the Old Bailey, London, author of a work on brewing, to leave Windsor for Ascot yesterday had strict them. To his view I most coroially assented. Instead best situation for show; and to work they go from price one guinea. This gentieman had been on business commands not to be absent from the barracks after We saw two ships this morning to our right, also a life met a gentleman with whom I found a greater wags with such velocity that from five to ten minutes brig beating against the wind, apparently bound for to attend the races this day.

rica and emigrants. We had also much discussion on

breeze all the night, and the ship skips nobly along. Wilson, all of which he had disposed of in Philadelphia and its neighbourhood. The Irishmen having glad of the opportunity of giving the lie to the speech some people recently arrived from Huddersfield. Prodelphia and its neighbourhood. The Irishmen having glad of the opportunity of giving the lie to the speech some people recently arrived from Huddersfield. Prodelphia and its neighbourhood. The Irishmen having glad of the opportunity of giving the lie to the speech some people recently arrived from Huddersfield. Prodelphia and its neighbourhood. The Irishmen having tony. "Discretion," in such a case, "is indeed
the time that one of cur home knights of the bammer
delphia and its neighbourhood. The Irishmen having tony. "Discretion," in such a case, "is indeed
the time that one of cur home knights of the bammer
delphia and its neighbourhood. The Irishmen having tony. "Discretion," in such a case, "is indeed
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the time that one of cur home knights of the bammer
delphia and its neighbourhood. The Irishmen having tony. "Discretion," in such a case, "is indeed
the time that one of cur home knights of the bammer
are preparing an article for sale the Americans would
be prepared in the Times as the course, than to recently arrived from Huddersfield. Prodelphia and its neighbourhood. The Irishmen having
the time that one of cur home knights of the bammer
than the time that one of cur home knights of the bammer
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than the time that one of cur home knights of the time that one of cur home knights of the time that one of cur home knights of the time that and being answered in the affirmative, he said he tion that the two regiments above referred to have,

of the sick who enter the place. Great abuses are matters that a turn-out should take place, to drive the Conservatives from power, and by this

cursion. They were not however very successful. After flat, and at a considerable distance, its appearance governor of Wisconsin, was appointed by President breakfast they took another tour, while I conversed was to us uninteresting; indeed, nothing of an Harrison, and obtained money to build the capital at with the family, which consisted of Mr. and Mrs. ordinary kind could interest me, after leaving the bay, Madison, which he failed to do but robbed the territory of 7,000 dollars. He established MINERAL POINT The captain of the tug steamer treated Mr. Rewcastle, and GREEN BAY Banks, both of which failed. He

It is a rather curious circumstance that the same per-

Robert Anderson, and Earnshaw and wife, who sailed from Liverpool to Boston with me, stayed at Knox's in going west. They attempted to play them a

had hid themselves on board without payment of fare; A person named Gordon in the same street professes

the express purpose of living on the plunder and rob- their earnings in the power and often in the hands of the priests. This afforded me an opportunity to remark At dusk we had reached SANDYHOOK, a flat point on upon what the country was when under Catholic rule, our right, shaped like a hook, and which appeared to | and what it is under Protestant rule. How the former join the main land by a narrow neck. Upon this point kept the poor, built and repaired the churches, and are three lighthouses; which, to me was a novelty, kept establishments where the weary traveller could having never seen so many at one place before. rest, be refreshed, and sleep free of any charge; but We were accompanied by the Mediator, bound for now the working-classes had to erect and repair the London. She was also tugged out by a steamer, churches, keep the poor, &c., while the Duke of Bedor three miles frem Front-street, the number of which, as well as ours, was here detached. The friends ford, and other noblemen and gentlemen were rolling by the southern part of the State, in a north west direct grunters (hogs) were immense; and such filthy hogs and relatives of the passengers now bid us a pleasant in luxury drawn from the proceeds of the property and safe passage, and on leaving us a few yards they which if it belonged to any church it must belong to the saluted us with three hearty cheers, which we res- Catholic church; that the 8th Harry had disposed of what was not his own, because the Pope refused to I had now an epportunity of witnessing the dread-sanction his murders and other horrible crimes; and that

or rather reconciled them to me. The cabin passengers

(To be continued.)

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT ASCOT.

It will be recollected some three or four seasons since a desperate affray took place at Egham races between the privates of the 45th Regiment, then quartered at Windsor, and the hordes of thimbleriggers and other thieves who are the invariable frequenters of gatherings of that character. The thieves, however, at that time, gotleonsiderably "the worst of it," and ever since that period the same respectable fraternity, whether at Egham or Ascot, have emitted no opportunity of getting up a row when an opportunity has offered with any of the privates belonging to either of the two regiments in garrison at Windsor, who may be permitted by their respective Colonels to visit the races either on Egham mead or at Ascot heath. On Thursday last several of the privates of the 2nd

Regiment of Life Guards, and nearly half of the

privates comprising the 2nd battalion of the Grena-

dier Guards, had leave of absence to proceed to Ascot. In the course of the day several soldiers got robbed and plundered (having only themselves to blame for their folly) by hundreds of thimbleriggers with which the course swarmed in all directions. A considerable number of rows, upon a minor scale, consequently occurred during the days, but, the police being present, these comparatively little emeute; were soon suppressed. In the evening, however, shortly after seven o'clock (the police having been just withdrawn in consequence of the departure of all the respectable portions of the visitors), a quarrel took place between a private in the Life Guards, who was quietly leaving the course, and a Gipsy, which ended in a fight, and in the Gipsy (who was the agressor) getting a deserved thrashing. This was the signal for the assembling of some 300 or 400 of the greatest scoundrels upon the heath, consisting of the keepers of thimblerig-tables, whose numbers were quickly augmented by a large accession from the hordes of Gipsies "in camp" at that portion of the heath. A desperate conflict then ensued between these parties (who began the affray) and the soldiers belonging to the Coldstream and the few who were on the ground attached to the 2nd Life Guard :. was no less an inroad than the other; but favours con- The soldiers were all unarmed, while their opponen s were well supplied with the sticks used for snuff After a hard struggle, about two o'clock, Mr. Wild- boxes and other formidable weapons. A wooden dence there while in the city. Nothing would have man managed to get us a cup of tea; the first we had fence or paling however, being close by, enabled tasted from stepping on board, above twenty six hours | the soldiers to procure some sticks in their defence; before; and this we had to take in a very elevated and, after a conflict, which lasted for nearly an low vagabonds were deprived of their weapons. When we moved in this so-called cabin, it was una- which were turned against themselves), the "red Liverpool. Mr Dixon, formerly of Almondbury, near voidably upon the first or second tier of boxes, hampers, coats" came off the victors, but not until the limbs There were four times the amount of having omitted to lay the venue in the right place, of these occurrences when at Ruppilo, and in our forms the climater of the several on both sides had been fractured. One of these occurrences when at BUFFALO; and when at information. He took letters from me to Lovejoy's and in our favour, the skip proceeded delightfully—the strong and powerfully-made Gipsy, known as King Jemmy, had his arm broken between the My "chum" was a Mr. Blakeley, from Frankfort, wrist and elbow, and his jaw severely fractured. After a number of persons had waited upon me to pay King's County, Ireland, who seemed to be a sort of Several bystanders, who took no part in the affray, respects. I completed my packing and other arrange- gentleman, and appeared very clean in his person. He got terribly mauled and knocked about by the said he had gone out on a mere journey of pleasure. thieves, who managed to effect several robberies SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1.-Slept, rose early, and got He had taken two bottles of brandy on board, and in the immediate neighbourhood. Two young could not spare them. He also said that one of the said all in readiness for going on board. Mainish brought continued sucking them until he was completely drunk. Women, who made some resistance, were knocked Stars contained some inquiries respecting me and my the biscuits, flour, rice, &c. &c., and conveyed other After going to bed he swore that unless silence was down on leaving the vicinity of the heath to proceed tour. The letter inclosed one from John Leech, ad- goods in his cart to the ship. Mr. Clarkson promised kept he would get up and tend them all to hell, and to Winkfield, and were robbed of their purses and to procure me some important information respecting other borrible imprecations, which disturbed and shawls. Several of the Foot Guards were beaten (overpowered as they were by numbers) till they were totally insensible. One, named Wilson, had his leg fractured by a blow from a heavy stake, and he is now, with five or six others of his comrades, in the hospital at Windsor barracks; two others, named Bushnell Walker and George Rodgers, who had come from accompanied me and assisted to put my stores on board. I began now to see the advantage of the law of the and Webster (a pioneer), are also so dreadfully the appearance of this speech Mr. O connor immentative for the Town Hall, from the entrance of the Town Hall, from the entrance of the speech Mr. O connor immentative for the Town Hall, from the entrance of the speech Mr. O connor immentative for the Town Hall, from the entrance of the speech Mr. O connor immentative for the Town Hall, from the entrance of the speech Mr. O connor immentative for the the editor of the Times, and the tribs and other parts of the body, while season steamer, which was engaged to take the pastacle of the speech Mr. O connor immentative for the pastacle of of Huddersfield; however, in my way I had the celved my note in time to enable me to see him. Henry his new act contained a clause to prevent the shipp or in the row, was equally subjected to their brutality), make black appear white, when an adversary is in the case; and in this instance the trick is glaringly an opportunity of seeing. This I considered full companies the case and specific new and specific for my disappointment. I then case and specific new and spec

> stop to any further attack on the part of the thieves. Had it not been for the disgraceful disturbance on As I anticipated, I found him a well-informed han, relations and diversified, politics, and furious opposition from a strong body of Thursday a great number of the 2nd Life Guards would have been permitted to visit the races on Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested in consethis day; but Colonel Reid very judiciously, under quence of some persons having obtained berths which the circumstances, refused to grant "leave of ab-

A large body of the Coldstream Guards had leave

We know that a large party of the swell-mob and WEDNESDAY, 5th.—We have had a favourable the thimblerig and E.O. table fraternity remained in Windsor during the whole of yesterday, being In a warm political contention, this morning, the afraid to venture on the course as soon as they Irishmen manifested much spleen; especially a tall, learned that about 200 of the Coldstream regiment powerful man, named Macuskey, who formerly kept a had leave of absence to attend the races; these felpublic house in New-street, or Briggate, Glasgow, and lows wisely, perhaps, imagining that as they would bitterest foe to be vilely maligned and misrepresented, but as they would may be; the fact being, that many thousand pounds or to America for the propose of calling the conspiculty of the fact being, that many thousand pounds or to America for the propose of calling the conspiculty of the fact being, that many thousand pounds or to America for the propose of calling the conspiculty of the fact being, that many thousand pounds or to America for the propose of calling the conspiculty of the fact being that as they would may be; the fact being that many thousand pounds or to America for the propose of calling the conspiculty of the fact being that many thousand pounds or to America for the propose of calling the conspiculty of the fact being that many thousand pounds or to America for the propose of calling the conspiculty of the fact being the conspiculty of the conspicult while we have the power to throw the shield of city, drove Mr. Rewessie and myself in his bugget to the fact being, that many thousand pounds or to America, Gorbais, also in Glasgow. He had been most likely get their deserts, it was far better to protection around him. In this business Mr. Long Island. We crossed the east river at WIL. dollars, change hands in a very few short time. During Wilson, all of which he had been most likely get their deserts, it was far better to dollars, change hands in a very few short time. During Wilson, all of which he had been most likely get their deserts, it was far better to dollars, change hands in a very few short time. During Wilson, all of which he had been most likely get their deserts, it was far better to dollars, change hands in a very few short time. During wilson, all of which he had been most likely get their deserts, it was far better to dollars, change hands in a very few short time. During wilson, all of which he had been most likely get their deserts, it was far better to dollars, change hands in a very few short time. During wilson, all of which he had been most likely get their deserts, it was far better to dollars, change hands in a very few short time. During wilson, all of which he had been most likely get their deserts, it was far better to dollars, change hands in a very few short time. During wilson, all of which he had been most likely get their deserts, it was far better to dollars, change hands in a very few short time.

and being answered in the affirmative, he said he tion that the two regiments above of getting to have the said he tion that the two regiments above of getting to have the said he tion that the two regiments above of getting to have the said he tion that the two regiments above of getting to have the said he tion that the two regiments above of the hoped I was the only one on bear I replied that if during the period they have been quartered to have the said he tion that the two regiments above referred to have the said he tion that the two regiments have been during the period they have been quartered at Wind as to sor, conducted themselves in the most indicated to he said he to have the said he tion that the two regiments above referred to he was most irregular and formed some fine bays. The during the period they have been quartered at Wind and present in the most indicated to he said he tion that the two regiments above referred to hear the most irregular and formed some fine bays. The during the period they have been during the period to hear in the most interest in th

LETTERS FROM THE MOUNTAINS. BEING A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM AN OLD MAN

IN THE COUNTRY, TO A TOUNG MAN IN DUBLIN. [From "The Beantles of the Press:" a selection of original Arlic'es, Essays, &c., which 'originally appeared in the "PRESS" newspaper, established in Ireland by Arthur O'Comor, after the forcibit suppression of the Northern Star by the Govern

LETTER L

MY DEAR FRIEND,-You require my sentiments on the situation of public affairs, at this juncture, and my advice as a guide for your conduct in this critical emergency. My advanced age, and my sincere affection for you, might well give me the privilege, did I possess the capacity of advising-and most ready, indeed, should I be to offer, nay, to oblinde my counsels on

to man. extreme. The dreadful forms of public disturbances The Bill was read a second time." have stolen upon us, like a thief in the night. The horizm is blackened around ne—the island is shaken to its centre; and fathomiess abyeses seem hourly to yawn with destruction beneath our feet. At such a season it will be difficult-difficult did I say? it will be impossible for any man to remain neuter—he must put his hand to the plough, and having done so, he must not look back. On this choice of party, to which (I foresee it) we shall ultimately be driven, will depend the fate of the individual; and on the choice of the majority of the people will depend the fate of the country. That you may be found among the sevicurs of Ireland, is the earnest wish of your friend. Consider the altration of this kingdom, the circumstances of other countries, and the temper and spirit of the times. Decide for yourself, with all the calmness and deliberstion that the tempestuous season allows—and may Gad Almighty lead you to a life of happiness, or a death of

While I profess myself unable to give you directions for the regulations of your political conduct, you have a right to command my sentiments on the situation of public affairs—as far as it is sale or prudent to comme, no small proof of my friendship, in the dwelling. for your sake, on a contemplation so painful as that of Irish affairs. The present, harrows up the feelings of a man who loves his country; and as to the future, it moved, the long dreadful perspective before us. I shall be well satisfied, however, to punish myself, if I can be useful to you. I shall give you my thoughts on the situation of the country, without passion and without prejudice; and it is from such views of the situation of the country, taken at different points of observation, and by different observers, that a considerate man will learn to chose his party, and establish the rule of his political conduct

The first remark which I would suggest to you, is on the astonishing sinper and inattention which seem to have possessed the governments of Enrope, with few exceptions, and prevented them attending to the great revolution which has been wrought in the human character. A mighty-spirit is awakened—the genius of rational enquiry has gone abroad with giant strides-he marches, with freedom in his train, to the ends of the earth. This is no time for the powerful few to wrap themselves up in a false security, and despise the cries, and insult the feelings, of the opprest and injured many. This is no time to hug to the bosom inveterate abuses and ancient errors; to hold government, and those who administer it, as all in all; the people governed as nothing. The maxims of policy which proved sufficient for the imperiect lights of past times, will be found delusive guides at this day. The notions, the manuers, the knowledge, the pursuits, and claims of men, have and rapid change; and stupid, indeed, must be the administration which does not adopt its maxims to the great revolution in the characters, resources, and tempers of men. This proudly weak inattention to the circumstances of the times, has been peculiarly observable, and peculiarly injurious in those who have had the care of governing Ireland.

I must ebserve, also, that although Ireland is dignified with the name of independent kingdom, and honoured by Great Britain with the appellation of sister dearly, in the maintenance of a luxurious Court, and a cumbrons establishment; yet Ireland, in the opinion of many acute observers, is, to all intents and purposes in a state of provincial dependence. I will not pretend to decide the question with respect to Ireland, lest my letter to you should come into the courts of justice, and be pronounced a seditions libel by the judge; but I am told I may as yet enquire, without offence to the powers that be, or danger of the tender, what is the difference between a country really independent, and a province. In a country really independent, the laws and posity

originate within its own bosom, and are calculated to extend the advantages of the state, whether natural or acquired, and to recover its defects. The system and maxims of government in such a country, consequently arise from its peculiar interests. This is the situation of a truly independent country, In a province the medal is reversed. The true interests

of a provincial country are perpetually sacrificed to the interests, the pride, the means, and even the caprices of the country on which it is dependent. The people are | before ! supposed to cherish a secret desire of freedom- and this is imputed to them as guilt. To counteract the criminal longing after ancient independence, on the part of the governed, government adopts a system of avoved suspicion and concealed hostility. Divide and rule is with them a favourite maxim; venality and corruption are industriently diffused through every department of the state, and every rank of society, and are openly professed and defended, as the necessary engines or supperts of government. Meantime a despotic oppres gion of the people prevails; the freeborn and acven turous spirit is banished; the virtuous sentiment proscribed, and the voice of truth is silent; or, if should burst forth from the lips of indignant misery, i is severely chastised under the denomination of a seditions spirit; and all the rigonrs by which the people are trampled down to the dust, are justified on the principle of expediency, and ennobled with the plan-Fible names of vigorous measures—a strong administra-

It too frequently happens in dependant provinces that the insolence and oppression of their government grows to such a pitch, as leaves to the reople no middle course between absolute and miserable slavery on the one hand, and open resistance on the other. I should be sorry indeed, to think that such was the situation of Ireland. Heaven avert such a calamitons state of things! but the connection between Great Britain and Ireland, is a tie of peculiar delicacy, and requires wise and lenient management. It should never be strained. with a rade unskilful hand, least it should fatally preson the very heart of Ireland, chill, and bennub toenergy of the strachment to Britain, and stop the circulation of those vital principles, which diffuse health and animation through the political frame. I fear the British cabinet has too often been led to adopt a very different policy. Britain has been taught by selfish and narrow ecommercial notions to consider Ireland not as the companion of her prosperity and the pillar of her strength, but as the rival of her industry, and the invader of her opulence. It is much to be lamented that the governments of this country, in a long succession and with few exceptions, have been too apt to form to themselves ideas of a certain foreign interest, superior to that of the country they are appointed to govern, incompatible with it, and the prosecution of which. they think, ought to be the ultimate object of the administration. Britain according to their politic.1 arithmetic, is the only integral figure of the British empire. Ireland they consider as a mere cypher, or even on some occasions as a negative quantity; and on these principles they have conducted themselves like an insulated garrison, with difficulty maintaining its station, and supporting itself by inroads and depredarions in a hostile and exhausted country.

Whether each a system prevails at this day, it is not for me to determine. When we have taken a view of the situation of the country, you may judge for yourself That it form-rly existed appears from the letter of Primate Boulter, a curious monument of the corruct and mistaken management which has been considered cound policy for the meridian of Ireland; and which may still give us a key to the secrets of our prisonhouse. This honest political prelate, in his correspondence with the British Cabinet, is full of compinints that preferments are bestowed on the natives; that the miance of power in Ireland is neglected. Constant and vigilant indeed, are his representations of the necessity of bestowing the preferments of the country, ecclesiactical, judicial, and military, on aliens, in order to keep up the predominancy of the English interest. It was then supposed, that a system of government inimical to the people, could be managed only through the intervention of foreigners. Mistaken politicians who thus thought! It has been discovered in our more enlighted days, that, as among the infidels a renegado is the most active persecutor of those who have been hibrethen in faith; so the renegade and perverted Irishman becomes the most cruel foe to the interests of his sative country, the most outrageous supporter of what is improperly called the English interest.

From the application of this pernicious rule of divide proceeded that mischievous activity which has uniformly isboured, and often too successfully, to inflame the spirit of party rage and religious animosity, which has added have vexed and consumed this devoted country. Protestant was artfully inflamed agains; Catholic; Catholic against Protestant; D. senters against both, and they against Dissenters. The Protestant ascendancy; became a kind of rallying phrase, a signal, to call top ther the stameh adherents of the government party, and those hones but bigoted individuals who attached them. selves to their standard from disinterested motives. of this country has almost uniformly proposed to itself as the ultimate end of its policy, the maintenance of an Roylish interest as erroneously contradistinguished

which will be distinguished in the annals of mankind to that creed, for the purpose of conciliation or expedian iron jailer, the former protegge of the English Gothe end of time, for the momentous events and gigantic ency, and the poorest and most ignorant layman revolutions which it has produced.

Yours, MONTANUS.

CHARTIST VICTIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DRAR SIR-As I perused the Leeds Intelligencer of Saturday last, which was kindly lent me by Mr. Oastler, happened to find the following paragraph in the Par-

liamentary Intelligence :-"House of Lords, Monday, June 12-Lord Wharncliffe moved the second reading of the Milbank Prison (the should I be convinced of their producing a calutary Penitentiary) Bill. The Noble Lord said it was a Repeal for themselves; they would get it by them sion to open the Irish Parliament as her representations. Hence the markets for "Shoddy" and remarkable fact, that prisoners in this Penitentiary to determine for one's self, still more awful is it to remained generally in good health for a short time; if determine for another, on a point which involves the however, they were kept longer in confinement in it safety or perdition of every object which can be dear they became deceased. It was the intention of the framers of the present Bill to remove from time to time The situation of Ireland is become critical in the the Millbank prisoners to the prison at PENTONVILLE.

There, Chartists of Great Britain! who will now deny the humanity of Lord Wharncliffe, and the government of which he forms a part?

It may not be known to the Chartist public that a large number of persons who were tried at the late. Special Commission held at Stafford, were ling, and hardworking Chartist, who has been very useful at Bilston, Dudley, and the colliery districts; and although they seem to have forgotten his services, (as is that the people of England will not allow him, and our other victims now in the Penitentiary, to be taken to that dampable den called Pentonville Model Prison, to effort to deliver them. Let us have no more nonsense such as "three cheers for the Victims," and such like fustion! Set to work now in good earnest. Here are some of our best men about to be destroyed. Remember that stand-still policy announced by Sir James Graham, brains, that one of three things must happen. Chartist ASHLEY DIED LAST WEEK! and should others be removed to Pentonville, we shall probably manitate an opinion on the subject. I give you, believe never hear of them again. Remember the iren masks ask yourselves what is your duty on this occasion? In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I trust you will publish

> numbers of our friends in London seem desirous of assisting those who require their aid. I was yesterday informed that Robert Wilde, of Mottram, now in Knuisford House of Correction, has left a wife and two children, who are in a state of utter des- grievance of which the Irish could justly complain, take possession of the popular mind, the assevera- known by all means. It would be too bad to titution. This is too bad; and in the earnest hope that the people will do their duty,

I am, Yours truly, GRORGE WHITE. Queen's Prison, June 20th, 1843.

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

" IRELAND for the Irish"! What a talisman is contained in those four words! What an array of gonistic principles do they put in operation! And the over cunning, the thoughtless, or the reckless. the weakness of Ireland with the deepest interest. yet how fair, how reasonable, and how just are The cause of Chartism has suffered more from the they! They involve simply the one principle of indiscretion of its own friends, than all other right against wrong-of power against right-of causes. We trust that Mr O'Connell, while fraud against honesty—of a nation against a faction. he stands firmly to his object, will not be dragged As we proceed with the consideration of this into any premuture step whereby the whole cause great and mighty question, we feel our responsibility may be perilled. The people of both countries havincreasing as the agitation progresses. The state of ing long suffered under the tyranny of class legisla-Ireland now presents a picture, not only novel in tion, can surely afford to fold their arms and smile, those days, but unlike anything to be found in the through one campaign, at the polished steel which country—a distinction for which, God knews, she pays whole history of the world. It is folly to deny that although no force has been used, the two countries less. A civil war, once commenced, may be carried are at open war; and upon the issue depends more on for years, and ultimately result in the further than seems yet to have entered into the conceptions subjugation of the working classes; leaving no other of many of our friends.

of Mr. O'Connell to a mercurial people, upon whom over physical force leaves upon record the imperishthey are calculated to make a powerful impression; able fact, that moral power, when judiciously used, likely, from their sarcasm, and vengeance-breathing is unconquerable! The means of carrying on this tone, to excite them to deeds of almost instantaneous peaceful agitation for a Repeal of the Union is Repeal ranks," and hazarding the insult of rejecmadness; and when we find such a people still placed in the hands of the Irish people, from tion; and all ask us to state fully our opinion of satisfied to rest tamely under their several maladies the fact that the whole provisions of that this policy of the Repeal Club and its tendency. -the causes, the nature, and the consequences of country become on such an occasion one consolidated Now, to the first matter of inquiry we have a ready is evinces an amount of individual controll over while in England the dependance of the working citing the resolution of our Newcastle friends. We National Mind which has never been exhibited classes upon the daily caprice of the capitalist to are, with them, decidedly "of opinion that the

far from distinguishing the armed invaders. In We but require to see the thing done; we do not this state of things we naturally look to the Press require to run the chance of losing it, by seeing it too and to the Representatives of the people in Parlia- hastily attempted. Mind, when as unanimous as it But so far from finding anything satisfactory from acquiring strength by use. We therefore abstain and from the reckless consistency of the latter, that to divulge the completion of his machinery. He of her fair proportions will owe her weakness- | wholly, governed by the acts of others. When should weakness follow-to her Press and her Par- the several Spanish Generals who preceded

We can readily understand and account for the breathless interest and anxiety manifested for the issue of this struggle by the whole Chartist people, who see in it the recognition of their own sacred principle of self-government. We can understand too. and we can honour, the adherency to principle which makes our Chartist friends watchful and suspicious of O'Connell. They have certainly had cause in byegone times to make them doubtful; and his present conduct, on the supposition of sincerity, they are unable rightly to appreciate. They conclude—and with great appearance of reason—that his rejection of the Chartists' aid is proof that O'Connell has no purpose to succeed; and that; he waits but a convenient fopportunity to place the question in absyance and make merchandise of Irish credulity. We see the feeling whence this rises; and we repeat that we honour that feeling; for it is the feeling of honest men indignant at injustice, and at whatsoever may perpetuate its reign. contrary, we can think of many circumstances Russian despotism.

from the interests of Ireland, by a multitude of ex- Casholic lisity pic their faith to the sleeve of the accused, and a British jury foolish enough to obey and a British jury foolish enough to obey and suitable lock-ups in the populous townships, I shall confine myself to the period, during which Mr. single step from the creed which the poorest layman had transformed the "Emperor of the world" into a on the subject.

would no longer confide in him; would no longer I fear I have tired you with this long lecture. I follow him ; would no longer trust him ; but would shall for the present conclude, and subscribe myself, firmly abide by the creed he was taught; and pity, in the priest, the frailties of human nature. The poor fellow's heart would sink within him; and he who would a few minutes before suffer a thousand bullets to pass through his body sooner than allow the priest of his choice to be molested in any manner, would, in each an event, remain firm in his creed and leave his fallen spiritual leader to his fate."

> This is just in point. REPEAL is the political creed of Ireland; and, though O'CONNELL should recorde to-morrow, not a jot would be carry with than O'CONNELL. He is quite aware of it. He patriot! knows that there is no retreat for him. And, if any suppressing the Repeal agitation. If we couple dom of Englishmen must follow. the altered tone of this garrulous old lady with the It must now be understood by all with half

Leaving the Times to the pleasing reflection that its virulence towards Ireland and every thing Irish. has sown the seeds of disaffection in that country towards everything English, we now pass on to a consideration of Mr. O'Connell's position.

It ever has been the fate of the sincere friends of

Democracy to be prematurely hurried into a

their discretion and peacefulness may render harmmoral behind than that justice cannot be based on When we read the bold and significant addresses blood; whereas, a triumph gained by moral dignity ESPARTERO in command of the Spanish army, had foreign gold, and when the present Regent assumed the command, he carried on defensive war, and was

No man can doubt Mr. O'Connell's competency, ominous fleet now stationed at Cove and in other of the Charter in Repeal. In the Charter His is a giant mind—an intellect that sees more at a Irish ports, arises from an apprehension in the mind we see that which must of its own nature glance, than common men in a whole life time. We of our rulers that France, thirsting for revenge, involve Repeal, and every other measure of full are disposed, therefore, to give him sea room; would seize the opportunity of a civil war in Ireland justice for the people; in Repeal we see that which and not to press him hastily or too heavily. As to land an auxiliary force and arms, which the may, or may not, in the first instance, bring we said last week, so we now repeat : we recipients would have no delicacy about egistering justice to the people, though we cannot doubt that desire to give every man credit for the best according to the provisions of the Arms Bill. For the improved moral and intellectual people of motives by which he can be actuated; and we ourselves we have ever opposed the mixing up of our Ireland would make it do so altimately. We make Mr. O'Connell no exception. Possibly he great national questions with "Foreign policy;" and ray, then, in reference to "joining the Repeal may have in view some stroke of policy which we to-morrow, crushed as we are beneath the voke of Ranks," do no such thing. Go on with your own do not yet see, and which may sufficiently excuse domestic domination. we would, if compelled, movement; strengthen your own position; make all the apparent suicidal course he is pursuing. Mr. with all our religious hatred of war-exchange fair and consitutional advances to the Charter, and O'HIGGINS well says: " with the means, or intended the pen for the broad sword to resist the inter- in the meantime give all aid to your Irish brothren means of Repealing the Union, none but the ference of Foreign mercenaries, come from what in their struggle for the minor measure; and let not is stated staff are yet acquainted." But we can nation they may, as pretended invaders of those their efforts for the lesser good, shame yours for the by no means agree with Mr. O'Higgins in the class privileges against which we struggle with greater. Let the patriotic strife be one of amity opinion that these means are the very first thing all our strength, but which, bad as they are, and love; so shall we aid each other. Give us the

to keep back this information till the precise of MR. O'CONNELL by the Tory press of common cause. and Ireland is in earnest!! Whatever of disposition | the English press teemed with abuse of Napoleon terrible revenge, without our stirring in the matter, there might be in C'Connell to evade the push, as the leader of that principle, we find the English taken for us by the Irish people, when the cheat the possibility of doing so grows daily less! Wo Atturner General, in a few months after this shall be discovered. I might establish the position, that the covernment apply to this case, the excellent parallel reasoning denunciation, compelled to prosecute Pettier for a libel upon the couracter of Napoleon, a British jury Meeting of Magistrates at Wakefield .- A "Some people have gone so far as to say that the instructed to r turn a verdic of guilty against the meeting of a committee of the magistrates of the

Pitt has ruled the helm of the British Empire—a period | believes to be true; let him give up but one iota of | British prisoner, and located him upon a rock under Irishman let him return a double thrust at the sinews of the enemy; let him hit the invader in the Stock Exchange until the supporters of Irish connexion come to learn that even " Union," like gold dust, may be purchased at a too dear a rate; and then perhaps" the traitor" O'Connell may be commanded him, either priests or people. They would have the to the presence of her Majesty to receive a commis-

To cavil just now with every word of Mr. "articles of commerce" are now unblushingly anman will read his speech at Clare, given on our O'Connell, or with the bluster of some of his sense- nounced for public sale. From the Bradford Observer sixth page, he will perceive that he knows exactly less supporters would be an injustice to the people his position, and has made up his mind to it. of Ireland, which we trust we are incapable of prac-Whatever doubts we may have entertained tising. We have watched the progress of events as to the policy of Mr. O'Connell upon all former with intense anxiety; we have chronicled the most Repeal ebullitions, he has recently cut all ground of important features of those events; and we shall afterwards removed to Milbank Penitentiary; among suspicion from under the most sceptical. And now still continue, notwithstanding his rejection of our at his sale rooms, in the Market-place, Hull, (in lots the rest my friend Joseph Linney, a warmhearted, ster- we change our tone from that of anticipated failure proffered service, and the foolish denunciation of through deceit, to one of admonition. We have some of his supporters, to aid, assist, comfort and abet before expressed our belief that those jumping him in all his legal and constitutional struggles werp; also 250 bales Shoddy, and about 200 bales generally the case when a man is imprisoned,) I trust articles which have recently appeared in for the achievement of his country's liberty; for Mungo, now warehoused here. the Times were but decoy ducks to arrest Ireland, because we love her for her virtues and the attention of the assailed, while the wrongs she has endured; and for England, bebe either murdered or driven mad, without making an assailants were completing the machinery for cause we feel convinced that Ireland free, the free- Brown, and Hubbersty, High-street, or to the

already there is one murdered man who was a stirling the suspicious return of the Orange alien Lords to There must be a sacrifice. Either the Minist sale, for purposes of fraud, of six hundred and fifty their conquered estates, and their affected respect ters must sacrifice the Union. O'Connell bales of rotten, stinking, filthy rags and "muck," from for national prejudices by the abandonment of must be sacrificed, or the Irish priesthood Holland; filled, for aught any one can tell, with and other instruments of torture, which forms part of their annual festering Orange demonstrations, we must be sacrificed; for let it not be for one cholera, typhus fever, plague, &c.; and at all events the rules of this worse than French Bastille, and then can have no doubt that such was the object with moment imagined, that the devotion, even to Mr. intended to convert decent men's garments into which the conciliatory articles in the Times were O'Connell, by those who have such entire confi. sponges and riddles under the name of cloth, for the requires no common fortitude to meet, with eyes un- list of all Chartist prisoners, where confined, sentence, written. It is a curious fact that while the sagacious dence in him, would not be succeeded, in case of a profit of the liberal, religious, cloth-makers of York- "MR. WM. Cooper, Weldon, NEAR WANDSFORD number of family, residence of their wives, &c., as Editor of that Journal could not, some few weeks retreat, by reprobation stronger even than the shire! ago, learn from any quarter, north, south, east, or warmth of that devotion. Terminate how the west, neither from "the communicative traveller." struggle may, the people will require a satisfac- know who these mighty pious men are. These T. F., London.—Yes, by subscribing six weeks for nor " the sagacious resident," a single practical tory account from their priests; and should suspicion honest "Shoddy" and "Mungo" men should be we should find in the Times of Wednesday last, tions of the Irish press, strong as they might be in let their virtues remain untold. We hope, From Ashton-under-Lyne, per Thos. Cooper 0 6 the "grievance" of cottier tenants being ousted, support of Mr. O'Connell, would be lost in the therefore, that some of our friends will take and thereby rendered reckless, set forth as a word of the Pastor delivered from the altar! The care to attend this "Shoddy" and "Mungo" sale "National Malady, requiring immediate correctorish people are less governed, or even into on Friday next; note the buyers; and send us fluenced, by the newspaper press than any exactly their "names, weights, and colours," other people in the known world: while that we may duly gazette them for public admiraeach parish has its own gazette, in whose word the tion. No such "friends to the modern improved hearers have more confidence than if an opposite modes of manufacture" shall remain unknown if we version was published through all the papers in the can help it.

Such then is our admonition; such are our fears; To Beavers and Gorrespondents. such our hopes: and such the probable result opposing interests, conflicting purposes, and anta- direction of public opinion by the over zealous, view the hopes and the fears, the strength and At the same time we anticipate a Government onslaught upon the friends of freedom in England, should such a course become politic and necessary, as an example to the United Irish. For such a result we trust we shall be also prepared; and ever ready, regardless of threatening danger, to discharge those duties which public approbation has assigned to us with zeal, with caution, with courage, with prudence. and with fidelity.

> THE DUTY OF CHARTISTS IN REFER-ENCE TO THE REPEAL AGITATION.

We are crammed out with letters upon this subject, from all quarters; mostly seeking information and advice. Some of the writers require to know what course we think the Chartists generally should take; while others-and of these are the greater numberwish for our opinion as to their joining "the which are so graphically described to them, store for the maintenance of the peaceful army; answer; and we cannot better word it than by employ them must ever turn the best intended moral Union of Ireland with Great Britain is inimical to Upon the other hand we find the Ministerial party display of any duration into a physical outbreak or the best interests of that country; and as it was blocking up the country with war-ships, and depredatory war, in which burglars, thieves, and fraudulently accomplished contrary to the expressed overspreading the land with a military force; pickpockets will practise their favourite pursuits, wishes of the great majority of the Irish people, we while the same enthusiasm which is to be and thus afford the opportunity of branding Char- do most heartily concur with that ill used nation in found in the unarmed Irish peasantry is tism with murder, rapine, and destruction of property. their demand of an immediate Repeal; and pledge ourselves to use every constitutional means in our power to assist them in procuring, not only a 'domestic parliament,' but a parliament that will be ment, for some solution of this political novelty. appears to be in Ireland, is like the load stone, a complete reflex of the whole people, as the only sure guarantee that the people will not again be either of these sources, we merely gather from the from asking Mr. O'Connell to name the day, sold contrary to the inclination of the majority." persevering ignoranc" and obtaseness of the former the week, or the month, when it will be safe This we hold certainly to be the only thing that can make Repeal valuable to the Irish people, or secure should the Union be Repealed. England thus shorn is upon the defensive; and must be much, if not "Ireland for the Irish." We are perfectly aware that O'Connell and the present Repeal Leaders do not now recognize, either practically or theoretically, the great principles of liberty included in the failed, either through ignorance or the influence of People's Charter. We stop not now to argue or cavil about this: we hold him to be no friend to Ireland who would do so. It may be absolutely laughed at by the English press for his cowardice necessary for Mr. O'Connell and the Repeal and supineners, until at length, when the success of leaders, to take precisely the course they are now his plan of warfare had achieved for him the highest | taking; it is evident that they think it is so ; and, if dignity that his country could confer, his revilers it be, that may probably be their reason for refusing upon a sudden turned round and became his eulogists. to amalgamate the Repeal and the Chartist move-In an undertaking like the present, one false step may ments; at all events that must be a sufficient reason cause utfer ruin; and it is therefore we caution Mr. for Chartists not "joining the repeal ranks." We O'Connell against allowing the uses which will be have never thought it good policy in them to made of the Arms Bill by the select magistrates do so; and certainly cannot recommend it now. and the visiting Orange noblemen, to drive the We were not sorry for the "rap on the knuckles" people of Ireland even into a war of resistance, that O'Connor got, as we hope it may teach him to being well convinced that if possible the Irish be less ardent and more calculating. Chartism, of people will be compelled to fight whether they like itself involves Repeal; because Repeal is in justice due, to England as well as Ireland; but We entirely agree with that part of Mr. O'Con- Repeal does not, of necessity, involve Chartism. non's letter, which we publish in the present We cannot, therefore, give up the more number wherein he deprecates any Foreign inter- comprehensive for the less comprehensive assertion But are our friends quite sure that they take a suffi- ference in the settlement of Irish questions. of the principle of right: we cannot leave the greater ciently enlarged view of the entire field? REPEAL, We have no doubt that this caution proceeded to take up the less. The most effectual aid that as things now stand, is no child's play question! It from the announcement of three French gentlemen we can give the Repeal movement, is to press requires a master-mind to grasp its whole position, having accompanied Mr. O'Connell through the forward our own agitation contemporaneously. and to arrange its forces for the peaceful combat. County of Clare. We have as little doubt that the Let no man suppose that we advise the merging

that ought to have been generally divulged. On the we would not exchange for French sway or Charter, and we give Repeal to Ireland; while if Ireland obtain Repeal before us, her gallant sons which might make it a first duty of a leader We heed but little the rabid denunciation will bring their new born strength to aid us in the moment when his own judgment tells him it may England. It was as violent in its denuncia. These being our views, our friends will see that we oned genera to the maintenance of an English interest, be given safely; and even to hazard the good tion of American "traitors," until the Colonial regard with much indifference the matter which has opinion of the hasty rather than give reasons for his slave became a free citizen and that haughty so heart-burned some of them, the rejection of our conduct, when those reasons may involve the safety monarch, Grong III., was compelled to receive at aid by O'Connect and the Repeal club. The simple no little poignancy to the acute sense of other evils, that of his cause, or the practicability of the means contemplated. Lastly, we remind our friends, as we man who but a short time before was designated a Time only can determine this. If they do, there have done before, that DANIEL O'CONNELL is not "traitor." Again, when England was in arms to may be reasons which we cannot see to justify them Ireland; but that IRELAND DEMANDS REPEAL! resist the introduction of Jacobinism, and when in their course; if they do not, we shall have a

amples from ancient and modern Irish history; but the priest, by whom they are Ld blindfold. Neverthe-task would exceed the compass of our correspondence, less, should any Catholic priest deviate but one the command. Again, when the magician's wands from several of which memorials have been presented

MARCH OF IMPUDENCE.

Much has been heard of the "Shoddy" and Devil's vernment was bespattered in his misfortunes by the Dust" trade,—the practice of exercising ingenuity ribaldry of the English press and left helpless by the and machinery for purposes of fraud by manufactur-English Attorney General. So will it be with the ers of woollen cloth, to the scandal and disgrace "traitor O'Connell." Lethim but preserve his loyalty of our national character, not less as men and to his country by maintaining his peaceful position to traders than as "christians;" but as yet, except by the last, and for every blow struck at the head of an the initiated, little has been seen of it. The nefarious practices of Shoddy Mongers have been carried on as secretly as possible. Every one being of course anxious that his customers should not suppose the "superfine broads" which he was offering them to be made up of a small portion of wool mixed with a large portion of rotten stinking rags, and "muck"-redolent it may be of selves; and they would pity and despise O'Con- tive. And he will then be lauded by the entire "Mungo" were known only to "the trade;" and some NELL in his dotage. No man knows this better "loyal" press as a consistent, firm, and persevering precaution was used about the matter. But long impunity and much use begets impudence; and these of Thursday in the present week we take the following advertisement:

"Suppoy.—To woollen manufacturers.—To be sold by auction, by Mr. Stamp, by order of the importers, on Friday, June 30th, 1843, at two o'clock, to suit purchasers). "200 bales prime fresh white and coloured Shoddy

and Mungo, now landing ex the Talitha from Ant-'Catalogues may be had, and the goods seen and

examined, four days previous to the sale, and further particulars had, on application to Messrs. Morehouse, "Hull, 17th Jane, 1843."

Here then is the open announcement of the public

We think that, at all events, the public ought to

THIMBLE RIGGING AND GAMBLING IN THE VICAR'S ings as being attended by numbers of youth, may work. some of them of tender age, who are thus initia-Is there no occupation for them here? Let the Market Committee see to it.

carried? She is anxious to learn. CHEETAM. - Won't do.

JOHN HAMBER, DARLINGTON.-We can give no advice on the subject. He must exercise his own

LONDON CHARTIST MAGAZINE. - Persons in the counthey find any difficulty in obtaining the work lished? through one bookseller to order it of another. the 1st of July.

vantageous channels." LL COMMUNICATIONS to the Chartis's of Kidder- der a great service to the cause of suffering humanity,

Dudley street, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. MRS. Ellis desires to thank the kind Chartists of Now is the time, or never, for the colliers! See Lord Nottingham for the receipt of 5s. through the Howick's speech in the House of Commons on the medium of Mr. James Sweet. ROBERT ALLAN, - We are unable to find room for many speeches sent us that have been delivered:

he therefore will see the impossibility of giving his, which has not been delivered. F. W. SIMEON, 10, Temple-street, Bristol, wishes

MR. PITKETHLY, AND HIS AMERICAN INFORMATION. -Thursday's post brought us the following note from Mr. Pitkethly in answer to the notice given in last week's Star, of a strong desire existing for the publication, in a cheap and accessible form, of his "EMIGRANT'S CONSTANT COMPANION." We fully approve of the course suggested by Mr. P.; for the agents of the Star and other triends to procure lists of subscribers. It would not be reasonable to expect Mr. Pitkethly to go to the expense of printing, unless he had before him a prospect of re-payment. The lists, when ready, should be sent to him; or the work they would engage to take. Here is Mr. P.'s letter:-

Huddersfield, 21st June, 1843. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,—Your note to correspondents in the Star of last week has drawn my attention to the desire which exists among your correspondents that the Notes of my Tour through a portion of the UNITED STATES which have appeared in your coumns should also be published in a book form. I have also been flattered by many pressing requests verbally, and by letter, made to myself, to the same

could be remedied; and if I should engage in towns and going to Wales. such publication, shall be attended to. would recommend in the mean time, and before

those concerned. am confident that no friend of mine would desire that I should hazard a loss in publishing The " Notes of my Tour," and " Instructions to Emigrants," after having already incurred so consiobtain the information I possess. The reason for placing those matters upon paper will therefore be obvious.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very faithfully,

L. PITKETHLY. P.S.—In order to prevent disappointment to my numerous correspondents throughout the country. you will perhaps be kind enough to all; w me to state that I intend to leave home for Scotland in a few days, and that I shall not return home for a few weeks.

with any intermation they may require.

JORDAN CHADWICK .- We can hardly understand his auestion. Where is the sign he speaks of! Is it over their meeting place? If so, it had better read, "Chartists' Meeting Room." In corres. ponding it must be remembered, that distinct local bodies cannot, as such, correspond with each other; and therefore all correspondence necessary between Rochdale and other places must be conducted by their respective secretaries, not officially as secretaries, but as individuals. A non-attention to this point will subject the parties to very severe penalties. We hope to see this state of things remedied; and the numerous risks by which the combined efforts of the people to obtain justice are now surrounded, entirely removed. This can be done, by getting our society ENROLLED under the Benefit Societies' Act; and this enrollment we can have by uniting the LAND QUESTION with the assertion of general principle. We can then have a society with branches, governed by distinct local officers, who can correspond with each other, and act in every way necessary to carry out the lawful objects of the society, without inconvenience, or risk of penal statute. We are at present engaged in concocting a plan of organization which will secure to the Chartists these immense advantages. As soon as it is in a condition to be laid before the members of the Chartist Association, we shall submit it to them. RAFFLES AND LOTTERIES.-We must caution our

correspondents against sending notices of Raffles for insertion in the Star. The insertion of such a notice subjects the proprietor of a newspaper to a penalty of £100. Once or twice such announcements have gained admission, before we were aware of the tremendous risks we were running. Latterly we have withheld them, and shall continue to do so. AMBROSE TOMLINSON writes to say that Mr. Taller.

sall, of Lancaster Castle, is but little better of than Cooper and Richards at Stafford; especially as to the matter of correspondence with friends with whom he is only allowed to communicately letter once in six months. He will not be allowed to receive a letter till the middle of September: and then only one! He, therefore, wishen parties not to write to him. W. DAWSON, BRADFORD.—The question is not for

gotten. He will soon see a plan propounded for "the accomplishment of the object nearest his heart." W. Ellis, Bridport.-We can hardly say; bu

believe not

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE," will feel obliged to any person who will send him a Northern Star of the 27th of May, 1843.

FOR THE DEFENCE FUND.

Chester, per Wm. Russell 0 5 10 Clitheroe, per Jas. Heaton ... 0 8 2 Friends at Berry Brow 0 11 1 ... Ditto, Yew Green 0 1 6 ... A. North, 4d., and Jas. Garside, Huddersfield, 6d. 0 10 FOR GEORGE WHITE.

From Mr. Pybus, Leeds FOR MR. COOPER. From Mr. Pybus, Leeds

TO THE COLLIERS OF LANCASHIRE. FRIENDS,-We have the honour to inform you that

we were on the 10th of June, 1843, at a Delegate CROFT, LENDS. - A Churchwarden of Leeds calls Meeting of the Miners Association, holden at Newcastle. our attention to the practice which has now ob- appointed to perambulate Lancashire for the purpose of tained for some time in the Vicar's Croft, Leeds, laying before you the objects and purposes of the Miners requently on market days, and especially on Society, and form branches in every village, town, or Saturday evenings, when a number of petty colliery in your county. The leading objects of our gamblers meet to practice thimble-rigging and society are to diminish the hours of labour, and to obtain other "low" games. He describes these gather- the highest possible amount of wages for the hours we We know that it is only by Union that we can accom-

ted in the first step of requery, and started in plish such a purpose; therefore we request your cordial the way to become confirmed thieves and pick- co-operation with us: for we know that our interests pockets. He asks, what are the Police about? are so intimately connected, that it is impossible for one district to be oppressed without the other feeling tha effects. We know that it is impossible for us to gain Moses Simpson, of Hanley, writes to say that Mrs. our rights and liberties and maintain them, if you are Ellis has not yet heard from Mr. Colquhoun, of not also made participants with us. We wish therefore, Glusgow, nor from any of the Glasgow friends, to provide work and wages for every man at his own though she published her address in the Star of home, or in his own county; so that we shall not have April 22, in accordance with their request. Has to wander up and down the country like vagabonds, any one been sent to her, and the letter mis- taking each others employment; contending one with another as to which can sell his labour for the least

Several of the most influential mining districts of England and Scotland are now enlisted under the banner of Union. We trust the day is not far distant when the colliers of England will form one link in the try wishing to obtain this work are requested grand chain of "Union" which is to extend from Johnto give the name of the London book agent. Mr. O'Groats House to the Land's End in Cornwall, and to Warson, 5, Paul's Alley, Paternoster-row, to the most distant corner of Wales. Where is the power the country bookseller of whom they may order that could prevent the colliers from occupying their that could prevent the colliers from occupying their the work, to prevent disappointment-and if just position, had we an union of this sort estab-

Brethren, we are entirely strangers to your district. The next number will be ready for delivery on We hope, however, that the readers of the Star, no matter what their calling, will render us all the assist-NITED PATRIOT BENEFIT AND CO OPERATIVE ance they possibly can, in the glorious cause. Our Society. We have received a copy of the rules success will be for the interest of the public at large. of this society, sent in consequence of a notice. We propose to commence our labours at Oldham respecting it in last week's Star. Of course we about the twenty-seventh of the present month. Any cannot do more than thus acknowledge their place desirous of our services will greatly oblige us by receipt; for it will not be expected that we writing a note stating the same, or any other informashall give an opinion as to the feasibility, or tion addressed to us, to the care of the agents of the otherwise, of the scheme. The note accompany- Star, at Oldham or Wigan; and we pledge ourselves ing the packet informs us that the society is that they shall be duly attended to. If any lover started by a number of "Chartists resident in of freedom will be so kind as to call a public meet-London, for the purpose of devoting the funds of ing of the colliers at Oldham, on Monday the working men, - hitherto converted into a lash, 3rd of July, either in the Chartist Hall, cr in any against them elves, -into justier and more ad- other public place most convenient, and certify the same in the next number of the Star, they will renminster, should be addressed to Henry Crouch, and greatly serve the society we have the honour to

> repeal of the coal duty. We are now beginning to be noticed in the Parliament House! He wishes to let Government loose upon us; but we bid defiance to both him and Government; for "Union and Peace" is our motto, and " Law and Order" our watchword. Brethren, arise! look after your own rights. The

the secretaries of the Association at Merthyr to cruel task-masters feel that we have adopted the right send him a letter per first post, with their plan for abridging their unholy power; and they are acdress, as he has something of importance to trying all the means that evil ingenuity can invent to get you within the meshes of the law, by plunging you into a premature strike! but laugh to scorn those who wish this to delude you!! Look before you leap! Calculate well where you

are; what it is you are urged to do; and take stock of the means you are possessed of, to do it! Be wary! Be prudent! Organise yourselves. Get into a position that you can know what the men of the North are about; and they know what you are about; be so that you can understand the feelings of your brethren all over the kingdom, before you even give the idea of a strike a resting-place in your mind. Better to "bear the ills we have" a short time longer, and organise ourselves for their complete eradication, than ensure the agents might write to say how many copies of failure by premature action. Caution and prudence is essential to our cause!

Dear Brethren,-Our sincere prayer is that our mission may be a blessing to you and to generations Dear brethren,

We are your humble Servants, DAVID SWALLOW, DANIEL THOMPSON.

Sounding the Alarm.—The Times of Thursday has the following from its "own" correspondent:
"On the night of the 16th instant, all the mountains between Limerick and Waterford, and in the must be evident to all who peruse those Notes, that neighbourhood of Tipperary, Bansha, Caher, Clogthey have been thrown together in great haste, and heen, Cloninel, &c., blazed with fires. Multitudes of under very unfavourable circumstances. In fact, people assembled, shouting and blowing horns, &c. they are badly arranged, and abound with tautology. This, of course, in any future publication, The gentry are leaving the country, flocking into the

POLICICAL REVELATIONS .- A correspondent of the Cork Examiner, writing from Cove, gives currency any additional trouble is taken, or expense to a revelation of some days' standing. "I have incurred, that subscription lists be fixed in all simply space to inform you," he says, "that the places where the Star is sold, or such other Tyne, 28 guns, is now in the harbour, and that the places as may be considered eligible, where Caledonia, 120; St. Vincent, 120; Vanguard, 80; and persons might have an opportunity to place their Inconstant, 36; are all immediately expected. It is names for one or more copies. By these means said that this form dable armament is intended for a it will speedily be seen whether there are a sum- special service; and that that service is not to effect cient number desirous of having the book to cover the suppression of Reneal in Skibbereen or in Newthe expense of publication. If so, no time will market, is a fact which cannot admit of much conbe lost in putting it into hand. The work can be troversy, when the present position of Spain is tobrought out in threepenny or sixpenny numbers; garded, and the intrigues of the French Cabinet, and as this plan might suit poor persons better. An the necessary watchfulness of continental diplomaty expression of their wishes, on the part of the on the part of the English Government are taken public, will be valuable for the guidance of into consideration."

MURDER IN LIMERICK.—We understand that a murder was committed on Sunday morning in Qual-ter's Fields, in the suburbs of Limerick. It is said that two boys were bathing, and a difference arose between them in respect to some rushes on which derable an expense, and otherwise made sacrifices to they were floating, when a labouring man interfered to prevent them fighting. At this time another man, named Lutzer, came up and insisted on the boys being allowed to fight, when he was opposed by the first, and a dispute having arisen between them, Luzer drew a knife and stabbed the other in the lower part of the abdomen, of which he died within two hours. When the report of the affray became known, a crowd assembled, and would have slain Lutz r, but for the interference of the police. - Cort Constitution of Tuesday.

A WELL-DRESSED FEMALE, about forty years of Persons, theref re, desiring copies of the rules of the lage, threw herself, on Monday, from the top of "Bruten Enigrants' dintual Aid Society, 'and and Mount Saint Catherine's at Rouen, and met with would apply to me, had better a sy to an instantaneous death. As she was not recognized the Crabtree, No 3 Bn m-street. Hall x the Sa. . body was taken to the Morgus of that city. She tary of the S city, who will klad, it man them had about £25 in her pocket.—Gangnani's Mersenger.

LEEDS .- ADVENTURES OF A PORTMANTRAU.who had also several articles which it had conbined at the time he lost it. The property, which it wides. The next witness was a porter at the railmy station, named Isaac Barr : he deposed that the prisoner arrived at the Leeds station about ten viclock on Monday the 12th inst, she had with her in the carriage a portmantean and a hat-box, which the said were her property, and which she wanted bking to the Saddle Inn; witness carried it part of but instead of going to the Saddle, she appears to Mr. Wright, the landlord, said she came there with the property, which was carried by a lad, between ten and eleven o'clock. Here she left the articles, and they were next traced to the possesion of Wm. Lord, a porter on Warehouse-hill, whom the prisoner engaged to carry them to the Railway Tavern in Meadow-lane, from whence again the portmanteau was removed in a carrier's cart belonging to Samuel early as half-past five o'clock, when it was removed grancy, or any thing else, he should punish them to by Abraham Morton, who carried it to near Smithy's the utmost rigour of the law!" The deputation Moor Bar, when he lest it with the prisoner. But wanted to reason with him. He haughtily returned previous to this latter removal the trunk seems to for answer, "you have heard what I have said; have been opened; for a witness named James Moryou know what I mean; you can go." On this, the ion here says that by the direction of the prisoner he ton here says that by the direction of the prisoner he band played before his warehouse, and in his very earlied a bundle for her to her husband's house at teeth, the Dead March. The reduction HE offers is before the hands received last Bar, in the custody of Thomas Thornton, the keeper, vear! Before the works of Messrs. Chamberlain Bar, in the custody of Thomas Thornton, the keeper, year! Before the works of Messrs. Chamberlain who received instructions from the prisoner to forand Newton, who were quite as obstinate as the ward it by the first carrier to the Saddle Inn. in Biggs's, (all Corn Law Repealers to procure Briggate, Leeds. It was accordingly forwarded by " HIGH WAGES for the workmen,") the band played paising the North and East Riding district are requested not explained, seems to have taken it once more to persed to his home. the White Swan, where it remained until about one o'clock on that day, when it was taken possession of which it had contained. The money and natches, however, are missing. The prisoner was apprehended at Heckmondwike, on Tuesday, the 13th. Some other witnesses were also examined, and the whole of the depositions, which are very roluminous, being reduced to writing, she was com-

is in the habit of selling cloth on commission for different manufacturers, and the end of cloth in question had been sold by him to Mr. Seth Joy. It was be preferred against them for robbing Illingworth stolen from the warehouse of Messrs. Wilson and and Low Moor churches. Stow, a week or ten days ago, it having been left there for sale by the owner; but the particular time at which it was taken, or whether the prisoner had

CROPY.—Our Leeds readers are aware that the Croft in Land's Lane, the property of Thomas Hebden, Esq., has been by that gentleman converted into a market; at first for the sale of fruit, regetables, &c., but subsequently for the sale of pigs. The Town Council are about to dispute his right to do this, and claim for themselves the exclusive right of all marketage within the Borough. By their directions, the Town Clerk has commenced an action in the name of the lessee of the Vicar's Croft market, against the lessee of King Charles's Croft. In spite of this, however, the market is still

woollen mill of Mr. Heycock, of Beeston. The flicted a fine of £5, including costs. decessed, with some other men, was engaged about a month ago, in raising a large piece of iron into one of the chambers of the mill, when a beam, to which they had their tackling fixed, broke in two, preci-Yerdict, "Accidental death."

NEWCASTLE.—FAISE WRIGHTS MAKE LOW Wages Lower.-Mr. James Easton, head viewer, and Mr. John Carr, owner of Fawdon Colliery, was emmoned by Joseph Conltard and Andrew Fleming, (two working pitmen), for 8s. 3d., being the estithe viewer or owner, the magistrates determined to refer the matter to three professional men to be chosen for this purpose.

WAY TO WORK.-Mr. Daniel Thompson, a workamongst the miners, and giving a statement of the spoon with the initials filed out, the broken relikely of his andience (being all working pitmen) to the prisoners. state their opinions upon the same subject, which many of them very readily do. He has tried this

Proceedings. No anctioneer could be found to sell neighbourhood in the small debt courts of Penteimmense assemblage would enter this town to-day,
the articles, which consisted of a quantity of wheat, fract, Bradford, and Haddersfield. It ought to be
it was reported, only to demonstrate their attenuable.

THORNIEY COLLIERY.—A public meeting of the colliers residing in this neighbourhood, was were rap arously applauded.

LEICESTER.-Monday, June 19th was a day of nansnal excitement. For a series of years the Cow and Horse keepers in Leicester have monopolized IFEDS.—ADVENTURES OF A PORTNANTAU.—
On Tuesday last, a woman named Jane Aspinall, the "Freeman's Common," a piece of land containing 120 acres, which has been bequeathed by benevolen had been remanded for several successive to the proof of the poor freeman and the proof of the poor freeman and the proof of the poor freeman's widows. In the month of April last, there was a strong contest between the rich and poor the Leeds Court House, on a charge of having freemen, in the election of Deputies to manage the tolen a portmantean, under the following circumaffairs of the freemen for the next year. At the desheld, deposed that on Monday the 12th inst. desheld by the Manchester Railway from Old-travelled by the Manchester Railway from Old-the land, and dividing it out into lots of 500 yards he fraction by the sat in a third class carriage, to each freeman and freeman's widow for gardens. The Cowkeepers, on learning the determination of and satisfies, and a hat box. At Normanion, the Deputies, at once moved for an Injunction in be left the Manchester train to proceed to Hull, the Court of Chancery to restrain the Deputies. An be less the directed a porter to remove his luggage; this, Injunction was granted to stay the breaking up of bowever, was not done, and it was taken forward the land; but the Vice Chancellor decided that the A frightful accident occurred on Wednesday at sure, that about 100 persons were captured by result of such a state of things? It was in evidence result of such a state of things? It was in evidence the sure, that about 100 persons were captured by result of such a state of things? It was in evidence the sure, that about 100 persons were captured by result of such a state of things? It was in evidence the sure, that about 100 persons were captured by result of such a state of things? It was in evidence the sure, that about 100 persons were captured by result of such a state of things? b Leeds. The prisoner was in the same carriage as Deputies could mow the grass, and sell it, and disnoon in the centre of the Summit Tunnell; the them. But numbers escaped over the wall, many before the Select Committee on the Allotment System, Deputies could mow the grass, and sell it, and distinct the freemen and free- mail train running into a luggage train. The mail leaving their horses behind. Some persons have and the evidence was that of a member of the simpon his portmanteau. He gave information at men's widows. He also ordered the Cowkeepers to train leaves Manchester at ten minutes before eleven been injured in various ways, but none seriously. House, that in one district, near where he (Mr. the Station of what had occurred, and was assured the covacepers to the injunction. In consequence of the injunction. In consequence of the injunction. In consequence of this victory over the monopolizers, the poor paraded intimation had been given to the driver on entering not arrived at the critical moment they did, the streets of Leicester on Monday last, with a the tunnel that a luggage train was only just in whole place would have been in a blaze. and back to Leeds on Thursday merning, where he brass band and numbers of banners bearing variations which had been brass band and numbers of banners bearing variations. Some band his portmantean, which had been broken open ous devices. One was very conspicuous, having the light at the end of the men, and many highly respectable farmers in every five would be paying 5s. in the pound. It a representation of a horse and a cow with was that when about half way through the tunnel, it and freeholders—forced, as they say, to join—were was known that in 1836 and 1837 a vast number of their ribs protruding through their skins and overtook, and dashed into the luggage train, smashing allowed to depart on their own recognizances; others poor labourers had been removed from the agriculbined at the time he lost it. The property, which it formalised consisted of four silver watches, seven silver watches, seven silver watch grands, about £84 in gold, silver, and some again." To which the horse was transit of the tr in procession, with wands, &c., and they were followed by three carriage load of freemen's widows. In the subsequent trains passed through on the abolished; and afterwards the landlords are to be 4,928. Was the House aware of the state of the o'clock precisely. Before the above demonstration was brought to a south line. A stringent inquiry into the origin of brought to account, and none permitted to receive wool-combing trade at present? In Norkshire and close, another of a different character made its ap- this disaster ought to be made, and the public mind more rent for his land than four farmers shall say pearance in the streets. Several hundred men were fully relieved from all apprehension of future seen, in procession, headed by a large placard, accident in such a spot. A collision on the railway having upon it, "More aggressions of the glove is bad enough anywhere; but really frightful when manufactures to crush the working men." This it occurs in the bowels of the earth. Great blame the way, when she got a boy to carry it forward; was followed by a black banner, having painted on it a white slave, with his clothes all tattered and watchman at the mouth of the tunnel or to the yet returned to their homes. A brother-in-law of no want of workmen, but we can give you some have gone to the White Swan Inn, in Call-lane; for torn into rags; and he apparently in a dying state. It was inscribed with the words, "The white slave, or dying operative." "Our rights, and nothing less." The procession proceeded through the streets in an orderly manner to the different glove manufactories, soliciting their owners to give the same rate of wages as agreed to in the month of May last, which was a reduction of nine per cent. on the wages of last year. Messrs. Bailey, Cook, Warner, Rawden, of Heckmondwike, who was engaged by Mills, Howe, Thorpe, Richards, Preston, and the prisoner, and by whose directions he left it at Brampton, all agreed to give the price: the Craven Heiler Inn, at Heckmondwike, the pri- but on soliciting the Messrs. Biggs, Mr. William, soner having walked by the side of his cart. The the present Mayor; the concocor of the "Midhat-box was here missed, and no trace of it land Counties Charter," the great "Reformer of seems to have been afterwards discovered the Honse of Lords;" the mighty agitator for a From the Craven Heifer, the trunk was Repeal of the Corn Laws; the supposed philanthroremoved to Chapel Lane End, in Heckmondwike, by pist; the great teacher of equality; the man who, Joseph Barren, and by him it was delivered to in 1832, harangued the people on the Reform Bill, the prisoner's son-in-law, John Morton, who took it and told them to prepare themselves to march to by the prisoner's directions to his father's house, she Birmingham; yes, this man told the deputation accompanying him there. On the following morn
"he should hold no conference with them; and if ing (Tuesday) the trunk was again set in motion, so they broke the peace, by committing acts of va-

CLAYTON .- LAYING IT ON THICK .- On Friby Serjeant Sheard, who, with the policeman day last a poor's-rate of one shilling and eightpence M'Gregor, succeeded in thus tracing the route the cin the pound, was confirmed on Monday by two portmantean had taken, and in recovering a portion f her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West Hart Room, Salthouse-lane, on Sunday evening, is unng the second rate this year, at one shilling and eightpence in the pound.

band played before his warehouse, and in his very

alias "Sir William," and William Binns, alias on Wednesday evening last, to a numerous audience "Touchwood," both of Clayton, were brought up at on the Repeal of the Union. Several of the Irish Tolenwood, both of Clayton, were brought up at on the Repeal of the Union. Several of the Irish mitted for trial at the next sessions. Bail was offered for her appearance but declined.

Stealing Cloth.—On Monday, a man named Michael Drake (who had been remandedfrom Saturally) was finally examined at the Court-house, before day) was finally examined at the Court-house, before day) was finally examined at the Court-house, before the Union. Several of the Union. Several of the Irish mate, and that the law which made the Marquis of his bill should be adopted by the Noble Lord, viz., Repealers embraced the opportunity afforded them Townshend her husband should also make him the give a certain portion of every common enclosed father of those children." Admitting, however, to the poor, then the Noble Lord should have his support.

Stealing common prayer-books, surplice, pieces of was attentively listened to, and occasionally interested with hearty applause. At the conclusion, a for it. Why should it be introduced for the benefit.

Touchwood, both of Clayton, were brought inpat of the Union. Several of the Irish mate, and that the law which made the Marquis of his bill should be adopted by the Noble Lord, viz., Repealers embraced then Townshend her husband should also make him the give a certain portion of every common enclosed father of those children." Admitting, however, to the poor, then the Noble Lord with hearing portion of every common enclosed with breaking into the church, at Brighouse, and ject; and judging from the rought was not at the contraction of the substant of the provided them Townshend her husband should also make him to give a certain portion of every common enclosed them Townshend her husband should also make him the flow of the provided them Townshend her husband should also make him the flow of the provided them Townshend her husband should also make him the flow of the provided them Townshend her husband should also make him the flow of the father of those children."

Touchwood, Both of Clayton 6. Wright, Esq., and E. Grace, Esq., on a charge by J. Barker, Esq. solicitor, Brighouse, having pri- resolution was passed, pledging the meeting to the of having stolen an end of cloth, the property of Mr. vate marks upon it, and also his name. A surplice aid of our Irish brethren by all consistent and Ainsworth, manufacturer, of Pudsey. The prisoner was also found in the possession of Barker. After a constitutional means. A petition was also agreed patient hearing they were both committed to York to, praying for inquiry into the treatment of Cooper Castle, to take their trials. Other indictments will and Richards.

BRADFORD .- PITCHERING .- At the Court House, on Wednesday; Denby Fearnley charged been seen about the premises during the period re- Jonathan Waller and three others with having ferred to, did not appear. He said a man having the assaulted him. The case occurred at Idle, on Saturferred to, did not appear. He said a man having the assanted him. The case occurred at Idie, on Saturagainst them of being anarchists: and exhorted his appearance of a manufacturer, had asked him to day night, between ten and eleven o'clock. The English brethren to aid the Repeal movement, and sell it for him; but unfortunately he neither knew the complainant was walking across Idle Green, in comname of the man, nor had he ever seen him since pany with his lady-love, when they were pounced to pay over to him the money he had received. upon by the defendant and others, who kicked and Under these circumstance he was committed for beat him, all taking a share in the assault, but he could only identify Weller as having struck him, dle-Hill, on Sunday. The despicable effort of the though the others were present. They did not Dogberries of Clithero to gag the public, had roused the small the female who as sometimes and the small Under these circumstance he was committed for beat him, all taking a share in the assault, but he assault the female, who, as soon as the row began, the spirit of North Lancashire, and the hill side passed from amongst them and proceeded forward. was one living mass of human beings, orderly, and The magistrates inflicted a fine 5s. and costs £1 ls. | well conducted as it was possible for men to be. Mr. with Denmark. He was resisted by the Chancellor | Manners, for his generous sympathies with the poor on Waller, and discharged the remainder, as no posi- James Holgate, of Colne, was called to the chair; of the Exchequer, who told him that he had no such tive offence was proved against them.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—On Wednesday, at the Court House, Wm. Hargreaves preferred a charge of at their late meeting place, Exeter-street, when leave to being in a bill to repeal the act of the 18th buck's objection to the inclosure of commons, on the committed on Saturday night, in front of the Victoria resolutions were past pledging the meeting to re- year of Geo. I., statute 11, c. 38, for extending the ground of the health and enjoyment of the populapublic house, Manningham, and was one which had public meeting next duration of Parliament to seven years. The Hon. tion, was met by an express provision of the bill; and on Skircoat Moor, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two Gentleman recapitulated the various acts which had he could not possibly understand why the cultivation. Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birappeared from the evidence that complainant went A Public Meeting was held at the Britannia been passed to regulate the duration of Parliament, tion of waste lands should not be undertaken for a mingham, and other gentlemen, will address the kept open, and on Theaday last, a large number of into the public house and found defendant there; he Coffee-House, Waterloo-road, Lambeth, on Monday and expressed his opiniou that, so long as Parliaments reason like this.

The Town stayed awhile, and then defendant began to talk evening, which agreed to adopt a petition for the re-existed for seven years, there could be no security.

After some observations from Lord Sandon, Council on that day, issued a placard-caution, which about some matters of dispute which had occurred moval of Capper, Richards, and Cooper, from for public liberty and the rights of the people. As Mr. S. Crawford said he could not let this opportend to the durant previously. A row was the consequence, and they be previously to the durant of the dispute which had occurred moval of Capper, Richards, and Cooper, from for public liberty and the rights of the people. As Mr. S. Crawford said he could not let this opportend to the durant of draw-previously. A row was the consequence, and they be previously to the durant of the dispute which had occurred moval of Capper, Richards, and Cooper, from for public liberty and the rights of the people. As Mr. S. Crawford said he could not let this opportant to the durant of the du FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, an a gun-barrel from his son, and belaboured com- friends for the benefit of the Chartist victims and Mary, c. 11—namely, three years, though in his dered that every enclosure bill that had passed that inquest was held at the Drysalters' Arms, Beeston plainant about the head with it so much that he fell generally. Royds, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of to the ground, to all appearance bereft of life. He Somers Town.—The following resolutions were George Syncop, an engineman employed at the and his son then decamped. The magistrates in agreed to at the usual public meeting, on Sunday,

BRADPORD FAIR.—The fair has passed over withont so many of those drunken displays, which characterised the Summer fair. The oldest inhabitant pitating the deceased and two others through the can not remember having seen so few drunken peofloors to the ground, a distance of about nine feet. ple, at such a period of festivity. Much credit is due maligned the Chartists, the Somers Town Chartists The deceased was the most injured of the three, and to the various branches of the tectoral society, who died from the effects of the accident on Friday last. have strennously exerted themselves since the commencement of the long days, to propagate the tem-perance doctrine, by holding camp meetings on a Sunday, in various parts of the country.

the boy, in company with his younger brother, was | us whose character and objects he has assidiously and viewer, for one fortnight, owing to the weighing attempting to draw some timber out of the beck, it and vilely traduced, ascribing to us intentions and a machine not being just. Mr. Youle, a beam-maker, being then much swollen, when he fell in, and was line of action which we utterly repudiate, as being maker, in Newcastle, gave evidence that he had examined the machine flower. acquaint his parents who flew to render assistance sal liberty." Lord Clements renewed his motion for the prorequired 129 ibs. to bring what the viewer called a stream was dragged for the body, but without effect and Anchor, Waterloo Town, on Sunday last. disbanding of the yeomanry corps in Ireland, to adduced by the men to show the justice of their in the river aire at a distance of six miles from address by the men to show the justice of their on their at a distance of six miles from a vigorous effort should be made to arouse their Lord Eliot gave the same reply as on a former thain, and as this evidence could not be rebutted by In the river Aire, at a distance of six miles from a vigorous effort should be made to arouse their Lord Eliot gave the same reply as on a former Bradford, they saw an object floating in the water brothers in bondage from their stolid apathy to a occasion, namely, that he was willing to furnish which they drew to the bank. It proved to be the just sense of their political degradation, and, through copies of all orders for the disbanding of the yeomissing boy. Verdict. "Accidental death."

WAKEFIELD.-THE ROBBERY AT ALTOPTS.ing miner, who was appointed lecturer for the Some parties are in custody at Leeds, on suspicion Miners' Society at the delegate meeting, on Satur- of being concerned in the burglary at the residence polis. day week, has adopted a plan of agitation, which; of Miss Dodds, at Altofts, near Wakefield. One of if acted upon, will be a sure means of doing much the parties is a man named Castelow, the brother of Monday. Mr. Benbow lectures on the 26th. good in the various localities which he may visit the leader of the East Moor gang, and another is his plan is simply this—when notice has been given Rhodes, a sweep from Wakefield. In addition to of the time and place of meeting, he attends and about £57, a silver watch, some plate, and a pair of opens the meeting by showing the necessity of Union gold speciacles, were taken from Altofts. A tea-Parious grievances of which they have to complain; mains of a gold frame belonging to spectacles, and be then sits down and calls upon a few of the most a silver watch, have been traced to the possession of

plan in Chapel-row, South Elswick, North Elswick, On Monday last, the passenger train, which execute distress warrants against certain parties at report, he proposed to postpone the second reading Fawdon, Seaton-Burn, Hartley, &c. and found it arrives at Wakefield from Manchester at half-past Tallog for penalties imposed upon them for refusing of the Waste Lands Allotment Bill till it should be to surpass his most sanguine anticipations, Some ten o'clock in the forenoon, left that Station for to pay toll at Water-street-gate in this town, when ready.—Order discharged, and fixed for Wednesday to surpass his most sanguine anticipations, Some of the men who otherwise never would have 21of the men who otherwise never would be "mine host" of the Fleece Inn, Wakefield. He persons, of the Fleece Inn, Wakefield. He persons, of the Fleece Inn, Wakefield. He persons, of whom one hundred and five were took his stand "all allone in his glery," in the first took his stand "all allone in his glery," in the first took his stand "all allone in his formation, of Manchester, and took a very surface at the social one of the train at Lees, he berough and county magistrates, as it was impossible own collery, but, the ice-being broken, they go round the surface and fixed for Wednesday now in the surface. A constant of the first took his stand and five were successfully resisted by five had been made for Wednesday now in the surface. A constant of the first took his stand and five were successfully resisted by five had been made for Wednesday now in the first are equested to meet on Sunday morning, at nine deceased was a member of the Youths' Chartist of Little Horton.—The Chartists of Little Horton are requested to meet on Sunday morning, at nine deceased was a member of the Youths' Chartist of Clientific Societies' on the sunday morning, at nine deceased was a member of the Youths' Chartist of Client in the forence of Sunday morning, at nine deceased was a member of the Youths' Chartist of Clock in the School-room, Park-place. A combination of Manchester, and took a very sunday morning of the School-room, Park-place. A combination of Manchester, and took a very sunday morning of the School-room, Park-place. A combination of Manchester, and took a very sunday morning of the School-room, Park-place. A combination of Manchester, and took a very sunday morning of the first arm of the was a pound of the sunday morning of the first arm of the was a member of the Youths' Chartist of the first arm of the first arm of the was a pound of the first arm of the f the surrounding collieries and assist in arousing the good folks would be somewhat surprised. if not for the civil power to execute any legal process. After proposed for second reading, which was met by coppressed pitmen to a sense of their duty.

Lord Worsley's Commons Inclosure Bill very proposed for second reading, which was met by colonel Sibthorn with an amendment, that worthy landford had come on the most urgent busi- cavalry would be sent here; but it was not known be read that day six months.

whole of the valuable premises.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP. -LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY .- This ornament to the steam marine of Great Britain sailed about noon to-day from the Cobourg Dock, for New York. She is, we understand, in most spledid order for the voyage, and is likely to make a remarkable short passage, the weather being most propitions. Her passengers number between sixty and seventy, and the carries out a valuable cargo of fine goods.

watchman, if one is stationed there.

Charust Antelligence.

evening, in the Freemason's Lodge, Mytongate, to petition Parliament against the Irish Arms Bill, and for the dismisal of her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Jack- Government. son, a veteran Chartist, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting in a nest and appropriate address. Mr. Cohill moved the first resolution expressive of sympathy with the Irish people, and indignation at the attempt of the Government to suppress the expression of public opinion by a large array of physical force, with a pledge to assist the Irish people by all and sat down amid enthusiactic cheering. The peti- entitled. and assist each other.

THE CHARTISTS residing in the different towns com-John Howerth, of Mirfield, who, from some cause the "Rogne's March." After this each one dis- to correspond with the Chartists of Hull, on the propriety of again organising the districts and employing a lecturer. Communications to be addressed to Mr. Wm. Smith, 3, Huntington-court, Whitefriargate, Hull.

> avoidably postponed in con Mr. West.

mage, of Northampton, lectured in the large room, Butterworth's Buildings, on the "Repeal of the Union, and the duty of the Chartists at the present juncture." The lecturer in an eloquent manner defended the Chartists from the charge brought thus evince sympathy with their Irish brethren in bondage.

and excellent speeches were made by the Chairman, sum to sparo. and by Messrs. Mooney, Doyle, and Ross.

Brompton.—The council met on Tuesday evening,

June 18th-" That as the Repealers of the Union. neither in name nor principle recognise the grand principle of the Charter, and as they state they will be guided in all things by Mr. O'Connell, who for unworthy and injurious purposes has unjustly cacy of true democracy; and whilst in their indivi- tion should be given to Parliaments. The whole man could have, in his opinion, was land to raise an dual capacity, they exercise their own judgment in experience of years past proved that the average independent support on. The Hon. and Learned Rochbale.—A Chartist camp meeting will be held advocating a Repeal of the Union or no, to stick to duration of Parliaments was not more than four Member for Bath desired that the poor should be to morrow (Sunday) on Bagslate Common, at two the National Charter Association, in preference to years, a period which, in his opinion, answered dependant only on wages and not on land. He (Mr. o'clock. Mr. Donnovan, of Manchester; Messrs. another in which their principles are not acted upon, every purpose of making members responsible to S. Crawford) desired the reverse; he wished the Drowning.—On Friday last, an inquest was its numbers being under the blind dominion of a the public, while it gave them time to acquire that holden on the body of Charles Heaton, a boy leader whose political dishonesty is not doubted by practical experience which was so essential to sound aged eleven years. On Thursday, the 1st of June, any man who is inks for himself, more especially by legislation.

On Friday last, an inquest was its numbers being under the blind dominion of a the public, while it gave them time to acquire that labouring poor to derive an independent support Mr. Mills, of Whitworth, will address the meeting. It is numbers being under the blind dominion of a the public, while it gave them time to acquire that labouring poor to derive an independent support Mr. Mills, of Whitworth, will address the meeting. It is numbers being under the blind dominion of a the public, while it gave them time to acquire that labouring poor to derive an independent support Mr. Mills, of Whitworth, will address the meeting. Mr. Donnovan will also lecture in the evening at extent with those who were employed in manufacture. The Chartist room. Top of Yorkshire-street subject.

> the medium of public meetings, lectures, and tracts, manry, with some selections, omitting from the corto diffuse the light of Chartism into every lane, respondence whatever was of a personal or super- the poor, he felt it his duty to divide the House court, and alley in this vast district of the Metro- fluous nature.

CLERKENWELL.—Mr. Cowan lectured here on

"REBECCA" IN WALES.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE MILITARY. CAP- third time, and passed.

TURE OF ONE HUNDRED PRISONERS. On Menday last a force of forty or fifty men, con- Mr. FERRAND said, as the select committee on the carried by 64 to 4. On Menday last a force of forty or fifty men, conREMARKABLE INCIDENT IN RAILWAY TRAVELLING. sisting of police and old pensioners, were sent to allotment of waste lands had not yet made their adjourned at ten minutes past eight.

covered to be on fire. The Yorkshire Fire Engine About an hour before, the military arrived, the Mr. Ferrand was sorry he could not agree in the was immediately on the spot, and in a few hours the fire was completely got under. The loss will not be very great.

About all hour perore, the military arrived, the measure as it stood. He found in it not one single measure as it stood. He found in it not one single provision that recognised distinctly the rights of the provision that recognised distinctly the rights of the poor cottager. If it became law, the poor man went round Picton's Monument, over the quay, and never would have a chance of becoming master of a by the hall, where the magistrates were assembled, but | piece of waste land; and he thought the bill at any committed no outrage by the way. They then rate could not by any possibility be carried out in passed on to the workhouse, into which an entrance the manufacturing districts. But though he could was forced, and the work of destruction commenced. not agree to the Bill as it stood, to some plan of A few minutes after the procession passed the bridge, a troop of the 4th Dragoons entered the town. What was doing at the workhouse was communicated to the magistrates; and one of them. T. C. Morris, Esq., heading the military, rode off briskly to masses would be greatly increased before long. The the workhouse; and so unexpectedly did they come new wool-combing machinery would alone throw RAILWAY COLLISION IN THE SUMMIT TUNNEL .- upon the mob who were within its large enclo- 100,000 persons out of employment. What must be the

is a fair price for it. This is something like the Irish 'fixity of tenure."

Things are now quiet, but how long they will it occurs in the bowels of the earth. Great blame remain so is a problem, which a few days, or perattaches, either to the Company in not having a haps a few hours, will solve. The rioters have not from starvation; and the answer was, "We are in a Member of Parliament, it is said, is among those work at 1 d. a stone." If the House could not in custody, and against whom informations on oath pass some such measure as this what were they there have been taken.

guidance and advice of a disappointed provincial barrister, and an opinion is generally entertained distress? There might be a slight stimulus in HULL—A public meeting was held on Monday that the disturbances in their present form are in trade just at present; but he was thoroughly seeing, in the Freemason's Lodge, Mytongate, to some measure connected with those which agitate convinced that, before long, trade would fall back to the kingdom elsewhere with a view of harassing the what it was at Christmas. The Right Hon. Baronet

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, June 20. At the hour usually devoted to private business. means in their power. Mr. Cohill made an excellent Mr. J. Wortley moved the second reading of the bill

of private individuals?

The House divided, when there appeared,-For the second reading ... 153 Against it 49 Majority ... The bill was then read a second time, and ordered

to be committed to a committee of selection. Mr. PAKINGTON gave notice, on the part of Lord leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the condition of the industrious classes by the establishment of the alletment system and of a general loan society. A "talk" then ensued on the "Danish Claims"

brought forward by Mr. Hawes, who wished to get some £220,000 for "compensation" to "our merchants" for losses incurred by them during the war SEPTENNIAL ACT.

own opinion a much shorter period would be fairer towards the public. If he Members of that House he looked on this bill as a measure for plundering the assembly. had been more subjected to popular opinion, by a the poor in a general form without coming to Parlishorter tenure of their seats, a great part of that ment to do it. There was no provision in the bill unjust and mischievous legislation which had so op-pressed and injured the people would never have been man's rights. He therefore should give it his most ventured upon.

Dr. Bowning seconded the motion.

The House then divided,-For the motion 23 Against it

Majority against the motion -23 Lord CLEMENTS renewed his motion for the pro-

Lord CLEMENTS accepted the offer, and the returns

were ordered. The report of the Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was brought up, and the other orders being disposed of, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 21. ATTACK ON CARMARTHEN WORKHOUSE. The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a

WASTE LANDS BILL.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Wednesday morning the twelve o'clock, having come the last fifteen miles in an an important boon to the interests of agriculture warehouse of John Wood, Esq., Dalton, was dishour and a half. Two horses died from sheer fatigue. and the country.

some such nature they must come, if they would avoid revolution. (Hear, hear.) Machinery was increasing to such an extent that not only would the masses now out of employment remain so, but those Ferrand, resided, the poors rate was 9s. 61. in the pound; in other places they were paying a 7s. rate. The farmers could not long support that state or things. though Mr. Muggridge admitted that as many as Lancashire thousands of wool-combers got only two in their eyes to the masters, and asked for two or three stone of wool to comb, in order to keep them for! They were soon to separate; and, he asked, lt is said that the rioters are acting under the had the House during the session passed one single measure, or done anything to alleviate the existing (Sir J. Graham), when he (Mr. Ferrand) had asked for leave to bring in a bill for the enclosure of cultivable waste land, had said that all the waste land that was worth cultivation had been enclosed; would he say so still? He (Mr. Ferrand) was told by a

cashire of which he spoke, that there were 200,000 acres of waste land cultivatable there. The House, in late members will take place on Sunday, June 25th, his opinion, was answerable to provide the means of 1843, at the Black Horse Inn, Windmill Fieldspeech and was loudly applauded. Mr. Redfearn in a entitled "An Act to declare the illegitimacy of cer- subsistence for the people; and if they were not able gate-street, White Chapel, at half-past seven o'clock short speech seconded it. Mr. Lundy moved the adoptain persons alleged or claiming to be children of to provide those means he had no hesitation in saytion of a petition in a speech of considerable length and the Most Hon. George Ferrars, Marquis of Towns- ing their functions were at an end. He (Mr. Ferwas repeatedly cheered. Mr. West seconded it in a hend." The bill had been sent down to them from rand) wanted to know what good the waste land did speech of great length and power, in which he analysed the House of Lords, where it had undergone the at present. It was true, that some gentlemen might the different clauses of the bill, and traced the origin fullest investigation, and was intended to secure find on it the means of a day's grouse-shooting; but and first introduction of Arms Bills into Ireland. He to the parties promoting it the honours and privi- he would put it to the gentlemen of England, instanced many cases of injustice practised on Ireland, leges of the peerage to which they claimed to be whether they were not prepared to sacrifice their grouse-shooting for the benefit of the poor. Option was ordered to be signed by the Chairman and to | Mr. C. Buller moved, that the bill be read a posed as he was to this bill, his intention was, as of Lords; and argued the impropriety of passing he had given notice. He had presented various such a measure upon general principles. He ad- petitions from his own part of the country, signed mitted that those facts involved a monsirous hard- by thousands of freeholders and respectable persons. ship on the Townshend family. He sympathised In the parish in which he resided there must be 150 with the feelings of Lord C. Townshend, who saw or 200 freeholders, and they with the others genehis succession to the hereditary honours of his family rally supported his measure. Could the Noble endangered; but he sympathised also with the un- Lord boast of any such support to his bill among the THE LECTURE and Members Meeting in the White bound by law to a man whom she could not but be of some benefit to the labouring classes; he knew from obtaining a release. He was therefore not sur- that was so likely to alleviate the frightful evils; place, Leicester, next Sunday evening, prised that she, who had acted the part of a faithful which now prevailed among the working popula- two and six o'clock. Sacrilege.—On Monday last, William Barker, HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. D. Ross lectured here last determine that "the law, which had made her would deprive the poor of their rights, and to that and affectionate consort to Mr. Margett's, should at tion; but still he could not agree to it, because it children illegitimate, should also make them legiti- he would never agree. If, however, the principle of morning, at half-past ten, and in the afternoon, at mate, and that the law which made the Marquis of his bill should be adopted by the Noble Lord, viz., two o'clock. Mr. Bairstow and Mr. Anthony, of Townshend her husband should also make him the to give a certain portion of every common enclosed | Arnold, will conduct the services.

for it. Why should it be introduced for the benefit. Mr. ROEBUCK objected to the bill that its tenof the peerage alone? Why not introduce a general; dency was to create a panper population connected law, affecting not only peerages, but also the estates with the land. Depend upon it, an allotment system would raise a pauper agrarian population in lecture on "Repeal and the history of Ireland," at this country. It was better that the working eight o'clock in the evening. classes should be dependant on wages. He did not wish to see such commons as those adjacent to Lon- shaw Cooper will lecture here on Wednesday, the don appropriated; their benefit to the health and 28th of June, at eight o'clock in the evening. The enjoyment of the population, especially the working classes, was immense. Moreover, he saw in the bill the seeds of many a law-suit. Let Lord Worsley, and those who thought with him, repeal the Corn laws, and they would provide surer and more Ashley, that on the 4th of July, he would move for abundant employment for the population than anything this bill could do for them.

Lord John Manners also wished to see the work ing classes dependant on wages; but an allotment system would enable them to eke out their subsistence. He wished Lord Worsley's bill to be post. Tuesday evening, June 27, at eight o'clock. poned until the report of the committee of inquiry on the subject of allotment was made. Mr. C. Buller paid a compliment to Lord John and working classes. But he could see no reason for the postponement of the bill, as it established no new principle, and the operation of which he con-Mr. Sharman Crawford then rose to move for ceived would be exceedingly beneficial. Mr. 1.0e-

decided opposition. To talk of playgrounds for the Dr. Bowring seconded the motion.

Sir James Graham considered it decidedly beneficial to the public that a somewhat extended durather at present. The best play ground the poor turing labour. He denied that small occupations the "Repeal of the Legislative Union with Ireof land caused the distress of the wretched poor land." of Ireland. Their distress was owing to their not being able to get those small occupancies in such a manner as at once to derive the full benefit of them. They were prevented by high rents and other means from getting the full benefit of their holdings. He would not have enclosures except on condition that all should be for the poor, remunerating those who had rights of common by the sale of a portion of the enclosed land, or by reserving rents upon it. Thinking, then, that this bill would extend the monopoly which the rich already had against against the bill; and if the Hon. Gentleman throught of withdrawing his motion for taking the second reading that day six months, he should divide on the original question.

Mr. Diverr, looking to the deficiency of employsake of the security of the country, would support morning, at ten o'clock, in the Chartist room, Cheapthe bill. Mr. AGLIONBY also declared his support of the bill,

on similar grounds.

Colonel Sibthorp with an amendment, that it been a valuable acquisition to the cause of Char tism. He displayed considerable acuteness when KETTERING—Church Rates.—A sale of articles, seized for Church Rates, took place in this town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town on Saturday last. There was a goodly muster town of the babit of suing parties at Wakefield and the babit of suing parties at Wakefield and the babit of suing manner their disapprobation of the babit of suing parties at Wakefield and the babit of suing parties at Wakefield and the babit of suing manner their disapprobation of the babit of suing manner their disapprobation of the babit of suing manner their disapprobation of the babit of suing parties at Wakefield and the babit of suing parties at the babit of suing parties at the babit of suing forward the bill during the present session.

There were nearly two million acres of waste land to the babit of suing parties at the cavalry would be sent here; but it was not known they would members are acreted to meet the were they would the period the babit of the babit of cavalry would be sent they would defending the principles of democracy; and the ball of There were nearly two million acres of waste land his worth, engaged a band; and, on Sunday last, evening next, June 26th, at the Democratic Hall, Proceedings. No anctioneer could be found to sell the articles, which consisted of a quantity of wheat, the articles, which could be received at the country, which could be received at the ountry, which could be received at the ountry, which could be received at the ountry, which could be an ore, by which great employment of the sometime of the soften of the ountry, which could be a more, by which great employment of the ountry, which could be received at the ountry, which could be an ore, by which great employment of the soft of the tourn the substitute of the ountry, which could be a more, by which great employment of the substitute of the ountry, which country, wh HUDDERST 15 110 - IVARROW Escaled room, punished by having their places set on fire. Yes- an inclosure, should send assistant commissioners to the overthrow of tyranny, and, by their united on Tuesday evening, 27th, at the Hall. FIRE—On Monday last, about one o'clock 2t moon, punished by marked on liverally, and, by their united on liverally, and by their belief on the 10th inst. At eleven of clock the men of her racing some other rooms in the been account the men of her racing some combustible materials with which they came factory of Messrs. Starkey Brothers, and set fire to prove the men of her racing some combustible materials with which they came in contact. The workmen on the premises gave in contact. The workmen of the proving interested object to it. He had endeavoured by the delegates, who have needing in this neighbourhood, was a delegated the political principles which had defended the political principles which had on any inclosures twice a year to the progress of all inclosures twice a year to the race. A youth of the name of Hargreaves followed, because of the borough, and the House of Common to the week's on any inclosures, and the House of Common to the week's on any inclosures, should defended the political principles which had defended the political principles which had of the on any inclosures, should defended the political principles which had of the one of the week's on any inclosures, should defended the political principles which had of the one of the week's on any inclosures, should defended the political principles which had of the one and occased by his some combustible materials with which they came the country magnifered to the week's on any inclosures, followed the political principles which had defended the political principles which had of the one and the House of Common to the week's on any inclosures, should defended the political principles which had defended the political principles which had of the week's on any inclosures, should defended the political principles which had defended the political principles which had defended the political principles which had observed to the week's on any inclosures, should defended the political principles which had de and the assembly was addressed by Messrs. Similar cause. Its recurrence is to be proved. The firm sent £10 movements. The express met them about two miles the proceed in reclaiming land, memory of the lare Henry Hugh. The proceedings quested to communicate by letter, addressed to Mr. The proceedings quested to communicate by letter, addressed to Mr.

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Forthcoming Chartist Klerings.

ROUTES OF LECTURERS-Again we notice that all "routes" sent here, to ensure publication, must be signed by the sub-secretary of the lecality, or district, where the arrangements are made for. We will not in future publish any that may be sent without such signatures. It is not right that any locality should be visited by a lecturer, unless he has corresponded with them, and made mutual arrangements. Considerable inconvenience has arisen to portions of the Chartist body from unarranged-for visits, which we have partially caused by printing unauthorised "routes." We shall do so no more.

KIDDERMINSTER.—All friends wishing to push the Chartist cause in Kidderminster, are respectfully requested to meet at the house of Mr. Henry Crouch, on Monday evening, June 16th, at eight o'clock. Northness.-An address will be given in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, by the Female Chartist Association, on Monday evening, June 26, at eight e'clock. Admittance one penny, for the benefit of the Sunday school.

SHEPPIELD-FIG-TREE LANE. On Sunday evening. at six o'clock, the Northern Star and Nation newspapers will be read, and a public discussion will be held at eight o'clock the same evening. On Monday evening, a public meeting will he held

LONDON.-A public meeting will be held at the

Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, on Sunday evening days' work in a week. There were many instances next, on the question of the Repeal of Union. Mr. where poor men with families had gone with tears M'Frederick will take the chair at half-past seven

MARYLEBONE.-Mr. Mantz will lecture on Sunday evening next, June 25th, at the Mechanic's Institution, Circus street, New Road, at half-past seven A Special Meeting of the General Council of the

South London locality, meeting at the Hall of Science, Blackfriar's Road, will be held at the Brittania Coffee Houss, Waterloo Road, on Monday next, at eight o'cleck, to take into consideration the best means for the propagation of Chartist principles in the above popular institution.

Mr. Fussell will lecture on Sunday evening, at the Flora Tavern, Barnsbury Park, on the Repeal of the Union and the six points of the People's Charter.

THE MEMBERS of the late Chartist Hall locality, gentleman well acquainted with the district in Lan- 25, Star-street, Commercial-road East, are most respectfully informed that a general meeting of the in the evening.

A Public Lecture will be delivered on Sunday. June 25th, at the Black Herse Inn. Windmill-Field-gate street, White Chapel. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

Mr. Davoc will lecture on the subject of the Land at the Goldbeaters Arms, Old St. Pancras-road, on Sunday evening, June 25th. Tower HANLETS.—The Council meet on most im-

portant business at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town, on Sunday next, at five o'clock in the DEAN St. Soho.-Mr. A. Hunnibell will lecture at the Golden Lion on Sunday evening next, when it

is requested that ail the members will attend, as,

after the lecture, there is other business of the

greatest importance to be transacted. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock precisely. LEICESTER.-Mr. Bairstow will preach at Wigston in the evening, and Mr. Anthony in the Market-

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Newton Woodlands, near Oadby toll-gate, next Sunday

OLDHAM. On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. John Leach, of Hyde, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening. Subject, " The necessity of a union of the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland." On Monday, Mr. M'Cabe will deliver his third

MANCHESTER.—CROPPER-STREET.—Mr. Jas. Ren-

public are respectfully invited to attend. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE .-- As recommended by the South Langashire delegates, there will be a delegate meeting on Sunday next, the 25th June, in the Association Room, Nelson-street, to take into considera-tion the propriety of having camp meetings in this district; chair to be taken at one o'clock in the afternoon.

THE MEMBERS of the Association will meet on

COVENTRY.-Mr. J. R. H. Bairstow will deliver an address on the Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, on Grey Friars' Green, on Monday next, at five o'clock. Manchester -On Tuesday evening next, Mr

Robert Ramsden, one of the fifty-nine "conspirators," will deliver a lecture to the young men of Manchester, in the Brown-street Rooms. HALIFAX.—A Chartist camp meeting will be held

BIRMINGHAM.—The monthly Council meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Counties Charter Association will be holden, at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse Lane, on Sunday next, June 25th, when all mem-

bers of the Council are most respectfully invited to session was a robbery of the rights of the poor, and attend. Business of importance will be laid before MR. Mason will lecture at Duddeston-row, on Sunday morning (to-morrow), at half-past ten

o'clock. Mr. Dickinson will lecture at the following places

next week: -Kelso, Saturday night and Sunday; Jadburgh, Monday; Hawick, Tuesday; Selkirk, Wednesday; Galashiels, Thursday; Dalkieth, Friday; Mussleburgh, Saturday.

Wood, Casson, and Chadwick, of Rechdale; and

LEEDS DISTRICT.-Mr. David Ross will lecture at the following places during the ensuing week:

Tuesday, 27th, Holbeck; Wednesday, Woodhouse; Thursday, Hunslet; Morley, Friday; Lee's, Sunday; Armley and Wortley, Monday, 3rd July; Bramley, Tucsday, 4th. Each place is requested to make arrangements immediately. LEEDS.-Mr. West will deliver two lectures in the

Chartist Room, Cheapside, to-morrow afternoon, at half-past two, and in the evening at half-past six A Public Meeting will be holden on Monday even-

ing, at hair-past six o'clock, in the V car's Croft, to pention for a Repeal of the Legislativo Union. Messrs. West and Ross will address the meeting. THE COMMITTEE for making arrangements for ment, and the importance of extending it, for the the meeting, are requested to meet to-morrow

Bradford.-On Sunday evening, Mr. Hurley will lecture on "the past and present Gavernment of On a division, the second reading of the bill was Ireland," in the large room, Butterworth's buildings, to commence at seven o'clock. On Sunday, the Chartists of Bradford locality

will meet in the Council Room, at ten o'clock in the morning. . A full attendance is requested. LITTLE HORTON.—The Chartists of Little Horton

WHITE ABBEY .- The Chartists of White Abbey are requested to meet in the school room, on Mon-

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.

THE CLARE DEMONSTRATION. Ennis, Thursday night.

The people of Clare this day made a noble demonstration in favour of national independence, and one worthy of their former achievements in the peaceful contest for civil and religious freedom. The absurd preparations for defence adapted by the authorities in the capital are also practised here. Clare

Castle has also its double guards as well as Dublin Castie, and its ramparts glitter with bayoneis. These hosthe demonstrations are not confined to the precincts of the fortress. A picket of four men keep nightly watch and ward at some distance-from its walls, a precaution not observed since the year 1798. Three treops of Dragoons and some infantry were ordered here from Limerick; but the recently appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county, Sir Lucius O'Brien, having pledged himself to preserve the peace, as he very safely might, without their introduction into the town, they had been ordered to remain at Newmarket, distant about seven miles from Ennis.

The preparations for O'Connell's public entry were commenced on Monday, and up to this morning, when they were completed, were carried on with untiring

At the entrance on all sides whole trees were planted. with triumphal arches across, having various mottoes and devices, such as-" See the conquering hero comes," "Repeal! Repeal!! Repeal!!!" "Ireland for the Irish. and the Irish for Ireland." &c.

From eleven up to half-past one o'clock the Roman Cathelic clergymen of the county marched into town heading their respective parishioners, before whom bands slaved. .

The place appointed for the meeting was the new racecourse of Baltycoree, where a large and commodious platform was erected capable of containing at least 500 persons. The procession met the Liberator about halfpast twelve, and greeted him with such a hearty shout of welcome as can only be given by the brave men of Clare. It then moved on slowly amid the enthusiastic acclamations of countless thousands, and on passing Dromoland, the seat of Sir L. O'Brien, Mr. O'Connell called for three cheers for Mr. W.S. O'Brien, which were warmly and enthusiastically responded to. On its arrival in Ennis, the scene was one of the most animating description.

The procession having passed through Ennis, proceeded to the racecourse, whence the cheering of the mighty multitude could be heard distinctly, although more than to convince those who doubted me that I was in two miles distant. 500,000 men marched before the Liberator of his country and the champion of her independence, on whose very breath he seemed to float in his progress through the country. The first portion of the procession entered the racecourse at half-past two o'clock, and it was after four o'clock before the car-, genial glow arizing in the public mind, a greater disriage came in sight, and was able to make its way to the position to listen to my injunctions, a greater certainty

Mr. O'Connell having ascended the platform, on the motion of Mr. H. Bridgeman, M.P. justice of the peace, the chair was taken by Mr. Cornelius O'Brien. The Rev. Mr. SHEENAN, in proposing the first resolution, observed, "at the battle of Trafalgar when Nelson raw one of his admirals come on gallantly exclaimed with the pride of a Briton and a hero, "See how nobly Collingwood bears down;" and when they looked around them that day and saw how nobly O'Connell bore down on the enemies of his country, they beheld him like another Sampson in the temple of the Dagon, pulling down the pillars of the temple of corruption, monopoly, and bad government, but, more the favourite of Heaven, and more fortunate than the Jewish Sampson, escaping unburt and uninjured himself. were worse at the battle of Arcola, when the horse of chief of the army of Italy was about to fall alive into the hands of the Austrian Dragoons; but still I gained! a victory that astounded Europe in despite of the horrors that thundered on me from the bridge of Arcola." So it was with them. Matters were bad under the penal laws; and yet in twenty-eight they succeeded in shivering them to atoms, and in hurling them into the dark hell whence they came-(cheers). It was said, that the Government would have recourse to the alternative of civil war sooner than grant them their rights. and they would deluge the land with blood. Was the tragedy of Scalabogue and Vinegar-hill to be re-enacted, when the moan of the widow and the matron sounded more melancholy than the nighing of the night wind as it sweeps over the common ?-(hear). They threatened them with another '98, and with exhibitions similar to those which gave a melancholy notoriety to that fatal year; but, let it be recollected, that it was the attempt to put down the voice of the people by force that led to the war in America, and the capture of the British army at Saratoga"—(hear).

Mr. O'CONNELL presented himself, and was received with the most enthusiastic cheering we ever witnessed. When silence was in some measure restored, he addressed the vast assemblage. Men of Clare (he said), he had news for them; the Repeal was coming ! they were on the very verge of carrying it, and it would not be long postponed. (Cheera) Clare had spoken out, and Ireland once again should be free. (Cheers.) The voice of Clare was heard again on the wild winds of heaven with the power of the storm and the force of lightning! Its powerful light already proclaimed liberty for old Ireland, and frightened Wellington of Waterloo, and his confident Peel, the Spinning Jenny. (Cheers and Laughter) Clare best! Wellington and knocked down Peel-icheers)-and laughed at both for falling. (Cheers and laughter.) They did that before, and he would say, that though he was not born in Clare; he had claims upon it, for the blood of his family was shed among them, and the remains of some interred in their county. He appealed to their worthy chairman if such was not the fact. The CHAIRMAN.-Yes.

ancestors were in Clare, and General O'Connell, who have been employed latterly in deep debates upon the struck not, but remained firm to his post, and died for Ireland, was buried in Inagh in that county. His bones not be used. reposed in their last resting-place, but the spirit which animated him was still living in his descendant

"We tread the land that bore us, Our green flig flutters o'er us-

The friends we have tried are by our side, And the foes we hate before us" (Lond cheers.)

Yes, the green foliage of Clare was spread out before

them. Peel and Wellington were the foes which they hated, and were qualling beneath their exertions; their banner was waving on the summit of the loftiest hill in Ireland, and let him see the hand that would bring it down (Cheers) The force with which they contended for emancipation was not one-tenth of the Dower which was then displayed through the land. Within the last fortnight he had addressed 2,000,000 of men-cheerful, healthy, chirping, determined, and peaceable men-myriads, whose arms slumbared with more than the giant's strength in the fable, and whose physical power was able to conquer Europe and Asia. (Lond cheers.) The magic of their might was irresistible, for there was one thing which made them sure of conquest-and that was the fact that their force should never be used, to assail,—for their enemies should begin, yet it would serve as a good defence. (Cheers.) They would not violate the law—they would not exceed the bounds of peace or quiet, but let no man that of the law and the bounds of the constitution. ever existed attack there! Was there, he would ask, any man there who would join him on such a day as that? (Tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes.) They came there to know if Irishmen were capable of governing themselves; and was there, he asked, a man in that assembly who thought an Englishman better able to menage his business than he himself? (Cries of no, no,) They should but them. selves under his command; they should become memto Parliament, they could obtain a Repeal of the Unice. (Cheers) Let Englishmen have England, let Scotchit was a beautiful country, let Datchmen have Holland, with its dikes and oitches; but the Irishmen should have Ireland. (Cheers.)

THE DINNER

at which upwards of 400 gentlemen sat down to an Mr. W. S. O'Brien, who is an honour to your county, excellent entertainment.

M.P., justice of the peace. The usual toasts having been given, to "the People, and Ireland for the Irish," observed—the expression of national indignation, loses no oppor-It was said the landiords kept away from the agita-, tunity of exciting well founded discontent." As to the tion. Many, no doubt, did, and some there were who practicability of the Repeal of the Legislative Union Wished in doing so to retain their commissions, and and of the re-establishment of a National Parliament bench (cheers.) As to Peel and Wellington saying, did not firmly believe, that under the guidance of stitution,

invert the maxim—that those who were not against them were with them. They bad also dismissed magistrates who were superseded by Sir Edward Sugden; and if Mr. O'Connell had five of them in Drogheda he han ten in Ennis on that evening-(cheers.) Those gentlemen were respected in the discharge of their official duties at petty sessions; and if they were driven from the magistracy there would be no warrants issued from the bench. (Mr. O'Connell and the entire company here rose and cheered most enthusiastically.) The Liberator had 3,000 clergymen of the second order with him, save a pragmatical gentleman he had forgotten at the other side of the water who wrote unread letters to Sir Robert Peel. He would, however, leave him where he found him, and to the tender mercles of Mick Clear—(cheers.) Mr. O'CONNELL - Send him to the Hong mer-

chants. The Rev. Gentleman continued-The Liberator would see before he left Clare, that the people were in earnest. They would hand him £1,200 on the next morning. Mr. O'Connell here again rose, followed by the entire assembly, who received the announcement with the greatest cheering.]

"O'Connell, and a speedy Repeal of the Legislative Union." Mr. O'CONNELL rose, when the cheering and waving I handkerchiefs was continued for many minutes, at the conclusion of which he said,—I am a proud man lown it. I am a proud man-I never qualified it,-I never will deny it-(cheers). I may be sneered at for the declaration, but I ewn it-I am a very proud man. I am glad of this gradual growth of the great cause, until it has accumulated at length into so powerful and gigantic a shape, that in its career it becomes like the mighty avalanche of the Alpine Hills, small in its career as it left the mountain top, increasing as it comes down, and bears with it every obstacle, until, overshooting all obstructions, it pours irresistibly forward, annihilating towns, villages, streams, and lakes, and alters the entire face of nature in one gigantic convulsion—(cheera) When I resumed the Repeal, after its suspension by the fact of an English House of the Court Royale, Paris, and M. Dessault, his com- do more than fee counsel, unless we received more funds told me to go down. I heard the child cry before and Lords and an English King making promises and depanion. They have never been seen in Limerick or from other sources. With this view we passed a reso-after I went down. I was in the hayloft about ten clarations which, like others, were only made to be broken, I found a chill of suspicion existed throughout the country even against myself. That chill prevented the swell of the Repeal cause. I laboured incessantly earnest. I printed more letters, issued more declaradid in the course of my life before for five times that period—(lond cries of "Hear, hear, hear.") I found the atmosphere warming by degrees; a more increasing that there was no other remedy for national grievances; some still thought that the Whigs might come into power again, and that it might be necessary to make the last great movement for the establishment of a native Parliament. Many wise and good men thought so, but at length they were all undeceived, bringing upon us many of them, with Sir Coleman O'Loghlen to the fight, and pour in his broadside on the enemy, he at their head, who joined our ranks—(Tremendous cheering.) What hope had they from the Whigs? For his own part, he knew not how they entertained the alightest expectation on that head. Sugden was gnilty of using the grossest unconstitutional language when he stated what purported, as he put it, to be the declaration of the Queen. But, after all, did not Lord Fortescue do worse when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland?—(Hear, hear.) Sugden struck directly home. The worthy little Englishman did not dare to bellow -When Bonaparte got into a scrape with the council in person; for had he done so he would have been of 500, one of his generals told him he had got into a pretty plight. 'No matter,' said Bonaparte, 'affairs be the maddest of the five Lord Chancellors—(Laughter.) the first consul was precipitated into a morass, and the not to mind the matter—to boast of it in the House of not to mind the matter—to boast of it in the House of certainly come before Christmas." And again, the playment, debts contracted to the amount of several on particular portions of it, did not, in any incorrupt—he did not intimidate—but he attempted to

> seduce the youth of Ireland—(cheers.) Lord Fortescue (said Mr. O Connell), you have disgraced yourself as an English gentleman; and for my own part I prefer the downright Tory who did the job openly in the broad daylight, to the miserable, pitiful, sycophantic spirit which actuated you in the conduct you pursued. Let him come back and attempt it at the Irish bar now. Oh, sacred memory of my beloved Michael O'Loghlen, your angel spirit looks down upon the opening hope of your house, who, although but in his 24th year, has made for himself a place in history, and taken a niche amongst the foremest patriots of Ireland !- (Tremendous cheering, which lasted for several minutes. Yes! I fling Whig and Tory from me with equal contempt -(Cheers.) As to the Queen's declaration, somebody had the kindness to communicate to mealthough, mind, I don't say she knew it would be done -that Her Majesty made no such declaration, and for which I am truly grateful. He had it from her own lips, and I have it from him, who heard her declare in his presence that she never authorised Peel to make such a declaration. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) I want to know now who is the loyal man-Peel, who calumniated his amiable and lovely Sove-

reign, or the agitator, Daniel O'Connell, who would die for her? (Cheers for some moments.) On they go threatening us, and on comes a furious tirade in The Times. newspaper, which, as you know, by its spirit of virulent bigotry, inflamed the minds of the English against the Irish people, their religion, and its ministers. By this means they succeeded in packing the present Parliament, and making Her Majesty a state prisoner in her own palace. (Cheers.) The Times came out on me and said war should be made immediately. I got the intelligence from Mallow, where I addressed 450,000 of my countrymen, who all heard what I said, because all listened with the most profound attention. Between that and dinner hour, I got the newspaper containing the threat, which I instantly met with my high and haughty defiance, as the man does who is met by a miscreant and threatened to be plundered of his pro-Mr. O'CONNELL continued-Yes; the remains of his perty. (Cheers.) Let me tell you that the Ministry

A VOICE -They dare not. Mr. O'CONNELL -I have received information on which I can implicitly rely, and from a quarter incapable of being deceived, or deceiving me, that Peel's party of conciliation in the Cabinet have triumphed; and an attempt will be now made to see how they can buy us off. (Cheers and laughter.) They want to conx ns, and they shall succeed in doing so when they coax the birds on the bushes. (A laugh.) He, however, firmly believed the determination he alluded to was adopted by the Cabinet, and he was quite prepared to meet it in excellent good humour. If they were prepared to sever the church from the state in Ireland, he should be much obliged and delighted with the change. The Catholic Church had all the church livings and tithes in former times; and when they were taken away not one Catholic went after them. No; I speak in hilarity. They must yield to thousands, and tens of thousands, for the question is not at all like Emancipation, when the greatest aggregate meeting which could be congregated would not fill this chapel. The Irish people don't mean to fight; but nobody will fight them.

A Voice.—Let them if they dare.

mendous cheers)

there is not, even in Ireland, an unhappy people who

moral, industrious, and most unoffending people of anniversary of the battle of Aughrim. Clare. (Hear, and cheers) It would seem, indeed, bers of the Repeal Association, and arm themselves from the cruelties which have been so long practised with a card from that loyel body. On Monday last he upon them, and of which they have been, in latter got £652 4s, 4d, at Murroe, in : "alley at the foot of 2 years, even mere than ever, the hapless yet unresisting beautiful cliff, in the county of L merick; and, as the victims, as if their inhuman—shall I say their fleudish? recruiting sergeant, when he enlisted received a skil
persecutors were resolved to press their merciless coffins made for the purpose. We understand that strange tales about Martha Clarke, and asked me to Mr. Suckling, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. ling, so should they give one to ender themselves under exections, and to urge the murderous system of their the loyal banner of Repeal. (Cherre) He would tell extermination to the very utmost limits of human endows of conveying arms into the interior."

| Come to Mr. Alven's house about to be vigilant in detecting this and other unlawful in the family-way. I went to Mr. Alven's house about modes of conveying arms into the interior." them that the moment he had 3 000 000 of Repealers durance. But let them beware! It ought not to be so he would begin enother career; and he might as well soon forgotien that human endurance has its limits in then announce, that the principal impediment which Clare as well as elsewhere. Gentlemen, I agree fully existed against emancipation, did not at all exist as with your illustrious guest, that nothing but the legal regarded a Repeal of the Union. (Hear, hear, and murders or assassinations perpetrated in Ireland cheers.) It was necessary for an English Parliament through the instrumentality of the crue! process of to pass a law granting emancipation; but in the case of extermination can account for the awful deficiency, Repeal it was not necessary. The House of Lords at amounting to over 700,000 human beings, in the ordifirst threw it out, but the people gave a little chirp, nary increase of our population from 1831 to 1841, and it was soon allowed to pass without any very size- when the last census was taken; for we have not been mnons opposition. The Queen's prerogative could visited, thank God! with any other plague within that revive the Irish Parliament, as James I. aid when he time to destroy our people; and it is clear that Emigracreated forty-four boroughs in Ireland, giving suffrages tion alone cannot account for it. I must, therefore, to twelve Protestants, and Ennis was one of the bad seree with him, that thousands of our persecuted peohargains. (A laugh.) The time had arrived for Her ple are, owing to the accursed process, annually wasted Majesty to order new writs for the Irish Parliament, and to premature graves by hunger, cold and disease; and he assured them he was not talking of imaginary things that the atrocious guilt of vengeance is justly chargeswhen he told them distinctly and emphatically, that by ble to British hostile government and British hostile the mid of the Queen's name, and without any appart legislation, as well as to the acknowledged hard-heartedness and cruelty of Irish landlords. (Hear, hear.) men have Scotland, let Frenchmen have France, and Legislature, which, bound to protect the people of this Yes, Sir, it was that hostile Government and hostile untry from the vengeance and the rapacionsness of a et of men whom they well know to be the most heartless tyrants with whom a country was ever cursed, has become so hot, a greater stagnation of business in afferded to them notwithstanding every legal facility every branch of trade was never known in Limerick, to reband persecute and exterminate them-thear, and and the shopkeepers complain universally of it, ascrib-Took place in the evening, in the Old Chapel of Ennis, cherry. Hen of Clare, hear what your own countrymen, though he is not one of its representatives, has said in difficulty is found in the collection of rents." About seven o'clock the guests arrived, and shortly his excellent, his manly, and patriotic letter to the after the chair was taken by Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, Chancellor, when indignantly resigning into his hands his commission as a magistrate:-" Ner am I sorry to be relieved from the responsibility of acting in any The Rev. Mr. SHEFHY, parish priest, in speaking capacity under a Government which, while it forbids Dublin.

they would not Repeat the Union, they once made O'Connell they can be achieved without blood, without cheering for several minutes.)

The company shortly after separated.

REPEAL MEETINGS-MILITARY MOVEMENTS The Limerick Chronicle, a Tory paper, gives the following striking description of the Repeal demonstration in Clare, on Thursday last :-"Frem an area of more than 100 miles the peasantry

gathered to the rendezvous, travelling day and night from every village and hamlet of Clare, may more, not only the confines, but more central parts of the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Galway, and even King's County, having crossed the Shannon in different parts for the purpose: so that it is not strange under a combined and simultaneous movement, there should be assembled a multitude of certainly not less than 150,000 persons, many of whom have not yet reached their homes, after being witnesses and actors in this unprecedented Repeal demonstration. Partisanship will be eager enough to magnify the numbers present to one million, but the above calculation may be depended on; and it is miraculous how such a vast meeting separated without accident or injury. There were about 6,000 horsemen on the ground, and the cavalcade of cars might satisfy the large commissariat staff, having extended from Ennis to Newmarket, a Temperance bands in attendance, and the lion of the day was Mr. O'Connell; but his voice, however familiar with 'masses,' could not be heard by more than half the concourse who surrounded the platform, in an area of several scres, the others being left to imagine what was said by him and other speakers. Mr. O'Connell received £1,200 Repeal rent at this gathering, with a Starkey was tried, and as I was one of that committee, promise of more.

CURIOUS.—" We shall conclude with a perfectly novel and striking incident in the performances of the moustached, and who held an earnest conversation with Mr. O'Connell on the platform. We have since

Clare before. "There was not a soldier or policeman in view or hearing of the immense Repeal assemblage at Bally- instance broken. True, one person borrowed a sovereign coree, the troop of the 10th Hussars not being of me with an understanding that it should be refunded Alven carried the milk as far the kitchen door; I took nearer than Ennis, and the 36th and 81st at Clare

Castle." LIMERICK, SATURDAY .- Captain Bonham's troop, 10th Hussars, returned to this garrison yesterday morning from Ennis. Two companies of the 36th, under the command of Major de Lacy, returned from Clare Mr. Starkey's expenses may have been for witnesses back was towards me, and, after it was tied he threw Castle this day, to head quarters. The military calculation of the numbers at the Eanis Repeal meeting is—could do nothing for him. And I further add, that down from the loft. I left him there, and he returned on the Race Course, 14,000. About the roads and in

Ennis-5,000. The arms of all the staff of Militia Regiments in Ireland are to be deposited in the Ordnance Depots of their respective districts.

Three military pensioners have been struck off the establishment in consequence of attending a Repeal meeting.-Limerick Chronicle. The military force at Skibbereen has been increased as there is to be a Repeal assemblage on the 22nd With regard to his law expenses, I am only sorry that told me to go up into the hayloft; he said it was the best place. I never asked him what had become of

THE BEGINNING OF THE END .- The Tipperary Constitution of yesterday centains the following, under hunted on making a seizure. There could not have great expense that parties were subjected to by public the child. I never left his service. That is all I have been less than 1,000 persons collected on the surround- accommodation, I threw open my own house to make a to say." resistance movement:"-"The Magistrates in Tipperary having some time since granted warrants for ing myself out of the surplus funds, instead of refunding recovery of poor-rates in that union, the collector put them to Mr. O'Connor. And I have not, even yet, and, on their return, committed both prisoners for several in force, the parties allowing the stock to be impounded without resistance, and then lodging secucoming on the day of sale. The sales were to have taken place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last. Notices were in the meantime posted through the country, calling on the people to assemble in Tipperary on Friar-stret, Stafford, June 11, 1843. those days, and particularly on Thursday, the holyday, to make a passive resistance demonstration; in consequence of which the Magistrates deemed it advisable to make application to Lord Downes for an additional force, and accordingly two troops of Hussars and an additional company of Infantry arrived in Tipperary on Tuesday, but whether it was the message said to be sent by O'Connell, or that the bidders were actually in attendance, or the fur caps and hairy faces of the Hussars prepared for the tournament, so it was those passive props of good order considered it more prudent to pay the rate and all expenses on the several morning's of sale. There were also in attendance upwards of 1000 police, under the direction of Messrs. M'Leod and Kuaresborough. Much credit is due to the Magistrates and some members of the Board of Guardians, for the an established precedent."

treason, and that their object in filling the country with troops is to preserve the peace when such an occurrence may take place." The Morning Herald, the only Ministerial organ amongst the Morning Daily Press, appends the word "Fudge" to this announcement.

"WHO'S THE TRAITOR?"-The following strange observations are made by the Tipperary Free Press, the southern organ of Repeal:-" Nothing can arrest the Repeal movement but the treachery or timidity of commanded a division of the Irish at Aughrim, who state of Ireland; that division reigns among them. I the leaders. We will not suspect them of one or the may venture to assure you that coercive measures will other, we do not believe them capable of either. The man who panses now or turns one step aside, or compromises one jot of nationality, is a coward or a traitor. The question of Repeal is distinct from any measure of reform—it does not consist of parts—it cannot be made up of patches; the Independence of the Irish Legislature must be unequivocal, unconditional, and fully recognized, or the condition of Ireland will be worse than subjection. This struggle can only terminate in national glory or in a national grave. We see no middle ground. If the Repealers are not honest, open-hearted, daring spades. I saw a band round the body, as I believe, eleven, at the Bankrupts District Court, Leeds. Solicitor, value. Oatmeal barely supported previous rates. patriots, they are sneaking pedlars, trafficking in dishonest ware. It is said, indeed, that some brace or two of lords having nerved up their hearts to a certain point in national courage, the great current of the public blood should cool down to a befitting temperature in order to have the honour of circulating through them. These men are cautious, because they want the virtue to speak out; they are temperate, because they have not the courage to be honest; and they are steady. because they have not the ken to see which way honour of the head fell to pieces. I this morning have again leads. We hope their gloomy counsel shall turn no examined the body. I found a band round the body cloud on this the sunny morning of Ireland. Some talk there is of federalism. We do not understand the of a full grown infant, much decomposed. From the phrase, nor wish to do so. If it mean Irish Independence, either mediate or immediate, it is a deception Mr O'CONNELL—Ay, if they dare; but as long as I on those who join the nationalists in its name; and if am allowed to guide the progress of the glorious cause, it means less than such independence it is treachery to so long will I keep the propie within the strict letter those who would consent to struggle only for that." from the state of decomposition, the child must have Now, it should be borne in mind, that Mr. Connell him-The CHAIRMAN gave "The Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy seif, at the close of his celebrated speech in the corpora- was so decomposed, that I cannot say whether it was and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland." (Tre- tion, unequivocally declared that he would be satisfied | male or female. with a federal Parliament. Does the Free Press mean The Right Rev. D. KENNEDY being loudly called 'to attribute " deception" and "treachery" to the Hon. on, rose and said,—Sir. I am firmly persuaded that and Learned Gentleman? OMINOUS -Mr. O Connell has promised to hold a have been, and still are, more cruelly ill-used than the Repeal meeting in Waterford, on the 12th of July, the

SEARCH FOR ARMS .- The Belfast Chronicle contains

That the authorities do suspect that arms are surrep-

from the following rather ludicrous result of police vigilance which is reported in both the Limerick papers :- "On Sunday last, two poor countrymen and relative who died the previous day, when, to their outrage—in vain they assured these worthy officers of the law that it only contained a few necessaries for the wake. All would not do-opened the coffin should be, and opened it was, when they discovered to their horror, -not bullets, powder, and implements of war,concerted and the poor people were allowed to proceed on their way home."

EFFECTS OF THE REPEAL AGITATION.—The Lime. of his house, correborated the last witness's testimony, ing it truly to the political excitement and apprehension which occupies every mind at present. The utmost

Captain Henry Cooper's company, 45th Regiment, arrived in Cork garrison from Spike Island, on Monday. Part of the baggage of the 2nd (Queen's) Dragoons arrived in Cork on Saturday, per Jupiter steamer, from

The first division of the Queen's Bays arrived in this garrison on wednesday from Fermoy. thus counteract the influence of Tory magistrates on the in Ireland, I will only say, gentlemen, that if I places of worship on Sunday under arms.—Cork Con. more about it, or she had had a child, but knew nothing son, East Grinstead, corn leader. E. Dickin, Longdon, Shipped off and sailed than at the same date last year.

the same declaration as regarded Emancipation. In crime, and without the slightest prejudice to our alle- in the Mail of Monday Mr. Alven was with her; that he saw she was ill in ton, Liverpool, merchant. H. Hughes, and W. Hunter, 1826 Louth and Waterford set a noble example, and glance to our beloved Sovereign, you may rely on it, I we gave a circumstantial account of the morning and he mentioned it to her, and said that St. Leonard's on Sea, builders. J. E. Pearson, Sheft. in 1828 Clare put forth its strength, and victory was would not be a party to the present agitation for their Rev. James Lowrey Dickson, rector of Lavy, in the he knew what was the matter with her. She told me field, wine merchant. W. and B. Cribb, Regent's. achieved—(cheera) He would say that O Connell, in attainment, and I trust that you will be strictly guided county of Cavan, alleged to have taken place by the the present struggle, had the prelates of Ireland with by his wise and Christian counsels in your virtuous and hand of a maniac, while in a state of furious excitement Mr. Alven came to her, and after a little while he told Glynn, Merionetshire, cattle salesman. S. Danks, Wed. him, to use the words of Dr. Higgins; and he would patriotic struggle for its accomplishment—(Immense) produced by intoxication. That excitement and the her she had better go into the hayloft. That she believed nesbury, Staffordshire, acrew manufacturer. J. H. finding of the inquest we gave on the reputed authority it was about four o'clock when she went there, and that of a person who represented himself in his letter as the about six o'clock, the child was born. That Alven ascoroner of the county, and we inserted it without enter- sisted her in her confinement. That she believed the taining a, doubt of its correctness; for we could not child would have been living at this time if it had not have imagined depravity or baseness to exist to such been destroyed. That about a minute after the child an extent in the mind of any flend as to induce him to was born, Alven told her to go down out of the loft. invent so atrocious a story. The whole statement is a villainous fabrication: and fortunately, having pre- Mr. Alven came down in about five minutes, and that served the origininal manuscript, which we have given she took her clothes, and pinned them up before her, to a near connexion of Mr. Dickson, by whom it will be in order to prevent any running. She said that she had forwarded to the country by this night's post, we are never seen the child, but had left Alven in the loft with not without hope that the miscreant will yet be it; that she knew nothing of what became of it afterdetected. With the view of increasing the chances of wards; that Alven had milked the cow for her; that such a discovery, we hereby offer a reward of twenty she stood there whilst he milked it, and afterwards pounds to any person who will afford evidence substan- carried in the milk herself, and went to bed. She also tially establishing the guilt of the writer."

FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR-I have seen in the Stars of May 27th and June 10th, an attempt by Mr. Starkey, of Stoke, to shew that he has been neglected by the Chartist public in the hour of need, while suffering for the Chartist cause; distance of six miles. There were upwards of 100 and that he has a right to some compensation for the losses he has sustained, and apparently feels aggrieved that you do not boldly assist him in his appeal. Fearing that some persons may believe, from Mr. Starkey's appeal that he has not had justice done to him by the managing committee of the Defence Fund at the late Special Commission at Stafford, whereat Mr.

and happen to know something of Mr. Starkey's affairs,

I deem it to be my duty to explain the matter. When Mr. O'Connor remitted to me the £50 for the occasion, which was the presence of two Frenchmen of defence of the victims, I immediately proceeded to the then amongst the reeds. He never allowed me to see most respectable appearance, but like most fereigners, nomination of a committee of management. This being the child, and he said I never should see it; and he accomplished we proceeded to examine the ground we never would tell me whether it was a boy or a girl, occupied. In so doing we discovered that, according to because if no one saw it I should never blush if ascertained their names to be, M. Lesbre, advocate of our calculation (the cases being so many) we could not accused by any one. As soon as I was delivered he lution that all persons on trial should support their own minutes after the child was born; and about ten witnesses. This rule was strictly adhered to, and in no minutes after I was confined I went down and fetched

> unpleasant necessity of PUBLICLY appealing for it. This I place the hayband round semething and heard it cry. must do in common justice to those parties who were It was moonlight at the time, and there are windows in refused support for witnesses. Therefore, whatever the place. When he was twisting the hayband his (and I believe they were great), the defence committee it among the reeds. I heard the child cry after I came should compensation be made to Mr. Starkey, it will about five minutes afterwards. I never heard the child open the floodgates for such a sweeping appeal for after Alven came down. He never told me where the compensation as has never been heard of in the history of child was. I suspected it was somewhere in Chartism. I would like to see ALL injured persons the garden. The day after I was confined I

> that he is at liberty! so, he would have received all the assistance that could possibly have been rendered from myself, the com. He talked to me about my being with child; he said mittee, and Mr. Roberts, whose exertions on behalf of he knew what was the matter with me; he never the victims were herculean.

the money to pay them off, I was abused for not pay- signed by her. be the esteem of a few, I shall ever delight to serve. I Clarke as accessory after the fact. our poor, bleeding, and prestrate country.

WM. PEPLOW.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF INFANTICIDE AT CREWKERNE.

(Abridged from the Sherborne and Yeovil Mercury.) Considerable excitement has existed in the town of Crewkerne for some time past, in consequence of a ramour that prevailed that a girl named Martha respective houses with a communication on the sub-Clarke, who lived as servant to a Mr. Alven, a person of independent property, and the son of a former banker of the town, had been delivered by him of a child, of which he was the father, and which he had destroyed. So long ago as the 19th of May last the girl had made disclosures which led to the apprehension of both prisoners, and several investigations had arrangements made and the determination to effect taken place before the magistrates, who from time to sales, as otherwise this 'preface' to resistance against time remanded the prisoners. On Sunday last, howthe recovery of all legal demands would have become ever, the body was found in the garden of the male prisoner, and an inquest was held on it the following SOMEWAT DOUBTFUL.—The Derry Standard says, day, when the jury found their verdict "that the We have heard, on authority en which we feel dis | body now found is the hody of a human being, an posed to place reliance, that the Gevernment intend infant, but how or by whom placed there is not to apprehend O'Connell, and have him tried for high known." The prisoners, however, were again brought before the magistrates on Thursday last, when the case was fully gone into.

Hugh Symonds, constable of Crewkerne, examined -From information I had received, I made a search in Richard Alven's garden on Monday last, between eleven and twelve, and, moving the ground, I first turned some dung; and in the middle of the dung I found the remains of what I believed to be a human body. There was a hayband found round the body. On finding it I communicated with the parish

officers. I assisted Hugh Symonds in making search in Mr. street. Alven's garden; we found something there about a foot under the surface; it first appeared like dung. I him take up something, but I don't know what it was, head of a child. I fetched Mr. Bowdage, and saw him place, Old Jewry. and Symonds take up what we so found with two composed partly of hay and straw. There was an ap- Mr. Ryalls, Sheffield; official assignee, Mr. Fearne, pearance of blood about the band, and I stained my Leeds.

fingers when I touched it. Emanuel Bowdage-I am a surgeon. About a quarter before one on Sunday I was called upon by Potgarden. My attention was directed to the body of an Nicholetts, Bridport; official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, infant lying on its back; the head was distinctly visible. Exeter. Symonds and myself placed it on a board. The bones which is composed of hay and straw. It was the body appearance of the blood on the hayband, I believe it came from the body of the child. If the child had been stillborn, in my epinion there would have been no blood. In my judgment, and forming that judgment been born about five or six months since. The body

Sarah Bulgin deposed, that in the harvest time of last year she had observed that Martha Clarke looked large, as if with child; that she had joked her on the circumstances. She had afterwards remembered and observed to her that there was a great difference in her appearance.

Mary Fowler, wife of Joseph Fowler, yeoman-l know Martha Clarke. She was a servant of Mr. Alven. the following announcement:-"It is said that it is On Sunday week before Christmas-day last, Miss Coles not an uncommon practice to convey fire-arms claudes-called on me. Miss Celes is a relation of Mr. Alven's, turer, June 26, at half-past twelve, July 25, at twelve, lawer. The value of bonded parcels was almost tinely into some parts of the country, concealed in and lives in his house. She said to me there were at the Bankrupt' District Court, Birmingham. Solicitor, nominal. Barley at previous rates. Good sound and lives in his house. She said to me there were at the Bankrupt' District Court, Birmingham. crders have been issued to the magistracy and police come to Mr. Alven's house to see if I thought she was Valpy, Birmingham. if she was pouring milk from a pail into a milk-pan. I afterwards saw a pail on the table, and the milk. I then neighbourhood of Patrickswell, with a coffin in a car, stairs several times. Martha said if any person wanted in which to lay in its last resting place the body of a her they must come up to her. Miss Coles then went up stairs, and afterwards came down again, and asked astonishment and dismay, two policemen stepped them, me to go up and see her. I then went up stairs and and demanded to see what the coffin contained. In found Martha Clarke in bed there. She was sitting upvail the poor creatures protested against so gross an right. I asked her how she was, and what was the matter? She said "I am poorly, but there is not much W. Young, Milford Nursery, near Godalming, nurserythe matter." She said, "Mary; you know it has been reported a good deal about me that I am in the family- 11. G. B. Brown, Liverpool, commission merchant. way." I said. "Yes, I have heard of it." She said, "I assure you it is no such thing." She then took hold blenchers. July 4, W. James, West Bromwich, Stafbut candles, tobacco, and snuff! Having made this of my hand, and said, "Now feel me." I then put my fordshire, coal master. notable discovery, the policemen retired evidently dis-hand all over her stomach, and felt as if I thought she was not in the family-way. Charlotte Coies, Mr. Alven's cousin, and the manager

tion. She deposed that she had not suspected Martha Clarke of being in the family way; and although she had credit to them. Elizabeth Turner, wife of John Turner, policeman.-My husband brought Martha Clarke to his house in

following morning she was crying, and would not at July 10, J. Lewis, Fernhill, Shropshire, draper. first eat anything for breakfast. After breakfast she said, "If I am bad up to-day before a magistrate I will confess all about it." I asked her what she meant, but I said nothing to induce her to make any statement. All the troops in garrison attended their various She said either if she had had a child she knew nothing more of it, and added, "If I suffer Alven shall also." She Shropshire, draper. G. Harris, Dorking, tailor. S. Town Tallow is 40s 6d net cash.

said, that to the best of her knowledge and belief the child was bern alive; that Alven had never told her what he had done with the child, and that she had MR. THOMAS STARKEY, AND THE DEFENCE never seen it. She also said, that some time afterwards, when Alven's dog had pups, he made gruel for it: and that she had said to him that he had behaved

kinder to his deg than to her. This being the case for the prosecution, the prisoner Alven was asked if he had anything to address to the Court? when he replied, "I am innocent of the charge, gentlemen." Upon this the female prisoner instantly exclaimed. "He is not innocent, gentlemen." It is impossible to describe the impression made in the court by this unexpected announcement, and it was not for some time that silence could be obtained. When order was restored, the prisoner said that she wished to tell everything, and proceeded to make the following

"I was delivered of a child, and the prisoner Alven took it from me. He delivered me himself. It was on the Sunday before Christmas day last. He twisted a hayband and tied it round the child's neck, and hid it the milking pail, and brought it up to milk the cow. the next day but one; but it has not yet been refunded; it up and carried it in and placed it on the table. I and if it be not forthcoming soon, I shall be under the then went up stairs and went to bed. I saw Alven compensated. But can it be done? Can we now sup- went into the garden, and saw the ground had been port the families of those in comfort who are in removed, at the top of the garden, near the middle durance? Let Mr. Starkie, therefore, take comfort walk, but I never examined the ground. I was in the stable at the time I was taken in labour, and Alven the child. Mr. Alven was the father of the child. mentioned that he should deliver me himself. I had the head of "More News for the Government:"—
To will only add, that had the committee undertaken provided the clothing myself, and gave it to my sister to Support witnesses, one thousand pounds would not to keep till I wanted it. I purchased it myself; Mr. Golden district collecting county rates, were regularly have served their purpose. To obviate, therefore, the Alven never suggested the getting any clothes for

ing hills. Several of the persons who paid cautioned home for them. And the compensation I received was the The whole of this was delivered with much simthe collector not to come again, as the Repeal would loss of a month's work, with danger of loosing my em- plicity of manner, and the prisoner, when questioned same paper thus announces the progress of a "passive pounds, to serve them; and when I asked for stance, vary in her statement. It was afterwards 1, 27, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bank-The magistrates then withdrew for a short time.

received anything towards "compensation," unless it trial at the next assizes, Alven as principal, and rity in money with the pound-keeper for their forth- am, Mr. Editor, a friend to even-handed justice; and Application was made to the magistrates to take unless we all be so, we shall make poor regenerators of bail for Alven's appearance, and bail to a large amount was offered; but the magistrates refused to

entertain it. The prisoners were then ironed, and shortly after conveyed to Wilton Gaol.

STATESMEN OF LITTLE PARTS.—That her Majesty does not mistake the capacity of the Duke of Welon Friday last, when she sent them to their Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Valpy. ject of a pension for the Princess Augusta. However unequal they may be to sustain the principal characters in the political drama, they are thoroughly competent to the "delivery of messages."-Punch.

SHEFFFIELD, A CORPORATION.—We find that the draft of the charter of incorporation for the borough of Sheffield was prepared at the last meeting of the Privy Council, held on Saturday last, June 10th, and that it is to be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to receive the Queen's warrant; after which a short time only will be necessary to carry the charter through the Seals. All doubts, therefore, with regard to a municipal corporation for this borough are now removed.—Sheffield Iris.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, June 16. BANKRUPTS.

George Chapman, Aylesbury, grocer, to surrender June 30, at eleven, July 31, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Son, New-street. | The imports of Grain, &c. since this day se'nnight William Pottinger-On Sunday last, the 11th inst., Bishopsgate; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-

desired Symonds to be careful with the spade. I saw 21, at twelve, at the Bankrupts Court. Solicitors, Mr. that occurred were at 2d to 3d per bushel below the Ashurst, Cheapside; and Messrs. Cooper and Wray, quotations of Tuesday. Flour, too, was Is per sack but from what I have seen to-day, I think it was the Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's. and 6d per barrel cheaper, and met a very languid John Burton, Sheffield, butcher, June 27, July 8, at ever, were wanted, and we make no change in their

James Stoodley, Bridport, Dorsetshire, twine manufacturer, June 23, at one, July 12, at twelve, at the remains on the market. Beans and Peas are held Bankruets' District Court, Exeter. Solicitor, Mr. with more firmness. tinger, and in consequence went to Richard Alven's Brace, Surrey-street; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; and Mr.

> Thomas Lampen, Devonport, linendraper, June 23. at one, July 19, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District change, with every prospect of a continuance. The Court, Exeter. Solicitors, Mr. Pankwill, West-street, Finsbury-circus; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Beer and Rundle, Devonport; official assignee, Mr. Hernaman, Exeter.

Edward Farmer, Wellington, Shropshire, grocer, June 30, at half-past ten, July 19, at one, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. Marcy, Wellington; official assignee, Mr. Christie, Birmingham. William Hall, Birmingham, shoemaker. June 30, at

half-past ten, July 19, at eleven, at the Barkrupts' District Court, Birmingham. Solicitors, Mr. Chaplin, rate scale; and Oatmeal, except of very superior Gray's inn-square; and Mr. Harrison, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham, George Leeson, Birmingham, factor, June 24, at half-past twelve, July 27, at half-past eleven, at the The demand for all descriptions of English Wheat

ston, Birmingham. John Lloyd Dobson, Kidderminster, carpet manufac-John Donnelly, Liverpool, merchant, June 30, at

half-past twelve, July 28, at eleven at the Bankrupts alteration to notice. Martha come into the passage, through the back door. District Court, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Mangham titiously obtained by the peasantry is quite manifest She put something on the table, and I heard a noise as and Kennedy, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Gunnery, Liver- June 19.—The Beef trade was in a very depressed pool; official assignee, Mr. Bird, Liverpool. William Haskins, Kingswood, Glocestershire, grocer, notice on Friday's figures. The Mutton trade, geneheard her go up stairs; shortly after some one came to June 30, at one, July 28, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' woman were proceeding along the Crescent to their the door. Miss Coles called Martha to come down District Court, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Clark, Med- 24 to 4d per 8 b beneath those on this day se'nnight. calf, and Gray, Lincoln's-inn, flelds; and Mr. Hall, The sale for Lambs was in a very sluggish state, at Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Bristol.

> July 7, W. Payne, Hand-court, Holbern, victualler July 7, T. and T. Oriel, Poland-street, tailors. July 7, man. July 8, H. Reynolds, Liverpool, druggist. July July 11, T. M. Conkey and A. Howie, Lancashire.

DIVIDENDS.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

July 7, J. Reynolds, London-road, draper. July 11, W. Paine, Stony, Stratford, baker. July 11, N. Wegg. East Greenwich, victualler. July 12, C. Bunyard. heard reports to that effect, she had not attached any Old Kent-road, grocer. July 7, T. Herridge Upper Wharton-street, Clerkenwell, builder. July 11, F. Jenkyns and J. H. Hardyman, Love-lane, merchants. July 11, N. Tuite, Liverpool, wholesale poulterer. custody on Friday, the 19th of May. She then said July 10, T. Brooke, Liverpool, victualler. July 10, K. By private contract, a very moderate business is she was not aware why she was in custody, but she M'Leod and J. B. Wood, Liverpool, ship chandlers. said my husband had read the warrant to her. The July II, D. Bolton, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before July 7.

ATROCIOUS FABRICATION.—The following appeared then told me she had been confined in the hay-loft, and Glyde, Southampton-row, and Yeovil, grocer. A. Leigh. Leeds, oil merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. and C. Walker, Thornhill, Yorkshire, tanners. Macdonald, Milne, and Co., Liverpool, and Polloxfen, Milne and Co., Bombay, commission merchants. Stock and Loxton, Liverpool, coal-merchants. G. Wood and J. Galloway, Leeds, canvass-manufacturers. Smith, Brothers, and Co., York, grocers. I. Barber and F. Waller, Sheffield, opticians. Fisher and Ollernshaw. Liverpool, mat manufacturers.

> From the Gazette of Tuesday, June 20. BANKRUPTS.

James Watkins, draper, Exmouth-street, Clerken. well, to surrender, June 30, at half-past twelve, Aug. 1. at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Pritchard, Christ Church-chambers, Newgate-street; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar. Birchin-lane.

Charles States, hotel keeper, Southampton, June 27 at half-past one, July 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messra Smith and Atkins, Serjeants Inn, London; official assignee, Mr. Pennell Frederick Marby, brewer, Peterborough, Northamptonshire, June 27, at half-past one, August 1, at eleven,

at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Meredith and Reeve, Lincoln's-inn; Burley and Wise. March; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. Charles Clark, baker, Tower-street, Westminster. road, June 29, at half-past one, July 31, at two at the Court, of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Kine, Grace. church-street; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry Chambers. Samuel Napper, dealer, Upper Stamford-street, Black.

friars, July 4, at half-past two, July 28, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Burkitt, London wall; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. John Lavender Gray, tailor, Jermyn-street, St. James's, July 6, at twelve, July 28, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Whitaker, Fur-

nival's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-Richard Burton, warehoseman, Wood-street, Cheapside, June 27, at two, August 2, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey. Solicitor, Mr. Goddard, Kingstreet, Cheapside; official assignee, Basinghall-street, James Rowe, irenmonger, Marylebone, June 30, at eleven. August 2, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Clipperton, Bedford-row; official assig-

nee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings. Albinus Carter, ship broker Lower Thames-street. City, June 30, at twelve, August 2, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Sherwood, Peace, and Jones, Tooley-street; official assignce, Mr. Johnson, Basinghali-street. John Atkins, jeweller, Birmingham, June 29, at

half-past twelve, August 9, at eleven, at the Birming. ham District Court. Solicitors, Mesers. Colmore and Beal, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Bittleston. William Cook, worsted spinner, Bradford, June 30. July 21, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Sollcitors. Tolson, Bradford; Blackburn, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young.

George William Travis, joiner, Sheffield, June 30, July 21, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Wightman, Sheffield; Sudlow, Sons, and Torr, Chancery-lane, London; official assignee. Mr. Freeman. R. Boulton, builder, Leeds, June 30, July 21, at

eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Bointon, Pickering, Yorkshire; Messrs. Dunning and Stawman, Leeds: Mr. Freeman. Robert Waddington, grocer, Boston, Yorkshire, July

runtcy. Solicitor, Mr. Sanderson, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds, Thomas Wood Daville, stag-scale-cutter, Sheffield July 1, 27, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court.

Solicitors, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield; Mr. Blackburn, Leeds; official assigned, Mr. Hope. John Frost, baker, Bristol, July 6, August 10 at the Bristol District Court. Solicitor, Mr. Gringdon, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. Miller. John Harford and William Weaver Davies, iron

founders. Bristol, July 17, August 14, at eleven, at the Bristol District Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Cooke, and Son, Bristol; Clarke, Medcalf, and Gray, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; official assignee, Mr. Hutton. Thomas Huxley, tailor, Tunstall, Staffordshire, June lington and Sir Robert Peel to act the parts of 6, July 25, at one, at the Birmingham District Court, statesmen is obvious, from the use she put them to Solicitors, Mr. Williams, Stoke-upon-Trent; Mr. Smith, Jahn Lacon Bennett, druggist, Shiffnall, Shropshire.

June 30, at half-past twelve, July 28, at one, at the Birmingham District Court. Solicitor, Mr. Bennett, Wolverhampton; official assignee, Mr. Christie. Robert Price, coal dealer, Waterloo, Lancachire July 5, at twelve, August 2, at eleven, at the Liverpool District Court. Solicitors, Mr. Murrow, Liverpool: Mr. Whitehouse, Chancery-lane, London; official assignee, Mr. Cazonove.

Robert Brown, butcher, Sunderland, July 6, at one, August 2, at two, at the Newcastle-upon-Tune District Court. Solicitors, Mr. Barn Sunderland; Messrs. Crosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Baker.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 19. -We have had a large supply of Cattle at market to-day, the greater part of which sold at high prices. Beef 5d to 6d, Mutton 5d to 5dd, Lambs 5dd to 6dd per lb. Number of Cattle :- Beasts 1,006 Sheep and Lambs 9,219.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 19 .are of very small amount. A week of very fine weather has had the usual effect of rendering the Donald Black, John Alfred Gore, and Robert Taylor, trade dull. At Friday's market only a limited Sambrook-court, merchants, June 24, at eleven, July business was done in Wheat, and the few sales demand. Oats were held for full prices; few, how-Several parcels of grinding Barley have found buyers for the country during the week at 35 3d to 38 8d per 60lbs; more money is now asked for what

> MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 17.—Since this day se'nnight there has been but little rain in this neighbourhood, and during the past four days the weather has undergone a most favourable supplies of Flour, Oats, and Oatmeal, from Ireland continue liberal; but of all other descriptions the imports thence and coastwise are unimportant. The arrivals of Flour from the interior have, of late, been to a fair extent, but not more than adequate to the demand for consumption. At our market this morning a very inactive feeling prevailed, but we do not make any change in the quotations of Wheat or Flour, the stocks of which are in but limited compass in factors hands, as well as in those of the trade. The inquiry for Oats and Beans was only on a mode-

quality, met slow sale at rather lower rates.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 19.-Bankrupts' District Court, Birmingham. Solicitor, was inactive, and the rates suffered an abatement Mr. Lowe, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Bittle: on those obtained on this day se'nnight, of from 1s to 2s per quarter. For free foreign Wheat the rates were quite Is per quarter Malt sold freely; other kinds at last week's figures. The value of oats was freely sustained. Beans and Peas at full quotations. In Flour no

> LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, state, and we have not the slightest improvement to rally, was very dull, and the currencies were from a decline of from 2d to 4d per 8lb. Veal, 4d per 8lb lower. Pigs 2d per 81b cheaper. The imports of stock have comprised two cows, at Hull, from Rotterdam; but we had none here to-day.

> BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—The accounts from the plantations being more favourable than of late. considerable effect has been produced upon our market. Although the supply of hops offering is by no means extensive, the demand is extremely inactive, at a decline of from 2s to 3s per cwt., while lower figures

are generally expected. BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, - For the time of year, a liberal supply of potatoes has been received at the water-side, during the past week. The very finest descriptions are selling at full prices, but the value of all other kinds has a downward tendency.

WOOL MARKET.—The public sales of wool held during the past week have been well attended by buyers, and a fair portion submitted for competition has been sold at about the previous sales' rates.

Tallow.—The market is still depressed, especially on the spot; and for the autumn the price is 42s, at which there is little business doing; for separate months, from August to Decomber, 42s 6d. The advices received this morning from St. Petersburgh are of the same tendency as the two or three previous R. Barnes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tanner. E. Thomp- posts, as to prices; but there was a less quantity

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 16. Gladstone to questions asked by Lord Palmerston, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. Hutt, was, that matters still The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was proposed

for a second reading, on which

on the second reading of the Bill. A division accordingly took place, when there appeared For the second reading...... 141

IRISH ARMS BILL

The adjourned debate on the Irish Arms Bill was resumed by Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, who traced the dis-

sufferings.

jadicious.
Mr. PHILIP HOWARD, viewing the bill as unconbe referred to a select committee, in order to be remodelled.

Mr. V. Stnart remarked upon the fact, that the tendency of placing Ireland under martial law, he provisions. would support the Arms Bill in its present stage, betionable provisions.

Mr. REDINGTON considered the present state of Ireland to be due to the policy of the present Government. If laws were passed for the benefit of landlords, they should also do something towards teaching the landlords what were their duties. The present Bill the abrogation of the Established Church. revived unconstitutional enactments, not justified by any of the previous Bills of more recent date. The the debate, on which a division was called for; when Irish members were ungenerously taunted with having assented to preceding Arms Bills; but their successful efforts against coercive measures were forgotten, as well as the fact that, under the administration of a friendly Executive, they had been compelled, by the opposition of Sir Robert Peel and his supporters, his vote. to adopt measures which they would otherwise have

Mr. Escorr believed that the real cause of the O'Connell,

of the Irish people arose from a conviction of real and substantial wrongs. Coupled with the fact of the dis- conveyed in Sir J. Graham's speech. missal of Magistrates, in whom the people had confitend to arm the Protestants, and to disarm the Catholics, fellow-countrymen. He would oppose any Arms Bill, whether proposed by Whig or Tory: and he could not conceive that this was the expressions which were alleged against him as ina time for such a measure, when it had been incontest; sulting. ably proved that crime in Ireland was steadily decreasing. It gave a power to the Magistracy which insinnated that the Catholic nobility and gentry had could hardly escape abuse; in illustration of which he violated their oaths. told a remarkable instance, in which the mother of a family, in the absence of her husband, had been confirmed this as their impression of the meaning of transported on the charge of concealing arms—a fact; which drove her husband to the "wild justice of revenge," by which his own life and that of the committing Magistrate were sacrificed. The only mode of abating the Repeal agitation was to wipe away all invidious laws from the statute book, and place English. moved the indignant feeling which he had originally then and Irishmen on a footing of perfect equality. Colonel CONOLLY looked upon the Repeal agitation .

called for such a Bill as the present. Mr. Tuite conceded the point that an Arms Bill was required for Ireland, but did not think that it should who, in the midst of many difficulties, had acted up to that the terms which they proposed, so far from leading contain so many penal provisions as the present one. the responsibilities of his high station; and should to conciliation and peace, only led to greater dis-He deprecated the exaggerated statements respecting he be driven from power, he would still have the con- union and almost to effectual war, they had no alterthe numbers attending Repeal meetings in Ireland, solation of knowing that he had mainly contributed native but to stop, at all events at the point to which which were calculated to excite unnecessary alarm; to lay the foundations of constitutional Government in they had already advanced. Somewhere or other, from his own knowledge, he knew that the Mullingar Spain. meeting, which was said to have been attended by nearly 200,000 individuals, could not have comprised more than 12,000. Penal measures ought to be pre- Skipton Union Workhouse during the last two years, at which they had now arrived. He certainly must say ceded by concillatory ones; and these he would support, come from what Government they might.

as involving a crusade against property. It seemed to

him that the circumstances of Ireland imperatively

ago, when he was Chief Secretary of Ireland. A machanges brought against Mr. C. Mottram, master of the been successful in their efforts to defeat the measure. gistrate, who had taken an active part in bringing in-said Union Workhouse, with the proceedings of the Wherever the fault lay, one thing was quite clear—that murdered by a conspiracy formed against him; a the said Union Workhouse (as well as of the name) of lected children, who, as far as present appearances went, reward of five thousand pounds was offered for the their parents) who are now, or who have been em- were new consigned to an eternity of ignorance. (Hear). organised the conspiracy became the informer, and he with the number of hours per day they have been com- to which the measure had come, he must be allewed to may be entered, for the purpose of putting them to the (Sir Robert Peel) had himself paid two thousand pelled to work, as well as of the amount of their wages, express his satisfaction at the manner in which it had proof that any woollen goods found there have been pounds to the betrayer of those whom he had seduced and of the names of the persons to whom the same have been received and entertained in the first instance; an action of damages for not having paid the re-tory is a member of the said Board of Guardians, and been received by the Dissenters in that House. That mainder. Cases like this rather strengthened the argu. Whether the employment of the said inmates was sanc- reception did certainly afford some ground for hoping ments in favour of the Bill, which was not intended tioned by the Board of Guardians, by the Poor Law that hereafter something might effectually be done to for any political object, but to secure the rights and

zafety of the people. hill was a renewal of previous enactments. The law into by the said Board of Guardians, since the forma-united education were to become hereafter possible, was temporary, and on each re-enactment it was expe- tion of the Union, with any member, or with any one the question was at present involved in the greatest dient that a case should be made out for the measure, in partnership with any number of the said board. The state of Ireland did not at present justify any extraordinary measure; and the bill was simply pernicions. Under it a man might get his arms branded with the name of an unsuspecting neighbour, and having committed murder, contrive that the blame should fall on the innocent individual. The whole country was one vast garrison; the people felt that they were alteration of the details necessary. oppressed, not only by distinctions, but by measures which were an insult as well as an injury. The Church was the cancerous sore, the great abomination, of Ire- to introduce the necessary details; but land; and though, doubtless, they were excited by demagognes who converted public wrong into private ad-Tantage, the causes of their discontents were real and substantial. Reverse the case; place the Orangeman under the Roman Catholic priesthood, and compel him to support the gorgeous Church of Rome, from which he derived no advantage, and we should speedily hear an outcry from the Conellys, converted into O'Connells. Eir Robert Peel had been dragged into a blunder, in commencing a war with magistrates for attending meetings to discuss a subject which they had as much right to entertain as the House to argue the question now before them. Here he was, on the floor of the House of Commons, declaring, in language not to be mistaken, that he wished the downfal of the Church of Ireland: was that a sufficient cause for depriving him of any honour which he possessed, or to interfere with his

Irish Arms Bill. with the motion on which they were advanced. Not pared, to the effect that the former one "had been a that you have failed in accomplishing the object of a continue to fulfil their pledge of impartial governonly in Ireland, with all the accompaniments of forgery, and that the owners and occupiers of the parish general system of education. Proceed on the real prinmartial preparation, but in the House, the destruction wished for an inquiry into the circumstances attending ciple of religious freedom; let men not be treated with We had now arrived. When, after conciliation in Irehand had been carried to its utmost extent, it was said

tied by an overwhelming majority. Government powers which he himself, as a member of speech of Sir James Graham conveyed the impression London Anti-Corn Law Association, but from a similar Sir R. Inglis hoped that Ministers would no that he considered the Roman Catholics were not sufficient as Doncaster—(Ironical cries of "Hear, thently grateful for the concessions which had been made hear.") He had written to some of the parties whose to them. Such an opinion, coming from a Cabinet names were to the petition, and their replies confirmed Minister, would make a deep impression. The Whig the statements of the Hon. Gentleman—(hear, hear). Governments of 1806 and 1835, in renewing the Arms He had also received a letter from the secretary to the Bills had accompanied them with prepositions for the Anti-Corn Law Association at Doncaster, which stated abstained from pressing this measure, as their strength improvement of them with prepositions for the Anti-Corn Law Association at Doncaster, which stated abstained from pressing this measure, as their strength improvement of the corn law Association at Doncaster, which stated abstained from pressing this measure, as their strength in the corn law association at Doncaster, which stated abstained from pressing this measure, as their strength in the corn law association at Doncaster, which stated abstained from pressing this measure, as their strength in the corn law association at Doncaster, which stated abstained from pressing this measure, as their strength in the corn law association at Doncaster, which stated abstained from pressing this measure, as their strength in the corn law association at Doncaster, which stated abstained from pressing this measure, as their strength in the corn law association at Doncaster, which stated abstained from pressing this measure, as their strength in the corn law as the corn improvement and welfare of Ireland: and the late in substance "that the person who had taken the peti-Government had laboured to bestow on that country the tion to Hepworth had been recommended to them as a Church had given up anything, and hoped that in anosome municipal franchise as that of Eugened, as well respectible party—frenical cries of hear;)—and that he ther session the Churchmen would see the fitness of the fitness 25 other beneficial ensements; but they were resisted, stantly nemied the fraud—(hear)—adding, that most of acting very differently. Yearafter year, until they were gized to secure for the the names he had obtained were given under a promise | Sir G. Grey considered this failure as by no the greatest speed.

Irish people what they had done. Fixity of tenure was that he would not disclose them for that they were fear- means absolving the Ministers from the obligation a very captivating phrase, and calculated to excite the ful of the fact being discovered—(hear). Nor was this of looking to the education of the people. He would people with fallacious expectations; still the subject confined to Hepworth; for it had been found that agri- advise them to increase the annual Parliamentary was one fit for consideration. England and Scotland culturists generally had been afraid to sign such peti- grants. had each a Courch establishment for the majority of tions—(hear)—so abject was the bondage in which they In the House of Commons, some conversation arose their respective pepulations; and if they were to were held—(ironical cries of hear, hear, and oh, oh!) our negotiations with Hanover respecting them. The would be established in Ireland. Had his appro- motives could have induced the person they employed priation measure been adopted, he believed it would to commit such a fraud-(ironical cheers)—and that have been beneficial; as it was, their course was they had carefully cautioned him against obtaining other encompassed with difficulties. He would raise the than bona fide signatures—(continued ironical cheers) remained indefinite and unsettled, though the British Roman Catholic Church, not depress the Protestant nor could they imagine how he could have found time Government would probaby soon be induced to make Establishment; but nobody could affirm that the pre- in one day to forge 119 signatures—(a laugh, and hear, sent condition of the ecclesiastical establishment of The anti-Corn Law League could have no wish to screen Ireland rested on a permanent basis. Lord Eliot had such persons—(hear, hear;)—but it was proper to put refused personal compliments, at the expense of the the saddle on the right horse—(foud cries of hear, hear) Lord Howick suggested the propriety of making Government with which he was connected. In that some provision for the family of his late Royal case, he was compelled to say, that the Government Highness the Dake of Sassex. He did not expect was wholly unfitted to manage Ireland in the diffiany present answer to his proposition, and none was cult circumstances in which it found itself placed. given.

Mr. Hume then said that he should take a division jority in the House, but in doing so it but imitated the bad example of Mr. O'Connell, when he turned the people against the "Saxon." He hoped that the Government instead of imitating the spirit of either the Lord High Chancellor or the Home Secretary, would think better of their high duties, and preserve to the Crown the affection of the loyal Irish people.

Lord STANLEY charged Lord John Russell with the guilt of throwing the great weight of his character into the critical circumstances of Ireland, and thereby Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, who traced the discinfiaming an excitable people to madness, for the content of the tenantry to their treatment by the mere sake of gratifying his spirit of opposition landlords, and pressed on the Government the importagainst the Government. If the people of Ireland had not hitherto been treated on a footing of equality, Lord John Russell must bear his share of the responsibility Mr. LEFROY defended the Irish landlords, and ex. and the blame, reeing that when the Reform Bill was pressed his regret that they should be made the subject passing, he had joined in resisting all attempts to of constant attack.

Mr. Baring Wall was satisfied that if the Government would ennounce its intention of govern when in opposition, he protested was not brought foring Ireland on conciliatory instead of coercive mea. ward in a party spirit; and nothing more surprised him gures, it would do more to repress agitation than than to find it converted into an engine of party conanything they could attempt. He highly disapproved tention, Lord John Russell found fault with the of the present bill, which was inopportune and in Church in Ireland, but was not prepared to bring forward a motion on it, though Mr. Ward and Mr. Roebuck avowed that they were ready to do so. He wished stitutional, could not support it. He hoped it would that the motion were made, in order to see how they stood upon that subject. The wealth and the property of the United Kingdom were in favour of the present Government ; and in the midst of much of invective, no Catholic majority of Ireland had been long governed by accusation had been preferred by Lord John Russell the Protestant minority. A want of confidence was which rested on any very intelligible grounds; and he the natural result of this state of things. But though trusted that the House would go into committee on the he disapproved of any thing which would have the Arms Bill, in order to give a due consideration to its

Mr. More O'FERRALL affirmed that the Irish Cathocause he felt that it was required, merely reserving to lics had acquiesced in the accession of the present himself the right of supporting all amendments in Government to power; if they had not felt it their committee which would remove or mitigate its object duty to support it, they at least had not given it any factions opposition. But the sentiments of Sir James Graham, in his speech of that evening, were not deserved by the Irish Catholics, and were calculated to create great excitement in Ireland. It was not Catholics who, in the course of the debate, had recommended

Sir CHARLES NAPIER moved the adjournment of there appeared-For the adjournment 67

Majority ——168
Captain BERKELEY then explained his reasons for Mr. GISBORNE next moved the adjournment of the

Against it 235

debate. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, who had been alluded to by present state of Ireland, as compared with what it Lord Stanley, said it was unfair to place him in the was under the Whigs, arose from the fact that the position of either eulogist or apologist of Mr. O Connell; present Government did not choose to place the but whatever might be considered the violence of his patronage of that country at the disposal of Mr. distinguished relative's expressions, they could not do more mischief than the expressions which had been used by Sir James Granau that evening

Mr. PHILIP HOWARD also repelled the insinuations Sir H. W. BARRON also termed Sir James Graham's dence, the probability was, that the present bill would language "insulting" to his country and his Catholic

Sir James Graham asked for a specification of Mr. P. HOWARD said that Sir James Graham had

Sir H. W. BARRON, Mr. WYSE, and Lord CLEMENTS the language employed.

Sir James Graham disclaimed all intention of conveying any such impression. Mr. REDINGTON said that the calm tone and quiet manner of Sir James Graham had in some measure re-

The O'CONOR DON also accepted the explanation. The debate was then adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 19. Sir ROBERT PEEL in reply to Mr. Hindley, expres-

HOW TO "MANAGE" PETITIONS. In reply to Mr Hindley,

May last the Hon. Member for Preston had presented share in a blessed immortality. (Hear, hear.) petitioners were inhabitants of an agricultural district. they felt the corn and provision laws to be greatly injurious; and, believing them to be the cause of the existing been presented, and a public meeting was of the Church of England—(hear, hear;)—it was be-Fir James Graham contrasted the topics urged held, at which a counter petition was pre- cause you persisted in recognising this sort of superiority measure necessary; and trusted that Ministers would of the Church of Ireland was insisted on, as a condithe perp-tration of the fraud, which had now become reference to their theological opinions, but simply as tion of peace; from whence he drew an argument as too common, and by which the opinions of constituen. citizens of a free country, having the right to worship to the expediency and necessity of the bill, in order to cless were too often thus misrepresented." At first he their God in their own way, freely according to their the due maintenance of law and order. Addressing declined to present such petition, and, requesting furhimself to the statistics of Mr. Pigot, in his speech of ther evidence, the vestry-clerk of the parish (with tion, and it would not fail. (Hear, hear, from the constraint of the statistics of Mr. Pigot, in his speech of the revidence, the vestry-clerk of the parish (with tion, and it would not fail.) minuself to the statistics of Mr. Pigot, in his speech of ther evidence, the vestry-clerk of the parish (with toon, and it would not init, the list Church destroyed; but he wished to see it the previous evening, he adduced figures to show that which he had been in connexion for upwards of Opposition benches.) But, in fact, the Neble Lord's reduced to the real wants of the country not however. relatively to the population, crime was much more; thirty years) had sent up a "declaration" (in place of remark about the concessions, as he called them, of the abundant in Ireland than in England; and adverting an affidavit) made before a magistrate, upon examinto the large measures of concession or conciliation which ation of an authenticated copy of the signatures to the that the church had not conceded enough. Treat all have been passed since the Act of Emancipation, of which declaration the following was the sects in the spirit of justice, and never fear for the acdeclared that the great questions incidentally raised as substance:—" That out of all the 213 names attached, complishment of the benevolent object they had in to the Protestant church, fixity of tenure, and so forth, to the petition, it had been found that only three view—(hear.) Even, however, if the Ministerial plan Were far too important to be discussed casually on a persons had signed knowing its prayer; and ten more had been carried, it must be admitted that it was a motion like the present. He, and other advocates of had signed because they were informed it prayed for very partial and pitiful proposal, considering the great Catholic Emancipation, had supported it, on the uncheap tea and sugar; one of the three also was now a amount of destitution with regard to religious educaderstanding that the Established Church was thereby prisoner in the House of Correction—(hear;—and tion that prevailed in the manufacturing districts. It rendered more secure. Yet see the position at which seventy or eighty were the names of parties not known was admitted by all parties that the measure now in the parish at all; while the residue of the names shandoned would not have caused the education of a were positively forged." Under such circumstances, single child in the large city of Glasgow, and of not that nothing but the overthrow of the Protestant nothing remained to be said; and as he found that in many more in the manufacturing districts in England, Church and "fixity of tenure" would satisfy the de 1827, on a similar event occurring, with respect to an than were educated now; for it was only intended to mands of the Roman Catholics Confining himself to Athlone election petition, the subject was referred to a apply to cotton, flax, silk, and woollen factories; and the bill before the House, and looking to the existing select committee, on the report of which subsequently it left the children in mines and collieries, and in many tate of Ireland, he anticipated that it would be care the parties to the fraud had been apprehended and imprisoned by order of the house, he should now propose The small amount of education that would have been Lord John Russell could not refuse to the present, that the same course be adopted, and moved that the afforded by the measure was one reason for not so much petitions be accordingly referred—(hear).

Sir G. STRICKLAND said, on receiving notice of the have effected much good, but which was certain, on he saw no reason for giving new and extraordinary circumsta ces he had of course made inquiries, and had the other hand, to have done much harm—(hear, powers, such as were asked by the present Bill. The found that he had not received the petition from the hear).

-and thinking that a committee might have the effect of discovering some facts important in the case, he should support the motion—(hear, hear).

The motion was accordingly carried. THE KING OF HANOYER.

Mr. BLEWITT rose, according to notice, to put a mestion of the deepest importance to her Majesty's Attorney-General. It respected the extraordinary position occupied by the King of Hanover, who, while by birth owing allegiance to the British Crown, and moreover a peer of Parliament and a Field-Marshal, also exercised the rights of an independent, if not arbitrary, monarch abroad. It did not appear possible how his Majesty could exercise properly rights so utterly at variance. As a peer of the British Parliament he claimed the right of sitting in the House of Lerds, and of intruding on the councils of the Executive,-(laughter,) while, as a Marshal in the British army, he might claim the privilege of leading the troops of this country-(laughter)-even when at war with it. (Loud laughter.) Hon. Gentlemen might laugh-(hear)-but the very absurdity of the thing was his chief complaint. That admirable constitutional lawyer, Blackstone, in his Commentaries, laid it down that by changing his ccuntry a British subject would not change his allegiance; and again, that the peers of Parliament were the hereditary counciliors of the Grown, and as such had a right to advise it on all matters important to the public welfare. So anomalons was the King's position, that it had been said that the Duke of Wellington had declined his Majesty's proxy when offered. In conclusion, the Hon. Gentleman said he hoped the Learned Gentleman would not forget his oath of office,-(laughter,)and not answer, or decline to answer, from "fear, favour, or affection"-(Laughter). The Hon. Member then referred to his question, which stood thus upon the votes:-" On the motion for reading the order of the day, to ask a question of Her Majesty's Atterney. General whether, in his opinion, it is consistent with the constitution and the conflicting duties of His Hanoverian Majesty, as King of Hanover and Duke of Cumberland, that his said Majesty should take his seat in the House of Lords and exercise his right as a peer the realm and councillor of the Queen. In case the Attorney-General should decline to answer that question, to move as an amendment to the motion for reading the order of the day, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to revoke any license which Her Majesty may have granted to enable His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to vote by proxy in the House of Lords; and that Her Majesty will further be graciously pleased not to renew such license while his Royal Highness shall remain King of Hanover." The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, he had every desire to discharge the duties of his office properly; but he thought, sincerely, that on the present occasion he should best discharge his duty by declining to answer

the question-(cries of "Hear, hear"). Mr. BLEWITT intimated, that owing to a private suggestion from the Speaker (on a point of order), he had been led to believe that he could not proceed with

the remaining part of his notice. THE FACTORY BILL.

that it was not the intention of the Government to abandon any portion of the Factory Bill except the edu- purposes-religion, education, and the relief of the cational clauses—(hear, hear.) Those clauses having poor; but it was not now so applied—a great portion been abandoned, various alterations in detail became necessary. He should propose, that the bill be recommitted pro forma to enable him to make no such preponderance in the amount of crime in Irethem; when the bill would be published precisely in the form in which he should propose it again-(hear, hear.) If it were the pleasure of the House, he should wish to take the committal as soon as possible—(hear, hear) - and as it stood on the orders for to-night, perhaps it could be taken now."

On the order for the committal of the bill being read, Lord ASHLEY said, although he deeply regretted the loss of the educational clauses, he, for the sake of the rest of the bill approved of the resolution the Government had come to. Even had it been possible for the Government to have carried the measure in that House, he did not think it would have met with that cordial sympathy and co-operation from the different classes affected by it, without which it could not have been effectually carried out. It should be borne in mind, that the Church, with a view to conciliation, were ready to make the very largest concessions, larger certainly than they had ever done before; but concessions made in the sed his strong sympathy with the Regent of Spain, hope of conciliation and peace. But when they found however, a very great and deep responsibility did hir. FERRAND moved for returns of the names of lie-(hear, hear.) It was not for him to point out persons who have been appointed governors of the who were the parties really responsible for the position with the reasons why they resigned, or were dismissed that the Government had shown their readiness to act. from the office; also a copy of all communications He saw the church prepared to make concessions for the Sir ROBERT PEEL adverted to the story told by Mr. addressed to, or received from the Poor Law Commis- sake of conciliation and peace, and on the other hand he Sergeant Murphy, which occurred twenty-eight years sioners by the Board of Guardians, relating to any saw the great body of Dissenters rejoicing that they had dividuals to justice in a case of gross outrage, was board thereon; of the names and ages of all in mates of the really suffering parties were the wast body of negdiscovery of the murderers; the individual who had ployed in any factory since the 1st day of January last, At the same time, however, that he deplored the result into the crime, and had been threatened by him with been paid; and stating whether the owner of the fac- and at the absence of all violence with which it had Commissioners, or by any Assistant Poor Law Com- arrest the further progress of vice, ignorance, and immissioner. Also, a sopy of all contracts for food, morality in the country by means of some system of Mr. Roebuck overlooked the fact that the present clothing, soals and timber, which have been entered education. At present, however, it appeared that if difficulty, and it was one that had already produced the greatest agitation in the country. He, for one, therefore, was prepared to say, that unless a very mighty change should take place in the mutual temper Sir James Graham said that the Government in | of both parties, he would never be a party to any tended to proceed with the Factories' Bill, though the system, the object of which was, by mutual concesomission of the educational clauses would render some sion, to bring antagonist parties to act together in Accordingly, a motion was made by Sir James Gra- express his gratitude for the manner in which the purposes of real utility for the Irish people. The ham, that the House should go into committee, in order proposition had been first received, and since entertained, and also to state his cordial hope and prayer Mr. CHRISTOPHER said he had to call the attention that the time was not far distant when some means of the House to subject involving a gross breach of the might be discovered whereby the men and women of privileges of the House, and a great abuse of the right | this country in future generations might be put into of petitioning, which would, he thought, be deemed suf. that state which would fit them to be good subjects, ficient to justify the motion with which he meant to and above all, Christians, and extend to them the conclude. It would be recollected that on the 9th of fruits of a religious education, by preparing them to what purported to be a petition from the inhabitants of Mr. M. GIBSON could not understand how it was Hepworth, a purely agricultural parish in Lincolnshire, that the Noble Lord used the word "concession," as containing a prayer to the effect, that "although the regarded the conduct of the church with respect to the education clauses of the Factory Bill-(hear, hear.) He protested against the use of that word, "concesing distress, they prayed that they might be repealed, the Noble Lord that it was because the framers of that as arbitrarily and oppressively interfering with the wise | measure had proceeded on the doctrine that there was and beneficient designs of Providence, and tending to some recognised superiority in Churchmen-("hear, deprive the people of their daily bread." Now, whether hear," from the Ministerial benches)—some sort of from publication in the papers, or from some other divine right in them—(hear, hear)—to trample on the into rent-charge, would be a mere transfer from the on the verge of a convolsion, he believed that the most notice, the inhabitants of Hepworth became acquainted religious liberty of the Dissenters—("No, no"); and clergyman to the landlord; but history showed that mischievous measure which could be passed was the with the fact of such a pretended petition have to take the money of the Dissenters to teach the tenets

sion."—thear, hear). On the contrary, he could tell

abandon their principle. If they had taken a more uncompromising course, they would have had a stronger support from a large body of the well-wishers of their

Mr. HINDLEY thanked the Government for having might have enabled them to do. He denied that the

Some further conversation followed, in the course of

due proportion to it. An attempt was made by Sir V. Blake to introduce a discussion respecting the precautionary measures lately applied in Ireland, upon the plea of wants of man.

class as to be entitled to precedence of the orders of show what are, in reality, the most valuable kinds of the day.

The adjourned debate on the Irish Arms Bill was then resumed,

Mr. GISBORNE was the first who addressed himself to this exhausted subject. He criticised the tone of the speech delivered by Sir J. Graham on Friday, and connot improperly introduced into the discussions of the piness. preceding nights. He disapproved the conduct of the evinced in the House of Commons what, for want of a most abundantly, with one single exception. hetter word, he must designate as bigotry. A person of the anti-Protestant party who should be tried before them would reasonably feel misgivings like those of are land, water, labour, skill, and capital. the poacher, who, being summoned before a couple of they might just as well try him before a jury of cock

and the verdicts conscientiously given by them. Individuals were denounced by the priests from the very altars, and thus placed in a state of frightful insecurity, He cited examples of these things from the evidence given before the Lords' Committee on Ireland, and argued that Ireland thus differed so widely from Eng. piness. land as reasonably to require laws which in England would be inapplicable. He enlarged upon the peculiarities of the Repeal agitation, as furnishing additional reasons for this legislative precaution. He read extracts from speeches and songs of the Repealers, the Tories, and thence rebutted the assertion that all which was wanting for the tranquilization of Ireland peaceable subjects of her Majesty from the terrors of an unconstitutional agitation.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, that Ireland would be quiet showed a disposition to do her justice. Lord J. MANNERS referred to Mr. Roebuck's repetition of the proposal for paying the Irish priesthood—a proposal based upon a most undue belief in the powers of Mammon. That priesthood was not to be silenced. Indeed, it had been well said of that plan, that there are two objections to it-first, that the priests were not presented to our view? willing to be bought; and, secondly, that we were not willing to buy them. It was not historically true, that the religion of Rome was the ancient religion of formed part of the very system of English conquest against which the agitators were so loudly protesting. He feared that no material benefit was to be secured for Ireland, unless some improvement could be made in the physical condition of her people. Sir H. W. BARRON, alluding to Sir J. Graham's

fear, and in the most ungracious manner. Emancipa-

and by the statutes to have been destined for the enactment of this special law against the Irish people-nay, the proportion of crime was greater in contrary view, yet when certain returns should be produced which would be moved for, Sir J. Graham's view would be disproved. Sir H. Barron then attacked the bill in detail. The act, as renewed by the Whigs, was free from the objectionable clauses of this bill. He did not mean to speak disrespectfully of the present ministers; but he would say that the whole Irish people was against them, by reason of the indges whom they had appointed, and of the stipendiary too had been selected from the enemies of National Education. The Cibinet itself was wholly disconnected pursuit of more extended and enlarged happiness. from Ireland; not a single member of it was Irish; and been said, that the wealth and intelligence of the country were with Ministers; but London and the the Government. Nay, even the counties, which had amount of vice, crime, and misery, as the mind of man at first been with the ministers, would be found against has not hitherto conceived. them if they ventured on a dissolution now. He ad-

a powerless race, but equal to the Protestants in every civil right. Mr. HARDY took the real question to be, whether there were not in Ireland extraordinary circumstances, requiring this extraordinary remedy. If there were, then that man was an unreasonable man who would not submit to a little particular inconvenience for the sake of general security. He referred to the analogy of the law under which the houses of people employed in the woollen manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire honestly come by; that was a law reversing the general rule of proof, and a law not extending to the kingdom at large. Mr. Hardy proceeded, at some length, to deal with several of the general topics of Irish politics; but the impatience of the House made it difficult to

apprehend his arguments. Mr. E. ELLICE, though he had supported the former bills on this subject, felt himself obliged to oppose this, as a part of a system of coercion, for the Government had now declared that conciliation had reached its limit. The Church and the tenure of land were, he knew, very difficult subjects; but was Government, therefore, to shrink from coping with them? At all events there should have been some inquiry on the subject of the tenures. And as to the Church, it was so monstrous an evil, that he regarded Mahomet as a merciful conqueror in comparison of those who had founded its establishthe same general plan. Once more, he desired to ment in Ireland. He would apply its whole revenue to Government of Lord Grey had the will and the power to deal beneficially with Ireland, and was in a course of such dealing-and who had interrupted it? Those who seceded from that Government-Lord Stanley and Sir J. Graham. They who told us there was to be no more conciliation were the real causes of the excitement in which Mr. O'Connell was so active. He would not conclude without expressing his conviction that the downfal of this empire would date from the day which should sever the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland; but he could not, therefore, consent to concur in a sys-

tem of coercion. Mr MILNES said that the great error of this and of all former Governments had been that they had neglected the feelings of the Irish Catholics, who were a people essentially religious. He must own, indeed that he could not see what real grievance that people now sustained; certainly they would gain nothing from tithe abolition, which, since tithe had been commuted and ought not to be disregarded. He thought this

the income of the landlords.

Mr. SACKVILLE LANE FOX entered into the question of the Irish Church in reference to the Roman

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL commented on Sir J. Graham's speech; which, however, as well as the other speeches on the subject of agitation in general, appeared to him irrelevant in a debate upon an Arms Bill. He then examined, and found fault with, some of the details of the bill.

Mr. MUNIZ justified agitation in general, having himself, at the time of the Reform Bill, been an extensive agitator. He and his coadjutors had then been encouraged by Sir J. Graham, and no harm had come of it, and no harm had been meant by it. Why then it was fit to leave the same latitude to the Irish. Still, however, if the great question of the stomach were right, regretting its rejection. It was a plan that could not he believed Mr. O'Connell's agitation would be all in vain. He wished the Government would resort to conciliation instead of coercion.

The House then divided on the motion that the bill should be referred to a select committee. For the motion 122 Against it 276

Majority for the bill 145 THE EMPIRE and the South America steamers, HARMONY HALL. LETTER XV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. which Sir J. Graham intimated that the Government In my last letter I stated my intention of reverting would gladly recommend an increase of the Parliamen. at length to some points of Mr. Owen's preliminary tary grant, if voluntary contributions should be raised in | Charter, and showing their relative importance when compared with other objects of agitation, which now engage the public mind; but previous to doing this, I think it desirable to inquire what are really the chief

their involving a breach of privilege; but the That question, calmly and seriously put by any SPEAKER decided that the topic was not of such a reflecting mind, may be easily answered, and will show that the most valuable kinds of

wealth. We shall find the chief requisites are air, water, food, clothes, shelter, instruction, amusement, the affections of those with whom we associate, and good society; and if these could at all times be procured in abundance, then would men have all the materials tended that the question of the Irish Church was a topic that could be desired to insure their health and hap-

tion referred to above, whereunto the foregoing is a If we proceed to inquire, in the next place, wheset off, amounted to this; that if, as Mr. G. set forth. Government in dismissing the magistrates who had ther the means exist to supply man with all the the people were incapable of electing a council for attended Repeal meetings, and in appointing Judges kinds of wealth thus shown to be requisite for his the society, they were equally incapable of electing a who, though men of high honour and character, had health and happiness? we shall find that they do exist

The means required besides air (which all can obtain of some description or other, without purchase,)

These exist in great superfluity, not only for the sup-Norfolk justices for killing a cock pheasant, told them ply of the present population of the world, but also for its unrestrained increase for many ages. All that is required is the knowledge how to apply the mate-Mr. COLQUHOUN maintained that the state of Ireland required an Arms Bill. Witnesses and Jurors in that through succeeding ages. If we further ask the quescountry were in danger of their lives for the evidence tion—how is it that these results have not been attained, and the well-being and happiness of the human race have not hitherto been secured? there can be but one reply, namely, that we have hitherto for no crime but that of voting for Protestant candidates. been too ignorant to understand our own interests, and to be so united as to apply the abundant means around us in a manner that shall secure our hap-

To produce at all times the greatest amount of the most valuable wealth in the shortest time, and with the greatest pleasure and benefit to the producers and consumers, it is necessary that upon a certain proportion of land there should be united labour, skill, capital and breathing as fierce a hatred against the Whigs as against population; and that these materials should be combined and directed by those who understand the three great principles, or fundamental truths on which I have was to restore the Whig Ministry. It was not true proposed to base the seciety to be formed, namely, that that the whole body of the Irish Roman Catholics man does not form his own character, but that it is adhered to the present movement party of Ireland; and formed of his original organization, and of the circumit was the duty of the Government to protect those stances that surround him in every period of his existence; that he has not the power to believe or disbelieve except in accordance with the impressions that are made upon his mind; and that he has not the power to enough if the Government and Parliament of England love or hate except in accordance with the feelings created within him by any object. Such persons would alone be enabled to unite in their due proportions

the materials for the production of wealth. Let us look at the present state of society, as i regards the whole business of life; and what can be conceived more absurd or irrational than is there

With land sufficient, if even moderately cultivated, to supply one hundred millions of people, we have in this kingdom, with a population of about thirty millions Ireland; it had been first introduced by Henry II., and the greatest outcry made to allow us to import corn from other countries, under the supposition that if this be not done we must starve! whilst our own fields present a mean, beggarly, and pitiful appearance, solely because we do not apply to them that healthy exercise and skill which is capable beyond all other things of giving pleasure and enjoyment, both physical, mental, enumeration of the concessions made to Ireland, con- and moral, to all who can take part in the performance

tended that they were concessions made only from of the labour. With millions of our people unemployed, or ill emtion had been forced. Reform had been stinted. Then ployed, we keep them in idleness, daily and hourly Sir J. GRAHAM, in answer to Mr. T. Duncombe, stated as to the Church property; it was proved by history contracting vicious, degrading, and disgusting habits, destructive of all their nowers of body and mind and rendering them the scourge and dread of those who consider themselves their superiors; whilst these superiors of it was spent in keeping up Protestant livings where | might, by rightly training and exercising their own faculthere were no Pretestant congregations. There was ties, and directing those of the parties who are now thus land over the amount of crime in England, as to justify | nature than any that have hitherto been placed within their reach.

With plenty of well skilled and highly talented into obtain beneficial exercise for their skill; and those who are employed being chiefly or solely so, in minor, trifling, petty matters, such as are utterly unworthy of the present age, we suffer most grievously from the want of important measures being carried out; measures that would provide in the most liberal manner for the food, clothes, shelter, instruction, and rational amusement for every individual, and thereby prepare him to form a part of that good society which will tend above magistrates whom they had dismissed. The Bishops all things to gratify the feelings and desires of all, and lead them forward with increased vigour to the

With a machine-power twenty-fold larger than our accordingly no measure had been introduced by it for population, and capable of extension in any proportion the redress of any Irish grievance. The Church was that may be required, we suffer our people to be naked not the only grievance of Ireland: she had many others or ill-clothed; we still permit man to perform heavy, which required the attention of Government. It had laborious toil and exertion, more severe than that to which the inferior cominals are doomed; and we daily and hourly depress the means of procuring the common other great cities were a good criterion of these, and necessaries of life, until, if we proceed much longer at the majority of their representatives were adverse to the same pace, we shall be overwhelmed by such an

With capital so abundant that it can procure scarcely monished them that the Catholics were no longer any remuneration for its employment; with between eleven and twelve millions of specie lying idle in the Bank of England; and with a restriction of the circulating medium utterly incapable of representing the amount of wealth that is created, we allow land, labour, skill, and machinery all to stand separate, disunited, and unproductive, thereby entailing an amount of misery upon our children and our country, which, when we shall have acquired the knowledge I speak of, it will appear to us almost an impossibility that we should ever have allowed to exist whilst the means of pre-

venting it lay so immediately within our reach. I am glad to see by the letter of your correspondent 'Gracchus," inserted in this day's paper, that our Chartist friends are likely to become fairly roused to the importance of a National Society. Let us proceed fairly and promptly with this subject; and we may speedily acquire a strength capable of demonstrating to our rulers the ease with which every requisite for human happiness, may speedily be placed within the reach of all.

We need not longer to quarrel and contend about who shall possess this or that power. The power of doing good, of providing well for ourselves, our families, and every individual of our species, is now within our reach, and let us lose no opportunity of embracing it. Let that spirit of unity which can alone lead to successful results be seen among us. Let us find out the persons that are most advanced in the sciences of human nature and of society, that they may pretty evident, that it should be done whenever redirect our united energies in the best manner for the quired by those who have a right to know, and not be led benefit of all. Let us bring into use all the appliances blindfolded. Indeed, O'Connell hath recently given which the ingenuity and invention of man has brought; a strong proof of the necessity of leaders, explaining so liberally to our aid, and we shall soon be enabled to the motives of their actions. (See his calumnious inproduce such a change in the appearance of society as sulting refusal of Chartist aid.) shall astonish and delight all who behold it.

shall immediately be embraced by all. Let any rational and then say whether he can expect love, peace, truth, or charity, to emanate from such sources. If we look at the Repeal question, the debate now

extent that until true principles shall be placed before them, must of necessity good the different parties onwards to such measures as shall, if carried far e ough, produce consequences at which the human mind shudders to contemplate.

The education clauses of the Factory Bill have been obliged to be given up, on account of their want of universality; the parties on both sides wishing to coerce the mind to believe certain matters, without waiting for evidence being brought to ensure conviction. The repeal of the Corn Laws is sought for on the

most partial and imperfect grounds, and in a spirit Protestants were a thorn in the Papal calculated to arouse the most langry feelings, and to priesthood; as surely as the Discontant more and the priesthood; as surely as the Discontant more and the priesthood; as surely as the Discontant more and the priesthood; as surely as the Discontant more and the priesthood; as surely as the priesthood; as the priesthood; as the priesthood in the priesth injure the personal interests of our fellowmen; instead of being placed on the legitimate basis of our having free trade in all things with all the world. The advocacy of the People's Charter has hitherto

soon to see manifes ed. The numbers of its advocates, them their high places to the earth. But they will not and of the Repealers in Ireland, are quite sufficient, find this task so easy as was ours with that ruling as soon as the spirit of unity shall be well developed in both, and they shall proclaim themselves the advo-cates of universal measures beneficial to every individual, to produce a public opinion that shall urge upon the Government the necessity for a peaceful change, in a manner that they will be unable to resist.

Let this public opinion be once secured, and the whole of the practical steps necessary to produce an immediate change, as it were by magic, are ready to be developed. Contention and strife, persecution and anger, may be immediately and for ever banished from morally.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM GALPIN. Harmony Hall, Hants, June 17, 1843.

and predicts that the first career down the inclined plane will end somewhat like Sambo's first experi

dey's dam hard lighting!"

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. ITS FOUNDATION, PRINCIPLE.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

BROTHERS,-Mr. Galpin hath readily, and I may add, generously, (seeing that it is not usual with disputants to make admissions in favour of their opponents.) admitted, that under exciting circumstances his propesition will be open to all the objections which I make in the election of the central or local presidents; and relies upon the impression that his three fundamental truths are capable of making upon every individual mind for speedy success. (See letter thirteen, paragraph nine.) In the latter part of the fourth paragraph he says, "My dependence is not upon any person who may be selected to preside over the society, but on the truth of the principles on which it is to be based, and on the daily increasing knowledge that will be gained of the science of human nature and of society."

I must here remind you, Brothers, that the objec-

president for the society. This position I conceive to be unalterable by any circumstances. It is self-evident that, if the first objection is valid, the second. of necessity, must be equally valid; and, following the same comprehensive and easy mode of reasoning, if the impression of the truths whereof he writes, and the increasing knowledge of the sciences of human nature and society, are capable of rendering the people fit to elect the first presidents and all the local presidents, they will surely make them fit to elect the central council, and the local councils to act with, and counsel, the said presidents. For what do we need a council? Is it to serve us or the president? If it is to serve the body, how absurd to give the president power to choose them, and dismiss them at his pleasure! When we appoint a council, is it not under the impression that their collective wisdom will be better than the wisdom of one man! Are they not appointed to take counsel together and decide on that course they deem best to perform the work we require to be done? If there was any one member of a council that had all the knowledge and ability that is requisite to do the work himself, even then the propriety of your giving him the power to do as he liked would be questionable; and if a president is allowed to appoint his councillors and dismiss them at will, it is virtually giving him the power to act as he pleases, without having any guarantee that he posseeses sufficient ability and integrity, Again, if the Presisident is to be thought so superior to the council as only to listen to their opinions and act with or without them, what need of going to the expense of supporting a council for him? because he could collect together any of the members that lived near him and have their advice, and afterwards if he felt inclined, tell them their advice was not good. He need not approve of it, and might not act upon it; and thus dismiss them, without insulting them with the empty name of a council. Indeed, this council without the power to act, being without a veto, reminds me of that act of the National Assembly of France which divided the people by a sort of negative affirmative, into citizans active and inactive; thereby disfranchising the great majority of the French nation, after they had declared all the male adults free and equally citizens of France. But are there not duties for a council to perform other than merely giving their opinions, or deliberating? Should they not take cognizance of the acts of the secretary, treasurer, and president; and see that each of them do their duty to the society? Should they not be watchers of the honesty of each? checks against any inclination of either to defraud the body or act in any way dishonourable? Should not they have the power to see the book, bonds, checks, and papers of every description pertaining to the association, that defalcations may be checked ere they become ruinous? In the societies, whether political or trade, to which I have belonged, such have been the duties and powers of the committees or councils, where there was money to any considerable amount. There were stewards on the committee; and the cash was placed in a box with three, four, or five locks, one for each officer, so that the money should not be taken out without the whole were present. But if the council hold their office at the will of the president, how can they perform these important duties? I maintain that to discharge these duties England; and though Sir J. Graham had presented a dividuals in every department of science, who are unable fully, they must hold their office at the will of the members, and be responsible to them for the strict fulfillment thereof. It is a question how far a good system of education and good circumstances from youth up would remove the liabilities of mankind to errors and injustice. But, be that as it may, whilst we live in old society, and are open to the taints of her faulty institutions, we must be governed by our experience; and therefore guard against all those faults of our race that have occurred, and are continually occurring, and in all probability will continue to occur. Wherefore, however honest virtuous and wise we may think our fellow men, in placing them in offices of trust we must place sufficient guards about them to prevent, if we can, the possibility of their doing ought dishonourable, and thereby preserve their characters unsullied, and our persons and properties unharmed. In support of the necessity of such mutual checks, I could cite numerous instances; some where they have saved societies from ruin, and others v here the lack of it has produced ruin; but for the present shall rest on the arguments I have adduced.

In reply to the third paragraph, I would say, that a Council without a vote cannot be democratic: and. in acknowledging the compliment to myself in the second paragraph, I must say I am happy to think that the spirit of my letter hath given friend Galpin such pleasure, as I would ever wish to carry on any discussion, in which I should engage, in a friendly, yet firm spirit; and having found a similar spirit pervading my brother disputant's letters, I have felt like

pleasure in the perusal thereof. With these remarks, I move on to letter 14. In reply to the second paragraph, if this applies to who should fill the chief effices, I must assure Mr. G. he mistakes me. I do not care who the persons are that lead such a movement for the benefit of the people. It matters not to me whether they are sprigs of the court or the cabin; peers, priests, patricians, or peasants; nor of what sect. If they will sincerely and zealously, and industriously assist in such a work, they are of the people. I depend on the influence of the principles of truth and justice on the minds of men to effect that unity of purpose and unity of action, that friend Galpin seeks to produce by vested power in the presidents of the association: and I hope yet to convert my honourable disputant to that faith in his own doctrine of circumstances and education, that he shall place his whole reliance on their influences on our fellow men to produce that desired unity, and abandon his love of despotic authority.

Third-With regard to Mr. O'Connell, or any other leader giving explanation of his conduct, I think it is

Fourth-With respect to the Chartist agitation of The crisis which is now rapidly progressing, as is 1839, I join my hope with his. But a people goaded most evident in every department of society, requires with wrongs, with increasing oppressions and starvathat we act most promptly on some well defined tion and death staring them in the face, will, however principles, capable of universal application, that they tame their disposition, sometimes become excited. I think that we did all that laid within our power by man look at the feelings now being called out by the our speeches, &c., to show that the change we sought agitation of the various remedies that are proposed, was for the benefit of all. But influence, pitronage, prejudice, and ignorance made the middle and upper classes deaf to our appeals for political rights and common justice. Poverty, however, with its fearful strides, going forward is likely to excite and irritate to such an is breaking down those barriers to their feelings; and there appears some hope for their conversion.

Fifth-To stick a thorn in the sides of any Government, or of any individual of our fellowmen, is no wish or purpose of Mr. Galpin's. There is a principle in that; but it is different to the law of the woods, as Hawkeye said to David Gammut. No it is not the law of the Wilderness; and we live in a mental Wilderness, and shall find ourselves obliged to act accordingly. Neither is it the law of the Socialists: for are not they a thorn in the sides of the priesthood? Aye, as surely as the Christians were a thorn in the sides of the Pagan priesthood; as surely as the priesthood; as sure as the Dissenters were and are a thorn in the sides of the Church of England priesthood: and the priesthood deal with them as an irritating thern in their sides; and if the Socialists succeed in drawing the people from the said priesthood, they faction. They will find their work is even now scarce begun. I will not say they will ever do this: but of one thing I feel confident, truth will ultimately prevail. be it on whichever side it may; and longing for the

Yours in hope, GRACCHUS.

A FEW WEEKS SINCE, in an ancient chest bought among men; and every one may enjoy all that is truly at an auction in Ipswich, was found, in a hidden essential for his well-being, physically, mentally, or partition, a deed of the age of Elizabeth, connected with, apparently, a large estate in Kent, and some old coins. The chest had been in possession of the family from whom it had been purchased at the sale as far as memory reaches, without knowledge of its hidden contents.

age of truth.

On Tuesday a desperate case of suicide occurred in the Infantry barracks. A private soldier named Marshail, who was acting as servant to one of the NEGRO FLYING.—The editor of the Boston Mail officers, put a period to his existence in a very cool ridicules Mr. Henson and his aerial steam-carriage, and extraordinary manner. He had taken off his shoes and stockings and laid himself down on his back; he then put the muzzle of his musket into his ment, when he undertook to fly from a garret window mouth, and pulled the trigger with his toe. It is with a pair of wings manufactured out of a leather supposed the gun was charged with more than one apron. The honess n gro struck the ground wish his bail cartridge, as a window in the room was shathead hard enough to break a sledge-hammer; and tored by the concussion. It is needless to say that says a New York paper, in their ascending trip ou springing to his feet with a kind of a rebound, the poor man died instantly. No cause can be asthe 23rd, ran one hundred miles in four hours and a scratched his woolly pate, exclaiming, Dem's fuss signed for this dreadful act. A very short time half. The question is yet undecided which boat has rate flying; no bird do him quicker; but golly! previous to its commission be seemed in his usual good spirits. - Glasgow Chronicle.

PROGRESS OF THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.

DEMONSTRATION AT ATHLONE.

On Sunday last, a demonstration in favour of the movement to procure for Ireland a Parliament of her own, was made at Athlone. The meeting took place in the extensive lawn facing hir. Murphy's residence at Summerbill (three miles from Athlone). Yast numbers, headed by their clergymen, came from distant places. The ground adjoining the platform was occupied by a dense body of friezecoated listeners, who were packed (to use a simile of their own) as closely as "herrings in a barrel."
Outside these were a number of horsemen, and about fifty or sixty private vehicles called "cars." Scattered over the rest of the field were several thousands more. A considerable portion of these were women, who being for the most part attired in light-coloured gowns and red shawis, gave to the

scene rather an imposing aspect. Mr. O'Connell arrived about ten o'clock last night from Ennis, and having slept at Mr. Murphy's, came into Athlone this morning to hear mass, after which he repaired to an open pars of the town, called the Scotch Parade, where he received from the trades of Athlene an address of gravitude "for his giant struggles to restore their robbed Parliament, and place Ireland proudly among the nations of the earth." Mr. O'Cennell, accompanied by Tom Steele, came from Athlone to Summerhill, at the head of a procession of the trades, who carried bands of music. They did not arrive at the place of meeting until near three o'clock. On the triumphal arch placed across the road, near the entrance to Summerhill, was the following inscription: -" The slave-master may brandish his whip, but we are determined to be free. Beware! Physical force is a dangerous experiment to try upon the Irish people. Repeal shall not be put down by the beyonet." There were two platforms-one for gentlemen, the other for ladies. On the former were inscribed, an Irish Parliament." "The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." And on the latter, the declaration of the Merning Chronicle, that "a population of 9,000,000 is too great to be present at the meeting nowards of 100 Roman Catholic clergymen.

On the motion of Mr. R. D. BROWNE, M.P., Lord FFRENCH took the chair, and on doing so said that he accepted with pleasure the high honour of presiding over an assembly distinguished as was the present by every attribute calculated to give it immense importance, and hallowed by the sacred cause in which it was engaged. Where was the Irishman who would forego his country for a commission of the peace—tcheers)—or find a counterpoise to her interests in official distinction! (Cheers.) Aroused by the great leader O'Connell—(cheers)—they would gladly doff off the livery of the Saxon rulers, and clad in the simple dress of Irishmen, they would bear to be divested of rank and consequence, whilst they looked forward to the joyous day of Ireland's resurrection-(cheers.) They were there that day to free their country from thraldom, and restore her to the dignity of a nation; to shake of the yoke of they had beforetime possessed, and as free-born subjects were entitled to—the blessings of self legislation. It was absurd to suppose that an Imperial Parliament would do them justice; and they would oppressions !- (cheers.) Is was clear, then, that there was no remedy against English monopoly and oppression but a domestic Legislature-no other remedy against the all-impovershing grievance of absenteeism, which drew from the country £9,000,000 a year to be squandered in foreign countries-no other means by which their country could be resented from that frightful poverty and abject degradation to which she had been reduced by the cruel and oppressive mis-legislation of the united Parliament. An united Parliament was an insulting mockery of representation to the people of Ireland. Their enemies sought for civil war; their objects being spoliation and massacre, and to keep Ireland as the abject slave of England. Let them violate no law, commit no crime, and obey the voice baffle, and overcome those bloodthirsty enemies. (Cheers.) As for the large military force which had calculated to scatter a little money amongst them, which was very much wanting. (Cheers and laughter.) They should not mistrust those brave soldiers. (Hear, hear.) In their ranks they beheld their relatives and friends, and should therefore receive them with kindness, cordiality, and friendship, Three cheers for the brave soldiers. (Loud cheers. and cries of " They're welcome," &c.) How could England, with a defalcation of £3,000,000 in the Exchequer, keep up such a vast armament in Ireland. He would say that she could do so, indeed, people to keep within the constitution and violate no and showed that its direct effect would be to accelerate the Repeal; while English weakness would ceeded in cotaining the fostering protection of a native Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. D. Browne, M.P., proposed the first resolution, to the effect "that the union was obtained by corrupt and cruel means, and ought to be repealed. Peel and Wellington (groans) had by their vapid threats endeavoured to intimidate the people of Ireland, and check the progress of Repeal; but he 500,000 fighting men-(lond and reiterated cheering) -men of manly bearing and irresistable attitudepeaceful, moral, and sober, but determined constitutionally to Repeal the Legislative Union-resolved to be guilty of no indiscretion, to spill not a drop of blood-(hear, hear)-to commit not a single act against the ordinances of society or the laws of the country, but at the same time resolved to stand upon the threshold of the constitution and resist

The Hon. Mr. Franch (son of Lord French) in seconding the resolution, addressed the meeting at considerable length. He considered it not only legal, but their inherent right to assemble for the purpose of parisoning the Legislature to Repeal the Union, which had been found so oppressive to Ireland, and of such vast advantage to England. Notwithstanding the threats of their present rulers to crush the expression of public opinion and keep from Ireland a native Parliament, it was the firm determination of the people to persevere constitutionally and energetically to obtain it-(cheers.) They had outgrown the tyranny of their oppressors—they had increased and multiplied until no chain could surround them. The masters could not forge manacles as numerous as their unfectered arms; and they defied and acious Britain to awe their maniy souls-

civil war, repeating that a red coat did not make > set of blackguards were never congregated together.
They published a manifeste stating that Ireland was almost in a state of rebellion; that the reimant of the Orange faction ought to be armed; and that bribery. It was admitted on both sides. Peel them of the Parliament; and we who have perhaps, the most degraded that ever sat in Eng. of Sir James Graham. They should now look to busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a factious and senseless ret of agitators, well meriting all openly manifesting that the reimant of perhaps, the most degraded that ever sat in Eng. of Sir James Graham. They should now look to busied ourselves in centanding such reform, have been a factious and senseless ret of agitators, well meriting all openly manifesting that we have endurthe Orange faction ought to be armed; and that bribery. It was admitted on both sides. Peel determined not to continue the abject slaves of Great the odium, expense, and continue the abject slaves of Great the odium, expense, and continue the abject slaves of Great the odium, expense, and continue the abject slaves of Great the odium, expense, and continue the abject slaves of Great the odium, expense, and continue the abject slaves of Great the odium, expense, and continue the odium, expense, and c

England soon be weak that we may carry Repeal." With regard to fixity of tenure, he should like to concluded by proposing the health of explain that by it he meant that no landlord should be entitled to recover rent unless he made a lease of proposed "the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland." to twenty one years at least. No lease, no rent-(cheers) Then the poor man would not be afraid of being turned out of his cabin next May. It might be said lease. For that he was not without a cure. The to be at the association next day at one o'clock. Ordnance Survey had made a valuation of land, and he would not allow the rent to be any higher than amidst the cheers of the assembly, who followed in that valuation. If there was no Ordnance Survey, about an hour after. he would give the tenant the test required upon registering his vote—namely, what a solvent tenant would give for the land. That would be tried by the assistant barrister, with an appeal to the judge of be the fair rent, and that rent the tenant would have from Longford, arrived in Athlone on Saturday. to pay and no other. He was a landlord, and did alien injustice and oppression, and acquire what not want to take away their right, but that they should perform their duties to the occupying tenants and not hunt them like wild beasts. In the county of Clare, a misbegotten fellow named Wyndham be present, having attended the Repeal meeting and was turning out family after family. A number dinner at Athlone yesterday, the room was very no longer be deceived by promises to that effect, were now under notice to quit, and trembled for much crowded. England had never yet made concessions of justice to their existence. He gave some of them money

the people of Ireland, except when they were extraction in the people of Ireland, except when they were extracted from her in her mements of weakness. And not Irish? Were not the graves of their ancestors if concessions were again extorted under similar in Ireland? Was not Ireland their birth-place, and circumstances. What security was there that she they were again extended in Ireland? Was not Ireland their birth-place, and that a large propagation is Ireland? Was not Ireland their birth-place, and she was expected from the same quarter. From the received in the power of the power o circumstances, what security was there that she that of their children? And who would say that county of Limerick £652 7s. 6d. had been received, received into the yard of the new barracks. would not perfidionally (for her character was in scribed in letters of blood with perfidy towards recompensed for the land of the recompensed for the sums of £105 from Kilkenny and £74 from large of the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences was a being the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences was a being the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences was a being the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences was a being the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences was a being the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences was a being the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences was a being the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences was a little money to send them to America was a being the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences was a little money to send them to America was a being the product of the recent meeting at Murroe, purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpose of erecting stockades and other defences which are the purpo He would give power to every occupying tenant the Association, and a great number of members were matter of precaution before the country of Clare side tation until they see their country what she ought to N.B.—Agents are particularly requested to forwho laid out money or labour in improvements, to proposed and admitted whose subscriptions were of the river Shannon." register those improvements in the Clerk of the included in these sums.

Crown's office every year; so that when the twenty
Soon after two o'clock one years lease had expired the landlord should tot up and and pay to the senant in money the price having posted up to town from Athlone, in order to of his improvements, or grant him a new lease of the attend the Association. He was received by the farm. They might in that case build a better house for their pig than they now lived in themselves. Gentleman proceeded to congratulate the Associa-These were the solid and lasting fruits he anticipated tion on the majestic progress of the Repeal cause. from Repeal. In civilization Ircland exceeded every Since he last saw them he had attended several other country on the face of the globe. The virtue meetings of great magnitude—the last, in fact, of her daughters and the religion of her sons were always appeared to him to be the greatest. He profor our freedom; for the emancipation of ourselves and cared not a straw about their characters. The League
of the highest order of civil action; and these he eeded to describe the meetings at Kilkenny, Malof our suffering fellow-countrymen, from a system of have carried their meetings their own way since last claimed for them. If their enemies attacked them, low, and Athlone. The assertion of Lord Chancellor tyranny and pillage which is more exacting, more September. This was just what they wanted, and be had bound in strong Cloth, price 5s. 6d.; he knew who would have the worst of it. Why, Sugden, that in these meetings there was an grinding and oppressive, than almost any other people sought for, by the "strike." But I am determined to miscling them. of their Liberator, and they would disappoint, they were enough to take them in their arms and "inevitable tendency to outrage," was met by in the world ever endured; our unfortunate brethren in meet them at their own threshold, and show up their This is undoubtedly the cheapest Volume ever prethrow them into the Shannon. But he would carry the fact that at none of them was there used Ireland alone excepted. Repeal as he carried emancipation, without violating even an uncivil word by one person towards and her. The poverty and consequent misery engendered by Hyde will still discharge the duty he owes to his God closely printed matter, small type, purchased exbeen sent into Ireland, they rejuised at the event. as the carried emancipation, without into Ireland, they rejuised at the event as the law, committing an offence against morality, or The demander of the people was peaceful and this system, have long been a source, not only of and to his country; that is, to bring truth and error pressly for the work, double columns, and more columns, and more columns, and the law, committing an offence against morality, or The demander of the people was peaceful and this system, have long been a source, not only of and to his country; that is, to bring truth and error pressly for the work, double columns, and more columns, and more columns, and the law, committing an offence against morality, or the demander of the people was peaceful and this system, have long been a source, not only of and to his country. shedding one drop of human blood. Would they loyal, but determined—(hear.) It seemed almost the reproach, but also of serious alarm, even to our selfish into conflict and competition, that the minds of mea, then usual care has been as to the correctness of not meet him again, if he wanted them? (Loud result of magic that so many thousands could con- and greedy oppressors themselves; and schemes, there- may be capable of seeing what is wrong and what is the text. The Second Volume is rapidly approached cheers and cries of "Yee.") He might want them gregate without even the occurrence of an acciden- fore, of all sorts and sizes, save the plain and honest right. The Whigs of Hyde laid every plot, used every lot, used every lot, used every lot. again; but he did not think England would be mad in injury; in short, he would say that in the best one of abating the pillage, have been devised and care the peace, and for what? enough to refuse their demand. She was the weakest managed assembles of the nobility and gentry ried into operation by them. Power in the world at the present moment, by reather was no instance in which the regulations of the dissatisfaction existing in Ireland, and if the various places of worship, and the Houses of Parson of the dissatisfaction existing in Ireland, and if the various places of worship, and the Houses of Parson of the dissatisfaction existing in Ireland, and if the various places of worship, and the Houses of Parson of the warlous places of worship, and the Houses of Parson of the various places of worship, and the various places of worship, and the various places of worship, and the various places of vow: to keep to the Charter, and work on public parts. This Edition is intended to comprise the demands it. Then according to Sir Frederick Pollock first uniform and complete publication ever offered to Ireland. After advising the people to peace, and every individual, frem the youngest to the oldest, country has abounded with benevolent and charitable demands it. Then according to Sir Frederick Pollock first uniform and complete publication ever offered to recommending that no man in the Repcal ranks was thoroughly convinced that any breach of the institutions; yet have the poverty and misery contishould ever return a blow, but bring his assailant, peace, assault or offence of any kind, was destruct mucd to increase, and their natural consequences, try. Hurrah for the Charter, and no surrender! but for a very short time. The resolve of the Lish if he met with one, to the pet'y sessions. The Hon. and Learned Gentlemen concluded with a glowing them on the late Anti-Repeal meeting, and he was! And why; why is this? Why, but because the law demonstrated the absurdity of such a movement, eulogy upon the beauties of the Shannon, which he wound up by saying a Saxon river was no more to those who held the meeting had interfered with tem of taxation to which we have been subjected is to be compared than the water of a dunghill to a them. They had the privilege of being Anti-Re- persisted in ; because the fruits of honest industry are continue to be their best security, until they suc- living well. He retired amidst several rounds of

THE DINNER.

o'clock in a marquee erected for the purpose in a favour of the Union; but he was disappointed, for destitution and misery. field adjoining the town. Lord Firench was in the the speakers did not even attempt that species of It is not that our Government is, or has been, indifchair. On the cloth being removed his Lordship rhetoric called a lie, to prove that the Union was a wished they were there, and he would shew them By error in entering subscription from People, for whose good alone sovereigns reign," sure, but he hoped to earn much more of their to which Mr. D. Browne, M.P., responded.

abuse as he went along. They had also abused healthy, and contented. Tyranny, whatever may have
Letters of apology were read from Dr. M'Hele, of the Catholic religion; but he would not be more been its freaks in ancient days, and in other regions; Tuam; Dr. Higgins, of Ardagh; Dr. Cantwell, of ready to give it up, because half-a-dozen fellows tyranny, in modern Europe, and most especially in our Meath; and Dr. Burke, attributing their absence to cricd out in peace with Rome," and attributed concountry, has taken this shape and no other whatever a prefessional outy or ill health, but not to any abate-duct and objects to them which never entered their it is a thing of searching, of grinding exaction. It is a ment in their cuthusiasm for the Repeal.

"O'Connell and Repeal" being the next toast, strength in the cause of Ireland. They had come affray at Carland, and stated that it had been ascertated the riot by the remedy which we have agreed on, the remedy waved their hats, and cheered for some time.) But an attack on several Protestants who were quietly which alone we had resolved to listen to, was the he thought they might put dying out of the question, proceeding along the road were not Repealers. If fine frenzy of an orator who saw the possibility of pulsion. The urum by which these Protestants embodied in "the People's Charter." an attack, and showed the enem; they were ready for were preceded had been broken, and he would pro-Mr. O'Connell then presented himself. He was, them, but whose solid judgment convinced him there pass that a better one be supplied to them from the exercise of our rights, as men, in checking or controlling halled with the most desfening cheers. He congra- would be no dying at all. They were not the less funds of the association. A man named Morrow the measures of the Government; and especially in the measures of the Government; and the measures of the Government; and the measures of the Government is a closely the control of the Government is a the them upon the fact that Irishmen, north, ready for the contest should it be forced upon them; had been beaten on the same occasion, and he should controlling the hand of taxation. For it is clearly the Mr. Browett south east and west south, east, and west, were up and stirring on the and every hour taught him that there would be less prove that a sum be given to him out of their funds, numerous and heavy taxes; it is clearly the numerous and heavy taxes; it is clearly taxes; it is clearly taxes. question of whether freezed should belong to the peril in it—(hear, hear.) He believed they had freed they had been brought there by one great principle and one fered. These petty conflicts were most disgracoful, lions of the people, that causes their poverty, their degradation, and their misery.

Their enemies first tried the first of treating them.

Their enemies first tried the first of treating them.

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The first of treating on the course him for the loss of time he had suffered they had to compensate him for the loss of time he had suffered. These petty conflicts were most disgracoful, lions of the people, that causes their poverty, their degradation, and their misery.

The first of treating them that there would be less to compensate him for the loss of time he had suffered. These petty conflicts were most disgracoful, lions of the people, that causes their poverty, their degradation, and their misery.

The first of the first of treating them that there would be less to compensate him for the loss of time he had suffered. These petty conflicts were most disgracoful, lions of the people, that causes their poverty, their degradation, and their misery.

The first of the first of treating them the first of the f bravery of the frishmen, who was as brave in a they got equal to England? They had not the frieze coat as he would be in a red one—(cheers.) same franchise, for in the county of Kerry there was He began by threatening them with civil war. Then a rural population of 720,000, and they had just came Peel with the same threat. Horest Borby. 2,000 voices, while Wales, with only 800,000 inhabihowever, told a lie upon the occasion. He said that tauts, had 35,000 voters. England and recolland got the Queen declared against Repeal. He knew that corporate Reform. Ireland got a limited and rethey would despise his threat of civil war; and be stricted corporate Reform. Was that a Union? that scoret societies were tyreading in Ulster.

upon the Irish people. He was at Mallow when he Lord J. Russell, in punier accents, admitted it. It places, as the vast accession of respectable persons received the newspaper containing that sentiment. was that bigotry and that bribery by which Ireland to that Association showed. He had had difficulty last, Mr. O'Connor, in announcing his scheme, says that It brought intelligence at the same time that the Mas now governed. What chance, then, had they of in convincing some people that the Repeal was the may uninterruptedly enjoy, the working man that he may uninterruptedly enjoy, the man that would violate no law, they were threatened to have ment was attempting to fileh away. By the Poor Law their throats cut by those Saxon—he would not give three-fourths of the guardians were to be elective, but the people have it now in their power to present a be comprised in Two Numbers, at Fourier each; their throats cut by those Saxon—he would not give three-fourths of the guardians were to be elective, but they have been than the people have it now in their power to present a be comprised in Two Numbers, at Fourier will their throats cut by those Saxon—he would not give three-fourths of the guardians were to be elective, but the people have it now in their power to present a be comprised in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a be comprised in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a be comprised in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a be comprised in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a be comprised in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a be comprised in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a becompanied in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a becompanied in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a becompanied in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a becompanied in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a becompanied in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a becompanied in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a becompanied in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their power to present a becompanied in Two Numbers, at Fourier will be the people have it now in their them a bad name—but again he set them at defiance. that was too much for Ireland, and one-fourth ened despot would be the best governor for Ireland, and then set them at defiance. The had now the pleasure of informing exofficio guardians had been turned into one-third. In reply to this he would say, that it such an attempt scheme in support of which no law beyond that already and the new the pleasure of informing exofficio guardians had been turned into one-third. In reply to this he would say, that it such an attempt in original and the support of which no law beyond that already adding "that in this many that has appeared to assure us that his is "a History, and a more correct Account of the Griev. the people of Ireland that those who had the hardi- The number of ex officio appointments had been hood to issue such threats had gone upon another augmented, and that was the Government's ameudtack, that of concilliation. If that meant a Repeal ment of the Poor Law. The people complained of deprive the people of Ireland of those, but only with of the Union, he would be satisfied, but no conciliation would satisfy him short of a Parliament in Lord Elliott's remedy was to double their power.

The Rev. Mr. Hackett, an American ele College-green—(cheers.) Ministers had a great What chance had the Irish people of resisting it! addressed the meeting from one of the side benches, majority in Parliament, but they were not a bit Some of his friends who had done themselves the and, in allusion to an article of the Globe newspaper. the stronger for it. They were anxious to attack high honour of attending in the Saxon Parliament in which it was said, that "perhaps an enlightened Ireland, but they would not, for it would not be divided, and mustered just eighteen against it, while despot for the next quarter of a century" would be that we have it now in our power," as he tells us, good for them while there were funds in the market. 205 Englishmen, who did not hear the debate, came the fittest governor for Ireland, said that if such an even "before the 12th of May, in next year, so to locate down from Bellamy's smoking-room, and threw out that experiment was to be tried, the sconer it came to the honest working man," that "every farthing" he funds. It was down to £92 now, and if they made the only mitigation of the law that had been moved that extremity the better. If force and despotism earns shall be secured to his benefit; and that his earnwar unjustly upon Paddy, that which was worth by a glorious majority of 187. He was blamed for were to be adopted, the sooner the people were pre-£92 to-day would not be worth £35 to-morrow. So distinguishing between Englishmen and Irishmen. pared for it the better.

much for the Tories, whom they set at defiance. As Mr. Ross, of Rosstrevor, said it was a folly to make Mr. Steele rose and for Brougham, he was not worth talking of; he was a distinction between Saxon and Celt. But who duty, in the face of heaven and earth, and in the a despicable and a selfish mountebank—a man who began the distinction? It was not he (Mr. O'Con-presence of his great moral leader, to protest betrayed his friends and fawned upon his enemies. nell). It was first made use of as an instrument of against the doctrine broached by the gentleman who he would allow them to grown him—(growns.) Then tyranny. He himself heard Lyndhurst describe the had last addressed the meeting, and whom he had came the Whigs, saying, that as they had already lish as aliens in blood, in language, and religion—benefited Ireland, and kept her quiet, the Queen had only to turn out Sir Robert, and bring in Lord John. The Whigs had certainly promised much, and under the Whigs had certainly promised much and trishmen Ireland; for, if a contest should (Loud cheers.) dertaken to do much; but the people placed a confictake place between them, they would die Mr. O'Connell said he could not too strongly dence in them which they did not deserve; and he before they yielded—(loud cheers.) He would repudiate anything in the shape of an incentive to large banners, and were preceded and followed by new told them that no change of that kind would attend these multitudinous meetings until all Ire- force. In the great popular struggle the people drive the people of Ireland from their determination land had spoken with him; and then he would take relied upon the legal and peaceable assertion of their to be doubly cured. The Charter we have found is orive the people of Ireland from their determination to have a Repeal of the Union—(cheers.) He would be not friend to Ireland amongst them. Ireland had but one friend, and that was herself—(cheers.) The Morning Chronicle, the organ of the Whigs, said it which has a supplementation and spoken with him; and then he would take Union, in point of constitutional principle, was a nullity, and that was herself—(cheers.) The but one friend, and that was herself—(cheers.) The Morning Chronicle, the organ of the Whigs, said it with he asset the succeed by those means—(cheers). He totally repudiated the contemplation of any other—(continued but one friend, and that was herself—(cheers.) The Morning Chronicle, the organ of the Whigs, said it was his conviction that they would but keep together and single in our purpose, is now diated the contemplation of any other—(continued cheers).

The Secretary proceeded to read a great number of the same of the weight of achievement; and although I demands for justice. They centemplated no other means; and it was his conviction that they would but keep together and single in our purpose, is now diated the contemplation of any other—(continued cheers).

The Secretary proceeded to read a great number of the legal and peaceable assertion of their demands for justice. They centemplated no other means; and it was his conviction that they would but keep together and single in our purpose, is now to the cheers.

The Secretary proceeded to read a great number of the legal and peaceable assertion of their legal and peaceable assertio was quite true that it might be useful to Ireland to to advise her to that step, and, as a matter of course, of communications enclosing subscripttons, amongst have a separate Legislature of her own, but that it the Irish House of Commons would start into life. would not be useful to England, and that therefore | To obtain that end he should have 300 of the gentry | from some parties in Paris. God save the Queen." "A British Monarch, but they should not have it. Would they abandon their to meet him in Dublin, each with £100 from his own agitation for Repeal on that ground !- (cries of locality. The ensuing day he would request them "No.") The same paper said if the people continued to meet him at a public dinner; and there was that the Repeal rent for the prevailing distress, save that for creasing attraction, SUSAN HOPLEY will be their struggle, they were likely to obtain all they nothing to prevent them from meeting again, and £3,103 7s. 61d. The largest sum received in one wanted in the moment of England's weakness. He calling upon the Queen to issue her writs. Oh, week by the Catholic Association was £2,700, and dragged at the tail of another nation." There were thanked the Chronicle for the hint. It contained a they would carry repeal with the greatest facility, that was during the height of the agitation for the strong temptation to them to pray of an afternoon "may | backed as he was by the millions, and supported as | Clare election. In general the average of the receipts | is more than one remedy, is to admit that there may be he would be by the gentry. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell did not exceed £350. Lord FFRENCH, who briefly returned thanks, and

> which toast,
> The Rev. Mr. Dawson responded.
> Mr. O'Connell apologized for leaving the company that the landlord would put too much rent in the early (a quarter before ten o'clock), having, he said The Hen, and Learned Gentleman then retired

> THE TROOPS AT ATHLONE, DURING THE DEMON-STRATION. In addition to two troops of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and a depôt of the 46th and 90th Regiments, three companies of the 69th, from Mulassize and a jury, who would ascertain what would lingar, and another troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards

> > REPEAL ASSOCIATION .- MONDAY.

The Association met to day, Mr. O'Mahony in the chair. Although Mr. O'Connell was not expected to

Mr. John O'Connell, M P., announced, amid loud

Soon after two o'clock Mr. O'Connell arrived at the Corn Exchange in a travelling carriage and four. meeting with long continued cheering. The Hon. tion to the cause. He next had to congratulate crimes, disease, and death. delighted to perceive that no one opposed in opinion artfully contrived, the multifarious, the searching syspealers, as the Repealers had theirs, and having filched from the working people. It is because the met to exercise the sacred right of petition, it was millions of labouring people are short of the necessaguite right that they should not be interfered with ries of life; and because the classes next above them, He had anxiously looked over the reports of that the tradesmen and dealers and professional men gene-About 500 persons sat down to dinner at seven meeting, in the hope of finding some arguments in rally, are struggling together to avoid the same fate of minds. What had Rome to do with Repeal !- it system of taking, -some little by open and direct means, Greenwich. Deptford, and Lewisham, was not a Roman, but an Irish question-(hear, Mr. O'Connell said that they had met not to hear) and the endeavour to make it a no-Popery advance a party, but to turn a province into a question showed that its opponents had not a single nation, to make seris freemen, to give liberty to their argument which they could advance. The Evening fatherland, to strike off the shackles of the slave and let man walk forth in the majestic dignity of his creation, equal with his fellow man, and equal to have a specific dignity of the majestic dignity of the maje delightful to address them on an occasion like the present, when their difficulties were vanishing, and when it had pleased Providence to mix timicity in the councils of their enemies with the certainty of the Corlected to advert to the late of their enemies with the certainty of the councils of their enemies with the certainty of the councils of their enemies with the certainty of the councils of their enemies with the certainty of the certain

Their enemies first tried the first of treating them pany again rose, and cheered in ag entinesiastic section of the people, but to all Irishmen. That was of all other schemes; in favour of this, we had unanimed the converse with a converse residual tried and the converse residual tried and tried and the converse residual tried and and the question with center u; then they tried the manner) As for the Union, it was nothing but a force of vinperation and calm 7. Both failed and the parchase to dear the parchase the parchase to dear the parchase the parch English newspapers began to express as enishment even if it were made of adamant, being ur just, they Conservatives were joining them. In Clare one ting ourselves against all other projects, and confining quality, to merit a share of Public Patronage and must be quoted fully 1s. per quarter lower; Beans at the determination of the people to have a Par-would rend it asunder—(cheers). The Hon. Gen. young gentleman, a decided Conservative, came to our energies to the attainment of this one, we would Support. at the determination of the people to have a Par-would rend it asunder—(cheers). The hon. Gen. young gentleman, a decided Conservative, came to our energies to the attainment of this one, we would liament of their own. Then came Welkington of them then referred to the disabilities under which their meeting at the head of 600 horsemen. He concern ourselves in the further area of the public their meeting at the head of 600 horsemen. He concern ourselves in the further area of the public their meeting at the head of 600 horsemen. He concern ourselves the Charter shall become the law of M. I. W Waterloe upon them—(grouns). Was it on the 18th the Roman Catholics laboured from 1800 to 1829, meant Mr. John Malony, of Graig, a gentleman of measure, "until the Charter shall become the law of June they would grown him in that any large that it are the mass of the Lish people, he family and fortune, and a magistrate of the county, the line was wise and roads, and to this receive we But Weilington well knew that it was not the red said, were in a state of practical servitude. But He was one of the magistrates who attended that This was wise and good; and to this resolve we coasthat made the soldier daring, but the native ever since then, what portion of public liberty had meeting to protest against the conduct of the Lord Chancellor

> Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving the resolutions to which he referred, and they were carried unanimously.
>
> A letter from Mr. Buggy, the editor of the we are told can be carried into effect immediately, Belfast Vindicator, was read, in which he stated without waiting for the Charter; and all this pro-

knew that they held in veneration the excelien (" No ") God forbid that it was, for if it were Mr. O'Connell said, that if he had time, he ceived, and who heard some one say in a voic rather admitted the generosity of the Irish people, but he should go down to Clormel, and the next day he like the Queen's, that she never made any such declation, and the next day he can be should be in Skibbereen. On Friday he should pass each has his generolingly Mr. O'Connell) would not throw back the compliration, and that she complained that Sir R. Per had ment, for he saw no generosity either in him or through Limerick on his way to Galway. On misrepresented her—(cries of God bless her.") The his rolleagues—(laughter). They certainly put some Saturday he should be in Kilgorey, and, after mass ceeds, as you have seen, with the details of his plan, and threats of evil war consequently record along the solleagues—(laughter). They certainly put some Saturday he should be in Kilgorey, and, after mass ceeds, as you have seen, with the details of his plan, and threats of civil war consequently stood alone. But to describe men into effice, and kept out some Saturday he should be in Kilgorey, and, after mass coeus, as you have coeus, as you ha people of Ireiand would violate at law, would erase dreis, which was still better—men, knowever, who there was to be a meeting there; and on Thursday therefore different law, would erase dreis, which was still better—men, knowever, who there was to be a meeting there; and on Thursday therefore different law, and he law were immediately thrust in when Ped became him he should be in Dundalk. It was then scarcely postherefore defied the Government to preceed with inster. But even during the Whig regime the bur-sible he should have time to prepare this address. O'Connor has chosen to call it, "nostrum;" into the par-

were made, they would stand on the law and the in existence, shall be required;" adding "that in this upon the subject. constitution in defence of their liberties-they might

The Rev. Mr. HACKETT, an American clergyman,

Mr. Steele rose and said, he felt it a solemn

them were £40 from South Carolina, and fifty francs

At the termination of the proceedings, Mr. O'Connell announced, amid great cheering, The meeting then separated.

THE ARMY.—The second division of the 5th (or Northumberland) Fusileers, under the command of Captain Spence, arrived in Cove, in the Boyne tranport, on Friday, after a passage of 18 days, from Gibraltar. They were immediately conveyed to Cork in the Tug steamer. The first division of this highly distinguished regiment arrived in the Pestonjee Bomanjee, on Friday, the 12th of May, from the same quarters. This division (the 2nd) marched on Saturday for Fermoy, to join the head-quarters.

THE NOTE OF PREPARATION.—Two more war steamers have arrived at Cove from Portsmouth. The Meteor, 2 guns, Commander George Butler, and the Myrtle. Her Majesty's ship Tyne, 26 guns, Captain W. N. Glasscock, is also added to the strength of the squadron in that arbour, which, if rumour is to be credited, is to be further increased by the addition of several vessels of war, first and second rates. Rear Admiral Bowles is hourly expected in the Shannon river by the Lightning war stoamer, for the purpose of inspecting the several forts and batteries in the Lower Shannon, which are to be garrisoned by de-Chronicle:-" Several loads of timber have been tyranical, Anti-Corn Law League, that Chartism in in addition to the former number-bearing the above

******* TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. ON THE "LAND SCHEME" AND "THE CHARTER."

"Between two stools you come to the ground."

for our freedom; for the emancipation of ourselves and cared not a straw about their characters. The League ready this next week.

ferent, or regardless of the condition of the people. It

ments to have their subjects prosperous, well-provided, healthy, and contented. Tyranny, whatever may have but chiefly by certain round-about, indirect, and underhand contrivances,—the fruits of industry from the

Not that our Government has been indifferent to the Young Men's locality, Manchester, ... to the management of all that belonged to human and would prove exceedingly useful—(hear, hear), everlasting exactions. And yet, as we all see and feel to the management of all that belonged to human and would prove exceedingly useful—(hear, hear), everlasting exactions. And yet, as we all see and feel to few friends at T—— do. beings, and amongst those mighty concerns the And further, that it could be carried without en— the evils for the remedy of which these schemes have continued have continued because interesting the provided and patronised have continued to increase the Brampton, near do.

Old Factory, Chesterfield to increase the first and greatest. It was dangering Protestantism, because nineteen cut of been devised and patronised have continued to increase the Brampton, near do.

same as has been steadily recommended by Major John He always preferred one living patriot to a dezen he could ascertain that any of them had been en- Cartwright, by Granville Sharp and other worthies, for dead ones—Gaughter). He taiked of dying in the rolled, he would feel it his duty to move their ex- about seventy years last past. It is that which we have This remedy is no other than the possession and the free | Cleave?

were constantly exhorted, and enjoined, by our leaders. But behold, now a scheme of quite another complection, for enriching the labouring people, for making

pounded and urged by our chiefest leader himself with all his constitutional zeal and activity, and "The general distress of the working classes. says Mr. O'Connor, in one of his recent letters in the IS THE LAND." And, accordingly, Mr. O'C. profrom its adoption.

Into the particulars of this scheme, or as Mr. is defined and an appropriate to prepare the sure of the standard propriate to be successed to standard propriate the standard propriate to be successed to standard propriate to the successed to the successed to standard propriate to the successed to the successed

In his letter in the Northern Star of the 15th of April scheme every farthing raised will go to the benefit of the

society (of labourers) itself." Need I quote more in order to show, that according to this new light of Mr. O Connor, all our efforts to obtain what we have called our rights, all our "agitation" in behalf of the Charter, now prove to have been Giving full Instructions respecting Rotation of but superfluous and mischievous impertinence; seeing ings shall be three hundred, two hundred, or at the Cleave, London; Heywood. Manchester; Hobson very lowest, one hundred pounds sterling a year? If this be so; if we can indeed thus immediately enter into such splendid results; " so fascinating and so FREE," as Mr. O'C. says, then, what need of the Charter? What sense is there, in pestering ourselves there will be Performances on every Monday, and others about what we call our rights, when the Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Priday

road to prosperity and fortune thus stands to us? But, we are told, this scheme is not to supercede our agitation for the Charter. Indeed! Why, this scheme we are assured will be a remedy for our distress; and we surely need not two remedies; we are not. it is to be hoped, such unreasonable dogs as to want Mr. O'Connor, which he says can be adopted and carried into effect without delay, and with little or no worth Field. After which will be revived, under but to raise up to prosperity and fortune.

The putting forward of this scheme, or of any other, which we Chartists have been contending; the putting repeated. After which, the Ballet of the PHAN forward of anything, as a remedy, is clearly playing into the hands of our oppressors. To admit that there a thousand! and then what would become of our integsity of purpose? what would become of our sole remedy,
able Interlude of FORTUNE'S FROLIC. To rity of purpose? what would become of our sole remedy. the Charter? It is lost amongst the Babel of projects, and we become split-up, divided, and scattered.

We want not Two remedies, did two exist, which, however, I stoutly deny. But however this may be we want to be cured only once. We want only one remedy. It is dangerous to listen to two—if we do so we are sure the Valley of the Pyrenees. to be split into two or three parties, some for one, some for the other scheme, and some for both! Remember that " Between two stools, &c," and stick to the Charter alone. I remain.

Yours faithfully.

THOMAS SMITH. Liverpool, June 19, 1843. P.S.-If any more be to be said of this project about the land, I should much like to occupy a single column with what may be termed the statistics, and the rationale of the scheme, irrespective of its bearing on Chartism. May I hope that the Editor will yield me a column for

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

from their long slumber, and show the plundering, better printed, and containing THIRTEEN NEW HYMNS Hyde is neither dead nor sleeping. Although the be-"great, glorious, and free." During the last ward Remittance per Order. strike, the men of Hyde stood forward manfully in Address-William Jones, care of Mr. Bairstow. demanding the Charter; and, although they were seven 11, Church-gate, Leicester. weeks without doing a hand's stroke of work, during which period they experienced extreme poverty and Now Publishing in Penny Numbers and Fourpenny distress, yet who can say that they destroyed one pennysworth of property? The League very "liberally" rolled out in the public streets barrels of beer to induce them to drink, in order to justify their malicious designs. To the honour of the Hyde men, nobody from the Edition in Six Volumes, and published at FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,-We have been contending | would drink it, save a few drunken "hauvies," who £2. 10s. Part 23, is just issued. Part 24 will be fallacies and knavish designs. Yes! the "red cat" of sented to the liberal Public, containing 614 pages of

> I remain yours, in the good cause, Hyde, June 19th, 1843. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. GENERAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM PUND. Previously acknowledged Old Basford, Nottingham, twice.

viz., as from Old Basford, and also from Nottingham 0 10 0 £526 Birkenhead, N.B.... A few journeymen hatters, Southwark. A few friends at T do. 0 1 2 By Chesterfield, post-office order and Dostage

* Mr. Cleave having mislaid the letter received

from Mr. Chippendale, he is precluded from giving

the several items of the Halifax subscriptions.

Will Mr. Chippendale forward another list to Mr.

PUBLICAN,

the Races, where good Accommodation may be had, and every article of genuine quality.



NEW YORK LINE OF PACKET SHIPS Sail punctually on their regular days From LIVERPCOL, as under :-

NORTH CAROLINA, 25th June. For BOSTON. BARRINGTON, Barton 400 tons, 25th June:

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ARTHUR O'CONNOR'S IRELAND. This day is published, Price Fourpence, Number 1

In the Press, and speedily will be Published. In Nos. at 6d. each, a Work ON PRACTICAL FARMING:

Crops, Management of Cattle, Culture, &c. By FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. Farmer and Barrister.

Leeds.

THE THEATRE, LEEDS. TS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON, and evenings, during the months of June, July, and August, under the Management of the New Lessee, MR. J. L. PRITCHARD.

Late of the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden, Edinbro', and Hawkin-street, Dublin, and now Lessee of the York Theatre and Circuit. The New Drama of the FACTORY GIRL

announced for Monday next, is postponed until THURSDAY, as the New Scenery and Machinery cannot be completed earlier. On Monday next, Shakspere's Tragedy of KING RICHARD THE THIRD, or the Battle of Bos

difficulty; and which is not merely to relieve distress, but to raise an tolorosperity and fortune.

The direction of Mr. J. Elsgood, VALENTINE AND ORSON, or the Wild Man of the Woods. On Tuesday, 27th inst., in consequence of its in. TOM LOVER, and the laughable Farce of the

SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. On WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., the Poet Gay's BEG. conclude with a Drame of great interest, called THE CASTLE OF PALUZZI.

On Thursday, 29th inst, will be produced a New

On FRIDAY, 30th inst., the Operatic Play of ROB ROY, or Auld Lang Syne. With the laughable Farce of PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT, or a Portrait of Cervantes.

To each Evening's Performances will be added a Variety of Singing and Dancing. For Particulars see Bills of the Day. First Price: Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price: Boxes, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s.

THE SHAKSPEARIAN CHARTIST HYMN BOOK. PRICE THREE-PENCE,

THE Public are respectfully informed that the First Edition of the Chartist Hynn Book, con-Sir,—The Hyde Chartists are determined to awake sisting of two thousand copies, having met with a rapid sale a SECOND EDITION, in a neater form, is Now Ready, and may be had, on order.

Parts. VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY, without abridgement, verbatim,

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May be had of all Booksellere. Also, VOLTAIRE'S ROMANCES, TALES, AND the English Reader, and at a price so low as to place

it within the reach of all. THE DEVIL'S PULPIT, by the Rev. R. Taylor, in 46 Numbers, at Twopence each, forming a series of Lectures and Discourses, boldiy exposing and unmasking the prevailing Superstition. In Two Vols., cloth boards. Nine Shillings. DIEGESIS, by the same Author. Numbers 15 and 16, are this day published. A number of this work will appear every week until completed. It

is supposed that it will not exceed 48 Numbers Originally published at One Guinea. W. Dugdale, printer and publisher, No. 16 ... 526 14 113 Holywell-street, Strand.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JUNE 20 .- We have good arrivals of grain to this day's market. The weather has been very fine since last Tuesday, and it has had its effect on the market. Wheat has been slow sale at a decline of ls. per quarter. Oats and Beans very THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK

ending June 20, 1843. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rys. Beans. Pear Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 31 415 0 LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS.-There were very slack markets both on Saturday and Tuesday last, on the latter day particularly. The enquiry after manufactured goods was limited in the extreme, and some of the small manufacturers from the country were loud in their complaints, not only on account of the lack of business but at the very low prices which were offered for the better kinds of goods. The recent revival, of which sanguinary hopes were entertained, appears to have entirely subsided, and the trade to have again relapsed into a state of stagnation. HUDDERSPIELD MARKET, June 20 .- The amount of business done this day was considered equal to last week's. There is at present a greater demand for fancy waistcoatings than for some time past. Fancy woollens are not in so great request. Wools

MARTIN INDE, (LATE OF BYKER-GATE,) oils, &c. steady.
YORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 17.—A most decided and beneficial change in the weather took place in RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the the early part of the week, which has enabled far Public that he has taken the THREE TUNS mers to work their land, and proceed with turning M. I. will have a Tent on the Town Moor during of last weeks market, millers advanced Flour 3s. per sack.

Bradford Markets, Thursday, June 22, 1843. Wool-This market has become more abundantly supplied with middle and lower qualities of Combing Wools, and the stocks may now be considered an average. In prices, there is but little variation.

Yurn—The demand continues very steady, and late prices fully supported. Piece-We cannot learn that there is any alteration in any brench of the Piece trade. The demand being very steady, stocks low, and prices firm.

STATE OF TRADE. - There was a very quiet market yesterday, both in goods and yarn; with a slight decline of price in some descriptions of reeled yarn. Manchesler Guardian of Wednesday, MALTON CORN MARKET, JUNE 17 .- At this day's

market there was not an average supply of Wheat, the farmers still showing a disposition to hold, but in consequence of the dulness of the Wakefield market they could not obtain much advance on last week's prices.-Wheat, red, from 48s. to 56s. per quarter of 40 stones. Barley 40s. per quarter. Oats, 93d. to 10d. per stone.

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All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leece. (Saturday, June 24, 1843.)