holden the same evening.

Frome is fourteen miles distant from Bath, and the road is very hilly. About a quarter to nine, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Roberts arrived, and immediate presented to the presented to the presented. distely proceeded to the warehouse of a gentleman, who had kindly given it for the purpose of the meeting; the Chartists having been disappointed in their expectations of being allowed the use of some of the public buildings or chapels.

Immediately upon Mr. O'Connor's arrival, a chairman was appointed, who, after a very few observations, introduced Mr. O'Connor to the meeting. Mr. O'Connor had not spoken more than two minutes, when the centre-beam of the ware-room gave way, without a moment's notice, and the dense mass at each side were precipitated headforemost into the underneath floor mixed together in one common heap in the centre, with the broken lost in the piteous moans and groans of the sufferers. wisdom can devise. We regret to say that a fine young woman named Mary Gabble, had her leg broken; on the Irish Arms' Bill, that your Lordship has while many received severe contusions, sprains, and fractures; and also to add that Mr. Feargus "1st. That murders have been committed in Ireland"

O'Connor received a very serious wound on the right with greater impunity than in any other country in leg and hip, the leg being out along the calf from the world.

the use of any of their buildings, for the purpose of their own meetings, while those mouthing Liberals, not a month since, outstripped the most violent Chartist in violence, when their aid was courted by the Leaguers and Dissenters for the purpose of resisting the educational clauses in the Factory Bill. The Chartists offered fifty shillings, or any price in fact, for a place to meet in, but were disappointed, having received flat and impertinent refusals from cient time to supply your Lordship with some important the Dissenters. There is no doubt that the discovery, and the calamity which you will lay before Parliament.

There is no tant facts which you have omitted, and which I hope doubt that the discovery, and the calamity which you will lay before Parliament.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

There is no tant facts which you have omitted, and which I hope ceedings; and it is said, a few stones or pebbles were thrown at the police, whereupon they fired, volley after volley, upon the crowd going to market, classes, will have a contrary effect to that which by the exercise of their perry power they had anticipated. The people witnessed the sneers and jeers of their liberal friends upon the announcement of the rumour that ran through the town, like lightning, that Feargus O'Connor was killed. Mr. O'Connor, however, having learned the true cause of the disaster from the working men, assured them the misfortune should not prove a triumph to faction; for that he would return on Monday next to Frome, and hold an outdoor meeting upon firm ground which would not give way. This announcement was received with lond cheers, and the Committee forgetting the past danger, in the anticipated return of Mr. O'Connor, set to work immediately I shall now, in fulfilment of the promise which I shot the man who laid his hand upon the bridle of ing of Monday next, which is to take place at six o'clock in the evening. The Liberals have already received a taste of that retribution which the Chartist body have resolved upon taking. They have spent a a portion of their time in going about in a hopeless endeavour to conciliate the wounded.

I shall now, in fulfilment of the promise which I made in that communication, supply your Lordship with a few important facts which you omitted to state when you brought forward the Irish Arms' Bill in the House of Commons. In doing so I shall take the liberty to say that in my humble opinion it is the imperative duty of any one who may occupy the liberty to say that in my humble opinion it is the imperative duty of any one who may occupy the high and onerous position which your Lordship. to make arrangements for giving effect to the meetmicrest, however the friends of freedom of election the introduction of a bill such as the first spin. And I hope that I shall convince your Lordship that seizure and sale of the furniture of my which is made up of votes purchased in the following a Parliamentary inquiry similar to that to which I have partially alluded is absolutely necessary as a hound and horn, with horse, foot, and artillery—the of Rochdale, to a numerous and attentive audience. At "free-trader," and instead of openly buying the man, matter of common justice, as a preliminary step to write of rebellion against tithe recusants, by which the close a goodly number of males and females enrolled it is enstowary, when hard pressed, to give £5 for a the introduction of the Irish Arms' Bill, or of any pauper attorneys amassed large fortunes; and come themselves as members of the Association. From the cabbage, and as much as £10 has been given for an other bill of a similar tendency. old teakettle. Upon the last election £700 was

of; and they have every confidence that a proper

bring the latter either to a sense of duty or of

understanding amongst our own body as the pro-

justice-loving, purity-of-election, preaching dissenter,

fornish a better illustration of what the probable

from Mr. O'Connor himself. My DRAB HORSON,—It was my intention to have me yesterday, I cannot go at it as I should wish. After the tea party at Bath, I started with Mr. Roberts to attend a meeting at Frome; and when I arrived there, I found that faction had actually driven the poor Chartists to a distance of half a mile from the town to meet in a kind of factory belonging to some good fellow, more considerate than others of his order. I had not spoken more than a few sentences when the whole floor gave way as if by magic, and every soul was pitched, higgledy piggledy, heads and points, to the ground floor, myself amongst the rest. Several poor creatures have been sadly injured, some of whose wounds I saw dressed, and I have received several bruises, and what is still worse, a severe jagged tear all along the inside of my leg. It gives me great pain, and I am not able to stand upon it. However, as I am expected in Bristol to night, I must take a sitting shot at them rather than disappoint them. Mr. Roberts has no mercy; he has cut out for me work this week that a horse could not perform; however, as I feel convinced that I have done great good in Bath, in the way of healing differences, I am even reconciled to my own wound Alderman Crisp took the chair at our Moneay night meeting, which was a good one, and in his opening speech fully maintained the character which he has so justly earned in his own locality. It would be a fortunate thing if every town had its Casp. Last night, our tea party consisted for the most part of wealthy-looking, comely, neatly-dressed. most pair to the most respectable working men's wives, and the most thinking portion of the several sections of Chartism. Everything went off well and comfortably; and I have the vamity to think that I have inspired them with strong hope to be fulfilled by improved head. As usual, I lost a new hat, and was near and feel the full force of this saying.

Yours, very truly, FRARGUS O'CONNOR. Wednesday, July 26th.

Mil, and must conclude for the present.

OLDHAM .- On Sunday last, Mr. Leach of Hyde,

Dorthern Star.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 298.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1843.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive shillings per Quarter.

IRISH DISTURBANCES. - IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Freeman's Journal,) Dublin, July 10th, 1843.

My Lord, At the present crisis I deem it the bounden duty of every lover of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of their country, to furnish those beams and flooring over some, and under others, and prosperity of their country, to furnish those the world except in unhappy Ireland? There were having given way from the wall on either side. The which they may consider essential, to the end that crash of the large beam was terrible, but was soon those laws may be as just and as equitable as human process. In the world except in unhappy Ireland? There were twenty human beings, God's creatures, murdered at Skibbereen for a few perches of potatoes which they may consider essential, to the end that the second may be as just and as equitable as human part of the large beam was terrible, but was soon those laws may be as just and as equitable as human process.

"1st. That murders have been committed in Ireland

looked upon the meddling of the Irish Catholic priesthood in matters, I may say, of a strictly temporal nature, to have been exceedingly mischievous, though I believe well-intentioned.

received, and is still likely to receive, in its progress | Captain Graham; the cattle were brought out of | Thanking you, which I do, my Lord, most sinthrough the House of Commons, will afford me suffi-

Your Lordship's most obedient servant, PATRICK O'HIGGINS. To the Right Honourable Lord Eliot, House of Commons, London,

Irish Office, July 12, 1843. SIR-I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., Dublin.

while the sufferers reject their sympathy, telling the high and onerous position which your Lordship Is this the system you profess to cure by an Irish them, that to them the catastrophe is justly occupies, armed ex-officio with the power to make Arms' Bill? At Wallstown six persons were shot. attributable. It may not be amiss to state our position here in Frome. The manufacture of woollen
cloth is our staple trade, and the borough returns one
cloth is our staple trade, and the borough returns one
community, that is to say, the well disposed, may
member. The representation has got into the hands of
Mr. Shepperd, the principal manufacturer of the town;
not from any qualification which he possesses for the
discharge of his parliamentary duties, but, through
the instrumentality of seventy pauger ten-pounders.

Arms' Bill! At Wallstown six persons were shot.

At Moncoin a similar number. In short, from one
since of Ireland to the other the people have, under
the colour of law, been shot down indiscriminately,
and honour the authors of them. But, my Lord, a
and honour the authors of them. But, my Lord, a
church which, after all these bloody deeds, asserts
that it derives its title to support direct from Heaven.

It has bloom to have those laws based upon truth, upon justhe colour of law, been shot down indiscriminately,
for the purpose of maintaining the ministers of a
church which, after all these bloody deeds, asserts
that it derives its title to support direct from Heaven.

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It shall pass over the burning of the coron of the poor
that it derives its title to support direct from Heaven.

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It is not a provided the ministers of a
the colour of law, been shot down indiscriminately,
for the purpose of maintaining the ministers of a
the colour of law, been shot down indiscriminately,
for the purpose of maintaining t discharge of his parliamentary duties, but, through the instrumentality of seventy pauper ten-pounders, who, as a part of their terms to be allowed to slave, of they are under the impression that those laws are founded upon a partial statement of a case, in order to justify their enactment. The fullest, most rigid, prison, the seizure, branding, and starving to death to justify their enactment. The fullest, most rigid, prison, the seizure, branding, and starving to death the introduction of a bill such as the Arms' Bill.

And I have that I shall pass over the burning of the corn of the poor on the public roads, when the men of God could not get bidders for it. I shall pass over the deaths in the satisfaction of the audience; and succeeded in prison, the seizure, branding, and starving to death the cattle of the poor, for the honour and glory of God and the comfort of the prisons—the of God and the comfort of the poor of the poor on the public roads, when the men of God could not get bidders for it. I shall pass over the deaths in the satisfaction of the audience; and succeeded in removing a portion of the apathy that has holden possession of the working class of this once spirited village of God and the comfort of the parsons—the of God and the comfort of the poor, for the burning of the corn of the poor on the public roads, when the men of God could not get bidders for it. I shall pass over the burning of the corn of the poor on the public roads, when the men of God could not get bidders for it. I shall pass over the burning of the corn of the poor on the public roads, when the men of God could not get bidders for it. I shall pass over the burning of the corn of the poor on the public roads, when the men of God could not get bidders for it. I shall pass over the burning of the corn of the poor on the public roads, when the men of God could not get bidders for it. I shall pass over the burning of the corn of the proving on the public roads, when the corn of God could not get bidders for it. I shall pass over th

My Lord, you have stated, and your Lordship's placed at the disposal of a rigid, religious, free-trade, statement has gone far and wide :-"1st. That the crime of robbery of fire arms is Christmas eve! It was here that Parson Ryder, a as cabbage and kettle money; which sum had unknown in En the desired effect, as manifested in the return of the cept in Ireland.

Shepherd of his fleecing flock. Perhaps Frome can 2nd. That the unknown in England, or in any other country ex-

2nd. That there are more murders committed in Ireland, and with greater impunity, than in any this man of God from forcing the gates to take effect of Household Suffrage would be, than any other country in the world. "3rd. That there is more difficulty in bringing the other tewn in England. Some time ago a man named Brown resided in a H.O.U.S. E. to live in, guilty parties in Ireland to justice than there is in

and was the very life and soul of Chartism in this any other country." district. Fortune, however, or something even more Now, my Lord, I believe these three propositions capricions than that fielde dame, removed him to a to be circumstantially true. But your Lordship H.O.U.S. E. to vote out of ; and from that period to omitted altogether to state the cause of those disthe present, Brown has allowed the Chartists to drag graceful murders; who were the parties murdered, thing like this ever occur in any country in the world the wargon up the hill, he himself having arrived and by whom, and under what pretence. Surely, except Ireland? Were the parties guilty of these at the summit. The working classes however who have my Lord, a great statesman, undertaking to legislate atrocious crimes brought to justice? No—not one of no votes, are beginning to look more seriously into fer nine millions of people, should have stated them! It is true, then, as your Lordship has stated this mode of conferring trusteeship upon the guardians whole case, and should not have relied upon vague, it, that there is more difficulty in bringing guilty loose, and indefinite accusation against a whole of popular rights, and have resolved upon the next opportunity, to try the strength of the H.O.U.S. E. nation, as a justification of a harsh, partial, and to live in, against that of the H.O.U.S.E. to vote out arbitrary law.

1st. With respect to the crime of robbery of fire-Organization and direction of the former, will arms in Ireland—a crime which your Lordship not be a greater proof, or a better one adduced, of says, and says truly, is unknown in England or any the peaceable and forgiving character of the Irish weakness. Upon the whole, while we mourn the other country—it is right to trace the cause to the people, than that Parsons Ryder, Hamilton, and catastrophe that has taken place, we look to a better fountain head. Why, then, is this crime unknown Morritt have not been shot long ago, and that Parson in England? Because a cherished minority of the McClintock, the brother-in-law of Lord Roden, who, der and adopt a definite plan of general Organization, people of England are not empowered by penal statutes to sally forth and rob the hated, persecuted, Since we received the above we have been and calumniated majority of their fire-arms. If Extended with the following account of the accident such were the case in England, which is but too true had always looked upon the meddling of the Irish pose." It was also resolved, "That the various plans had always looked upon the meddling of the Irish pose." with respect to Ireland, those who under the colour Catholic priesthood in matters which I considered as of Organization which had appeared in the Star should of law were robbed of their fire-arms and made the galley slaves of the minority, would endeavour to tioned, exceedingly mischievous. I shall now tell of the locality on Monday evening, July 31st, at seven quence of a very serious accident that occurred to get their fire-arms back again, same as they do in

would call it robbery or not. There was an act passed in 1819, entitled, "The Search for Arms Bill." This bill was brought into Parliament by the late Lord Castlereach, who cut people were goaded into madness by rack-rent his throat at North Cray, in Kent, three years after heartless landlords driving them off their estates in Parliament by the late Lord Castlereagh, who cut wards. I believe it was the last act of Parliament occasionally to get their own property back again? other hand, and when it was well known, and is noThere is a parson of the established church, who is
toriously true, that the maddened, goaded, plundered tain of a yeomapry corps as well as a parson, and people, finding that the laws afforded them no grace of that church of which he is a minister.

hearly split. I suppose that I must be reserved for the parties guilty of them, and who were the vic- retaliation; and considering the rank in society, some purpose; or I should have been killed before tims. The remote cause of those barbarous murders the education and profession of the parson, there canmost ridiculous figure, walking from the ruins to those who believe that Protestants are just as pious parson.

IMPROVEMENT.—On Monday, the members of ministers of religion, as the Chartist body, at their weekly meeting, in the presence of ministers of religion, in the presence of ministers of points and will be productive of immense good. His favourable in the federal meeting is most anxiously desired by the democrate of the motion was made that the House be counted; and, other effect than that of having given additional impondence with Lord Eliot.

The productive of immense good. His favourable in treland. Nothing has the case still worse, those instances complete will have taught them that, 101
In the presence of ministers of religion, in the presence of ministers of points and with another visit at the earliest possible monometric in the presence of ministers of points and with another visit at the earliest possible monometric in the presence of ministers of points and will be productive of immense good. His favourable in the class of ministers of points and will be productive of immense good. His favourable in the class of ministers of points and will be productive of immense good. His favourable in the class of ministers of ministers of points and will be productive of immense good. His favourable in the class of ministers of ministers

on earth, and magistrates too, exercising both the temporal and spiritual power, commanded the police or soldiers, and sometimes both, to shoot down God's creatures, for the love of God and a few shillings alleged to be due to him in the shape of tithe. Now, my Lord, this is true; and let me ask you is there such cruelty, tyranny, cant, and blasphemy established by law in any other country in the moved or country in the country poor people refused to dig for him; and for which refusal, and for endeavouring to protect those which they had stored up as their only food for the winter, there were upwards of twenty of them shot dead in one day. Yet Parson Morritt still lives!

O'Combot received a yeary serious would on the right leg and hip, the leg being out along the call from the world.

"An and the special persons brailly and barbarously muder the knee as far as the anche bone inside, and much brused outside. Mr. Roberts, who short ithe precipitated from the window and upon a spot that remained almost the last, had a very narrow secape of being precipitated from the window to the road, in his candesrour a swid the general erash. Both gentlemen, as well as many others, lost their hats; and it may other, lost their hats; and it had been deed to the properties of the precipitated from the window to the road, in his remained almost the single precipitated from the window to the road, in his candesrour as well as many others, lost their hats; and it had been deed to God, by a farmer of the name of Doyle; but which £2 6s. he refused to pay to a Rev, Gentlemen, as well as many others, lost their hats; and it have to remedy those lactors as found.

The circumstance has caused more excitement in Frome than we remember to have constructed upon a constitute of the members of the man of the name of MClintock, who assumed to follower of the Apostless, and a freland. And with a view to remedy those lactors, and agents of rackreaters, and an of God a follower of the Apostless, and a freland to justice than the rains of the members of the bending of the world.

And with a view to remedy those lactors, and agents of rackreaters, and and to to the glorious auxiliary of Chartism.

CARLISLE—QUARTERLY MERTINGO ALLE MAN CHARTISM CHARTIS At Newtonbarry, on the 18th of June, 1831, there this man of God, this parson M'Clintock, the brother-in law of Lord Roden, who is nephew to the Bishop of Clogher, seized upon some half score of Farmer -for this tithe slaughter took place upon the market day at Newtonbarry, when fourteen persons were shot dead upon the spot, amongst whom was one Mary Mulrooney whose unborn babe was shot dead as well as herself. Here then was a Christian minister shedding blood for money! Are these crimes enumerated in your Lordship's catalogue? no, my Lord, I am sure they are not. Every sent the correspondence to the press for publication, country on the face of the earth is a stranger to and shall transmit to your Lordship and to each of

My Lord—I have been duly honoured by your lordship's letter acknowledging the receipt of my communication of the 10th inst.

I shall now, in fulfilment of the promise which I made in that communication, supply your Lordship. at once to the bloodiest clerical tragedy that ever was spirit evinced on Sunday, we soon expect to see Heyenacted on the face of the earth, which is that of wood herself again.

Rathcormac, on the 24th day of December, 1834,

> minister of religion and a justice of the peace, commanded the military to fire upon the people who surrounded the Widow Ryan's stack-vard to prevent away the corn which she had secured in her stackyard and barn. It was here that Parson Ryder commanded the military to shoot the people, and they did shoot them. And when the heart-broken widow was kneeling by the dead body of her bleeding son, Parson Ryder rode up to her and said— "Widow Ryan, will you pay me now!" Did any parties to justice in Ireland than there is in any other country in the world; and to obviate the difficulty, and as an all efficient remedy, you bring forward an Irish Arms' Bill! MylLord, there can-

> bear in mind, is nephew to the ex-Bishop of Clogher, Jocelyn, died quietly on his bed. have a mischievous tendency. It will be admitted that it is the duty of every good member of society to adopt the most efficient means to put an end to the shedding of human blood. Now, my lord, when the thousands, hundreds of whom perished of want (of and although I have an instinctive horror of blood-

When you stated that there were more murders will not be a remedy for these evils "which ory

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE SIXPENCE EACH. Nos. I. AND II. OF A PRACTICAL WORK MANAGEMENT OF SMALL

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you will in justice to my country, in justice to your own character as a statesman, appoint a committee Doyle's calves, impounded them, sent for the police and of the House of Commons to inquire into the truth yeomanry to assist at their sale by auction. The of the several allegations set forth in this letter, believe well-intentioned.

The opposition which the Irish Arms' Bill has under the command of this Christian minister and and salutary law for Ireland.

the pound for sale, when some little boys hissed and cerely for the courtesy and promptitude of your Lordship's answer to my communication of the 10th

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Right Hon. Lord Eliot, Irish Office, London. P.S. Lest there should be any delay in bringing the subject before the House of Commons, and in order that your Lordship may have the most effective means of directing the attention of the Government and the supporters of the Government to the

Irish Office, July 18, 1843. Sin.-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ELIOT. Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., Dublin.

Charifst Entelligence.

LONDON .- GOLDEN LION, DEAN STREET, SOHO .-Mr. Preston delivered a spirited and instructive lecture here, on Sunday evening last, which was well received

by the audience. STAR. GOLDEN LANE .- On Sunday last the following resolution was carried unanimously:—" That it is with feelings of sorrow that we read in the Star the two letters from our imprisoned brothers, complaining of pro tem, according to the suggestion of the Editor of the Star; for we are of opinion that there are many families at this moment pining in sorrow, neglected and forgotten. We are also prepared with our mites to aid a General Victim Fund, and will support none other; for we consider that the man who takes a prominent part in the Agitation has no more right or call to be supported than the man who does not take a prominent part; All ought to share alike, without distinction to class or rank."

BIRMINGHAM.—At a meeting of the Astonstreet locality, on Monday evening, July 24, it was resolved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, a Conference of Delegates from the Chartists of the various towns and localities in the United Kingdom, to consishould be holden, on the last Monday in August ; and that the said Conference should take place in Birming-In my letter of the 10th instant I mentioned that I ham, it being most favourably situated for that purstrictly temporal, to have been, though well-inten- be brought before a General Meeting of the Members Ireland, wholly regardless whether any Noble Lord hove a misshire and the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, that the wishes of the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, the locality may be asserted to me to o'clock, the locality may be asserted to me DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association

met at six o'clock on Sunday last, at No. 14, North Anne Street, Mr. Simon Tobin in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "That having ascertained beyond all doubt or question that the reason why the British Minister abandoned his that empowered the minority to seize and carry which fact there is ample evidence in the reports of original threat to embody the English militia regiments, away the fire-arms of the great majority of the like the parliamentary committees on the state of Ireland), for the purpose of putting down, by force of arms, the parliamentary to charge with on the one hand, and ministers of religion slaughtered the people and bringing them into arming the British people arming the British people and bringing them into arming the British people Repeal Movement, upon the old Castlereagh system of hostile collision with the Irish in Ireland, and vice versa, was entirely and exclusively owing to the wide-spread influence and indominable spirit of Chartism; that the tain of a peomatry corps as well as a parson, and redress, but, on the contrary, oppressed them more returns which were made to the general order to embody who, in the exuberance of his loyalty, spent the and more, and gave additional impunity to their perturns which were made to the general order to embody and trains and developing and trains. greater part of the Sabbath day drilling and training ing his corps, and preparing them for "search for arms" campaigns; and upon such occasions was not unfrequently too late in church to exchange his military accourrements before the performance of divine service, and who was therefore under the necessity of throwing his surplice over his unform, necessity of throwing his surplice over his unform, ters, and an end to the wholesale depopulation raise a regiment in England without having two-thirds and thus attired, proceed to discharge the duties of the country well, what did the priests do of the men not only favourable to a Rangal of the Union and thus attired, proceed to discharge the duties of of the country;—well, what did the priests do of the men not only favourable to a Repeal of the Union, a minister of peace, upon which occasions his sword in the midst of these scenes of desolation! They but to a severance of the two countries, should the Irish one and all preached to the people to abstain desire it; that nearly the whole of the English infinite amusement of the unrigh cous, and the dis- from all acts of violence in retaliation! to submit to peasantry, and a vast portion of the middle classes, the will of God! and actually made them believe that | including the entire body of Dissenters, are opposed to With bible and with bayonet, by turns this hero chose, this cruel treatment was inflicted upon them by the continuance of a Protestant Church Establishment To save the souls of orange friends, and cut down Divine Providence as a scourge for their sins, and in Ireland, and anxiously desire its total and immediate that it was their duty as Christians to submit to it! sbrogation: that after this signal service to the people able young man, of the name of Israel Reed, gave and "Bopery Cases." Blackstone says, "that the method from interfering in the matter at all, the before Fund, which you will difference between a freeman and a slave is, that the refrained from interfering in the matter at all, the before Fund, which you will difference between a freeman and a slave is, that the refrained from interfering in the matter at all, the buffinge Association, in public meeting lawfully assembles the goodness to acknowledge under its proper one is armed and the other is not." The Irish know people would have soon redressed their own wrongs; bled, do hereby most cordially and heartily tender our band, as usual. I lost a new better the proper of bloods. warmest thanks to our British Chartist Brethren for losing my great coat, and I have received much Your Lordship's second proposition, which inshed and violence, yet I should, as a choice, prefer having, by a strict adherence to the true and genuine more serious injury than that which was inflicted volves the third, is, "that there are more more being shot at once to that of being starved to death principles of liberty, disappointed the Minister and saved on murders committed in Ireland, and with greater by hunger. Nor can I for the liberty and the country from the horrors of a civil war; and we have a margin Ireland to the murders committed in Ireland, and with greater by hunger. Nor can I for the liberty all non every honest margin Ireland to my leg escaped even as it did, I am at a loss to impunity, than in any other country in the world." ference, in moral turpitude, between a parson of the emphatically call upon every honest man in Ireland to know, as the trousers from the knee down was This proposition, I regret to say, is strictly true. Established Church shooting a peasant for a few join us in our grateful thanks to the Chartists of Great Shreded in ribbons, and the sole of my boot was But you omitted to state the cause of those murders, shillings tithe, and a peasant the course in favour of the course in favour of the course of the course of the cause of those murders, shillings tithe, and a peasant the course in favour of the course of the cause of the enthusiastic cheering. A wonderful change in favour of Chartism has taken place during the last week in appears in one paper only, the Freeman's Journal, no the head Inn, with one leg bare from the kace, and plastered over, and a little eathern cap upon my head. I never remember any circumstance to have were authorised by statute law to shed blood for the publication of this admirable correspondence; for blished in Ireland, are empowered by numerous the same time trampling upon the acts of the statutes to take, by force of arms, by the bayonet and statutes to take, by force of arms, by the bayonet and Apostles, and relying with impunity upon Acts of over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal Apostles, and relying with impunity upon Acts of over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal Parliament! Or have you ever heard of any other They refused to do this act of common justice to a man people's choice preached resignation and submission and an association which they have basely calumniated. It is superstitious, idolatrous, and damnable.

It is superstitious of the public money have been in the pay of the Tories.

They refused to do this act of common justice to a man association which they have basely calumniated.

Hundreds of pounds of the public money have been in the pay of the Tories.

They refused to do this act of common justice to a man association which they have basely calumniated.

Hundreds of pounds of the public money have been the very Catholic Churches ha

lowing persons were nominated as members of the council for the ensuing quarter :- Mr. William Caulthard, John-street, treasurer; Mr. John Lowry, Broad-guards, secretary; Thomas Carruthers, Annetwell-street; John Gilbertson, Broad-guards; Jno. Sampson, Shaddongate; Robert Grahame, Water-street; Hamer Saunders, Broad-guards; William Johnston, Broad-guards; Joseph Brown, Water-street, James O'Neil, English-street; Nicholas Fish, Duke-street; James Hurst, English Damside; John Roney, Annefwell street; James Stewart, Bog; Jas, M'Quire, Brown's row; Henry Gatie, Queen's street; James Muir, Rickergate; Gilbert Johnston, Rigstreet; John Young, Lonsdale's lane; Henry Bowman, Union-street; and Alexander Millholland Shaddongate. Mr. Gilbertson then read the leading Are crimes so revolting as these known in any real foundation, cause, and origin of those crimes in article from the Star of last week, on the "letters other part of the world except in Ireland! No, Ireland which your Lordship enumerated, I have from the dungeon," when Mr. Coulthard drew the attention of the meeting to the necessity of supporting the Victim Fund. It was agreed, that the

> BRIGHTON.—A meeting of the Chartists was holden at the Cap of Liberty. Portland-street, on Monday last, Mr. Allen in the chair, when it was proposed by Mr. Fiest, and seconded by Mr. Flaxman:— That this meeting is of opinion that the proposed and that we further pledge ourselves to support the objects of the said delegate meeting to the best of

first sitting. The meeting then dispersed.

LEICESTER.—On Monday, according to announce ment, a public meeting was holden in the Marketplace, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting " a Democratic Hall of Science" for the use of the working classes. Mr. Winters in the chair. After the reading of the address, Mr. Edwards moved, and Mr. Osborn seconded, the following resolution:-That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is desirable that a Democratic Hall of Science, to be devoted to the moral, social, political, and intellectual culture of the mind, should be erected, containing a

library, lecture-room, school-room, reading-rooms, committee-rooms, and other conveniences, for the use of to make arrangements for sending delegates to the the working classes." This was ably supported by Mr. projected National Conference. A lecture will also Samuel Parkes, of Sheffield, and carried unanimously. Mr. Toon moved, and Mr. Hunt seconded, " That the system of raising shares and contributions, laid down in the address to the working classes, be adopted." Carried unanimously. Mr. Bowman moved, and Mr. Jones seconded, "That this meeting pledge themselves to use their most strenuous exertions in raising shares and contributions towards carrying out the centempla. | the party, in his Tea Gardens, are confident that ted object." Carried by acclamation. A committee

of management was then unanimously elected.

STALYBRIDGE —The Chartists of this place held a camp meeting on the Hague, on Sunday last, but owing to the boisterous state of the weather, they were obliged to adjourn to the Association Room. Mr. the neglect of the Chartists towards their families; and | Thomas Metcalfe was unanimously called to the chair. we are decidedly in favour of a Committee being elected | The afternoon's meeting was addressed by Mr. Storer, from Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Lund, from Lancaster, and Mr. Wm. Dixon. In the evening, Mr. Dixon delivered a lecture upon "The Land-the only Remedy for our National Distress". The lecture was well attended by the fustian-jackets, who gave vent to their feelings; all expressing a wish to be placed on the land in preference to being immured within the "rattleboxes".

SHEFFIELD .- THE ORGANIZATION .- The discussion of this subject was resumed on Wednesday evening last, when the scheme of a " perambulating Executive" as proposed by Mr. Gammage was rejected. On Sunday evening, the subject was again resumed, Mr. Briggs in the chair. The system of "centres," proposed by Mr. Featherston was ap-proved of; the "emergency" and "reserve" committees, proposed by the same gentleman were also six o'clock. approved of. An interesting discussion followed on Mr. Harney's suggestion of the "shilling payment." which at nine o'clock was adjourned to Wednesday

THE VICTIMS.—At the meeting of the Council on Sunday, the following resolution was adopted: in the morning. Mesers. Hurley, Dawson, Alderson, That we approve of the suggestion of the Editor and Ross have promised to attend. of the Northern Star for the immediate appointment of a committee at Manchester, for the relief of the mend the appropriation by the said committee of tion of Organization will be discussed. any funds in the hands of Mr. Cleave, or any other person collected for such purpose. At the same time this council urges upon the country the necessity of one fund for all general purposes connected with the Chartist movement, which can only be established through the re-organization of the Chartist party, which they trust will be speedily accom-

THE CONFERENCE.—The following resolution was also adopted :- " That, reiterating our willingness to abide by the decision of the majority of the Chartist localities, as to the place and date of the assembling of the Conference, we earnestly request our at two o'clock in the afternoon, brother Chartists in all localities where the subject CHESTER DELEGATE MEETING has not yet been discussed, to immediately give their lecision, as to the propriety of such Conference, and the place and date of its assembling, and to send their decision to the Northern Star by August 1st." VISIT OF MR. HILL TO SHEPPIELD.—This gentle-

man paid us a visit on Monday last. We had applied for the use of the Town Hall, but was refused. No matter. If legitimately we may not nold our meetings in the Town Hall, then illegitimately we will do so. Let opportunity offer, and the "respectables" shall have cause to regret that It is very probable that this reverend gentleman that the Almighty would afford them redress in due of Ireland, those whom Mr. Walter, of the Times, designated as "surpliced ruffians."

Last it was enter that a broughtion; that arrogate to themselves the Chartist gatherings. Not another place could be considered that the Almighty would afford them redress in due of Ireland, those who arrogate to themselves the Chartist gatherings. Not another place could be procured; and we had to content ourselves with signated as "surpliced ruffians."

Last it was enter this again active this again, the procured in the country as chiralists and the procured; and we had to content ourselves with the Almighty would afford them redress in due of Ireland, those who arrogate to themselves the Chartist gatherings. Not another place could be exclusive advocacy of the Repeal of the Union, will be procured; and we had to content ourselves with the Almighty would afford them redress in due of Ireland, those who arrogate to themselves the Chartist gatherings. Not another place could be exclusive advocacy of the Repeal of the Union, will be procured; and we had to content ourselves with the Almighty would afford them redress in due of Ireland, those who arrogate to themselves the Chartist gatherings. Not another place could be exclusive advocacy of the Repeal of the Union, will be procured; and we had to content ourselves with the Almighty would afford them redress in due of Ireland, those who arrogate to themselves the Chartist gatherings. It would occupy too much of your Lordship's rule over them. The result of this advice was addi- ledge the noble, independent, and truly Christian comfortably hold some hundreds. On this occasion necessity of union amongst the miners," at the Robin time to treable you with the perusal of the several tional persecution and accumulated wrongs. The conduct of the British Chartists; that it is now obvious they were rather more numerous than comfortable. Hood Inn, Churton, near Percy Main, on Friday Organization. I should state that on our entry into statutes empowering and authorising the favoured parsons and the landlords having now nothing to that the minister cannot, for any bountry, get Chartists A systematic attempt had been made by some base parsons and the landlords having now nothing to that the minister cannot, for any bountry get the persecuted many of their fire-fear from resistance, went on should state that on our entry into statutes empowering and authorising the favoured parsons and the landlords having now nothing to that the minister cannot, for any bountry get fear from resistance, went on should state that on our entry into statutes empowering and authorising the favoured parsons and the landlords having now nothing to that the minister cannot, for any bountry get fear from resistance, went on should state that on our entry into state that our ent Bons who had come from the country congregated arms in Ireland. But, in order that your Lordship ing the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and this, therefore, his only hope to put the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and this, therefore, his only hope to put the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and this, therefore, his only hope to put the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and this, therefore, his only hope to put the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; arms in Ireland. But, in order that your Lordship ing the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and the people on one hand, and driving them out of Ireland; and the people on one hand, and the people on one hand the public. At eight o'clock, the room was densely. and shortly after that hour most uncomfortably, crowded. Mr. Hill, on his entrance, was greeted with hearty applause. On the motion of Mr. Harney, Mr. Evinson was called to the chair, who, Farraby, near Carlisle ... after a brief speech, concluded by introducing Mr. Hill. Mr. H. spoke for nearly three hours, and delivered an address, which, for statistical research, sound knowledge, correct principles of political Wigan economy, a thorough exposure of the cause of present evils, and a brief, but plain, showing of the remedy has never been equalled by any lecturer who has visited Sheffield. Mr. Hill, in the course of his now. A rumour ran through the town like wild-may, with strict justice, be attributed to bad laws, not be a shadow of doubt on the mind of any rational consequence of the publication of a correspondence has visited Sheffield. Mr. Hill, in the course of his not be a shadow of doubt on the mind of any rational consequence of the publication of a correspondence has visited Sheffield. Mr. Hill, in the course of his not be a shadow of doubt on the mind of any rational consequence of the publication of a correspondence has visited Sheffield. Mr. Hill, in the course of his between Mr. O'Higgins and Lord Eliot; although it address, was deservedly and enthusiastically appears in one paper only the Foreman's Journal, no plauded. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. plauded. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Edwin Gill proposed the following resolution :-'That this meeting returns its hearty thanks to the Rev. Wm. Hill, for his eloquent lecture this evening; and at the same time we cannot separate withtreated so deep a sensation, as the working men law would permit them to co so.

The parsons of the church by statute law estations and at this correspondence gave the lie to the Nation, and all out expressing our unqualified approbation of his other trading politicians who have asserted ever and past laborious services in the people's cause, more other trading politicians who have asserted ever and past laborious services in the people's cause, more other trading politicians who have asserted ever and past laborious services in the people's cause, more other trading politicians who have asserted ever and past laborious services in the people's cause, more other trading politicians who have asserted ever and over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as the talented conductor of that bright over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as the talented conductor of that bright over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as the talented conductor of that bright over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as the talented conductor of that bright over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as the talented conductor of that bright over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as the talented conductor of that bright over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as the talented conductor of that bright over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as the talented conductor of that bright over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as the talented conductor of that bright over again that Mr. O'Higgins and the Irish Universal especially as luminary, the Northern Star, which under his management has so ably instructed the people in the reading of knowledge of their rights, and the only remedy for charged. Hundreds of pounds of the public money have been their wrongs—the establishment of the People's spent in fruitless efforts to suppress Chartism in Ireland. Charter." Mr. Julian Harney seconded the resolution of heaving felse witness chartism to the depots of heaving felse witness chartes have been the depots tion, which on being put to the vote was carried is personal energetic sectors to a numerous and when you stated that she will of bearing false witness against Chartists; the walls of with but one dissentient! That gentleman being a committed in Ireland than in any other country, aloud to heaven for vengeance." The people will of bearing false witness against Chartists; the walls of with but one dissentient! That gentleman being a committed in Ireland than in any other country, aloud to heaven for vengeance." with our constraint room, treaves- committed in treatment than in any owner as a sound edu-In the conclusion of which, it was unanilarge of the conclusion of the order of the order of the conclusion of the order of MEATIL IMPROVEMENT.—On Monday, the mem- makes the case still worse, those instances com- dress; experience will have taught them that, fol-

STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening last, a large and respectable meeting was held in the commodious room, Hillgate, Mr. Joseph Carter was chosen to preside. After opening the meeting in an appropriate address, the chairman introduced Mr. M. Daly, the eloquent advocate of temperance and democracy, who rivited the attention of his numerous hearers by one of the most fervid appeals to their sense of justice and patriotism, in support of the Charter we ever heard. He depicted in glowing terms, the deplorable state of the toiling millions, which he properly attributed to misgovernment and intemperance. At the conclusion, the thanks of the meeting was voted to Mr. Daly.

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On WEDNESDAY EVENING Mr. Thomas Clark lectured on Carr Green, on "the wrongs of Ireland." There was a numerous attendance of the "Exiles of Erin" who paid the greatest attention, and manifested their approval of the manner in which Mr. Clark handled his subject by frequent bursts of applause. The rain falling heavily compelled the lecturer to conclude much sooner than he wished.

On Thursday Evening Mr. Clark was again announced to lecture in the open air; but Mr. Davies, of Hawick, being in town, that gentleman, at the request of Mr. Clark, addressed the people, and gave unbounded satisfaction.

THE MORAL MOVEMENT.—The Temperance cause is progressing rapidly here. Mr. W. Daly, late of Todmorden, has been delivering a course of excel-lent lectures upon that subject, in which he has clearly proven that without temperance men are totally incompetent to the task of self-government, no matter what may be their talent, education, or station in society. Mr. George Bradburn has likewise rendered by his services much valuable assist-

council's proceedings during the quarter, which on the motion of Mr. John Gilbertson, seconded by the meeting. The following the necessary arrangements, so that such the motion of Mr. John Gilbertson, seconded by the different localities of the National Charter Association be requested to give their opinions on the subject of Organization as early as possible."

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Hull Chartists wishes to hear from the Secretaries of the fellowing places, with their address, as early as possible, as he is desirous of corresponding with them on important business:-Selby, Gainsbro', Doncaster, Beverley, and Pocklington. Communications to be addressed 8, West-street Court, West-street.

NEWCASTLE.-Mr. Kydd lectured in the Chartists' Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Sunday even-ing last, "On the History of Switzerland, and the

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Notice.—Mr. O'Connor will address the Charists of Trowbridge on this day (Saturday). On subject should be brought before the council at its | Monday, he will address the Chartists of Frome. at six o'clock in the evening; and on Tuesday, he will address the Chartists of Bermondsey, in their room, Long Lane.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH. REPEAL OF THE UNION. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., will lecture on the above delegate meeting, as suggested in the Star, should take subject, on Wednesday evening next, in the Large place at Birmingham, on the 31st day of August next; Theatre of the South London Hall of Science, (late Rotunda,) Blackfriars' Road, to commence at eight clock precisely. Admitiance id., Gallery, 2d Englishmen! shew your sympathy with our much wronged and suffering brethren of Ireland in their struggle for justice.—God prosper the people.

London.—An harmonic meeting will be held at the Golden Lion, Dean-street, Soho, opposite St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday, August 8th, at eight precisely, for the benefit of Mr. Railton, of Manchester. STAR, GOLDEN LINE.—There will be a lecture delivered here on Sunday next, at eight in the evening, by a talented gentleman.

Golden Lion, Dean Street, Soho.—A general meeting of the members of this locality will be holden at the above place, on Sunday evening next, be delivered, by Mr. Bolwell, on "the Life of Robert Emmett;" to commence at eight o'clock.

MARYLEBONE.—SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO WATFORD, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1843 .- The Committee of the Marylebone Association having made arrangements with the landlord of the Wheatsheaf Inn, at Watford, for the accommodation of nothing will be wanting to render them both comfortable and pleasant. Tickets 2s. each. Vans will start in the morning, from Circus-street, New Road, at eight o'clock precisely.

HEYWOOD.—Mr. James Read will preach two

sermons in the Chartist Association Room, Hartley Street, on Sunday next, the 30th inst., to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six o'clock in the evening. A collection will be made at the close of each sermon towards defraying the ex-

OLDHAM.-Mr. William Dixon will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at half-past six in the evening, when a collection will be made to defray the expence of the room.

CLITHEROE. - Mr. Bairstow will lecture in Padibam, on Thursday evening, August 4th, and in Clitheroe, on Saturday evening, August 6th, on the open space of ground over Shaw Bridge, at six o'clock precisely. ROCHDALE.—A camp meeting will be holden to-

morrow (Sunday), on Roolay Moor, near Lane Head : to commence at two o'clock. A friend will lecture the same evening, in the Chartist Room, top of Yorkshire-street; to commence at half-past

Shaw.—On Sunday, the 6th of August, a camp meeting will be holden on Shore Edge, near Shaw; to commence at two o'clock. Bradford.-On Sunday (to-morrow), a camp meeting will be holden at Undercliffe, at ten o'clock

WHITE ABBEY .- The Chartists of White Abbey will meet on Monday evening, at eight o'clock; a families of the incarcerated victims; and recom- deputation from the Council will attend. The ques-THE MEMBERS of the General Council will meet in their room, Butterworth Buildings, at six o'clock on

Sunday evening. The delegates from Dewsbury will report the preceedings and result of that important meeting. HALIFAX -A special delegate meeting of this district will be holden on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Association

Room, Pellon Lane. A good attendance of delegates is particularly requested. WARLEY.-A camp meeting will be holden on Warley Moor, on Sunday, August 6th; to commence CHESTER DELEGATE MEETING. The adjourned

Chester County Delegate Meeting will be holden at Macclesfield, on Sunday, August 6th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon: all communications for the meeting to be addressed to Mr. John Warren, at Mr. D. Oldham's, Pack-green, Macclesfield. A GENERAL COUNTY MEETING OF THE COAL MINERS

will be holden on Kersal Moor, on Monday next; chair to be taken at twelve o'clock at noon. Mr. Swallow, from Yorkshire, and Mr. Thomson, from Newcastle, the authorised agents of the Miners' Association, will address the meeting. At the close of the public meeting there will be a meeting of they drove us to turn their fraudulent meetings into Delegates; those Miners that cannot make it convenient to come in a body, are respectfully requested to send a delegate or delegates. MR. KYDD will lecture "On the benefits and

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. GENERAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.

Previously acknowledged ---£539 10 5 FOR DR. M'DOUALL. Great Horton, near Bradford, Yorkshire ••• FOR MRS. COOPER. Mr. R. Campbell *** FOR MRS. ELLIS. Glasgow Charter Association ... Neil Muir ... Thomas Smith 0 1 0 ••• • • •

HOUSE OF LORDS-TUESDAY, JULY 25. On the motion of Lord PORTMAN, the second reading of the Landlords and Tenants Bill was dis-

HOUSE OF COMMONS-TURSDAY, JULY 25, Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a Bill for

and of good report." Nor we do here intend to inquire what relationship the state church maintains to the primitive church, which was planted and watered with the blood of Political, and Moral Reform. martyrs, and prophets, and mints, and whose only temporalities were hunger and distress, the scorn and hate of all classes of society, and not unfrequently, ultimately, the dungeon and the stake. No doubt there is a close analogy, but what that is we cannot now step to determine. Necessarily, also, we must forbear to draw the parallel between the lives of the spostles and their crowded sudience, and was highly applauded. The Encourage, which undoubtedly strikes at once every reflective mind-nnless, as some may possibly imagine, that journeyings, not to fashionable watering places, turer, in an eloquent and able manner. The evening's the imprisonments, the stripes, the perils, and the fasts of proceedings gave great satisfaction.

our modern aposites, far exceed those endured by Peter and Paul. These matters we must consider at some future time. Moreover, for the present we must deny surselves the pleasure which would result from an examination of the purity, the virtues, the Christian graces, which so eminently distinguish those illustrious men who adorn the episcopal bench, and which are, alas! so rare in this wicked world.

Well, then, we have an immense machinery kept up at a tremendous price, and to which everything has been made subservient. Money left to support the poer, for education, and other purposes, has all been absorbed and turned into one stream. Along the length and breadth of the land costly edifices are built, and set apart for the worship of one religious sect alone. Of apart for the worship of one religious sect alone. Uf to the land as the great object worthy of the attention the peculiar excellence, or etherwise, of that sect we to the land as the great object worthy of the attention of the working classes. Messra Me my nothing. To each church is attached a man who in some places has the authority almost of a king; the and Rathbone, entered into a discussion on the merits remisligations of the aretent experiences. It of the land, and the question of American liberty. ramifications of the system extend everywhere; it leaves the whole lump of society; the highest and the and the evening closed by the shoir singles the Characteristics. lowest alike bend to it and own its power.

What has it done? with these resources seemingly infinite; this power seemingly omnipotent: what has it METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING, Sunday done something occasionally out of opposition, but it Lane, Tower Hamlets, and other localities. A deputauntiring exertions of despised Dissent. Relative to arose, after which the following resolution was unani-

they should obey and make way for it, and is ever the soldier's steel.

God himself; as if He could look down upon a State from the Golden Lion. Church, with its secularity and avaries, ambition and pride; with its bitter words, and its still more bitter deeds; its oppression, its fetters, for the man who cannot conscientiously submit to its extortion, and read his Most manifestly, then, for all purely religious intents

and purposes, the thing does not exist. Whatever may be said, that is not the real aim; that is a very different affair. State Churches is neither more ner less than to find convenient modes of giving pensions and sinecures to the younger members of the aristogracy. The elder son takes the family estate, and the other must enter the army or the church. Should he be of an indolent turn of mind, probably he will choose the latter. A state church never was, and never can be a spiritual concern It is simply a secular establishment; and, by this time men have learned to consider it in this, its true light. As a matter of course the family living is looked upon as competent provision for one of the sons, even though, like a worthy elergyman of whom we know only too much, he has been heard to declare that he diabelieves, not merely the authority of the Bible, but also the existence of its author-God! The great man's son enters the church, not because he feels himself called by the Holy Spirit, but merely because he has no other means of obtaining a living without work. He cannot dig, and to beg he is ashamed; though he is not ashamed to do what many a starying begger dare not do lie in the face of heaven! The object professed, and the object sought, are " wide as the poles asunder."

Whatever such a man says, he is seeking a respectable competency for life. It is the living he wishes to obtain: chair; when the following resolution was passed:destroy men's souls i

We have not yet exhausted the catalogue of ills: a State Church teems with them. Its foundation principle is injustice to man, and mockery to God; as if He had the People's Charter." He pointed out the absurdity not the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of Whig and Tory measures of relief for the starving Johnstone, Sheffield, coachmaker.—W. Peate, Shrews-mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, Johnstone, Sheffield, coachmaker.—W. Peate, Shrews-mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, and the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of Whig and Tory measures of relief for the starving Johnstone, Sheffield, coachmaker.—W. Peate, Shrews-mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, and the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of Whig and Tory measures of relief for the starving Johnstone, Sheffield, coachmaker.—W. Peate, Shrews-mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, and the power in the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of the power to maintain a religion, which, as it comes of the power to maintain a religion, which are the power to maintain a religion and the aminently adapted to promote man's happiness and to win man's love. Beginning badly, we, of necessity have wrong in its thousand forms inflicted by the system. Its pensioned priests have ever been the sworn foce of humanity; and no greater curse can blight a hand than that such men should fill its offices and wield its power. From their foul and tainting touch true religion has ever fied back, to seek reinge and peace, to her home in heaven, and her Father there. Wherever priestism has set her mark, spirituality has languished and died; Whatever could bless and gladden earth has been expelled; and man has fallen from his little embarrassed through the poverty-stricken circumhigh estate, and become no better than the beast of the

A State Church has done something else: a hireling and armed men have apring up in abundance, willing to fight under her banners and to obey her laws. She has read amiss her divine commission; and her strategy has been of a somewhat singular character. Gold for those who will give up their principles; and imprison-ment, loss of property, and death for men who will not: just the way, we should imagine, to win men The can withstand. The passing topics of the day supply us with instances in point. The supporters of a State Chruch never seem to think that men have consciences or principles of any kind; this is an idea that mover enters into their conception. The Rev. Emkine Head conscientionaly believes the church catechism contains unscriptural statements, and how do his ecclesiassical superiors behave? Do they reason with himconfirm their position by scripture? No such thing. They deprive him of his office for three years. Dr. Pusey's opinions? These men blunder about whatever answer of a State Church. A man believes the whole cating it. What she has done; her violent temper is medified by the times, her teeth have been filed, and fangs been made the watchword for oppression and persecuhlight and destroy, have been the production of her TEDRESANCE, with the hell-hounds of war baying around her; and this demon they would present to us as the embodiment and substance of that religion whose blessed results have ever been glory to God and peace

divine a mission, she has tabernacled here, serene and medicte consideration. smiling smidst the storms and angry elements that LEAMINGTON.—Mr. O'Neil delivered three succumpass her and that would radely drive her away, lectures in the old chapel, Clements-street, on Montemple sacred to the Highest. Far from her, as dark, night, the subject was "the Sacredness of Human ness from light, are those sure signs of an earthly origin, Life." The other two lectures were on "the the covetous desire, the bitter mird, the angry eye, the Anatomy of the Human Frame," illustrated with but for pelf and power, which have ever been the magic lantern plates.

predominant characteristics of a State Church, and which have ever made it a fruitful source of enmity and tion of our readers to the evils resulting from an strife. With these she has nothing whatever to do: established church; they are so manifest—they come so perpetual love aits on her brow, beams from her eye, animates her heart. A State Church implies an element in which she can " bear no life." Her language to its advocates is, "Ye know not what spirit ye are of." Let not government insult God by legislating for his religion. They cannot make men Christians, though undoubtedly they will make them hypocrites. Oaths are easily sworn, and sacraments willingly taken, when the reward is a comfortable establishment for life. The zeal prompted and sustained by gold is somewhat questionable, and it were well that it made way for something better. That heart of thine, my brother, and erigin; it came not from above but from below; burning with Christain zeal and love-the Highest and it plainly bears on it the stamp of the wisdom that overshadowing thee, the inspiration of the Almighty is earthly, sensual, and devilish. To be brief, at the giving thee understanding—his voice speaking to thee present time we waive all unnecessary discussion, and in the clear blue of day, in the dark hours of night, in just look at the thing as it is now—as it now claims our solitudes old as creation's dawn, in cities teeming with support, as it now drains our pockets, as it now seeks thy fellows, urging thee onwards to do and to dare, to bind us in its thralls, as it new unblushingly pro- invests thee with an office, a ministry, a priesthood, fesses to embody in itself whatever is "fair and lovely, which thou canst only lay down with life itself; and to thee, thus called, an Establishment and an Episcopal Ordination are empty as a dream of the night .- The Philanthropisi: a Monthly Journal devoted to Social,

Chartist Untelligence.

LONDON.-MISS INGE lectured on Sunday evening, at the Working Man's Hall, Mile End Road, to a chair was filled by Mr. Sherrard, who addressed the meeting in confirmation of the views of the fair lec-

CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION.—On Sunday morning, an highly interesting discussion took place on the question-" Would a Repeal of the Legislative Union benefit the working classes?" Mr. Overton was called to the chair, and briefly introduced the subject. Messrs. Cowan, Dwaine, and others, in animated speeches, supported the affirmative. Messrs, Pollard and Spurr admitted the right of the Irish nation to demand the Repeal, but denied the benefits attributed as resulting from it. After a prolonged discussion, the subject was adjourned until the following Sunday morning. On Sunday evening, Mr. Davoc lectured at the same place, to a good audience; and, in an energetic manner, developed the evils of the present system, and pointed and the evening closed by the choir singing the Chartist National Anthem

done to bless and evangelise the world? In every good afternoon, Mr. M'Grath in the chair. Reports were word and work it has ever been the last. It may have received from the Bloomsbury, Golden Lion, Golden has done but little from a sense of principle and duty. tion attended from the Directors, stating the monetary When its bishops and priests folded their arms and affairs of the Institution. Mr. Wheeler reported relative alept, they were only roused from their apathy by the to an interview with Mr. O Connor. A long discussion achieving anything great and good it has done nothing; mously agreed to, and ordered to be immediately transand we must now draw the conclusion, that powerless. mitted to Mr. O'Connor:-" That this Delegate steetness for good is identical with its very being. It has ing, seeing the great necessity of immediate unanimity had a long trial, and now we must abandon it as a in reference to the date of the proposed Conference. fallure. It has no victories over darkness to sing of; and the 21st of August having met with the approbano trophies to boast. Besides, it has great deficiences, tion of the South Lancashire Delegates and other in-the absence of which nothing can supply. It wants the fluntial bodies, they entreat Mr. O'Connor, in the en-distinguishing mark of genuine Christianity—that suing number of the Star, to give his support to that catholic spirit that would incline it cheerfully to date, instead of recommending any other, which would so-operate with all who believe in a common head. It only serve to distract the attention of the Chartist proudly isolates itself. It puts itself in an attitude of public". Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Mills seconded, man, Bristol. defiance to all other sects. It not only will not meet "That each Delegate lay before his locality the prothem as equals, but it expects that they should own priety of a public meeting being called on Monday, August 29, at eleven, at the District Court of Bank. Imprudence, or Infection; including a compre- what use of them you think proper. and reverence its supremacy. It arrogantly demands August 17th, to elect delegates to the Conference; and ruptcy, Exeter. Solicitors, Mr. Clipperton, Bedford- hensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions ready, in a spirit the entire reverse of Christian, to candidate to Mr. Salmon, jun., 24, Dean street, Fetterdefend its exactions with the magistrate's power and lane, previous to the above date". Carried unanimously. Mr. Page moved, and Mr. Simpson seconded, And this adulterated, mongrel thing, propped by "That the localities be recommended to raise funds for wretched artifice and system, they would pass off to the above object, by laying a levy of 2d. upon their men as an Illustration of the spirit, bright and beautiful, members. Carried unanimously. The meeting then of a genuine and healthy Christianity: and not content adjourned, the Secretary being authorised to write to with attempting to deceive men, they must fain mock all the unrepresented localities. 2s. 6d. was received D., and J. H. Greenwood, Bradford, Yorkshire, and

CHARTISTS OF BLOOMSBURY. The above locality met at their room on Tuesday evening. After the usual business was gone into, Mr. R. Brown moved, and Mr. Robertson seconded, "That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Feargus O'Connor for the able manner in which he managed the Defence Fund during the late trials." NOTTINGHAM.—At the weekly general meeting holden in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday last, the following resolutions were unanimously passed: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the contemplated Conference should assemble on Tuesday, September 5th." "That it appears to us that Nottingham would be the best place of meeting, being the most central." "That any town containing less than 50,000 inhabitants should be allowed to send one delegate; containing 50,000 and less than 100,000, two delegates; and if 100,000 and upwards, four delegates, excepting London, which might be allowed to send six." It was considered that this last arrangement would give to the Conference greater advantages than confining large towns who might wish to send more than one delegate; and that, whilst it would keep the Conference within the limits of a deliberative assembly, it would give as near as possible equal representation. It was also resolved that the resolutions might stand as propositions to be voted upon according to the plan suggested by R. T. Morrison, in the Star of the 15th inst.

THE CHARTISTS' weekly delegate meeting took place in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on Sunday morning, the 23rd instant, Mr. L. Boonham in the and history has taught us that priests are not the last "That a lecture be given for the benefit of Mrs. Cooper, to perjure themselves, if the end be one worth having of Leicester;" which Mr. H. Dorman kindly consented and not a mere paltry consideration. Gold, like to deliver in the Market-place, on Sanday evening, charity, hides a multitude of sins. Accursed be the July 30th. It is in contemplation to get up the play system which can thus deaden men's consciences and of the trial of Robert Emmett; the proceeds to go to the Local Victims' Fund.

> PRESCOT .- On Wednesday evening, Mr. Gammage delivered an excellent lecture on " The Land and millions, and clearly showed that nothing short of the People's Charter would benefit the working classes. The cotton lords, the shopocracy, and manufacturers came in for their share of exposure, and in like manner the priesthood. He also handled the subject of the Corn Laws in a masterly style. At the close of his lecture he invited discussion, and although some of the Whig tools were present, none of them had anything to say. The people listened patiently to his long and

BILSTON.—The state of our organization is not a stances of our members. The truck-system is carried on to an alarming extent. For seven, eight, nine, and ten weeks at a time, the labourer is compelled to go priesthood is but one of the many blessings ahe acatters without money. The miners are now at work for two with such a liberal hand. She has sown dragon's teeth, shillings a-day; and another deduction is about to take place !! Lectures are delivered here, by Mr. Thomason, every Thursday evening, on a large piece of ground in the centre of the town, in the open air. This has has been altogether that of a carnal warfare. Her logic been the means of buttoning up the League's meetings. No one has attended their two last meetings, but their secretary. The only reason he could give was, that they could not get speakers. We are determined to reorganize ourselves; and delegates will be appointed over; such arguments of love he must have a hard heart to attend the next delegate meeting, to be holden at Wednesbury, on the 7th of August next.

BOLTON-On Sunday evening last, Mr. Davies, rom Scotland, delivered a lecture in the Chartist room Cheapsire, to a very respectable assembly, the subject being "the weakness of a divided, and the strength of a UNITED people." The lecturer, in a foreible and elequent manner, showed the necessity of a firm and consolidated union of both heart and hand, without which the toiling millions can never expect to be Pasey maintains transubstantiation to be the doctrine of relieved from their present degraded and miserable the church of England. A conclave assemble; sit in condition. In pointing attention to the present judgment on him; they have not the honesty to meet state of Ireland, it was clearly demonstrated and reason with him; and, unheard, he is suspended from that the high and moral majesty of the people, preaching for two years. What answer is that to Dr. set forth by their snity of sentiment and action, they take in hand; they have no more idea of integrity Job for the Attorney-General The lecturer gave great and honesty, than they have of any other quality, the satisfaction, as he appeared to be more in love with possession of which turns a man into a martyr and a the principle he was advocating for the principle's saint. Persecution has been the common and invariable sake, than in love with himself for his ability in advo

aystem to be bad, and that he ought not to support it; DELEGATE MEETING —According to announcement and the Sinte Church says to him, "Your argument the delegates from the different localities met last may be good, but I must put you in jail, and for all that Sunday, at the house of Mr. James Haslam, Seven DELEGATE MEETING -According to announcemen I care there you may lie and not !" And this is nothing Stars Inn. Previous to commencing business, a delegate from Blackburn, arrived with information that a camo meeting would be holden on Sunday, July 30th, extracted. Read the history of the past, and see how on Bull Hill, when the delegates from Bolton district the gospel of peace and love has been profaned, and has agreed to relirquish the design of holding their contemplated camp meeting, but would join that to take tion to the death. Religious wars, the bitterest that can place on Bull Hill. The people of Bolton district are therefore requested to attend. Mr. Dixon is expected to hellish machinations The past paints her amidat address the men of Bolton, at the Globe Inn, Turcon, carnage and gore, unsatiated, parting for blood and at eleven o'clock, and from thence to proceed in a body to the place of meeting.

and secure her reign. God's ways are not man's; and to Mr. Mr. Roberts, for his able exertions during and to Mr. Mr. Roberts, for his able exertions during surplus fond, which amounts to about one-third of the religion that he has called into being is perfectly the Chartist trials." It is particularly requested the money subscribed.

Subscribers at a distance, and those who cannot by a subscribers at a distance, and those who cannot will do so on Monday evening next, as business of attend that meeting, are hereby requested to notify importance will be brought forward demanding importance will be brought forward demanding importance will be proportion.

with her influences so rich in blessing and in joy, day, Tuesday, and Wednesday evening, last week; Coming in her God-given beauty and power-into man's the room, capable of helding from 600 to 700, was heart, the expels its false idols, and erec's it into a crammed to suffocation each night. On Monday

COGQLESHALL.—At the weekly meeting of the Chartists of this place, held on Monday evening last, a vote of thanks to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., was carried unanimously for his able management of the Defence Fund. Five shillings was collected for the

CARLISLE.-MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CARLISLE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION .- A meeting of the above named body took place at their room. No. 6. the Secretary read over an account of the Income and Expenditure during the quarter, which was examined and found correct.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, July 20. BANKRUPTS.

Henry Audrews and Charles Twining, Peckham, Surrey, brewers, to surrender July 28, at two, August 29, at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

William White, jun., Aldersgate-street, chemist. July 28, at eleven, August 29, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messra Watson and Bronghton, Falcon-square: official assignee, Mr. Whitmore. Basinghall-street. Thomas Lloyd Jones, Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire,

surgeon, August 5, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Dean, Guildford-street; and Mr. Bryant, Wimborne; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's place, Old Jewry. Henry Ellis, Norwich, draper, July 28, at half-past eleven, September 16, at 12, at the Court of Bankruptcy. olicitors, Mr. Ashurst, Cheapside; official assignee,

Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane. Jeseph Starling, Southampton, hatter, July 29, at half-past two, September 15, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Smith, Bridgesireet, Southwark; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Aby-John Gray, Jarrow, Durham, timber-merchant,

August 1, at one, September 5, at one, at the District Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Mr. Ingledew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messra Williamson and Hall, Gray's-inn; official assignee, Mr." Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. John Oram, Chard, Somersetshire, lace-manufacturer,

ruptcy, Exeter. Solicitors, Mr. Church, Bedford-row; Mr. Dommett, Chard; and Mr. Tyrrell, Exeter; official assignee, Mr. Hernaman, Exeter. George Hewitt and George Hewlett, Manchester, woollen drapers, August 3 and 30, at twelve, at the District Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Solicitors.

August 3, 29, at two, at the District Court of Bank-

Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Middle Temple; and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester, official assignee, Mr. Port, Manchester. William Henderson and James Henry Veysey, Moorfields, Gloucestershire, manufacturing chemists, July 31, at two, August 31, at eleven, at the District Court

Dyer's-buildings, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Acra-Edward Eardley, Exeter, china-dealer, July 26, name of their row: and Mr. Brutton, Exeter: Hirtzel, Exeter.

> PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Marshall and Dickinson, Leeds, stuff merchants.—J. Martin and Co., Liverpool, sail-makers.—Haworth and Whitehead, Forest of Rossendale, Lancashire, cottonspinners; as far as regards J. Haworth.-M., G. O., J.

Wellington, New Zealand, stuff manufacturers.

Aug. 11, W. T. Wren, Chichester, brewer.-Aug. 11. . Tatterall, Noble-street, hosier .- Aug. 11, H. Brown and J. Coombs, Windsor, bankers. Aug. 14, J. Whitfield, Tooley-street, grocer.—Aug. 14, E. Turmaine, Canterbury, porter-brewer .-- Aug. 14, J. Richmond, Limestreet, merchant-Aug. 17, H. Sidebotham and T. Lewis. Haughton and Manchester, cotton-manufactures. -Aug. 15, J. T. and W. Bradley, Leeds, ironmongers. Aug. 15, H. Lonsdale, Sheffield, grocer.—Aug. 15, E. White and E. Leith, Worksop, machine-makers.—Aug. 15, P. T. B. Hembrough, Wakefield, worsted-manufacturer .- Aug. 15, T. Walker, Leeds, brewer .- Aug. 15, H. Pearson, York, attorney-at-law.-Aug. 15, J Bressley, Leeds, victualler.-Aug. 15 R. Marsden, Halifax, woollen cloth-manufacturer.-Aug. 16, C. H. Webb, Forebridge, Staffordshire, corn-dealer.—Aug. 3, T. Carter, Stafford,

to the contrary on the day of meeting. Aug. 11, G. Tattersall, Noble-street, hosier. Aug. 11, G. Reach, Bardwell, Suffolk, miller.-Aug. 11, J. B. Cooper, Harleston, Suffolk, coal-merchant.-Aug. 16, T. Stripling, Coichester, coachmaker.—Aug. 15. V. Wano-Davonport, linendraper.

unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before

August 11. J. Poolly, Maidstone, timber merchant.-J. Stubbs. Worthing and Brighton, coachmaker .- N. Dickenson. Manchester, dyer .- W. Penn, Canterbury, cabinetmakera-H. Simmonds, Leamington Priors, dealer.-M. Pearson, Workington, Cumberland, chemist.-A. Nield, Oldham, cotton-spinner.—G. Forster, Sunderland, iron manufacturer.—A Stockten and W. Utton. Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, coachmakers.—H. J. Watkinson, Birstall, Yorksbire, card maker.-J. Blake, bury, grocer.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 25.

Enderby Laughton, brewer, Wisbech, St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, to surrender, August 3, at two, and greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly Sent. 4. at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Whitmore, efficial assignee, Basinghall-street; solicitors, Messrs. Abbott, Jenkins, and Abbott, New faithful, but slas I for human nature, with afflicting Jackson Barwise, heuse-decorator, Pall-mall, Aug.

at twelve, and Sept. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. Mr. Alsager, efficial assignee, Birchinlane: solicitor, Mr. Surr, Lombard-street. Frederick Pryor Everett, draper, Reading, Berkshire. Ang. 3, at half-past ten, and Aug. 31, at eleven, at the Cenrt of Bankruptcy. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; selicitors, Messra. Tilleam and Son, Old Jewry. George Frederick Widnell, stationer, Edgware-road.

of Bankruptcy. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; solicitor. Mr. Shackell, Tokenhouse-yard. John Bussell Spencer. tanner, Halsfead, Essex, Aug. 1, at twelve, and Aug. 31, at one, at the Court of Bank. of symptoms indicative of consumption or general ruptcy. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; solisitor. Mr. Dodd, New Broad-street Edward Hopkins, coal dealer, Egremont, Cheshire. Aug. 11, at half-past twelve, and Aug. 31, at eleven, at and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind the Liverpool District Court. Mr. Bird, official as-

signee; solicitors, Mesara Bridger and Blake, Finsbury-circus, London; and Messra. Francis and Dodge, Liverpool. John Cowherd, miller, Hugill, Westmoreland, Aug. , at half-past two, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court. Mr. Baker, official assignee. Newcastleupon-Tyna; solicitors, Mr. Harrison, Kendal; and Messrs. Addison and Harrison, Meclenburg-square.

William Pullen, licensed victualler, Gloucester, Aug. at twelve, and Sept. 6, at eleven, at the Bristol Dis- hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work trict Court. Mr. Morgan, official assi solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Blaxland, Crosby-square, very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and Messra. Mant and Harvey, Bath. Sept. 9, at half-past eleven, at the Birmingham District a deeply important branch of study. The tone of Court Mr. Bittleaton, official assignee, Birmingham; this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well- a most inveterate disease, which her medical attensolicitor, Mr. Brewster, Nottingham.

mingham, solicitor, Mr. James, Birmingham.

DEFENCE OF MR. JOHN DUNCAN.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to manage the I FUND collected for the Defence of Mr. John Duncan, have to announce that the period during which he was held bound to appear to answer for charges preferred against him having expired on ALMONDBURY.—At the usual weekly meeting the 16th current, a Meeting of said Committee was held on Monday evening July 24th, the following held in South Chapel, Lindsay Street, on the 17th. resolution was carried unanimously:—lst. That when it was unanimously agreed to convene a little could they have known of the spirit and the power of vital religion, who could imagine that such a given to Mr. O'Connor for the able and judicious the same place, on Monday evening, 7th of August, course was the best adapted to advance her triumphs manner in which he has disbursed the defence fund; at eight o'clock, for the purpose of disposing of the

returned, or whether they will agree that the balance be appropriated as the General Meeting may decide. After the above Meeting, no claims will be attended to, as the functions of the Committee wil!

N.B.—Communications on the subject to be addressed to the Treasurer, Mr. Robert Kidd, No. 7, JOHN GELLATLY, Chairman.

Dundee, July 17, 1813.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH Price 1s. 12d. per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the Defence Fund, and one shilling and sixpence from two friends at Halstead. The Chartists of Coggleshall also are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after and hope it will be of a legal and permanent kind. They also hope that a Victim Fund for the relief the stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a the stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a tried efficacy for correcting an disorders of the stemach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a tried efficacy for correcting an disorders of the stemach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a specific producing a stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a specific producing a stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a specific producing a stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a specific pr meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels. Indigestion producing a torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly of all real Chartist victims, will be forthwith estatorial state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity torpid state o removed. Two or three doses will convince the because it is a patent one; and more especially afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will since its use has contributed so largely to the public amicted of its strength; a healthy action of the speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; giving way, as it always must where the pills are and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar and secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm St. John-street, Caldergate, on Sunday last, Mr. and, instead, of listlessness, neat, pain, and jaudicou which. I have asserted.

James O'Niel in the chair. The minutes of last appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, and illustrate what I have asserted.

Manual or strength, activity, and renewed health, and illustrate what I have asserted. Will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompanying each box; and if taken after too free an indulgence at table.

> head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the she spoke. head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly ex-cellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing Mr. Roberts, Bride-court, Blackfriars; official assignee, sion of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, a week were restored and strengthened that they blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and could pursue their employment with pleasure and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. profit; so much to, that from being unable to work As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet

> fortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith,

Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hart-

ley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale;

Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite,

Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the kingdom. Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe beturned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told early youth bade him hope to attain. How many the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, by his medical adviser that should he be restored a men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy "Istrand, London,"on the GovernmentStamp.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, "enclosed in a sealed envelope," on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

of Bankruptcy, Bristol. Solicitor, Mr. Manning, DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Induifor the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorrhæ, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

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

And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newmanstreet, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; G. Mansell, 3, King-street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barraclongh, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore. Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive strocht, Liverpool, merchant-Aug. 16, T. Lampen, and identical in their secret yad hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools. CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and hose salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of geneclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in 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 practical experience."-The Planct. "The best of all friends is the Professional

FRIEND and in no shape can he be consulted with Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgenceits progress—its results in both sexes, are given with 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 en- an obstinate cough and asthma. counter 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 Aug. 1, at eleven, at Aug 31, at twelve, at the Court fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train 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 body."—Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary chanuel 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 nee, Bristol; before us treats of subjects we believe generally. and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery John Hedderly, druggist, Nottingham, Aug. 9. and and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suf-William Broomhead, merchant, Birmingham, Aug. fering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No sion of the human organization."-The Magnet.

entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of meat, may, through the agent (Mr Moxon), be tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to ticate its truth. - York, Nov. 17th, 1842. 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 reno. vated health. Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even-

ing, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street. Oxford-street, London. consultation fee of £1, without which no notice

all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be

(post-paid) in a sealed envelope for 3s 6d.

relied on.

THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

See 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, she Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to was completely restored, as was evident by the way

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depres- try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in 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 overhours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people or confinement during their use. And for ELDELRY being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comget as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of 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

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employer. 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 a pernicious application of these inherent rights purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of which nature wisely instituted for the preservation nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he little, his disorder would have its periodical return; manhood at thirty? How many at eighteen receive but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease ithe bought a few boxes, which have completely reself? the consequences of which travel out of the moved his disease, and enabled him to return to his ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with plea-sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy con-MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condisunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic distinct distinct and striking at the very soul of human affliction

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make

"WILLIAM HICK.

To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court

Fleet-street, London." MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE mation of that deplorable state, are affected with

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you are 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 up-wards of five years afflicted with a most distressing efficacy in all cases of syphilis, fits, head-ache, weakmalady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, 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 softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syrithe operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to whole animal machine, and remove the usual impea timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy 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 India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health rative debility neglected by the family physician, and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I but they require for their safe management the excu es, if people would persevere in the use of the pils at proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish the daily and long continued observation requisite this lepter, and will gladly answer any applications either ersonally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(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 they had done him so much good, in relieving him of

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded better, and when she had taken the second box, is to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur as was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS

he was quite a new man. "You will please cond immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 12d., 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, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:-Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with

dants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her 2, at one, and Sept. 5, at twelve, at the Birmingham human being can be the worse for its perusal; to body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's District Court. Mr. Whitmore, official assignee, Birmultitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well- Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently say she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage the production of a mind long and practically con- which she has already derived from them. She furversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."—The Magnet.

which she has already derived from them. She fur mercury, rain the constitution, causing ulcerations, there states, that she is now almost well, and ascribed blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of the convergence colors to the new convergence colors to the new convergence colors to the new convergence colors. her convalescence solely to the persevering use of "The security of HAPPINESS in THE HARRIAGE that sovereign medicine-Parr's Life Pills. N.B. STATE is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread Any one doubting the accuracy of the above stateunfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obliga- directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authen-

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the

Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR's LIPE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a RED ground. Country Patients are requested to be as minute as Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration and an imposition? Prepared by the Proprietors, of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits T Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, of living, and occupation in life of the party, The London; and sold wholesale by their appointment communication must be accompanied by the usual by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow whatever can be taken of their application; and in Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Hud. dersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller, town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable 50, Briggate, Leeds; and Mr. W. Lawson, 51, dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 91., and Stonegate, York; by whom this Work is sent family boxes lls. each. Full directions are given with each box.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK. NOR- Just Published, the 12th Edition, Price 4s., and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order, for 5s.

THE SILENT FRIEND,

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPROmanner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAV-INGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes: followed by observations on the Obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with direc-tions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence

By R. and L. PERRY, and Co.,

Consulting Surgeons, London and Birmingham. Published by the AUTHORS, and sold by Buckton. 50, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street, London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM.

Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility, by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state. and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result, but branch to moral ones; leading the excited de-viating mind into a fertile field of seducive error, into a gradual but total degradation of manhood-into and all the habitudes of old age :- such a one carries with him the form and aspect of other men, but without the vigour and energy of that season which his the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease itimpregnating the wholesome stream of life with mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of intercourse.

The fearfully abused powers of the humane Generative System require the most cautious preservation: and the debility and disease resulting from early indiscretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is most certain to be successful. It is for these cases Messrs. Perry and Co., particularly designed their CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM which is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consumany of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c. As nothing can be better adapted to help and

nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, ness, heaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by its use. And even where the disease of Sterility appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the acum will warm and purify the blood and juices, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the diment to maturity.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the MATRIMONIAL STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the physical characters derivable from parental debility, or evil eruptions of a maliguant tendency, that are most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and

Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one lls bottle is saved.

Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, BIFMINGHAM.

Observe, none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co.

impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is folony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America.

Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter, the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price 2s. 9d., 4a 6d. and 11s. per box, (Observe the signature of R. and L. Phirana and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in bell sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising salivation and all other means have failed; and are of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being justly calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men; who by the use of that deadly poison, sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners street, Oxford-street, London, and 4, Great Charles-street, (four doors from Easy-row,) Birmingham, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening. and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, as will be : means of offecting a permaneut and effectual cure, acter all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Me dicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper ca be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriscum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses !

London. Sold by Mr. HEATON, Briggate, LEEDS.

Bebiebes.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, INCORPO RATING: THE REFORM ACT, AND famed for the growth of fine fruit, has this year suffered massa Parrot, its spientid gitt cage. And, RECENT STATUTES; WITH INTRO-much from the cold east winds of Whitsun week. The DUCTION, AND A COPIOUS INDEX.—apples have been nearly all destroyed.

THE REFORM ACT, AND famed for the growth of fine fruit, has this year suffered massa Parrot, its spientid gitt cage. And, parrot, its spien By EDWARD W. Cox, Eso., BARRISTER—Se-Low Times, London.

This is a most useful and valuable publication. Here is embodied, in systematic arrangement, all libeller, with some pique—" it is you who are foreigners Lordship. The following short extract is all that the laws relative to "the Franchise," the we are English."

Registration, and the Elections. The book gives A Minister of the Kirk complained to another that we can find room for at present:—"The maiden we can find room for at present:—"The maiden we can find room for at present:—"The maiden we can find room for at present:—"The maiden?" he had got a ringing in his head! "Do ye ken the shove constituted the above constituted to a state of the state of th ments regulating the above operations, are concerned: for under each separate head is given all the Statutes bearing on the question. The arrangement is excellent.

The publication will be of immense use to Over-

seers, Registration-agents, Sheriffs, Sheriff-officers. Remrning-officers, Election Committees and Poll Clerks. Indeed it is the best work we have seen for any and every one who wishes to know the law affecting the Franchise and its exercise.

Local and General Intelligence.

DR. PHELAN has been appointed a commissioner to inquire into the state of fever in Ireland. POTATOES are selling at Kilkee, county Clare, at one halfpenny per stone. And in Dublin at 51d. per stone. THE FOOT of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great toe, is only four inches long.

STRAWERRIES are selling in Hull at one penny the

LOVE in France is an opera; in England a tragedy; in Italy a comedy; and in Germany a melodrama. " WHITE thread gloves," mays the Leicesler Mercury, " may be bought in this town at a penny per pair!" THE FORCES now concentrated in Ireland exceed, it

is said, 35 000 men! WHY IS Punch like the aerial ship ?—Because he has not made a trip yet, and never will. A WELSH NEWSPAPER is about to be started at

OUR WAR STEAM-SHIPS form no less a proportion than one-fifth of the British navy.—Brighton Gazette. THE PIRST OF AUGUST is fixed for the reduction

of the Irish sugar duty. O'CONNELL'S SKILL has been said to consist in keeping the peasantry at the boiling point, and preventing them boiling over.

TWELVE PERSONS have held the office of Mayor of the city of Washington since the year 1802. Of this female servants. number five were practical printers. ACCOUNTS have been received from the Governor of Senegal to the 2d ult. They announce the almost total

failure this year of the gum crop, THE Cork Examiner states that "Rebecca and her land. WE LEARN, from the Liverpool Times, that the dis-

graceful practice of placing women in the public stocks is being revived at Prescot and St. Helen's. MR. JAQUES sold nine short-horns, at Derby, for 600 guiness, and Mr. Watson, of Walkingham, a short-horn heller for 150 gainers. - Mark Lane Express. THE MASONIC Grand Lodge of England has voted \$1.000 towards a monument to the memory of their

illustrious Grand Master, the late Duke of Sussex. ACCORDING to the last census of the Russian empire. tion of one to twelve.

THE New Orleans Picayene, alluding to a candidate's

says, "When a man pledges his honour to die, he ought to die-or perish in the attempt." THE NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES OD

and twenty-nine American. A PARADOX.—The Hereford Times, in allusion to the death of the favourite horse Herley, says, " after he had run the Stanage Stakes, and was taken to the stable, he pould neither stand nor lie down?" BY A SERIES of interesting experiments lately made in

of moving one thousand nine hundred and twenty times in a minute. A YOUNG highwayman was offered his life, after con-

demnation, if he would consent to have his leg cut off, that a new styptic might be tried. "What!" replied he, "and go liping to the devil at last? No, I'll be d-d first," and was hanged!

THE DIRECTORS of the Belgian railroads are building a diligence with two floors. The upper part will be a girzed gallery, from which an extensive view of the country will be commanded. It is to run between Liege and Verviers.

THE ANNUAL income of charitable endowments in England and Wales exceeds £1,200,000; he commisnisu of inquiry cost nearly £260.080; and yet nothing effectual has been done towards remedying the gross abuses which it exposed. ON THURSDAY, the steam-packet Batavier, Captain

Dunlop, arrived off St Katharine's Steam-packet Wharf, from Botterdam. Part of her cargo consisted of 450 baskets of potatoes and 500 baskets of currents, which were consigned to two szleamen in Spitalfields market. THERE HAS BEEN an extraordinary demand for copies of Dr. Pusey's sermon. Upwards of 3,000 copies have been sent to Ireland. Two editions of 6,000 each, have been printed, and a third edition, it is expected,

is about to issue. every station a quantity of bandages and medicines, in order that in case of accident some relief may be given

in the first instance. In THE pleasure-grounds of Sir Charles Hulse, at Bremore, there is a splendid specimen of the talip tree, of about 200 years growth, and supposed to be the! first in England, with thousands of flowers now in full

ANCIENT HYDROSTATIC BED.-Pluiarch says, in his "Life of Alexander," that the Babylonians used, during the dog-days, to sleep on "akins filled with

THE PASSENGERS between France and England from 21st to 27th June:— By Bologne 1,140

A NEW AND BRAUTIFUL IRON BOAT, intended for the increasing intercourse between Southampton and Havre, and named the South Western, arrived in the Southampton river on Wednesday week.

On the 3rd of July, the railway was opened from Lille to Ronbaix, a great town in the cotton manufacburing district, having with Tourcoing between thirty and ferty thousand people. The distance is, we believe, under ten inlies. A LETTER from Lubeck says, "the number of failures in this city has sugmented within the last ten years,

in so frightful a manner, that at present they actually exceed those of Hamburgh, the population and trade of Which are five times greater than ours." THE CORRECTIONAL TRIBUNAL of Meiz condemned afew days back, to a year's imprisonment and a fine, the

maximum of punishment allowed by the law man, who, on the occasion of the Fele Dieu, presented himself in a state of perfect nudity in the public street at the moment the procession was passing.
MESSES. MILLER, RAVENHILL and Co., of Blackwall, have just completed a new iron boat for the

London and Margate station, a vessel, which bids well machinery is ef great power, and her cabin the prettiest that can be shown on the river. Anburn state prison have recently substituted the effo-

AT ONE OF OUR common schools, the teacher, in catechising his scholars, put the following question:-

"What was made to give light to the world?" 20s.!!

to the house at the hour appointed.

clearly proves by showing that, if it do not save the having returned a verdict of guilty, she was sendors, and words, to be spoken upon horse shoes, at all events it makes them SLIPPERS.— tenced to death. The Learned Judge (Alderson)

A HARD CASE.—The chaplain of the Edinburgh gaol. has resigned his cituation, having gone over to the

(lisemid and

the mell together, and place them in the room, on the manded his lordship. "Cos you see, my lord, it's maded his lordship. "Cos you see, my lord, it's maded his lordship. "Cos you see, my lord, it's no the fiery train.—Glasgow Courier.

This mill a poonful of ground black pepper, one teather mot," rejoined Mr. the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into by the female passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into by that in the room, on the back water raised by the paddles filled honour and conscience," replied the Divine, the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into by that in the room, on the back water raised by the paddles filled honour and conscience," replied the Divine, the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into by that I had the keys of the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into by the female passengers, whose fears, however, were the sea. I got hold of the ship's rudder-chain, and the by the female passengers, whose fears, however, were the sea. I got hold of the ship's rudder-chain, and the by the female passengers, whose fears, however, were the sea. I got hold of the ship's rudder-chain, and the by the female passengers into by the female passengers into by the female passengers, whose fears, however, were the sea. I got hold of the ship's rudder-chain, and the soon allayed when they saw themselves detached the joke, which he admitted had a good attachment.

This manded his lordship in the result and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing the passengers into the boat and upset her, throwing t

"MA," said a hopeful youth, "may I go to play to-day?" "No, child," was the reply. "Well, Fleet-street, was astonished at hearing a voice call pire, the total number of inhabitants who can write then if you don't let me, I'll go and get the measles; out "How d'ye do, Massa Mungo; how d'ye do, and read was 4,167,995, or the proportion to the for I know a boy who has 'em prime!"

apples have been nearly all destroyed. An English lady on arriving at Calais, on her way to make the grand tour, was surprised, and somewhat indignant at being termed for the first time in her life a foreigner. "You mistake, madam," said she to the we believe it to be the genuine production of his

reason o' that?" asked his worthy crony. "Na!" exceedingly; and I again said, Maiden, why weep-"I'll tell ye then, it's because it's empty!" "And est thou?" Still she continued; and the third time have ye never a ringing in your head?" quoth the other. "Na, never." "And do ye ken the reason? It's because it's cracked!" was the retort; and the to you? Mind your own business."-Punch. truth was not very far off. SIR J. IRWIN was a great favourite with George the

Third, who once observed to him, "they tell me, Sir John, that you love a glass of wine." "Those," replied Irwin, "who so informed your Majesty have done me great injustice; they should have said a VERY TRUE.—One of our Methodist clergymen, last Sunday, remarked that if all the world believed the second coming was to take place on the 23rd of April, 1843, at three o'clock, p.m., two-thirds of them would

Patriot. A NEGRO DIALOGUE.—"I say, Boz, where do dat comet rise at?" "It rises in the 46th meridian ob de frigid godies, as laid down in the comet almanac." "Well, where do it set, Baz?" "Set! you black fool

delay all preparation for it till half-past two!-Albany

it goes into Its hole!" SCOTCH RELATIONSHIP .- Sir George Mackenzie once stated that an old woman in the island of St Kilds claimed relationship with him, on the ground that her mother's annt had suckled a sister of Sir George's grandmother! A PRIEST, named Abbo, was condemned to death at

Rome, on the 30th ult., for the murder of his nephew. The Pope, in order that there may be no privilege of crime for any class, has deprived him of his ecclesiastical consecration, and there is, consequently, now no obstacle to his being executed. THERE ARE in London and its environs 107.962 emale servants, and in Holborn alone 29,000, of whom 14,000 to 15.000 are constantly out of place. In England and Wales there are £130,000,000 of property in household furniture, £16,000,000 in wearing apparal,

A HIGHLANDMAN'S ANSWER. - A gentleman from the Highlands of Scotland, attended by his trusty servant Donald, a native of Lochaber, in Invernesshire, vant Donald, a native of Lochaber, in Invernesshire, a change of placemen to bring halcyon days to when travelling through the fertile and delightful plains. Ireland. We recommend the following morceau. of Italy, asked Donald what he would do if he possessed from the Globe to the especial notice of such Repealers Daughters" have lately made their appearance in Ire an estate there? Donald instantly replied: "Please as have not yet thrown off the yoke of Whiggery :your honour, I would sell him and buy an estate in

Lochaber!" THE LATE DUEL.—The bail of Mr. Gulliver, the all, a government must be sure that it is in the right. surgeon, implicated by the verdict of the jury in the and able to impart that assurance to the nation whose death of the late Colonel Fawcett, was extended before aid it calls for, before it can count on the moral force, Mr. Justice Coltman in Chambers. The additional that sound and uncorrupted body of public opinion. securities to appear and take his trial for murder at the , which has never yet qualled in England before either Central Criminal Court are, himself in £600, and four external or internal foes. It is not the millions arrayed

sureties in £250 each. Thursday evening, with the party of his Royal Highness O'Connor (the former of whom disowns the latter)—it the total number of inhabitants who can write and read the Duke of Saxe Coburg, performed the journey, 77 is no popular nor physical force we fear, if public was 4,167, 995, or the proportion of the whole pepula- miles, in one hour and thirty-nine minutes, from opinion is union—if that opinion is pronounced for union, Southampton to Yauxhall.

USURY.—A person named Godard was tried on affront to Ireland to say that, if England supports her Whigs—while this evidence of popular sentiment declaration that he would head the president or die, Friday by the Tribunal of Correctional Police, on a government, of those in Ireland—amongst whom WE charge of lending money on usury. It being proved INCLUDE ALL IRISHMEN (WITH A PEW AMBITIOUS in evidence that he had taken 12, 14, 16, 18, 24, and EXCEPTIONS) WHO KNOW THE INTERESTS OF THEIR the whole is, however, yet to come. The meeting a few years ago, and where the late Grace Darling so even 40 per cent. interest in many of his transactions, OWN COUNTRY AND OURS-IF, IN SHORT, THOSE agreed that a memorial should be presented to the heroically distinguished herself, by saving five lives at railways, according to M. Von Reden, is 245, of which which amounted in the whole to 400,000 fr., he was Classes in Boil Countries whose deliberate Queen, grounded of course, upon the resolutions the imminent risk of her own. By the present disasthe costs

which Prince Albert travelled on the Great Western Railway, on Wednesday last, on his visit to, and return from, Bristol has been the subject of much conversation. A distance of four miles, between Steventon and Philadelphia, a woman's tongue has been found capable Wallingford-road station, was accumplished in three minutes and forry-eight seconds; also, between Twyford and Slough, ten miles in eleven minu'es! The train. went with such speed that many small birds were cut united on the side of the power which has to withstand down!

AN ANTI-MALTHUSIAN .- A gentleman engaged in taking the census of Louisville (United States) informs the editor of the Kentuckian that he came across a man who is fifty-years of age; he had been married three times; by his first wife he had eleven, by his second wife he had ten, and twelve by his last wife, making thirty-three children; and his wife is now in a very interesting state. Twenty-three of his children are boys, and ten girls; nineteen boys and six girls are living. He married in his eighteenth year, and remained in a state of widowhood three years.

CURIOUS CALCULATION .- It is reported that the late Mr. Arkwright left his son-in-law, Vice-Chancellor posing this to be correct, and in sovereigns, it would They might have recourse to the ancient expedient would not be far distant when the wants of life to Wigram, the sum of one million of money. Now, suphave taken the learned gentleman the astenishing number of thirty-five days to count it, at the rate of sixty a minute for eight hours a day, and would weigh, eyes too attentively fixed upon the game to give any allowing four sovereigns to the onnes avoirdupois, six hope of the deception succeeding.—Dublin World. allowing four sovereigns to the onnes avoirdupois, six tons one cut, two qra, one lb., and would require four strong horses to draw it.

occasion the other day to visit the Chancery offices, Nayler, of Lincoln, his wife and son, was descending we discovered an announcement which we are the hill near the turnpike-gate, the horses became may of Frankfort-on-the-Oder have resolved to keep at surprised has not been more generally noticed, and we restive when the young man who was sitting on the take no little credit on ourselves for being the first to box with the post-boy, being alarmed, jumped off. give extended publicity to the important public direc. Mr. Nayler, on seeing it, immediately opened the tions to the unhappy suitors, who may have been wan-door and jumped out, followed by Mrs. Nayler, who by all that the philosophers' stone might ensure us, dering in the Court for so many years. The informa- fell, and was killed on the spot. Mr. Nayler was tion is contained in the following short announcement, taken up insensible, and conveyed to the Crown Inn. miserable, without the enjoyment of health to con-"The way out," which we can assure our readers we have copied from an official notice stuck up in that Westcott, surgeon, and hopes are now entertained of

> A SHAM ATTORNEY .- A sham attorney, named Keene, was committed for trial in London, the other Kirach, an aeronaut, was about to makes an ascenday, on a charge of frand. He had got hold of an elderly sion at Nantes, but while the balloon was being insimpleton, named Benjamin Newport, and contrived to flated, a sudden gale of wind tore it from his hands, make him believe that an action had been commenced and those of fifteen other persons who were holding against him. Then, by continually serving ugly-looking it down. It mounted into the air, with its boat law papers upon him, he extracted no less than £30 suspended by only one cord and the safety rope, with from his pockets, in the name of fees. Several other the grapping iron attached to the other end. In its we look at a discovery (simple in itself,) not only persons had been "served" in the same way by the passage, before rising, the iron caught hold of a boy, yielding temporary relief in cases of inveterate

TALUE OF DOUBS. There is no one to take to, ning up to the waistband. In this manner the boy to the venerable Parr, pronounce his vegetable dis-VALUE OF BOOKS.—"There is no one to talk to, does brandy. They make you let others guess for you, instead of guessin' for yourself. Sarvants spile your being able to extricate himself, was at last carried habits here, and books spile your mind. I wouldn't up into the air. With the courage and judgement look upon such a promoter of human comfort and swap ideas with any man's. I make my own opinions, sometimes inspired by danger instructively into the enjoyment, not only in the light of a grand medical as I used to do my own clocks; and I find they are truer than other men's. The Turks are so cussed heavy, they have people to dance for 'em; the English are was, for they hire people to think for em. Never read a book. Squire; always think for yourself.—Sam it was seized and secured, and the poor boy was

A PEW DAYS SINCE the under-estler of the White Hart Hotel, at Windsor, found a bag containing nearly 1,000 sovereigns, under the following circumstances:-In drawing out a chaise belonging to Mr. Ashley ta member of the Society of Friends, and of the firm of from under the shed in the yard of the hotel, to get at to another. another vehicle which was behind it, a bag, filled with to surpass everything that has hitherto appeared. Her money, rolled off the seat into the straw. The man picked it up unseen by any one and carried it to the head-ostier, by whom it was immediately handed to COLD WATER PURISHMENT.—The officers of the Pile, the head-waiter in the establishment. Upon Mr. Ashley returning, two or three hours afterwards, it was non of cold water upon the bodies of refractory pri- discovered that the bag and its valuable contents were Romers instead of seourging. This is an important change his property, which he had carelessly left on the seat of Emera instead of securging This is an important change his property, which he must have been about sixty in prison discipline, and is likely to be adopted very his chaise while he went into the town to transact leg, and thence over the face.

The man through whose honesty the The inhabitants of the Philippines bend very low, Those silly landlords will then find their mistake.

The man through whose honesty the inhabitants of the Philippines bend very low, Those silly landlords will then find their mistake. whole of the property was returned safe into the hands of its thoughtless owner, was liberally rewarded with foot in the air, with the knee bent.

The Japanese take off a slipper, and the period of ebb. Mr. Pringle, a gentleman in thus prematurely assuming an authority by telling about the period of ebb. Mr. Pringle, a gentleman in thus prematurely assuming an authority by telling about the period of ebb. Mr. Pringle, a gentleman in the street, and their stock- own title. For a season the landlord may seem to take charge of the bodies that may be recovered. It would seem the accident occurred nearly tended, desired it also to be replaced by another, the landlord applies a lever to the foundation of his about the period of ebb. Mr. Pringle, a gentleman in thus prematurely assuming an authority by telling the employment of the company, has been despatched the workmen to say to Mr. Guy, "I bid you, and he ministericy arsenic to him on the 29th of December that may be recovered. It won't be angry." On his return, and being informed will have cause to rejoice if this warning be heeded.

The Negro Kings on the coast of Africa salute by another, the dead of the landlord applies a lever to the foundation of his about the period of ebb. Mr. Pringle, a gentleman in thus prematurely assuming an authority by telling the employment of the company, has been despatched the workmen to say to Mr. Guy, "I bid you, and he ministericy arsenic to him on the 29th of December the the may be recovered. It won't be angry." On his return, and being informed will have cause to rejoice if this warning be heeded.

The Negro Kings on the coast of Africa salute by will have cause to rejoice if this warning be heeded. in a manner that met the approbation of all present! Was arrested in London, having absconded, after a snapping the middle finger three times.

A MILITARY TEA PARTY.—A milits captain in marriage into which she was about to enter with a london to content with a london to Berkshire county (says an American paper) receiving a young man named Waldoch, had been broken off, note from a lady, requesting "the pleasure of his in consequence of reports of her having caused the company to tea," understood it as a compliment to those death of her two husbands, and of a boy, the son of under his command, and marched the whole of them her first husband. All three of the bodies were to the bodies were fall on their knees, bend their faces to the earth two or three times, and use many other affected modes.

It is innertance to loosen the conds which says and present the blood to their friend as a beverage.

If the Chinese meet, after a long separation, they be the same game.—Oastler's Fleet paper for to-day. exhanced and examined, and traces of poison were or three times, and use many other affected modes. SIR PETER LAURIE says there is one great recom discovered in all of them. An immense mass of compliments," by which they regulate the number clearly process by showing that it is do not be circumstantial evidence was produced, and the jury

held out no hopes of pardon. THE LATE MR. ABERNETHY .- It is well known has resigned his citration, having gone over to the to all who consulted this talented and celebrated have a morning salutation, common among all ranks, some labourers who were working on the road.

"Free Church." His congregation had a conscientions to all who consulted this talented and celebrated have a morning salutation, common among all ranks, some labourers who were working on the road.

"Smankelyk eeten!" May you eat a hearty dindesire to follow their pastor, but the intolerent gaoler surgeon, that he principally relied on nature herself in his attempts to cure the maladies of his patients. the was married? Witness: O, dear, yes, Sir. procured relief, made it permanent by keeping the and fishermen. Renerally do to your husband—(laughter). Globe of mild aperients. Frampton's Pill of Health is a medially & (The learned counsel and aperients). July 8. (The learned counsel was no doubt a married cine of this character, being gentle in its operation, and destitute of causing those griping pains, which are frequently attendant on the administration of

near and giving their attendance with lordships had a mind carry yourself?" was equally expressive of the gay passengers and engineers broke up the burning wagbines of a very indifferent horse, swore that the to fine every juryman who could not adduce very motion and incessant action of the latter. animal would have won a certain race, only he ran satisfactory reasons for his absence. The name of Chica months and satisfactory reasons for his absence. The common salutation in the southern provinces salisfactory reasons for his absence. The name of China amongst the lower orders is, "Yafan is discovered to the call was repeated thrice, with still no reply. Have you eaten your rice?"

The only thing, "said a bystander, the call was repeated thrice, with still no reply. House First two flax waggons were almost be fixed ally destroyed without the use of poison. These troublescense little insects may be fixed ally destroyed without the use of poison. The only thing and the boat the miscally destroyed without the use of poison. The only thing was called—no response was made; through which the first was called—no response was made; through which the first was called—no response was made; through which the first was called—no response was made; through which the first was carly from the fourth of the damage amounts to £300 or the damage amounts to £400. The first two flax waggons were almost the engines were set in motion; and, the boat that case," replied Curran, "you would have the being hooked to the ship's stern, but unhooked from it at the boat and one of the jurymen in waiting. "Better in a calabash, and kneeling the common salutation in the southern provinces are discovery reasons for his absence. The name of China amongst the lower orders is, "Yafan to Consider two flax was carly from the quarter state to the ship." At that more ignited were set is mongst the boat the ship. At that more ignited were says a cry from the fourth of the state of the ship, and the call was repeated thrice, with still no reply. The quarter was a cry from the damage amounts to £300 or the quarter was a cry from the damage amounts to £400. The first two flax waggons were says at the the ship." At that more ignited were says a transfer of the ship was called—no response was a cry from the quarter was a cry from the quarter was a cry from the damage are greater to the ship was a cry from the call was the the says of the ship was a cry from the first was the says of the ship was a cry

A FAMILY CONNEXION.—A negro passing along Fleet-street, was astonished at hearing a voice call pire, the total number of inhabitants who can write or I know a boy who has 'em prime!"

Snowball: and on looking up, observed it pro- whole population as one to twelve.

THE REIGHBOURHOOD of Kendal, which has been coeded from a parrot, in a splendid gilt cage.—"Aha,

> WE HAVE been much pleased by the perusal of a little work, entitled "Tales of the Heart," by Lord I raised my voice and said, 'Maiden, why weepest thou?' And she answered and said, 'What's that

THE LATE WEDDING .- We must describe the wedding.—We have already said that the sun rose from his bed at an early hour, an example which was followed by the bridegroom, who prepared to dress for the wedding. His master of the wardrobe, who is also comptroller of the leather portmanteau and groom of the hat-box, was in attendance with the nsignia of his various offices. The hereditary duke having tried Rowland's Macassar, and had an audiences of himself in the glass of a Mechian dressingcase, repaired to Buckingham Palace, which had been the spot fixed for the wedding. The ceremony was performed in the usual style of royalty. And when the prelate who performed the office came to the words "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," the Duke of Cambridge, who always thinks out loud, kept up a running accompaniment of "well, that's —it don't set nowhere; when it get's tired of shining capital! worldly goods, indeed! I should like to see 'em," and other pleasant observations; which, as Strelitz senior and Mecklenburgh junior neither of them understood English very well, were supposed by the father and son to be a gush of fervent ejaculation from the father of the bride, invoking happiness on the new married couple. At the end of the cere-mony the happy pair set out for Kew to spend the honey-moon. The bride's wardrobe had been conveyed there already, and young Strelitz had arranged to have his carpet-bag left at Kew Bridge, where it was met by his royal highness's lord of the luggage, who carried it to the palace. The Duke of Cambridge behaved very liberally to the poor in the neighbourhood; and Strelitz senior gave away on the occasion—his eldest son—a piece of munificence in every way worthy of Mecklenburgh.-Punch. A SIGNIFICANT HINT.—The Whig organs are striy-

and £31,000,000 in plate, jewels, &c., under the care of ing hard to prove that if their party was restored to office, the Repeal agitation would be extinguished. They assure us that nothing more is necessary than "A government must be loved and trusted by its friends before it can be feared by its enemies. Above in Ireland, not the hundreds, or thousands, who meet EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.—The special train on in England; it is not Mr. O'Connell, nor Mr. Feargus which has never yet been pronounced in vain. It is no Irish Repealers assuredly we do not think. But is it in our castgation of the Whigs .- Dublin World. repeal? There is our danger. On the one side enthusiasm—on the other nothing to excite enthusiasm." Repealers have it all their own way because the prime desideratum of "alchemy;" and the zenith of what is called the Golden Rock. The engines were then Tories hold the reins of office. Were they driven from power it is more than insinuated that the old

set would be recalled; and that they would be so beloved that just to keep them free from embarrass. ment, our Anglo-Irish party would arise to counteract the designs of Mr. O'Connell and his supporters. This we doubt very much; as we do not believe the Whigs ever possessed popular confidence or attachsustained in this way than the existing Government. of BRIBERY OF REPEAL LAWYERS AND AGITATORS; but we question whether the people have not their DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT RINGWOOD.—A fatal accident occurred near this town on Friday evening

IMPORTANT TO SUITORS IN CHANCERY.-Having last. As a fly from Wimborne, with the Rev. T. Every attention has been paid him by Mr. Charles his recovery. SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On the 16th instant M.

twelve years old, named Guerin, the fluke entering malady, but sound and permanent health, accomat the opening at the bottom of his trousers, and runwas dragged struggling for some distance, and not weakest minds, the lad caught the rope with both achievement, but as an attainment surpassing in his hands, and thus clung in comparative safety. value the magic transmutations of "the Philoso-After a short time the gas began to escape from the phers' Stone." balloon, and it descended upon an open plain, where released. When examined, it was ascertained that he had not received any bruise or injury, not even the slightest scratch, from the grappling-iron, although it had pased between his skin and clothes.

-Galignani's Messenger. Modes of Salutation.—Greenlanders have none, Azhley and Sons, the extensive brewers of Staines), and laugh at the idea of one person being inferior In the course of years, the same spirit of disaffection | the Rev. Mr. M'Kerz'e, believed to be from Glasgow hand or foot, and rub it over their face.

person they salute. of these they salute. of the person saluted, pass it gently over the right

placing their hands on their cheeks, and raise one An Ethiopian takes the robe of another and ties

In Otaheite they rub their noses together.

The Dutch, who are considered as great eaters.

ACCORDING to the last census of the Russian em-

Foreign Fruit and Vegerables.—The markets are just now glutted with cherries, strawberries, black and red current berries, for which we are indebted, it will be seen by the following paragraph from the Hull Rockingham, to our continental neighbours. The foreign fruit and vegetables brought William Lennox; which from its extreme simplicity, to this port this season is very considerable, which has had the effect of reducing in price the productions of our home gardeners. The Emerald Isle, from Rotterdam, on Sunday last, for instance, brought 250 baskets (average 18ibs. each) of cherries; 199 baskets red and black currants; six hampers extremely fine cucumbers; five large hampers (about feet long, 4 feet broad, and 3 feet deep) of cauliflowers; which, on their appearance at market, excited great attention, and a ready sale; and 50 the Emerald Isle alone is bringing every week

" EVERY DOG HAS HIS DAY."-THE WHIG DAY GONE FOR EVER. The Whigs will not be able to induce the people to help them to regain office upon easy terms. Fair promises or maudlin sympathy will not do, and this they now begin to perceive in rather a dissatisfied mood. They do not like to out-bid the Tories, and yet they find it most uncomfortable to remain out of Downing street. All the party from Lord John Russell down to Ross, of Belfast with looks of pity beseech that they may not be pressed too far. They cannot gulp Repeal, nor do away with the Church; but they are ready to pacify the country by providing for hungry lawyers, and pensioning the Catholic clergy. Were anything requisite to convince the Whigs that their old policy is for ever out of fashion, the proceedings at the late meeting at Marylebone ought to be sufficient to bring home conviction to the most sceptical and obtuse. Sir Benjamin Hall, a pretty constant supporter of the late Ministry, called a meeting of his constituents and other well-disposed persons. to consider what steps should be taken to tranquillise Ireland. At this preparatory meeting, a great many attended; but none of the magnates of the Whig party, if we except Mr. Thomas Wyse. It is probable that Mr. Wyse scented the tone of public feeling at the Marylebone rehearsal: for we do not find that he attended the demonstration, which turned out in the sequel to be nothing else but an anti-Whig and Repeal exhibition. Many of these who have been, much to their credit, carrying on a factious warfare against the Tories, kept clear of Marylebone; and we think they were wise in doing so. The demonstration, nevertheless, was a respectable affair—the Chairman behaving well, and the speakers, among whom was honest Sharman Crawford, eloquently and fearlessly exposing the grievances and wrongs of Ireland. When matters had advanced about half way, a Mr. Ridley, a Chartist, proposed this startling resolution :-

"That the meeting was further of opinion that the Repeal of the Union."

sconded, and what is more, unanimously carried !!! This is a sore blow to the vanity of the ex-official departed Grace Darling. proves how correct our estimate was of the Melbourne Cabinet and its retainers. The best joke of place, near the spot where the Forfarshire was wrecked thirty-eight are German, 166 English, twelve Belgian, found guilty, and sentenced to a fine of 50,000fr. and voice has hitherto Been omnipotent, Give which had been passed; and whom, gentle reader, do trous occurrence no fewer than from fifty to sixty THAT VOICE IN PAVOUE OF A GOVERNMENT RESO. you think are the parties appointed to carry it to human beings have been suddenly deprived of life. The PAILWAY Speed.—The extraordinary speed at LUTE TO KEEP THEM UNITED, THERE IS NO POWER the Throne? Why none other than the Earls of Pegasus, which has plied between Leith and Hull for in Mere Numbers, Goaded by Want or Passion, Charlemont and Leitrim—the very champions of several years, left Leith harbour on Wednesday after-TO REPEAL THAT UNION. Multitude never becomes | Whiggery. These patriotic Peers, surely, will never noon, having on board, besides the crew, at least six. sovereignty, till the natural sovereignty of mind is lend themselves to slander the late "paternal Go-teen cabin and about twenty steerage passengers; but abdicated—till complete anarchy has taken place of the vernment;"but should they take charge of the Whig- the probability is that the number was greater, for cultivated intelligence whose rule is legitimate in all Radical memorial of the Marylebone people-who several individuals are known to have gone with her gence on the part of those who were in command of countries. That this intelligence is on the side of the will dare afterwards to say that we have been unjust whose names do not apper on the list at the company's the vessel. Lloyd's agent writes word—"What makes

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCONE.—The Philosopher's Stone, or in other words, the art of transmuting, any and every thing into pure and solid gold, was the discovery to which this study aspired to attain. Now, although certain superficial changes have been probability of bringing this to bear, as there is of disno more. But setting aside all probabilities and imeffect. One thing is very evident, viz, that the time every individual would be more than fully supplied. were to furnish its possessors with piles of glittering riches; suppose, in a dition to this, that it could convert the very walls and furnitures of our mansions accompaniments—health and length of life? When a banquet of the most stimulating delicacies is spread before us, we are unable to partake with pleasure or relish; and even shrink from tasting, unless we are moved by an appetite to partake. And thus it is with the possession of riches. Though surrounded we should be still unblessed—nay we should even be summate our felicity. Now this important discovery this necessary appendage to health without which the chimerical blessings of the philosophers' stone were as nought, has already been made known and happiness. Many medical discoveries have been brought to light since the study of the human frame first occupied the attention of mankind: but when panied with a prolonged existence, we must in justice cal science ever yet made. We must necessarily

WHAT IS "FIXITY OF TENURE?"-It is an Irish count is kept:which ought to unite the tenants to their lords. Woe information upon this unfortunate subject.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- Damage to the passengers saved from the wreck :extent of several hundred pounds was sustained on Monday afternoon, by the two o'clock mixed train two passengers saved, were residing down at Granton, of carriages on the Dundee and Arbroach Railway line taking fire. The carriages started from Dundee them a statement of what occurred under their own at the issual hour, and were midway on the line to observation, from the time of the vessel striking on the Broughty Ferry when the fire was discovered by "Smankelyk ceten!" "May you cat a hearty din-ner!" Another is, "Hoe wart a awe?" "How loaded with flax, and then one of miscellaneous goods,

STEAMER.—LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES. Island, and no great distance from where the Forfarshire was wrecked about five years ago, the scene of the late noble-minded Grace Darling's heroism. The latter vessel suffered through temperatuous weather; but this cannot be said on this present lamentable occurrence, Leith on Wednesday evening about five or six o'cleck, and struck on the Goldstone Rock early on Thursday morning, where she lies at present. The occurrence was observed by several of the fishermen belonging to Holy we understand they did not succeed in saving any lives. They picked up several dead bodies, among whom were some females dressed in their night-clothes. The Martello steamer, (belonging also to the same company), on hampers of potatoes. This is but a specimen of what her voyage from Hull to Leith, rounded North Sunderland Point about four o'clock on Thursday morning. throughout the summer. The further imports of fruit, are, we are informed, likely to be very large. These are believed to be the whole saved from this Considerable portions of those imports have already conveyed these, as also the bodies of such of the unfortunate sufferers as had been found to Leith. (From the Glasgow Herald of Friday.)

Last night we received the following particulars of the wreck of the Hull and Leith Steam Packet Com- attracted their attention by waving a stick. One little pany's steamer, the Pegasus, Captain Miller, with the loss of nearly all on board. Our information, though imperfect in details, is derived from an authentic and made great exertions to save himself, but he sunk source, and the painful recital may be depended on as at last. His body was warm when picked up. I was far as it goes. The Pegasus sailed from Leith for Hull once wrecked before, about twenty years ago, off the at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday last, and. having proceeded so far on her voyage, struck on a rock inside of the Fern Islands at a quarter past 1 o'clock yesterday (Thurday) morning. The captain immediately backed her off, and made an effort to reach the shore, but the water increased upon her with such rapidity that within three-quarters of an hour after she had struck she went down headforemost in 50 feet of water. senger by the Pegasus. I think it was about half-past In their desperate effort to save their lives, the two when the vessel struck. I was below at the time, passengers rushed to the boats, and, having hurriedly but when I heard the crash, I went on deck. I was at lowered them, all on board, including the captain, once aware, from the concussion, that the ship had perished, with the exception of five individuals. Of the struck on a rock. I ran forward and looked into the crew, amounting, it is believed, to 16 or 17, four were forecastle, and found her fast filling with water. I saved-viz., W. Brown, the first mate; Hood, the first perceived the captain and mate in earnest conversation engineer; D. Campbell, a fireman; and G. Taylor, the en the cross-bridge, between the paddle-boxes. I carpenter. Out of 16 or 17 cabin passengers, only one heard the captain order the engine to be reversed. is saved, whose name we have not ascertained. There which was immediately done. I then went aft, and were from 20 to 25 steerage passengers, all of whom found the people all rushing into the boats, men and perished. In all it is believed that not fewer than 50 women. I got into the starboard boat, but finding it human beings were thus hurriedly called from time to crowded with people who knew nothing about the eternity. The survivors were picked up yesterday management of a boat, I got up again, and the boat soon morning at 5 o'clock, in a state of great exhaustion, by the same company's steamer the Martello, which fortunately came up, on her passage from Hull to Leith. and at that time six feet of the foretopmast of the illfated Pegasus appeared above the water. The carpenter had saved himself by clinging to it, and the other four survivors were preserved by grasping loose fragments afterwards be able to do so while in the water. Two which had been washed from the deck, and floated npon them. The Martello also picked up six dead bodies and the two beats. The Pegasus was a Clydebuilt boat, seven years old, of about 130 horse power, and had been all along a favourite, from the speed and successful trips she was wont to make. Captain Miller conduct of the late and present Governments towards had been on the station for many years, and he knew it Ireland has been unjust and tyrannical, and the Irish well in all its bearings. In the present state of our one; but I got quit of them. When I rose to the surnation has an undoubted right to take such legal mea-sures as they may deem best calculated to procure a to this distressing catastrophe. Without this last most painful cause of remembrance the Fern Islands would got hold of was the accommodation-ladder, which I got not soon have been forgotten in connexion with the astride of. I perceived about eight feet of the foremast Will it be eredited, that this resolution was not soon have been forgotten in connexion with the disasters of the Forfarshire, and the heroism of the

From the Edinburgh Observer of Friday. Another appalling steam-boat disaster has just taken towards the shore, but she did not proceed many hundred wrought in the appearance of certain materials, yet yards when the water rushing in, extinguished the fires, the attainment of so desirable an object is as far off and almost immediately the vessel sunk. Finding the now as it ever was; and in fact, there is as much vessel sinking rapidly, there was a rush to the boats, which, it would appear, were swamped. The accounts covering the grand secret of a perpetual motion; and of the disaster, however, yet obtained, must necesmistakes; but we fear that an accurate narrative water, the mate of the Pegasus was found in it, nearly a few years old. The third seemed considerably adviolent contusion; a lad, apparently twelve or fourteen covery as the most important introduction in medirelatives.

The names of the following we have learned, although of steerage passengers we have reason to believe no acexpression, which, being translated into English, Mrs. Edington, Miss Hopeton, Miss Barton and a boy, means "tenant right." This just claim of the Irish Miss Floor, Miss Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. M'Leod, Mr. tenantry, is denied by the extortion and cruelty of Torry, from Hull, a gentleman who was in ill health. certain Irish landlords who think that a tenant has on and whom Baillie, who is saved, was in attendance; no claims-no rights. Thus, one evil begets another: Mr. Elton, late of the Adelphi Theatre here; Mr. Hodgand rebellion is invoked by the suffering tenants, to son; Mr. Elliot and son, understood to be from the rid themselves of the tyranny of unjust landlords. neighbourhood of Dundee; Mr. Moxban; Mr. Milne: will prevail in England, if the avarious spirit of Mr. James Hunter, son of Mr. Hunter, Dundas-street, Islanders near the Philippines take a person's some landlords be allowed to progress. "Cus- Edinburgh; Mr. D. Whimster, in the employ of Messra, and or foot, and rub it over their face.

Tom" gives certain RIGHTS to English tenants; but Ireland and Sen, Southbridge; Mr. Martin (and son), Laplanders apply their noses strongly against the some greedy landlords, being counselled by ignorant of London, but a native of Edinburgh; Mrs. Alexand selfish stewards, force their tenants, under a ander, of Paisley; and Mrs. Barnetson, of Ecinburgh. In New Guinea, they place leaves upon the heads threat of discharge, to sign agreements by which their claim to the "custom of the country," on experience in the navigation of the coast, having sailed In the Straits of the Sound they raise the left foot leaving, is abandoned. This practice is as wicked as many years as commander of one of the Leith and Lonit is foolish. If it be allowed to progress and become | don smacks. He was considered an excellent seaman. universal, revolution must be the consequence. From all we can learn there must have been about sixty Stewards and landlords may rest assured that every the number have been saved. The vessel now lies in attempt to weaken the just claims of the tenant to the Fairway between the Fern Islands and the English spot. Having left home, his servant discovering a the profit of their labour in the soil, will sooner or coast, about six feet of her mast appearing above water broken flag beyond the spot pointed out by her in-Conviction for Murden.—At the assizes at it about him, so as to leave his friend almost naked. later recoil on their own heads. By such extertion at half tide. It would seem the assizes at it about him, so as to leave his friend almost naked. later recoil on their own heads. By such extertion at half tide. It would seem the assizes at it also to be replaced by another,

> The Scotsman of Saturday, after giving the foregoing particulars, has the following statements from the two Understanding that Bailie and Hildyard, the only

we visited them last night, and obtained from each of rock till they were picked up by the Martello. Baillie said—I bave been a seaman for about eighteen years; but was recently in attendance on Mr. Torry, who was one of the passengers on b oard of the Fegures wouldn't allow them!

JOHING "WITH A WITNESS."—The witness spoke in nine 2 time in mis attempts to cure the maintains of the passengers on board of the Pegasons do you sail?" Another is, "Hoe vasart a awe?" "How loaded with flax, and then one of miscellaneous goods, who was one of the passengers on board of the Pegasons do you sail?" adopted, no doubt, in the early periods consisting of flannels, cloths, laces, and other similar when she went down. I think it was about twenty of the republic, when they were all great navigators valuable articles, and lastly another tier of flax wag minutes past twelve when the vessel struck. I was about twenty of the republic, when they were all great navigators are represented by relieving the digestive do you sail?" adopted, no doubt, in the early periods consisting of flannels, cloths, laces, and other similar when she went down. I think it was about twenty of the republic, when they were all great navigators of the republic, when they were all great navigators of the remarks are represented by relieving the digestive do you sail?" adopted, no doubt, in the early periods consisting of flannels, cloths, laces, and other similar when she went down. I think it was about twenty of the republic, when they were all great navigators of the remarks are represented by relieving the digestive of flax was about twenty of the republic of the remarks are represented by relieving the digestive of flax was about twenty of the representation of the remarks are represented by relieving the digestive of flax was about twenty of the representation of flax was about twenty of the representation of the remarks are represented by relieving the digestive of flax was about twenty of the representation of the representation of flax was about twenty of the representatio and fishermen.

The usual salutation at Cairo is, "How do you sweat?" a dry het skin being a sare indication of a destructive ephemeral fever.

Some author has observed, in contrasting the salutation at two waggonswere in a blaze, and ware rapidly compared to the capin lying on a sofa, and when I found down in the cabin lying on a sofa, and when I found down in the cabin lying on a sofa, and when I found down in the cabin lying on a sofa, and when I found down in the cabin lying on a sofa, and when I found safe and comfortable. A sea-worthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on, in case two waggonswere in a blaze, and were rapidly compared to the passengra below that haughty Spaniard with the frivoulous Frenchman, nicating to those behind. The engine was immediately comprehend what I meant. Some of the passengers in case the regular current of wind should be diverted that the proud, steady gait, and inflexible solemnity stopped, and to prevent the fire reaching the last tier (chiefly the laddes) were in bed. When I reached the belighbility, competed with concutant ademption of the former, were expressed in his mode of salutation, "Come esta?" "How do you stand?" whilst and conveyed out of the reach of the course by the influence of the cour gons, and scattered the goods about the roadside; There were then about nine of us in the boat. One day after dinner Curran said, "Reverend through which means any articles that had not been A lady, I remember, was sitting in the bow. Father, I wish you were St. Peter." "And why,

TOTAL WRECK OF THE PEGASUS | myself to prepare for swimming for my life, and laid my clothes upon the companion. By this time the en-BERWICK, THURSDAY NIGHT.—This vessel, a re. | gine had stopped, and the ship was fast settling by the gular trader between Leith and Hull, was lost on head. Looking around me while undressing I saw the Thursday morning last, on Goldstone Rock, off Holy Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie on the quarter-deck praying with several of the passengers on their knees around him. Mr. M'Kenzie seemed calm and collected. All the passengers around him were praying too; but Mr. M'Kenzie's voice was distinctly heard above them all I heard the Captain say that we must do the best we Wednesday night being very calm. The Pegasus left could for ourselves. I saw a lady, with two children, close beside me on the companion, calmly resigning herself to the Almighty. The children seemed unconscious of the danger, for they were talking about some trifling matter. When I found that the vessel Island, who promptly put off to render assistance, but was fast filling, I leapt overboard, and the engineer and I were at first drawn into the sea by the suction occasioned by the vessel sinking. I soon got up again, however, and get hold of a plank and the steps which led to the quarter-deck. The stewardess attempted to get hold of me; but I extricated myself from her, to save my own life. By this time the scene was a most dismal one. The surface of the water was covered with the dead and the dying. The screeching was fearful. One of the firemen also attempted to get hold of the plank which I had, but I swam away from him. I remained floating about till half-past six, when I was picked up by a boat from the Martello. I was then about a mile from the wreck, and the people in the Martello did not for some time observe me, till I boy (probably the boy Scott) kept himself affoat for about three hours on a part of the skylight covering, coast of St. Domingo, when I was three days and three nights on a reef. It was the experience I learned then which gave me the idea of taking off my clothes before leaping into the sea.

Hildyard said,—I belong to Beverley; my father is a clergyman there. I have for several years followed the trade of a seaman; but I was going to Hull as a pashear his answer, but he did not seem much agitated. Seeing the boat fast sinking, I took off my hat, boots, and stock, and helped myself to two or three fathoms of rope, with the view of lashing myself to something, if I should rockets and a blue light were burned by order of the mate as a signal of distress. I think about half an hour elapsed from the time the vessel struck till she went down. It was certainly not more. I was standing on the after-part of the larboard paddle-box when she went down, and I sunk with her. I was about half a minute under water. I felt myself caught by the legs by some face, the top part of the funnel and the stern of the quarter-deck were just disappearing. The first thing I standing out of the water, and a carpenter clinging to it. I asked him if there was room for two, and he said there was. I then proceeded to lash the ladder with my rope to the mast-head, and we both of us stood upon this ladder, which was under water, until we were picked up by the Martello. When we left it there was only longer, we could not have held on. Just before the vessel went down, I saw a woman climbing up the main rigging; but she must have gone down with the vessel, for I never saw her again.

From all the accounts that have yet transpired respecting the loss of the Pegasus steamer, we fear the inference is inevitable, that there was gross neglioffice. The vessel sped on her way till midnight; just this wreck the more lamentable is, that it was a fine when the watch was changed, the captain being on the night and clear, with a westerly wind, and the lights bridge, taking a look about him before he turned in, she were seen distinctly; and it was also said that the struck on a sunken rock inside the Fern Islands, near master was on the bridge at the time she struck." A correspondent of the Scotsman states :- "The Goldstone Rock, on which the Pegasus is supposed to have been wrecked, is seldom or never left uncovered by the tide; it is well known to, and auxiously avoided by, our coasting navigators in working through the Fair Way or Channel between the Fern group and the mainlanda channel generally preferred to the open sea by masters of vessels as a shorter cut, but never so presarily be confused, and may possibly contain ferred, especially at night, without incurring a risk which infinitely counterbalances any saving of time likely that they could calculate upon being better strange a discovery in science would be likely to steamer, belonging to the same company on adds-" How the Pegasus came into the track of the her voyage from Hull, descried the wreck about Goldstone Rock, is somewhat extraordinary. Up to Suppose, however, that so mysterious a discovery five o'clock yesterday morning. The first object the period of the dreadful calamity, the weather was which attracted the attention of Captain Blackwood very favourable for the voyage, it being a mowas a boat with a man in it, drifting with the tide; derate breeze at west-north-west. It is generally and soon after a boat floated past. This made him supposed that the tide, which is exceedingly strong into costly gold; what would be the attainment of these unheard-of possessions, without other essential On coming up to the beat, which was almost full of course, and that the man at the helm had neglected to make any difference in the steerage. There is no insensible from cold and exhaustion. A person of the doubt that she went clean on the rock with her engines name of Baillie, a passenger returning to Hull, was at full play, which must have completely dashed her taken from a sort of hatch, on which he was affoat; a to pieces." From these accounts it is, we fear, but too young man of the name of Hillyard, another passenger | manifest that the catastrophe was the result of the from the neighbourhood of Hull, and one of the crew, most culpable supineness—for, in the first place, the were discovered holding on by the mast-the vessel night was calm and clear, and the lights were seen having sunk in about six fathoms water. Six persons distinctly; secondly, the rock was one well known. in all were saved-namely, two passengers (Hillyard and seldom or never left uncovered by the tide; and and Baillie), the mate, and three of the crew, which thirdly, the helmsman, notwithstanding the increaswe believe amounted in all to fifteen. Captain Black. ing strength of the current, had made not the slightwood remained in the vicinity of the scene of disaster est difference in the steerage. But what makes the for several hours, and picked up six dead bodies, case still more remarkable, is the statement that the brought into daily operation. The researches of Old which were brought to Leith in the Martello. Three master was on the bridge at the time the vessel struck; of these were females. One appeared a middle-aged and the night being clear, the beacon-light quite visible, cessful in this cardinal point of earthly comfort and married woman, apparently pregnant; she was attired and he himself accustomed to the navigation of the in a dark-checked gingham dress, a Leghorn bonnet, coast, the unhappy man would appear to be wholly withand black hard-spun woollen mantle. Another was a out excuse in having directed the ship into such a notori-Miss Barton, who had in her arms when found a child ously dangerous track. We presume he did so with a view to shorten the voyage, and save time; but this vanced in life, and was nearly undressed. The other is no justification of an act of rashness that has caused bodies were those of the second engineer or fireman, a the death of upwards of fifty individuals, and brought very stout man, whose forehead bore the mark of a grief, and poverty, and, perhaps, despair, to the door of many a widowed mother and childless father. Again, when the vessel struck, and there was need of a rough brown Petersham surtout; and the third was all his promptitude and decision, we get not the sinking of the ship, and the weather was perfectly serene, one would have supposed they might have been prepared without difficulty-all we hear of him is, that at the moment of the shock, he was engaged with "the mate in earnest conversation on the cross-bridge between the paddle-boxes;" and when the vessel "was fast filling with water," he ordered her to be directed towards the shore, though, from the condition in which she then was, there was every probability that she would founder before she reached it. We do not wish to press hard on the memory of one who has expatiated his neglect with his life; but justice to the living demands that, in cases like the present, involving such dreadful consequences, and bringing grief into so many families, we should not shrink from the expression of any opinion, however stern, that may seem to be warranted by facts.—Sun, of Tuesday.

> GUY'S HOSPITAL BUILT BY LOSING A HUSBAND. Thomas Guy, the founder of this hospital, had agreed to marry his female servant, whose manners pleased him. Some few days before the time arrived for celebrating their nuptials, he had ordered the pavegagement with her, and, determined to devote his fortune to charity, he built the hospital which bears his name, at a cost of £18,793. 16s. 1d. and afterwards left for the endowment of it, the sum of £219,499. 0s. 4d.

Across the Ocean, ho .- Mr. John Wise, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to whose name the newspapers generally tack the title "aëronaut," has published in the Lancaster Intelligencer a card, in which he announces his purpose to make an air voyage, by balloon, across the Atlantic, in the summer of 1844. that traversers of the ocean may not take his travelling equipage for a huge living monster, and go to pepper it with grape-shot and musket balls. He describes his balloon as follows:—"The balloon is to be one hundred feet in diameter, which will give

THE VICTIMS AND THE CONFERENCE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

F DEAR SIR,—I have permed with feelings of sorrow and shame the afflicting letters from the " Victims" confined in Kirkdale Gaol, published in the Star of Saturday last; sorrow for the sufferings of the persecuted men and their unhappy families; and shame that as a Chartist I am compelled to plead guilty to the these truly ill-used men. With every word of your admirable comment I heartily agree. In the name of humanity, for the honour of Chartism, let the Manchester Committee be immediately appointed; (I trust it is so ere this); and if any victim fund, large or small, is in the hands of Mr. Cleave, let it be devoted to the immediate relief of the unfortunate families. Such relief may be insufficient to meet their wants; but if only partial, still let it be afforded and the sufferings of the wives and children of our brothers be alleviated, if not entirely removed.

But means ought to exist for the regular support of the families of the imprisoned Chartista. How can such means be supplied? Only by the establishment of a General Fund for all general purposes. I feel assured that any attempt just now to raise a Fictim Fund by contribution through the country would fail. We must first have an Organization; and to have that we must have the Conference.

In the meantime petitions and memorials may be got up in behalf of the incarcurated, provided the localities where the victims resided previous to trial, will fornish the country with the necessary information Tix:-Names, occupations, and families of the imprisoned; when and where tried; on what charge; term of sentence; and treatment in gool. This information each locality can easily furnish to the Star; having which, I pledge myself that petitions shall be sent from Sheffield.

Mr. Williams states that the incarcerated wrote to thirteen different Associations, requesting their assistance in the getting up of petitions, &c and that four only answered the appeal. In justice to the Shei-field Charlists, I beg to say that no letter from the Victims has been received by them. Had there been, it would have met with prompt attention. Mr. Williams is of opinion that had each locality petitioned the Government for a remission of punishment, that they (the incarcerated) would, by this time, have been at liberty. I am not so sanguine as to the results of our petitioning; still, if it be as an expression of sympathy on our parts, we are bound not to omit this duty. "Wherever one of the community is oppressed, all are oppressed," is a righteous maxim; one that should never be lost sight of; never neglected to be carried out to its legitimate conclusions by all men professing the principles of democracy.

A word on the "Conference." I am surprised that uttered one word, pro or con, on the subject of the Conference. It is generally understood that a Conference is to be holden, and that speedily; yet only a few places have expressed their assent or dissent. The great majority, if they approve, do not say so; and if they dirapprove, they are equally silent. This is not fair. If they deem the holding of a national delegation necesrary, why not publish their opinion, as to the date, place, &c.; and if they consider it inadvisable, why not say so, that those who are anxious to have a Conference holden may not be led into error under the impression that the project is generally approved of? The Chartists of the following places have not as yet expressed an opinion on the subject: if in next Saturday's Star they are still found silent, I implore of them, for the sake of the cause, at once to meet, consider, decide, and publish their decisions :- Birmingham (the apathy of Birmingham is most astonishing, the town which before all others must reap the greatest benefit from a Conference if there held), Bristol, Bath, Brighton, Norwich, Isle of Wight, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, at the weekly meeting of that bedy yesterday even-Derby, Liverpool, North Lancachire District, Bradford, ing, the company standing during the reading of the Barnsley, Huddersfield, Hull, York, Sunderland, Newcartle, Carlisle, &c., &c., &c. Without further delay priety of the Conference; and, if approved of; Second, as to the place and date, be sent to the Star office by the 1st of August, and the resolutions of each be published in the Star of August 5th.

I see that the 21st of August (for such is the date for the assembling of the Conference. I must object to Organization have yet to be made public, including the in which I have been brought up by my late revered promised one from yourself, which I anticipate will be one demanding the calmest and most mature consideration. It will not do for the delegates to assemble with their fingers in their mouths. They must meet prepared to go instantly to work; and working, to work well. Weighty will be the responsibility of the new "Organizers." Let the people see that they take their seats properly instructed in the views of their constituents. and competent to the task of framing such an Organization as will legally protect the people in their struggle for liberty; and, properly worked, result in the triamph of democratic right and the overthrow of aristocratic oppression. For these reasons I would again press upon the consideration of the people the 5th of September as the most proper date. But ence more, whatever be the date, let me again entreat of my Chartist brethren to publish their final decision in the Star of the 5th of August.

I am, yours bruly, Sheffield, July 24, 1843. G. J. HARNEY.

DALBEITH.—A delegate meeting of the colliers of Mid Lothian, was held in the Free Mason's Hall on Saturday last, Mr. James Bairns in the chair, the meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Daniells, and Hammond, and the following resolutions passed.-1st. "That Dalkieth be the centre for Mid Lothian 2nd.-" That the following persons form the district committee; namely, Messrs. Wm. Cooper, Nairn, Young, Wm. Fornes, Wm. Sharp, and Thomas Jemison." 3rd.—"That another delegate meeting taken at six o'clock in the evening. 4th.—"That the the above announcement, that the King of Hanoven taking care that the capitalist shall be remunerated thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given "still preserves, and never will depart from those for his risk and encoulation while the manufacture of the wealth created by labour, to Mesers. Hammond and Daniells, for their talented and praiseworthy exertions, on behalf of the oppressed colliers of Scotland.

PROGRESS OF THE MINERS ASSOCIATION IN SCOTfollowing places during the past week, viz., Adam'srow. West Brynes, White-hill, Dake of Bucelengh's coal works, and Trenant, which have been addressed by Messre. Hammond and Daniells, and resolu-East Lothian, and a district committee chosen. Mr. Wm. Daniells has now addressed fourteen localities,

RATE-PAYERS OF SAINT CUTHEERTS, WITHOUT .-For some time back. a somewhat serious difference has existed amongst the rate-payers of the abovenamed parish; several of the outer, or country own poor. In consequence of this dispute, the money from the Overseers, who cannot, under the hope of mounting her throne, through the blood circumstances, get a single farthing. A public meeting of the owners and occupiers of property in the township of Botchergate was held the other evening, when it was agreed to try the case; which proceeding, it was stated, would not cost more than £150: and it would be much better to expend this that the townships in the above-named parish have bable that the case will be decided against the onter townships.

RE-CAPTURE OF LAWRENCE DOOGAN, THE ES CAPED CONFICT.-On Tuesday evening week, the ouceman. It appears from the Manchester Guardian duty in Chapel-street, was accosted by a boy apparmuch, and the lad said about 19 sovereigns and a the woman of the house where he lodged, Bohanna Was taking her and the boy to the police-office, when changed five country bank notes, of £5 each, for of these sovereigns had subsequently been stolen from to, to gratify the ambition of our pensioner? of the money had excited their suspicions, was no

procured by him after his escape from prison. This made against her by saying that the boy was mad. and had only recently left a mad-house, which would charge of neglect preferred against the whole body by afterwards, when it was evident that the boy's incaution him, that if he persisted in his charge, she would "peach" everything. Doogan at first denied that he was the runaway from Carlisle gaol; but spoke freely of his escape. He said he had the utmost difficulty in getting on the top of the spout, that he made the attempt three times before he succeeded. He at last got one leg in, which went down the pipe, and so afforded him a purchase to raise threat to hoist the Hanoverian standard, around GENERAL boasted of his "triumph over Chartism," himself up. He afterwards reached the top of the wall by a spring, as was surmised. He has further stated that he "dropped" from the first roof to the second, but that he leaped from the next wall, which is a height of tweaty feet, and that he was so shaken and exhausted when he reached the shrubbery, that he lay for two hours before he was able to proceed.

THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1843.

THE KING OF HANOVER.

THE Star cannot be considered a fashionable much compelled to study the cut in which we dress the necessity of studying the Parisian figures which regulate our London fashions.

ther. We were cognizant of the fact that the object arded a civil war; he has entered into open com- out a single exception, has responded to a desire for some of the most important localities have never yet rence to those principles, fostered and encouraged bear the consequences, cannot plead ignorance of thing needful for the gathering together of our throughout the long and unholy reign of that CUMBERLAND's intention. monster Monarch, George III., who for more than sixty years ruled Ireland by coercion. This hellish faction is united by a secret solemn oath, which we published some time ago, by which they pledge themselves to wade up to their knees in Papist blood. A section of these monsters, rejoicing in the title of the Dablin Protestant Operative Association have taken advantage of the presence of the English Hanoverian, and have made him the organ for expressing their devotion to the principles in which they have been bred, and to maintain which they are ready to die. The following is the history of the

> "THE KING OF HANOVER .- The following reply from his Majesty to an address of congratulation from the Dublin Protestant Operative Association was read

letter:— "GENTLEMEN,-I have received, with gratification, the loyal address of the Dublin Protestant Operative Association and Reformation Society, congratulating me on my return to my native country, which you, as Chairman and Secretary of the Society have transmitted to me; and I request you to express meant I presume in last week's Star) is recommended to its members my thanks for the mark of esteem and attachment they have thus shown to me, assuring them its propriety. In all likelihood several schemes of that I never did, nor shall, deviate from those principles father, George III.

"'I remain, gentlemen, " Your affectionate friend,

* St. James's Palace, July, 15, 1843. "To the Chairman and Secretary of the Dublin

Protestant Association and Reformation Society.' "The contents of this letter drew forth loud cheers. and Kentish fire, which continued for some minutes. "It was then moved that the letter with which the Association were honoured by the King of Hanover, with the address accompanying it, should be handsomely framed, and suspended in the chamber of the

"The resolution was passed with acclamation." correspondence, we feel ourselves bound to make throughout the Iron and Coal districts, and let that a passing observation, upon the manner in which the glad tidings of Orange-confederacy have been apply the proper remedy. The distress will be heralded forth by the Times newspaper. Of course | found to exist in the protection which the law it would not have been good tact, or even deco- administers to capital, and the want of its protecrous, to have made the King of HANOVER the tion to the labourer. Let the Commissioners inquire principal feature in this resuscitated monster; and what property has been unjustly amassed by each therefore we find it crawling, members and body capitalist for the last twenty years; let them inquire foremost, and the hoary head following after. The into the number of paupers who have been consigned Times tells us of the new hope that has sprung out to beggary, after the said capital was coined out of of the tardy vigour of the Grand Jury class; and their life's blood; and let the Commission make a principles in which he has been brought up by his not suffer from his injustice and tyranny. It would LAND.—Meetings of the colliers have been held at the here at this particular time was of a political cha- whole into ten shares; leaving one share for the racter? What is this, but the insolent protest of master, and nine shares for the men who made him a foreign despot against those alterations which rich. This may be called the "levelling system." have been made in our institutions for the avowed The friends of injustice may call it what they tions passed pledging the men to join the miner's purpose of rendering the principles innoxious which please, while we recommend it as a just mode of society. Trenant was appointed to be the centre for tyranny held in the ascendant during the sixty settling the differences between the Miners and years calamity that this country suffered under the twelve of which have agreed to join the miner's tyrant rule of the revered father of the illustrious association. So the good work goes bravely on in Ennest!! We would ask, has the arm of England become so paralysed, or are the people so oppressed CARLISLE.—Serious Dispute amongst the as to look for a remedy in Hanoverian interference? Is the English Minister so tamely submissive as to tolerate this strengthening of the old connection between a foreign despot and the domestownships refusing to have anything to do with the tic faction of Ireland, in the hope that fresh confu-inner townships; being determined to keep their rich may cover thinks and the hope that fresh confusion may cover Ministerial weakness? or will he Magistrates will not sanction a rate; and the Board still allow this rival monarch to beard his Royal of Guardians are clamouring most vociferously for Mistress, and divide allegiance with her, in the

shed in another Church and King war? What, we again ask, is the cause of the long visit of the King of Hanover to this country at this particular crisis? Why those incessant fetes, luxurious bansum, than submit to the outer townships, which quets, and captivating pageants, provided by his would have the effect of doubling the rates for the illustrious kingship for the staff of his Church and township of Botchergate. It may be proper to state King army! Why those peculiar notices of his been united for upwards of fifty years, and have kingship in the Times newspaper, which although always paid their equal share of the rates for the published under the head of " the King of Hanover" support of the poor; so that it is more than pro- are yet broken into paragraphs, in which we learn all about, not "the King of Hanover," but "THE

Suppose that the revered father of the revered above-named convict, whose recent escape from the Ennest had lived and reigned during the late County gaol at Carlisle excited so much interest, was brought back to Carlisle in custody of a Manchester visit of the King of Prussia to this country, would such announcements, referring to the visitor, that on Saturday afternoon, the 15th instant, Robert | have been tolerated? When the King of Belgium Bohanna, one of the Salford police beadles, being on visits this country, in every line of every paragraph ently about sixteen, who said he had been robbed of he is styled, not as "the King" but as the "King of several pounds of money by the people where he Belgium"; and when addresses are presented by locged. Bohanna, thinking it strange that a lad of societies, or corporations, to foreign potentates who his years should have so much money, enquired how may honour us with their presence, they are invari-25 note. Still more astonished at hearing this ably confined to an expression of respect for the amenut, and noticing the boy's appearance, Bohanna individual; and never before has it occurred that required him to go with him. After apprehending a section of Her Majesty's "most loyal subjects" have presented an address to a foreign monarch reprobathe latter, finding that he was himself an object of tory of the policy or the acts of Her Majesty's Minissuspicion, wished, as he said, not to press the case, ters; never before has an equal piece of andacity been and wanted Bohanna to release the woman and let committed as that to which we refer as committed them both go has and only strengthened the Salford police-office. It was found on further enEngland's young Queen placed the legitimate grasp quiry in the course of the day, that the lad had of England's sceptre so far out of the reach of the sove I-15 ns, at a shop in Salford; and that a number | next in succession, that other means must be resorted

female prisoner, as he had absconded on learning his can occur from our error; while, should we be for the feverish anxiety with which every step of wife was in custody. In order to discover whether can occur from our error; while, should we be any considerable theft of bank notes had lately been right, we hasten to communicate to the Throne. solumited in any part of the country, the Salford Hunter, the fact, that the first overt act committed, plain of the dispondency created by protraction. officers surned to the Hue and Cry, and there arising out of such a conspiracy, would be followed by a manifestation of popular feeling in favour of we are entitled to consider what has been done, other than Lawrence Doogan, who had escaped, as "THE QUEEN" against "THE KING," as what was expected, and wherein we have failed. before stated, from Carlisle gaol. He had marks of would teach him the poor value of his war of strife, The great good achieved by the democratic party is the blister on his chest which had been put on when and the insignificance of that faction upon which he best demonstrated in the rapid increase that it has periions and daring escape. On Monday he-was must rely for success. We have had more than made within the last two years in its numbers; but taken before the magistrates at the Salford Town enough of "the principles of his revered father"! still more in the advance of its principles, and the Hali, and in consequence of their order, was conveyed on Taesday morning to Carlisle. It is believed that the party with whom Doogan lodged in Man.

They have been buried in oceans of blood! The enforcement of them upon those sections of society who have heretofore rejected discussion, from a H. A. Donaldson, Wanter Proceedings of the consequence of their order, was converged to the converg

by him previous to his first apprehension, and was monarch. Can any doubt now exist in the mind of stitute for argument. procured by min after his escape from prison. This the most sceptical as to the connexion existing bearmy of martyrs.

tions of the Pretender. He has abstained from representative quality, it was able to force the Whig recognising the necessity for his Kingship's long enemy from his position, and consign the faction sojourn in Pauper-Land. He has thrown a cold to oblivion! glance upon him, and has received his proferred attention with chilling indifference. We do not wish to Tory successors, Chartism made another rapid hazard the chance of libelling a Monarch with whom | stride in advance of sectional opinions, until again England is at peace; but our allegiance to that the power of the law was called in, in the hope not throne from which we are said to receive protection only of arresting our progress, but of driving us demands the caution which we now give. We have back to advance no more. This crusade, like that paper; while those journals that profess to lead the every reason to believe that the leaders of the of the Whigs, did stop the movement for a time, fashion of their several parties, feel themselves as Orange faction are in daily communication with as far as physical display was concerned the Illustrious Hanoverian, while the tone of their but THOUGHT went on the while! and it is political characters, as tailors and dressmakers feel organs is well calculated to arouse a strong feeling in order to give expression to that improved of High-Church indignation against her Britannie thought, and that we may start from that spot at Majesty. These things are well worthy the con- which we were last entranced, that we would now It is now some weeks since this country was sideration of the British Minister; and should not impress upon the Chartist body, the absolute neceshonoured by the presence of his Majesty of Hanoven, be wholly overlooked by the Irish people. A foreign sity of deciding upon such a system of Organization, We were aware of the connection that existed Monarch is amongst us, who lives upon English in- as may be a fitting main-spring for working the between this illustrious individual and the Orange dustry. He is hated by the English people; he has improved machinery emanating from improved faction in Ireland. We were also aware of the insolently declared himself ready to maintain prin- thought. secret oaths by which that faction is banded toge- ciples to destroy which England would have hazof that faction ever has been, to maintain an unjust | munication with the Queen's enemies; and if the such a system of Organization as shall be suitable ascendancy over their Catholic brethren, by an adhe- result should be disastrous, the Minister who must to our improved condition. Thus we show the one

THE COLLIERS.

THE Times has not only got a spy in Rebecca's camp, and a spy in the Irish camp, but it further appears that the "fourth estate" has got a spy in the Colliers camp in South Staffordshire. We learn from that agent that the case of the miners, both ever imagined, when the stake was Liberty, and masters and men, is of a nature calculated to lead to gloomy apprehensions; and he seems to look opon any settlement of the dispute as hopeless. Capitalists, in their magnanimity, have declared

that they would refuse £50,000 as a Government

loan, at one per cent, as a means of relief; while their nationality was roused to indignation by the PREMIER's suggestion of Emigration as a means of correction. Tender-hearted souls! compassionate philanthropists! lovers of your species! weeping advocates for the sufferers' distress! at what an opportune moment have all these finer feelings of your nature burst through your black hearts!! O. as we predicted before the Coal Conference and the Iron Conference, the tender-hearted masters had no thought of self, but all for their suffering clients! As we anticipated, they reminded the Prime Minister of their own loss of capital, as a national calamity; and of diminished wages as a natural consequence. So the black men having refused Emigration and the loan; and the whitemen having turned a deaf ear to "Free Trade" and Twenty Shilling Notes, the Conference ends just where it began, having produced no other effect than of increasing the deadly feud between the Tory Whites and the Whig Blacks. 'There is no possible remedy"—" there is no chance of a settlement," says the Times Reporter. We think, however, that we can suggest a plan more wise, more constitutional, just, and satisfactory, than any that has been proposed on either side. It is Before we offer a word of comment upon this this. Let the Prime Minister send a Commission Commission investigate the causes of distress and then leads us on to the full cup of joy contained in fair adjustment of the wealth created by labour, late revered father George IIL" What is this, not be a bad division of property unjustly amassed, but a fulfilment of our prediction that his mission as that of Mine Owners has been, to divide the

> upon them the necessity of persevering in that course: for bad as the law is, and rotten as the Jury-class are, we would urge upon them the desirableness of rather relying upon the law than upon their physi- midst of oppression and persecution. cal strength. The trials at Lancaster have taught the working classes of this country to have more reliance upon the law: and we have endeavoured to persuade them that the application of a very small portion of those funds spent in dissipation and wasted in folly, spent to attain legal redress would be more profitably expended than if laid out in the purchase of muskets, and all the munitions of war. Let the first act of tyranny attempted by the masters, be met with legal exposure by the men; and we will answer for it, that the clubbed pence of the many, if judiciously expended, will gain a legal triumph over the pounds of the few. We have thought it necessary to add this further word of caution to our advice of last week; and shall conclude by cautioning the miners, firstly, against holding secret meetings of any description; and, seondly, should any such be held by their body, not to be entrapped by the sophistry of the Times' spy, who may gull them to-day with the plausible notion that publication of their grievances is the thing most necessary;" while to-morrow he may appear in the

We are glad to find that even the Times is com-

their slaves.

witness-box to give evidence against them. The principal witnesses produced against the Chartists during the years 1339 and 1840, came from the ranks of the reporters of the newspaper

ORGANIZATION.

Under this head we shall give no further instruction to our readers, than merely to direct attention to the great importance of the subject, and to convince them that upon its wise completion depends the success of the democratic cause. We can well understand the importance which a working man. destitute of the means of existence, must attach to the establishment of those principles that hold out the promise of relief. We can make full allowance his roum, in all probability, by the husband of the If we are wrong in our conjecture, no damage for the suspicion created by delay; we can account every leader is watched; and we can scarcely com-However, in taking a whole view of the subject, chester, is his aunt, and that the money of which she loathing, and leads to recollections by no means conviction that the corrective power of " physical

and her husband had robbed him, had been "planted", flattering to the living protetype of that execrated force" was at their command, and was a good sub- RATHER WARM.—Some of the leaders of the Irish

another robbery since his escape from gaol. The tween the Orange Irish Grand Juries, the Orange and barriers by which law had confined it for cenannt at first endeavoured to get rid of the charge Irish Operative Associations, and the Orange turies. In the race, it has far outstripped the Foreign Chief of those illegal bodies? It is some democrats of the old school; while it has modestly also account for his hair being cut so short. But six or seven weeks since we furnished the Times and invited those who lagged after in the course, to keep the world with our notions as to the part which pace with public opinion. Now and then, if it has tellect was in no way affected, she was heard to ERNEST and his staff would take in the Repeal bolted, by bursting out into sudden outbreaks, or agitation. They have been perhaps rather hasty in senseless emeutes, although its progress in wandering the development of their re-organization; and may have been checked for a moment, yet have all when he got to Lancaster, he confessed the fact, and from it we infer that the Orange faction in Ireland the powers arrayed against it been unable to drive but awaits the completion of the Arms' Bill to de- it back to a single point beyond that from which it mand from the English Minister the reconquest of had broken! After the law had taken its vengeance Ireland; the penalty, in case of a refusal being, a in 1839 and 40, and when the Whig Attorneywhich the church militant would flock as a noble the principle rose from that spot where it had been momentarily entranced; and instead of retrogracing. We believe that the Duke of Wellington alone advanced to that point were it was able to meet has had the sagacity to see through the covert inten- its persecutors in the field! Though destitute of the

During the short breathing time allowed by their

We are glad to find that the whole country, with

strength, while we would justify delay, by pointing attention to the struggle that we were engaged in. and the power of the enemy opposed to us. No man in his senses could, for a moment, have anticipated that the garrison of faction would have surrendered at the command of those who struggled for equality, without expending its last shot. Whothe enemy those that revelled on its prostration. that the struggle was to be an easy one? Reflection upon these points, together with the effect that Chartist principles is now producing all over the world, will lead the most zealous and enthusiastic to the conclusion that unpardonable delay has not taken place. On the contrary, every attempt prematurely made to force the machinery of public opinion beyond its legimate limits has had the effect of retarding our movement.

Our strength consists in the one great whole now formed of public opinion. Seven years ago, public opinion was as a riddle, through which the varied notions of sections of society passed; while now it is as a machine, through which notions have been winnowed, Chartism falling in a heap like corn. while all opposing dogmas have gone as chaff to the wind. Seven years ago, we could not bear a single desertion without anticipating a strong diversion in favour of the dogmas of the deserter: while now. the Shepherds walk out from the flock without being followed by one in the fold. Although, then, we cannot point to any distinct act, whereby our positive strength may be measured, yet we may triumphantly refer to the hopeless position of those political traffickers, who cannot now, as formerly, rely upon the instability of public opinion as a safe scaffold to personal aggrandisement! We will not offer such an insult to the righteous principle of democracy, as to attribute its improved position altogether to the numerical strength created by national pauperism; but we would rather suppose that its progression has been a consequence of its exposition, strengthened by those discussions in which unsophisticated working men were able to defend it against the sophistries of the prejudiced and bigotted. We are not quite sure that the present strength of public opinion is known to any man living: and it is because we anticipate the development of its improved condition, from suitable Organization, that we the more anxiously look for this means of action. That the stirring events now passing should have failed of producing some effect upon the public mind is not to be supposed; and can only be accounted for by a deficiency in our Organization. which has latterly deprived us of the capability of laying it weekly before our readers. For these reasons, and in order that we, who undertake to give expression to the public voice, should critically understand its power; and feeling convinced that a want of the real knowledge of the popular mind leaves even us in ignorance, do we attach more than ordinary importance to the forthcoming Conference. Between this and the time of its assembling, let the people themselves instruct their delegates upon the present state of the public mind; let the delegates chosen by the people give expression to the people's voice, and not to their own opinions; so that public pelled to congratulate the Colliers upon their peace-) opinion thus collated may be reflected, as the dial able demeanour; and we would strongly impress by which the public mind may be set and regulated. To such a change we look with intense anxiety; while we shall proudly and cheerfully herald forth the improvements that have taken place, even in the

To Readers and Gorrespondents.

How to tell a Tale.—In the Star, a week or two ago, we announced that Miss Susanna Inge had objected to Mr. O'Connor's venturing to suggest that a certain person should be elected General Secretary, pro tem; she averring that many of the Chartists would be inclined to vote more according to Mr. O Connor's inclinations than according to their own judyment. Out of that announcement some "suck muo" or other, who sells his brains to party" for a couple of pounds per week, has manufactured the following very pretty story, which will, no doubt, "go the round". We have seen it already in the Birmingham Advertiser and the Nottingham Journal :-

THE HE AND SHE CHARTISTS .- A regular split has taken place between these two sections of Chartists, in consequence of Mr. O'Connor taking upon himse f the office of dictator, in APPOINTING and ORGANIZING THE NEW CHARTIST EXECUTIVE. Miss Mary Ann Walker and Miss Susannah Inge are the leaders in the opposition to Mr. O Connor on this point. Miss Inge has put herself prominently forward, and has expressed hers if determined to break a lauce with the Lion of the North, on his assumed right so to do, as she says it is quite at variance with the principles of democracy laid down by him, and approved of by the female Chartists. T is unexpected opposition on the part of his quondam female admirers, has quite disconcerted the leader of the whole hog Chartists.

Is it any wonder that the middle classes should have horrible notions respecting Chartists and Chartism. when mendacity like this is regularly served up to

MASTERS' CARE FOR WORKMEN - The Iron Musters have been to Sir Robert Peel to tell him of the oppressed condition of the working miners, and of the great danger to society, arising from their es tranged feelings. We wonder whether they told Peel of such inst nees of "generous care" and "kindly feeling" as the following t or whether it was necessary to go to Robert Peel to prevent their

We have received an authenticated letter, alleging rather singular act of inattention by the employers to the employed. A rope happening to break une day last week, in the Butterley pit, by which the miners ascended to the mouth, no rope was substituted by the agent; AND THIRTY-FIVE WORKMEN RE-MAINED BELOW, many of them without food, FOR THE SPACE OF TWENTY-TWO HOURS. Their WIVER then flocked around the pit in a state of excitement. until means of deliverance came - Nottingham Re-

SAMUEL WHITE SLAVE, MELLOR. - Any of the large Portraits or Plates can be had on the terms he cnumerates: subscribing to the Paper for six weeks, and paying for the Paper and Plate, when This is certainly a very strange business. The men

perhaps, be used on another occasion.

Repealers are extremely fearful of an alliance with the English Chartists, because, they say, they do not wish to be mixed up with the "doctrine of Physical Force", which they falsely and iniquitously ascribe to the Chartists: i. e., they falsely and iniquitously put a construction upon the Chartist feeling with respect to the right of possessing arms, and using them in SELF-DEFENCE. But while they thus manifest an outward anxiety not to be classed with the "Physicals", they can occasionally turn out pretty strong threats. We here give a specimen, from the pen of the Editor of the Belfast Vindicator; and ask our Chartist friends what this man, this Vindicator, would have said, had a similar paragraph appeared in the Northern Star on the occasion of the Stephenson-square onslaught, or the Hall of Science outrage! Let it never be forgotten the Stephenson's square bludgeoning took place before the eyes of both Magistrates and Police! Scores of the latter "force" were on the ground; and they never lifted a finger to "protect" those who were being shamefully maltreated with pokers and bludgeons; nor did the Magistracy interfere. The occasion which has called forth the threats of the Vindicator was not more "brutal" nor more "bloody" than the Stephenson's-square butchery. Let us see the terms in which the Vindicator speaks of no " protection,' when he and his friends are left to suffer from

Last night, we witnessed sufficient to make us repeat that, if the Government do not promptly interfere, the CATHOLICS must and will defend themselves. We-who are auxious for peace-who glory in our obedience to the law, the Queen, and O'Connell-WILL DEFY GOVERMENT prosecution and Orange atrocity, AND TAKE OUR STAND AMONGST THE POOR AND HITHERTO DE-FENCELESS CATHOLICS, if, after this day, there be not something better than our Peelers-and the disjointed force (each being a mere ricketty automaton) called watchmen—and the passive soldiery now here, to protect us. Defend the people, on the PEO-PLE MUST DEFEND THEMSELVES! If that imbecile old fool, LORD DE GREY, were removed from this country; or if-in this particular locality-we had again such a magistrate as Mr. Coulson, we should not have to write, as we do now, without confidence in the local authorities. Mr. Coulson was a Tory, but he was a fair and honest magistrate. Would to heaven we had him now. Must the people, we ask the authorities, be driven to defend and to AVENGE themselves? If so, WE SHALL BE WITH

This is pretty stiff! We wonder whether the " physical force' haling Vindicator could cull anything like it from the pages of the "rascally Northern Star"? There has been no portion of the Irish subsidized Press so vehement and so unprincipled in the raising and continuing of the infamous cry of " Physical Force" applied to the Chartists, as this same Belfast Vindicator. He has done it to prevent the otherwise inevitable junction between the working people of England and Ireland; and the consequent overthrow of the infernal THING which crushes them into the earth. It is but right to let the deluded see the barefaced dishonesty of the deluder.

THE CHARTISTS meeting at the T. S. Duncombe Inn. Nottingham, have sent 6s. to Mrs. Cooper. G. GROUNDWATER, LEITH - We are thankful for his attention. Were all our friends in different parts of the country as alive as he has proved himself to be in this instance, by sending the first and most full account he could procure of the lamentable wreck of the Pegasus Steamer, the "People's Paper" would many a time be more interesting to the people than it is. We commend his example to general adoption. Verified accounts of "accidents by flood or field", or narrations of extraordinary occurrences, shall always meet with the best attention and circumstances will permit. ROBERT RIDSDALE, SLINGSBY. - We regret we cannot

oive his letter; but it is rather too peppery. Mr. Smith is an old weather-beaten Radical; and though he may disagree with us on the Land scheme, from a misapprehension of our reasons and purposes, we believe him to be sincerely honest in the expression of his opinion. Of course we can have no objection to a fair and candid examination of his reasoning and statements; and would not refuse insertion to such a paper were it forwarded. We must. however, pause ere we give insertion to Robert Ridsdale's somewhat rude assault. A READER.—Works on Geography are very common

and very "cheap". Any bookseller almost can show him a dozen; and he can "pick and choose". The price of Justice Brenan's work on Punctua-tion is 2s. 6d

D. CATER, LONDON, has only sent pay for the two last insertions. He should have enclosed, with his first remittance, pay for the first insertion. H. CLITHEROE. - We fear the question might be considered insulting. Besides, if it should be even true that the gentleman he names indulges in the snecze-producing habit, making a public parade

of it, can only have the effect of weakening the force of a well-timed energetic uppeal on a question of confessedly high import. For ourselves, we beieve that the gentleman in question is "tee total" from tobacco and snuff, as well as from "the pot G. J. HARNEY.—We have reserved his criticism on

the plans of Organization for future opportunity. We are making a collection of such, as they come to hand: and after the promulvation of OUR PLAN, when it is ready, shall serve them all up at once, that the country may have before it, at one time. all that has been said, to guide to a decision.

WM. HORNER, OLDHAM.—Of course we shall forbear the publication of the letter now sent, until the result of the "thorough investigation" he speaks of is communicated to us, when we shall endeavour to do the O dham Chartists justice, if they have been at all wronged At the same time we must say, that the impression on our mind, from reasing the letter now sent, is, that the spirit in which they have entered upon the task of "investigation" is not the proper one, under the circumstances. They seem to forget that the party making the statement to which they take exception, is in prison, and can MECHANIC, LONDON.—We cannot spare room. only retail what is communicated to him, as to what is passing in the outer world. Opportunities to 'examine both sides of a question" do not there exist: and any reproof, therefore, for not having done that which it was almost impossible to do, is only evidence of a wounded feeling, which loses sight of the peculiar and painful position of the deemed offending parties. The statement may be incorrect: if so, a bare narration of the facts will be all that can be needed to set the matter right, without the employment of one single word calculated to add one single pang to the horrible amount of suffering the imprisoned are doomed to endure. WINGATE GRANGE COLLIERY.—The dispute between the workmen and the coal-masters at this colliery,

relative to the sufficiency of the wire rope used for rvising the coal from the bottom of the pit, and for the descent and ascent of the men employed, is still undecided. As we have aforetime detailed, it has been before the Magisterial Bench; and two men have been by them committed to Durham Gaol for refusing to work; the ground of their refusal being that their lives were not safe when trusted upon the rope in question. In reference to the dispute, and more especially in reference to a statement that has been published relative to a TEST made, as it was averred, with the consent of both parties, masters and workmen, by a Mr. John Clark, engineer of the Deptford Iron Works, we have received a communication which we shall presently give, stating, in the first instance, that in the published account of such test issued by the masters, it is distinctly set forth that the rope tested was a portion of that used at the pit, cut off for the purpose; and that a "a strain of 10, 12, 16, and 18 tons was successively applied, at which test, after raising up the lever, it broke at the clams." The opinion of the engineer is, "that the rope is as safe as any ever put on a coal-vit." In answer to this, the men have published a reply. They state that they never gave their consent for Mr. Clark to make the test he did; that they were no parties to the arrangement; that their employers alone invited Mr. Clark to inspect the rope; and that when he attended six of the men were delegated to confer with him, and ofter hearing his answer to a question they were to put to him, to communicate that answer to the body, who would then devide whether they would be parties to the TESTING or not. A Mr. Armstrong, we presume a manager, would not allow Mr. Cark to answer the question. That question simp y was: WOULD HE TEST THE KOPE UPON THE PULLIT OVER THE PIT. or not. The workmen also say:-

Our employer took about six feet of a wire-rope from the storehouse to the Iron Works to get tested without our knowledge. This piece of rope did not belong to the working-rope! This piece of rope broke With the test of eighteen tons. Our employer proposed before the magistrates at Durham, to test the rope with twenty tons. This he now refused to do! We applied to the magistrates for redress, but in vain : we applied for summonses, but could not obtain any. Two of our men are incarcerated in Durham gaol, for not venturing their lives upon the rope. Is this justice?

We never requested Mr. Clark to give his decision. We destinctly steny all knowledge of the testing of the rope, till we received a parcel from Mr. Clark with the decision dated the 15 h of July, and we received it on the 14th, therefore we would ask the public how this occurs. Our employer promised us six half-harrels of ale to return to work, that we might again venture our lives upon the rope. This gift we refused, determined not to be won over by any such means. We will return to work when the rope is taken off, and our wages are paid. The rope is split in many places and bound round with bandages of wire.

aver that they dare not trust their lines upon the rope; that it is unsate; that it is split; and they have offered to stand by fair TEST of i's capabilities. The masters call in a man to make such TEST. They refuse the men all hand or lot in the matter. Their official will not let an answer put by a deputation from the men to the Engineer be answered. A portion of rope, not belonging to the working-rope, is taken away from the storehouse of the works, to be tested by Mr. Clark, at his Iron Works, the men not being present during such test, nor any knowledge of it communicated to them, until Mr. Clark's decision, that the rope was sufe. was sent dated one day after that on which it was received! In the account which the Masters circulate respecting the matter, they distinctly state that the proposition to submit the question of the sufficiency of the rope to Mr. Clark was made by the workmen! and that he attended at the calling as referee between the parties!

The men, however, seem determined not to be caioled. either by pretended TESTS or specious statements. They are determined to try to "BUY JUSTICE." The ordinary Magistracy have refused it; and they wish to seek it in a "Higher Court." For this purpose, their brethren in other parts are rendering them aid. We have before given insertion to state ments of sums of money subscribed; and we are now requested to publish the following list of monies which have been received since the last list ap-

South Wingate Colliery £1 103 9d. Pillington 10s 7d New Durham 4s 83d. Rainton 6s 103d. Sherburn Hill £1 12s 9d. Belmount 7s 1d. Haswell £3 17s 6d. Strotton £2 3s. Newbottle and Shiney Row 10s. Hough-hall (hoffal) 10s 6d. Shincliff 10s. North Hetton 18s 8d. Sacriston 8s. Waldridge Fell 13s 34d. Pelton Fell 9s. 04d. Lumley £1 2s. Leezingthorne 15s 9d. Shildon Bank 10s. Coppy Crooks 6s. Black Boy £1. Friend 1s. Wingate Friends £3 8s 1d. Trimdon £12 0s 1d. Castle Eden £11 2s 10d. Cassop £4. Kelioe £5. Elemore £2 15s 6d. Thornley £2 9s 9d. Quarrington Hill £2 5s 6d. Hough-hall £2 2s 2d. South Hetton £1 19s. West Hetton £1 6s 3d. Hetton 12s.

Various cart loads of provisions have likewise been collected, and bestowed on the Wingste men, by the ladies of the neighbouring collieries.

Our Correspondent also states, that the President of the Miners' Association, at Wingate, was turned out of his house, by order of the Master, on Wednesday last. The house belonged to the Colliery Masters. Since that time one of the employers tools has had an interview with the President, stating that if he will but use his influence to get the men to work (after having been off five weeks) he shall not only have his house again, but one of the best situations in the Colliery into the bargain! This was to be kept a profound secret. He. however, has resolved not to make merchandise of his principles or his fellow workmen's confidence.

CHADWICK, AND THE ROCHDALE FRIENDS .-They have mistaken the whole matter. In the first place, we hold it perfectly "justifiable" to withhold any "remarks" that we may deem calculated to have an injurious tendency upon any portion of the associated working class. There have been divisions and ill-feeling enough produced among the different sections of the army battling with corruption, ignorance. and misgovernment; nay indeed sadly too many and too much of both. We hold ourselves "justifiable" in discountenancing every thing that can by possibility produce misunderstanding or alienation of feeling: and as long as we have the power, we shall use the discrimination we possess to this end, regardless whom it may displease or offend. The truth of the statement in question was not disputed; but from the very way in which it was stated, it was apparent that the act complained of was that of thoughtless giddy youth, "without premeditation to disturb;" and we felt that it would be unjust to so place THE BODY before the public, that the whole should suffer for the foolish indiscretion of a few. At the same time we were anxious that the "few" should be taught the impropriety of their conduct; or at least know the construction put upon it. To this end we sent the statement in question to the officials connected with the body impugned, requesting them to institute the necessary inquiries, and, if the allegations were true, to expostulate with the transgressors of decorum. In so doing we are sure we acted best for all parties.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE CHARTISTS are reminded by J. Boonham, that the answer from Mr. Doyle respecting his lecturing in their district is favourable; but that he cannot commence his labours until they severally furnish their quota of funds. He earnestly urges upon them the necessity of prompt action. We are sure this mention of the matter will be enough to cause them to perform their duty.

I. M. LEACH. HYDE.—We wish the Star was large enough to contain all the matter sent here for insertion; and amongst the rest, the addresses to different localities. If it were so, we should have pleasure in publishing many of them; and that from our friend Leach should have a place. As it is, we are obliged to exclude many; and his must share the fate of the rest. We must, however, notice that Mr. Leach calls for Stars to send to Ireland. His address is 82, Charles-street, Hyde.

ROBERT BURBELL, GREENOCK .- His communication is reserved for future use. CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER AND LOVER OF "STAR".

LIGHT, TYLDSLEY, is informed, and ought to have known, that no notice of a forthcoming meeting is inserted in the Northern Star unless it bears the signature of the sub-Secretary of the locality where it purports to come from, or is sent by one of our own appointed Correspondents, who is expected to make himself acquainted that "all is right" before he transmits it. We know of no "General Lee" of Ashton-under-Lyne; and think his notice a very suspicious one.

FRIEND, DUKENFIELD -We do not know the law he speaks of. We know that the practice of opening houses for the sale of TABLE BEER, at 13d a quart, is much followed in the West Riding of Yorkshire, particularly round and about Dewsbury; and understand that no licence is required; nor any restriction as to hours of closing. Whether there be a special Act, or any clause of an Act, authorizing this; or whether Table-beer be exempted from the operation of other Beer Acts we cannot say.

ALLEN DAVONFORT.—Received. Shall be used some

WM. MAJOR, BERMONDSEY, asks "what has become

of that indefatigable Chartist, Smart, of Loughborough'? We cannot say. JAMES MACPHERSON, ABERDEEN.-We shall reserve his letter till we see Mr. Hill. In his absence we

cannot decide upon the matter, not knowing all the facts of the case. D. THOMPSON, MANCHESTER.—Next week.

WM. MATHEW, of Chelsea, and GEORGE STURGE, of Brompton, write on behalf of the Chartists of the Brompton and Knightshridge locality, to say that they highly approve of our suggestion, that a Victims' Committee should be appointed by the Manchester Chartists; and that the moment such Committee is formed, they will transmit to it 10s. from their local funds. This spirited example ought to be universally copied. PEPPER, SILSTON, should put his notices into shape

for print, and not entail unnecessary trouble upon GEORGE MOTHAM, HYDE .- We cannot "satisfy the young mind", "aspiring" though it be, by the inser-

tion of the lines sent. B. HUMPHRIES, for the framework-knifters. We cannot find room this week.

J. Colquhoun, Glasgow.—Reserved for next week. GEORGE WHITE, QUEEN'S PRISON .- Reserved for

THE VICTIM FUND.—The response made to the appeal of the suffering but neglected victims of persecution. as evidenced in our columns this day, must be gratifying to those who made it, as it affords proof that many of the Chartist body needed but to be reminded of their duty to cause them to take the preper steps to perform it. Still, that response is not what it ought to have been. Many and important localities, in a Chartist sense, do not seem to have even consid the matter at all; and the Victim Committee is not yet appointed. For the latter omission it is easy to supply a satisfactory reason. The Manchester Chartists would, no doubt, scarcely feel themselves justified in taking such a step as we last week suggested, without waiting to see whether, or not, that suggestion would be approved of by the country generally. They have, therefore, prudently waited; and our present sheet affords them evidence that that suggestion is approved; for while there is from many influential and important Chartist districts atrong resolutions in support, and even calls upon the Manchester men to take the step, not one single line for any one single place has been received, at all questioning the propriety of the step. We therefore hold that the Manchester Chartists are now perfectly justified in appointing the VICTIM COMMITTEE pro tem. Nay we hold that it is a duty expected from them by their brother Chartists throughout the empire; and we implore them not to let another week pass without its due and full performance.

But while we can thus readily satisfy ourselves as to the reasons that probably have induced the Manchester Chartists to defer, for one week, the appointment of such committee, we cannot find any excuse for those who have neglected to respond to the heart-rending appeals made to them by the sufferers in Kirkdale Guol. Surely an expression of sympathy, at least, might have been afforded, while means Were being devised to render that sympathy operative to the relief of the starving and destitute. This was the least that could have been done, to save Chartists from the charge of indifference to crying appeals from the NEGLECTED and FURGOTTEN. Let us hope that the next week will see every locality alive to the disgrace that hangs upon the body generally, and active in taking steps to have it

Last week we asked if there was not a VICTIM Fund in existence? If the monies had been discursed? If so, who to? If not, why not? This day (Thursday) has brought us an answer from Mr. Cleave, the treasurer, which we much regret that we cannot insort entire. It is however impossible to do so, at this late hour. It has been detained, we suppose, to be "set" for the Charlist Circular ; for it is sent to us in "proof." It would occupy near two columns

of our space; and the overseer has just informed us that he is "fail." We can therefore but give its solrit, letting that be, as far as possible, an anwer to the several queries put.

It appears then that there is a fund in hand. By a misapprehension of Mr. CLEAVE'S, the money for the two funds, the DEFERCE FUND and the VICTIM FUND, were for a time mixed together, Mr. CLEAVE indensianding that there was to be but one fund.
This difficulty, when the DEFENCE PUND was required for the purposes of DEFENCE, was got over, on the auggestion of Mr. O'CONNOR, by setting aside a given mm, £50, as the VICTIM PUND. Of that £50 some £20 has been disbursed: £15 to Mrs. Ellis, and £5 to Dr. M'Donall. Some other small sums have been given to Mr. Railton and Mr. M. Cartney, to enable them to get home from London, when up there to "receive judgment" But as those

sums are not named, we cannot state the amount. There is, then, some £30 in Mr. CLEAVE's hands; and there is lying at this office the sum of £6 14s 2d for the same purpose—the relief of the wives and families of the incarcerated victims.

This is something to go to work with. By all means let it is looked for the appointment of the Committee. As the Chartists of the Huddersfield district say, the country has " every confidence that their Manchester every victim whose case may be submitted to their consideration, distributing the funds according to the necessities of each ease, and not according to the rank which the applicants may have beforetime holden fore, let the case of every victim be sent. This is their homes. Ascertain for yourselves what their affords me the sincerest pleasure. circumstances are; report their cases faithfully to the committee, THAT RACH MAY HAVE THEIR SHARE OF THE TRIBUTE OF RESPECT PAID TO "knack" of constant importunity. Depend upon it, if they take these means, they will find more real abject poverly, more need, amongst the quict enduring ones, than they will amongst those who are loud in complaint. And these must not be neglected! They have a claim, an indisputable claim, upon us. fully performed.

But while there is some few pounds in hand to commence the work of relief with, the sum is by no means enough! It will soon be done! Look at what there is to do, and the little to do it with. means to meet them. Remember there is Richards in prisonffor ONE YEAR. Remember he has depenants, whodneed your assistance. Remember Kirkdale Gaol is almost full. Remember the cry of HOYLE and WILLIAMS! Remember the Oldham widow and her little ones, "HUDDLED TOGETHER IN A BRAP OF SHAVINGS, FOR MORE CASL, THAN TWO MONTHS WITHOUT BRING UNDRESSED"! Remember that there may be acores more in a simi-

We have before mentioned Huddersfield in the course rally copied :-

HUDDERSFIELD.—The usual meeting of the Huddersfield Chartists took place in the Association Room, Upperhead Row, on Tuesday evening last, when the anggestions of the Editor, in last week's Star, for the formation of a General Victim Fund, were freely canvassed over, and a subscription immediately

See how little we have done! What has Cooper had? had? What has the Oldham Widow on the heap of shavings had? POUNDS? No! PENCE? No! not suffering? Are they not entitled to our regard? Have they no claim upon our sympathies? Up, every man! Wipe away the stain. Remove the disgrace. Disarm jealousy. Put it out of the power of the NEGLECTED to say your favours are heaped upon some; your cold indifference felt by the many.

Referring to the Chartist Circular for Mr. CLEAVE'S earnest appeal on this same subject, we conclude, calling upon the Manchester Chartists to do that which the country evidently expects them to doappoint the VICTIM COMMITTEE; and upon every locality to furnish the means for that Committee to work with, by immediately raising, and sustaining, a

at the Workhouse Board, and labours to increase other parties who may travel by the North Midland the number of the needy, by repeated and uncalledfor reductions in the miserable pittance paid to his workmen in the shape of wages. We know all about his "tommy-shop", and we know that when he was a young man, and a journeyman weaver, he received more than four times the wages he now pays for the same description of work; yet then he

FOR THE DEFENCE PUND.

From Ashton-under-under-Lyne, per J. Coop 0 7 11 Per T. Senior, Great Comercal, (2nd time) 0 3 0

THE THING, AND ITS DEPENDERS .- The THING certainly gets plenty of battering. Every are very, very few; and, few as they are, their wretched poverty. defence is, in nine cases out of ten, very lefthanded! It seems, however, that there are still some, who think it is not as bad as represented. One of these " Knights valiant" thus writes us :-

that the lecture has done our cause much good in removing prejudice.

The control of the challenge. We have no lancy to be that the lecture has done our cause much good in removing prejudice.

The control of the challenge. We have no lancy to be that the lecture has done our cause much good in removing prejudice.

The control of the challenge. We have no lancy to be requested to second it, and T. S. the lecture has done our cause much good in prejudice.

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The control of the challenge. We have no lancy to be requested to second it, and T. S. the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done our cause much good in the lecture has done or a better the same. The lecture has done or a better the same in the lecture has done or a better the same. The lecture has done or a better the same in the lecture has done or a better the same in the lecture has done or a better the same in the lecture has done or a better the same in the lecture has done or a better the same in the lecture has done or a better the same in the lecture has done or a better the same in the lecture has done or a better the same in the same in the same in the lecture has done or a better the same in the same in the same in the same in the lecture h it a little more intelligible than her own awkward allowed without difficulty the use of their own scrawling name!

STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening, at six o'clock, Mr. Thos. Davies, of Hawick, Scotland, will lecture in the large room, Hillgate. Admission, One Penny. LOUGHBORGGH.-A Delegate Meeting for this of Angust.

MANCHESTER.-Mr. James Leach will lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at half-pa-t six o'clock in the evening. There will also source Hall, to commence at half-past two o'cleck in the findly lent them for the purpose. I had an excellable the amount thus realised be equally divided that the amount thus realised be equally divided that the amount thus realised be equally divided that the amount thus realised be equally divided drawer. I did not see any notes; but I heard the congregation, and presched a sermon as long as according to their various necessities." This was left to the purpose. This was left to the purpose of the purpose. I had an excellation of the purpose of the purpose. I had an excellation of the purpose. I had an excellation of the purpose of the purpose. I had an excellation of the purpose of the purpose. I had an excellation of the purpose of the purpose. I had an excellation of the purpose of the purpose. I had an excellation of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose. I had an excellation of the purpose of be a Discussion, in the Large Anti-Room of the for the Charter ?" South Lancashire - Mr. Leach's Route for the

Edge, near Littleborough, on Sanday (to-morrow), SION; their funds pay bester interest than Scotland, and Wales, for the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of butter of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of butter of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of butter of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of butter of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of butter of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of butter of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of the purpose of deliberating brass, and 1 sold min 1 nad money that would do for us of the purpose of bring credentials with them.

TO THE PEOPLE.

MY DEAR FRIENDS, -Some little disappointment My DEAR PRIENDS,—Some little disappointment | than the word ballow will be fore; and might probably be experienced by some of you at not | Government for their oppression, as before; and was holden near the Temperance Hall. Mr. Tytler as we were walking on I told him that I was one of hearing from me last week. I cannot help it. I was this "hanking" of it in mother earth, by the addilabouring in your cause harder than my emaciated tional interest it pays, gives a drawback to each of the meeting was to receive the report of the com- field, where Hirst lived, and gave his wife a quantity constitution is well able to bear, or than in justice to member of some pound a year already, which will, myself it ought to bear. I addressed large and attentive audiences, and at great length, every eventions, but and I length, every eventions and at great length, every eventions. ing; but, as I last intimated to you, I am not ning of good things! O! it did my heart good to them, for collecting funds and forwarding the strike. chiefs at the latter place, and they were paid for now always master of my own powers. Hard labour, walk over those gardens and to see the savings of Several combers from the various firms detailed the with some of the spade guineas that had been stolen severe study, and the keen harrassment and torture the poor man thus sensibly disposed of. All honour result of the demand made by the men in a body work-of a thousand devilries, operating, for a long course to the Arnold sick clubs! Let all clubs follow their ing for such firms. In a majority of cases they were promised an advent. of years, upon a constitution not naturally very example. dered me incapable of work. I am exceedingly desired for this town was the worst that could sirous to perform what service I may, while the opportunity remains to me. It may not. and in all over for the selection and I could not have hit upon bills, and this by many and the previous to sailing, however, we were and Walker up. The foreman and two of the takers taken into custody by the Hull police.

Several other witnesses were examined for the opportunity remains to me. It may not. and in all over for the selection and I could not have hit upon bills, and this by many and the previous to sailing, however, we were only waiting to bring Messrs. Wood and Walker up. The foreman and two of the takers taken into custody by the Hull police.

Several other witnesses were examined for the opportunity remains to me. It may not. and in all over for the selection and I could not have hit upon bills, and this by many and the previous to sailing, however, we were an analysis and the previous to sailing, however, we were the previous to sailing and walker up.

The foreman and two of the takers taken into custody by the Hull police.

Several other witnesses were examined for the previous to sailing however, we were the previous to sailing however, we were an analysis and the previous to sailing however, we were the previous to sailing heart more than the previous to sailing heart more than the previous to sailing heart more than the previous to sailing heart more persorm what service 1 may, while the open nxed. The whole year might have been gone opportunity remains to me. It may not, and in all opportunity remains to me. It may not, and in all opportunity remains to me. It may not, and in all over for the selection, and I could not have hit upon anything for you in last week's Star. You had your might have been gone over for the selection, and I could not have hit upon anything for you in last week's Star. You had your might have been gone over for the selection, and I could not have hit upon tradicting a report that an advance of 2s. in the pound when the fact was that an advance of 2s. in the latter witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and after Mr. Wilkins had addressed the Jury for about an hour, his Lordship summed up, when the fact was that an advance of 2s. in the pound when the fact was that an advance of 2s. in the pound when the fact was that an advance of 2s. in the latter will know in the latter well knowing the money to have been were examined for the pound in the long of the committee having read the latter will know in the latter well knowing the money to have been were of the selection, and after when the fact was that an advance of 2s. in the latter will know in the fact was that an advance of 2s. in the latter will know in the fact was that an advance of 2s. in the latter will know in the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact was that an advance of 2s. on the fact it be disbursed. Let the Committee be immediately appointed. No doubt Mr. Cleare will be happy to send such Committee the fund he has; and on a notification to this office that the money here is have this opportunity of continuous accordance of the sound and it was the Friday evening before the "feast."

The lads were sadly "off" at my coming on this evening; they would fain have had some other; but it could not be. We cannot always command tercourse which we have so long held together through notification to this office that the money here is have this opportunity of getting once more among required, it shall be instantly forthcoming. Let them. I find them the same people as I have the Manchester Chartists, therefore, see to it. To them ever done; somewhat improved, it may be, in general intelligence, more especially on politics; warmhearted, frank, and ingenuous; ready to accord to the humblest merit its full meed of praise; and brethren will appoint those who will do justice to having still the national fault of being, perhaps, too powerfully wrought on by the last orator who speaks to them. There is, however, I am happy to perceive, a great step towards the correction of this evil. The people judge more freely, and think more in the Chartist body." To such Committee, there independently than they were used to do; and I rejoice to find it so. I regard it as an evidence the duty of the Chartists of the locality where the that my labour has not been vain. 'Tis the very victim has been dragged from, to see to. By all means let it be attended to. Wait not till the poor heartbroken widow, or the starving children, seek you out. Wait not till hunger and destitution forces the starving wife to break through that feeling of them to use their constants. The very disposition I have always sought to induce among them. My efforts have tended ever to this point. I have regarded it of first consequence to free them from the trammels of leadership, and to induce a suffering wife to break through that feeling of suffering wife to break through that feeling of them to use their own judgment, and direct their of the poor. Mr. Linwood's pulpit and chapel are modesty and womanly pride which would fain own affairs. I live only for them and their cause; hide her so-considered degradation from the eye of I know this to be requisite to the success of their

versary of the destruction of the French Bastile; friends had requested Mr. Linwood to take the a favourable omen, let me hope, of the destruction THE VIRTUES OF THE INCARCERATED; and not be of that cursed moral Bastile, in which have deprived of it because they have not the "face" to been so long immured the rights and liberties of make a lond outcry themselves, or are ignorant of the Englishmen; with all its physical adjuncts of pavilion, in doing which player for the prosecution; the presecution; the presecution is the presecution; the presecution; the presecution is the presecution; the presecution; the presecution is the presecution; the presecution is the presecution; the presecution; the presecution is the for the enforcement of its fell regulations. I was glad to feel the sweet breezes, and enjoy the sweet | chair for the purpose of seconding my resolution; offence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve prospect which the open carriages afforded me. I and though I thought I had tolerably lashed the months. The Jury, after retiring found the priarrived at Belper just in time to find the people hypocrites, my scourging was a whip of small cords soner Guilty on this charge also. Sentence deferred.

assembled, and anxiously expecting me. I find the to which he added scorpions. I afterwards learned BURGLARY AT HUDDERSEIPLD It is the duty of the Chartists in each locality to cause here, as in most other places, to have suffered SEEK THEM OUT; and we trust it will be faith most severely from the mad freaks of last August. Belper was flourishing and in high spirits before then; it has been drooping ever since. Despair could not get over their importunities. Visit them Huddersfield, in the West Riding, burglariously seized on many; fear on many others; coercion again on Sunday I must; and so I had nothing for broken and entered the dwelling-house of John from the tyrant middle class seized upon the fit it but to take liberties were I can. My own dear Steele, and feloniously stolen therefrom one Bank of moment, and has, ever since the strike, held the poor | Hull people were left in the lurch, as they have often | England note of the value of £100, one other Bank More must be found? To the work! To the work! To the work! people in a state of villange exceeding anything Remember there is Cooper cooped up for two that I have ever heard of. In the whole course of the said John Steele. And the said John Steele. And the said John Steele, and the said John Steele, and prostrated and unhumanised as are the working property of the said John Steele, and the said John Steele, and prostrated and unhumanised as are the working prostrated and unhuma people of this town and neighbourhood, by the "Li- room at the Leopard Inn, and left the people, hav- one hundred guineas had been stolen therefrem, fe- Hull, to be imprisoned in York Castle one calendar beral" Corn Law Repealing despots under whom they ing received from them a promise that they would loniously did receive nineteen of the said guineas, toil. The instances of tyranny detailed to me by honest, meet on Monday night and reorganise for the renewal knowing the same to have been stolen.

MEGLICIED THEM ALL; and let that remembrance with fearful apprehension of the consequences that tastefully beautified since I was there. It is now a field. On Thursday, the 30th of March, prosecuten years; and Ellen Mortimer, for receiving part Ball will take place in the above Institution, for the spur you on to increased and energetic action! Look might ensue from their being "reported" in the very handsome room; but rather wanting in size. tor retired to rest about ten o'clock, leaving his of the stolen property, to be transported for ten benefit of the same, on a grand scale. Clapp's Band at what there is to de. Calculate what are the means morning; while hundreds cast their longing looks However they made a hot bath of it and I was glad housekeeper up; but had previously made all the years. required to do it; and see that those means are pro- who dare not enter, and hundreds more thought to strip again. Many too, especially females, finding windows and doors secure. She went to bed about wistfully and anxiously who dare not even look. the heat overpouring were compelled to "get out" twelve o'clock. Prosecutor had been in bed above glary, near Sheffield, to be transported fifteen years. We have before mentioned Huddersfield in the course of this article. We are glad to make honourble hazarded the venture. I addressed them on the premention of her again. This very moment has the sent condition of the country; on its former state; obliged, from sheer exhaustion, to sit down abruptly house. He soon after heard some one attempting to for Twelve Calendar Months. post brought us the following news. All honour to on its future prospects, and on the means of egress and take a few moments to regain strength and comthe gallant little band! May this example be gene- from the slough of general destitution. Never were pose the throbbing of my poor head which was almost hand, proceeded down stairs to the door, and called to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour Eighteen people more attentive; never die audience seem more splitting. However I went through my work, and out. perfectly to feel every word attered, than while I the people bore with me and thanked me depicted to them in too truthful terms their present I have now had a day or two's rest. and state and future prospects. I recommended Union and Organization as the only ground of hope. They my Scotch friends, with whom I hope to be next tor by the throat, and then threw him down on the caught eagerly at it, and I have some hope again to week. To prevent all disappointment, let me here floor, and held him. The housekeeper was laid hold see the waste place" of Belper built up and state the places in Scotland to which I am invited, of by other two of the party and threatened if she entered into to aid in carrying out the landable fortified. Under the guidance of Mr. Vickers, a and at which (D.V.) I purpose speaking-Leith, made any noise they would murder her. The object. The Secretary and several members are sterling honest man—as I think—they had the good actively at work, visiting their friends and soliciting fortune to escape the trap last Angust. Strong subscriptions.

The Secretary and several members are sterling honest man—as I think—they had the good fortune to escape the trap last Angust. Strong Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Hamilton and Campsie.

Of these the five lie in a sort of cluster; while the six chest. It was fastened with a chain and locks, and the vortex; but Vickers stood firm; the people stood former are mostly wide, of these and of each other contained property to the amount of £1.100. The mean by doing. We want every locality to "do with him, and they were saved. It was, however, as I am desirous to economise my travelling expences. lid was forced open and the money taken out. The likewise." Then, the charge of gross neglect I have said, laid hold of by the local authorities as a sal think every man should be who travels at the men then came down stairs and said to the others that lies at our door will be in some measure pretext by the local tyrants: they filled the town people's cost; and I have therefore laid out my routes "all is right." They then all left the house, and removed.

with military; they pranced up and down in lines" as much as may be. I suppose I shall after prosecutor recovered his consciousness he went the streets, and vituperated the Chartists as though reach Leith on Thursday sometime, from then to to the house of a neighbour and stated to him what What has Cooper's wife had? What has Richards there had been some serious outbreak; and they have had? What has Hoyle had! What has Williams ever since laid a bar on Chartism which amounts Tuesday I take steam ship for Aberdeen; Wednes- home, accompanied by his neighbour, and they went almost to a surveillance of people's thoughts. 'Tis fearful that such a state of slaving should be, any Shame on us! Are they not Charitats? Are they where; but, while the system lasts, under which it has arisen, it will be continually getting more impudent and more oppressive.

I left Belper on Salurday, for Loughborough. Here I was prevented from travelling third class by a most impudent fraud; a mere sharper's trick by a mere sharper's t played off upon me by the agent of the Railway place in that neighbourhood, in which my services give it fully Company. I went to the booking-office; asked for a third-class ticket, received a ticket and paid down the sum demanded, supposing it to be for third class; when the train came in I was told that there were no third-class carriages attached to it, but that I should be "all right," as mine was a second-class ticket. There were third class to the next train, for which I would have waited, had I not been thus THE LEEDS BANK STUFF WEAVER-We know tricked. I have heard of similar tricks upon this something about the master piece-maker who figures line before; and I state this fact for the caution of land, and Shields; and so, home. and Midland Counties Railway.

finding a roof to cover me. All the religious houses, large schoolrooms, theatre, and other public buildings were refused. The only place that could be had mgs were remised. The only place that could be nau as I go along; but try also to write something in and Martin, at the Wharf Inn corner, and they was a place called the Unicorn room, the same that "could not make ends meet", but had to apply to his | was had for Mr. O'Connor at his last visit. This, for relatives for aid. We detest such mushroom gentry; "a large room," is a very small room. O'Connor and have a rod in pickle for many of them; and spoke from the window to the people outside. I in due time shall lay it on. The fellow shan't be have a great objection to outside meetings, especially forgot; though he forgets " the hole from whence he on Sundays; and in the afternoon we grammed the pying any space with seats, but making all ization; and I implore you not to hurry it. Do not up a lane, and crossing some fields until we came place with as many as could get in; no. occustand. It was a regular hot-bath. I was glad to again damage your cause as you have often done to within a short distance of the prosecutor's house. make a pause about the middle of my sermon, and throw off my coat and handkerchief, and unbutton my waistcoat, that the sweat might have and this is a thing of such consequence, that 'twere on the road, Meek and Anderson had a quarrel. free course to run down. At night I could not better left undone than done ill. stand it. The "lads" were obliged to turn out, and I spoke from the window. On Monday evening, I addressed them on Organization, and other matters. one, almost, is now disposed to give it a shove! They are splendid fellows at Longhborough; but a It seems doomed to destruction; for its defenders little fiery; and no wonder, when one looks at their

From Loughborough I went on Tuesday to Derby. Here the Theatre had been taken. It was just at the close of the great Agricultural Meeting and Show; when the town had been like a country "DEAR SIR, As every body complains against fair for the whole week-all the streets filled with the 'horrid,' infernal' system, under which we are booths of showmen and publicans, and all the ingoverned, I am prepared to demonstrate that it is, genuity of "civilized man" resorted to, to "glean not only Godlike and immortal, but that it is the up the pence." Such a time was, of course, a bad most beneficent system that was ever established by one ter a meeting; many had not the means of clear expences. But we had a good meeting not-withstanding: the gallery well filled, but not following resolutions were proposed and seconded, came down; Meek had a bag across his shoulder,

a much finer room, and never saw a ruom better wedged with haman beings. I question if another could have been crammed in any how. How many continued. The following resolution was also We went into it, and a lamp being lighted we all went away I know not. Many middle class men adopted, "That each delegate be requested to apwere present. I spoke at great length, nearly three prise his constituents to prepare a correct list of the bags on to the floor. Jackson continued to give us hours. Not a man finched; all were apparently the 6th, at 5 PM., at the Charter Hotel, when it is as much interested at the close as at the beginning. List Levely village will send a delegate.

List Levely will send a delegate.

Arnold friends were present, and I requested that they then rose and read a statement of the opinions of the might have the same preachment. This becoming men of New Durham, &c., disapproving of the mode two guineas and a half in gold. Jackson said he known a great many of the Nottingham "lade" reserved to for the control of the mode two guineas and a half in gold. Jackson said he known a great many of the Nottingham "lads" reserted to for the support of such of their brethren as might be compelled to strike work for a justifiable of Christopher John Burkitt. who lodged in the proknown a great many of the Nottingham "lads" miles on foot to hear it over again.
. We had a most comfortable Tea Parry at the

Grey Hound Inn ; after which I edified the "lads," that of the night before.

I met with one thing at Arnold that pleased me Ensuing week: - Monday, the 31st, Milnrow, near to the very soul: a sure evidence that daylight is Rochdale: Thesday, August 1st, Ashton-under-dawning in upon "the workies." The sick club lyne; Wednesday, 2nd, Stayley Bridge; Thursday, have drawn out their money from the Savings' Bank and the Rag shops, and invested it in land. Whole the Ray shops, and invested it in land. Whole the Ray shops are the restricted in the Ray shops. Monday, 2nd, Stayley Bridge; Thursusy, and the Rag shops, and invested it in land. Whole fallowers, Friday 4th, Hollinwood; Sanday following: Friday 4th, Ho

are they better able to pay their contributions / than they would be if the money were banked with Monday evening a great meeting of the woolcombers it had been taken away. I went back to Hirst, and

to spare for anything. This was Friday evening, sorts were as usual closed against us, and there gain their object. A resolution was moved that the would have been no alternative but open air speaking, had not a player-showman had more Chrisand Walker's, are entitled to support. This was tian feeling in him than all the parsons. He had erected a large pavilion for his exhibition during the feast week; and with great cheerfulness gave the friends the use of it for my preachment; and bad a night as it was we had it preachment; and bad a night as it was we had it they had enough to do to support the men at Clayton West, are entitled to support the men at Clayton West, are entitled to support the men at Clayton West, are entitled to support the men at Clayton West, are entitled to support. This was opposed by George Fletcher, who contended that they had enough to do to support the men at Clayton West, are entitled to support. This was opposed by George Fletcher, who contended that they had enough to do to support the men at Clayton West, are entitled to support the men in Bradford.") The resolution for supporting the whole most gentlemanly man, who I learn has, during his residence in Mansfield, deserved the thanks of all good men by an unflinching assertion of the rights what pulpits and chapels ought to be; the media of expression for God's law-the law of right; and he the world. SEER THEN OUT. Visit them at cause: and hence every advancement towards it sets the praiseworthy example to his order of denouncing class legislation as a moral wrong I left Leeds on Friday, the 14th inst., the anni- and as anti-Christian and unscriptural. friends had requested Mr. Linwood to take the the 2nd of April last, broken into the workshop of chair, and he at once assented. I speechified for James Brooke, at Thorpe, in the West Riding, and more than two hours, and at the close, proposed a stolen a saw, and other tools. Mr. Ellis conducted

> that some of them was there. I hope the admonition they received will profit them.
>
> The Belper men had followed me to Derby, and whom heat own room, in Fig.

another or two before shaking the warm hands of rushed into the house. Three of them seized prosecuday I attend the festival at Aberdeen; Thursday I up stairs to make an examination, and discovered preach there; Friday I take steam boat to that the oak chest had been broken open, and all Montrose, and give them Friday evening; the money it contained had been taken away. thence on Saturday to Arbroath where I speechify at night; and take the rail on Sunday morning for called and deposed to the above facts. Dundee, so as to preach twice, if need be, to my | John Crabtree, who was one of the party of burmay be required. I take steam-ship on Tuesday for John Crabtree deposed-I am a grinder, and live Edinburgh, and thence go by rail to Glasgow; so in Huddersfield. I was lodging at John Taylor's

held with you.

September quite as soon as you can have a Na- met at the Lane-bridge. Spencer, Wilkinson, and tional Delegate Meeting to do any good. My a person named Anderson, were also there. We all heart and soul are wrapped up in this re-Organ- went over the "out bridge;" and after proceeding before, by inconsiderate haste. Take time; take Meek then pulled a match out of his waistcoat time; things done in haste are seldom done well; pocket, and lighted a dark lantern. When we got I am dear friends, as I have ever been,

Your faithful friend and servant, WILLIAM HILL.

Hull, Wednesday, July 26st, 1843. NEWCASTLE.-A General Delegate Meeting of the Miners of Northumberland and Durham was held at the Three Tuns Inn, Manor Chare, on Monday, 24th inst., according to announcement in a light." Directly after we broke the door open, the Star of the 22nd inst. At the appointed hour, (ten o'clock) Mr. Thos. Wakenshaw was unanimonsly called upon to preside, who briefly opened the | tor by the throat, and threw bim down on the floor. proceedings by stating the object for which they had met. There would be about 140 delegates present. The General Secretary then read the minutes of the ception of Martin, who was outside the door. The on opening the letter we fairly trembled. The farmed it was a missive from Reserce.! We are instinctively cangular sure. They had advertised me to lecture on the Acordance of Commons; the farmed it was a missive from Reserce.! We are instinctively carried the boxes. They had advertised me to lecture on the Acordance of Commons; the subject seemed to excite much autenion; the subject seemed to excite much autenion; the full form of Commons; that Mr. Wawn, M.P. for instructive; and the iriende away. We came to the continuous of time, when they for presentation to the challenge. We have no fancy to be visited with Rebecca's indignation! We may, how there were alone as one or time, when they following resolutions were proposed and seconded. That a dater being ably discussed were adopted.—That hat the other two had a quantity of money in their working. Counsel for the defence, consulted together. The defence, consulted together work in a dater being ably discussed were adopted.—That hat the other two had a quantity of money in their working. The defence, consulted together work in a dater being ably discussed were adopted.—That hat the other two had a quantity of money in their working. The defence, consulted together working and the other two had a quantity of money in their working. The defence, consulted together working and the other two had a quantity of money in their working. The defence, consulted together working and the other two had a quantity of money in their working. The defence, consulted together working and the other two had a quantity of money in their working. The defence, consulted together working and the other two had a quantity of money in their working and the other two had a quantity of money in their working. The defence, consulted together working and the other two had a quantity of money in their working. The defence, consulted together working and the other two had a quantity of money in their working. The defence, consulted working the least purple with the best of money in the desired on Sheddon's Hill, when it was ultimately agreed that the services of Mr. Beesley, as lecturer, be when we went into a field; there was a shed in it. names of all the members in their respective dis- five sovereigns each, until they were all divided. tricts, and transmit the same to the General Secretary by the next delegate meeting day." A Delegate manner; and he then commenced the distribution of general levy of sixpence a man be made throughout turers nominated, at the last delegate meeting, was then considered, when it was agreed "That Martin Davison be appointed lecturer for the Miners' Tuesday morning at nine o'clock.

BRADFORD .- WOOLCOMBERS STRIKE .-- On two guineas, and went to fetch the remainder, but was called on to preside. He stated that the object the men in old Steele's robbery. We went to Wakemittee; and other business connected with the strike of money. He washed himself and then we started would be laid before them. The committee made for Normanton and came by the train to York. We their report respecting the arrangements made by bought two watches, two shirts, and two handkerthe poor man thus sensibly disposed of. All honour result of the demand made by the menina body work. from Steele's. We afterwards went to Hull, and mised an advance; some masters had already given this bill that an advance of 2s. per week was offered; to Spencer, and he was accordingly Acquitted. but he wished it to be understood that it would take fifteen day's hard work to earn the pound. Their demand was only one halfpenny per lb., on all sorts under 3d per lb. at present, one penny on all above circumstances: some place must have that identical 3d., and 2d. on all above ls.; Mr. Walker's offer did evening, and it fell to the Sutton men's share. They not come to this, although the foreman said it was made the best of it; and we had a good meeting. as much, as they ought to expect. However, he Chapels, school-rooms, and public buildings of all trusted they would be firm, and they were sure to well filled. I had much pleasure in here meeting of Messrs. Wood and Walker's men was carried, only the Rev. Mr. Linwood, Unitarian Minister, of Mansone one or two hands being held up against it. The field, about three miles from Sutton; a talented and chairman announced another meeting to take place

YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT.-THURSDAY, JULY 20. Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.

Charles Rawson, 24, was indicted for having, on had refused us their chapels. Mr. Linwood left the been tried during the present assizes for a similar

Job Spencer, Edward Wilkinson (alias Lunn), charged with having on the 30th of March last, at the prisoners.

break the front door open, and taking a gun in his out, "What do you want here;" and a person replied, "What do you mean by that." Directly I have now had a day or two's rest, and shall have after the door was burst open, and six or seven men Nanny Iredale, the prosecutor's housekeeper, was

that on Wednesday, the 16th, if all be well, I shall beer-house. The prisoner, Martin, came to Taylor's be ready to address my Glasgow friends; on Thursday, the 17th, Hamilton; on Friday, the 18th, Campsie; Saturday and Sunday, I shall spend in Glasgow. Thesday, the 22nd, I give to Paisley; Wednesday, the 23rd, to Greenock; whence I return Field wanted me at the top of the yard. I went by water to Carlisle; thence to Newcastle; Sunder- with him, and when we got to them, Meek asked and, and Shields; and so, home.

Thus, I shall not be idle in my recreation. In what to do? Field said to go and rob a house, and deed, I cannot be idle. I live to work, and must there would be a great deal of "brass" in it. I At Loughborough, the people are in great poverty.

At Loughborough, the people are in great poverty.

And here as at Belper, the friends had difficulty in And here as at Belper, the friends had difficulty in restore, my physical energies. I shall keep writing I told them that I should not go that night. I was then restore, my physical energies. for you, more or less, as I can, during the whole asked what night I would go, and I replied any but time. I shall not be satisfied with mere speaking that. On the night of the robbery, I saw Meck, Field. the way of continuing that counsel I have so long again asked me if I would go with them. said, well, I will go. Field gave me a bar of iron, One word as to the Delegate Meeting: I think and after having gone in different directions we We were then only about fifty yards from Mr. Steel's house. Wilkinson, Jackson, and I, then went on and said, we would have nothing to do with them. They then asked us were we were going to, and, one of them said, "Come and do it; it was no use leaving it. Never mind these winds." We then went up to Steele's door. After examining it, I said it was both locked and barred. The door was then tried. Steele, who was inside, near the door, said What do you want;" and Field replied, " We want and rushed into the house. Wilkinson got hold of the gun: and Field and Jackson seized the prosecu-I got hold of the housekeeper, and threw her also down. The others then went up stairs, with the exthere was either a woman or a man in. We proceeded on the Halifax road for about half a mile,
when we went into a field; there was a shed in it.
We went into it, and a lamp being lighted we all

Matthew Fewsler, 30, was charged with having,
on the 13th of May, 1842, stolen a mare, the proassociation as lecturer, except the real, hardworking, practice men, of our own trade and call-The spade guineas were given to us in the same Wilkinson asking about some, and he received no south of June last, at Bowthorpe, in the East Riding, an order from Mr. Justice Coltman, to be admitted to answer. We then left the place where we had committed a burglary in the dwelling house of Thos. divided the money, and met on the road. We parted, Speck. some going in one direction and some in another. Monday, and took out the guineas and £5 in silver, He was found by the Jury to be Not Guilty.

took our places in a ship for America. We paid the charge next morning-it was £7 12s. for us both.

placard to the meeting said that a person not ac- the latter well knowing the money to have been quainted with woolcombers wages, would suppose by stolen. The charge could not brought clearly home up their minds to abandon, the Ecclesiastical Courts A previous conviction was proved against Wilkinson, for felony.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LEEDS. Mark Hewitt, Wm. Milner, and John Milner, law reform, the Small Debts Bill, and the Superior were charged with having, on the 23rd of May last, Courts' Common-law Bill. On these he will state at the borough of Leeds, feloniously and violently the decision of the Government on a future day, as assaulted George Grange, and stolen from his person | the hope of carrying them depends on the progress four pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence in silver, of other business.

cutor is a shopkeeper, and lives at Hunslet Carr, arrangement of dioceses which had been renewed near Leeds. On Tuesday, the 23rd of May, he had from year to year. been at Leeds, and was returning home about nine o'clock, and had not got far on the road when he was penement of the Factories' Bill-a regret which was overtaken by three men. He proceeded on at a natural after the period of ten years he had devoted quick pace, and when he had arrived at a place to the subject. He hoped the Government would called Workhouse Staiths, he heard footsteps. Pro- bring it forward early next session. secutor turned round, and perceiving five men com- After some conversation on this and one or two ing towards him, he waited until they came up to other subjects, the House proceeded to the main him. Some of them said, "Seize him." W. Milner business of the evening—the resumption of the comstruck. Hewitt afterwards went up to prosecutor, and he also received a blow. The whole party then rushed upon him, and three of them held the prosecutor while the others rifled his pockets. He shouted out "Murder," and they then made off, having abstracted the money mentioned in the indictment. Prosecutor had seen the prisoners many times before; and information was given

parties, and they were apprehended the day after the robberv. Mr. WILKINS, for the defence, addressed the Jury in an able speech, and called witnesses to prove an alibi. His Lordship summed up with great minuteness. Robinson Meek, John Martin, and John Hirst, were time they returned a verdict of Guilty against all

to the police at Leeds, with a description of the

The Grand Jury, having this morning got through all the bills. were thanked by Mr. Justice CRESS-WELL for their services, and then discharged. The Court adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 21. Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.

SENTENCES.

Elizabeth Wright convicted of an assault near month. Joseph Midgley, for an assault at Halifax, to be

Tree-lane. They have had it Farm, which is situate in the parish of Hudders- Bright, for the same robbery, to be transported for

Charles Fullelove, who had pleaded guilty of bur-

Charles Rawson, for shop-breaking at Rothwell. Calendar Months.

John Shaw (who had been out on bail), was indieted for having, on the 9th of March last, at Hull, committed a rape on the person of Rhoda Rhodes, attended with considerable personal violence. Mr. Baines, Mr. Archbold, and Mr. Liddell were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS,

Mr. Overend, and Mr. Aspinal were for the de-The prisoner is Mr. John Shaw, a person of some wealth, carrying on business as a wine and spirit batim, from Carlile's edition, issued at 15a.; and it merchant, in Whitefriargate, Hull, and is married is supposed that the expence of the whole will not to one of a family of five sisters, of whom the prose-exceed 2s. 6d. With every number is also given a cutrix is another. The prosecutrix is the wife of most excellent plate from the French, worth six William Rhodes, formerly a merchant's clerk in times the money charged for the whole, which is Hull, but latterly out of a situation. The prosecu- only Twopence each Number. trix stated that on the 9th of March the prisoner succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. The case cross-examination, several facts greatly in extenua-Portrait of the Author. tion, and Mr. Wilkins addressed the Jury, in elequent language, on behalf of the prisoner, but called DIEGESIS, No. 18, are out, and will speedily be no witnesses, which it was expected he would have finished. done. The Jury retired, and after deliberating about four hours returned a verdidt of Not Guilty. Holywell-street, Strand. Edward Rayner, 55, and Thomas Sykes, 18, were charged with having, on the 9th of May last at the Borough of Leeds, feloniously, wickedly, and against the order of nature, committed an unnatural offence.

SUBSIDIARY COURT, FRIDAY, JULY 21.

The Jury, after hearing the evidence, found both

prisoners Guilty.

Sentence of death recorded.

(Before the Hon. J. S. Wortley, Q. C.) John Jackson was charged with having, on the Ith of October last, at Swillington, stolen a horse, the property of Mr. Cowburn. On the evening of the day named, the horse was put into a fold, and next day it was missed, and the prisoner was found to have sold it at Hull, along with a saddle and bridle, which he had stolen out of a stable the same night. The prisoner was found Guilty. He was further charged with having stolen the above saddle and bridle, which were the property of Mr. Nathan Waddington, of Whitkirk. He was convicted on

Mr. Wharton and Mr. Monteith were counsely for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended. Sentence was deferred. The prisoner is a most extraordinary criminal there are five other cases against him to try yet. Wm. Johnson, 24, was indicted for having embezzled twelve shillings, the property of John Butterfield, of Kippax; and also with having forged a receipt for the payment of money, on account of the said John Butterfield, by altering the sum from twenty-two to thirty-four shillings.

Mr. HALL and Mr. WHARTON conducted the prosecution; Mr. Bliss defended the prisoner. There were no particular circumstances, and the Jury, after an ingenious defence by the Learned Pit, Is.

Mr. WASNEY conducted the prosecution : the prisoner was undefended. The prosecutor was a farmer, residing at Hipperholme, near Halifax, and the prisoner lived in the foregoing resolution." 4. "That the next de-

his service as farm servant. The case could not be legate meeting be held at the Griffin Inn, Wakesubstantiated, and the jury acquitted the prisoner. George Webster, 18, was indicted for a burglary in o'clock at noon." 5. "That this meeting request all the house of Mr. Joseph Abson, at Rowmarsh, near collieries who are wishful to enter the association. as might be compelled to strike work for a justifiable a small drawer which had been taken from the cause, as inadequate to meet the exigencies of their a small drawer which had been taken from the chairvarious cases, and concluded by proposing, "That a Jackson said it was no use been taken from the secutor's house. Mr. Pashley and Mr. Monteith man, the meeting broke up. Jackson said it was no use keeping the drawer; he would throw it away, and then threw it into a small the prisoner. Guilty. To be imprisoned twelve Wm. Lamb, 40, pleaded Guilty to having on the inquisition. Mr. Guliver was in attenuance, with

Wm. Clay was indicted for having committed three of the Central Criminal Court. The Coroner, there-Martin Davison be appointed lecturer for the Miners' Association." The meeting then adjourned until Property in a field. I went to the place on the Cave, in the East Riding, in the month of June last. a long conversation with Mr. Humphreys, who

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR introduced a Bill, which was read a first time, for the purpose of legalizing Presbyterian marriages in Ireland. It was simply a temporary measure, having reference to such marriages as had taken place, and was introduced in consequence of the great anxiety which existed on the subject in Ireland. A more general measure

will hereafter be brought forward. The House sat but a short time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-THURSDAY.

Sir R. PEEL stated what measures the Govern-

ment are anxious to carry during the present session, and what they are disposed to abandon. They are desirous of carrying, if they can, the Irish Arms' Bill, the Scottish Church Bill, the Irish Poor Law Amendment Bill, and the Exportation of Machinery Bill. They have made the their minds to show the Explorities Courte Bill, the Factories Bill, and the Law Courts (Ireland) Bill, and every other measure to which any determined opposition may be offered. But they are still desirous of carrying the County Courts Bill, with which are connected two other measures of law reform, the Small Debts Bill, and the Superior

and other articles, his property.

In answer to Sir George Grey, it was stated by Mr. Ingham and Mr. Walker appeared for the Sir James Graham, that as the Government had prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Mr. determined on withdrawing the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, it would be necessary to renew the act for sus-Mr. Ingham briefly stated the case. The prose- pending the operation of the act for effecting the new

Lord ASHLEY expressed his deep regret at the post-

then made an attempt to seize Grange, when he was mittee on the Irish Arms' Bill. Clauses from twentyfour to thirty-three were agreed to, though not without opposition and several divisions.

CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION. 1, TURNAGAIN-LANE, SKINNER STREET.

N Sunday morning, July 30th, the members of the City Locality of the National Charter Association will meet at ten o'clock; and at cley, n, the following question will be discussed: "Will the Reneal of the Union benefit the working class of Ireland, unconnected with the Charter ?" Admission free .- In the afternoon, the Metropolitan Delegate Meeting will assemble at three o'clock, on special business and after the Jury had consulted together for a short and it is hoped that the various localities will take notice of these important meetings, as it is dremed necessary to have a thorough resuscitation of the National Charter Association. In the evening, a Lecture will be delivered by Mr. M'Grath, on which occasion several Chartist Hymns will be sung, Pianist, Miss F. Miles; Admission, One Penny. To commence at seven o'clock.—On 'Tuesday evening, Mr Mee will again lecture on Astronomy. Admisssion, Two-pence. To commence at half-past eight o'clock.—On Wednesday evening, a Singing Class, on the Mainzerian system, at half-past eight o'clock; conducted by Mr. Stevens; and an advanced Class, at half-past nine o'clock. Admission Tickets, Sixpence per Month.-On Thursday evensober, creditable men, of whose veracity there could be no doubt, were literally fearful—enough to make cast.

The only room that could be had for me was large room appertaining to an inn. It was filled in the fi imprisoned in the House of Correction four calen-dar months.

In the House of Correction four calen-dar months.

It is a Dancing Class is held, conducted by Mr. Vaughan. Admission Tickets: Gentlemen 4s. 6d., Ladies Fourpence. August the 7th, a Month is engaged. Admission: Single Tickets, ls.; Double ditto, ls. 6d.—To the Shareholders of the above Institution. In accordance with the 1st Rule Thomas Rawson, for warehouse robbery, at Cal. of the Institute, those persons who hold shares will forfeit the same if not paid up within the six months from the time of their registration. D. CATER, Sec. -Shares can be had of the Secretary, on the Premises, at Five Shillings each, payable at Sixpence per week.-P.S. The Northern Star, Chartist Circular. O'Connor's Pamphlets on the State of Ireland, Small Farms, and the Chartists' Trials, and other valuable Works can be had on the Premises.-To Friends of Rational Education, Subscribers are solicited towards the formation of a Day School for Children, to be opened as early as possible on the above Premises.

> THE MANUAL OF FREEMASONRY is now L Publishing, in the MIRROR OF ROMANCE, ver-

The MIRROR of ROMANCE may also be had called upon her, at the house at which she and her in Parts, Sixpence each, of which Three are now husband lodged, in Prince's street. He remained ready.—For One Shilling may be had complete the there a short time and then left, stating that following celebrated Works: - Leon Leone, by he was going to tes. He returned again after tea, George Sand; Physiology of Matrimony, by Paul and desired her to send her husband for her sister, de Kock, fifty cuts; Jenny, or the Unfortunate Mrs. Irene Jones, and while he was gone out, ac- | Courtezan, by the same Author; Simon, the Radical, cording to her statement, he locked the room door a most powerful Tale of the French Revolution. in which they were, and proceeded to commit upon This work must be seen to be properly appreciated, her the offence with which he was charged; and he VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTION-VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTION-ARY, now rapidly approaching completion. Part was a very long one, and the details are utterly 28, price Fourpence, is published this day. The unfit for publication. The prosecutrix admitted, in last Number will contain a most splendid full-length VOLTAIRE'S ROMANCES, No. 9, and the

W. Dugdale, printer and publisher, No. 16

THEATRE, LEEDS, UNDER THE LESSEESHIP OF MR. J. L. PRITCHARD, Late of the Theatres Royal, Covent Garden, Edinbro', and Hawkin-street, Dublin.

MR. PRITCHARD is happy to announce that M he has succeeded in forming an Eugagement with the Celebrated Lion King, Mr. CARTER, for Six Nights only, with his Trained Lions, Tigers, Panthers, &c. Mr. Carter's astonishing power over his animals has excited wonder and admiration in all the principal Cities and Towns of America, Russia, France, and England; and notwithstanding the serious expence attendant on Mr. C.'s engagement, no extra

charge will be made for admission. The Theatre will be opened this Evening, Saturday, the 29th July; Monday, the 31st; Tuesday, the 1st of August; Wednesday, the 2nd of August and Thursday, the 3rd of August, 1843 The Performannes will commence with the highly successful New Melo Dramatic Spectacle in Three Acts, founded upon real Events in the Life of the great African Traveller, and called MUNGO PARK, or THE ARAB OF THE NIGER. To which

will be added Singing and Dancing, and a popular Farce. Tickets and places for the Boxes may be taken of Mr. John Holmes, at the Theatre daily, from Eleven to Three. Doors open at Half-past Six.-The Curtain rises First Price: Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Callery, 1s. Second Price, at Nine o'Clock : Boxes, Is. 6d.:

the accounts had been read, and the balance sheet house of Mr. Allen, of Huntington. Sentence de-1. "That the societies of colliers in Yorkshire be formed into districts." 2 "That in the opinion of ing." 3. "That this meeting recommends to our friends in the North to dispense with the services of field, on Saturday, the 19 h of August, at twelve

> THE LATE MURDER DUEL. - On Tuesday the Coroner's Jury again met, for the purpose of signing the each, for his personal appearance at the next session

"'pon my honour, not guilty

TORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT, SATURDAY, JULY 22. (Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.) BURGLARY AT LERDS.

James Linley, 19, William Ward, 26, and Joseph Rule field, 36 were charged with having, on the 11th of April last, at Leeds, committed a burgiary in the dwelling house of John Atkinson, and stolen therein two silver speems, one pair of silver tongs, one satin dress, one silk shawl, and various other articles, his

Mr. Hill, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. MONTEITH Were

counsel for the prosecution; the prisoners were unde-The prosecutor, Mr. John Atkinson, is a joiner and builder, residing at Hunslet, near Leeds. On the evening of the 11th of April last, he and his family were at home, and retired to rest a little after ten o'clock. During the night, or rather about one o'clock the fellowing meraing, he was aroused by his wife, and, in consequence of a communication which she made to him, he got up, struck a light, and he and his wife went down stairs, when they found the front door open. the house ransacked, and the boit of the back door forced away, by means of an incision made in the casing of the door. The property taken away consisted of a quantity of stockings, a black satin dress, shawls. shirts, pocket and silk handkerchiefs, silver tea and table spoons, a pair of silver sugar tongs, and other articles. The case, as connecting the prisoners with the robbery, rested chiefly on the evidence of an accomplice named Hannah Greenough, who was in the first instance charged as a receiver, but was afterwards admitted Queen's evidence. She deposed that, on the 11th of April, she lived at Wakefield, at the house of a Mrs. Mitchell, which is two doors from Mrs Carter's. On the evening of the 12th of April, she went into Mrs. Carter's house, where she saw Butterfield, Linley, young Ward, and Benjamin Ward. She had seen young Ward before, but not that day. That was about nine o'clock, and two orthree hours after that she saw a bundle in Marina Carter's room, on a box behind the door. Young Ward afterwards gave her the witness) a satin dress, which he took out of the bundle. None of the other prisoners were present at that time. They were in Martha Carter's room when he gave her the dress, and Martha gave her a cloth to wrap it in. The bundle from which he took the dress contained shirts, a piece of silk unmade up, a satin shawl lined with blue cetton, a silk shawl, some fine linen shirts, and a satin handkerchief, but no silver plate. Witness went to Mr. Land's to pawn the dress, but afterwards took i back again to hirs Carter's. When she returned the four men were there. Young Ward then inquired if there was not a place in the town at which the dress corld be sold, and witness told him that there was Mr. Holdsworth's, at New Wells. Linley and Butterfield were present. Witness afterwards went to Mr. Holdsworth's, and a young man there detained 'the dress, upon which she returned to Alextha Carter's, and found the men there still; Martha Carter then said they must fly, or her house would be searched. Witness then burst out crying, and said, "I don't know what will become of me." The witness then contimued,-young Ward said I must go with him: I did BO. We all went together to Castleford. James Linley carried the bundle a long way; then young Ward took it: Brojamin Ward took it a bit; then we got in the town; young Ward had the bundle then. We staid at Castleford all night, and next morning Linley went to Leeds; he told us he was going there. We went to Perrybridge, and the bundle was taken with us; Joseph Butterfield and young Ward carried it. We went to a lodging house next door but one to a public house. On the evening of that day I went into the publichouse between three and four o'clock. I afterwards went away and returned about six e'clock; at that time Wm. Ward and James Linier came to the public house: there was another man with them whom they called "Dick." We left the bundle in the house at which we lodged. I saw the bundle opened at that house; 1 may the silk, a linen shirt, and a piece of iron. Young Ward had a black satin waistcoat on. I sold the handkerchief, the piece of silk, and the shirt, to the Young Ward; Butterfield was then present. We remained all that right at Ferrybridge, and went next day to Dencarter, where we arrived between three and four in the afternoon; we had a bundle with us, and we went to a public-house there. I saw some cloth! waistcoats there; "Dick" had them; we were all prement. We remained at Doncaster all night, and next morning I do not know what became of Butterfield, but I did not see him again until I was brought as a prisoner to Leeds. I went next day to Barnsley; Young me. We had a very small bundle then. We went

A number of witnesses were called in corroboration of the different parts of the girl's statement. His LORDSHIP, is summing up, told the Jury he and directed them to find a verdict of acquittal against

to the Railway Tavern there. Young Ward gave me

were at the Railway Tavern when we got there. Young

Ward told me to go and pawn the things. I had

they were securing them at the ends.

seen the things before in the hands of some of the men;

conviction was found against Butterfield for felozy.-Sentence deferred.

BURGLARY AT ECCLESFIELD. George Mason, 22, Charles Gothard, 22, and Samuel Koy, 23, were charged with a burglary at Ecclesield. in the West Riding, in the dwelling house of William

Mr. OVEREND conducted the prosecution: Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner. The presecutor, Everitt, is a gentleman of property. and the proprietor of some iron works near Sheffield.

and he was in the habit of going to Sheffi-id on a Saturday, for the purpose of getting money to pay the cellar and shut the door. He then asked for her meney, and servants were all at home at Golden-grove. and she gave him her purse containing a few shillings. of the rooms up-stairs. Gothard was positively identifled by the house-keeper as the person who seized and

Mr. WILKINS, after addressing the jury for the pria short time, found all the prisoners Guilty. PELONIOUS ASSAULT AT L'EDS.

William Smith, 32, was charged with having, on the 13th of March last, at Leeds, assaulted Henry Woff, and stolen from his person two ear-rings, a silver satch guard, and fifteen shillings, his property. Mr. OVEREND was for the prosecution; Mr. WIL-KINS defended the prisoner.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.—Sentence was The Court rose at five o'clock.

SUBSIDIARY COURT, SABURDAY, JULY, 22.

(Before the Hon. J. S. Wortley, Q. C) William Holson. 26. pleaded guilty of having, on the 7th of April, at Thorn on, in the North Riving, feloni-

onaly stolen an ass from Wm. Jackson. The prisoner also pleaded guilty of stealing five sheep akins, the property of George Speck.-To be transported seven James Eastwood, 20, pleaded guilty of having, at-the borough of Leeds, on the 30th of June, stolen a sheep,

the property of Herry Capham. Isaac Hail, 35, was found guilty of having, on the 21st of June last, at Leels, committed a burglary in the dwelling house of John Hopkinson.—To be impriponed twelve calendar mouths to hard labour.

EMBEZZIEMENT BY AN ASSISTANT OVERSEER. and having feloniously embezzied the same.

prisoner was undefended. Boner had been for some time employed as the assistant louges.

prefessing to be £1 2s. 10d.

of pocket, and upon lar plying to have that sum reim- rect in the original Welsh, but that its author was not colliers and others, who appeared to be in a well-or- prehended Mr. Vanghan, the postmaster and innkeeper bursed, he was told that he must take it out of the sufficiently acquainted with English to translate it ganized condition. They commenced their operations of Pontydoulais. next rate, but all that he had received on account of it properly:was this payment by Mr. Tatham. Mr. Commissioner WORTLEY summed up the case

count of the great irregularity which prevailed in the 1843. township with respect to the rates. There were two other indictments against the prisoner. but they were not pressed.

desirous to give effect to the recommensation of the price of our liberty. Jury, he should delay passing sentence. There had, no of the township officers; yet the offence of which the an army of soldiers cannot. prisoner had been convicted was a very grave one. Mr. Turner, a rate-payer of Warley, in answer to

questions from the Court, stated that he had ascertained the prisoner's defalcations to amount to upwards of £300, and he had no doubt there was a further deficiency of nearly £100, which he could not so clearly. make ont. The prisoner had served the like office in here subscribed at foot, being householders within the the township of Midgley, and his defalcations were above heretofore-mentioned parish. considerable there. He had occupied a farm in Midgley, and great confidence had been placed in him by the inhabitants and officers of both townships. He had been possessed of property, but he had sold it all, and had sent his wife and family to America.

exempted from tolls. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that but for the recommendation of the Jury he should have felt it his duty to sentence the prisoner to transportation; but under all the circumstances he thought it would meet the justice of the case if a less severe sentence were imposed. The sentence of the Court was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for twelve calendar months. William Foster, (16.) was found guilty of having

Kemble Welker, at Pannal, near Harrogate. He was sentenced to be transported for ten years. Samuel Ledyard, (25,) was charged with stealing a bay gelding, at Tong, on the 27th of June, the property be that some person or persons will annoy any one by of Joseph Proctor.

committed a burglary in the dwelling-house of Thomas

Mr. PICKERING and Mr. ASPINALL were for the prosecution: Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner. The prosecutor is a coal leader, residing at Whisket Hill, in Tong, and on Sunday, the 27th of June, he when necessary, and all persons under the age of had two horses grizing on Teng Moor. On the Tuesday eighteen years are not admitted into it. Neither wofollowing he missed one of them, the horse in question, and did not hear of him till about three weeks after- this selected assembly, except Rebecca and Miss Cromwards. It was, however, proved that the prisoner was seen riding the horse up Thornes Lane, near Wakefield, on the evening of the last Tuesday in June. On the and it appeared to meet the universal feelings of the following day he sold it to a hawker, named George meeting. It was then agreed that a committee should Hall, who n few days after sold it at Wakefield Fair, be formed, and that no farmer in the country should where it afterwards changed bands two or three times; and the last purchaser. Mr. Richard Sunderland, of another without the sanction of the committee, and Alverthorpe, having a few days afterwards seen the animal described in an advertisement in the newspapers as a stolen horse, he took it to the constable of Wakefield, Mr. Brierley, and delivered him up, when it was identified by the prosecutor as his property.

Mr. WILKINS made an able speech for the prisoner, but called no witnesses to support his hypothesis, that the prisoner had bought the animal. The Jury retired for about three quarters of an hour.

and then found the prisoner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy. recommended mercy. The FOREMAN answered, because of some doubt they had as to the distance between some of the places

mentioned on the trial, and as nothing clse had been proved against him. he went to Sheffield to apprehend the prisoner, he could the neighbourhood, whom they also made a prisoner not hear that he had anything but a good character. The FOREMAN said, that if that had been known before, it might have had some effect on the verdict. His LORDSHIP said, that the verdict was still un-

recorded, and that they might reconsider it if they The Jury again conferred for a few minutes, and then expressed a wish to retire again. Having retired for about a quarter of an hour, they returned into Court mistrees of the public-house. I gave the money to him to mercy on account of his previous good chaagain with a like verdict of Guilty, but recommended racter.

To be imprisoned to hard labour in Wakefield House of Correction for six calendar months.

"REBECCA" IN WALES.

"Rebecca" still holds up her head! Nay, she any person in the middle classes who does not sym-Ward, Benjamin Ward, and William Ward went with increases in her daring. The state of Wales is pathise with Rebecca and her acts, stating as they most critical. An organized opposition to "contwo silver table-spoons and a pair of sugar tongs; stituted" authority is there systematically at work; justice. Linky and "Dick" went on to Barnsley before us, and and it has hitherto baffled all the efforts made to put it down. From the correspondent of the Times tiorari:-they say that their counsel, Mr. Lloyd Hall, we again give the following information from the seat of Rebecca's warfare:-

" LLANDILO FAWR. JULY 21. "Since my last communication I have been almost thought there was no evidence against William Ward, constantly in the saddle—the stirring scenes around me have been so numerous, and in such a variety of directions. Instead of being awed by the presence The Jury found the other prisoner Guilty. A previous of the military, the doings of Rebecca become more daring, and the disorganization of society here more apparent. It is, however, equally strange, that except where the outrages are actually being committed, an apparently profound peace reigns, and persons can travel through the country in perfect security.

the discharge of 50 of the Rebeccaites, against whom no bills had been presented, and by the bail of twelve persons being enlarged in consequence of the writ of

certiorari. "In the course of my ride to-day I saw many instances of the destruction of gates by Rebecca and her followers. At Llanvihangel there are, or rather were, wages of his workmen. He set off on the afternoon of four gates and a tollhouse. This place is situate Saturday the 1st of April, for this purpose, and left at within 150 yards of Golden-grove, the seat of Earl home a house keeper, who about ten o'clock in the Cawdor; yet a few nights since they were all destroyed, evening was alarmed by a noise which she heard; she the toll-houses pulled down, and the toll-keeper's furgot off her seat, went to the kitchen door, and on open- niture broken to pieces with the utmost during ing it a man seized her, pushed her backwards into the and the most perfect impunity, although the family "White I was in Llandilo last evening, I obtained

Two other men then came, and one of them, holding a some information that there was to be a secret meetshare instrument to her neck, told her he " would do ing of the Rebeccaites somewhere between this place it for her in a minute, if she did not tell where the and Llandovery, and although told it would be most other money in the house was." She told them if dangerous for me to do so, I resolved if possible, to there was any it would be up stairs, and they went; be present at it, and personally observe their prothere to search for it, but returned without finding any. | seedings I accordingly had a horse saddled, and They got, however, other property, consisting of a sliver having preceded for some few miles on the road (it tankard, a large number of silver spoons, wearing was by this time about eight o'clock at night), I apparel. &c., which had been taken from a box in one harned that the intended meeting was to be held at a place about a mile off the main road, called Cwm Ivor. or Ivor's Dingle, and having left my horse at a roaddetained her, and he, along with the other prisoners, side public-house, I walked to the spot. At that Was seen both going towards, and returning from the time there was only one present, who was walking in the buryirg-ground of the chapel of the hight the Rebecraites visited the spot, and conlittle hamlet. It is impossible to conceive a more soners, called several witnesses to prove an alibi, upon romantic spot than this a deep glade surrounded which Mr. Overend replied at great length, when by mountains on every side, with sides covered his Lordship summed up, and the jury, after retiring with verdure, presenting a scene of such compiete repose, that one would almost suppose they had never been troded by the foot of man. As the evening closed in, however, the farmers, &c could be seen approaching by the various bridle paths and down the mountain sides, until, at length, I should say 300 persons were present. I was naturally looked upon as an orject of suspicion and mistrust; but, having entered into conversation with one of these persons, I informed him fairly that my while object was to obtain correct information as to the state of the country and the various proceedings now going on; that I represented one of the London newspapers, and that if they had grievances, the very best course would be their publication, by which means every one would be able to judge of the justice of their complaints. At my engastion he agreed to communicate this to the meeting in Welsh, and hear what they said to it. While

I remained at a distance, a debate ensued between them intended ajourning to the anjoining school room, where I should be expected explicitly to state what I had told him, and they would then judge whether I might or might not be present. They adjourned accordingly: two fax, as servent to the Churchwarden and Overseers of should be present. The proceedings of the meeting then! Coroner Live and the Lord Lieutenant. Colonel Trevor. the poor of the township of Warley, received and taken; commenced, and speeches which had been reduced to and commanded by Major Pariby, in a ride round the into his possession, on account of his said masters, writing were read in the Welch language. They all country of from twenty-seven to thirty miles. We left of the grievances which they suffered. Rents, it was were out upon the roads nutil nearly eleven at night. Mr Pickering appeared for the prosecution. The declared, should be lowered, the tolls altered, and the Onr route lay through Llandarrog and Porthrhyd,

"The following is briefly the substance of one of thon, &c., were then traversed to Colebrook and Pontyevergeer and rate collector of the township of Warley. "The following is briefly the substance of one of thon, &c., were then traversed to Colebrook and Ponty-and that for same time previous to the date mentioned those speeches:—'It was well known to every one been, back to Carmarthen. The troop had not in the milietment, he had had recourse to two irregular that there were many and enormous grievances existing however, traversed more than three miles on the road modes of collecting money from the rate-payers of in the country. Both the farmers, the labourers, and from Carmarthen, before it became evident that diately drew his other pistol and fired, and shot John of which we will venture to say you never heard before. Warley. At one time, he demanded of different per the me and were now reduced to poverty by the they were watched from the hill tops, and shortly after Morgan, the ball entering the abdomen; the man, how. You are a Chartist! Why, you don't know the meansons as for peor-rate, some larger than the amounts at great reads, and the poor-rates, compared two signal guns were heard. A place called the Old ever, having recoiled a few paces and felt the wound, ing of the word"! which they were respectively assessed, and larger than with the low prices. There was no work for the Rollway is the centre of some coal works, and as we immediately renewed the struggle with increased desthe same for which he gave them credit in the rate poor, and if they applied for relief they were torn passed, it was understood that a large meeting was to peration, but the noise of the pistol having alarmed the book; and at another time he had collected what pur- from their families, but it was their own faults that be held, and was probably then holding, in the coal policemen outside, they rushed into the house, where ported to be a valid poor-rate, but which had not in these grievances were allowed to exist; it arose from levels; but all through the route everything wore they found Captain Napier covered with blood, and of "putting down" on the part of the Government. reality been signed by the persons whose names it pur- there being no union or brotherhood among them.' the mest peaceful aspect, and very few people were to ported to bear. By these means he collected various The speaker then complained of the locusts who be seen upon any of the roads. Of course, it was brought into Swanses and conveyed to the give an idea what the nature of the steps determined to the locusts who be seen upon any of the roads. same, and, when the fraud was discovered, he went received the tithes and took the money of the parishes, imagined that the alarm was a false one. This, how-Bway to Liverpool, and there he was ultimately appre- and that with regard to the Poor Law, through their ever, was a mistake; for within an hour after the Bird, who found that the ball had entered just above mined on are to be: devilish ideas and practices, they took the money of troops of Dragoons had passed through the Bethania the groin, glanced upwards, striking the upper edge "THE RIOTS IN WALES.—Mr. Hall, chief magis- strivals at Liverpool, both coastwise and from Ire-Evidence was given only of two payments by Mr. the farmers, pretending to relieve the poor, while gate, which is almost immediately above the hill called of the films, and lodged itself in the back between the trate of Bow-street police-effice, leaves town this land, are to a fair extent; and from Canada 2236 Win. Tatham, in respect of the pretended rates, each they only distributed 5s, out of every pound to the Pumble, on the road leading to Lianon, a sky box for Wales, barrels of Flour and 60 barrels of Oatmeal are remaining, by the direction of Government, for Wales, barrels of Flour and 60 barrels of Oatmeal are remaining, by the direction of Government, for Wales, barrels of Flour and 60 barrels of Oatmeal are remaining, by the direction of Government, for Wales, barrels of Flour and 60 barrels of Oatmeal are remaining to the property of the Pumble, on the road leading to Lianon, a sky barrels of Flour and 60 barrels of Oatmeal are remaining to the property of t pear, but kept the other 15s, to pay their grasping rocket was sent up from one of the hills in the neigh- ceeded in extracting it. The prisoner, in his defence, said that in a former officers and others. Another speaker then addressed, bourhood, and in a few minutes several large bondres

Mr. Commissioner Wortley said that as he was the eternal vigilance of our superintendents which is

"We wish to reduce the price (taxes) and secure our

interest depends upon our compliance to examine the cause of the calamity, and unveil the corruptions to Rebecca, &c.

"The following resolutions agreed, and intend to recommend to your future aspect by us whose names are

"1-To levelling all petty gates and gate-posts connected with by-ways and bridle-roads, or any roads repaired by the parishioners. "Also coals, lime, and grains taken to market be

"2-The motive is the abolition of heavy tithe and rent-charge in lien of tithe. "3—The abolition of church-rates.

"4-A total alteration of the present Poor Law. "5. An equitable adjustment of the landlord's rent. "6. Not to allow or grant any Englishman to have the privilege of a steward or governor in South Wales. "7. If any man rents his neighbour's farm treacherously we must acquaint the lady, and endeavour to encourage her exertiens wherever she wishes for us to execute our phenomena and combat.

"8. To request the farmers not to borrow any money on purpose to pay unlawful demands; and if the result plundering, and sacrifice their goods in respect to such charge, we must pretect them and diminish their exploits of agonism.

"9. That a committee of privy council must be held men nor any of the female sex shall be introduced into well".

"This document was received with great applause, be allowed to take the farm which had been vacated by that if any did so he must take the consequences. Four persons also were appointed to make rules to carry out these objects, to be agreed to at a future meeting to be held at another place; and the meeting separated at about a quarter-past eleven at night. "The work of gate destruction is still carried on

with perfect impunity and the utmost daring. On Wednesday night, or rather early yesterday morning, the Rebeccaites assembled in large numbers at Bolgoed gate, near Pontardulais, between Carmarthen and Swansea, and, arousing the tell-keeper, but without allowing The presiding JUDGE asked upon what grounds they him time to dress himself beyond putting on a great coat and slippers, on his making his appearance they placed tools in his hands, held a gun to his head, and forced him to destroy the gate: when the work of destruction was complete they locked the toll-keeper up W. Brierley, constable of Wakefield, said that when the morning. There was a policeman who lived in in a stable close by, where he was kept a prisoner until for the night.".

> parties charged with having participated in the attack of Llanon. is no intention of bringing the parties to trial in London, but to remove them at the next assizes for trial monstrates, that the Government believe that no Jury night for nothing." in this country would convict; and I think that they are correct in this view, for I have not yet met with do, fearlessly and openly, that the grievances are of the most glaring character, and that she seeks only

"The Rebeccaites have this view of the writ of cerwould have been sure to have obtained a verdict for them in the Tailog case upon a point of law; and that in full well that they have no evidence against them, but ! fore that they were safe of an acquittal. Now although this may be most untrue, yet, being the opinion of the multitude, it has the same effect as if it were true. " In the meantime, although the Dragoons are in the saddle every night scouring the country here and there, they happen to be always in the wrong place, and the work of outrage continues not only undimished, but with increased and increasing audacity. Last night, for in-Rhydygorse, a magistrate, at their head, and proceeded to Llangewilly; but while they were thus engaged the The assizes at Carmarthen terminated yesterday by Rebeccaites entered the ancient town of Kidwelly, eight miles from Carmarthen, where they had previously pulled down the gate, and at which a temporary one with iron posts had been erected; they broke down the iron posts, destroyed the gate, and then proceeded to demolish the toll-house. Having finished the work of destruction, they piled up the timber which had been used in the building of the toll-house, and having placed the broken gate upon it, set fire to it, and burnt it to cutlass. ashes. This was done in the precincts of the town containing hundreds of inhabitants. The outrage was perpetrated by comparatively a very small number of perprevent the work of destruction. While this was going on at Kidwelly. Pendergast-gate, situate at Haverfordwest, was destroyed in the most daring manner while the military were in the town, but not a single person gave them the slightest hint of what was going on. I cannot better describe the situation of these two gates rather were, as much within the towns of Kidwelly and Haverfordwest as the Hyde-park-corner-gate. The military in Haverfordwest were within the town, and on the alert; but they had not the slightest knowledge

of what was going on until this morning. "At Newcastle Enlyn, where a body of the military is also stationed, the town-gate has been pulled down three times, and the toll-house and gate were re-erected. and finished rebuilding on Friday. In the course of ducted their proceedings with the utmost secrecy, instead of with their usual noise, and in the morning, when the intrabitants rose not a single vestige of either the gate or the newly-erected toll-house was to be seen, so completely had they teen destroyed. This is the state of things here, and there will not be a single one of general grievances. Notices are now daily issued as to rents, and are being served on the land-

i Jamons Poor Law abolished, and for these purposes where we met another troop, who had scoured the and Middleton Hall. The mountains by Llanningi-

by attacking and completely demolishing Bethania-"To the conductors of the Convention appointed to gate, compelling the toll-collector to seek safety by town of Swansea has been in a state of excitement be held at Cwm Ivor, in the parish of Llandi, in the flight; they then walked in procession by Cwmmawr, crowds of people filling the streets, particularly opwith much perspiculty, and the Jury sound the pri- county of Carmarthen, on Thursday, the 20th day of through the village of Drefach, and, in fact, through soner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy on ac- July, in the first year of Rebecca's exploits, A.D. the entire neighbourhood, being accompanied in their fined, and which was guarded by the 75th Foot, and procession by a spoies of rough music, consisting of a almost an entire stop being put to business. "To concur and inquire into the grievances complained of by the people, and to adopt the best method of avoiding the surprising deprivations that exist, and demolish two will-bars on the road from Carmarthen to "Griffith V Lianelly, which exploit they accomplished in a very Pontydoulais. William Morgan, of Bolgoed, farmer. short time. The scene throughout the whole affair was David Jones, son of a respectable freeholder. Daniel remarkably striking; the bonfires burning on the hills, Lewis, a weaver. Mr. John Morgan, a farmer and freedoubt, been great irregularity and neglect on the part blessings. An army of principles will penetrate where the firing of the rockets, the explosions from the guns holder Matthew Morgan, his son. Rees Morgan, his the mob carried, the beating of drums and the blowing son. John Morgan, his son, the man who has been "Power usurped is weak when opposed. The public of horns, the surrounding country in the mean time shot. Esther Morgan, the mother, and Margaret Marbeing beautifully illuminated by the light of the young gan her daughter. moon, were striking and lovely in the extreme. The "At nine o'clock a large meeting of the magistrates are so plential in the neighbourhood; others took refuge lution :in the cottages on the road side; and, in fact, all of them were out of sight in a very short time after the order view to the investigation of charges relating to the for separation and dispersion was given by their leader. demolition of turnpike-gates in this neighbourhood be On this occasion the men were not disguised in women's strictly private, until the parties are brought up for clothes, as has been usually the case in previous final hearing. attacks by 'Rebecca and children,' but were merely blackened in their faces, and some of them had their coats turned inside out. Threatening notices having been sent out to Middleton-hall, the seat of Mr. Adams, and to Cwmmawr, the residence of Mr. John Thomas, threatening the demolition of their houses, and the destruction of their property; the families of those

> tion of attacking those houses on a future night. "The scene of these depredations, it will now be seen, has been quite changed; the disturbances having originated in the rural districts on the borders of affairs being clearly more and more desperate in the southern part of Carmarthenshire, in the mining and manufacturing districts.

> threats of the Rebeccaites would be carried into execu-

"At Lianelly, in the copper works, where the men terly impossible to get rid of the copper manufactured their determination into effect.

Trust has this day visited Carmarthen, and declared to Without a head from the upper classes no rising of the Clerk to the Trust that it is quite impossible for him the people has ever proved permanently formidable: to pay the trust the sum at which he agreed to take private jealousies—narrowness of view—scantiness of the tolls, in consequence of the continued demolition of the gates on his line of road. There is hardly a gate, concentration—these are the peculiarities which genetoll-house, or bar, now standing on this trust; and it is raily attend and mar a rabble movement. It is the daily, or rather nightly, expected that the few remaining ones will be disposed of in the same manner the upper classes whom he is opposing, and whose very as their predecessors have been.

of fare. "On the Llandillo road also, which had been tra-

versed by the troops, they had gone through scarcely embarrassing a Cabinet. half an hour before the Troedrhiew Goch-gate was "Upon a true bill being brought in against the broken down, and the Llettymawr gate, in the parish "On Thursday night, a detachment of the 4th Dra. | indeed difficult to

was handed in on the part of the Grown, removing the goons, under the orders of a magistrate, were marched themselves at the head of this deluded people against Irish spirits, was then brought up; on which trials to the Queen's Bench. There has been much from Llandovery to the Llangammach gute, on the the legal force of England. We can hardly surpose Sir Robert Ferguson moved that the resolution speculation as to the intentions which the Government borders of Breconshire, which had been threatened to such men to act from a mere blind love of mischiefhave had in this removal. Some persons think that be destroyed. On arriving there, the men were placed we can hardly suppose that they are continuing to ex- should be greater than that proposed by the Governit will have a salutary effect by holding the fears of in a barn, and double sentries stationed at each side of pose the lives, liberties, and well-being of their instru- ment. their being removed to London for trial over them as a the gate for the whole of the night. At about eleven ments, from an aimless caprice, without any definite or The CHARCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was not rod in terrorem; but it is generally thought that there o'clock, they saw a party of the Rebeccaites in the (as they suppose) attainable result before their eyes village close by; but their spies had informed them something beyond the demolition of a county grievthat the military were watching the gate, and they ance, or the exhibition of hairbrained enterprise. This into Breconshire, or some county in which these dis- marched off, thus leading the military a march of is not the way in which an educated man carries on turbances have not occurred. This fact, however, de- thirty miles, and obliging them to remain on guard all war against turopike gates, or union workhouses. The

> COLLISION BETWEEN THE AUTHORITIES AND THE REBECCAITES .- ONE MAN SHOT. "Swansea, Monday Morning July 24

"At eight o'clock last night the following intelligence reached me at Carmarihen :--

"Sir-The town is full of excitement and soldiers. their host, might well suppose that their time was Five of the men concerned in the destruction of the coming; that in Ireland, in Scotland-in our own Bolgoed bar have been taken by the county police, northern districts, in the south of Wales-abroad, too, the attack on the workhouse the Government knows headed by Captain Napier. Great resistance was as well as at home the clouds were gathering—the it conferred an arbitrary and unlimited power on the offered, and Captain Napier shot one man through the | wreck was coming and that he whose hand was forethat of one or two persons of no character, and there. groin. The wounded man is in custody. One of the most would gather most spoil. Rebeccaites, tempted by the reward of £100, turned informer at twelve o'clock last night.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. "Early on Sunday morning Captain Napler, with the complete. They collect, destroy, and are gone. The Inspector of the Swansea Police, and two of the county Dragoons are sent out, to stop their operations, but it police, went in the neighbourhood of Llangafelach to is like firing artillery on a swarm of wasps, or sending question and scrutiny. execute a warrant for the apprehension of some Rebec- a frigate to chase a flock of stormy petrals What is caites, who were concerned in destroying the Bolgoed- wanting in Carmarthenshire (as in other places) is not; into committee by a majority of 59 to 28. But in stance, the Dragoons started with Captain Edwards, of gate, upon private information. After a dreadful strug- only an array of men on managed horses with helmets gle, they succeeded in capturing four young men, sons and swords (though even they have once stumbled into ultimately it was carried through this stage. of respectable freeholders and farmers. Captain Napier was severely wounded, and would have been killed but trates seem not overburdened with that appendage." for the timely assistance rendered by Sergeant Jenkins, of the county police. The Captain was on the ground, struggling with his prisoner, when another man was cock-and-bull story promulgated about "CHARTISTS in the act of chopping him with a hatchet, his arm uplifted, and ready to deliver a blow, which, it is said, must have annihilated the gallant Captain, had it not been arrested by the good use Jenkins made of his ourselves to comment on a fortnight ago. It will

"Notwithstanding this small band were attacked by sixteen Rebeccaites, they secured their prisoners, who are now safely lodged in confinement. When on the ground Captain Napier drew his pistol, which was cannot be accused of an undue bearing to Chartists other kinds was supported. No further improvement sixteen Rebeccaites, they secured their prisoners, who sons, and yet not a single inhabitant interfered to ground Captain Napier drew his pistol, which was cannot be accused of an undue bearing to Chartists wrested from him; but he managed to again wrest it and Chartism:from the prisoner, drew another pistol from his pocket, and shot the fellow near the groin. The Mayor, Dr Bird, succeeded in extracting the ball near the small of the back, in the station house, Swansea. It is thought received from the neighbourhood of Carmarthenit will not prove fatal. Captain Napier was having his Rebecca's head quarters—we have carefully looked over

> about twelve o'clock." "Swansea, Monday, July 24 to Swansea, which I reached at two this morning the information which is given to the public through During the short time previously to the mails starting, its columns. Amongst other paragraphs on the subject at seven o'clock this morning. I have been only able to to which we have referred are the following. They are learn the confirmation of the above statement, and that corroborative of the information which we ourselves there are eight prisoners brought in by the police and have received from the best source. mittary. It is expected that more will be apprehended to-day. Captain Napier received two or three ings (according to the London papers) are held weekly severe wounds."

"FIVE O'CLOCK. account as I could procure of the collision yesterday and have had for some years, a correspondent to the gate left standing in the country, if a different mode be morning at Llangovalloch between the authorities Welshman there, and have also received weekly communot adopted to put an end to it. Government are and the Rebeccaites. I have since obtained as succinct nications from the police-office there, and yet this is the pouring in troops A detachment of artillery are an account of the affair as I could. I understand that first time we have ever heard of the existence of this marching by the way of Brecon; a detachment of on Saturday night a policeman of Swansea happened to plot and treason. Doubtless ar accredited functionary artillery are marching to Carmarthen by the way of meet a man, named John Jones, of Lie'tyfulbert, drink- there, as well as the rollic authorities, are blind; for Swansca; the whole of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons ing at a public-house in Swanses. After some time the the gentleman from London saw it the moment he set are to be stationed in South Wales; four companies of man made use of some observations which led the foot in the district; and what is more he found out the 75th Foot are to arrive at Carmarthen within the policemun to believe that he had been a participator in before our resident reporter, Mr. M _____ (good easy next two or three days; the Yeomanry are kept on some of the Rebecca movements. This induced the man could count his fingers, that this state of things permanent duty; and every military appliance of the polic man to question him, and at length the man had been going on for some considerable time, and that per cwt. From abroad only about 200 baskets have Gov-rnment is exercised; yet not a single outrage has admitted that he had been present at the destruction in the event of an outbreak one district alone could been received since been stayed, nor a single Rebeccaite captured. They laugh at the display of power by the Government, and Liangavalloch, and that he could identify the parties bayonets, rifles, &c. The gentleman from London aforefrom its being a question of tolls, it has now become concerned. On hearing this, the policeman took him said also deposes, according to information then and into custody, and conveyed him to the Station-house, there before him, that the Government have been when the Mayor being sent for, he underwent a rigid made acquainted with this secret distribution of arms. for some minutes, and at length I was informed that they lords, not only in this county, but in the adjoining examination, and gave the names of about forty persons, although they have not, as far as I can learn (he near Pontydoulais and Llaugavalloch. Warrants were shameful Government! Well may Sir Robert Peel's "CARMARTHEN, JULY 22. Inter Policy duties and Liangevalioth. Warrants were shameful Government: Well hay Sir Robert Peel's days of cold stormy weather, have given increased then granted; and at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Government be designated a do-nothing Government. A clarify the granted; and at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, Government be designated a do-nothing Government. A clarify the granted; and have enhanced our prices sluggish, sleepy, stolid set of elves. They are on the for Wheat during that period by 3d, to 4d, per candles were lit, and the school-room was filled to was intended to make attacks on several gates during that period by 3d. to 4d. per for Wheat during that period by 3d. to 4d. per for Wheat during that period by 3d. to 4d. per for Wheat during that period by 3d. to 4d. per for Wheat during that period by 3d. to 4d. per for Wheat during that period by 3d. to 4d. per for the Rifles), with inspector Rees and two other ledge of a precipice and stir not—5 000 stand of arms in for Wheat during that period by 3d. to 4d. per for the Rifles), with inspector Rees and two other ledge of a precipic and stir not—5 000 stand of arms in for Wheat during that period by 3d. to 4d. per for the Rifles), with inspector Rees and two other ledge of a precipic and stir not—5 000 stand of arms in for Wheat during that period by 3d. to 4d. per for the Rifles in the R suffocation, besides the sters leading to it, and the the night, and that the village of Porthrhyd had been policemen, left Swanses and proceeded to the hills, one district only! Good gracious how dreadful! Every bushel; they now range from 7s. 31. to 7s. 6d. for ground ontside A chairman was chosen, and I stated threatened to be act on fire, Colonel Love immediately where they succeeded in capturing two persons dozen districts supply sixty thousand stand of arms; fairly that I had no other object than to gain information of the dragoons to patrol the whole of quietly, and brought them into Swansea; they and this according to Cocker multiplied only by six, but for best high mixed Danzig. Flour has also adtended in the correctly, and pledged my word of honour that I the roads leading to the places threatened, and for this then apprehended a third prisoner, whom they left in take the lowest, nay, take but half, only three, and one Faulish manufacture being worth 483 to 503. Irish came there with no other purpose than that of reporting purpose they were divided into six sections, who at charge of the two policemen, while Captain Napier stand of arms to each man give a product of pugnacity English manufacture being worth 483, to 503., Irish. to the paper with which I was connected. The chair- once scaused the roads from Llandovery, Llandillo, and and Rees went into the house of a farmer, named represented by the figures 180,000! So there are one Thomas Fielcher, 45, was charged with having, on man then after some objections had been made, put it around Carmaribe... I myself got on horseback and Morgan, to arrest his som, They had not been gone bundred and eighty thousand stands of arms, one hun- Canada 33:, to 35s, per 196 lbs. Oats have been and before the 17th of April last, at the parish of Hali- to the meeting, and the shew of hands decided that I accompanied a troop of the 4th Dragoons, headed by into the house a minute before the farmer's wife, Mrs. dred and eighty thougand men ripe for insurrection! Morgan, threw a saucepan of boiling water over the 'All the iron works,' adds the gentleman from London. divers some of money, amounting to more than £100; told the same tale of the poverty of the people, and the head, and the son, John Morgan, a very powerful tent, and should any one of the large works stop, there young man, having seized a sickle, also attacked Capt. | would be considerable danger of an outbreak.' Ripe for It was stated by the Learned Counsel, that the print was proposed that they should form unions or roads from Llandillo, by the way of Troedrhiew Goch of his pistols, which, however, fortunately was not civil war, death, and destruction. Most alarming intelcocked, the hammer being down, for Morgan granped ligence! his wrist, and, turning the muzzle of the pistol to Poer Rebecca! You ought to have a broad back. Captain Napier's breast, pulled the trigger, but without The Cockney writers, hoaxed and imposed upon by effect. Finding his life in danger, Captain Napier imme- fools and knaves, assign to you objects, the names even succeeded in rescuing him and securing the prisoner, The following announcement will, in some degree, infirmary in the Gaol, where he was examined by Dr

year, when one of the oversees was deed, the contemporary the first and the following decument in Weish and presented to had presented to had presented to the part of the English. I procured a copy of his English translation, as anywers to the contemporary the first and first towaship for £5 is, which, appearing to be duly and subjoin it revolution. It should be remembered quences of these signals soon manifested themselves to allowed he paid, but the inhabitants of the surrounding country by the and apprehended Mrs. Mergan, the farmer's wife, and gentlemen from London to assist in the inquiry."—

See that although ungrammatical, and apprehended Mrs. Mergan, the farmer's wife, and gentlemen from London to assist in the inquiry."—

6d. per 240 lbs. dearer; but the latter article was a particular to the course of these signals soon manifested themselves to Regiment of Foot, again proceeded to Llangavalloch Hall will be accompanied by one or more legal se'nnight. Oats were ld. per 45 lbs., and Oatmeal allowed he paid, but the inhabitants of the surrounding country by the latter article was a long to the course of the c to allow more than 122, by which he was £4 125 out; gible in some parts, it might have been perfectly cor- almost instantaneous appearance of about 1,000 men, her daughter, and in the course of the evening, ap. Standard.

"This morning, and indeed throughout the day, the posite the station-house, where the prisoners were con-

"Griffith Vaughan, postmaster and innkeeper at

Rebeccaites continued their procession and depredations was held at the Town-hall, Sir John Morris in the to the terror of the inhabitants until near midnight; chair: and the prisoners being brought down, I apthey then disappeared with the same astonishing alac- plied for admission, but was told that no one could rity that they first of all displayed in appearing. Num- be admitted until the final hearing. The attorney bers of them, being colliers, precipitated themselves for some of the prisoners having also applied for he had received from the individual in question. recklessly down the different shafts of the collieries, which admission, the magistrates came to the following rese-

"Resolved unanimously,—That all meetings with a passed.

"JOHN MORRIS, Chairman." "The Magistrates sat in deliberation the whole day, and at the close the prisoners were remanded. "The wounded man, last night, when I inquired,

was doing well. "The utmost excitement still prevails". In relation to this wonderful combination and

houses were in a state of the greatest alarm during the whole of the disturbance, and quite fearful that the arrangement of power and force against the "authorities," the Times itself has the following. The tion: but the fellows, after having broken dewn the picture given of the present alarming aspect of the gates before separating, loudly proclaimed their intencountry at the points enumerated is alarmingly true. The system seems to be breaking down of its own accord. Are our "Statesmen" prepared either Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, but now having to repair it, or to replace it? They might have entirely removed from that quarter, and the state of prevented all we have now to deplore, had they possessed the knowledge and the will.

disturbances show no sympton of decrease. Nor are great abuses had arisen in the system, and the Governbave for some time past been working only two days the fresh circumstances which are vaguely hinted at of ment had thought it necessary to make an alteration. in the week, the master manufacturers (finding it ut. a character to diminish our apprehensions as to the with a view to make the colonies pay the whole expense character which these remarkable outrages may assume. there) have determined to reduce the wages of their It is more and more believed that men not of educaworkmen; and, having given notice of their intention tion only, but of rank, are concerned in them. This so to do, they are visited with threats, both loud and derives considerable probability from the obvious skill deep, of a general strike in case of their carrying and unity with which the operations of the rioters are planned and executed, and it adds not a little to the "The leesee of the tolls of the Llandillo Rhymnys seriousness with which they deserve to be regarded. information-ignorance-credulity-want of order and name brings order, arrangement, and self-reliance into "The outrages are now assuming a much more serious | the ranks of the discontented, giving a definite direcaspect than they have hitherto borne, in consequence tion to their energies, understanding their real difficulof their having shown themselves in the midst of a ties, and stifling their suicidal disputes for precedence, five years; but after discussion, and two divisions. it thickly-populated district in which, however, the -it is the educated acknowledged commander who was decided that it should be for two years, and to the people are badly paid, and live upon the very worst makes that dangerous which would otherwise be only end of the then next session of Parliament. or. pracmischievous; who can threaten the well-being of the tically, for three years. State, ins ead of merely disturbing a neighbourhood or

> marthenshire peasantry have found. Men have been this bill was terminated. found among their superiors, with what views it is The report of the committee on the Excise duties, fact, if it be a fact, that men of station are at the bottom of these movements, is an unfortunate guarantee for the serious mischief which is intended. And, in truth, the circumstances of the mining districts are such, as may well open a source of indefinite hope to an unprincipled agitator—of indefinite apprehension to those who are concerned for the peace of the country. The present is a moment at which bold and unscrupulous men, reckoning as we trust without

"In the meantime Rebecca's gang is triumphant. Their formation is perfect, their movements rapid and well combined, and their mode of doing their work officiency), but brains. The Carmerthenshire magis

In the Sun we find the following answer to the holding secret weekly meetings;" " subscribing to arms' distribution clubs," &c. &c., which we had

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.

"In consequence of the information which we have to your town readers than by saying that they are, or head dressed at the time I first learned these particulars, the columns of the Welshman -a paper published in that town, and apparently conducted not only with considerable talent, but with that careful attention to facts. "Upon receipt of this intelligence I immediately rode | which supplies the best guarantee for the accuracy of

> "ALARMING INTELLIGENCE.—Socret political meetin the Merthyr district. There are also secret arms' distribution clubs, to which the men subscribe, and by "SWANSEA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, which they are supplied with a musket, bayonet, crossbelts, &c, for £1 16s. Now, all we can say is, that "In my last communication I gave such a hurried these meetings must be very secret indeed, for we have. most of them highly respectable farmers. &c residing | says) taken any steps to prevent it. What a somnolent. Captain, which scalded his shoulder, and then attacked 'are now under reductions, and men are constantly him with the saucepan, with which she bent him about being discharged, which of course adds to the discon-Napier with it, and wounded him on the head,; a insurrection and danger of an outbreak-stands of arms and Peas have fully maintained previous rates. desperate struggle ensued, and Capt Napier drew one by thousands, ditto of fighting men-rapine, rape

It would appear that the "insurrection" has become so formidable, as to call for extra measures

for the purpose of instituting a rigid and searching ported. At our market this morning an advance of "On Sunday, in the middle of the day, the police, inquiry and examination into all the circumstances 3d, to 4d, per 70 lbs, on Wheat was firmly demanded.

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY, JULY 21.

Lord PORTMAN laid on the table of the House of Lords a Bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant, with respect to the improvement of land, which was

"The following prisoners had by this time been read a third time. The suspension of the Standing Orders, in respect to the Irish Marriage Bill, was agreed to, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

> third time and passed. The third reading of the Libel Bill was fixed for Thursday. The Scientific Societies' Bill, and the Sessions of the Peace Bill, went through Committee, when the House adjourned till Monday.

The Slave Trade Suppression Bill was also read a

MONDAY, JULY 24.

Lord BROUGHAM announced that his motion to have the printer of a Kendal newspaper called to the Bar, for publishing a libel upon his Lordship, was rendered unnecessary by a letter of ample spology, which On the motion of the Earl of DEVON, the Literary and Scientific Societies' Bill was read a third time and

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JULY 21.

Jackson's Divorce Bill was read a third time and The third reading of the Designs Copyright Bill was

fixed for Tuesday. On the motion that the Report of the Customs Acts Committee be received, Mr. Gladstone said he took that opportunity of stating, that he should object to the oppointment of a Select Committee to consider the Coalwhippers Bill, as the Report had been fully investigated by a Committee of the House. Several Members objected to the Bill, when the Report of the Customs Act was brought up, and leave was given to introduce z Bill founded upon it.

move that the Attorney-General be directed to prosecute Messrs. Ward and Wilkinson, the agents of Lord Dungannon, for acts of bribery at the late Durham In answer to a question from Mr. EWART, relative to

Mr. HUME gave notice, that on Thursday, he would

"We perceive with much concern that the Rebecca the bounty orders to Emigrants, Lord STANLEY said,

of the Emigration. The Irish Marriages Bill was brought up from the House of Lords, and read a first time. In answer to a question from Lord ASHLEY. Sir R. PEEL said, that at a very early period next session a Bill would be introduced for the purpose of amend-

ing the Factories Bill. The House then went into Committee on the Irish Arms Bill. when clauses up to 54 were agreed to. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two.

Monday, July 24th.

After advancing several bills certain stages, the early portion of the sitting was occupied with the remaining clauses of the Arms Bill. The main discussion was on the question of the period of the duration of the bill. The original proposition of the Government was for

The whole of the clauses, including those which had been postponed for further consideration having "This, it appears now to be considered, the Car- been gone through, the long protracted committee on

> divine, reckless enough to array recommending the reduction of the additional duty be re-committed, on the ground that the reduction

> > convinced that illicit distillation would receive greater discouragement, or that the interests either of the revenue or of Ireland, could be further promoted by any greater reduction than the one proposed. Captain Jones supported the amendment.

> > Mr. F. BARING was convinced that the Government proposition was a sufficient reduction. Sir R. FERGUSON, seeing he was opposed both by the present and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, withdrew his motion.

> > The report was then received, and a bill founded on the resolution ordered to be brought in. The Admiralty Lauds Bill, which stood for committee, was objected to by Mr. Barnard and Mr. Hume, defended by Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Secretary to the Admiralty, and, after some discussion, during which the main objection urged against the bill was, that Admiralty to appropriate land "for naval pur-

> > DOSES 1 Sir J. GRAHAM interposed an explanation, to the effect that sufficient check and control would still remain to the House, inasmuch as all sums to be expended on the purchase of lands would have to be included in the estimates, which would be liable to

> > A division took place, when the bill was passed committee it encountered further opposition, though The other business was of a routine nature.

> > > MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JULY 24.-The demand for English Wheat was brisk, at an advance on the prices of Monday last of from 2s to be seen that the contradiction we then gave to 3; per qr, and a clearance was readily effected. Free the slander, has received the strongest corroboration | Foreign Wheat at a rise of 2s per qr; bonded at imtook place in the value of Oats. Beans were Is dearer, while Peas supported their currencies. Townmade Flour advanced to 53s per 280lb, ship-marks being 2s higher.

LONDON SMITHWIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 24.—The Beef trade was not to say brisk. Some of the very primest lots were disposed of at an improvement in the currences obtained on this day se'nnight, of 4d per 81bs, but the general rise did not exceed 21 per 8lbs, at which, a good clearance was effected. For most kinds of Mutton the demand was rather active, at fully, but nothing quotable, beyond previous rates. Lambs were again ptentiful, and late figures were well supported; the best Down quali-ties producing 5s per 8lbs. For Calves the sale was macrive, at our quotations. Prime small Porkers sold freely; other kinds of pigs heavily, at unvaried prices. During the week not a single head of Foreign stock has been imported into the United Kingdom.

Borough Hop Marker.—The demand for yearlings, and most other kinds of Hops, continues steady. at prices about equal to those noted last week. The

duty is estimated at from £135,000 to £140,000. Wool Marker.-Only about 200 bales of Wool have been imported, since our last. Privately the amount of business doing is small, yet prices have undergone no alteration.

Borough and Spitalfields.—Old Potatoes command little attention. New Potatoes from 3s to 6s been received since our last, and they are worth

LI ERP OL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 24.-Sinc this day so'unight we have had moderate arrivals of Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, from Ireland and coastwise. From Canada, there are reported 4963 barrels of Flour, and 60 barrels of Oatmeal. Furtner advance in the leading country markets, with a few common Odessa, up to 9. 6d. to 9i. 8d. per 70 lbs. for best high mixed Danzig. Flour has also ad-46s. to 49 per 210 lbs.; United States 34s. to 36s.; held for full rates, but the demand for that article has not been such as to enable the importers to establish an advance; best Irish have been sold at 2s. 10d. per 45 ibs. Oaimeal has brought rather more money; Irish 234. 6d. to 24s. per 240 lbs. Barley must be quoted 3 i. to 4 d. per bushel dearer. Beans

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY, JULY 24.-The market to-day has been much the same as for many weeks of late, the supply being pretty good, with little or no variation in price. Beef 51d. to 6d. Mutton 5d. to 51d., Lamb 5d. to 51d. per pound.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY JULY 22 -Although much rain has fallen in this district since our last report; yet we do not hear that the growing crops have sustained any injury therefrom, beyond their being kept in a backward state. Throughout the week an active demand for Flour has again been experienced, and the supplies of this article during that period having been on the most limited scale, a further considerable advance in prices has been obtained. Oats and Oatmeal, too, met a tolerably fair sale at rather higher rates. The

not free sale at this enhancement.

EMIGRATION.

OBSERVATIONS CONNECTED WITH MR. PITERTHLY'S TOUR. (Concluded from our last week's paper.)

INSTRUCTIONS AND CAUTIONS TO EMIGRANTS.

Rosrding-house keepers are generally mixed up with the sharks; and they are ever on the alert to "take-in" effect by canning and enticing allurements; and they decided preference to the Far West. threaten: but it proved to no purpose in this case.

charmed us with their music when in the Irish channel return. as mentioned in the early part of my journal, related to me the following facts on our homeward passage:-

repetition.

Intending Emigrants will do well to take a lesson from the circumstance of these men having expended so if I came to a determination to purchase, I ought, much time and money in an unsuccessful endeavour to at least, to be three months in the territory before aweat of their brow.

George Robinson, of Askham-Bryan, near York, who had been over for the same object as the brothers Williams, and had also been unsuccessful, returned by the same ship. He had likewise staid a few days at " looked blue." He declared the bed not to be fit for a dog, and for which he had to pay two shillings a night, and two shillings for each meal. The "fact" is, he had to pay Knox his extortionate demand, who, however, was constrained to say that he might stay the week out; of which he and the Williams partly availed themselves, by returning from the ship and having several meals; but a person of the name of Potter, from Calton, Glasgow, who had been imposed upon in like manner at the same place, dured not again venture upon the premises, lest some more of Knox's stubborn " facis" should rise up against him.

It ought to be generally known that there is a law

in force which inflicts a heavy penalty upon the ewner of any ship which enters any port of the United States with a greater number of passengers on board than the said law prescribes. I am not certain of the exact number; but it is ruled by so many tons measurement of the ship; so that unless the vessel is laden with light goods there is generally a sufficiency of room not the case with vessels returning from the American ports; there being no law in Britain by which this matter is regulated. They cram human beings together like so many pigs, paying no regard to health, comfort, or decency; and when landed on the British shores there is no asylum prepared to receive the invalids; they are left to shift for themselves as best they can. Not so in the States; for at the various ports are hospitals for the reception of all who may require medical aid, and where they are taken care of until they recover. For the purpose of meeting the expence thereby incurred, one dollar is demanded of every passenger, of whateverage or sex, before they are allowed to proceed from any of our ports, the captain knowing that it will be demanded of him on the opposite shore of the Atlantic. The money received at New York of the Atlantic. The money received at New York gercus, yet they are nuwelcome visitants. Uncleared alone for this purpose must be immense, as may be lands have a tendency to aggravate the evil; and, it sengers at 4s. 2d. (passengers generally pay 4s. 6d. they proper caution be not observed, the disease sometimes not having dollars) will funish the hospital with upwards of £60. From the information I have had, great malappropriation and corruption exists in the management of those institutions, even in the land of purity and republican principles.

It would be well for the Emigrants to sless on board the vessel in which they cross, until they can take their fare for the Far West and have their baggage taken from one yessel to the other. This would effect a con-

I have before mentioned the impropriety and danger of persons leaving their native land. If willing to labour, but unable to obtain employment, they nevertheless possess an inherent right to a sufficiency of the Sheriff's catimate. necessaries of life; and he is a consummate coward who employs not every legal means to procure a living for than upon the produce of any traffic or handicraft.

Every city, port, and manufactory have taken advantage | matter. This is what my American friends called of the glut, and employed the strangers at half the wages paid to their old hands, who are driven from

Scotland bitterly complain of the influx of the Irish,

ported to thin half as many goods as Great Britain, personal observation, I found the cabbages grown in and have been a large quantity into Liverpool. England are much superior to any in those parts over I have before intimated that in principle I am op- which I travel ed. posed to Emigration; however, I will now attempt to especially for the benefit of the unfortunate who are com-

The southern division of WISCOASIN, the northern division of ILLINOIS, and a division of MICHIGAN, are the parts I should recommend as settlements, in preference to any other east of the Mississippi. In that to a victured Paradise! and, when too late, they find latitude I consider the climate most congenial to the inhabitants of the British isles. In those districts there is plenty of the best land unappropriated, to be from Britain, Ireland, or the whole of Europe put rize before winter. This cannot in anywise apply to the logether. This fact is the best evidence of the advan-

tage of settling there. of the soil is greater than in the Eastern States. Weighing 123ibs being sold for 24z 6d., and some to the In the South the heat is often too excessive for following passage:—

Britons; while in the North the winters are severe, long, and dreary. In the parts I recommend, the inhabitants generally enjoy good health with watchfulness, which is necessary for all to attend to who go to a strange country. Much water power may be had for flour, saw, and other mills, and for propelling every kind of machinery. These territories produce the best wheat and in the largest quantity, of any other of the States. Wheat is the staple-produce; and there are great facilities to ship it for New York and New Orleans, and, from some of the districts to Canada strangers. They hire the most expert liars, for the easier than to either; and Canada is now the best express purpose of entrapping their prey. This they market. For these, and other reasons, I give a

too often succeed in entangling even the most wary in I found, during my stay in the country, that many their meshes. Then the fleecing operation is com- persons had been induced to go into Western Canada from menced. The lodging house keeper having the emi. the States, from the fact that unprecedented encouragegrant in his own house, has the best possible opportu- ment had been given to several persons, some of whom I nity of recommending such and such conveyances as met; they having obtained free grants of 100 acres of being the best and the cheapest; and those are gener- land each, on application to the Colonial Government; ally such as will not sail for a day or two after the time | which Government had also given such encouragement they state, so that they may have them at their houses in other respects, as to have caused considerable increase at the double charge, as mentioned in Mr. Reweastle's in trade. Taxes are lower there than in the States. statement. These fellows obtain one-half, and some. From these circumstances it is evident that the policy times two thirds of the fare paid for conveyance to of the British Government is to conciliate the Cana-Buffalo, or any other place; and expectation that they dians; and they have induced Dr. Nelson, whom will not seek every chance, and that they and their they denounced and hunted as a rebel, to return, as myrmidons will not rob or steal when opportunity also Mona Papinesu, formerly Speaker of the House zerves, can only be justified in a lunatic. The following of Representatives, who had to flee for his life. I am is a specimen of the villany of one of these tricksters :- | informed that he had not only received a free pardon, On the 10th of August, Robert Anderson, with Chas, but had been paid the full amount of his salary, as Earnshaw and wife, (who were passengers with me to Speaker, during the whole of his absence. From Boston,) came to New York while I was there; and Mr. Mackenzie's own mouth I was informed that he were induced to go to the house of Abraham Knox, or had been pressingly invited to return, although he was Knox and Sons, 162, Front-street, who so act that one the head and chief leader of the rebels; and was as

can bully and act the master to-day and the other repeatedly rejected by the Government, and as reguto-morrow; and either of them be porter and servant of larly returned, until, at length, they were compelled all work at pleasure; so that if one makes the agreement, to admit he was the leading opposition member of the the other brings in the bill and when any objection is House of Representatives. To seek to have those favourmade the plea is, "O! he has nothing to do with it, ites returned to the country, and to make concessions, This house is mine, and my terms are those in the bill." is a proof that our rulers are resolved to retain their Well, those Knox's charged my fellow passengers 25 hold in that country as long as possible; but with all cents for meals not worth six cents; and after having their anxiety to infuse loyalty into the breasts of the had what they considered necessary and were about to people, still a strong hatred to Church and King will depart, the Knox's used the utmost persuation to induce ever exist, and the populace will most assuredly shake them to take an additional mest. Persuasion failing, off their allegiance at the first favourable opportunity. they remonstrated; that also failing, they begun to The expence of retaining possession of, and supporting the Colony is great, and is borne by British and Irish Pithagoras and Philip Williams, two of the musicians industry, which is fast on the wane, and will, ere long, from Crompton who were on board the Swanton and be insufficient to support itself at home. But to

Persons who go out, not being members of the ne the following facts on our homeward passage:—
"Mutual Aid Society," with the intention of purchas"On landing from the Swanton we were induced to ing land, ought, in the first place, to go to the land go to Knox's house; and staying only a few hours we offices of the several districts, say MILWALKEY left without any angry feeling, and proceeded to Pitts. CHICAGO, MADDISON, GALENA, or any other land burgh in search of employment, which not finding at office in whatever district they intend to locate, and that place, we proceeded to Cincinnati, and as far as ascertain how the unappropriated land is situated, and Louisville; but finding so many out of employment and also obtain whatever general information may be rethat there was no chance for us, we returned to New | quisite. Afterwards the land should be visited, to ascer-York, and Knox's being the only house known to us, tain its qualities; its proximity to water, or other we went thither. The terms for board and lodging, conveyance for produce to a good market, or markets. Were said to be two dollars per week. When we had engaged our passage and were about to pay, one of the as, in the latter case, great labour and expense would Knows told us that his terms were three dollars per be required to cut it down, (or chop it, as the phrase week; and that for three days it was the same as for the is), and clear it off. I have seen land that cost ten whole week. We remonstrated, but were told that it times its original price to clear off the timber; and, must be paid, adding, "That's a fact!" - a term after all, the stumps, about three feet in height, rewhich became quite familiar on board from its frequent | mained, and did not rot out for many years. This will show the advantage of purchasing upon oak openings, or prairie.

fixing myself; so that I might obtain the most minute knowledge of every corner and circumstance, and profit by my own individual experience. This I mentioned to several persons, who uniformly approved of the idea. The Emigrant must not by any means purchase or pay for a single acre of land, without first calling at the Knox's, and was charged the same as the others. There is, of on demanding a hill. with narticulars, he said they be district effice, and there ascertain that I wish it to be understood, that in London, as my business demands. There is, of with industry and proper management, there are not convey much very much to amend, as the parties have On demanding a bill, with particulars, he said they really the property of the person professing to be the sales of land by persons out of whose possession it had passed; and the unfortunate purchaser has, after settling and laying out additional money, and imagining himself settled for life, been ejected from it, as though he had never paid a farthing. This occurs oftenest when

purchasing improved lands. Six miles square constitutes a township. A section is one mile square, or 640 acres—an half section, 320a quarter 160 acres, and an eighth, eighty acres, which is the smallest quantity which the Government will sell. In every case the sixteenth section is appropriated to the support of schools, whereby an universal system of education is established.

The title deeds which confer the right of property throughout the States are printed in a plain form, on parchment of the quarto size. The purchaser's name, the locality of the purchase, and the date being filled up in writing, and the document being subscribed by for the convenience of passengers. This, however, is the General Land Office, becomes a perfectly legal dothe President of the United States and the Agent of cument, and is handed to the purchaser free of all expence, and may be legally transferred by him to another person without the intervention of a lawyer, or any of the absurd and expensive mummery practised by our molern Solons in England or Scotland.

As every possible advantage is taken of the knowledge the inhabitants obtain of the intentions of a his mind ere he leaves his native land. stranger, it is justifiable to act the part of the waterman, that is, to "look one way and row another"; or, as the Yankees say, to be "wide awake." Rich flat land or valleys are often found very un-

healthy; and situations bordering on marshes and stagnant pools must be avoided. They engender disease, especially fever and agues; which disorders are of a lingering nature, and though not considered very danproves fatal. Upland grounds, dry, and exposed to free air. ought to be preferred.

Mr. Sheriff, a writer in Chamber's Information for the People, states that the valley of the Mississippi (which includes nearly the whole of the territories of which I am speaking) produces a good and sure crop of wheat of from thirty to thirty-five bushels to the scre, of 60 lbs. and often 66 lbs. to the bushel. My information, however, is, that from fifteen to twenty bushels is the average: and the weight considerably under that given by Mr. S., who further states that he estimated some Indian corn on the banks of the Mississippi at twenty feet high. I saw none above seven and a half feet, and met with no one who had seen so much as half Mr.

Mr. Flint is first made to differ with Mr. S., and himself and dependants in his father-land. He who then is made to say that he had met a settler who had will tamely and aliently submit to the invasion and that year raised nine hundred bushels of Indian corn, annihilation of his most secred rights at home, is un- and that by his own individual exertions; which worthy of a place in any country. Would that I could statement is, from the information I received in that each attempt to meddle with it, shows the folly of any awaken my degraded countrymen to a true sense of their | country, an absolute impossibility. Nevertheless, Mr. , partial measure of redress. duty, and arouse them to an united, legal, and con- Flint adds that he had previously heard of a negro, stitutional effort to deliver themselves from the galling settled on the prairies, near Vincennes, who had the despotism under which they suffer! Then would a re- same year raised one thousand bushels; and which is a themselves political economists; some of whom have generation be effected at home, and Emigration become still greater impossibility. We must, if it can be swall argued for protective duties, others for bountles on a matter of choice, instead of, as it now is, a thing lowed, believe that those gentlemen, the black and the of compulsion. Let every one do their duty and white, had neither man, woman, nor child; horse, ox, remain at home until they are prepared to buy a plot nor ass, to aid them in pleughing, digging, harrowing, taken the plain simple course of demanding that of land, and can depend more upon the cultivation of sowing, hoeing, resping, houseing, thrashing, and prethe soil (the proper basis of prosperity and comfort), paring it for the market; which, giving twenty-four shall be freely exchanged for the produce of any other bushels to the sore, would be, for one human being to The influx of artizans and labourers into the States cultivate and crop, thirty-eight acres; and this, if the and Canada from all the countries of Europe is so land were in the highest possible state of cultivation, a excessive as to overstock every department of labour. farm labourer in Britain would say was no trifling on the subject, this is the course they will adopt.

"Long-bow sweeping."

But incredible as these statements are, they did not their homes as we drive away foreign manufacturers, by suffice; for the writer proceeds to inform his readers what is falsely called the free trade system; and thus, that the soil is well adapted for the growth of European they are compelled to seek another home, to starve, or vegetables: and he affirms that cabbages grow to the to accept such employment, on such terms, as the size of from thirteen to seventeen and a half feet in employer may in his mercy and charity be disposed to circumference, and that those of nine feet round in the head are common!! It would certainly have been much Often have I heard the working men of England and more satisfactory had Mr. Flint favoured the readers of "Chambers' Information" with the name and address and the consequent lowering of wages; but I did not of the settler who raised the nine hundred bushels of anticipate that I should bear the curses loud and deep grain by his own individual exertions, and also the of the Americans against Scotchmen and Englishmen name and residence of the negro near Vincennes who for mining their trade. Let the industrious classes for raised the one thousand bushels by the same means. It whom I write look were the inter. By going unprepared, they not only expose themselves to direct privations thereas, by a little personal intercourse with the black but at the same time inflict much suffiring upon others, and white gentlemen, (for settlers are generally underand engender a spirit of animosity in the breasts of their stood to be white,) a most valuable lesson might have own order, and enable the employers, by a redundancy been learned. It would have been no less important of hands thus created, to reduce wages and to demand had the name of one grower of those thirteen, and of an adoption of a far superior state of things, which excessive long hours of tell, whereby they can produce seventeen and a half-feet-circumference cabbages been may readily be perfected by the union of the people; the same description of goods which we have been in the also given. The absence of such information caused me to and which must soon be effected, through the neceshabit of exporting at so low a price as to drive us out devote considerable time in making inquiries as to where sity that is daily pressing upon us for a great of the market. In fact, they have this very spring ex- those immense vegetables were produced; but, from change.

The cabbage-statement is followed up by another, to show what is necessary to be attended to by those who show or induce the belief, that parsnips, carrots, and Are resolved to go under any circumstances; and more | beets are remarkable for their rize and flavour; and peas most excellent and prolific. These "Longbow sweeppelled to go. I intend to show the advantage of going ings" may not have been published with a dishonest into the Far West, over settling in the Eastern States intention: but I consider parties culpable in the highest degree who circulate such unfounded statements among the people, who possess no means of ascertaining the truth. By such tales are they allured from their homes

nothing but a wilderness. Chambers' Information goes on to state that peaches had at the government price (one-and-a-quarter dollar) are in blossom on the lat of April; asparagus on the Per series; and nowhere in the same latitude in the States | 3rd; and peas, beans, and onions are sown and brought | of Indians, Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New York, can to perfection as though there were but one day in the had of an inferior quality be obtained at ten-fold the year, and that the seasons were regulated on that one thand of an inferior quality be obtained at ten-total time day in the same way as a watch. Such is not the case, and without injury to any existing interests, terminate the party reported with, or perfectly free from timber, or In that country the winters are more and less severe, Part with and part without Water is plentiful, and as well as longer and shorter in their duration; although Wat'r conveyance to NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS; the Mesars Chambers essay to guil the public by is near them all. The same remarks will apply to the stating that on the 10th of April, nine days after the Northern part of the Missouri territory, and a great peach blossoms, the spring has fairly set is and the Portion of the territory of 10WA, excepting with regard prairies are green; all of which are set down as the to water conveyance to New York. In proof of this memorandums of a naturalist. No doubt they are those Matement I may mention, that there are more persons of a natural fool; for none other would clothe the The after disposing of their land in the Eastern States, trees in blossom before the spring set in, or affirm that migrate to the territories alluded to, than go there

I pass over the story about beef and hogs being the experience they obtain, they will likewise procure more of the working class will be thrown out of em- for leave to speak, even as a private individual with A persion of these States and territories abound divided among neighbours, and returns made of the the knowledge and power further to progress in this all- ploy by improved machinery, and be added to the the assembled despots. Suffice it to say, that with coal, lead, and other minerals. The fertility same kind, and also that of three-year old heifers important work.

of the meadows around him both for his cattle, hogs, what is called superior class? Perfect love is always in tinct from each other, exist—the wealthy land and true spirit held up his solitary hand against it, fo turkeys, and poultry, so that they are reared in immense numbers and at small expense."

No doubt where the land is unappropriated, the cattle and poultry do range the forest, unrestricted; but when the land is taken up, enclosed and improved, they are confined to their own property, the same as in England. When cattle, are reared they are slow of sale, and are not unfrequently exchanged for articles of necessity. If ever the markets were good, even when Messrs. Chambers published these exaggerations, it by no means follows that they are so now.

Again, it is said :-"Altogether the fertility of the country, and the abundance of its natural productions, are such that the

inhabitants are afraid of not being believed by the other This portion of the subject is closed with the follow-

ing :-

"These statements may (do) appear overdrawn, but intelligent of its inhabitants. His account agrees in

Those gentlemen father upon Mr. Stuart the whole of these extravaganzas, which are. I feel sorry to say, so far as I could obtain information, gross and criminal allurements; and I beg to assure my fellow countrymen and countrywomen who blindly follow the tempting bait that they will speedily feel the hook. What can justify statements so outrageous, while upon land equally rich and fertile, and in a climate equally as contwenty bushels per acre?

The knowledge that hundreds have been induced to leave their father-land, in consequence of what Chambers' and others have published in this over-colouredway, has induced me to lay the reality before my readers, and leave them to take their own course; that knowing the truth that they may have themselves alone to blame.

Mr. Stuart having been frequently quoted in Chamcorrespondence which will show what his evidence is worth :-

"The following letter was addressed by order of the Government, to Mr. Beal, Factory Inspector, of Dundee. See debate upon Mr. Fielden's motion of enquiry in the House of Commons, July, 1840; and notice the villainy of the Whigs, the pitiful subterfure of Fox Maule. Who wished the House to believe that the inspectors were only authorised to report the state of the Harvest 1:-

" 345, Strand, London, " 30th July, 1839.

" DEAR SIR-I have to acquaint you for your information alone, that I am officially instructed to watch and take measures for obtaining information as to any proceedings in my district, relative to assemblages of working people or Charlists, or circumstances calculated to disturb the public peace. You will, therefore, be so sympathy for the great object of my existence, that on parts of your district will generally point out to you any at Dundee and elsewhere to act with secresy and prudence, so that you may escape observation, and not be suspected of giving information.

"I am, dear Sir, yours truly.

"JAMES STUART." It must by no means be inferred from any statement the means of living upon a plot of land. No; on the course, much, very much to amend, as the parties have contrary. I feel convinced that in no country in the world can greater means of comfort and independence but there is much here which if extensively copied be acquired. Yet let no new settler imagine that he can arrive at such a state without encountering many difficulties, and even hardships; great tell, numerous disappointments, and many unforseen inconvenienceseverything being new and every circumstance changed -new labour, new climate, and a new mode of life. All must calculate upon great absence of comfort; and none ought to go who have not previously made up their minds to endure much. They must call philosophy to their aid—they must set up a bold front meet every obstacle with resolution, and overcome it with energy, looking forward in confidence to increasing comforts, and the attainment of independence. I have no means of directing the reader to any work on which reliance can be placed for acquiring authentic information, although I have carefully examined many works on the United States. "Cobbett's Year's Residence," and other Emigrant Guides, contain more or less useful information; but circumstances change with the times-new points of attraction spring up, and new lines by which to reach them. I have laboured to give the best possible information connected with the present time and circumstances, and the most accurate description of things as they are; all of which

My task is now completed. If what I have said now the prey of the crafty and the designing, my labour will not have been in vain. The consciousness that I have been of use will be my best reward.

HOME COLONIZATION. LETTER XX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR-The next point of the preliminary Charter to which I have to call the attention of your readers. is-" Free trade in all things with all the world." We have heard a great deal of the abolition of the Corn Laws, of the abolition of the Sugar Duties, and of the abolition of many other imposts; but with the adoption of the previous measures that I have laid before you, none of which will be opposed after the people shall have once shewn themselves to be united, free trade in all things with all the world may be much easier obtained than any of these isolated and partial

The fact is, that the present system is become so complicated, so intricate, and so inadequate to the growing wants of the country, that every day shews the utter impossibility of its being much longer continued; and

The question of supply and demand, is one that has exportation; some for restrictions on growth, others for prohibitions from importation: Whilst none have whatever is produced in any portion of the globe portion.

This alone however is the true basis of free trade, and as soon as the people are a little more enlightened What but the extreme ignorance of man with regard to his own nature and interest, could have raised up the various impediments which now exist to his enjoying those things which all admit may be mest liberally supplied if a ready means of exchange could be found? There is no event but what has been taken advantage of for the purpose of preventing his enjoyment, not only of the comforts and luxuries of life, as they are called, but even of everything necessary for his

bare existence. This pressure upon industry must and will continue to a greater or less degree, according to the strength. union, and intelligence of the various sections and parties which divide all society, until man shall be truly awakened to the idea of his being a portion of one great universal whole; and that his feelings, his convictions, his sensations, in fact his happiness or misery, depend upon the general amount of either that is pro-

of an adoption of a far superior state of things, which

The exents of the last few years must shew to every reflecting mind, that in proportion as the intelligence of the masses has been swakend on any particular subject. in an exactly corresponding ratio have they been enabled to procure redress; and is in very evident that to a life of happy healthful labour and competency, at present they are beginning to have a somewhat clear conception of what is for their benefit, which conception cannot fail to be enlarged daily. It is not my province to interfere with details; nor

would I ever make so trifling an object as the repeal of the Corn Laws a matter of agitation for the masses; but I think, as a rule, the principle of free trade should be supported wherever it exhibits itself; for there will never be any cause to fear that such a principle, when it has been fairly carried by public opinion can afterwards be counteracted or become injurious. If the steady growing intelligence of the main body of the people can be supported and extended, and of the present insane divisions which exist; and by adopting an universal basis, give to every individual member of society, all things necessary for his well-being. At the present moment nothing but the want of love for each other and such an idea of the universal as would make all seek the common happiness, prevents

unity, and never inquires whether its Government be s despotism, an oligarchy, or a democracy, well knowing that it is always cared for in all things. Intelligence, under the control of love, always directs everyciste may soon give them the power of extending the system will be the making of the new! preceding qualities would so simplify the wants and habits of the people associated, that they would wonder hab they could have previously subjected themselves few and ruining the many, must of necessity ruin and to such an immense amount of care and anxiety for desiroy itself! Know pelnot that the walls, and rambour that the thin that a Chartist knew better how to act in the such an immense amount of care and anxiety for desiroy itself! Know pelnot that the walls, and rambour that sir! It is the chartist provides the such that sir! It is the such that

each, that will soon extend itself universally.

Let us then cultivate these qualities in every manner than the tinselled nobles of the Crown's creation; for we possible, that they may speedily soperate to the subject shall be truly Nature's nobles. tion of all evil things, and to the establishment of The society I have proposed is the sure and easy bers' publication, it may be useful to give the following everything that is good. Let none fear the commence- stepping stone to all these great advantages and this ment of such a task, nor the difficulties with which he happy end; and I call upon you, brothers, as you leve may be individually surrounded. If he shall be found and respect yourselves and families, to instruct your prepared to perform his duty as a universal being the delegates to the National Conference about to be called, opportunity will not long be wanting.

visit to this place by Mr. G. J. Holyoake; and perhaps have not made any deduction for the incidental expences as I have now been here for some weeks, it may be of carrying on the society; and therefore I will here servicable to the general progress if I give your readers explain that point. The regular subscriptions of memmy impressions respecting it. My visiting here, on leaving Harmony, was the con-

take the earliest opportunity of doing so; but I had no hold it to be a sacred fund, especially set apart for the intention of remaining more than a day or two, as permanent benefit of the subscribers; but for the general a day or two would quite suffice. I found, however, classing the members as follows, to suit their varied so warm and cordial a reception, and so much genuine circumstances :good as to make weekly a confidential report supon leaving for London to perform some engagements I had THIS SUBJECT. The newspapers from different entered into, I resolved on returning at the earliest parts of your district will generally point out to you any moment. This resolution was soon confirmed by the places requiring particularly to be noticed, but take care agitation, anxiety, and misery, which I found even among the most fortunate of the parties I had to mix with in London; for the calm, peaceful retreat of this place bore to me a strange contrast with the turmoil that is besetting all the competitors for what the world calls wealth or fame.

I have since spent the greater portion of my time would soon go far towards introducing the measure I now advocate.

The parties observe a total abstinence from animal food, fermented or distilled liquors, tobacco, tea, coffee, and almost so from sugar, a little having been used once or twice only since I have been here with fruit pies. They abstain also from butter, cheese, milk, eggs, honey, or any other product of the inferior animals, this last arrangement being considered necessary on the principle of man's doing justice to the other varied creations of the earth.

The diet thus simplified consists of oatmeal porridge, bread made from wheat without separating any portion of the bran from it, boiled rice, potatoes, and other vegetables and fruits, the produce of their garden. It is thus very inexpensive, and prevents them from being affected by any of the taxation which is now so liberally bestowed on everything it can reach: the people might soon, by this means alone, put a stop to the present irrational mode of conducting human affairs.

Their highest employment is the cultivation of what they term the "love spirit," which they affirm exists in every human being; and which, if properly developed, and permitted its full manifestation, will unite all I conjure the intending Emigrant carefully to ponder in in one common bond of union, and impel all continually to act for the universal good. Those who visit the establishment, who desire the happiness of and done will be of advantage to the poor, who are their fellow men, whatever may be their opinion of the fitness of such a position for themselves individually, will not fail earnestly to hope that the spirit which has actuated the Pater of the first Concordium to commence such a work, and which sustains him in the continuance of it under what would appear to most persons insurmountable difficulties, may persuade many thousands, who have far more extensive means for doing good, provided their beings could be animated by the

desire, to "go and do likewise." Such a course of proceeding may be adopted by any by being in the neighbourhood of large towns, they enemies. may easily procure employment; and this too not in the to solicit it, but by delegating the best qualified person early age, be made contribute more to the general stock

with all the world, must take care that they admit no of the company who performed upon that occasion. individual to take part in their proceedings until he shall have manifested that he is actuated by the desire invited William John O'Connell to stir up the agitation to promote the universal good, or as they would say in Bristol. Well, he came; and a dinner was prohere, is filled with the leve spirit. Unless this pre- vided at the sign of the Castle and Ball. I had been, puzzled the brains of a great number of persons calling requisite be obtained there will be no unity; and as also my friend Mr. Clarke (a sterling Chartist), without unity there can be no successful results.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, Concordium. Ham Common, Surrey. July 24, 1843.

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY PAVOURABLE FEATURES AND CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDANT ON OUR ADVANCED POSITION.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

BROTHER CHARTISTS-Having in the short space of five years, concentrated hundreds of thousands of the true Radicals, under the fearful name of "Chartists": having congregated the majority of our fellow-slaves under our fair banner of right, truth and justice; having petitioned and demanded, by millions of signatures. the establishment of OUR Magna Charla: having waded from the field, though with great loss of men and munienemy; having by those many and mighty evidences displayed our great moral power and worth, and our yet We may, however, rejoice at the prospect before us, the amelioration of the manifold grievances of our order the amelioration of the manifold grievances of our order the knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievances of our order to knew such a question would expose him to a castigate the manifold grievance to knew such a question would be a question would be a question when the manifold grievance are the manifold grievance and the manifold grievance are the manifold grievance and the manifold grievance are the manifold grievance and the manifold grievance are the manifold grievance are the manifold grievance are equal to it! THE WORK IS THEREFORE OURS; and we must do it!

The fact, that we have been, and still are, associated in vast numbers throughout the country, in one body, same desires and interests, -and those the elevation of the continual dread of wretchedness and starvation. peace and joy: these facts prove that we are in a position to put into operation the most extensive machimery necessary to remove us from out of our present grievous situation.

"Out of evil cometh good." The very ills of which we speak have produced, and

are producing, favourable features and circumstances for the necessary machinery and operations to human redemption. Hundreds of the middle class, who have, through the faulty medium of their "darkened glass" of caste and party, looked upon us with prejudice, fear, and distrust; can, now that the wolf is at their door, this there can be no doubt; they will soon be led to look upon us as it were with other eyes, and fancy we discern the means whereby they could immediately, are not the Chartists of yesterday whom they persecuted! Nay they even now applaud us! Brothers, let not us upbraid them for the "change that hath come o'er the spirit of their dream," but leisure," I replied. "Yes," from the Chairman. I His aim was, and is to this present day, to benefit rather turn the change to our account. Let us take saw the "dodge," and watched my time. Another note his fellow-men, and to live with them in a state of

everything that is taxed: let them unite for the inter- hope of finding a better field for the exercise of their Some stood upon the seats to have a "peop" at the of state affairs: Another proof that the Governchange of the produce of their labour, and if they can ingenuity; numbers of small farmers will share the Chartist. What is there that could not soon be effected by the out a weary existence by begging, or fill the MURDER if the rules of the Corn Exchange, excluding known union of love, intelligence, industry, and economy, BASTILES, and increase the rates for the purchase of Chartists, should be kept inviolate? to which he

factory lords, and their wrelched nominal serfs. thing for the advantage of all, and easily commands our starving countrymen from this vale of tears and you do not." O'Connell threatened me, and shook his despair, to scenes of smiles and hope. If we start doubled fist in my face; and asked "Are you a Chartest of the two former, more especially in a large and extent short-connection." the two former, more especially in a large and extens shopkeepers, tradesmen, and farmers, would surely This was vociferously reschoed by his now frantic sive union, will readily supply not only all things re- gladly invest their few pounds in it, instead of wasting dupes. I could not for the life of me reply, there was quired for the immediate wants of the parties located; their substance on the wide Atlantic, and thus by their so much obstruction, noise and confusion. O'Connel but if they take advantage, as they may most readily united pounds, and industry, create happy homes for kept shaking his fist, and the meeting hollowing, until do, of the mechanical and chemical discoveries of the themselves, and enrich by their surplus productions at length, aroused by indignation, I summoned and felt age, the industry of such persons as would thus asso- the whole association. The breaking up of the old as if it were a superhuman strength; and con-

all the favourable impressions which had been made the supply of numborless wants, which, when dis- parts, and castles, and keeps, and machinery of the not, must not do it." He then put it through the concerning this country, by the reports of former visitors, pensed with, they will find their beings in a far supe- manufacturers, is only wealth so long as it is in constant chair; and when carried I met such music! have been confirmed, in the most satisfactory manner, | rior and higher state of existence, and that they have use? That partial use won't pay the holder; that, by Mr. Stuart, of Dunearn, who passed through the jeys and pleasures of which they had before no conwhole territory in 1832. and conversed with the most ception.

Thus partial use work pay and manufacturing and had to listen to the most awful groaning, yelling,
establishments are so much dead and useless and ugly and hissing from my countrymen, and for what? FOR We are apt to complain of our gevernors, rulers, matter; as witness Agramans and Co.'s concern at Bris. BEING A CHARTIST!! And for doing what O'Coneverything with what we had previously heard of and others in authority, as though they were the cause the great fertility and growing importance of the of all the difficulties under which we labour; whereas also in Monmouthshire, with many others. That the when man shall have arrived at his true dignity of thing may be patched up a bit longer, is certain; but WISH for reward. being, individually or collectively, he will always find no patch can make it endure. The artificial system is in himself the power of overcoming every difficulty that surrounds him. Regal power, the Government, the Church, and all other authority, will be looked hilation; but Nature and her broad fields will continue fawn and crouch like slaves and retard your country's upon with relation to the service it renders to the for ever! Let us hasten then to return unto her! Once cause of human progress; and, whilst preserved, will be supported and assisted in every manner possible for the performance of its duties; but awe or dread, fear tions of those of our members who are in employ, and not go until I made the "representative of the Libergenial, the average crop is generally known to be under or trembling, will be unknown to man. He will know the profits of our colonies, we shall be able to procure ator" know I did not consider him a gentlemen or a his own internal power and dignity; and this know- all we need. Machinery, as the rotten system of credit ledge will, through the love that will be manifested explodes, will be at our command, at our own price, saying, "Every dog has his day. And when O Connor forth in every one, not only for the human race, but The laws will respect us. Justice, none of the "powers comes here next week, I will make your coward confor everything that has life, become speedily so general that be" will dare to refuse us. Our rights, political that there will be an inconceivable power exerted by and social, will be within our grasp. We shall, in such a society, be "lords of creation," great and greater

to frame the rules for such a society.

Your Paper of last week contained an account of a It will be seen, by reference to my last letter, that I bers under the graduated scale, I would appropriate exclusively to the purposes for which it was subscribed : sequence of an engagement to the Pater that I would namely, the purchase of land or other raw material, and I had heard so many accounts of the miserable state in expences of the society, such as education, agitation, which they lived, and of their strange mystical doctrines, pay of officers, delegates, books, stationary, &c. I prothat making allowance for much exaggeration, I thought pose to establish a GENERAL FUND, to be collected by

> 1st. Subscribers at 1d. and upwards, per week. d. per week. 2nd. Ditto 3rd. Ditto 4th. Veluntary subscribers.

A general fund, I think, may be safely tried on this scale; as all the members would have a self-interest in subscribing as much or more than they could well afford to help on their Benefit Society. Of this I feel assured, that such a plan of varying-subscriptions must be adopted in the Chartist body, on account of the poverty of the people and their varied circumstances. Remember the parable of the widow's mite, and despise not farthings.

A permanent DEFENCE FUND has been recomif eloquent appeals are needed to rouse your dormant Saturday's Star, concerning themselves and fellow prisoners. There, hear human nature and human feelings speaking in nature's language itself; and let us answer as becomes men I-BY WORDS AND DEEDS!! Brothers,-Prepare a shelter for yourselves against hastening calamities, which, even now, cast their shadows before! When the next Master's strike occurs. be provided with an asylum for the turnouts; and let the Master-class fight the battle of might and power themselves, and fall into the pit they dig for thers!

Your Brother, GRACCHUS.

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

BROTHER CHARTISTS - Whilst I write I am sitting in decidedly the most prejudiced, bigoted, and priest. ridden city of the empire, surrounded on all sides by political knaves, and hypocritical pretenders to religion aud philanthrophy; political quacks, and long-faced pharisees-"rogues in grain", and cross-grained snarlers, who will neither do good themselves or permit others to enjoy their opinion; Tories who might claim the palm for their peculiar attachment to present institutions; and Whigs, who are not a whit behind their fellows in bellowing, when they cannot have a share of the "loaves and fishes" stolen from the poor man's table. Amidst this heterogeneous mass of sinners, and every division or class of the people that can be saints, and quacks, here I sit, turning over in my mind stimulated to desire it. They may easily locate them- what I shall write about; or which of the partles selves on sufficient land to provide all they require; and deserve the first place in the ranks of the people's

I assure you, my friends, I find it a perfect puzz'e to present servile manner in which they are now obliged decide; and for that reason will take rather a general view of the entire; and as this "ancient and loyal among their body to attend to this division of their city of Bristol" has during the past week been the proceedings, and thus obtain all the results without the theatre of unusual proceedings, and has gained some interposition of another party; whilst their children noteriety, I will, with your permission, just give you may always be practically educated, and may, at an a brief outline of the occurrences which have happened, commencing with Monday, the 17th instant. But than they withdraw from it.

Any parties, however, who shall think of introducing this mode of obtaining free-trade in all things any motive save that of shewing you the REAL character

> I must inform you, then, that the Irish Repealers under promise to take two tickets; but when the auspicious day arrived, a gentleman connected with the demonstration said I could not have them : and he believed my principles were the objection. He, however, suggested that I might come after dinner. This I did not quite relish: but having to return by the Castle and Ball after our Society's meeting, I could not, although it was then ten o'clock, resist the temptation "to pop my head in." and have a peep at the "Inspector-General of all England," who closed the Lodge against Mr. O Connor in London; and here I will beg you to remember nearly all the persons present were well' known to me, and with many of whom I was on terms of intimacy.

Before entering the room I sent up a note to a friend, asking if it would be improper to go in at that late hour? This note fell into the hands of the Vice-Chairman, who was a son of my friend; and he wrote on its back the words-"Come to me; I can't stir." This I did, after paying a shilling at the door for admission. At this time a Mr. Johnstone, a member of feelings and desires than Etzler did in the first parathrough a mighty tide of persecution, and weathered the the Complete Suffrage Association, was speaking; and graph of his preface; but many, who could not comboisterous gale of faction; having borne the heat and toils amongst other subjects touched upon the rejection of of a long and dire campaign, and come forth victorious the Chartists by Repealers: he defended their "honesty of intention" in coming forward in aid of Ireland, and at first said :- " here is no idle fancy; no vain tions, standing to our cause and colours, though our contended they were unfairly dealt with. This evichiefs fell into thehauds of our powerful and wealthy dently caused dissatisfaction amongst the officials. for deceiving you or for cheating you of your money; which was not abated by my "solo" of "Hear, hear." but substantial means for your greatest happiness are Mr. Johnstone then went a little further, and asked displayed before your eyes, in a fair, open, and honest dormant "physical strength," we are become a party "What suffrage was to accompany Repeal?" And I way: no sacrifice, no trust, no risk, is asked of you; capable of carrying forward the most extensive plans for must do that gentleman the justice to state, that although nothing but the trouble to examine. If the author tion, he boldly stood upon principle

poor fellow, chancing to say that "his countrymen would assist Ireland," was met with the remark, "I doubt it!" The next was the Inspector- thropist. under one title, having the same objects in view, the General himself! who plainly told Mr. Johnstone "he must keep his peculiar notions of Chartism to himself;" the toiling class from degradation, misery, poverty, and and although he (Mr. O'C.) would not speak harshly of the Chartists, he would, so help him God! get Repeal without the aid of physical force or the Chartists! Every man, like himself, connected with Repeal, had at the bottom much the same principles as Mr. Johnstone, but for certain reasons kept them behind the back. During this time a paper correspondence was going on from the vice-chair to the chair, and you will pre-

sently see for what purpose. I forgot to mention, that my friend to whom I sent the note, came to me shortly after I entered the room, and said. "If you attempt to say a word here to night. I will be the first to have you turned out"! My reply was, "I will not hart Repeal"

reply; but, as if by magic, the Chairman was "up to his eyes" in business, and Mr. O'C. " believed it was the rule, while business was transacting, speaking should cease." "Of course you will hear me when you have advantage of their and our altered circumstances. from the Vice-Chair, and I was on my feet; aye, and peace and happiness. Numbers of the small shopkeepers have been broken up so was every person present. I walked up beside the and beggared; numbers more will as surely be broken | Chairman and Mr. O'Connell, and then a scene occurred | ments in his inventions, that they might become at the great body of the intelligent of all classes from up; numbers will have to sell off their stock in order to which baffles description. I was alone as a Chartist once the property of whole nations; but he spent his immediately changing the aspect of affairs. Let save something from the general wreck, and will Emi- The Irish were about sixty, all middle class men. time and labours in vain. He met every where with them simplify their wants by a total abstinence from grate with their few pounds, but to waste it, in the They crowded around the Chair, and hemmed me in. an indifference from those who are at the head

Mr. O'Connell having finished his tirade. I rose to

so far agree, for its production; and, in proportion to same fate, or be sold up for rents and rates; thousands My Friends, I will spare you a recital of the struggle their respective people. thousands who are now cast over the country, to linger O'Connell, in the name of the Liberator, asked

"Every farmer, besides his own land, has the range without waiting to be beholden to any governing or poison and coffins; until but two classes, widely dis-received an affirmative from all but Johnstone—he, with which he received a blow upon the arm from one who True, it hath net quite come to this yet. There is is more talkative than wise, and who accompanied his yet strength left in us wherewith to redeem our lost striking reproof with the words, "Do you know what position. We can yet, by our united exertions, lead you are doing Johnstone?" "Yes," was the reply, "but scious of my integrity, I made myself heard to benefits they would themselves enjoy throughout all Whe that bath studied it in all its ramifications, but say, "If that bell pull was a gallows, Yes"! Quick people. Economy, on a true basis, joined with the will say that it is fast breaking up? The great ystem as thought O'Connell put a motion that I should not be

"Turn him out," came next. "Who dares?" I said.

Fancy, my English friends, that I stood as described,

Christian, nor until I told the tyrant to remember the sciences tremble for this treatment." Before this, by the courtesy of the editor, reaches the public eye, I shall have done so; I shall have told the

men of Bristol, how William John O'Connell treated me for attempting to defend their principles, and they will have raised a cheer for the Charter which will drown the yells of faction, and shake the citadel of corruption to its centre in Bristel. Mr. Johnstone has since informed me that he received by an inlentional accident, a blow of an elbow in the mouth, whilst clinging near my side in the melee.

This, my friends, is only a mere shadow of what passed, and even this is sufficient to shew you that the Charter is your first great object: and that without it. we shall not be ever able to silence the tongue of slander -or stop the progress of oppression. Therefore away with trifling! let us to work, and no surrender, until it becomes the law. When that day arrives we will not have Princes riding in state under triumphal arches as in Bristol on Wednesday; nor your money squandered upon foreign paupers whilst you are literally starving. The working men of Bristol gave the Prince a cool reception. The ladies are dissatisfied by his want of courtesy; and all shades of Reformers evince symptoms of distaste for royal holidaying. Never was there an exhibition so little relished; and even the Prince seemed to feel that the people were thinking about such things. He was very pale, sat in the corner of his carriage, and very seldom condescended to raise his hat from his brow even to the ladies. There are many thousands, I must say, of those who will never forgive him for what they conceive to be an insult. I cannot intrude on the valuable space of the Star, by communicating upon such subjects; but will just add,

if we had the Charter the people would have some-thing else to do than waste their time to swell such harlequin displays.

The next item in the week's business is the delivery of a lecture in the Pablic Room, by the Rev. G. Solly. This lecture was got up by the Cor mended by Feargus O'Connor, the Editor of the Star, and from my own knowledge I can speak of its result, Veritas, and many others. If such a fund be deemed by informing you that at one penny admission to the necessary, by all means let us have it; but of all body of the hall the entire sum realized amounted to things, let us have a NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, 8s. 9d.! So much for "Complete Suffrage" in Bristol. with its sacred, a or LAND AND LABOUR FUND, This is the outline of a week in bigotted Bristol; the and its GENERAL FUND. If, my beloved fellows, pext will be a glorious one. The prince of the people, further argument be needed for the necessity for the whom tyranny cannot conquer or persecution dismay; establishment of such a society, with such funds; and whose doctrines are truth and whose principles are justice, will be here; and then all the saints, the sinners energies to the work, I would refer you to the letter of and the quacks will be taught that there is but ONE J. Leach, of Hyde, in the Star of July the 8th; to sovereign remedy for present political evils; and that those of Isaac Hoyle, and James Williams, in last that remedy is contained in the just and immutable

principles of the People's Charter. I have the honour to be, brother Chartists, Your very obedient and faithful servant, July 23rd, 1843. W. H. CLIFTON.

PARADISE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL MEN. WITHOUT LABOUR, BY POWERS OF NATURE AND MACHINERY. LETTER II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR.—Every reflecting mind must perceive that the three inventions enumerated in my last,—Gunpowdes, the Mariner's Compass, and the Art or Printing, have changed the face of society completely; and that the deeds of an Alexander. a Cesar, a Tamerian, and the lives of those millions whom they have slaughtered, are insignificant, in regard to their influence upon mankind, if compared with the deeds of the inventors of Ganpowder, the

Mariners Compass, and the Art of Printing.

The human mind, having once broken through the darkness of the middle ages, with the aid of these three inventions, marched on rapidly in the way of improvement! Invention followed invention; but, with the exception of the discovery, or rather appreciation of STEAM POWER, and within a later time, the investigation of ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, the inventions were merely improvements in tools, which enabled a smaller number of men to produce more and superior articles of wealth than a larger number could formerly accomplish. This endeavour merely to improve tools, misled men from the real fount of invention, power; power to drive the machines; power

to handle the tools; power to do the work.

ETZLER opens a new way to inventors; or rather brings them back to the best way which they can proceed. He, combining an inventive genius with the acquirements of a philosopher and mathematician, has surveyed the powers of nature; and clearly shown, in his simple and admirable book, "The Paradise within the reach of all men," that there is more power at all times at our command, than is required to do ten thousand times more than all men on earth could effect in the same time with their nerves and sinews! He has shown that there is sufficient power to produce in plenty all the necessaries of life, and to change our Globe to a most deiightful Paradise. After he had spent twenty years of his life in observing and calculating, he came before his fellow men, and thus announces his discoveries and the result of his labours :-

"Look here, ye philosophers; ye speculators; ye who seek the philosopher's stone; ye who undergo all hardships and dangers, and traverse the ocean from one extremity to the other in search of money; look here,—a new, easy, straight, and short road to the summit of your wishes is shown !- Ye, who are tired of life's toil and vexations, drop your tool, pause a little, and look here at the means for a new life of free labour, full of enjoyment and pleasures; collect your thoughts, and reflect with the greatest solicitude that you are capable of, upon the means and ways presented to you for the greatest human happiness imaginable, for yourselves, for the objects of your endearments, and for your posterity for ever."

It is hardly possible to invite in stronger language the attention of men, or to appeal more to their prehend such promises, treated the matter as a mere fancy. This he seemed to have foreseen; for he he is right, then no endeavours, even of the greatest After Mr. Johnstone came an Englishman, and he, prater, will be able to disprove the exhibited truths." In the third paragraph he showed that he was not only an inventor but also a philosopher and philan-

"" Why gives the author his invaluable discoveries to the public, which, if true, he might sell for millions of dollars !-Or is he so simple, as not to know how to avail himself of his discoveries for his best profit? These are questions you probably will ask. I will answer them directly. It is because I want to sell these my productions at the highest price I can get for them. just as you do with yours in the market. Now, mere millions of dollars are too low a price for my discoveries. I want to sell them at a much higher rate; at the rate of seeing all my fellow men, and myself with them together, in the enjoyment of the greatest happiness that human life is capable of; because I see there is no danger in it, the world being large enough and having means enough for affording the greatest happiness that can be thought of, not only for myself and a few friends, but for all men on earth.'

It was not his wish to monopolize machinery or to use his discoveries merely for his own advantage.

ETZLER tried for several years to interest governments of all countries are, at least, ten years behind

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, C. F. STOLLMEYER. No. 3, Northampton Terrace, City-road, London, July 24th, 1843. (To be continued.)

ing classes, with a fair sprinkling of the middle though so small, when considering that that unflinching advocate and noble champion of the people's cause, Feargus O'Connor, was to address the meeting, as evinced the general anathy so constantly shown in this city upon all subjects. As the evening advanced, however, the numbers increased until we were gratified at seeing the room, which is capable of holding between 1,000 and 2,000, pretty well filled to give a hearty reception to the glorious vindicator of the rights of man.

Mr. Crisp rose amidst continued cheers and clapping of hands, and said, presuming that you are not here to listen to me, but for the purpose of hearing the gentieman on my left (Mr. O'Connor) I shall occupy but a short portion of your time. The bill I hold in my hand announcing this meeting, is headed "Citizens of Bath;" and proceeds, "A public meeting to take into consideration the present distressed state of the country, will be held at Mr. a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distressed state of the countryshown itself upon such an occasion as this. Where was the sympathy of the rich, of the clergy, of the would appear their sympathy, when they were pinched themselves, and not till then. They showed their sympathy at present by taunting the people their sympathy at present by taunting the people classes of society."

Then justice to the people until that House is elected tries. Was this nothing to achieve? They heard of Repeal. What did it mean? It meant a free their sympathy at present by taunting the people classes of society." with the cry that they were not educated, whilst they oppressed, bore down, and robbed them of the means of education—(hear, hear). And if the people dared to think of altering their condition, or speak against their oppressors, the aword and the bayoner was brought against them. Man's history was war. Every page of history was a record of the rich opposed to the labourer, of the aristocracy (cheers). He should have thought that a meeting for taking into consideration the present distress needed only to be mentioned to have called forth the energies of every one to the question of the unfortunate dilemma so fast approaching—(hear, hear). Look to Ireland-(cheers). The condition of that country showed what men could do when they were banded together-(hear, hear). There was an individual in that country who possessed the affections of the united people; and those affections enabled him to stand against the Government—a Government that would cut him down, would persecute him, would were determined to possess it—(cheers). The people of Ireland desired a share in the Government of their country. They were banded together for the purpose of obtaining what they desired. There was a mutual sympathy with them on this point; and he wished the people of England to unite for the rame purpose. But there were a great number of people in this country who had not yet felt the bitter sting of poverty and want. When they began to feel privation then they would begin to unite. He had hope; for England, which had been the cradle of freedom, was not going to be its grave—(cheers). At no period had there ever been anything like the present stirring movement. If they looked to Wales, what was the cause of the present disturbances there? It was distress? They complained of the oppressive nature of the tolls. And if there was anything inimical to the interests of any class of the people, a virtuous Government would remedy it. But what was the remedy of the present Administration? Their remedy was to send down barrels of gunpowder, bayonets, pistols, and soldiery— (hear, and cheers). Mr. C. then reverted to the state of the Church in Scotland; and contended, that for the last ten years the present distress had been progressing, and yet no one could be found to tell them how to get rid of it. We should oftener consult together on this point. The misery. If the Government had conspired for the purpose of seeing how bad they could govern the country, they could not have brought about a worse state of things—(hear). They wanted a just and equitable Chartist House of Commons—(cheers). Did they think they could be worse off under such than under the present? No Government could be worse. When they came into office they were allbut now the evils were twenty times more than ever. Instead of looking into and alleviating the distress of the people, the House of Commons had been night after night discussing-(a voice-nonsense)-trifles, aye nonsense, excepting the physical force bill for Ireland. But O'Connell did not want physical force. He had a higher class of amountion in store than guns vernment with no tithes, no taxes, no poor rates-(cheers). The people of Ireland would not meet them with flints, percussion caps, or gunpowder, but with pockets buttoned up—(loud cheers). Imagine such a thing as a farmer having his cattle or stock brought out to be sold by action, for refusing to pay any of those rents, or tithes, or taxes, and the auctioneer, surrounded by 100,000 men, saying, "Hear think you ?- (A voice, "Nothing"; and cheers) What necessity then was there for physical force? much of the distress prevailing; could harrow up! their feelings with many instances of misery and wreichedness which had come under his own observation, and it was unnecessary that he (Mr. Crisp) and wealth, luxury and want. It had been said We had nothing to meet the present distress. Could

people-(lond and long-communed cheers). Prince Aibert. When they pass inrough the country ple, the great power, had been looking on whilst the fixity of tenur. Then there was the Church. The and enthusiastic cheers. they see only the bright side of the question. No. 13colons were quarreling; and they would be pre- landleres were the tructees of the State Church. doubt his Royal Highness went back to her Majes y pared to take advantage of any opportunity which. It was the Church that was the bone of contention the Chairman, the meeting separated. last week and told her that the appearance of the should present itself of bestering their own conci- in Ireland—tcheers). Mr. O'Connor then entered people bespoke happiness, contenuent, and prosecution. Peel had done nothing. He had had barked into a warm description of the depopulating system perity. (Hear, hear.) But, U in this fashionable may and howlings at him from all quarters of carried on by the landwards in Ireland, and city there were then many mothers who, when their the House—(hear)—and yet he was content to contended that the Chartist franchise was the children cried for food, had no bread to give them. Tremain lulled by a few friends in the House of only means which would enable the working classes (Hear.) Such cases are not solitary: and it was our to many the way all powerful is nowerless. Effectually to grapple with their oppressors. He distress—it was to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear.) opposite are all opposed to it? Mr. Bolwell had proud that it owned the first solicitor that was ever Some would say they wanted time to understand; observed the remedies proposed. There were two others would philosophise; but they must meet the present difficulties openly, and for themselves; for if the present distress. What, then, is the would deceive them. (Cheers.) What, then, is the classes of politicians suggesting their remedies. There are several classes of politicians suggesting their remedies. There are several classes of politicians suggesting their remedies. The present distress? There are several classes of politicians suggesting their remedies. The present distress in amongst them. To bring all into a state of the foreigner for trade and sustemance. The classes of politicians suggesting their remedies. There are several classes of politicians suggesting their remedies. There are several classes of politicians suggesting their remedies. There are several classes of politicians suggesting their remedies proposed. There were two able to battle against the strong powers of Government, the strong powers of Government, having the discovered that the front door had been ment and come off bearing the pam of victory. And the chert is supplied to the Corn Laws, and the other a kind of now that he was once more set at liberty town the fangs of the Government, he was determined to heal, if possible, any differences that might have orept them. To bring all into a state of the would, therefore, call on Mr. O'Connor to excited, and sprang his rattle. Assistance if possible, any differences that might have orept them, in a mont elegated with the front door, and found all right, but on again visiting the able to battle against the transform the intermedies of Government, he was determined to heal, if possible, and sprang his rattle door, and found all right, but on a she to that Mr. O'Connor, together with Mr. Bolevath when in the first solicitor, and the closed

Mr. B. having read the resolution, which was as fol- to Irishmen. But the case was altered now and system was come—until it was crumbled in the all who live by their labour. That, in the opinion eradicated the feeling of enmity, and established a of this meeting, no House of Commons will ever do mutual feeling in its place between the two coun-

Mr. Phillips seconded the resolution, and the Chairman introduced FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., who, on coming to the front of the platform was received by tremendous cheering, and bursts of acclamation. When the demand Repeal upon Irish principle. And why? cheering had subsided, Mr. O'Connor said—Mr. Because Ireland at present was a burden upon the Chairman, and Working Men of Bath, I might English people—because the time of their own naturally suppose that a resolution such as that you House of Commons which ought to be looking to against the working classes, the opulent and the industrious, the greedy monopolisar's destroying industrious, the greedy monopolisar's destroying industrious, the greedy monopolisar's destroying in society—

Although your chairman has lamented that this they only sat five and complete the control of the Although your chairman has lamented that this they only sat five, and sometimes counted out the meeting is not more numerously attended, yet I am House—(laughter). Yes, this appeared funny, but not assomethed to see so few here. He has spoken of it was the case. They only sat five nights a week, the sympathy of the middle and higher classes, and of and it took them six nights to look to the affairs of their absence to-night. But I am not disappointed Ireland. Was it not then the interest of the Engate that respecting which he has expressed his astonishment. If there were any sectional question Mr. O'C. then referred to the taunts of their enemies touching their own interests to have been brought | that when the Irish had a Parliament they did not forward that night, they would have been here derive any benefit from it, and showed that the Irish numerous enough; but when any good for the people never had a Parliament to represent their working classes was to be the subject they were interests, but that it was confined and restricted, generally not to be found. They knew that he and at length when the English Minister poured his battled against desolation and poverty, of which gold into it, and they betrayed their country, it basile him, would rain him, if they could—thear). Let this state of things continue for a short time, and they would see oppression and tyranny falling their chairman so justly complained, and against could not be said the people, or the people's parliation and tyranny falling their selfishness, and advocated the cause of the was, that the Catholics could not send Catholic where was the power who would now resist the working man; and, therefore, no wonder they were members to Parliament. That seven-tenths of the absent, for they knew the greatest compliment they people had no voice or power in it-(loud) could pay him was to stay away (cheers, and cheers). He was glad to see the progress of intellilaughter). But it would be no use to talk of sec- gence amongst them, intelligence was now on every tional distress, for distress was general. It was ad- passing breeze. The people now felt intelligence mitted to be general by not one Whig, or one Tory; to be of more value than gold, and sought it before but the majority of the Whigs admitted it, and the Juxury or ease. (Hear, hear.) There was not time strong Government admitted it-(hear, hear). He to tell of all the injustice which had been exerwas not a tonished either at the many who went to cised towards Ireland. He would ask them howsee the pauper Prince, whom they had to support, ever, which was most guilty, the ignorant man who or the manner in which he was received—(hear, committed murder, or the rich ruffian who would hear, hear). He was not astonished that tempt him to do it? He should say the villain who numbers of the working classes were there clad in tampered with, and excited the man's wicked their Sunday clothes; for he was a kind of pageant appetites and passions, and hurried him to the for them to gaze at. He was not astonished that deed. So it was with their Parliament. It was the they should wish to have a peep at the bauble they English Ministry who had wrought all the injury paid for,—it was all they received for what they towards Ireland. It was said again but England paid so exceedingly dear. (Cheers.) In proportion as the night advanced so would the popular her? True, England was the right arm; but then strength be manifested in that room. Before they Ireland was the belly. Ireland was the body. separated he thought they would see it crammed. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) England was only the True there were more persons to see Prince Albert arm-a member. The Irish were told of their comthan there were to see Feargus O'Connor: but it merce with England, and of their dependence upon did not necessarily follow that there were more her in that respect. He should like to see the who held the principles of Prince Albert than commerce. All the benefit Ireland derived from it there were who held the principles he advocated. was, that she gave England pigs and they gave Mr. O'Connor then referred with bitter sarcasm (Cheers.) If the principles of himself and the her parsons; and who would not sooner have one principle of the Prince were set in opposition, and cart load of pigs than a legion of parsons? (Cheers how the burden of the taxes eventually fell upon should oftener consult together on this point. The the working men had to poll, he thought his would and laughter.) He did not wish to excite their present system of distress destroys both foreign and have the largest support. (Cheers.) It did not laughter. He desired to arrest their attention. He understic trade; for the great majority have not follow that because they gave their presence they wished to convince them that this question was of hands, and no means have been taken to relieve the consequent want of employment, distress, and cratic principle had found its way over into the contract principle had found its way over into the contract principle had found its way over into the contract principle had found its way over into the contract principle had found its way over into the contract principle had found its way over into the contract principle had found its way over into the contract principle had found its way over into the contract principle had found its way over into the contract principle had found its way over into the contract principle cratic principle had found its way even into the state by herself. (Hear, hear, hear, hear.) So it was (the working classes) were denounced by those aristocratic city of Bath, and the working men said of Belgium, when Holland was accustomed to above them as cowards, if they would not fight know what principles to adopt. (Cheers.) Their make her a draw-farm for her kings and for her worthy chairman had referred to Ireland and the aristocracy to enrich themselves upon. But when union of the Irish. (Hear.) He had given the Belgium aweke, and drew up the Charter of her would fight when they liked; and when they did advantage to the working men of Ireland over the liberties, and set herself free from her connexion working men of England as regarded their union. with H. lland, from that time she increased in Let them analyse the causes which gave them the advantage—(hear). The nearer men were placed and independent state, occupying a place amongst powerful—they had the power to remove grievances; to rely on those who employ them, the greater was the nations. So now their tyrants may declare the the difficulty they had to act for themselves—the funds steady, but they may be assured they were greater was the influence of those above them— not very steady whilst Ireland was in its present (cheers). Thus great circumstance arose from the state. It was a sturdy assertion of the Irish Duke fact which their chairman had touched on, but did of Wellington that he would prevent the Repeal of not enter into; namely, the non-distribution of the the Union. But they must always read such asserland. The working men in Ireland had their larders tions with a rational dictionary, and the qualification stored for seven, eight, or nine months in the year; he would attach to this was-if the Irish people and swords, and bayonets; he could meet the Go- and supposing it was but poor, that it was devoid of would allow him-(Cheers.) The Irish people had luxury, yet, if they were satisfied to live upon it different laws forced on them to what the English until they obtain their object, was it not something had. They had been treated as brutes rather than to arm them to the fight? They had amunition for human beings. They had been designated aliens in eight or nine months, whilst the working men in language and in blood-(Cheers.) The Repeal of England had only from Saturday to Monday— the Union would not be objected to by the working cherrs). They, the workmen of England had only classes of this country; it was the aristocracy who three rounds of ball cartridge served them; whilst would be its opposers. He could imagine them their fellows in Ireland had ammunition for nine losing an epaniette from their arm, or a knee-tie or gentlemen, is a fine ox, or anything else, what do months. Which then were able to stand the fight a shoe-buckle by the Repeal, and he knew how you offer, gentlemen!" What would the reply be with oppression! Although the feed in the larders warmly they would object to this. He fancied them on the Continent being taunted that they of his countrymen was lamentable as a means of them on the Continent being taunted that they subsistence, yet if it was to lead to the regeneration had not been able to govern Ireland, that they had -(cheers). Just half nothing. Mr. O'Connor had of his country, he rejoiced that Paddy lived upon pot- allowed her to proclaim her independence. He could but it was not so popular then as it is now. Popular forward by Government? Why, that they were all should recite particular instances when distress was lar opinion is more powerful against the Governso general. This country, like every other gone ment now than ever it was. But why did not popular opinion; and now the great past declension, exhibited the extremes of poverty ber opinion succeed now as then, you will say? It is question of irish liberty was before them, would with madness; and he verily believed our rulers not resist Emancipation, and why? Because they knew they shewed the real principles of Chartism by rewere mad. All classes were desiring a change; and they could stop it at their own doors. They could take place, and it would come with make the cathocic tenantry pay the tithes, and the side of Repeal, but had allowed her to ride openly and engross alone the public mind. They resources, and we were devoid of internal ones as based on the reform bill, they knew would benefit by the present distress Could be present distress and distress could be present distress and distress could b the people nothing; they knew that by it they could with Repeal. Repeal would not benefit Ireland of mischief had been done, and it was now too late to own hands. This was why they did not oppose and truthful representation for the people. This mend. True, a parliament elected by the people popular opinion then; but now the people were seek was the great foundation of the people's political might do something; and such a parliament they ing something for themselves, and that was why they rights—a full, fair, and free representation—(cheers). to welcome him; whilst upon the present occasion lane; his arm has been paralyzed by a Woman in placed the military Duke, with his won't grant Re- should see them in possession of those rights they whole of the prisoners were sworn to as having used more money. The weather has been much colder, where a subject so vast in importance as that Wases-(cheers). He had been asked what the peal; or the great Peel, with his military at his so much desired. And the labour they bestowed very violent expressions towards the pailiffs, and and part rain has fallen. for our consideration this evening is to be discussed, Currisons had done amongst all this? They had back; or Lord John Russell, with his final Resolvent the possession more, and the possession more, and they would not be like the prisoner Rowland was seen making very particuted. We only nad a thin supply of Grain in our market. take an interest in it. (Hear, hear.) I presume, attached great importance to the Chartist aguation arrived ? What grievances had they to dispel, him who however, from the manner in which you received the in the present state of things. He did not say what heart-burnings to allay. The landlords were watchsentiments expressed by the Chairman, that you was the exact point they had accomplished. They ing them, and felt discontented, Rebecca was in believe the distress to be general. I do not expect were tooking for a more general achievement. They arms against the turnpike gates. Then there was this would be admitted either by her Majesty or had been silent, quiescent, and tranquit. The peo-

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., IN BATH.

In accordance with bills issued by the Committee of the National Charter Association of this cityens of Bath, announcing that a public meeting to take into consideration the present distributed in the consideration the propose is the Repeal of the Corn Laws. On the Salisbury's Large Boom, Kingsmead-square, on the same of the Corn Laws would produce of the Repeal of the Corn Laws would produce of the most freeze of the control of the most freeze of the control of the court o Salisbury's Large Room, Kingsmead-square, on believe the Repeal of the Corn Laws would produce of the most treacherous body of men that ever exMonday evening, July 24. a number of the workthat state of things so desired, and therefore I isted, came forward with their fine professions; but donot think it my duty to agitate that question. the Chartists would have nothing to do with them. start from the point at which their agitation was order attended at the time specified—seven o'clock, The Whigs, too, bring their remedy; and they When Ireland wanted justice, it was found that co-stopped—not going backward but progressing from give us for the removal of distress a new Poor Law- ercion was required first of all to calm the public that point-and that they would once again take the a bastile—(laughter). Thus they make people poor, mind, and prepare them for the reception of it. The lead in the battle front of oppression. He was ready and then punish them for being so. They have also domiciliary system was adopted in all its tyranny another remedy—taxing the taxes; neither of which another remedies meet my approval—(cheers). There is lowed to enter the houses of the people, and the same there class who have made war with turnpik—and that point—and that point—a have mine. But I do not intend adopting their reness of such women was virtue. They would prefer to dare the Government to its face, and tell them
medy either. I have another; and the remedy I their straw bed and their nakedness to crawling to, that Feargus O'Connor was again their open suggest, and I suggest it in seriousness, and if you and begging of, those who placed them in their opponent—(loud cheers). They had been taunted as being unwashed; but he would rather spend an co-operation to assist in carrying it out. I desire your assistance to destroy class legislation. This is stopped the popular voice. They have proposed and their nakedness to crawling to, that Feargus O Connor was again their open opponent—(loud cheers). They had been taunted as being unwashed; but he would rather spend an evening with them—with those with blistered hands, fustian jackets, and unshorn chins, than with those the Pishop and give to the lower dignitaries; they champagne, or claret. He placed more confidence there is no until destroyed, misery, wretched the Bishop and give to the lower dignitaries; they in the housesty of the working classes then in their open. edness, crime, and starvation would be the inhabitant at Leeds. To be transport for fifteen years. tants of our country—(hear). He would not occupy tial changes. You must awake. If the present of those who were called their betters. He believed the convicted of robbing Heart and the convicted of the present of those who were called their betters. He believed the convicted of the present of those who were called their betters. To be transport for fifteen years. meeting to take into consideration the present distressed state of the country, will be held at Mr. Salisbury's Large Room, 7, Kingsmead-square, on Monday evening, July 24, the chair to be taken at seven o'clock." With a bill like this, amounting a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will be their time longer, as they were anxious to hear that in Ireland there would not solve that in Ireland there would not solve that in Ireland there would not solve that in Ireland there would not occupy that in Ireland there would not occupy that it is allowed to destrey one portion, it will be the interest of the present distributions. The believed that in Ireland there would not occupy that it is allowed to destrey one portion, it will distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will be the in Ireland there would not occupy that it is allowed to destrey one portion, it will distress is allowed to destrey one portion, it will be the in Ireland there would not occupy that it is in Ireland there would not occupy that it is allowed to destrey one portion, it will be the in Ireland there would not occupy that it is in Ireland there would not occupy that it is in Ireland there would not occupy that it is in Ireland there would not occupy the whole. Masoon with one fell swoop destroy the whole. Masoon with one principles expressed, and in establishing a purely Men will be driven from the manufacturing dis. His countrymen were quick at resenting injuries, in the theme of conversation in every part of the land—the subject of discussion in Parliament, had to propose, which fully embodied and consequently more labourers will be in the solution he had to propose, which fully embodied and consequently more labourers will be in the solution he had to propose, which fully embodied and consequently more labourers will be in the solution he had to propose, which fully embodied and consequently more labourers will be in the should now attempt to destroy the market, and they effect will be feet will be feet will be feet by you. Do not working classes. He believed Peel was as sick at think Bath will be the one feet will be able to deal with it; he should have thought that ciation, where they met every evening for of the country, for it will come even to the beautiful Bay of Biscay. The Duke of Wellington too, who instead of the scanty appearance of that room, they conversation and reading, and social and in- oity of Bath; its desolation will be universal—(hear, told the people he would not let them have Repeal, would be a conversation and reading, and social and inwould have found it insufficient to contain the people who would have come there, and that crowds would have congregated in the square outside. He should have thought that the sympathy of which they were captinually hearing so much would have shown itself upon such an occasion as this. Where middle class, which was ever being proclaimed! It there that night. And they had Government, and the real cause of the present nothing to this change of feeling! I hold now as man; they would, therefore, take no notice of him. O'Connor then expressed his willingness and

bills, or railroads for England, or English finances, but to look to the grievances of the people of Ireland.
Repeal would be a benefit to Ireland and to England. England had a right to demand the Repeal upon English principle, as much as Ireland had to

tees of the people; but they had not fulfilled their trust into their own keeping. (Cheers.) When travelled up and down the country, and had seen stoes to achieve so great a triumph. Secular wars tancy their downcast looks to see in them opposition to demand this right, and that the venerable old lady, who was assisted from the same time. Popular opinion carried the Emanci- had been the result of the agitation against the fully representation of the whole people. For pation Act; popular opinion carried the Reform Bill, Factory Bill and all the other measures brought this purpose his whole energies would be lar opinion is more powerful against the Govern- gone to the tomb of the Capuless. This had been public opinion—(cheers). He was asked what his because the factions knew that the Emancipation Act they not cry hurrah for Ireland?—(loud cheers). salvation. His principles were those of extreme some grievious bodily harm; and Thomas Heits Broadthat those whom God designs to ruin he first strikes and the Reform Bill were mere shadows. They did When this great question came before the public, democracy. He would not abate one iota of the bent, John Thornton, and Ellen, his wife, were

it be done by taxes and fresh burdens? No. The resist the people, having got all the power into their itself; he would not have it without an extensive Chartism as would make it dangerous for any Go- were placed in the hands of Mr. Woodson, a bail ff, might do something; and shell a parliament of the something for inemselves, and inal was why they remain the something for inemselves, and in a something for inemselves, and in a somethin the something for inemselves, and in a something for inemselves, and in a somethin the s on which all lived was the best battle field on abstract questions. Their mind had been fixed mons was filled with men who would come to them at the family for some time, they obtained an entrance Mr. Bolwell then rose and spoke as follows: - which to defend their rights-(loud cheers), upon this great question, and who would an election time and spoke as follows; when they found the prisoners there Mr. Bolwell then rose and spoke as follows:— which to defend their rights—found the rights—found their right that I never appeared before you with greater diffi- kept up against the Government—(cheers). When such a public opinion as that of united English then he would vote against them and their interests and the bailiffs were turned out of possession. A dence than on the present occasion. I say it is with Peel came into office he had the great Dake of Wel- men and Irishmen upon this question! Or —(hear, hear). He had endured the taunts, the general row ensued, and in attempting to regain back a few days to rembember the arrival of one ingham on his left; and did he not make it his boast individual in our city and the number of persons, as of having the military at his back. But this great in its mitual sympathy? What had it not paralized the strong arm of the working classes, and powerful Peel has since fallen in repute. He ready? How had it not paralized the strong arm of the working classes, and powerful Peel has since fallen in repute. He ready? How had it not paralized the strong arm defidence because I have only to carry my mind lington on his right, and the great Duke of Buck- who should be found to show the exact point of jears, the score of all parties, for his ad- admission, the prosecutor was struck with a most since fallen in repute. He ready? How had it not parabased the strong arm do theirs. If they were prepared to do so, as he with which the injury was inflicted was a stick, at dre sed in their best ciothes, were then assembled is contemped in Ireland; he is un-Christian in Scot- of the Government? In what a position had it not was, the time would not be far distant when he the end of which a large hook was inserted. The closed rather heavy. Oats and Beans have made

(Hear.) Such cases are not solitary; and it was our commons. He who was all-powerful is powerful is po dny to seed and sympathise with the discressed. Irecand hates him with contempt—no, that is not then went through the various interests of society, been announced in the bills that F. O'Connor, Esq. of sugar, and two silver spoons. The two former and, with fine weather, we cannot think that present (Cheers.) They were met for the purpose of taking the word; fearing him, no; showing the effects of the present distress upon each, would attend, as might be expected with such an into consideration the distressed state of the country. The is no word I can use to show ireland's treat, and the results to each when labour was high or attraction, all the tickets issued for the occasion were He feit it was unnecessary he should cite instances: ment of him. Ireland snaps her fingers at him— low. He then showed the evils of the present soon disposed of, and the result was a goodly meeting in of distress, for there was not one in that room, he (tond and long-continued cheering). Every dif- system of government, and the necessity of uniting appearance and numbers. fell assured, who were not acquainted with cases ferent section of society was complaining and dis- to bring about a change. It was for the purpose of which had come under their individual notice, where contented. The commercial and manufacturing uniting them that he had come among them. He traits of several of the leading men of the Chartist home, having left the house to the care of two serthe chilling blast of poverty had worked its deso- interests, the agriculturists, the shopkeepers, the had been for the last ten months only a prisoner at cause were hung around the walls, together with vants. When they retired to rest, the doors, &c. lating effects. (Hear.) Were there none in that Church of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales-(cheers). large. And it was to the cleverness and flags with appropriate mottoes, were properly secured, and it appeared that the room who worked without a fair remuneration for Disinterested men, calm and considerate men, real of his friend and their friend, Mr. Roberts, that he Duty having teen performed upon those substantials house was entered between the hours of one and their labour? He feared there were many. He felt soming and thoughtful men, I would ask you how was then at liberty. When he saw the power ophe had a duty to perform, besides considering the can a Government hold together when interests so posed to us, he must say that Bath late of the watchmen to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a remedy. (Hear, hear) to suggest a remedy to suggest a r

Rais'd against the head and front

determination to cast all differences to the wind which existed between him and other parties, directly they had come forth in the people's cause in a fair manner; and now that the people's money, O'C. then referred to his own advocacy of the cause for the last twenty years, and his sufferings since stockings, his property. that period, which excited feelings of just indignation against his oppressors in the minds of all present. He then showed the manner in which the Keighley and Bakeweil had been previously sentenced at Government had deceived the people of Ireland. the present Assizes to ten years' transportation. He also spoke of their own agitation, and said The house of the prosecutor, Mr. Cockshott, who is a public opinion:-2. To organize that opinion:-and during the night of the 23rd of May, and the property 3. To direct the opinion. The two first have been mentioned was stolen. On the house of Cooper being brought about; and it was now for the people to searched, three hats were found, which the prosecutor decide who should lead and direct that organized identified; and on the other two prisoners being appreopinion. They had stood much during the course of hended, the other two hats were found on their heads. their agitation, they had gone through the fire of and they were all traced to have been in the neighpersecution, and come out unscatched—(cheers). bourhood of the prosecutor's house on the night of the There was the delusive cry of "high wages, plenty robbery. child dreads the fire. (Cheers) The wounds were been prosecuted to conviction, no further evidence was still green on the backs of men, and they were offered. might of democracy! (Cheers.) Mr. O'C. then vindicated the course pursued by the Chartist leaders in directing their agitation, and ably and wittily defended the people from the charge of being advocates of physical force and revolution. distributors of property &c., and turned the charges, settling them in beautiful style upon those who were their accusers. He could not help congratulating the working classes upon the great im-

provement which had been wrought in a few years.

he could with confidence appeal to their reason

and common sense. "Knowledge is power," and

ignorance the best title to power. They had learnt to stand still and see their enemies fight like Kilkenny cats-(hear, and laughter)-and they would wait until they had destroyed each other, and then they would come in at the death, and carry off the warment-(cheers, and laughter). If they did not receive his words as words of knowledge, he the amount of about £300, including a Bank of hoped what he had said would arrest their judgment, and lead to healthful conclusions. It was the working classes that supported the shopkeepers. Milsom-street was not supported by Mr. Beckford or any other individual, but by the productive classes. to the windy profession of some parties, and showed the shoulders of the working classes, and that it was the intention of the other classes to keep them in subjection. That some should live in the extreme of luxury and ease, whilst others were starving, was not the will of dispensing Providence. They with them; and ruffians if they did. Now, in future they would fight, and they would not fight-they not, they would not fight; and when their opponents wished them to fight, they could send them a note, and they would determine whether they would fight or not. Mr. O'C. then referred to the noble exertions of Father Mathew. He was an able occulist. Ireland drunk had become Ireland sober. The film had been removed from the eyes of the him at the next assizes. people and they had seen that they had been robbed whilst they were drunk; but now they were sober they had begun to take care they were robbed no more. Mr. O'Connor passed the highest eulogium tability, was charged with having forged a will, purupon the exertions of Father Mathew, and urged the cause of temperance upon his hearers with much Mittord. warmth, shewing the advantage morally, intellectually, and politically, to be derived from temperance by the working classes, and how far it would lead to the destruction of the influence of the aristo cracy. He would refer them to that part of the pletely broke down, that the counsel for the prosecutor a burglary in the house of Mr. John Barff, at resolution which denounced class legislation. The tion abandoned the case. After the Judge had Wakefield. Thornton and Joseph Platts pleaded Government of this country had been carried on by classes without the people. They had been the trus- the prosecutor.

exerted in reorganizing their forces, and collecting, given up, then he should be asked to give up another, of the said offence. and so on, until he had given up all, and then what for his weakness, and so he ought. He wished to defended the prisoners.

The beautiful toy so fondly sought.

And found the beauty gone by being caught. Mr. O'Connor sat down amidst loud, long continued.

The thanks of the meeting having been given to

THE TEA MEETING.

On Tuesday evening, another of those assemblies so calculated to produce that much-to-be-desired object, on the 4th inst., at Wakefield, burglariously entered week's rates. Oats are 3d per stone; Beans Is per Union." was holden at the rooms of the National the dwelling house of John Baiff, and stolen there- qr.; and Flour 4s per sack dearer. The supply of would attend, as might be expected with such an prisoners pleaded guilty.
attraction, all the tickets issued for the occasion were Mr. WILKINS and Mr. PICKERING were counsel

The rooms were decorated with laurel, and the por-

theirs; but he would have the people depend upon it and at length, when machinery had done its work much the opposition they had to contend against. Roberts having to leave them so early; and after giving to make his escape from one of the windows, when that the support of the Church was a mere bread and in depriving them of the means of subsistence, to be But he was resolved to brave them all—(cheers.) such advice and encouragement to the Chartists as will he was thrown to the ground with such violence as

YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT-MONDAY, JULY 24. (Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.) SENTENCES.

Thomas Beaumont and Joseph Walker, convicted of stealing wootlen cloth, at Huddersfield. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, for twelve calendar Charles Gothard, George Mason, and Samuel Kay,

convicted of stealing to the amount of more than £5, in a dwelling house at Ecclesfield, were sentenced to be transported fifteen years.

James Lin'ey and Joseph Butterfield, convicted of a burglary in the dwelling house of Mr. John Wilkinson, William Smith, convicted of robbing Henry Woolf, at Leeds. To be transported for fifteen years.

SHEEP STEALING AT BARNINGHAM. Thomas Shaw and John Shaw, father and son, who had been out on bail, were placed at the bar, the former (the son) charged with having, on the 17th of June, stolen two gimmer sheep, the property of Geo. Crafton, of Barningham, near Greta Bridge; and the latter with having received the same, knowing them to have been stolen. Sir G. LEWIN and Mr. GRAINGER, conducted the

prosecution: Mr. BLISS was counsel for Thomas Shaw. and Mr. WILKINS for John Shaw. The prisoners were highly respectable farmers; and the case occupied several hours. The prisoners were found not guilty. SACRILEGE AT HALIFAX.

William Barker, 27, and William Binns, 27, pleaded Guilty to an indictment which charged them with breaking into the parochial chapel at Illingworth, in the parish of Halifax, in the month of May last. The prisoner Barker pleaded Guilty to having been previously convicted of felony.—Sentence was deferred.

BURGLARY AT ADDINGHAM. Thomas Cooper, 25. William Keighley, 35, and John Bakewell, 45, were indicted for a burglary in the dwel- of the prosecutor. Parliament. Not one to interest itself in roads, in a fair manner; and now that the people's money, ling-house of Mr. James Cockshott, of Addingham. in industry, and confidence was likely to be used in a ling-house of Mr. James Cockshott, of Addingham. in fair manner, he gave his cordial co-operation. Mr. the West-Riding, and stealing therefrom five hats, soned until the close of present Assizes.

twenty yards of fiannel, and twenty pairs of worsted Mr. WASNEY and Mr. HARDY were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. BLISS defended the prisoner Cooper. there were three parts to an agitation:-1. To collect draper and grocer at Addingham, was entered by thieves

to do, and cheap bread." Mr. O'C., in a most sar- There was no evidence to prove that the house in castic manner, referred to the meeting of the Dis- which the property was found was Cooper's, and theresenting ministers on the subject of the Corn Laws. fore against him the JUDGE said there was no case, and But the people had not been deluded by their hum- by his direction the Jury returned a verdict of Not bug, and why? for the same reason that the burnt Guilty as to him; and as the other two had already

> TUESDAY, JULY 25. (Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.) HIGHWAY ROBBERT AT BRADFORD.

Thomas Butterfield, 26, and Patrick Burke, 26, were secretaire, at the time it was broken open. They were indicted for having, on the 10th of July instant, at | belonging banks which had stopped payment during the Company.

Judgment had taken the place of passion, and soners. The prosecutor is a stuff manufacturer, residing at Horton, near Bradford. On Saturday, the 8th of the present month he went to Doncaster, from whence he returned on Sunday, the 9th. When he reached Bradford he stopped there some hours, and set off to Horton alone, about one o'clock on Monday morning; he had scarcely got clear of the houses at Bradford, when he was seized by three men, who after knocking him down, robbed him of his pocket-book, containing cash to England note for \$100, thirty-five Yorkshire Banking Company's notes, and other money. On Tuesday, the 11th, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the two prisoners were at the shop of Mr. Peter Galley, general dealer, Kirkgate, Leeds, where they selected a quantity of goods, in payment of which Burke tendered a Bank of England £100 note, for which he wished change. Mr. Galley, under pretence of getting change, went out, and gave information to Mr. Read, Chief Constable, who went and found Burke only in the shop, the other prisoner having, in the meantime, gone out. Mr. Read inqu red of Burke if he knew the value of the note, to which he replied that he did; and said he had got it in London on the Saturday previous; it was his own, for he had found it in the street. He was then taken into custody, and the other prisoner was apprehended the same night at Bradford. None of the small notes wers recovered, but the identity of the large one was complete.

Mr. BLISS made an able defence, and the Jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict of Gunty against Burke for the highway robbery, acquitting Butterfield of that charge. The latter was ordered to be detained for another charge to be preferred against

CHARGE OF FORGING A WILL. Anne Peacock, an elderly lady of great respec porting to be the last will and testament of Abigail Mr. Pashley, Mr. Overend, and Mr. Johnston

were counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Wilkins) and Mr Bliss appeared for the detence. A mass of evidence was adduced, but it so com-

effered some strong observations on the conduct of Guilty, and against Thornton, Forbes, and Haigh, trusts; they had broken their contract, and there- unanimous in our opinion that this is one of the other three to be transported for ten years each. fore the people desired that they would hand over the most flagrant cases ever brought into a court of

A verdict of Not Guilty was then recorded against | transported for fifteen years. they would be able to accomplish a tair and dock by several of her relatives, who had been in attendance upon her during the proceedings.

CUTTING AND WCUNDING AT HUDDERSFIELD.

Rowland Broudbent was charged with having, on motives and what his principles were. His motivo the 12-n of July inst., at Huddersfield, feloniously cut was to lead the working man to work out his own and wounded Wm. Bradley, with intent to do him principles of the Charter. If one principle was charged with aiding and abetting in the commission

Mr. WILKINS and Mr. Pickering were counsel for should be get for it? Why he would be laughed at the prosecution; and Mr. Bliss and Mr. Pashler

vernment to oppose it. He trusted he had arrested authorising him to seize the goods of Ellen Breadtheir thought that evening, and that none would go bent, (mother to all the prisoners, excepting away uninstructed. He would tell them there was Thornton, who married her daughter), for a sum of

> Guilty, BURGLARY AT WAKEFIELD.

the prisoners were a party in the transaction. Not

and Frederick Foster, 22, were charged with having, for the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended.

The pro ecutor resides at St. John's Place, in Wake field, and on the night of the robbery he was from

jury, at the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

SUBSIDIARY COURT, TUESDAY, JULY 25TH. (Before the Hon. J. S. Wortley, Q.C.) PERJURY AT HULL.

Wm. Wrigglesworth, who had been out on bail, was

charged with having committed wilful and corrupt per-

Mr. ARCHBOLD and Mr. BAIN were for the prose cution; Mr. ASPINALL for the defence. The offence with which the prisoner was charged originated in certain proceedings in the Police Court at Hull, to which place Wrigglesworth, who acted as a common informer, had summoned several publicans, who had been fined, on his information, 2s. 6d. each. The fines were paid by Mr. Jones, the draper, in Hull, who, on one occasion, when the defendant was leaving the Court, said to him, "I would recommend you to go home, to read good books, and attend church on a Sunday". A crowd was collected, and some hooting, and other expressions of popular disapprobation were manifested, and the day following, Wrigglesworth, before the magistrates at Hull, swore that a Mr. Jones, a draper. had offered a sovereign or a guines, he did not know which, to any four persons, who would give him, Wrigglesworth, a "d-d good hiding." On this information, sworn befere a magistrate at Hull, a summonwas granted against Mr. Jones, and at the hearing of the case, Mr. Jones was discharged, and Wrigglesworth was ordered to find surecies to appear at the assizes to answer to a charge of perjury. Mr. Jones

verdict of Not Guilty was recorded. UTTERING A FORGED ORDER AT THONNE. Abraham Egarr, 23, was indicted for having on the 23d of May last, at Thorne, in the West Riding, uttered. disposed of, and put off a certain forged warrant, order. or request, for the delivery of a watch, with intent to defraud Thomas Kellitt, well knowing the same to be

refused now to appear to prosecute the case, and a

Mr. WARREN conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. ASPINAL. The prisoner was in the service of Mr. Lee, a farmer,

at Thorne, and he was charged with having forged Mr. Lee's name to an order for a watch, which he obtained The Jury found the prisoner Guilty. To be impri-HOUSEBREAKING AT LEEDS.

William Hewitt, 22, Henry Valentine, 20, and John Briggs, 26, were indicted for having, on the 8th of June last, at the Borough of Leeds, feloniously broken and entered the dwelling house of Mr. Joshua Bower. and stolen therefrom one thermometer, two metal teapots, three silver tea-spoons, two silver table spoons, and several other articles, his property.

Mr. HALL and Mr. MIDDLETON were the counsel for the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS appeared for the prisoner Briggs. The other two had no counsel. The prosecutor, Mr. Joshua Bower, resides at Hunslet. near Leeds. On the 7th of June last, prosecutor and his wife left home, leaving the house in the care of the servants; and it was made perfectly secure that night. On the following morning, about half-past five, the groom got up, and discovered that the house had been broken into. The front door had been forced open, and also that which leads to the cellar. Search being made, it was found that a secretaire had been broken open. and the contents extracted. Several other articles were missing, and amongst them those which are mentioned in the indictment. Mr. Bower was written to, informing him of what had occurred, and he immediately returned home. Two notes were produced, which the prisoners had contrived to get changed, both of which were identified by Mr. Bower as having been in his

Bradford, assaulted Robert Turner, and stolen from his late wirs. The prisoners were seen together on the person a bank of England note for £100, and thirty- night of the robbery, and also at the Green Man Inn, on five notes, of £5 each, of the Yorkshire Banking the Dewsbury road, early on the morning after the burglary had been committed. No part of the property Mr. WILKINS and Mr. PICKERING were counsel except the forged notes was produced, nor had it been for the prosecution; Mr. BLISS defended the pri- recovered. The only question for the jury was their satisfaction of the identity of the notes. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and en

their return pronounced all the prisoners Guilty.

William Drake and Samuel Alack was charged with having, on the 1st of April, at East Ardsley, broken and entered the Parish Church there situate, and stolen therefrom a quantity of silk velvet and other articles, the property of the parishioners; and Hannah Bannister was charged with having received some of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Mr. WILKINS conducted the prosecution: Mr. BLISS

SACRILEGE AT EAST ARDSLEY.

was for the defence. The facts are simply these :- On Saturday evening, the 1st of April, the sexton of the church left that place as he expected perfectly safe, and on going there the following morning, he found that an entrance had been effected through one of the windows, and that a quantity of velvet and other articles had been taken away. Information was given of the robbery, and some of the preperty was found in the possession of the prisoners, who were accordingly apprehended.

The jury retired for about three quarters of an hour. and returned into court with a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. Hannah Bannister and Samuel Atack, had been previously convicted of felony. They were sentenced to be transported for seven years. William Drake to be imprisened and keps to hard labour for 18 calendar months.

The court then broke up.

WEDNESDAY, July 26. (Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

The Learned Judge took his seat on the bench this morning at ten o'clock, for the purpose of passing sen ences which had been left over, and which concluded the Gaol Delivery, and terminated the business of the Crown Court. The following senten-William Barker and William Binns, who had

pleaded Guilty to a charge of sacrilege, in the parish of Halifax, after a previous conviction for felony, to be transported for fourteen years. William Thornton, Andrew Forbes, Samuel Haigh, Joseph Plaus, Henry Plaus, and Frederick Foster, previous convictions for felony were proved; these The foreman of the jury said,—My Lord, we are were sentenced to be transported for life, and the

> convicted of highway robbery, with violence, to be Patrick Burke, for highway robbery at Bradford to be transported for ten years. Wm. Blewitt, and Wm. Lightfoot, convicted of an aggravated as ault, whilst night poaching, to be

Mark Hewitt, Wm Milner, and John Milner,

imprisoned eighteen calendar months with hard Thos Graham, for stabbing, with intent to do grievous bouily narm, to be imprisoned for eighteen calendar monins to hard labour. John Hanson, convicted of sheep stealing, to be

LOCAL MARKETS.

mprisoned for nine calendar months to hard labour

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKET.—There was an average amount of business transacted in our Cloth Halls, on Saturday, but scarcely so much on Tuesday. The goods disposed of were principally of the coarser kinds, at prices that cannot be remunerating. There has been a fair business done in the warehouses during the week, but nothing to effect any change in

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 25 .- The arrival of Wheat to this day's market is lead that work. There was a fair demand for good fresh Wheat this morning, and 3s per qr. higher, the chamber'd samples 2s per qr. hig

lar observation of the party at the door. For the defence several witnesses were called to prove that the injury was inflicted by a person named "Bee Oats 2: 10d to 3: 91. Barley 3: 9d 164s. Beans 4s som Jack," who had absconded, and that none of 31 to 4.6d per bushel.

YORK CORN MARKET. SATURDAY JULY 22.—Owing to the continued advance in other markets, and the unfavourable weather, we have an excited trade to-Wm. Thornton, 24, Joseph Platts, 23, Henry day. For Wheat, an advance of nearly is per Platts, 24, Andrew Forbes, 18, Samuel Haigh, 21, bushel is generally asked, but our millers are unwilling to give more than 2s to 3s per or above last prices will be supported.

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