GENTLEMEN,-Understanding that a vacancy ; thely to occur in the representation of your important manufacturing town, by the resignation of one of your greent highly and justly esteemed Members. I take the miliest opportunity of most respectfully submitting my hamble preferations to the high and distinguished becar of representing your opinions in Parliament. stantiemen. I should not have their heatily offered myself from any other motive than that of saving so interendent and high-minded a constituency from the mismity, and I will add diagrace, of being imposed apon by Mr. John Milner Gibson, who I find has ex.

militages. Gentlemen, what are the pretenzions of Mr. Gibson? intemperance, ignorance, and political and moral Allow me briefly to reply. That gentleman entered debasement: (Loud cheers.) The lecturer next pro-His upon speculation, ready to embrace that line of ceeded to observe that he had read, in a former policy which promised to be most profitable. He embraced Toryism, and from the doctrines of high Toryism he ascended to those of moderate Whiggery, and thence he soared into undefined Liberalism.

presed an intention of becoming a candidate for your

Gentlemen, I fearlessly state and candidly acknewladge the high pretenzions involved in so rapid a display of all those requisites to constitute a fit representhe feeting times we live in ; while, Gentlemen, upon the other hand, I as fearlessly submit to your unbiased consideration, high sense of justice, and leasly merifice, in their trade meetings, a large amount logiststorial discrimination, the fellowing facts, and of their hard earnings, during the long and weary mon which I rest my sole title to your confidence. Gentlemen, allow me, firstly, to by it down as

a general rule, that the politician who enters upon who frequent public-house trade meetings; and that, his public career, with a determination of estab- too, by a comparatively small trade, the bookbinders Taking any fixed principles for his guidance, evinces as Before this body adopted the Trades' Hall principle of removing meetings from the pulses of legislation, as were divided into three lodges, each lodge meeting the huntamen who resolves to ride in such or such a monthly, at different houses, on which occasions the direction without reference to the course which the average attendance was about 150; at that time, every mans shall take does of his profession.

member attending on a lodge night, received a five-penny refreshment ticket from the funds, to be spent in the house, as an equivalent for the rest of the room; now Gentlemen, it is well known that I never have attached a blind or inconsistent importance to men, to be (the lecturer) put it to those who have had much measures, to parties, er to principles. The pressing acquaintance with trade meetings, and who know of regency of the moment has been the pivot upon which, throughout life, my every action lies turned.

Some of them continuing from eight in the evening, throughout life, my every action lies turned.

The best the majority of the You, my 100, Would

Gentlemen, to convince you of the high estimation be satisfied during so many hours with an outlay of in which that raling principle has been held by the first only 5d. ? (No, no.) So far from it, he would venture men of the age, who have figured upon the political to assert, on good authority, that out of the 150 genesings within the last quarter of a century, I beg most respectfully to remind you, that during the whole of making a clear £6 a night for the supposed equivalent that long period I have served in every Administration, of rent for a public-house room. Nor was this heavy whether Whig or Tory, Reform or anti-Reform, with and aeductive tax ALL; there was something to be put the one single exception of the short interregnum of month, of wagers lest and won in convival strife, and

Gentleman, the Administration of his Grace of ance attending these public-house scenes of confusion Wellington proved a more "limus sature" for want of and extravagance. (Cheers.) Again, if the serious my co-operation. It was short-lived, as it was ill matters of trades,—questions of strikes, imprisonment of offending workmen, perhaps anjustly incarcerated for combination,—can be discussed more coolly,

Gentlemen, under these distinguished statesmen, I expeditiously, and decently, with pots jingling, pipes treat I have served with credit to them and profit rattling, waiters bawling, and tobacco smoke suff pardon me, I should have said profit to them, and ing the room, then, undoubtedly, the pot-house is the gradic me, I should have said pront to them, and best place;—hever mind the anxions wife coming to fetch her husband from scenes that she has reason, from

Gentlemen, allow me to add that I shall seize upon the first opportunity of paying my respects in person, between the two. (Loud cheering.) Mr. Farren then when I shall enter more fully into the general policy of eloquently adverted to many other points of the advanemergency; but, in the meantime, I consider it a tage of Trades' Halls, in a social and moral point of bounder duty to make a most unequivocal avowal of view, in which we lament that our limits will not meeting. my opinions upon the several questions which now in. allow us to follow him; and came to the last, or politerest the nation and the world at large. With the subject he considered to be of equal, these feelings, I proceed, without the slightest reserve, not of mere importance than the others, although the to give you my candid opinions upon those several result of the union and exercise of them. No class

Firstly, then, I hold the question of a National Church to be above all others of importance, and upon the support of a Government under which they live; that subject I shall be most explicit. I hold it, then, and subject to laws which require an apprenticeship to that the frequent disagreement upon so sacred a know even the names of them; without any power or matter on the public stage, and before the unenlightened, has done much damage to Christianity in general, and not only fit, but highly necessary, that the unrepresented to our national institutions in particular.

With respect to the question of peace or war, so much | their demands, utter their complaints, and, according as depends upon other Powers, and the ultimatum being Lond and protracted cheering.) But where can the wisely placed in her Majesty's hands, that I hold the mechanics of London meet? The very light of heaven best exposition but a mere guess; while any inter- is forbidden them, within the locality of the metropolis; derence with the ultimatum I hold to be an unjustifiable | the stones may not hear their denunciations of cruelty, interference with the Royal prerogative.

As to my opinions upon the question of the Corn them a torch to illumine their darkness, whilst the cry Laws, they are already too well known to require recs- of "anarchists and revolutionists" rings against them.

The Ballot is a question upon which, in my humble entaion, the electors alone should decide, and is one in which cassidates have no right to interfere. Indeed, it working man to possess an intelligent mind is to bemay be truly called " The Blectors Own."

I shall always be most happy to attend to all those arguments which can be fairly adduced upon the subject of further reform in our several institutions. You will always find in me a resolute and determined speaker, "has now a prefix to his name, that sounds take them to the Hotel, where the committee had seappenent of Chartism, and all other Utopian schemes, which have plunder, anarchy, and sub-division of property for their object; while I trust I shall ever be diency, and justice of the system adopted by his little refreshment, the gentlemen were again placed found a realous supporter of that happy union which rulers; and having formed this opinion, it cannot be in the carriage, and drove up to the Old Low Church, has so long and so advantageously existed between Great Britain and the sister island. All those institutions requiring revision in Ireland, shall ever command my attention, while to do justice to the people of that impoverished, but rapidly improving district, shall ever every species of contrivance has been adopted to premost deeply interest me.

Such, Gentlemen, are my undisguised opinions upon those several leading questions which at present occupy public attention. I trust I have handled them in such who, by a see-naw game at political power, happen to who might address them; and if there were any a manner as to leave neither doubt or suspicion in the be uppermost: be it so, we will remove that ignorance present who might be disposed to dispute any of the mind of the most illiterate, as nothing can be more necessary than a perfect and unambiguous understanding between representatives and their constituents.

Gentlemen, if I am required to enter upon a more enlarged view of my general policy, you will find proof of my energy, real, and devotion, in all parts of the ELORR \*

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient and very faithful

Humble servent. JIM CROW PALMERSTON. Leavetiverton Hall, Sept. 29, 1840. \* The Globe is Lard Palmeraton's paper.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON THE ADVAN-TAGES OF TRADES' HALLS.

(From our sun Reporter.)

On Monday evening last, Mr. W. Farren, jun., deli-

vessed, at the request of the Finsbury Charter Association, a highy interesting lecture on the above subject, to a numerous audience, in Johnson's Lecture Rooms, Clerkenwell Green; Mr. Balls in the chair. The lecture was divided into three sections, viz. the "Moral, Social, and Political Advantages of Trades' Halls:" and Mr. Farren observed, in his introduction, that as the working classes had been wanded with ignorance, they would remedy this by enlightening themselves; instruction would socialise them, and the secral and social advantages being acquired, the political must soon fellow. There are halls in London, (observed the lecturer,) belonging to goldeniths, fishmongers, drapers, and such like; but the congregated thousands who live and toil within the Metropolis, those who produce all its wealth by the sweat of their brows,-are left to the mercy of ginshops and beer barrels. Now, besides the numerous other advantages of a Trades' Hall,—such as the facilities afforded for mental improvement and recreation, by a well assorted library of political and general works, and the opportunity of instilling into the Journal mind the first principles of politics, the basis of good government, and the nature and extent of their just rights as citizens, with the necessity of securing firmly and permanently all present rights, and the duty of all to seek an immediate restitution of such as are withheld,—a Trades' Hall would accommodate the thousands of London mechanics in one large public meeting, where they can discuss local and national matters without fear of molectation; canvass the conduct of men in power; make their grievances known to the legislature of the country; and generate, at any time, that moral resistance to oppression, local e public, which the exercise of their sober reason and mited intellect will, from time to time, develope for the general good. (Cheera.) A Trades' Hall would advance the progress of knowledge, as the working man's best friend; for, as knowledge and communion between man and man are allowed to be powerful mediums for promoting general information and unity of action amongst the mass, a Trades' Hall would prove a most mighty engine in the hands of the Metropolitan operatives, by bringing large masses of

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generally; as the trade societies, the pension societies,

important consideration in the question of Trades' Halls was, that they would lead the "wealth pro-

ducers" to better their condition by temperance and

economy. How many amongst the working men heed-

hours of their public-house meetings? (Hear.) He

would give an instance of the meney that was

squandered in this way, night after night, by those

many other inductives to the fatal vice of intemper-

sad experience, to dread; -stifle all workings of con-

tical division of his discourse. This branch of

of men can possibly have a greater right to meet in

public than the working class; sorely oppressed by

local grievances in their trades, heavily taxed towards

representation in the making of those laws, and without

any voice in the the Government of the country; it is

nor the trees of the field listen to their arguments

for justice! The sapient wisdom of the day denies

Prejudice and fear cry out in alarm; and men speaking

out boidly and honestly are magnified into thieves and

robbers; to talk of a Charter is something dreadful-

to speak of rights sounds like treason; and, for a

come "an enemy to the established order of things," or,

in aristocratic parlance, a being to be hated, shunned,

despised, persecuted, imprisoned, and, perhaps, expa-

triated. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) After adverting to

the declaration of Henry Brougham-"who," said the

very like blackball,"—(laughter)—that "an Englishman

from him, to form an opinion upon the policy, expe-

selves, and to teach our children therein the political.

call us ignorant, moreover, when we are endeavouring

to render our country, in deed and in truth, the "envy

Hall, the lecturer begged permission to allude more specifically to the object with which he had been con-

nected for the last twelve months, namely, the

'London Journeymen's Trades' Hall," which new only

required one more united effort to render the under-

aking a heir-loom for the children of the work-

ing classes when they themselves were beneath the sed.

with a begging-box, nor by a notice of motion "pray-

ing her Majesty to be graciously pleased to grant a sum

of money for the purpose of erecting trades' balls for

the working classes," (choers, cries of "Bravo!" and

that's a good dig at Wakley!") because, if a trades'

hall were to be built with donations from those who do

rotten! and if we were to erect a hall of this kind,

and the materials were rotten, and the foundation

based upon sand, nineteen centuries more must elapse

before our descendants would be able to get another:

with suspicion on all undertakings of this kind, and

he was not sorry for it; for they have been so often

project that is out before them. Look at the "Car-

We propose to erect this ball, not by going about

enlightened career of men who are determined to throw off for ever the burning and humiliating brand of lecture on Monday evening next, at the same hour and drive them from her presence, but visit them with that place, on a political subject. of thanks to the lecturer for his services on the present number of the Speciator, that "men have very little sympathy for each other in London, and rely not en and many former occasions, which having been semutual support;" but he (Mr. Farren) could not agree

conded, was passed unanimously; and having been briefly acknowledged by Mr. Farren, the meeting disto this remark, as applied to the working men solved, apparently highly pleased with the evening's proceedings. and the asylum funds, all convinced him of the existence of much philanthropy and social kindness

COLLINS. WHITE, AND M'DOUALL IN

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

SCOTLAND. SALCOATS.

On Monday, the people of Salcoats turned out in public procession, to do honour to the above named patriots, and proclaim, in the face of the world, their

A great variety of flags and banners graced the procession, and deputations from many of the surrounding districts were present, to present addresses to the illustrious strangers, for the noble manner in which they had struggled for the rights of man. Amongst the numerous mottos, the following are Wrights' Plag.

Metto-" Timely Reform prevents Revolution." Radical Association Committee Flag. Motto—"We know our rights, and demand them."
Reverse—"Universal Suffrage, and No Surfageder."
Printers' Flag. Metto-" Tremble, ye tyrants; for the day of reckoning draweth nigh." Reverse—" Liberty, sweet Liberty, we welcome thy true friends."

A beautiful Thistle in the centre, on which was inscribed in gilt letters the word, "Liberty," Several other tricoloured and other flags floated in the breeze, and added beauty and splendour to the

Kilmanra Flac

The procession met the distinguished individuals about three miles from Salcoats, and conducted them into the town in an open carriage to the place of meeting, which was upon a large links, by the sea side. Whigs convicted me, they never convinced me that I the people by Dr. Tayler has not been forgotten The procession having arrived at the place of meeting, and the speakers and a number of friends having mounted the hustings, the enthusiasm of the people cause some of them had said before his trial took place, burst forth in rapturous shouts of applause. business of the meeting by a very excellent speech, in after all that, they (the jury) had recommended him to which he ably and clearly showed the justness of the mercy. He (Mr. Collins) admitted that strong language principles of the Charter, and exposed the hollow hy- had been used; but were the heads of his townsmen versal Suffrage was also agreed to. building offers you better accommodation for fewer

shillings than the other takes pounds, judge ye which is Mr. THOMPSON then came forward, and presented an much cheering. address to Mr. George White and Mr. John Collins, which these gentlemen acknowledged in eloquent and argumentative addresses. Mr. Jack, of Glasgow, and to the Magistrates of Paisley, for the use of the church,

The business being gone through, three tremendous cheers were for Feargus O'Connor and the imprisoned Chartists, three cheers for the Charter, for Frost and his companions, being given with the greatest enthusiasm, and three doleful groans for the Whigs, that showed the utter detestation in which that faction are held by the people. The men formed again in procession, and with flags, banners, and music, left the ground in the most orderly manner, after a meeting which had lastedinearly four hours.

An excellent dinner was provided for the strangers in one of the Inns, where they were honoured with the presence of several distinguished gentlemen in the working classes should meet, from time to time, to make

A social meeting was held in the evening, in the largest hall in the town, but it was not half large to go away greatly disappointed. Mr. M'NEIL occupied the chair. The people were

instructed by excellent Radical speeches from Mr. George White, Mr. Collins, Duncan, Jack, Malcolm, and others; and it is worthy of notice that in the course of the evening an Independent clergyman came forward, renounced the doctrines of Whiggery, and declared his adoption of Chartist principles, and his determination to advocate them in future. Thus ever taken place in the parish of Salcoats.

cured lodgings for them during their stay in that town has a right, which no power on earth can take away A wind instrument band was in attendance, and walked in front of the carriage. After partaking of a denied that he has a right to promulgate it, and to where a public meeting was held. A little after two su port his own opinion by his own arguments, and to o'clock, p.m., the patriots entered the church, where commend its adoption in what he may deem the most they were received with frequent rounds of applause. Mr. SAMUEL MILLER being called to the chair.

efficacious manner." Mr. Farren went on to say that it vent the working classes meeting at all, and when every verance, put themselves in possession of those rights door has been shut against the poor, despised, and per- of which they have been so long and so unjustly desecuted operatives. We are called ignorant, however, prived. (Great cheering.) He said he had no need to by the scions of a purse-proud aristocracy; by those request of the men of Paisley a patient hearing for all by teaching one another, by discussing politics day statements which might be made, he, as chairman, after day, and by an interchange of thought and sym- would secure them a full and impartial hearing. (Appathy. (Loud cheers.) But they tell us also that we plause.) After reading the bill calling the meeting, he are ignorant, at the very time when a tool-cutter and a introduced cabinet-maker are engaged, even in the dungeon to

Mr. DUGALD THOMPSON, who was received with which these tyrants had unjustly consigned them, in marks of approbation. He said he need not tell them writing a system of education, before which all their that the men who were now in durance vile, suffering modish plans, and "abstract theories," and "histo- persecution at the hands of the Whigs, and that those ries of birds and fishes," sink into insignificance! who were driven exiles from their native land, away But, they call us ignorant, too, whilst thousands of from their families, and all that was dear to them, our order are entirely repudiating the use of intoxi- were enduring all this for the people. It was, therecating drinks, so that our opponents shall no longer fore, the duty of the people to exert themselves in call us with truth "the swinish multitude," and in order to restore them again to liberty. (Cheers.) He the drunken moh." They call us ignorant, when then read a memorial, and moved that it should be the revenue, usually wrung from us in the shape of Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of all these sufexcise, that neither the Ministers nor the "fourth fering imprisonment for political offences.

estate" know what to say about it. They call us Mr. ALEXANDER M'PHEARSON rose to second the ignorant, when our lectures, discussions, and festive motion. He severely castigated "nevel-writing Norparties meet their eyes in every direction. They manby," Peterloo Melbourne, and Little Finality John call us ignorant, when we publish a proposed Act of Rascal. He (Mr. M'Phearson) had read in the Bible of Parliament, founded on truth, liherty, and justice. Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego, how they were They call us ignorant, when 1,283,000 persons, male cast into a furnace for refusing to obey an unrighteous and female, demand this proposed Act to become the decree imposed by wicked rulers. (Cheers.) Well, the law of the land. They call us ignorant, when we rulers of this country had sent Frost, Williams, and which being drank, the band played up design a Trades' Hall, when we propose to build it our- Jones into a foreign land, and persecuted Collins, White, and M'Douali for striving to put an end to moral, and social "way they should go." And they unjust laws. (Loud cheers.) He hoped the motion would be unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRNAN, after inquiring if there were any of the world, and the admiration of surrounding present who had anything to say either for or against nations." (Loud and long-continued cheering.) Having the motion, and none appearing, put it to the meeting, said thus much on the general principles of a Trades' when it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. JOHN DUNCAN was then called upon to move the very grateful for that mark of their approval of his on the necessity of forming a tract society, for the next resolution. He said the resolution put into his conduct, and he should not be doing justice to his ex-diffusion of political knowledge; but in consequence next resolution. He said the resolution put into his conduct, and he should not be doing justice to his exhands, to submit for the consideration of the meeting, cellent friend, Mr. Lovett, if he did not acknowledge, of the low state of our funds, the subject was ad
East London Democratic Association of Bethnalpraying her to dismiss her present Ministers, and siastically responded to. (Cheers.) The Whigs have a meeting of the whole of the members of the distribution was proposed by H. Lefevre, and unanimously take men to her councils who would make the principles of the People's Charter the law of the land.
(Descening cheers.) He said that, as reasonable, thinkthat is was because they
had suffered in the cause—and that the principles

the whole of the w ing men, before they could agree to such a resolution which they advocated, had been stabled at in their as this, they would require to be fully convinced that persons, that, that flattering mark of respect, had the present Ministry had forfeited all title to the been paid them. (Cheers) Mr. C. then, in a masterly confidence of their Queen. (Applause.) Were he to style, repudiated the charge of ignerance, which was take even partial notice of the many iniquities of the brought against the working classes, and severely not feel for us, the mortar will be bad and the bricks too much of their time, and that was the less necessary, ing to the rights of the poor. He reminded the people strong case against that Ministry, by calling to their common lands, and of their political rights, and he (M'Farren) knew that the working classes looked nable Poor Law in England, and the introduction of seat amid great applause. duped, that they do well to examine carefully every a Rural Police in Scotland, he denounced them as trai- Mr. GEORGE WHITE then rose and said, that he tors to their Sovereign, and enemies to the people. felt very grateful that his conduct had been approved penters' Hall" in Manchester-bow long did the car-He (Mr. Duncan) contended that the Whig Ministry of by his fellow workmen. (Cheers.) He had suffered penters keep it? Why, only until the capitalist to delighted more in blood than in mercy, as was plain in the cause of the people, and was ready to do so whom it was martgaged, could work the whole into from the fact that, while Grace Darling only got again, if that suffering was at all likely to benealt the from the fact that, while Grace Daring only got again, it that substitute and the passengers cause for which they were all contending. (Loud of the Forfarshire steamer, that inhuman murcheers.) The Whigs had sent him to prison, he suphis own hands, and set the original projectors at defiance. The London Committee have received great enderer, Allan M'Nab, was raised to a Baronetcy, posed, for the purpose of converting him,—(laughter,) Scotland, by shewing them that even in Ireland the irresistible for good. And we know no means more couragement from the Friendly Society of Operative Carpenters, from the Goldsmiths, from the Marylebone which cost the country £500 for burning, murdering, —and they had gained their object, for he was now wand of the political Merlin is losing much potency likely to be effective than the consistent observance. and drowning a mass of human beings on board the more a Chartist than ever. (Loud applause.) He, Mr. and the doctrines of Chartism are taking root and of the pledge of the society:—"I voluntarily con-Branch of Carpenters, and from the Chartsits; but much more is required, and the deposit of half-a-

The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. CAMERON will or any respect for her own character, she will not only punishment they so richly deserve. Mr. D. concluded Mr. PEAT, in a brief and neat address, moved a vote a speech of considerable length amid great applause.

If thanks to the lecturer for his services on the present The motion being seconded by Mr. MALCOLM, of Glasgow, was carried with great applause.

Mr. LEACH and Mr. BLACK having addressed the

meeting at some length, Mr. EDWARD POLAND was next called upon, who paid a well merited compliment to Mesers. White. M'Douall, and Collins, for their exertions in the cause of the people, and presented each of the three gentlemen with an address; and again, each with a purse containing £3, a similar sum being sent to Mr.

with several rounds of appliance. After thanking the Hadicals of Paisley for their generosity, and apologising for not making a long speech, hepromised to visit them again soon, and deliver a course of lectures upon amon subjects intimately connected with the welfare of the people. This amountement was received with great applause. The Doctor advised the meeting to Middort the central committee, and declared his determination to continue using his best abilities to establish

Dr. M'DOUALL then came forward, and was received

forces, either physical or moral, and said that he never is his life knew a man that would fight for what he could get without fighting. The Chartien are charged with wanting to bring about a sevolution. Well, he thought it would be a grand revolution to let the working man live comfortably, and compel him that Ayr. had been living by robbery, to live by henest industry. (Loud cheers) Mr. White concluded a splendid speech amid tremendous cheers.

Mr. John Ogilins ross, and was received with

warm marks of approbation. After acknowledging, in suitable terms, the reception given him, he said, he always felt proud when his conduct met the approval of his fellow-working men. He entered into their cause with a determination, if possible, to make his country the better of him living in it. (Loud cheers The Chairman had said that he had been convicted; that was true, but (said Mr. C.) that conviction never is not behind any part of it. The songs of a Burns has brought a blush to my face-(loud cheers);-if the not been without their effect here, and the lessens given had done wrong-(cheers); -- and he was not sure that in Ayr. the jury were convinced that he had done wrong, bethat they would do in all their power to get every Char-Mr. M'NEIL being called to the chair, opened the tist in the county hanged—(cries of shame);—and

Mr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, also addressed the and to the Chairman for his conduct in chair, and the free. meeting separated.

SOIRER.

A splendid soirse was got up in the evening, in the Lyceum Rooms, which, although large, was soon crowded to suffocation, and many could not gain admission. An instrumental band was in attendance, which gave a fine effect to the meeting by their bold tones of martial music. Patriotic sentiments were Open; the subsequent ones were delivered in the tions 6d. per week. given, and spoken to, by Mesers. Collins, M'Douall, new Amphitheatre, Humberstone-gate. The lecture White, Duncan, and others. The entertainments consisted of speeches, recitations, music, vocal, and instrumental. After a few hours spent in intellectual enjoyment, the meeting separated highly delighted with the day's proceedings.

THE LAND OF BURNS-AYR On Friday last, a grand demenstration took place in enough for those who were anxious to be present, as this ancient town, in favour of the principles of the hundreds could not ebtain admission, and were obliged Charter, and in honour of Mesars. Lovett, Collins, White, and M'Donall. It being learned that the asserters of "right against might" were to come by railway, an open carriage was provided, and decked out with the richest flowers the season could afford, a neat banner fixed to each side of the vehicle, with the patriotic sentiment inscribed thereon-" Let Justice triumph;" and a portrait of John Frost placed upon the front part of the carriage, richly ornamented with wreaths of roses. Thus decorated, the carriage passed off one of the most glorious displays that has uproceeded to Monkton to meet the train, and to convey the patriots to Ayr. The gentlemen being

placed in the vehicle, on they moved to that town. which the Immortal Burns has described as a town that " Nae ither surpasses for honest men and bonnie These distinguished champions in the cause of democracy arrived in our good tewn, on Thursday, by town, the good and the true were meeting them with the railway trains. An open carriage was awaiting to their banners and music, to give them a Scottish welcome The following are a few of the mottoe, which we saw inscribed on the banners, &c.

AVE SAE. Motto-" Dr. Taylor, the tyrant's foe." Reverse-" We must have our rights." Flag. Motto-" Remember me though far away." Reverse-" Frost, Williams, and Jones, the people' friends."

Wrights' flag. Motto-" Slaves murmur-Freemen remonstrate" Reverse-" Our natural rights." Shoemakers' benner. Motto-" We have been kept as tools too long; Now we are upper, tough, and strong."

Motto-" Firm to the last, we do intend

Our broken laws for to amend." Slaters' flag.

Motto—" We will all join in one." The procession having arrived in front of the theatre. the crowd was so great that the carriage was obliged to stop, and Mr. Collins, Mr. White, and Mr. Duncan briefly addressed the multitude from the carriage, and

A most splendid dinner was got up in the largest hall in the head inn in the town. The tickets were speedily disposed of, and a great many were disappointed for "the drunken moh." They call us ignorant, when then read a memorial, and moved that it should be want of accommodation. About 150 sat down our abstinence from beer and spirits has so crippled sent to her Majesty, praying for a free pardon to Frost, to a most excellent dinner, Mr. M'Intyre in the chair, supported on the right by Mt. Collins, and on the left by Mr. George White. Grace being said by Mr. Duncan, the work of destruction commenced, and ample justice being done to the viands, and the cloth removed.

The CHAIRMAN rose and gave as a toast. "The People, the only source of power." Drank with all the honours. The CHAIRMAN then gave as a toast, "The People's Charter, and may it soon be the law of the land,"

" A man's a man for a' that." The CHAIRMAN paid a high compliment to Mr. Collins. Lovett, White, and M'Donall, and concluded by giving the health of the guests, Collins and White. The band then, in good stile, played "Nae luck about the house."

Mr. JOHN COLLINS then rose, and said that he felt Whig Ministry, he was afraid he should occupy by far scourged the clergy for their negligence in not attendas he believed himself able to make out a sufficiently of the manner in which they had been plundered of remembrance a very few of their acts of despotism. strongly advised the people to contend for a full mea-Cheers. After calling attention to the Irish Ceercion sure of justice, and that, for his part, he was deter-Bill, the robbing of the Canadian Treasury, the susmined that if there was no comfort in the cottage, there the benefit of the imprisoned Chartists, their wives, pending of the Constitution of Jamaica, the abomi- should be no peace in the palace. Mr. C. resumed his

Caroline steamer. (Great applause.) And (said he) W., had heard the Whigs boast of their wisdom, but extending. A Chartist Association is formed in sent to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, unless crown will entitle the der ositor to a share immediately; are men who would reward such an act as that they made but a poor use of their reason; if the people Dublin and its members express great hope of being prescribed by a medical person; and, as temperance men together in friendly concert, and, under one commen together in friendly concert, and, under one comable speedily to remove the bandage from the eyes of the confidence of the Queen—men who
asked for bread, they gave them a stone; if still unsaable speedily to remove the bandage from the eyes of the confidence of the Queen—men who
asked for bread, they gave them a stone; if still unsaable speedily to remove the bandage from the eyes of the confidence of the confidence of the Queen—men who
asked for bread, they gave them a stone; if still unsaable speedily to remove the bandage from the eyes of the confidence of the Queen—men who
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asked for bread, they gave them a stone; if still unsaable speedily to remove the bandage from the eyes of the confidence of the Queen—men who asked for bread, they gave them a stone; if still unsaable speedily to remove the bandage from the eyes of the confidence of the Queen—men who asked for bread, they gave them a stone; if still unsaable speedily to remove the bandage from the eyes of the confidence of the confidence of the c the broad principle of social equality, all being bent classes themselves. In co uclusion, Mr. Farren apwhich are a disgrace to human nature, and only merit uncontented, they then—take Collins on the one hand, stand the Charter, so that we may have a triple good morals, and pledge myself not to use it. the broad principle of social equality, all being bent classes themselves. In co uclusion, Mr. Farren approving their cyndition, and elevating their class pealed strongly to the fem'ales, for their influential then, as bonest men, make known to our Queen, the but, humble as he was, he could love liberty, and was promulgating the truths of Charterism in Ireland, will use all moral and lawful means to ease the sinctively promoting the work of real education support in carrying out the project of a "London conduct of her Vinisters towards her people, and the resolved never to rest until me had gained it. Mr. will do well to sold a support in carrying out the project of a "London conduct of her Vinisters towards her people, and the resolved never to rest until me had gained it. Mr. John Norton, No. 8, Golden-lane, White resumed his seat amid the most enthusiastic sible, to Mr. John Norton, No. 8, Golden-lane, Motto—"Do unto others as ye would they should not yeu, and be faithful unto death." support in carrying out the project of a "London conduct of her Ministers towards her people, and the resolved never to rest until he had gained it. Mr. will do well to send as many Northern Stars as pos-

PRICE FOURPENCE MALPPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

Rand-" Weel may the boatie row." The health of Dr. Taylor was next given from the chair, which was drank with great enthusiasm, and responded to: by Mr. WM. SMITH in a very powerful and eloquent speech, which was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of applease.

Rand-"All the Blue Bonnets are over the bearder." Mr. SMITH, the croupier, then gave "Civil and Religious liberty." The speech of the creupier's was full of fire, and generous enthusiasm. He eulogised in the highest terms, these noble friends of the people, Bron-

life to Mr. O'Connor and the imprisoned Chartists. members, that at least they intended to act up to the Mr. Duncan did ample justic to the toast; recounted a plan laid down by the Manchester meeting, with few of the many services which Mr. O'Connor had performed in the cause of the people; complimented the straightforward hencety of Bronterre, and sulogised the warm-hearted Vincent; denounced in no measured terms the conduct of their oppressors, and appealed to down amid thunders of applause.

A public meeting was held in the evening, in the Theatre, which was crowded. Addresses were presented to Mr. Collins and Mr. White, to which both of these gentlemen replied in splendid speeches A memorial was moved and carried, to be presented to her Majesty, praying for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, to their families, and the liberation of the imprisoned Chartists. Mr. Duncan Mr. Byrne, and Mr. M'Lellan, severally addressed the

meeting in speeches of the right sort. The cause progresses gloriously in Scotland, and Ayr

spirited town held its quarterly meeting, on Mon-day, the 12th inst., Mr. Charles Hunter in the chair, when Mr. Christopher Crosier, our worthy that the whole of them, from the accounts given, treasurer, laid before the meeting an account of the were wretched in the extreme, and something ought Such, Gentlemen, is my title to the high and distingrished honour of representing your wealthy and loyal
lews in Parliament; and such, I am sure, you will
set an a such, I am sure, you will
set an a such of the imprisoned Chartists,
set and such of the enemies of liberty. A memorial was
the moved and seconded, to be sent to her Majesty,
then moved and seconded, to be sent to her Majesty,
then moved and seconded, to be sent to her Majesty,
then moved and seconded, to be sent to her Majesty,
then moved and seconded, to be again broken by the betons of the London police,
was highly satisfactory, considerable ballance removed and seconded, to be again broken by the betons of the London police,
was highly satisfactory, considerable ballance removed and seconded, to be again broken by the betons of the London police,
was highly satisfactory, considerable ballance removed and seconded, to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded by
the moved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again denounce them as strongly as he had done for them immediately. A letter was
to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons of the Innoved and seconded to be again denounce them as a strongly as he had done of the Innoved and seconded to be again broken by the betons o themselves for the gaining of their rights, and the consequent necessity of union, he sat down amid much cheering.

A vote of thanks was then given with three times

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A vote of thanks was then given with three times are the vote of the following imprisoned Chartists of the vote of the vote of the termination to use his time and his talent in gain- Holdsworth, and John Walker." ing the Charter, and, if possible, to set his country

> LEICESTER.—CHARTIST LECTURES.—On Monday evening, Mr. Bairstow, the Chartist Missionary, house of Mr. William Goldsborough, Goodmansend, from the West Riding of Yorkshire, commenced a on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at eight o'clock course of three lectures in this town, on the state in the evening, and once every fortnight after. Any of the country, on Chartism, and the Corn Laws. persons desirous of becoming shareholders may de The first lecture was on the state of the country, so by applying to the committee at their place of and was delivered in the large room, All Saints' meeting. The shares are £1 each, and the contribuon Tuesday evening was an able exposition of the general principles of the Chartists, on which occasion the lecturer entered into a refutation of the theory propounded in the last letter of Mr. William Biggs to the Chartists of Leicester. The lecture on the Corn Laws, on Wednesday evening, was listened to with great attention. Mr. Bairstow declared himself a determined enemy to these obnoxious laws, but strongly contended that their repeal, unaccompanied with other remedial measures, would not benefit the working classes. A short discussion took place at the close of the lecture, between Mr. Bairstow and Mr. Parker, a member of the Working Men's Anti-Corn Law Association, who, of course, entertained views widely different from those

> NORWICH.—In compliance with the request of the delegates assembled at Manchester, the Chartists of Norwich met fer the desirable purpose of strengthening the national organization, when they may be left at any of the following places:—Mr. elected a council in conformity with the plan given, James Greenhough, Northgate; Mr. Joshua Taylor, prosecute the designs of the association, and knowing the high esteem in which they are held by the authorities of this notoriously factious city, they thought it expedient immediately to engage room for the convenience of their friends, and in order to meet the wishes of all, they have engaged the meeting-house of the Primitive Christians. St. Martin's, at Oak, which will be at their service at all times, (Sundays excepted) wherein will meet those classes which prefer cool discussion; also council meetings, with flowers and evergreens, interspersed here and public lectures, &c.; and for the accommodation of those that prefer meeting where refreshments can be had, they have engaged rooms at Mr. Gifford's, a house well known by the democrats of Norwich, called Sir Wm. Wallace, the Scotch patriot, where they will meet on Saturday evenings, and receive every requisite attention from the worthy host; thus has the council provided all the accommodation requisite for their present numbers, which are fast

COLINTON.—A public meeting was held here on Tuesday evening week, for the purpose of hearing dious voices of the females, heightened by the brilfrom Mr. Black an account of his mission to Glas- liant light of a splendid chandelier, which had been gow, he having been elected at a former meeting to procured for the occasion, rendered the scene truly represent the Chartists of this place at the delegate grand and imposing, and presented a striking conmeeting held in Glasgow on the 22nd and 23rd of trast to the obstreperous roar and obscene merrithen proceeded to the place provided for them by the highly approved of by the meeting; after which, committee.

PUBLIC DINNER.

Secondary visito objects of this initiation, which was listened to with the greatest attention. of establishing an Educational Club, for which purpose an interim Committee was appointed, and the meeting (which was one of the largest ever held in this place) separated, seemingly highly gratified with the business which had been transacte

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A Charter Association has been formed in this town; at a third general meeting, held on Tuesday last, a council was chosen and a subscription opened for the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists.

seven o'clock, at the Railway Tavern. A number of the audience. The amusements were kept up until new members were enrolled, and the cards of mem- a late hour, when Morpheus began to summon the bership distributed. It was by far the largest and parties away to his somniferous arms. The follow-most animated meeting that has been held since the ing evening, Mr. Alderson, from Bradford, delivered formation of the society. The following resolutions were unanimously carried :- lst. "That ten shillings be voted towards the payment of a missionary clusion of which he announced his intention of to agitate the West Riding for the next month." preaching a Chartist sermon, on Sunday evening, 2nd. "That we proceed forthwith to form ourselves the 17th, to commence at six o'clock, in the into classes." A discussion was then entered into place, where the Chartists of Queenshead will, in journed for a fortnight. It was then resolved that Green, the following resolution was proposed by G. man, and the meeting separated.

ter in this place having determined that they will just duty, as members of the East London Demonot for ever submit quietly to the yoke of the beetle broth Whigs, or to the bondage of the Law Church utmost and implicit confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Tories, have entered the National Charter Associa- for his past and present conduct; and we are of tion, chosen their council-men, and sent their names opinion that any calumny intended to be heaped cards of membership. They have also made application to the trustees fer the use of the Primitive and families. The trustees have kindly acceded to their request; and they have invited Mr. James Leech, of Manchester, who has agreed to lecture on Monday, the 19th of October, at seven o'clock in the evening.

IRELAND.—A letter has been received from

Pro Jos Gobson Printer & Phe market It LEEDS .- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. the weekly meeting of the council of the above Association, held in the Association Room, in the Association, held in the Association Room, in the Shambles, on Sunday, the 11th of October, the following resolutions were passed:—1st. "That the next monthly meeting of the Wards take place as follows: The West Ward on Tuesday night, October 20th, at the General Washington, in Caroline street. Hunslet Ward, on Wednesday night, October 21. East Ward, on Thursday, October 22. South and Helbeck Wards, on Tuesday night, October 27. North East Ward, on Wednesday night, October 28. North and Kirkgate Wards, on Thursday night, October 29, in the Association Resm. Shambles; and the North West Ward on Friday night, October 30." M. "That at each of these Ward meetings, lectures and addresses be delivered, and after which discussion be invited." 3d. "That the after which discussion be invited." 3d. That the next council meeting take place on Monday, October 18, at seven o'clock, in the Association Room." 4th. "That the next General Meeting of the Leeds National Charter Association be held in the Association Room, on Monday, November 9, at eight

Carrodus, North Tavern, North-street, on Sunday evening last. Councilmenattended from Queenshead. terrre O'Brien and Feargus O'Connor.

Band—"Air."

Mr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, was next introduced to the meeting, and gave, as a toast, "Health and long life to Mr. O'Connor and the imprisoned Chartists.

Sevening last. Councilmentationed from Uncertained, Idle, Dudley Hill, Manningham, Bowling Back Lane, New Leeds, White Abbey, Horton, and Wapping. The meeting was a gloriously harmonic one; each Councilman gave an animated description of the state of his locality, if not in all cases as to members, that at least they intended to act up to the the people to rally for their rights. Mr. D. then sat a good sum will be raised towards starting Mr. mination to continue using his best shillites to establish the Charter as the law of the land, and retired amid warm expressions of approbation.

Mr. George White them rose, and was met by a loud burst of approbation.

Mr. George White them rose, and was met by a loud burst of approval of his conduct, Mr. White, in a very humorous manner, ridiculed the talk about forces, either physical or moral, and said that he never is his life knew a man that would fight for what he could get without fighting. The Chartest are charged with warming to being about a seyolation. Well, he thought it would be a grand revolution to let the

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, No. 1 .- The

BRADFORD,-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE BRADPOED

DISTRICT.—This body met at the house of Mr. R.

members of this Association held their monthly meeting on Saturday evening last, at the house of Mr. Goldsborough, Goodmannend, Mr. Griffith Higgins in the chair. The business of the meeting commenced with the members present paying in their weekly contributions : a large number of new ones were enrolled, after which the books of the Society were audited, and the secounts read over to the members present. Changing or re-electing officers was the next business. That being done, an animated discussion took place about the manner in which the monies raised by the halfpennies given from the sale of the Northern Star, by George Ellis about the manner in the sale of the Northern Star, by George Ellis, should be distributed; whether or no any difference should be made betwirt the suffering wives of the incarcerated Chartists of Bradford having children or having none. Four members, who were HAWICE.—The Chartist Association of this appointed at the previous weekly meeting to attend

CO-OPERATIVE PROVISION STORE.—The members united for the establishing of a Chartist Co-operative Provision Store in Bradford, will meet at the

Council Mesting.—The council of the Bradford: National Charter Association met on Monday evening last, at the house of Mr. Goldsborough. Mr. Henry Hodgson was chosen President. Cards of membership were disposed of, upwards of eighty being delivered in less than two hours. This is cheering. A member present then informed them that a delegate meeting was going to be held in Wakefield, on the 25th instant, on behalf of Mr. Robert Peddie, and desired to know if something could not be done for him in Bradford. The following resolution was afterwards moved, seconded, and unanimously carried :- "That a subscription beimmediately entered into, in Bradford and the sur-rounding villages, to defray the attorney's bill of Mr. Robert Peddie, which is upwards of £8." The cards of membership will be delivered to those becoming members every Saturday and Monday even-ings, at the house of Mr. Goldsborough, Goodmans-end, at eight o'clock. Subscriptions for Mr. Peddie which council met on the 29th of September, to Longcroft Place; Mr. Henry Hodgson, Queen-street; Mr. John Leadley, Hope-street; or at Mr. Henry Burnett's, Reform-street.

QUEENSHEAD .- CHARTIST TEA PARTY .- Wedlesday, the 7th ult., being the fair at this place, the Chartists, in company with their wives and sweet-hearts, celebrated it by taking tea together, in the large chamber belonging to Miss Wright. The arrangements were of the most splendid description. there with striking and appropriate mottos; and the number of portraits, with which the walls were studded, added to the scores which had to be taken away for want of room, showed the extent to which the Northern Star is read in this neighbourhood. At the hour appointed, the spacious room was filled almost to overflowing. The scene was now truly enchanting; the beautiful and romantic appearance of the flowers and evergreens, together with the odorous perfume emitted by them, and the blithe and cheerful countenances, and the sweet and melo-September. Mr. Black gave a very satisfactory ment of the public-house. The manner in which the statement of the objects of his mission, which was festive board was supplied reflected great credit upon Miss Wright, to whom great praise is due for Mr. Blackie, from Edinburgh, delivered an address, which was listened to with the greatest attention. her kindness and urbanity on this occasion. After the cloth was withdrawn, Mr. C. Shackleton was Mr. Lawson, from Pennycuik, introduced the subject called to the chair, and delivered a short address. during which he took the opportunity of pointing to the happy assembly before him, as one of the many blessings resulting from Chartist principles, reminding the females that, instead of having to lead home a drunken brute, as formerly, they had each a sober and an intelligent companion to guard and protect them, and that the married portion of them. instead of having to listen with breathless anxiety for the return of their husbands, expecting nothing but brutality at their hands, had now the opportuof the imprisoned Chartists.

BARNSLEY.—NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION,
A.—This body met, as usual, on Monday evening, at

song, and the recitation, each in their turn, delighted a lecture in the same room, on the principles of teetotalism, as connected with Chartism, at the con-

calumniators of London, detrimental to the character of Feargus O'Connor, as a patriot and a UNSWORTH.—A few of the friends of the Char- gentleman in the cause of freedom, we deem it our oratic Association of Bethnal Green, to place our EAST LONDON CHARTIST TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

-We are sorry to learn from a correspondent that this society has mot with enemies where it had certainly least right to find them-amongst those who profess Chartist principles. It seems that seme of these have not yet learned the very A B C of patriotism, which teaches that every selfish gratification at the expense of all is an evil to be avoided by every well-principled mind. Let but the Chartists learn to be true to themselves and their own in(Loud cheers.)

# CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

MTDOUALL, COLLINS, AND WHITE IN SCOTLAND.

KILMARNOCK. A great demonstration took place in favour of the principles of the Charter, and in honour of Collins, White. and hi Donall. At about eleven o'clock a.m., the trades began to assemble in the Market-place, previous to their going out on the Brachesd-road, to meet the champions of their own cause in their own class. The procossion being formed, the band struck up a lively air, when all marched off in the most orderly manner, to the Wallace Arms, where it had been arranged that Collins, M'Douall, and White, in an open carriage, with postilion in front, were to join the procession. At twelve o'clock at noen, the procession had begun to netrace its steps back to Kilmarnock in the following likewise Mr. Boyn, of Ochitree. arder:-

Wind-instrument band dressed in uniform, blue then jackets, yellow trimmings, blue bonnets, and tinsel belt, dark trowers, with yellow stribes.

Nailors' flag, red silk. Motto—"May the friends of freedom its blessings under discussion; and inherit."

Tri-coloured flag. Charter Association flag.

Motto-"The People's Charter, united we stand, divided we fall." Reverse-"The Charter, Universal Suffrage, and no compremise." Wrights' flag.

Motto-" Timely reform prevents revolution." Committee flag. Motto-" We know our rights, and demand them." Reverse-" Universal Suffrage and no surrender." Printers' flag.

Motto-"Liberty, sweet liberty, we welcome thy true friends. Reverse-" Tremble ye tyrants, the day of reckoning is at hand." Kilmaurs' flag.

Liberty in the centre, in large gilt letters, surrounded with the Thistle, Rose, and Shamrock. Tri-coleured flag. A number of other flags and banners graced the pro-

When the procession arrived at the place of meeting, where large and commodious hustings were erected, decked out with wreaths of flowers. At the commencement of the proceedings there could not be less than 6,000 present, which gradually augmented until the whole amounted to not less than nine or ten thousand souls, which is by far the largest town meeting ever held in Kilmarnock.

Mr. J. BUCHANAN being called to preside, opened the business in a next and effective speech, and introduced. Mr. THOMPSON, calico-printer, who moved "That a memorial be sent from that meeting in behalf of Frost,

Williams, and Jones, and the incarcerated Chartists;" which being seconded, was put from the chair, and carmed unanimously. Addresses Were then presented to Messrs. Collins, M'Donall, and White, from the men of Kilmarnock. and a deputation from Stewarton presented an address in the name of the men of that town, which were responded to by the gentlemen in appropriate speeches.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Duncan, from Edinburgh, and others. Thanks being voted to the Chairman, and three cheers being given for the Charter, Feargus O'Connor, and the imprisoned patriots, the meeting separated in the same order of procession in which they came to the ground.

sion, at the head of which marched the Town Conn. order of procession :cillors. In the morning all was stir and bustle, the whole neighbourhood being in motion. Regular sentinels were placed, in the old Covenanters' system, on the top of every hill, to keep a look-out, and give the signal when the carriage should appear. When it appeared in sight of the first sentinel on

Loudon Hill, off went a gun, the report of which being heard by a mass of people, the short was given. "They come! they come!" The signals were given from one hill to another in a similar manner, until the entriage with the patriots met the procession. Then the triumphant hallos was given, which made the hills and giens ring with the shouts of triumph. The town authorities shook the gentlemen warmly by the hand, and welcomed them into the town of Newmilns, as the esertors of the liberties of the people.

. The procession then walked off with flags, banners. and music to church, where a public meeting was held, a working man in the chair. Messra White, Collins, and M Douall severally addressed the meeting, in speeches devoid of sophistry, but pregnant with sound argument and patriotic feeling.

A splendid soirce was held in the evening, Baillie Brown in the chair. The business of the evening consisted of vocal and instrumental music, and speeches of a truly Radical character. This day's proceedings will not soon be forgotten in

Newmilus. The feelings of the people have been aroused to a sense of their wrongs, and everything bids fair for a vigorous campaign in favour of the Charter. [This report was omitted last week.—ED.]

# CUMNOCK.

It having been agreed upon at a public meeting some time ago to have a meeting with Messrs. Lovett, Flag-motio, "He that sells his vote is a traitor, Collins, and M'Donall, when they visited Scotland, a committee was chesen to make preparations to receive them. Consequent'y the Secretary was instructed to write to the friends in the neighbouring villages, to Two emblematical devices, having each on the one side give information of the meeting, and to invite them to take a part in welcoming these martyrs, or sufferers. in the cause of liberty to the land of the thistle-not to worship men, but to consecrate the principles for which they suffered. A subscription was set on foot at home, and a missionary was sent out to the villages to rouse them, and to gather in theirs; and the committee have great pleasure in stating that good encouragement was given to proceed in the work Manchline, Catrine, Ochiltree, Muirkirk, and the triumph of democracy over kinggraft. On this device Common and Barglachan collieries nobly supported the committee, both with pecuniary and personal assist- "Frost, Williams, Jones, Lovett, Collins, and Ence. The Committee, therefore, returns them their M'Douall'" heartfelt thanks, and hope that they will go on, and perfect the good work so nobly begun—that they will stand upon principle, and nothing else-leaving the expediency gentry in their own snares and wiles, Which they had and are setting for others.

Monday, the 5th inst., being the appointed day of meeting, all were anxious to catch a glance of the patriots, as they came off the Glasgow coach; but sad Our claims are just, and we'll have our demand." were the countenances of many, when it was known that Dr. M'Douall had been detained in Glasgow. Collins and White were there; and Dr. M'Donall must come and make his own apology, previous to leaving Scotland, when the friends will make every preparation to receive him as a man and a patriot. About one o'clock, the friends began to assemble from the various places Muirkirk band marching in fine style; they had a good appearance, being in uniform, and added great effect to the procession. Having been marshalled in order by Mr. John King, the procession moved away to Auchinisck—there met the friends from Manchline-and returned to Cumnock, marched through the principal places, and finally took up a station in the public square—the speakers and the committee occupying the steps of the village cross As to the numbers present, it is very difficult to make a calculation; but it may suffice to say, that it was the largest procession and meeting ever held here, with the exception of one or two at the passing of the Reform Bill, and even these, with all the middle classes your nose!" at their back, very little outshone this. A great many banners were carried in the following order:-First, the old Covenanters' flag, of Cumnock, borne by our forefathers in the wars of the Covenant. Second. the Union flag. Motto-"Unity is strength-knowledge is power." Third, the Republican flag, with a white ground-red and green painting-the blazing surthe shamrock and rose—the thistle and leek, and various other emblems. The tree of liberty, with the camong all spectators. crown and mitte lying below it, and the word Librius walked the Muirkirk band—and a little back the moe, and inrough warvock-street, the public meeting was to be held. boys had their flags, and a dram and fife. After the meeting was stationed, Mr. James B. Mr. John Legge preside over the meeting; agreed to proceedings of this meeting may be conducted in a fit and proper manner, "I move that Mr. Robt M'Millan in a brief, but pithy, and excellent address, which was Wylie, was carried by a forest of hands. The CHAIRMAN having briefly opened the meeting, ing resolution:

introduced Mr. COLLINS, who, in his usual happy way, entertwined and enlightened both friends and foes for a for the adoption of the People's Charter.

same excuse must hold good for all the speeches. without expressing our atter detestation of the heart- and showing to the aristocracy that the people were under arms to-day. Do the Magistrates fear a drunken Less in rancy exercised by the Whig Government, upon conscious of their wrongs, and that if the Government outbreak on the part of the aristocrats? The Chartists John Collins, Peter M'Donall, George White, and will not do justice to the people, the people will be they surely cannot fear, for well they know that we are effect friends of the people, and that in testimony of compelled to do justice to themselves.—(The stern no drunkards, that we are no lovers of lawiess violence; correspect to those distinguished individuals, and regard truths and democratic sentiments expressed by Mr. but if they really do fear us, I am not sorry to hear it; for the principles which they have dared to advocate, M'Donald were warmly applauded by the meeting; if the respectables of Aberdeen are really in dread of The beg leave to offer them our sincere thanks, pledging would to heaven that all the Chartists possessed the the Chartists, so much the better, for it is an oldcorselves never to withhold our sympathy, peacefully, sincerity of heart, and undaunted love of principle, established maxim that there is no hope of justice for Bor to relax our exertions, constitutionally, until the which characterize this veteran in liberty's cause.)— the many, but in making the ruling few uneasy; but

Mr. John King having seconded the motion, the Ch irmen took the sense of the meeting by a show Glasgow, who delivered an able address, which was like the present can so affright them, that men quietly thands, when there appeared a whole host, none op- warmly responded to by the meeting. posing; which being ever, three cheers were given for The Chairman said he would now introduce to tion, can thus alarm the "better classes." Plain proof them their zealous and well tried friend, Mr. Julian this that they have not governed us in love, or they O'Brien, and the imprisoned Chartists in England, and Harney. the public meeting walked to Mr. Hugh Campbell's, rounds of applause, addressed the meeting as follows:— Democrats, in conclusion, let me hope that this demonstrate

ing having been asked by Mr. Collins, the company countless masses, shown yourselves worthy of the character of a candidate for the system of united action, to effect a recognition of LETHAM, SCOTLAND.—Joseph Hune, Mp. fell on the catables, which were very soon despatched; liberty you seek—the freedom you would have—the northern democracy, a character I have taken upon not in the way of your modern epicurean gentry, rights you demand! In this city are this day assembled myself, at the request of you, the people. I promise you this country. nibbling for an hour or two; but as men whe had the high and mighty of the land; the lordly drones, my hearty and zealous co-operation; in return, I brains as well as a stomach to care for.

ing which entered immediately after. Mr. ROBERT M'MILLAN having taken the chair, and opened the meeting, called upon Mr. JOHN MILLAR, who recited an excellent piece on liberty, the production of an Ayrabire poet, Geordie Donald. Mr. GEORGE WHITE then addressed the meeting in

was cleared, and the ball fitted up for a social meet-

a good speech. Mr. ROBERT WHITE sung an excellent song, and Poland," with good effect.

Mr. ROBERT M'KERVALL also sung a song, and us to the gathering, and behold our response. A stranger spoke rext, and well; then Mr. ROBERT CRICHTON, who recited a piece, and Mr. JAMES B. CRAWFORD gave a piece of his own

entitled "The Idler's Doom." Mr. Collins then, at great length, spoke with much feeling and reason on the great subjects now Mr. John Millar wound up the business by proposing three cheers for the guests, which were given till the welkin rang again. Cheers were also given to Mr. O'Connor, Bronterre, Taylor, and a host of others, too numerous to mention, when the whole separated to their respective homes in peace. Thus ended a day never to be forgotten in the annals of Chartism; it was one which the friends may well be proud of, and one which the enemies may take special notice of. It bar gates of the Constitution, for the entry of the people within the sacred edifice; and, verily, when

(Omitted last week.—ED.)

that day comes, the rats may flit.

ABERDEEN. annals of Northern Chartism. The day had been fixed upon for the meetings of the Scottish Agricultural and the Sth, but the Chartists, nothing daunted, determined to have a finger in the pie with the rest; accordingly, placards were posted a few days previous, announcing that a great Chartist procession of the trades and inhabitants of Aberdeen would take place on the 8th, when a public meeting would be held to petition Parliament state, that every vile trick and mean artifice was resorted to by the worthy authorities (even bribery and corruption) to induce the trades not to take part in the procession; but, thanks to the honest hearts of the working men, these disgraceful efforts of their "betters" were made in vain. The day was fine. At eleven withstanding the band from the barracks and other

The Convener of the Trades, on horseback.

1. Tailors. 2. Weavers. 8. Machine Makers. 4. Moulders. 5. Flax-dressers. 6. Sawyers. 7. Auchmill District. 8. Boiler Makers. 9. Woolcombers. Slaters.

11. Tanners and Curriers, with Gilcomston Dristrict. 12. Carpet Weavers. 13. Messra Julian Harney, Duncan, and O'Neil. 14. Chairman and Council of the Union. 15. The Charter Union.

The following are a few-and but a few-of the mottos displayed on the flags. banners, and emblematical devices carried in the procession. We regret we have not been furnished with a more complete list:-Fing, with figure of Justice holding the balance. Motto-" Ten Pounders found wanting. Universal Suffrage. Union, Peace." Reverse-Full-length portrait of Feargus O'Connor,

holding a scroll, inscribed, "People's Charter." Motto-" Let all govern, and all obey." Flag. Motto-" It is the right of man to be free." Reverse-" Universal Suffrage, and No Surrender." Blue flag-motto, "Dr. M'Douall, the tyrant's foe, and

hand-loom weavers' friend." Reverse-" Better to die by the sword than by famine." Flag-motto, " May the British Constitution be

He who has no vote is a slave." . Reverse-" A fair day's wages for a fair a bust of O'Connor; on the reverse a lion's

head, with the motto-"No surrender." Banner-motto, "Down with whisky and Whiggery. Banner-motto, " The devil is not yet king

of England, and yet they tax our bread." A splendid device, with crown on top, surmounted

by the red cap of Liberty, signifying the future was tastefully displayed the names of the patriots

A battle-axe surmounting a banner. Motto-"A Reform Bill argument." Reverse-" A relic of 1832." Flag-Representation of the execution of Charles I., with inscription-" The just fate of tyrants." Flag-motto: " Let the millions who labour unite heart and hand,

Flag-motto: "Rise, Britons, from your slumber, Be united, firm, and free, The cause of all your sorrows Is the want of liberty." A full-length portrait of Collins.

Banner-" Emancipate the white slaves first." Banner. Metto-"Oh! why has man the will and power to make his fellow mourn?" Flag of the Friendly Boiler Makers. Motto-" United we stand, divided we fall." Reverse. Motto-

"In heart united we'll agree To have our rights, we shall be free." Flag of the Woolcombers.

Reverse. Motto-" Better than starve to die b the sword." poles. Over the cage was inscribed on the one side-

"Inspector-spy Fox Maule, Little Finality's jackall." Reverse-"A hen-house Conservative." Wherever this appeared it excited shouts of laughter

inscribed at the foot of all. This was carried by the railors. Fourth, the Quartiers flag. Fifth, the Stoe-street, George-street, George-stre The procession proceeded from King-street, by Queenheaded by the Cumrock band—and in the centre side, and through Garvock-street, to the Links, where

by acclamation.

loudly cheered at its conclusion. Mr. MITCHELL moved the adoption of the follow

"That we resolve to petition the Legislature again

not because he believed petitioning would get the the despots of the earth, that Britons and Frenchmen monely agreed to, with three hearty cheers.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. O'Neil, from delight to call themselves, that a peaceful assemblage

Mr. Collins again returned thanks, when the room munity. They have met to feast and carouse them. no child's play before us, but work that requires the selves, and to congratulate each other that things hearts and souls of men. Tyranny, like hell, is not still remain as they were, blindly dreaming that such is easily conquered, but we have this consolation, that the to continue. Miserable, mistaken idiots! We, too, more terrible the conflict, the more glorious the are met as well as they. We, the trampled upon triumph. people—we, the plundered and long suffering people we, the tyrannised and insulted people-we, too, have gathered ourselves together-we have girded up our loins, and, in firm phalanx formed, have shown to the appalled and affrighted aristocrats, the moral might and physical strength of the democracy. Oppression Mr. JOHN M'KINNON recited the "Downfall of hovers over the land, slavery extends her withering power, but liberty has sounded her larum, summoning

"Lo! we answer, see, we come, Quick at freedom's holy call; We come, we come, we come, we come. To do the glorious work of all. And hark! We raise from sea to ses, The glorious watchword, Liberty."

That iron-visaged, cold-hearted being, who rejoices in the title of plain John, once vaunted that he had put down Chartism. Put down Chartism, indeed! I meeting; the assembled thousands first giving three by a little rest, will progress, despite the hostility would to heaven he was here, he would see he had cheers for Feargus O'Connor: three for Frost, Williams, of faction, and wave its triumphant pinions and Jones; three for Collins, Lovett, and M'Douall; over the ruins of their usurped influence, all his work to do over again. (Hear, hear, and and Jones; three for Collins, Lovett, and M'Douall; loud cheering.) Twice he and his vile tools three for Vincent; three for all the martyrs; and have flung into the dungeons of England the gallant ad- three for the Charter. vocates of Chartism, but if he thinks by so doing he The people then formed again into procession, and has crushed democracy he is miserably deceived. It from the links proceeded by Constitution street, was said by the ancients, "that those whom the Gods Frederick-street, and King-street to Cable-street; here was a preliminary notice to quit—to open up the old mean to destroy they first drive mad." How truly is Mr. Harney again briefly addressed the people, exthis shewn in the case of the Whigs. By their horrible herting them "to retire to their respective homes apostacy-by their deeds of hypocritical villany, and above all, by their bitter persecution of the friends of liberty, they have roused that spirit of hatred in the breasts of the people which will neither sleep nor slumber not until vengeance is had, and this vile faction GREAT CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION AT destroyed. As for us, my friends, we have suffered much in the persecution of our leaders, but I trust such tyranny will only impel us to more determined hos-Thursday, October the 8th, was a glorious day in the tility with the oppressors. (Cheers.) This day you have met to once more agree to petition for your rights. and pray for a redress of your wrongs: I suppose you Highland Societies, when a great show of prize cattle know what will be the fate of your petition—what was to take place; in addition to these the city autho- will be the answer to your prayers? Scorn and sneers, rities had ordered a grand (?) procession upon the occa- or silent contempt. One of the members of the Honoursion of laying the foundation stone of the intended new able (abominable) House of Commons has declared market; all the grand deings were to "come off" on that the people may just as well petition the Rock of Gibraltar, as petition that House: in my soul I believe him. But I trust we have met to do something more much to the annoyance of "the powers that be," large than merely petition a House of scoffing tyrants, who are, and should be treated as our natural enemies-I hope we have here met to enter into a "solemn league and covenant" with each other to gain our freedomthat we have here assembled upon God's green earth, in favour of the People's Charter. It is proper to and under the canopy of God's own sky, to warn despots that the handwriting is already on the wall, decreeing that their time of oppression is ended-that they must tyrannise no longer. I trust we have met to cheer the prisoner in his dungeon, and the expatriated captive groaning beneath his iron chains; bidding them hope, for that the day of their deliverance is o'clock, the respectable procession of the magistrates at hand—the hour of their redemption draweth set out, but "ch! what afalling off was there." Not- nigh. (Loud cheers.) I trust we have met to tell the democrats of America, and the attractions, the muster was miserably small, the "Odd Republicans of France, that we are with them Fellows" and "Masonic bodies," forming the chief in heart and soul, struggling in the same strength, supported by the "Ancient Fraternity of good cause as they. I trust we are here gathered to True Blue Gardeners," the "Gordon Hospital School preclaim to the patriots of every nation and of every Boys," and a strong body of police!!! By this time, clime, that we hall them as brothers, and will give to the Chartists had commenced gathering in the streets, them the aid of our hearts and our minds to crush tyeach distinguished by a tri-coloured rosette; at one ranny wherever it is found, and establish, on imperiaho'clock the trades began to form in King-street; at two able foundations, the universal rights of mankind. In On Friday morning, these three patriots arrived in O'clock, the signal to move was given, each trade being America, our principles, our cause, has gained our Newmilns, conducted into the town by a splendid pro- preceded by a band of music. The following was the glorious triumph—I allude to the passing of the Sub-Treasury Bill: that measure will not only be the deathblow to the rag-money swindlers of that country, but will also give to the hideous system on this side the Americans have the sense and virtue to complete their triumph. May the patriot, Van Buren, be again called to the helm, there to finish the good work so gloriously them that Brown-street was in a most flourishing state; tinies of mankind hang upon their breath. America is still the hope of the nations—the terror of their oppressors: on her, from the first hour of her independence, has the eye of patriotism been fixed. We, in this enslaved land, see in her existence the promise of strain for some time, and then said-And France is again up and stirring; the Land of the Gaul is once more aroused; the cry for Universal Suffrage has gone forth; the voice of the people is again heard demanding the restoration and re-establishment of republican rights (Cheers.) Let Frenchmen remember who were their fathers—the men who crushed the Bastile; the men who trampled upon a despot's throne; the menthe glorious men of "93"—who swept before them the brigand hordes of ruffian kings. (Immense cheers.) But God grant that in their next victory they may have the knowledge, the wisdom, to preserve to themselves

> equality, liberty, and justice, and which, despite of kings, and priests, and lords, shall yet "Float in proud triumph all o'er the world." In spite of all the arts and intrigues of usurping rulers, may be the people of Britain and France be ever united-may they together act as the pioneers of Euromonarchical and priestly tyranny, labouring in union for the enfranchisement of mankind, and the freedom

the fruits of their conquest. Let them look to the

words of the Psalmist-" Put not not your trust in

princes." After commenting at some length on these

trusting to the promises of sham-Liberals, Mr. C.

in none but God and themselves, and be they assured

that they have the hearty good wishes of the people of

Britain. It is wearing their own glorious tri-colour

that we have marched this day in thousands through

Aberdeen-those immortal colours, the emblems of

of the human race. Till from her seat oppression shall be hurl'd.

Her name, her nature, withered from the world.

(Great cheering.)

people, are their friends-not their foes. (Cheers.) should be loosing ground. The members quite coin-Let them understand that the British Government is cided with the national plan, and he knew if a lecturer a vile usurpation, existing without the consent, and in could be appointed there would be an effective society. defiance of the will of the people. If, then, the British Mr. John Harris, delegate for Ashton, said they Government choose to enter into a degrading had dissolved the old society and had joined the Naalliance, or treasonable connection with Russia tional Association. They were going on a great deal against France-(hear, hear)-let the British people better now than they had for a long time. They were enter into an alliance with France against Russia getting up a trial of Robert Emmet, and the money (Cheers.) So far as we northern Britons are concerned would be appropriated to support the cause. He like we have done so this day by helsting the glorious tri- wise considered that there was a general thirst for incolour; but a word to the French people. If they are formation; and he had no doubt but in a short time but true to themselves they need not fear Russia-if we there would be a most numerous society again at Full-length figures of Feargus O'Connor and Fox are but true to ourselves we need not fear Russia. It Ashton. Maule. Under the former the inscription, "The Peo- is not barbarian force from without, but tyranny and Mr. John Lowe, delegate for Bolton, gave a very ple's Friend;" under the latter, the inscription, "Sid- treachery from within, which the people of both Britain cheering account of his district. They had sent one mouth the Second." O'Connor is represented as having and France have mainly to battle with. Let us tell pound to the executive, and he had ten shillings more. hold of the rascal by the collar, and saying, "I'll maule the people of France that we have no faith in the patri- They had established a News Room, and, in fact, all otic professions of the vile Citizen King; that we be- was going on very spiritedly. There seemed to be a deterlieve not in the sincerity of that stock-jobbing liberal. minuation to assist, in every way possible, to carry out Thiers. Let our Gallic brethren persevere in their the National plan, as adopted at the great delegate A living fox was carried in a cage borne high upon demand for Electoral Reform; let them gain for them- meeting. selves Universal Suffrage, and with Republican institions will return the Republican spirit of 1793. Their old society had dissolved, and the members had come to fathers needed no Paris fortifications; they had a wall the conclusion to join the National Association. He of fire, a rampart of hearts to defend their country. Let us, too, my friends-let the working people of Britain persevere in demanding the glorious Charter of SMITH, the Secretary, and approved of, as giving the their liberties, and that once gained, we shall speedily greatest satisfaction for the time they had acted. eyes of all nations; and then if Young Nick, the Russian Autocrat, or Old Nick, the first Whig deceiver that ever existed, should dare to attempt to set foot on these shores, we will show to both their Satanic Majesties, that Britons are still what their father's were-that Wallace hath fought and bledthat Bruce led his embattled legions to victory-that Hampden died on the field, and Sidney on the scaffold not in vain; but that both in Scotland and England we inherit the hearts and arms of our sires. Give me three cheers for the Republicans of France. (The meeting responded with three tremendous cheers.) That is good! Those cheers will be responded to through Britain's isle-they will be heard in Paris-they will cons. lerable while, an outline of which we cannot give Mr. ARCHIBALD M'DONALD seconded the resolution, echo through Europe, and ring round the globe, telling

Hr. WHITE spoke at considerable length, but the Charter, he was well assured it would not. No; if the are united—combined in heart and soul to cruch domespeople would have their rights, they must wring them tic oppression—to beat back foreign barbarism, and give Mr. John Miller then very briefly moved "that from their oppressers. He agreed to petition again as light and liberty to the enslaved nations of the world. Ta, in public meeting assembled, cannot separate a means of keeping up the agitation, of getting strength, Mr. H. then remarked, I am told that the soldiers are Charter, and nothing less than the Charter, be the law The resolution was then put to the meeting, and unani- what an evidence in this fear, of the consciousness of

guilt on the part of the "higher orders," as they and legally assembling to exercise their right of petineed not now be the victim of coward lears. After three to the Chairman. It being now about five o'clock, Mr. HARNEY, who was received with three hearty some other remarks, Mr. Harney continued—Brother man.

the titled knaves, the wealthy vampires of the com- demand of you your confidence and support; we have

"God is our guide; from field, from wave. From plough, from anvil, and from loom, We come, our country's right to save, And speak a tyrant faction's doom. We raise the watchword, Liberty, We will, we will, we will be free!" Mr. Harney retired amidst the repeated and enthusiasti

cheers of the meeting. The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. Abram Duncan to the meeting, who delivered a lengthy and eloquent speech which was received with repeated cheering. Mr. HARNEY then moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, "A man (said Mr. Harney) made of the right stuff, one of Feargus O'Connor's fustian Legislature, and the ignorance of a short-sighted means of improving the moral power of the millions, instant hours a Chartist of the right stamp about jacket boys, a Chartist of the right stamp, about middle-class constituency, a worthless and bribed and of enabling them to obtain their just share in there was no humbug, a real Radical in whom there was no humbug, a real Radical in whom there was no number of the right stamp, about middle-class constituency, a worthless and bribed the nomination of those who ought to keep the purse there was no number of the right stamp, about middle-class constituency, a worthless and bribed the nomination of those who ought to keep the purse there was no number of the right stamp, about middle-class constituency, a worthless and bribed the nomination of those who ought to keep the purse there was no number of the right stamp, about middle-class constituency, a worthless and bribed the nomination of those who ought to keep the purse there was no humbug.

peaceably and quietly, and by their conduct fling back into the teeth of their enemies the foul libel that the people were not the friends of 'peace, law, and order." Having given three tremendous cheers for the Charter, which made the welkin ring again, the immense assemblage dispersed; and-

#### Each went off, his ain hame way. Resolved to meet some ither day,

long-to-be-remembered 8th of October. addresses were delivered by Messrs. O'Neil, Duncan. and Harney. The soldiers were confined to the barracks, and

God, the "better orders" had no opportunity afforded them of shedding the bloed of the people. Aberdeen has done its duty. The numbers present at Thursday's demonstration, far exceeded any former turn-out since the commencement of the agitation: in fact, there has not been a gathering equal to it in this city since the passing of the Reform Bill.

GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY .- This gentleman addressed meetings here on Monday and Wednesday last. He next week sets out on a Northern tour of horrors of confinement and solitude, it must be to and songs will be said and sung, and as this enteragitation, and will, we believe, address meetings of the hear that the people are coming out to gain the tainment is provided for the sole purpose of inelectors and non-electors of the county in all the towns accomplishment of the Charter. O'Connor, O'Brien, ducing the productive classes to leave the publicand villages of Aberdoenshire, explaining the principles | Vincent, Richardson, Williams, and Binus, are all houses, we hope to have a large attendance. On upon which he will contest the county representation at the first election .- ( From a Correspondent. )

# SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATES.

The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting took place according to announcement in the Executive Councilroom, Tib-street.
Mr. DAVIES was called to the chair, and Mr.

CARTLEDGE was appointed Secretary. .. The CHAIRMAN opened the business of the meeting by giving a very cheering account of his branch, which quainted with all the points of that document called proper sense of their duty, and the consequence is, was Tib-street, and he thought there was a better the Charter. Every man can furnish himself with a that the room, which is capable of holding about spirit prevailing in Manchester at this time than there copy at the low charge of a penny. No man can five hundred, is not half large enough. It was anhad ever been since the commencement, so much so plead an excuse for remaining ignorant of our ob- nounced that Mr. Hunt, one of the delegates, would water a shake from which it will not be like to recover that the room which the committee had taken was too jects. A deep and inwrought conviction of the address them. About half-past six o'clock, we —a squeeze which will end, I trust, in the total smash up of the accurst "thing." "God send it," as the lass they were obliged to procure the Carpenters' Hall. They up of the accurst "thing." "God send it," as the lass they were obliged to procure the Carpenters' Hall. They man will persevere in the pursuit of it. said when she was told she would have a man and two-and-twenty bairns. "God send it soon and sudden," believed there would be, from what he could witness of say I. (Laughter and cheers.) And oh! may the late, a better organisation than ever there was since the agitation for the Charter began.

respecting the Manchester District.

Mr. SMETHURST, of Oldham, said that they had dissolved the old society and had joined the National Association. They had formed about twelve or thirteen classes, and there appeared to be every likelihood of a our own country's redemption: in her we find a surety to take back with him thirty-six copies of the People's for the final and universal enfranchisement of mankind. Charter, and a great number of Chartist Circulars, and (Enthusiastic applause.) Mr. Harney continued in this he thought that a still greater number would be wanted every week.

Mr. JOHN HUNT, from Middleton, said, that relative to his district, he must say that that since the 12th of August, they had been rather slack, but there seemed to be a fresh spirit in the members, and there was a probability of a more numerous society in Middleton, They were about to take a room at £12 a-year and were adopting plans for the support of lecturers, and all that was wanted to give effect to the agitation was an efficient lecturer. They have adopted the National Association, and are increasing every week, and he thought from what he could see that Middleton would not be behind in the spread of information, for he called it more the spread of information than agitation.

ciation and had joined the National Association; had Ashton, Stalybridge, and Hyde. Recollect, our perience from the lessons of the past; may they confide not number many at present; but there was a very men. Endeavour to fill up the breach between great prospect of having a botter Association. He parties, and act as one in the cause of universal thought that there was no place in England which freedom. The delegate meeting has appointed Mr. needed a lecturer more than the place he represented. James Leech to visit various towns; we hope they They had not yet got a room, but they would have one | will be prepared to receive him at the time appointed shortly if possible; and he knew that the members and that our cause will become what it was before would be very glad to have a lecturer once a month.

Mr. JOSEPH EXERSLEY, delegate for Unsworth, reported that they had, pursuant to the recommendation of the National Delegate Meeting, dissolved the old society, and had joined the National Association. He had no doubt but they would soon form themselves into classes, pean civilization, combined together as the foes of but he, like the rest, saw the loss of a lecturer in his district. If one was appointed, he felt convinced that they would go on very prosperously.

Mr. THOMAS CHEETHAM, from Stalybridge, said that they had been very slack in that town since the 12th of August, but it was with pleasure that he could inform them that they were now going on very well. He quite concurred with those who had spoken before re-We are told by the newspaper mongers of the probaliative to a lecturer. There had not been a lecture not bility of war between the people of the two nations. an address delivered for more than eight months in Let not the French mistake us. We, the working Stalybridge, and, therefore, it was likely that they

Mr. BUCKLEY, delegate from Ratcliffe, said that the thought that all that was wanted was a lecturer. The reports of the Council were then read by Mr.

"That the South Lancashire Central Committee be dissolved forthwith.

"That the County Council meet on this day three weeks, November the first, in the Association Room,

Tib-street, Manchester." "That Mr. Davies be appointed Treasurer, and Mr. Cartledge Secretary, pro tem." "That Mr. Leech be appointed as a lecturer, for the next three weeks, for South Lancashire." Mr. CHRISTOPHER WEBSTER, from Burnley.

entered the room, and said that he was not appointed to come as a delegate, but he was willing to give his testimony, if allowed. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to inform them that Burnley was doing very well indeed in the Joint-stock Company and the Association. Everything connected with the movement was in a very prosperous condition. The following places are those which Mr. Leech i

appointed to visit, if possible, in his round:-Unsworth, Stalybridge, Ashton, Hyde, Middleton, Bolton, Liverpool, Leigh, Wigan, Ratcliffe, Rochdale, Bury, Heywood, and Stockport.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DELEGATE MEET-ING TO THE WORKING MEN OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,-We, the delegates as-

sembled in Manchester, again address you at this important crisis, on the necessity of combining,

the a holiday one for working men. A bless- your duty. Nobly have you, by assembling in these obtain your emancipation; being here as I amgin the bation, to aid us in working it out; and, by a Moor-street.

The perfect legality of our newly-formed line of am fearful my secretary did not inform you, as he action will appear from this circumstance, that gon- | was directed, that the petition signed by you for the tlemen connected with the law have become mem- Reformers of the village of Letham arrived too late bers of our Association. When the strong arm of to admit of my presenting it to the House of Comthe law is raised against our advocates, and popular mons, and I think it right you should know that rights persecuted with unrelenting hate, it must not As a supporter of the principles of the People's surprise us if men evince some caution in identify- Charter, I sympathise with you at the blow given ing themselves with a cause which aforetime has to the progress of Reform by the finality doctrines fallen under Government hostility. The Chartists of Ministers who were raised to power, because of England have learned experience from past mistakes. Peace, law, and order are inscribed upon our banners, and, by diffusing intelligence, creating a public opinion in favour of our principles, we en-

tertain no fear as to the final result. You will, no doubt, be glad to learn that every district from which delegates were sent appears alive to the undying principles of liberty which we have advocated. Persecution may have arrested for a little, but it cannot annihilate them; the tide of public feeling in favour of the Charter, bound much satisfaction to the progress of temperance up a little by the hostility of a venal and corrupt The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and dissolved the meeting; the assembled thousands first giving three ing upon his wings, and gathering fresh strength or ought to rule. I shall be favoured to learn that and plant its exulting banner amid the last fragments of a system which has been the curse of this country, and that will not fail to receive the execrations of mankind.

The system of classes, found so successful in religious bodies, has been recommended to the adoption of our unions. A leader, for instance, placed over twenty-one persons, meets them once a week, for mutual instruction; two very important objects are secured by this plan; the first is, that a more exact acquaintance with our principles, and of the objects we seek to accomplish, is obtained; and the second is, our attachment to each other is made closer, and our devotion to the cause in which we are engaged, abundantly increased. Let us unite in this way to to finish the good work so nobly commenced upon the obtain our Charter; let every operative make the cause his own; be it the business of every working In the evening a soirce was held in the Queen-street man to instil into the minds of his family a hatred Hall, which was crammed to the door. Excellent of oppression, and a love of liberty and equal rights; and, by certain and imperceptible degrees, our numbers will increase, our cause will advance, until the united shout for national rights shall reverberate said, were under arms the whole day; but thank like thunder from mountain to mountain, shall run from valley to valley, until the loud simultaneous demand for our Charter shall hurl to atoms the puny opposition raised against us, and the artizan day with those of the present. After an hymn and finds himself invested with all the privileges of a free citizen.

to exertion, and labour for the sake of those men highly approved by all present. A collection was who are at present incarcerated for standing formade at the close to defray the incidental expenses, ward as the advocates of equal laws; if there is one thing more than another that can mitigate the lecture read, or an address delivered; also recitations deprived of their liberty, because they dared to be honest; and can you think they are indifferent to the progress of events? To them every thing you do opened for reading. There will be a public meeting is replete with interest; all your advances, like as held on Monday next, at the News-room, Portermany rays of light forcing themselves through the street; the chair to be taken precisely at eight crevices of their prisons, must brighten the darkness o'clock, when all friends to the cause are earnestly of their cells. For their sakes unite, and you will desired to attend. shew them how their labours were estimated, and that you rightly appreciated the principles of which they were the persevering advocates.

We advise you to make yourselves deeply ac-

extensively political information. Aid us to employ as lecturers men out of your own ranks, who have and convincing arguments, that Universal Suffrage, feelings and interests like your own, and on this with other accompanying measures, would be a great Mr. CARTLEDGE said that he was pleased to inform broad base we shall rear a superstructure which broad base we shall rear a superstructure which benefit to every class of society. Mr. C. Connor will make us the benefactors of our age, and secure next spoke; and concluded amid the applause of begun by his illustrious predecessor, Andrew Jackson, they were continually enrolling fresh members, and he for us the gratitude of posterity. For want of this the audience. During the evening, £1 ls. 7d. was the hero of the iron nerve, and heart of oak. Weighty merely corroborared the account given by Mr. Davies system of spreading knowledge, our opinions have collected as general subscriptions; 5s. 8d. for forms; been misrepresented, and ideas received of our ob- and thirty new members were added. The anjects which have no foundation in truth.

Our cause is destined to stand out in all its majesty: misrepresentation cannot last for ever. Persecution cannot bury our principles; our advocates may be immured in prisons; a base hireling religion what it will) to be a tectotaller. press may misrepresent—ephemeral existences of a TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE NATIONAL day; some of our men may be taken away by death before we realise our objects; better men and perhaps better times may be necessary to do us justice; but intelligent nature will do that justice. Our and broken altars of the mighty fiend whose name received on account of the Executive up to this present usurped his honours, and whose blood, through cen- Friday, Oct. 9th, 1840 :turies clotted there, has floated down the tainted flood of ages.

We have been sorry to see some divisions take place in our ranks in this part of the country, These differences have split the Chartists, in some places, into sections. Let animosities of this kind words, and showing how bitterly France had paid for and Droylsden, said that they had dissolved the old Asso. which have divided the ranks of our friends in continued—Oh! may Frenchmen have gathered ex- chosen a secretary, president, and treasurer. They did measures are too sacred to be lost by quarrels about the terror of evil doers, and the praise of them that do well.

> As delegates, we have plighted our fealty to each other in the struggle in which we are now engaged. Our interests are one with yours, and we seek your

> We invite you, in the name of that God whose cause you advocate, because the cause of human happiness—we exhort you by the freedom of your altars, and the happiness of your own firesides-by every pang which has wrung the heart of the factory child-by the memory of the best of all ages-by the recollection of every insult that humanity has received within the walls of a Poor Law Bastilewe invite the men of the South, and the Northwe invoke the assistance of all the patriotic in the deep glens of Scotland, and shall we ask in vain? No! Religion, patriotism, humanity, our country's danger, all say no! Let us prove ourselves, by our devotion, worthy the soil of Britain, and a full possession of all our political privileges will be the reward of our virtuous and God-like exertions!

Signed on behalf of the delegates assembled, Davis, Chairman. CARTLEDGE, Secretary.

SUNDERLAND .- A meeting was held in the

Co-operative Hall, Lambton-street, on Friday last, to receive the missionary (Mr. Deegan), who made his maiden speech on this occasion. On commencing Victim Fund Committee, and not of the Provisional proceedings, Mr. Knox, once Chartist bachelor and member for all Durham, now married and isnothing! was proposed as Chairman. This arose partly from the fact that he had been delegate to the Convention, along with Mr. Deegan; and the wag who proposed him probably hoped that, as he had who proposed him probably hoped that, as he had procure a room, but hitherto without success, as come to the meeting with the prospect of seeing Mr. both factions, Whig and Tory, are determined we Deegan, he might also desire the opportunity of shall not have one. Now we, the five classes of retrieving the disgrace he has brought upon himself Chartists of the National Charter Association, by deserting the ranks of his brethren in affliction. having met at Mr. Camplers, 18, Adderly-street, But, 'tis pitiful—'tis wonderful to relate, instead of Shaws Brow, empower Mr. Campbell and Mr. adopting this more manly course, he stood statue- Orrett to attend the United Trades of Shoemakers like and breathless, the ruin of himself, taking the and Tailors, on to-morrow evening (Tuesday), to for the time more easy part of breathing nothing but arrange with them on taking a room. Chartists "That each delegate be recommended to elect, in was moved and carried that Mr. John Binns do who say you are good Charlists, why do you not get their respective districts, one person to form part in the take the chair. The meeting, after a few observa- into the classes, and join to procure a room to meet tions of the Chairman, was ably addressed by Mr. in! Do you expect that a few can do everything! Deegan. We are sure we re-echo the sentiments of There are about seven or eight vendors of the Star the Chartists of Sunderland, when we say that a in Salford, who sell, perhaps, 200 among them better selection of a missionary could not easily be weekly. Mrs. Richardson sells one handred, and found. His affable, easy method—his common sense Mr. Campbell forty. Now, suppose the other five appeals to the understandings of his audience, to or six sell another hundred; if all the purchasers gether with his clear exposition of the principles of the People's Charter, so far as he expounded them, that both Whig and Tory would bow before us. cannot fail to render him a favourite everywhere. As it is, you allow a few of us to bear the brust of We especially beg to call the attention of Chartists | the battle. We say, then, come forward yourselves, to one point in his address, which it would be well and encourage others to come forward; also, there if every one would imitate, namely, the folly of what is no man can say that he is a Chartist who does not may truly be called blackguarding the middle join the Association, and assist them .- J. Campbell, classes—that we ought to conciliate instead of alienate their affectious from us. This is a species of ford, Oct. 12th, 1840. persecution which will strengthen the middle classes in their opposition, just as the public presecutions against the Chartists will strengthen them in their last at length manifested itself in our town. The faith. The cards of membership were distributed. Another meeting was held at the Life-beat House at

legally, for the purpose of obtaining such a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament as will secure the rights and liberties of every working legally, and liberties of every working leaders elected. &c. Every one leaders elected. &c. Every one leaders elected. &c. and they hope that all per sons holding books not in classes formed, leaders elected, &c. Every one where the patriots were put up, and the dinner being Brother Democrats, I rejoice to have this day the stration will be turned to good account, that it is but gates some months ago will have been examined ing, between the hours of half-past seven and nine the great struggle until the great strug can the table, about seventy sat down to an excellent honour of meeting you. Well have you performed the precursor of renewed exertion on your part to by you. It becomes you, if it has met your approo'clock, to the Commit tee-room, at Mr. Bill's, object, the enactment of the Charter, should be

our rights to the Suffrage by the Legislature of this country.

ON THE CHARTER.—The following letter has been received by Mr. Wm. Tytler, of Letham:—"Sir, I they were the long-pledged advecates of the cause of Reform, and I regret that the imprudent conduct of the physical-force men has done much to injure the people's cause. I recommend perse. verance to all Reformers throughout the country. by using constitutional means to demand the repeal of all monopolies of food and of power; and above all, to demand an extension of suffrage, by which the power of the people may be increased in the Commons' House of Parliament. I look forward with societies and the extension of education as the best strings, and, by that means, rule the commonweath, the use, or rather the abuse, of ardent spirits has ceased in the village of Letham.—JOSEPH HUME."

> HAWICE .- A meeting of the Hawick Chartist Association was held in Mr. Easton's school-room, on Monday evening, when resolutions of the Delegate Meeting, held in Glasgow on the 22d and 23d of September last, were taken into consideration and approved of. Mr. John Scott then delivered an and approved of the scott their derivered as address on the prospects of the people, and depicted in forcible language, the tyrants of the factions who have solong cursed this country with their services, and showed that the working classes need not look for help from no other class but themselves in their present struggle for freedom. I cannot in the limits of a letter give even an outline of his address; suffice it to say, that it did honour to the young man as a first essay, (for it was his maiden speech,) and we trust he will persevere, and help to make up for the deficiency of public speakers, which we have all along laboured under in this place. - Correspon-

SHEFFIELD .- On Sunday evening last, there was an excellent sermon preached to a large and respectable audience at the News-room, top of Porterstreet. Mr. Stevenson opened the proceedings by reading the fifth chapter of Jeremiah, and commenting upon and contrasting the governors of that prayer, Mr. Hoot commenced his sermon from the text, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall have We trust that our countrymen will be prompted mercy." Suffice it to say, that the services were

MANCHESTER. TIB-STREET. On Sunday evening, the room was crammed to suffocation. There is no mistake-no false colouring when we state that this district is spontaneouly rousing to a Let us dig our foundations deep by spreading the speaker. Mr. Hunt spoke on the relative position of all classes in society, and showed, from clear nouncement was then given by the Chairman, that Mr. Griffin would deliver a lecture next Sunday, in which he engaged to prove that it was the duty of every man (whatever may be his politics, and his

> CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In consequence of its not having been specified in principles will command the homage and respect of the Star of last week (an omission of mine) up to the best of our species, when the sweeping storm of what date the sums accounted for were received, this time hath sung his death dirge over the ruined fanes is to notify the following are the whole of the sums

> Sunderland, per Kersay ... ... 0 10 0 Huddersfield.. ... 0 10 0 Newcastle-on-Tyne, J. Hall ... 0 10 0 Bishop Auckland ... ... ... 0 10 0 Merthyr Tydvil ... ••• ... 1 0 0 Frome, per James Fox ... 0 5 0 London, per Chapman ... 0 11 0 Manchester, Chamberlain ... **...** 0 16 8 Manchester, Cartledge ... Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ... 0 10 0 Manchester, Cartledge ... 0 4 2 Stalybridge ... ... 0 5 0 Loughborough... Loughborough... ... Manchester Shoemakers ... 1 0 0 Barnsley, per Field ... ... ... 0 10 0 Sittingbourne ... ... 9 5 0 Radcliffe ... ... 0 4 0 ... 0 4 0 Clayton ... ••• Salford ... 0 2 4 ... 0 10 0 Liverpool Liverpool ... ... Shelton, per Simpson ... 0 10 0 Bolton Bishop Auckland ... ... 0 16 & Stockport ... 0 8 6 ••• Manchester, per Cartledge ... ... 0 4 2 muddersfield .... Manchester, per Chamberlain Huddersfield ... 0 16 8 per Cartledge ... Do. ... 0 8 4 Leeds, per Gardner ... 1 0 0 ••• ... 0 10 0 Barnsley, per Field Bradford ... 0 10 0 Rochdale ... 0 11 6 Barnsley, per Widdop ... 0 10 0 ••• ... 0 10 0 Sunderland ... 1 16 2 Dewsbury Derby ... 0 8 4 Middleton, per Smith ... 0 6 0 ... 0 2 4 Unsworth ... London, per Chapman . ... . ... 1 0 0

£21 10 10 It will be understood this has nothing to do with Victim Fund Committees, or money for circulars. WILLIAM TILLMAN.

MR. EDITOR.-You will be pleased to correct an error in last week's Star, which is causing continual confusion. It was a general meeting of the National Executive Council.

#### Yours, &c., WILLIAM TILLMAN.

SALFORD.-Every attempt has been made to

vile slander propagated by the West of England Conservative against the Chartists has sunk deeply Sunderland, on Sunday last: there was a famous into the minds of even the most apathetic, and conmuster. Mr. Deegan also addressed the men of vinced them that nothing short of Universal Suf-South Hetton on Saturday last, as also the men of Thornley. He will visit Thornley on Saturday, the 17th, and Wingate Grange Colliery on Sunday, the 18th. Mr. James Taylor was appointed to attend the delegate meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 13th, at Durham.

Vinced them that nothing short of Universal Surfage can ever render justice to the millions. On Tuesday evening, October the 6th, was held the largest meeting of members that has assembled these twelve months, for the purpose of resolving the Old Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Working Men's Association into the National Charter Association ciation of Great Britain, which was accomplished BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. B ROWN'S SUPPORT FUND. The greatest unanimity prevailed (unless we regard

PLYMOUTH-The glorious spirit of re-animation

ORIGINAL SONNETS TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

- let him not have worn This iron in his soul in vain—shall they not mourn?

O'CONNOR! I have made my pilgrimage Across the lonely mountain-moors to thee : Thoughts, hallow'd as my steps, did me engage As onward where, enshrin'd with liberty. Hope's path I paced and won my scalop-shell. Oh. holier than the "House of Houses" far. Is now the Castle with its altar-cell-There, tyrant-thrown, thine only inmates are The birds, encag'd, because, like thine, their song Was loud and free. Despots usurp the power That is the people's, and turn it all to wrong. Thou sought'st to gain as back our rightful dower To save us and our country-Oh! O'Connor. They sit on high; but thou --- where is the people's honor ?

O'CONNOR! thy poor pilgrim, like the stork, Nowhome returns and seats him on the brow Of Whitwell Hill; for o'er the vale of York. The wide and level tree-grown vale below, He views the City—the noble Minster rears Its cruciform and dimly-distant towers Which time and fire defy, and this endears Those sacred walls to us, for, evil-powers Vainly assail them-and vainly thee assail-But they are stone, thou art but flesh and blood : And tyrant-wrath can tear when tempests fail-Men arm'd with unjust might oppress the good Who rise like thee to dwarf them all-oh, then, Much more than you high towers art thou thou man of men!

Aielaby, Oct. 7th, 1840.

THE YORKSHIRE HILLS.

J. W.

Majestic mountains, oh, how strong ye look! Rearing your bulky forms into the sky: Black thunders burst on you, and were you shook? Not ye !- all time and chance ye do defy. My native hills, oh, I do love to roam

Alone upon your solitary heath, And view afar the ocean's waving foam And trace the varied map that lies beneath. I roam ye now, dark hills !--at will I tread Upon your topmost summits—honor'd sod Where underneath repose the nobly dead-

Arouse them, Lord ! or rouse the dead-alive-Here were a field for freedom's glorious fights-Methinks I see the battle—patriots strive And cry-" Release our friends! restore our

Let me not vainly call and weep, oh God!

The spirits of the brave descend in clouds. Exulting at a scene so good and fair; No sight to them so joyful as the crowds That fight for freedom, die, but not despair !

If I, that merely see the woes ye feel, If I, ye millions ! with the sight am fired Oh, with what more than all a martyr's zeal, I, feeling what ye feel, should be inspired ! Slaves in the valleys toil, and, in your town,\* The slaves of slaves dwell who themselves despise: Ah, climb these heights—come, and hurl vengeance

On tyrant foes-do ye not freedom prize On vile opressors—do the will of God ! Let tyrants find ye lions in their path— Rise !- break your chains and break the despot's

Oh liberty! this is thy alter—this thy throne! I worship thee—thou art my only queen ! And am I, goddess! with thee here alone? Brethren in dungeons ! are ye barr'd this scene

Call up the waters, God—call up the sea! I hear it roaring-let it whelm the land,-This land of slaves and tyrants:—or, be free !

Britons, arise !- see ye not God's stretch'd hand ?

Aislaby, July 20th, 1840.

\* Whitby. SFLECTED. LINES.

"Where !-- an echo answers--Where ?" Tis said, and tis a well known rule. It needs some sense to play the fool, Then sure all parties must agree That Solons form our Ministry; For, since the days of YORICK, none Have play'd the fool as they have done. But hold! this reasoning is not right. Nor is it refutation tight; Tho' sense it needs to play the fool. There are exceptions to the rule, And who more justly said to be Exceptions, than our Ministry To give them their full recompense,

NURSERY RHYMES.

They play the fool-but where's their sense

ther up, desponding Britons, for your cares are near Inhanics, agriculturists, affairs with you must mend With shouts of exultation, then, let each throw up Swember next will England make "a land of milk and —pap!

hise fruits, ye agriculturists, to keep the brats alive; lik not of emigration now, or any such mishap,

and"-pap! 0: talk not of that grinding curse, the Corn-law, but Ist Cobourg's martial Prince has been VICTORIA'S happy choice:

chap, For soon will glorious Britain be "a land of milk

### REPUBLICAN APHORISMS. BY "ARGUS."

ARESTOCRATIC TITLES are the distinctions of ininy; they are awarded to those men who sacrifice onscience for wealth—they are given as "re-Tas" to worthless wretches who sell the nobility detere for the possession of riches : the qualificaions requisite to obtaining these "distinctions," We the most indefatigable perseverance in acquiring mer, by unscrupulously filehing from your neigh-bur on every occasion and at every opportunity— I giving away your mother, your sister, your wife, your daughter, to gratify the brutal lasts of a

Fince," or become the willing and ready to the royal minions " at court;" and by selectas victime, the good and the virtuous of either Matching their movements betraying their action every word, to your royal master, and his command, when the safety of the throne meth it necessary, become a demon-assume the of an assassin—and, at the bidding of a king, the members of the "royal" family, plunge your to the hilt in the bosom of your father, your

ame merit must ever reap the same reward.

THE SABBATH,

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. LETTER II.

you how the Sabbath may be best employed. We find Pharisees, who said, this man is not of God, because no instruction concerning the observance of the Sabbath he keepeth not the Sabbath. Others said, how can a till the Mosaic Law was instituted, in which we find, man that is a sinner do such miracles? In the 6th chapter after the commandment was given, its observance was of St. Luke, and the 9th verse, you will find Jesus surenforced with the greatest severity. In the 31st chapter rounded, as usual, by spies, whom he thus addressed, of Exodus, where Moses is promulgating part of the "Is it lawful on the Sabbath day to do good or to do ceremonial law, which he had received from God, the evil, to save life or to destroy it?" To this question that defileth it shall surely be put to death;" and in manner, by actions, not by words:-" Stretch forth the 15th chapter of Numbers, from the 32nd to the 36th thy hand," was Jesus's command, and it was restored verse, you will see that a man, who was found gather- whole as the other. By this our Lord declared that ing sticks on that day, was stoned to death by the direct everything for the benefit of the human race, apart command of the Lord.

Now, I would here notice one thing, which is very on the Sabbath. There may be other passages explainrequisite for the proper understanding of the dealing of ing how our Saviour employed his Sabbaths; but, if God with the Israelites. This nation was the Church | there are, they so much resemble those I have quoted, of God, and every sin inconsistent with a believer in that I thought it would be superfluous to extract them. the mercy of God, and a professor of his holy name, After the passage last quoted, from St. John, the Sabwas punished with death. Adultery, witchcraft, and bath is only once mentioned through the rest of the other sins, besides Sabbath-breaking, were equally New Testament. punished with death. If these sins are committed in the present day by a member of any Christian Church, he is expelled, and counted dead, having no longer any spiritual life in him. It was in this character that for moral improvement on this day, they could not the Jews, with God's authority, punished, not only They have admitted that it is lawful to visit the sick, with a spiritual but a temporal death, those who com- to alleviate their sorrows—that it is lawful to instruct mitted deadly sin. By viewing the government of God the children in Sabbath schools, by which many hours amongst that people in this light, it will considerably of labour are incurred on that day. So far they admit

In the 35th chapter of Exodus, and the 3rd verse, the people are commanded to light no fires throughout and in what they call religious exercise—that is, merely their habitations on the Sabbath-day. I believe there is no other command of any importance, concerning the Sabbath, till we come to Nehemiah, where, in the 13th chapter, we find him using his power as Governor to suppress the breach of the Sabbath, which was then taking place. "Some in Judah were treading wine-presses, bringing in sheaves, and lading asses, as which they brought into Jerusalem on the Sabbath-day, and sold these victuals to the people. And Nehemiah undervalue the worship of Jehovah on that day; I (Roars of laughter.) The Solicitor appeared rather country abounds. In the first year, the society made an awkward bow, and staggered home, having. contended with the nobles of Judah, and testified fully believe it is proper that every one should attend chargined at this retort, but proceeded. He was against them because they did that evil on the Sabbathday, to profane it;" and at length he took measures of Isaiah, and you will find that the prophet pro the left, from what God hath commanded. If there is price, with all your abilities." (Laughter.) In does judgment and justice, and that keepeth the under the open canopy of heaven. If the weather will bill which was at present up in his window got prophet, and you will see another blessing pronounced present God on your own hearthstones, and pour out not wish further to trouble the gentleman. on those "who turn away their feet from the Sab- your whole souls before him, and your prayers will be bath, from doing their pleasure on God's holy day, and as acceptable as if they arose from the most sumptuous call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, edifice ever erected by the art of man. I have said it honourable, and shalt honour him, not doing their own is my opinion that it is right publicly to acknowledge ways, nor finding their own pleasure, nor speaking and adore God on that day; but it is not mine merely. their own words." In the 17th chapter of Jeremiah, Turn to the 4th chapter of St. Luke, and yeu will read from the 19th to the 27th verses, we see the prophet in the 16th verse, that Jesus came to Nazareth, where warning the people, with the impartial honesty of a he was brought up; and as his custom was he went true prophet, from the Prince downwards, to cease into the Synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up the Sabbath-day," and engaging "in any work," and during his sojourn of thirty-three years on this earth, threatening them with the vengeance of Jehovah, if made a practice of going up to the Synagogue, to inthey refused " to hallow" the Sabbath. Ezekiel also, struct and to hear instruction. But be not deceived in the 20th chapter, charged the Israelites with neglecting to "hallow" the Sabbath, as one of their most | England the seat of his labours, I firmly believe he grievous sins.

brought to your notice, you must perceive that the Sabbath-day was to be freed, as much as pos- allowed the least liberty to contradict them, unless he sible, from servile labour-from worldly business; had chosen to run the risk of stepping on the cursed it was to be devoted to some treadmill. But, no doubt, that was truly a "dark" age, high and holy purpose, we may perceive from which permitted one of the poorest of the poor, one the words used to characterise it. But, through the who "had not where to lay his head," "to stand up whole of the Old Testament, we find not one single for to read," and declare his sentiments to the congrepassage to particularise how that day was to be spent. | gation who had assembled!! On particular occasions in the ceremonial law, we find certain sacrifices offered up; but this was only on "liberal" age!! Sabbaths specified as commemorating some important event. Thus how the Sabbaths of God's chosen people were spent before the coming of the Messiah, we are left in ignorance of, as far as I have been able to discover, except on one Sabbath, to which I shall hereafter

call the most attentive consideration of all who seek national reformation. We now come to the New Testament, where we shall mark the sentiments that fell from him who came to be our exemplar—the way, the truth, and the life, through whom all must come to the Father—the meek and lowly Jesus. In St Matthew's Gospel we first find the Sabbath noticed when Jesus went through the corn fields on the Sabbath-day; who had, doubtless, taken his disciples there to show them the wonders of nature, and to direct them from nature up to nature's his bed, and is now able to walk about his house, in God. He, who always drew his instructions from the Hamilton-place. Mr. Tuckett was senior Lieutenant objects by which he was surrounded, told them to of the regiment when he exchanged with Lieut. observe the lilies of the field, how they grew, and to Forrest, observe the bounty of Providence in providing the was unlawful to be done? Jesus asked, then, if they take place, or-revolution. had not read what David did when he was an hungered. Thus showing that it was lawful for a man, when deprived of the necessaries of life, to procure them as David did, even though the act, which the hunger alone justified, was unlawful; and his disciples, not having the necessaries of life, were instified in getting or procuring them on the Sabbath-day; which, had they been in different circumstances, it would have been unlawful for them to have done. Jesus thus taught us that we should use our reason (God's noblest Exhanics, your best skill exert good cradles to contrive, gift of man) in the interpretation of the Divine law; and has here given a lesson which it would be well for

our Andrew Agnews and Pemberton Plumbtres to profit Fir moon will glorious Britain be "a land of milk by, and to learn from this to take the different circumstances of the rich and poor into consideration, when they bring forward their Bills for the better observance of the Sabhath: in which they permit the rich to drive to the devil in their carriages, whilst the poor are t- be deprived of the stage coach and the rail road, and to be compelled to walk to heaven; in which they permit tody, and as he was about to transfer his prisoner the rich to have their servents cooking and stewing the to a sergeant of the police, to be conveyed to the heaps and stores from their larders, whilst the poor are to be deprived of the necessaries of life. The baker would have to close his doors, and suffer hunger to break even through stone walls; he must also be immediately released his prisoner, and made the prevented from baking the only hot joint many of the working men can get in the week; the beerseller must shut up; and the rest of the Bill they would make in Very Rev. Mr. Mathew; several of the most extenlike style. These Agnewites have frequently been desive distillers in the South of Ireland will not nounced as advocates for keeping the Jewish Saboath. resume work this season, if ever. There are only tice to the Jewish law. Did God command the Jews and the Hackett's, of Middleton; which circumstance, to keep the Sabbath. when he knew that they must we understand, is owing to the superiority of the starve from the Friday to the Sunday? Certainly article manufactured by those establishments, and not; every Friday God rained down sufficient manna which is peculiarly suited to the taste of the better for two days' consumption, so that all might rejoice in classes of society.—Limerick Reporter. the goodness of God on that day. Yet, in the face of "M. Jack."—Mr. Batty's elephant, M. Jack, on this, (to my nothing of the exhortation of our Saviour entering his stable, in Southampton, on Tuesday above quoted) these hypocrites bring forward their night, was pelted by two bricklayer's labourers, at infidel, apprehensive scheme to crush the poor; who work near the premises, with some pieces of rubbish. are often compelled to resort to Sunday trading from His ire immediately rose, and he rushed after his their own proceedings; from paying their workmen, assailants into an adjoining coach-house. They for the poor, amounting to 2,900 individuals, or heads observe, we have it upon the authority of a Peer read the high encomiums passed by the press upon poer man of his necessaries, on that day, every honest

We next find the Son of God employing his Sabbath in another, though very common way-healing the sick who attempts to enlighten the minds of the people are, like their Divine Master, surrounded by these who are never operate for the benefit of one "class" to each something out of his mouth that they may betray him," asked Jesus, whether it they may betray him," asked Jesus, whether it ceived a letter from Seal, which may be the Sabbeth day and Legis Marquis Camden died on Thursds his effects, so must meritorious distinctions be was lawful to heal on the Sabbath day? And Jesus, knowing they were of those who maintained that no work should be done on the Sabbath day, addressed them selized a common occurrence with which they cannot be appropriated the same virtue, and were well acquainted, and asked them, " If any one of them had an ex or an ass, and it fell into a pit on the

Sabbath day, whether they would not lay hold of it and It is not tree, that duty is effectually performed, lift it out?" They could not but acknowledge they for study never to injure a human being. It is would, though in theory they maintained it was unlawa duty not the less incumbent on you, never to ful to do any kind of work. Our Divine Master then the an opportunity of conferring benefit on your added, "How much is a man better than an ox. Wherefore it is" (by your own confession) " lawful to Your importance as an useful link in society will do good on the Sabbath day." And he saith to the her derive its source from external desoration nor; man, stretch forth thy hand, and it was restored whole, mal impudence. Beware, then, lest ye mimic like the other. Turn to the 12th chapter of St. Luke top or play the fool. See that the health of the and you will find another instance of this kind fraught the head, or the body, be not neglected by with instruction. Jesus was then in the Synagogue pursuit of trifles. If your ewn table is covered the Jewish place of worship, and behold there was a comfort, look to your neighbour's, lest he starve. woman which had an infirmity eighteen years, and was one important object of perpetual solicitude bowed together, and could not even lift up herself. you, be the promoting the comfort and happi- And Jesus, laying his hand on the woman, said unto her, thou art loosed from thine infirmity, and imme-OPPOSITION emanating from tyranny should never the ruler of the Synagogue answered with indignation, distely she was made straight, and gloried God. And showed to crush principle or opinion. Where because that Jesus had healed on the Sabbath day, and said unto the people, there are six days in which men said unto the people, there are six days in which men was six days in which was six days in which men was six days in which men was six days in which was six days in which wa interpret of morals is the result of criminal association of the stall, and lead him away to Indus, 78-Portsmouth; Formidable, 84, and Lon-The effects of these are best counteracted by watering? And ought not this woman, whom Satan don 92-Chatham; Monarch, 94, and Camperdown,

In the beginning of the 14th chapter of St. Luke is BEING AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF THE AP- however, has nothing particular in it, if we except its POINTMENT OF A SEVENTH DAY OF REST, AND being performed at the house of one of the chief INTO THE MANNER IN WHICH IT WILL BE MOST | Pharisees, where Jesus had gone to eat bread on the PROFITABLY EMPLOYED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH Sabbath, by which we are taught that it is not improper, on that day, (as the Agnewites would tell us) to enjoy the bounties of Providence or to accept the hospitalities of others.

Another case is presented in the 9th chapter of St. John, where Jesus healed a blind man on the Sabbath BRETHREN,-I resume the above subject by shewing and again stirred up the prejudices of the fanatical commandment to of serve the Sabbath was again re- no answer appears to have been returned by the hypopeated; and in the 14th verse it is, said, "Every one crites. But our Lord answered it in a most intelligible from unnecessary manual labour, might be performed

an attendance on ordinances; and to hear some of these preachers talk, any person would think, if he did not down in the Word of God, stating how many times a not." "from carrying forth a burden out of their houses on for to read. Thus you perceive our Divine Master, had Christ come to the earth at this day, and made would not have accustomed himself to attend the I find nothing more of any account in the remainder houses of worship in the land, where he would have of the Old Testament, but from the commands I have been compelled to hear the blasphemous, unscriptural,

> In liberty's holy cause, Your faithful friend. A BIBLE CHARTIST. Harleston, Norfolk, Sept. 28th, 1840.

Erratum in the last :- For "collecting" in the 24th "discretion" in the last line of the last paragraph, read " direction."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

THE LATE DUEL. - Lieutenant Harvey Tuckett, who was wounded by the Earl of Cardigan, has left

Boulogne, Oct. 7.—It is now no longer a matter ravens with food when they cried, and then teaching of report as to arming here. They are now putting them "That if God so clothed the grass of the field, all the coast in a state of defence, and that which which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the fire, has given a complete finish in the way of alarm is how much more would he clothe them." It was the converting the Etablissement des Bains into a when Jesus was, no doubt, thus employed, that his fort. Workmen were engaged all this day in cartdisciples felt the cravings of hunger, and began to ing earth for a breastwork in front, preparatory to allowed to do by the Mosaic Law. But the Pharisees, City of Boulogue, which leaves to-night, is crowded considering it to be a breach of the fourth command- with families (old residents chiefly) taking their ment, saked Jesus why his disciples did that which departure. The cry for war is universal, and must

An IMMENSE number of persons assembled on the million one hundred thousand pounds .- Times. Town Pier and adjacent places at Gravesend, on Thursday afternoon, to witness a singular feat of a man who calls himself the "American diver," who THE NORTHERN STAR. into the river. He remained under water between four and five minutes, and when he rose to the surface was hailed with loud cheering by the anxious spectators. He then swam to a boat which took him ashore, and a collection was made for him by the company assembled.

VIGILANCE OF THE POLICE. On the Wednesday superintendent of the Birmingham police force, was on duty at the theatre royal. He saw a person enter the box-office who he believed was a "suspiciousstation-house, he was informed that the gentleman amende honorable.

TEMPERANCE.—Thanks to the exertions of the bourgeois, whether resident or not. I think those who designate them thus do great injus two at present at work, namely, the Wise's, of Cork;

deprive the rich man of his luxuries, as well as the and twisting up the splash irons, &c. The damage Hampshire Advertiser.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS CAMDEN.-We have re-Wilderness. The deceased Marquis was in the aighty-second year of his age. He was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent; a Teller of the Exchedeath of the deceased will prove a severe loss to the inhabitants of Seal, to whom he was exceedingly

Mr. Adams, the master shipwright, has just returned from a tour over England, for the purpose of obtaining shipwrights for Chatham dockyard, and him. It is extraordinary the difficulty that has been found by the Government to procure hands for the public work. Two foremen have been out for some months, and have travelled to every port in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, and have only induced a certain number of men, under 100, to take the Government prices, and these are all inferior and second-rate hands. The reason assigned by the officers is, that private builders are paying 2s. a day more, and pick all the best hands,-Maidstone

Journal According to the on dits of the week in the the mind; as purity of morals is thus hath bound ferthese eighteen years, to be loosened from 104 (just commissioned)—Sheerness. That Lord the mind; as purity of morals is thus hath bound ferthese eighteen years, to be loosened from 104 (just commissioned)—Sheerness. That Lord equent in a great measure on intellectual im- this bond on the Sabbath? Commentary on this would John Hay will be appointed a Commodore of the Rement in a great measure on intellectual imthis bond on the bacostal! Commentary on this would be superfluous; it at ence proved the inconsistency second class, to command the division of steam-vessels
than in the Mediterranean The report of Lord Dundon-Regiment feature in the comfort and decoration of and hypocrisy by which these Sabbatharians were in the Mediterranean. The report of Lord Dundon-slow and hypocrisy by which these Sabbatharians were said's going to that station is also revived. ald's going to that station is also revived.

ERS.—On Thursday, a sawyer, employed at the Railroad Depot, in this city, was apprehended by a superintendant of police from Newport, as one of the Chartists concerned in the riots in that place, and who had ever since been absent, and not to be found.

SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS. - On Wednesday night,

as City policeman 163 was going his rounds in Skin-

ner-street, Bishopsgate, his attention was attracted to a crowd of persons who had collected around the house, No. 5, in that street. On his going to see what was the matter, he found that a man named Edward Abbott, living in the house in question, had jumped out of the third floor window on to the pavement, where he was then lying in an insensible condition. The unfortunate man was taken to the London Hospital, Mile-end road; but, on his reaching that institution, he was found to be quite dead. Distress, it appears, incited the deceased to the commission of the act. He was a porter, and had been in the habit of running on errands for gentlemen in the city, and he had a wife and four children to support; latterly, however, he had been unfortunate, can be enforced at law. and could get no work. On Wednesday night he went home, and some conversation took place between the descretion also various places, unions, and societies, which name of Frost, and ventured upon an illustration situation in which they were placed, when the dehimself from the window.

I trust the digression will be excused if I ask, how RATHER SHARP.—In a case of bail before the Court or Bankruptcy, on Tuesday, one of the prothe professed ministers of God's Word have treated this question? To deny the lawfulness of working. posed sureties was examined as to the amount of property he possessed unencumbered, when the following colloquy took place:—"Of what does your property consist?" "Of stock in trade and household property." "Where is it?" "In Cheapside." soften that which must otherwise appear harsh, bloody, and cruel.

or isbour are incurred on that day. So far they sumit the lawfulness of working on that day; and, so far, good. But they tell you that, saving these things, the of your debts?" "Not £5, thank God! By the Sabhath is to be entirely employed in worshipping God, bye, the rent comes due to-day, so I owe that, but it and in what they call religious exercise—that is, merely is sure to be paid." (Laughter.) The Solicitor— Now, answer me this question—is there not a bill in your window which says, 'This shop to be let?' know to the contrary, that there was a command laid The proposed surety, with firmness-" No, certainly

The Solicitor-"Have you not a bill in your person was to attend the houses professedly devoted to window which states that you are selling off, and to whose funds each subscriber was to pay one half- for many a long day, before he is fit company for his worship. They speak of your neglect of their that the shop will close on Saturday?" The pro-houses, and of the wrath of God, if you are absent posed surety, with considerable glee—"I have; I am some place, if it really is a House of God, a place understood to ask the witness something about where his holy commands are declared by one who is selling at reduced prices? "Yes (said the proposed which suppressed the traffic. Turn to the 56th chapter desirous to turn aside neither to the right hand, or to surety), and if I had you, I would sell you at half- been previously cultivated by the society, of a store, nounces a blessing from the Lord upon the man "That no such place within reach, why then worship him answer to a further question, he said, that when the Sabbath from pollnting it, and keepeth his hand from not permit this, and there is no house where God's dirty, he should have another in its stead. The doing any evil." Go to the 58th chapter of the same name is "hallowed," why then bow before an Omni- Solicitor confessed himself overdone, and said he did

DEFICIENCY IN THE QUARTER'S REVENUE,-The return of the quarter's revenue is a melancholy illustration of Swift's remark, that " in the arithmetic of the Customs two and two do not always make four; they sometimes make only one." The great financial measure of the last Session, which was to cover the additional charge for Canada, and the deficit of the Post-office, was a further duty of five per cent. upon all articles before paying duty in the departments of the Customs and Excise. The result is now before the country, and it is material to show, in figures. what it should have been, had that measure been based in a sound calculation of consequences, and what it is. In the quarter ending October, 1839, the total clear receipt was in round numbers:-

Excise ... ... 4,120,000 Making a total of ... Five per cent on this would be 495,000 Requiring in order to equal the Revenue of October, 1839, a total of ... £10,395,000 Taking now the actual produce of the revenue for

Customs ... £5,780,000

How thankful ought we to be that we live in such a these two departments in the quarter ending October, 1840, the account stands thus:-Customs ... ... £5,660,000 Excise ... ... 3,916,000 ... £9,576,000 and the deficiency therefore, keeping up the compa-

rison between the two October quarters, and giving line of the third paragraph, read "cultivating;" and for the benefit of the additional five per cent. to the last, is about £820,000 on the quarter; and there occurs an actual deficiency, leaving that additional five per cent. entirely out of the question, of £324,000 in the usually adopted by the Society) has been settled in two departments of the Custom and Excise. The a farm, the Society opens an account with them, in other items in the present account are comparatively of little importance. What the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to obtain from the new survey, and addition to the assessed taxes, will not appear until the returns for the January quarter are made. In and some sheep, the house, furniture, and clothing, the Stamps there has been a trifling improvement, quite unimportant either way. The Post-office does making, and we are not disposed to deal rigidly extent of ground is cultivated in common for the with a measure which was only faulty in being commenced too early, and which is conferring and will confer an immense benefit on all classes of the community. At the present rate of production, the at wages paid in a colonial paper money. No colo-Post-office will still yield a revenue to the country of nist is allowed to marry, unless he be a widower, or disciples felt the cravings of hunger, and began to ing earth for a breastwork in front, preparatory to about half a million annually. With this deficiency, about half a million annually. With this deficiency, allowed to do by the Marrie Law. But the Dharicase of Company of Cannon; the consequence is that the taking the Ministerial estimates of the year as the basis of the account, the quarterly return, compared with the corresponding period of 1839, may fairly be

# SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

said to present a falling off of not less than one

FOREIGN POOR LAWS.

NO. 111.

The vigilant major immediately took him into cus- nance from the commune of which he is a member. ditaries." The sum for this last purpose is supplied from the public property of the commune; and so far as but for the value of the four words standing at the apprehended was one of her Majesty's justices of that is insufficient, from the landed property, to head of our brief remark, and which were the the peace for the county of Warwick! The major whomsoever belonging, situated in the commune, means recommended to two of the speakers, Peter and from the personal property (goods) of the Bother, Esq. and Lord Bradford, when they 11. HANSEATIC TOWNS.

1. Hamburgh begins the number of those places, of suppressing Chartism. which are said not to acknowledge a legal right in the applicant.

as they do in almost every large town, so late on the tunately escaped, and M. Jack revenged himself by of families; the smallest weekly relief being 7d. of the realm, and a county magistrate.

Saturday evening. Had these fanatics proposed to dashing his tusks through the panels of the carriage, starting: the largest for an individual. 7s. sterling: done was considerable. Next day, however, M. Jack and for a family 10s. 6d. Considerable sums were expenses!!" Let every town in the jempire in under his Lordship, I bethought me that I would try the man would have said that they were consistent, though took part in the procession in the street, without they might even then think them rather "far gone" also expended in the distribution of soap, clothing, stantly get a flag, though ever so small, and over a experiment upon an empty vessel, without risk of

quer, from which office he had received immense to prevent any of their fraternity from coming by allowing one set of ruffians to build hopes upon Sir, I now beg your advice, and wish to know whether upon the parish.

their own support. A collection is made in all the Wolverhampton Conservative paper makes the head "Sir, allow me to add, that till within the last nine has early brought three or four inferior hands with churches every Sunday. Flax is given out to old dish a beautifully bound Bible, upon velvet, gar- months, I have earned nine pounds a quarter in the disposed of by lottery among the wealthier classes.

The allowance in the poorhouse is :-Daily-13 lb of rye bread.

l bottle of weak beer. Monthly-13 lb of meat, and

food with. 12. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.—The institutions for the relief of the poor are of a generous and liberal character. Orphans and deserted children are loud and continued cheering. His Lordship commenced educated with very great care.

Jews. are relieved at their own houses from pro- |- (Loud cheers.)" perty, long since appropriated to that use, adminis-

most similar offices in that country), and in aid of for devotion. which charitable collections are permitted, while Upon the cloth being removed, "Non nobis domine" any eventual deficiency is supplied from the funds of was given in glorious style, when one of the most the city. One decree fixing the domicile of paupers pious of the choir being led " in alto" by his for the purpose of obtaining relief, and a subsequent | immense enthusiasm, was thus checked by a brother one, by which gratuitous legal advice is allowed songster :- "Ah! d-n your eyes, you're two notes

Besides the above mentioned provisions, there are One of the unpaid took some liberties with the during the winter, distribute provisions and christened! fuel.

thus instructed in 1831 was 73,609.

established the free colony on some heaths. It con- given the Church a tremendous lift "over the left." of several workshops, a school, &c. In order to give employment to the colonists during the dead season of the year, the society engaged to purchase from them 26,000 ells of linen.

In 1819, the orphan colony was established. The children were placed in large buildings, with elderly persons to act as their parents. In the same year, the members of the society had increased to 22,500, and their subscriptions to 82,500 florins, or £6,875, and two more free colonies were established; 150 families were placed in them.

In 1820, the society were enabled to settle 150 more families. In 1821, it possessed seven free colonies, consist-

ing of 500 small farms. In 1822, it formed the first colony for the repression of mendicity, and engaged with the Government to receive and settle on its colonies 4,000 orphans, 2,500 indigent persons, and 1,500 mendicants, the Government engaging to pay for each

orphan £3 15s. a year for sixteen years. A more minute description of these colonies may not be without interest. The small farms, containing each about nine acres, extend along the sides of roads, bordered with trees, and of canals. Each house is composed of one great room. A cow-house, a barn, and every building necessary for an agricultural family, is annexed to the farm. Hear the

tivated. Upon his admission into the colony, each colonist

binds himself to obey its rules. When a family of eight persons (the number which they are debited in the sum of £141 13s. 4d. which is considered as having been advanced to their use for the purchase of land, labour, two cows, &c. The Society distributes medals of copper, of not look well, but some progress at least seems to be silver, and of gold, as rewards of merit. A certain public good of the colony, each head of a family President of the Board being required to work on it three days in the year, the son of a widower, and in possession of a farm. To every twenty-five farms there is a superintendent. and in selecting the occupiers of each of these farms, care is taken that persons of different trades shall be included.

With the account of this novel and peculiar remedy for pauperism, we conclude our present article.

RUIN THEM WITH EXPENSES!" "RUIN THEM WITH EXPENSES!" "When rogues fall out, honest men come by

their own." WE learn from the Wolverhampton Chronicle, that 10. CANTON OF BERNE.—The inhabitants amount the Conservative Operative Association of Walsall got

> We should not notice the slaves or their rubbish. waited upon Lord MELBOURNE, as a deputation, to ascertain his Lordship's opinion as to the best means

Peter Bother, Esq. lets the cat out of the bag. After the deputation had declared their belief that the Besides many endowed schools, hospitals, and mere local authority of the place was insufficient, almshouses, the city possesses a general institution "Oh! ruin them with expenses-ruin them with for the poor, supported by the interest of its own expenses," says the English Premier-the paid guarcapital, and by some voluntary contributions, and dian of the poor man's rights. Hear that, ye Fox and considerable advances from the treasury of the Goose, and Ulcer Clubs, ye keep-the-Tories-out rules of promotion would admit. I have now a wife state. In 1832, about £25,000 sterling was distri- patriots—hear that; and let us know what in the and eleven children, with little more than £2 a week

beds, and fuel, and in the education and mainte- hideous picture of a black ram lamb with one destroying life. With this intent, I made my arrangenance of poor children, and in medical relief to horn, let there be the following words, very large: ment for firing the Talavera only, and, behold ! when Buying a Title—The price of the title of baron in Hungary is £2,000, and that of count £5,000; but the sick. The regular out-door relief (and there was a man which had a withered hand, and some spies, who were standing about Jesus, (how like the present day, when every one about Jesus, (how like the present day, when every one about Jesus, (how like the present day, when every one and diseased. In the 10th verse of the title of baron in Hungary is £2,000, and that of count £5,000; but the sick. The regular out-door relief (and there was a man which had a Baron Stultz (a tailor), was compelled to pay is no workhouse) amounts on a population of £10,000; which strikes us to be exceedingly unjust. It there are to be grades of disabout Jesus, (how like the present day, when every one about Jesus, (how like the present day, when every one that the sick. The regular out-door relief (and there was a man which had a Baron Stultz (a tailor), was compelled to pay is no workhouse) amounts on a population of this be done, though it be upon foreign service, I waited at a distance and minded with the growd in the hope that the 2. BREMEN.—The poor institutions of this place WHITE GROUND, BLACK RAM LAMB, AND BLOOD resemble those of Hamburgh, except in the general RED LETTERS. There are many ways of killceived a letter from Seal, which states that the enforcement of education, and the use of a work- ing a dog besides choaking him with butter. and a Baronetcy at least, when, to my astonishment, Those who have trades come under the care of tives to escape under the black flag. No, Chartist, villain, Russian spy, Tory rascal, and all their respective guilds, whose duty and credit it is no; no quarter. We have lost too much sorts of opprebious names applied to the "miscreant." 3. Luseck.—Here is a workhouse, called the operatives must be a very Godly gang; for whether tion to the Queen, as I was actuated by the most laudcloister, into which none are admitted except per- by a ruse of some waggish reporter, or whether true, able motives, that of destroying property, without sons totally incapacitated from contributing to or whether by inadvertence, we know not, but the injuring person. women to spin, and the linen yarn thus spun is nished with a crown, while an immense dish of Deck-yard, but was discharged in January last, for the prayer books furnished the foot of the table, and at following misconduct. When the news of the verdict Food is frequently sold at a very cheap rate to the the sides there were Church and State, the Queen of guilty of high treason, delivered against John Frost, indigent, fuel is also given during the winter, and and Constitution, BRADFORD, TALBOR, NEWPORT, reached Devenport, I said if poor old England is the children of the poor are educated gratuitously. INGESTRE, LYNDHURST, and STANLEY. We suppose some new fashioned French dishes; but we hope her power at home, I fear her wooden walls will be Mother Church was well roasted, else must the old dismissed. For that, Sir, I was 21 lb of vegetables, or porridge, or rice. dame have been a tough morsel. There was nothing in any one of the speeches worth a single comment, with the exception of the new light thrown upon the he lo of butter or lard, to cook the intended Conservative policy by Lord Bradford, a value, we subjoin at full length:-

by saying-'Mr. President, Vice-President, and Gentlemen, which he twice repeated amidst loud cheering, derived from religious communities and charitable men, exclaimed his Lordship, at the top of his voice. pulling one nail from the jolly-boat of

APPREHENSION OF ONE OF THE NEWPORT RIOT- institutions. Every denomination of Christians, as The words were no sooner heard than they operated as well as the Jews, relieve their own members; and a signal for prolonged cheering. Upon its subsiding, Fellow-townsmen, repeated his Lordship, I heartily for this purpose generally have orphan and poor- thank you, continued his Lordship, with a degree of houses, and schools connected with them, which are feeling that occasioned a temporary pause, which was supported by property belonging to them, and followed by loud cheering. It is, I understand, involuntary contributions. The general poor (being assist the object by sending it two copies of the Contended to have a reading room, and I shall be happy to inhabitants) of whatever sect, with the exception of servative county newspaper, the Staffordshire Gazette.

If such plain downright John Bull honesty does nt tered by Commissioners appointed by the Magistrates smash Dan and finality, the Devil is in the dice. and acting without emolument (as is the case with So much for MELBOURNE, cating, and politics. Now

them, imply that they have a claim to support, which too high." "By J-s, I can't stop myself, when I see so many props to the Church," was the answer.

grant relief in some way or another; namely, some of the five points of Chartism, when, amongst other ceased suddenly jumped up from his seat and ex- for the support of very indigent poor; others for the things, he said that it was they (the Torics) who put claimed, "I can't stand it no longer! I can't see poor lying-in women; and the Commissioners, who down Chartism. Peter Bother, you were well

INGESTRE was the great man of the day, and a It appears that rather more than £500,000 sterling greater or an uglier Tory never did ragged regiment has on an average of the last twelve years been muster round. We never can see the man without annually expended on the relief of the poor, being being irresistibly reminded of a pair of trooper's leaan expense per head, on an average population of ther breeches, tied to a withered pumpkin, hung out 2,292,350, of about 4s. 43d. Besides this sum, about to dry. He is right to denounce everything in this "What is the value of your stock in trade?" "£2,000 £16,666 sterling are annually employed on the gra- world, and all things bearing human shape; and if tuitous instruction of poor children; the number Cerberus be half the deg we take him for, his Lordship will have to look out in the next; for even the The most remarkable portion of the Dutch poor old gentleman, since the Reform Bill, has made institutions are the poor colonies. The dearths of considerable alteration; and we doubt but the 1816 and 1817, and the consequent distress, occa- gallant M.P., for he is a naval officer to boot, will sioned the establishment of a philanthropic society, have to pull an oar with old Charon upon the Styx penny a week. The subscribers soon amounted to the Bishops, and the many friends whom fate may country abounds. In the first year, the society made an awkward bow, and staggered home, having

> PRINCE ALBERT AND THE NEW COALI-TION MINISTRY. We would gladly give the letter of Prince ALBERT

announced in our last; but the fact is, that neither the printer's devils, nor the devil himself, could decipher the contents. It is lucky for deputy kings that there is no education qualification required, or. we fear, the Prince would be disfranchised. We can catch a sentence here and there in the Prince's letter, but all physical. We read of his unremitting attention to her Majesty's Royal Naval Arsenal; the investigation of her Majesty's Dock-yards; the number and strength of her Majesty's grappling-irons, hand-grenades, sky-rockets, rocket-brigades, &c.: \_ the discipline of her rifles; the loyalty and devotion of her troops; and her solicitude about her beloved people, and so forth; but for want of connection we must remain in ignorance of the Prince's communication. The subjoined list is official document, and was prepared with special care. (Here follows a list of the Cabinet Ministers shortly to be publicly declared. We have every reason to hope that the country will feel grateful for the condescension evinced in the selection. We rejoice to see Slashing Harry on the Wool once more.) THE CABINET.

Appointments. Name of Minister. Name of Paper.

First Lord of the Treasury..... Walter ..... Times house is the garden; beyond it the land to be cul-Lord High Chancellor Lord Brougham PennyMagazine Chancellor of the Exchequer ..... Easthope ..... Chronicle Lord President of the Council ...... Young ...... Sun Lord Privy Seal...... Ward...... Weekly Chron-First Commissioner of

Land Revenue ... Baines ...... Leeds Mercury Secretary of State for the Home Department ..... Taylor..... Manchester Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ... Hook ...... John Bull

Secretary of State for the Colonies ..... Rentoul First Lord of the Admiralty ...... Barrett ...... Dublin Pilot of Controul...... Rammy Shehan Dublin Evening Mail Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster...... Prentice...... Manchester

President of the Beard

of Trade and Master

of the Mint ...... Dr. Gifford ..... Standard Secretary at War ..... Westmacott ... Age Chief Secretary for Ire-Dublin Regisland ...... Staunton..... Those offices not of the Cabinet to be filled up, enethird by D. O'Connell, one-third by the Poor Law Com-

MR. LUCIFER SPARKS TO THE EDITOR OF

missioners, and one-third by the Carlton Club. God

THE NORTHERN STAR. evening of the festival week, Major Shaw, chief to 321,468 persons. and are divided into three up a dinner on the 7th, which was attended by Lord gestion, I beg you will affix the name of Lucifer Sparks, classes, heimathloses, aubains, and bourgeois. The INGESTRE, M.P., son of Earl Talbot, of Orange instead of Blazes Swing Flareup, to my former comsupport of the two first classes falls on the govern- notoriety as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by Viscount munication. The fact is, my real name is Paget; but looking character," with "a shocking bad had" on. ment; but every bourgeois is entitled to a mainte- Newport, and Lord Bradford, one of the "here- a feeling of delicacy, on the part of my wife, in consequence of the numerous "faux paus" of that noble family, induced me to adopt the name of a maternal

> "I am, Sir, 44 Your obedient servant. "LUCIFER SPARKS."

The following is the letter to which our last week's "SIR,—Allow me to solicit your council and

"Sir, I am an old Lieutenant in the Navy, of forty-

sistance in a most unfortunate affair.

six years' standing. I have lost my left arm in the service of my country; and while I have served my sovereign faithfully, I have been rewarded by having children, smelling of bread and butter and crying for their mammas, placed over my head as fast as the

buted in money, by way of weekly relief among annals of cold-blooded tyranny can equal it; and, to support them after forty-six years' service. Having Admiral, the Earl of Dundonald's, proposition for sterling; the largest, for an individual, 7s. sterling; "Ruin them with expenses! Ruin them with setting fire to the Egyptian fleet, and having served. and mingled with the crowd, in the hope that the crackling of the tarred timbers would be drowned in huzzas for the successful inventor. I expected a ship But we cannot allow the Conservative Opera- Sir, I heard the epithets, rebel, traitor, incendiary, the atrocities of the other set. Verily, these I shall apply direct through the Admiralty or by peti-

obliged to have recourse to such means of preserving

" I am. Sir.

"Your obedient servant. "LUCIPER SPARK, Lieut R. N." FOur Correspondent has committed the worst of member of the Upper House, and which, from its offences, that of not discriminating. When next he value, we subjoin at full length:—

"The Earl of Bradford, on rising, was received with loud and continued cheering. His Lordship commenced by saying—'Mr. President, Vice-President, and Gentlemen,' which he twice repeated amidst loud cheering, property. He will find more security in the land the loud cheering. 13. HOLLAND.—The main support of the poor is and which failing to occasion silence, Fellow-towns. life of a peasant, especially of a Chapter was in

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Wednesday Evening, October 14. Half-past Seven.

ANTI-TRETOTAL LECTURES.—In a communication which I made to the Northern Star some weeks since. (but which pressure of matter, I presume, caused to be emitted.) I mentioned the fact, that some of the wealthy brewers and distillers have engaged clever persons to lecture and write against the temperance progress. I have since been made acquainted with a circumstance that shows how deeply anxious these parties are to stay the progress of toetotalism, which is making such a sensible diminution in the revenue, that " the excise is no longer fattened with the rich result of riot," and no longer can it be said that

> "Ten thousand casks, For ever dribbling out their base contents Bleed gold for ministers to sport away."

A manuscript on the anti-temperance question was lately placed in the hands of the editor of an influential Lendon weekly journal, with an intimation that any sum whatever would be paid for its insertion, and for the editor's advocacy of the sentiments; the M.S., however, was returned, with a reply that see sum whatever would purchase the advocacy in that paper of any opinions which the conductors did not conscientiously entertain. Soon afterwards the pamphlet, handsomely printed, and ornamented in gold, was sent to the editor, for review, accompanied by an autograph letter from one of the "alcoholic nobility," (as the tectotallers term the gin-spinning baronets,) even more pressing than before, soliciting a favourable notice of the work. Again the parties were unsuccessful; and, with the exception of some desultory notices, now and then, in ebscure prints, the production may be said to be a "still-born" affair. At length, however, the brewing and distillling interests have found a worthy champion in the person of a gentleman of the Emerald Isle, who, kaving been educated for the Church, came to England with the prefix of "Reverend," and commenced his career as the eloquent advocate of Socialism; on the failure of Mr. Owen's labour-exchange in the Gray's Inn Road, the gentleman "dropped" the through below her right arm, and over her left Reverend, for the affiche of "Esquire;" in short, as shoulder, and thus he led her to the place of sale-Byron says, "he had turn'd his coat, and would have all enjoying the sport, excepting her poor paramour, turn'd his akin; for now again we find him as who wept and wailed, but had not the hardihood to predicts "will end in consumption, though he shall scarce, as she is not very handsome either in person use his best efforts to cause it to die of apoplesy!" On Sunday evening last, the lecturer opened his campaign; and, according to a lame report in the publicans' paper, bearing strong evidence of having been furnished by the Reverend Esquire himself, he had " a very large and respectable audience," amongst whom were several tec-totaliers; but so conclusive were his arguments, which he carried out to great lengths-(" oh! for a forty-parson power!" &c.)that not one of them came forward to say one word. The lecturer made the following astounding statement; a tectotaller, he said, had acknowledged to him that "he had drunk twenty-four cups of tea at one sitting," and added that "he verily believed he had drunk as much TEA, since he became a testotaller, as would float a collier." This was received by the sudience as a small Jonathanism, and seemed to be regarded by them as a parallel case to that of the Reverend lecturer's brother parson in the land o' cakes, who desired his hearers never to call one another liars, but when any one said "the thing that was not," they ought to whistle: the next Sabbath he was preaching on the parable of the loaves and fishes, and being at a loss how to explain it, he said the loaves were not like those now-a-days they were as big as some of the hills in Scotland; he had scarcely pronounced speedily that the folly of the predecessor is lost these words when he heard a loud whistle. "Wha's in the emblazened virtues of its successor. "Magic, that," said he, "ca's me a liar?" "It is I, Willy money, and delusion," should be Ireland's motion have ye to what I has told ye?" None, motto. In the general progression we find want to know what for of ovens they had to bake those loaves in !" The audience. on the present occasion, were doubtless wondering what sort of a collier that must be which a teetotaller could float with ten of his own drinking.

NEW SCHOOL AT HACKNEY-ROAD .- Last evening. a numerously attended public meeting was held in the new school room just erected at Ann's Place, Hackney-road; Wm. Clay, Esq., M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, in the chair; when many of the influential clergy and gentry were present, and a national quacks. There has been an aggrelarge sum was subscribed towards the £300, which gate meeting, lately, held in the theatre of government had required to be guaranteed before they would advance £200 out of the Parliamentary grant of £30,000. It is a fact, that many of the schools in the Metropolis are falling off from want t, just by leaving out the t. From the objects of of the subscriptions that have been usually collected the body and the despicable character of the

OR WEDNESDAY EVENING LAST, the East London Chartist Temperance Association held their weekly meeting, which was numerously attended. An adjourned discussion was resumed, of " Moderation v. Testotalism;" the moderation party had but two supporters, while the tectotallers presented many able advocates. The discussion was again adjourned. This Association bids fair to prosper greatly; so much so, that on Sunday evening next, the Finsbury Chartists meet at Johnson's lecture-room Clerkenwell, to form a "Finsbury Chartist Temperance Association," on the plan and rules of the East London Society.

knowledge the receipt of the following sums for Bronterre O'Brien and family:-Lovett and Collins' Committee, per Mr. Moore, £2; Wandsworth's Working Man's Association, per Mr. B. Huggett, 12s. 6d.; Friends, per Mr. James Sharp, Dorsetsquare, £1.; (an Enemy to tyranny, 10s., Temple
Masons, 1s. 6d., a Friend, 1s., per Mr. Cleave);
Friends, per Mr. Rutland, 3s. 4d.; Ditto, per Mr.
CRAWPORD acting in a multifarious capa-Mr. Watson Foulds, £5.

FATAL "Row" IN PARIS.—Ten or twelve young men indulged in some noisy and mischievous mirth on Wednesday night in the Rue Lafayette, when some of the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses, irritated by the disturbance, called the guard. In the conflict which ensued between them and the soldiery one of the young men was driven against one of the soldiers' bayonets, wounded in the stomach, and died almost instantaneously. An ininquiry was instituted on the following day by the authorities, the result of which was that the military were proved to have acted with a reasonable share of prudence and moderation.

A FEW EVENINGS AGO, a female named Colloi, of Maison, near Rheims, on her return home, found her husband in a state of deep intoxication, lying near the hearth, with his arm, which was burnt to the bone, over the fire. Medical aid was immediately called in, and the patient, who was still unconscious of his mination, was put to bed. "On the following morning, however," says the Journal de Rheims. "the drunkard was again at the public-house at an early hour, exhibiting his arm, from which he did not appear to suffer any pain, and recounting his accident. He must have been two hours over the fire when his wife found him !"-Galignani's Mes-

A PUBLIC ROBBER.—The will of Baron Arden has just been proved in the Prerogative Court. The administration upon Ireland; nay, more, even joinpersonal property alone has been sworn under the ing in the expression of astonishment! at what they value of £800,000. The deceased Baron lived to attain the great age of eighty-four years. He was brother to the late Mr. Perceval, who was shot by objects of the meeting being " to keep the Whias in Bellingham, in the lobby of the House of Commons, when Prime Minister. The Registrarship of the High Court of Admiralty became vacant when his Lordship was an infant of some few months old, and it was actually given to, and retained for him, given to him in that town in the winter of 1837. until he was capable of officiating, the effice being performed by deputy. In time of war, the emoluments arising from his situation amounted to between £20,000 and £30,000 a year. He held the same for rose, and, most insultingly to his entertainers, upwards of eighty years!!!

short time since, a young man who made his appear- trines, broached in his presence, of which he disance for the first time on the scaffold as assistant axecutioner, fainted on seeing the blood spout from the neck of the criminal. When restored to animal posed to his views, it then became his duty to retire borough owners had no retire borou sion, he was found to have lost his reason, and has Mr. CRAWFORD, acting upon this principle, observed ever since been confined in a madhouse, where no that the meeting appeared by their cheers to approve

A COMPANY of suppers and miners have been appointed by Government to make a survey of the elevations of the Cleveland-hills. They have been of the sack from the sample, although previously busily engaged for the last ten days on Eston-nab. Easby-hills, and Roseberry-topping, to the no small alarm of the peaceful peasantry and villagers in the surrounding districts.—Neucastle Journal

of Langarren, in the county of Hereford, containing a hasty retreat from the field. This appeared to us about 500 bushels of barley, the property of Mrs. S. Ambrey, was wilfully set fire to on the night of S. Ambrey, was wilfully set are to on the night of a most and acious attempt to command that respect liament, and diminishing the controll of the uninteresting nor uninstructive; and now we legal, the Government are tyrants. They may whereof the government may be conferred upon sumed. Fifty pounds reward has been offered for the apprehension of the offender.

THE Indicateur de Bordeaux of the 1st instant gives the following account of another curious poisoning case. "About ten o'clock on the night before last, Drs. Gergères and Degrange returned to Bordesux, after having effected the exhumation of the body of a female, who, the authorities were informed, had been poisoned by her husband. The corpse had alleged to have been poisoned with mushrooms. Grave suspicions attach themselves to the husband: who has been arrested and lodged in the Fort du this afair. The organs of the supposed victim have been carefully taken out by the surgeons and placed

Tribunaux. " as a gentleman, who lives in the Rue Godot Maurey, was ascending the staircase to enter his apartments, on his return from the theatre, he heard two persons talking, and, stopping to listen, indeed from their conversation that they were thieves who had been rifling some of the rooms. for they were talking about money, which they were carrying off. One of the persons spoke with an English accent. The gentleman ran down stairs, roused the perter, and providing himself with a pair of pistols, a box of lucifer matches, and two unlighted candles, ascended the staircase again with where he had heard the conversation, he struck a light suddenly, and having lighted the candles, they elope with the wife of one of the loagers. They were immediately taken before the Commissary of Police, where, after an examination, during which the female covered her face with her hands, and appeared to be overwhelmed with a sense of her shame, they were both committed to prison, until it shall be known whether the husband, who was absent, intends to prosecute his frail partner and her seducer."-Galignani's Messenger.

SALE OF A WIFE.-We learn from a correspondent that one of those disgraceful scenes occurred recently at Upperley, near Carliale. It seems that a woman had left her husband, and was openly living with another man next door to him. The husband, not liking his neighbours, seemed resolved to annoy them; and, asserting his authority over the person of his faithful spouse, he caused the town to be placarded with bills, of which the following is a copy :—"A public sale.—To be sold by public anction, at William Murphy's Corner, this day, the 12th October, Isabella Loughead, the wife and property of Henry Longhead—the sale to com-mence precisely at twelve o'clock." A great concourse of people assembled to see the fun, and the wife was, at the appointed time of sale, brought out by her husband, to the mirth and amusement of all scarce, as she is not very handsome either in person or conduct, she was struck down to the second bidder, James Doulins, at the small sum of six-DADAA

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1840.

### THE ULSER ASSOCIATION. "This is the real old goat."

ALAS! poor Ireland! It appears to be the door of that fine but unfortunate land, that sore shall succeed sore until the whole body become on mass of incurable "ulcers." No sooner does public epinion take vengeance upon one deluder than another is found to enter the lists; relying upon Irish ignorance, Irish confidence, Irish gratitude, and Irish simplicity, for his tenure. Trick succeeds trick; plan follows plan; device chases device so her marching backward, like a crab; and, reversing the order of trade, the more largely she subscribes for the establishment of her liberty, the further does the goddess fice her grasp; while, reversing the order of mature, she is most thankful to those who most oppress her.

It is now our painful duty to expose the art and hypocrisy of a recently established almb of Belfast, of what is called "The Ulster Reform Association." We have hit a name for this body to a speeches, we should have consigned the Ulcer Liberals to their well-merited contempt, had it not been for the conspicuous part acted by Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, upon the memorable occasion of their

first display. We have had occasion to notice an attempt, by a knot of hair-brained quacks in Leeds, to get up something like a diversion in favour of a " live horse, and you may get grass", agitation. This exotic. however, we very speedily nipped in the bud. The object of the ulcers in Ireland is precisely that of the fores at Leeds: each being intended as BEDNYERRE.—The London Committee beg to ac- a decoy from the real game; a stink, to foil the foxes' scent and stop the pursuers in the chase.

Before we commence general operations upon the disjointed limbs of this ulcerated body, let us Robert Side, 1s. 3d.; Mr. Lovett, 10s.; Friends, per city; nay, he must be treated as the main spring, as the governing power of the whole concern. Lord CHARLEMONT is called to the chair: had a Parliament, and that Repealers were wrong of whom more anon. When the Chairman has in making comparisons of her state antecedently opened the meeting, we find Mr. Crawford making his appearance, not as the mover, seconder, or supporter of a resolution, but as the mouth-piece of the handle it accordingly; not to meet the nar-General Committee, empowered by that body to row comprehensions of persons of imperfect report progress. We find Lord Charlemont con- intellect, who are lost in wonderment at such a ducted to the chair by the Committee. Thus we connect Mr. CRAWFORD with the Chairman and with the general objects of the Association. We next find Mr. CRAWFORD in the capacity of seconder of the fol-

> "That as we demand equality of rights for all the people of Ireland, so, in the like manner, we claim that Ireland shall have equal rights, privileges, and franchises with Britain, as being the only ground on which the connection of the two countries can be securely based—a connection which it is our earnest essential to the prosperity of both countries."

We also find Mr. CRAWFORD, as we shall distinctly show, expressing his satisfaction and gratitude for the many boons conferred by the present have done. We also find him acquiescing in the office and to keep the Tories out." In this latter charge we implicate Mr. CRAWFORD upon the rule laid down by himself at Leeds, at a public dinner Upon that eccasion Mr. CRAWPORD, after dissenting from some observations made by Mr. BEAUMONT, left the room; declaring that it was the bounden AT THE EXECUTION of a man at Coutahees, a duty of every public man to combat doc- Irish Parliament was a mere nonentity, composed to his views, it then became his duty to retire. the doctrines of Mr. BEAUMONT, and that it consequently became his bounden duty to retire, and he d d retire. Indeed, he not only retired, but judging engaged to several other towns, where the people had gone to great expence and inconvenience to receive him, he declined making further experiments Incendiarism.—A barn at Pikefield, in the parish upon popular pliancy and disappointed all; making a most unwarrantable assumption of power, and

Upon that occasion, SHARMAN CRAWFORD's whole speech was one cold, dry, phlegmatic, detail of the many injuries inflicted by the present Ministers upon Ireland; observe, the very Ministers, who have now done so much: and to continue whom in office is the leading feature of the Ulcer Association! Upon that occasion, Mr. CRAWFORD reviewed the conbeen about twelve days buried, and the deceased is duct of Ministers to 1837; while, from that period to the present. Mr. CRAWFORD has most industriously and perseveringly kept in public view the Hs. The substitute of the Procureur du Roi has support given by O'Connect to those very Ministers arrived at Ambares for the purpose of prosecuting as the strongest ground of impeachment against him. He has been most lucid upon the subject of nuder seals, as well as the remains of a cat, which the second Coercion Bill; the surrender of the about by the proscribed Irish Catholic Volunteers, (Long continued cheering.) was interred about the same time, and which died appropriation clause, the deception of the Tithe under the command of Protestant boroughmongering in convulsions after having eaten of the same ragout Bill; the truculency upon the Corporation Bill and officers. which is supposed to have poisoned this unfortunate the Police Bill. In fact, he has been the one man in

its leading features, and CRAWFORD never dissents!

as a safe standard for sound opinion to grand patron of the Irish boroughmongers. This the porter, for the purpose of capturing the supposed rebbers. When they had reached the spot any other light. His besetting sin is "a pride being the rising star of her promised greatness. In that apes humility." He is a diffuse writer, a mumb- order to take complete advantage of the new madiscovered an Englishman, who was preparing to ling speaker, a loose and egotistical reasoner, a chinery, a national bank was established; the fundand frank bearing, he has now proved that jea- instituted; additional Judges appointed; places lousy, selfishness, and vanity have been the propel- created, without end or use; and pensions given brains to lead—he has not the fertitude to follow: became a perfect St. Stephen's in ministure. and therefore he has assumed the position of an engine placed behind a heavy baggage train to shove it up the hill.

the principal speakers.

The Chairman (Lord CHARLEMONT) SAYS :-

"We have the Queen ready to concede rights such as are our due—constitutional rights—to the people. The Ministry chosen by her wisdom and patriotism are ready to promete the interests of the country in every point of view, but their hands are tied; yet they have done. (Cheers.) They have done much, and they will do more. (Loud cheers.) I know they have the interests of this country at heart, and know they will be ready to bring forward measures for the imprevement of Ireland; but we must give them time and not press them too much, lest we should lose their services by adding to their embarrassments, and giving power to (Hear, hear, hear.)

whether man ever received so strong a rebuke, or change by the Protestant officers. They beheld the such a slap in the face, as CRAWFORD receives in the above passage? Here is full approval, no mincing. (as though it was intended for CRAW-FORD,) of all that has been done; astonishment at the magnitude of Whig performance, and the apology of Tory buggabooism for non-performance. Here we have a flat, a plump, a complete and unqualified, contradiction of every assertion made by CRAWFORD for the last five years, and in his meeting, when the unanimous cheering signified an not Braumont.

ulcers by which Ireland is likely to be covered, if not | public attention from summarily checked, we must administer a powerful tinselled jimerackery. dose to the patient at once. It is a subject worth This state of things could not long continue, and ment of the little "pimple" just under our ness. tinate the war—to gain time—till the Tories should grappling with. It is one of vital importance to accordingly the Catholic soldiers of the volunteer We had well nigh omitted the able representation of the Empire, to Chartism, to Repeal, and to general army, anxious for a settlement, drew up and pre- England, Scotland, and the Isle of Man, at the "ul- it as an incident which would not only lay the agitation. It is one upon which the empirics of the sented an address to the renowned Charlemont, cer" aggregate, by "Fox" Smiles. The omission "establishment" will write, but of which they are in a calling upon their Protestant brethren to advance would have been the more unpardonable as we belimb. In Charlemont's speech, we find the follow- THEY COULD HOPE TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGES THAT ing refutation of an assertion made at a repeal HAD BEEN GAINED." To this reasonable and just

meeting by a Mr. Mooney :--" I shall now read the following paragraph of this following answer:speech for you. The speaker is alluding to a gentleman well kown to you all. Mr. Sharman Crawford:-He knows very well that the volunteers endeavoured to effect Parliametary Reform in seven years after their legislative independence. He knows very well that they met in the Rotunda in the year 1789, from day to day, during the discussion of Mr. Flood's proposal for Reform. He knows that the Government became alarmed, and threatened to hold their leader, Charlement, responsible for all their acts. He knows very well that the timid, terrified Charlemont dissolved the volunteers on a Monday morning, when the body was to have met at the Retunda."

This question is wholly Irish; but, we trust, will not, therefore, be found the less interesting, and especially as we mean to deduce from it the perfect analogy between humbugging politicians of all ages. CHARLEMONT indignantly contradicts the imputation of Mr. Mooney, and appeals to the meeting. Now what are the facts of the case! Upon this simple question will be found to hinge the complete separation of the Irish Catholics from the Irish Protestants.

In handling this question, let us be distinctly understood as having laid it down that Ireland never and subsequently to 1782. This subject is now become of all-absorbing importance, and we shall prodigy as thousands of volunteers of all religions, appearing armed and united, as if by with the view to discover how so prodigious a mountain brought forth so very small a mouse. The Irish volunteers of 1782 were to Ireland what the Trades' Unions and the Whig Reformers were to England in 1832; and we shall prove that precisely the same game was played by the officers of both regiments. The Catholic volunteers waited patiently desire to strengthen and perpetuate, as being equally from 1782 till 1789, just as the English volunteers waited from 1832 to 1839, when they presented their petition and commenced a convention. The extravagant liberality of the boroughmongers upon the Regency Question in 1789, made the English ministers quake; and by their desire for an unrestricted Regent, they gave borough property another lift; and had it not been for the timely caths of the state physicians, who swore that Gronor the 3rd had recovered his senses, though he never had any, the difference between the two parliaments upon

the Regency Question, would have led to a civil war. CHARLEMONT Was a possessor of Irish Boroughs' GRATTAN Was one of his nominees. CHARLEMONT influence to have his patron appointed Generalissimo of the Irish volunteers. Up to 1782 the years. The immediate consequence of this change was a rise in the commodity of a seat from £500 for life to £800 for the term of eight years. The reason of the rise in price was at once obvious to the borough owners; and the next scheme for the advance of borough property in the market, was to augment the Privy Council. The more independent the

Privy Council, into the furnace of the Treasury. Firstly, let us consider how the repeal of Poyning's the value. The repeal of Poyning's Act was brought

Ireland who has denounced and exposed O'Connell the strict analogy between the Irish move of 1782, Scotland. "God help their foolish heads!"

"THE NIGHT BEFORE LAST," says the Gazette des and his tail for their support of the very men who and the English move of 1832. In 1782 the owners SHARMAN CRAWFORD has been the one man in Ire- property by increasing the independence of Parlialand who has denounced the servile policy of keep- ment, and thereby making Pirr purchase, in future, ing the Whigs in office, to keep the Tories out; and that easy compliance which he had previously exyet Gospond admits that the Association of which acted, by means of the controlling power of the CRAWFORD is the main spring, should have that for privy council. The result of increased power was an immediate rise in the price of a seat from £800 We have always looked upon SHARMAN CRAWFORD to £2,500. The English Minister now became the

> GRATTAN was the nominee of CHARLEMONT, and he says:had been the prime mover in such changes as took "My Lord and Gentlemen, the resolution which he hill.
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> Before we expose his utter ignorance of the con
> Before we expose his utter ignorance of the con
> and Generalissimo of the volunteers. The nominees and that Ireland shall have equal rights, privileges, and place in 1782. CHARLEMONT was a borough owner dition of parties in 1782, and his fallacious reason- of the Protestant borough owners voted that the franchises, with Great Britain. This demand is but ing u pen the method by which England, Ireland Catholic people should present GRATTAN with a sum just, and should be granted. (Cheera) I regret, howand Scotland, are first to be balanced in the fran- of £50,000 for his services, in having raised the price chise scale, and how afterwards democracy is to of their Protestant masters' borough property. obtain these measures of justice to which we are entikick the beam, (we should say the bucket.) we shall Lord CHARLEMONT became most popular as give a few, very few, extracts from the speeches of Generalissime, so much so that a publican. in the town of Dungannon, who kept the sign of the Old Goat, deposed ma-geg, and sub- constitution of our country, which would be likely to stituted the noble and popular Commander as the impair, or seriously weaken it. (Hear, hear.) I am future signboard to his establishment. This patriotic step brought increased custom; so much so, that the our strength by seeking for measures that would not accommodation was too confined; and a neighbour, meet the approbation of all Reformers; but we should done more than I thought it possible they could have seeing his account in taking to the sale of comfort, as a preliminary step, purchased the deposed Goat the present government with all our power." (Refrom the master of the CHARLEMONT. The means looked for by the boroughmongers

and the volunteers, or rather promised by the former and looked for by the latter, for effecting national their enemies, and thus forcing them out of office." salvation by the repeal of Poyning's Act being now accomplished, the Catholic soldiers began to smell a Now, we ask the most simple of simple politicians rat in the total indifference manifested for further rights. boroughmongers in the very position they professed to require as the means of carrying out "Parliamentary Reform," and by the sequel it will be seen that "finality" in Ireland and "finality" in England means one and the same thing-the accomplishment of the rich man's object. For some time the Catholies of Ireland, like the Reformers of Eng- that every man in England will understand its land, remained in stupid admiration of the great merits. In the meantime let us assure our friends, nothing they had accomplished. The triumph over presence; and yet we don't find CRAWFORD dissenting the Privy Council in Ireland, as the triumph over Britain, and the National Guards of France, although from the Noble Chairman, or retiring from the the Tories in England, was in itself sufficient to stop the mouth of the dissatisfied. Victory was in every imperceptibly, uniting under the magic influence of acquiescence in CHARLEMONT's assertion, and a mouth and gladness in every heart, whereas a tear contradiction of CRAWFORD's charges ! "Tempora | should have stood in every eye. Public works upon | the world, will very speedily be found to be but one mutantur;" Belfast is not Leeds; Charlemont is a most stupendous scale, all the mock pageantry of cause, while the means of the rich for crushing free-ference to the means employed for the aversion of a mimic court, reviews, and puppet-shows of all dom, will be found to be the same in all nations. As this has been the first appearance of the descriptions, were the order of the day, to divert As the great fish devour the small fry; so had

complete and perfect state of ignorance. Taking with them, to carry out the full measure of "Parit, then, as a whole, we shall dissect it limb by liamentary Reform," whereby alone (they stated) philosopher going to a goat's house to look for wool. request, the popular Generalissimo returned the

"HOWEVER DESIRABLE PARLIAMENTARY RE-

conclusion in this country.

bearing his likeness as an invitation to travellers, vances. became deserted as if by magic; not a soul entered We never knew a tyrant who had not cause to statu quo in full uniform, and right over his honour's cocked hat was placed the following announcement in tremendous sized letters :--

"THIS IS THE REAL OLD GOAT."

Such was the decline and fall of the Prince of boroughmongers: while his nominee, GRATTAN, met with the following reward for his condescension in accepting £50,000 for his disinterested services to returned Grattan; and in return Grattan had all the great men of the day. Grattan was a member and CURRAN was a member. The prevailing opinion among the Goese was, that GRATTAN should be called upon to resign in consequence of his acborough owners had no patronage, and their borough whereupon it was decided that the question should reign of George the Third, proprietors and nominees as he said to "cackle to the point." After a very, Irish administration of Lord Townsend, in 1768, the the following resolution:-Resolved, "That HENRY ment, proves that he is no goose." We mention these incidents in illustration of the fact, that with few exceptions, all patriots have been in the habit of feathering their own nests, without conferring a particle of benefit upon their country.

mode of rating the electors, he says:-

"Suppose, for instance, the peor law rating were Act was brought about, and secondly, who received adopted, instead of the present uncertain and unsatisfactory mode. (Cheers.) We must be steady at our post. WE MUST KEEP OUT THE TORIES." by brute-force!

Such are the principles upon which "the Old Goat" is to be revived, and for the maintenance of which We now request the attention of our readers to the Ulcers expect the co-operation of England and tien, the union was carried, and Ireland has been to pay for their "poor services"; and to the host of

When the reader learns who this said Lord Gosthe present Administration; who has assisted the his pets to suppress a repeal meeting! present Ministers in the perpetration of every single act so loudly complained of by SHARMAN CRAWFORD,

and, through whose support of Ministers, the said Lord Gosford has been highly promoted, and amply renaid by the same. Lord Gosford might have for driving you to battle or to banishment. The next spoken plain English, and have said, keep me in, five months will be the crisis of your life; be brave and keep some other pensioner out. Next we have be honest if you can: be prompt, and you'll best a " rars avis." a great god-send for the Whigs, a them. Cringe, temporize, and delay, and you're mighty windfall for Sharman, a young Nobleman, undone. Dan, mind that you have more enemies erude thinker, a bilious digester, and has a coetive ing system was put into full and active operation; his first appearance upon any stage; and only now than any man on earth, and all of your own making: delivery; while, with all the appearance of an open a Whig club was got up; an Order of St. Parrick induced to come forward by the crying necessity of and believe us, that they but watch the first blow to the times, in defence of his beloved Ireland-a turn upon you without mercy. You have not given young Lord Cremorne. Hear the tyro; he says,ling powers of his every action. He has not the without service; and, in short, College Green (come we'll give his whole speech, it's good to blood young hounds, and to encourage young beginners.)-

> have the honour to propose for your consideration deever, to have to say that I think we have not been heretofore sufficiently energetic in our exertions to tled; but the time is come when we should use all our energies to remove our grievances, and obtain an extension of our rights. (Cheers.) I trust we may obtain our rights without effecting any organic change in the sure that we all feel that, in our case, "union is strength." I think, therefore, we ought not to exhaust unite to obtain those which all admit to be useful and practicable. (Cheers.) I think we ought to support all this coyness, hesitation, and delay, in the

So much for this Noble noviciate. He trusts he'll get his rights without any organic changes in the constitution of his country. Organic! Why, poor thing! you have organ, rights, and all, but you have no country, for what you call your country has no

The importance of dealing summarily with this new humbug Association obliges us to reserve further commentary for our next; when we shall fully expose the sophistry of CRAWFORD's speech, and prove to the world that he has all through been a mere Whig. In a few more numbers we shall put this mysterious question of the Repeal of the Union upon so plain a footing that the Repealers of Ireland, the Chartists of apparently ignorant each of the others motives, are animal magnetism. The cause of the poor, all over

the great "ulcer" upon the body absorbed our whole attention till we had lost all thought for the molieve it to be the first instance on record of a Scotch

TOOLEY STREET LET LOOSE:

"THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS." THE terriers of Downing-street have roused their Irish bull-dog. At long-last, EBRINGTON has opened FORM MIGHT BE, AND WAS, IT WAS, NEVERTHELESS, a deadly fire upon the repealers. If we gave the ADMISSIBLE ONLY ON THE BASIS OF PROTESTANT | Irish people credit for exercising any, even the slightest, influence over the proceedings of the Now, we ask our readers to compare the conduct metropolitan place-hunting crew, we might rejoice of GREY, RUSSELL, and ALTHORP, towards the at their discomfiture; but it is because we are aware Trades' Unionists, after 1832, with the treatment of that the majority of the Irish have been the dupes the Catholic volunteers by the Generalissimo and of their metropolitan bloed-suckers, as the English slightest relief. the boroughmongers after the victory of 1782; and would have been to their leeches of the same order had

can any two things be more similar, and is it not it not been for O'Comon's interposition, that we general pacification; and with good reason. He clear that tyranny is the one same ugly thing all sympathise with them upon the injustice of Lord knows, full well, that although Belgium has conover the world? From that day forth did the Ebbington's tyrannical act. Before we look to the siderably improved by her separation from Holland Catholic people look with just suspicion upon their justice of this very ignorant nobleman's declaration, Protestant leaders. That reply, and the uniform let us, in passing, break a lance with Master Dan practice founded upon it, created the Irish rebellion; During the struggle of the English Chartists for as finality, and the treatment of the English liberty, they have not had so bitter, so foul-mouthed, volunteers of 1832, will, we fear, produce a similar so ungenerous, so rampant, so great an enemy as down the back stairs, and left the flat-bottomed O'CONNELL. He lent all his spare troops. He con-Now, was there nothing in Mr. Mooney's charge: gratulated the Irish boys upon the murder of poor and was this the first time it was made against SHELL and others at Newport; and Sergeant the greatest beast in his dominions. We fully acquit Lord CHARLEMONT, as Generalissimo of the volun- O'Daly, upon being an Irishman. He reteers ! Let us see. In countries where literature fused to allow the light of Chartism to shine upon has been destroyed, lest the stimulating effects of his dark citadel. He procured hired men to hiss. the records of olden times should excite the existing insult, and assault Lower. He dinned the necessity generation to deeds of heroism and valour, oral of prosecutions in the Attorney-General's cars: tradition becomes a substitute for printed records in short, he was the one great enemy of the and historical legends; and from this tradition we Chartists, because the Chartists were the one learn the following fact:-In consequence of the great enemy whom he dreaded, as likely to destroy treacherous answer of Charlemont, the House, the trade of agitation, by a general redress of gric-

magic, in defence of their common country; but it; while the Old Goat became too small for its dread the monster of his own creation. Dan is now numerous visitors. The landlord, loath to part with in as pretty a pickle as any gentleman need desire to the Whigs, has a peculiar interest in the preservathe Generalissimo in full regimentals, but still more be in. His tail lived upon Government suction, but tion of peace; for, however well-disposed the loath to hear the sound of empty pewter. consulted all the repeal pores of "suckey" have been dried up: with a few friends upon the eye of a great fair, as the tail must suck at some other pap in future, or to the best method of insuring to the house a speedy starve. The several joints of the tail were so many restoration of former favours. The unpopularity of tributary streams for supplying the rent channels CHARLEMONT being admitted to be the scare- with vitality; their friends were "sprung up to the than that of kings. Belgium, to save the expense crow, in order to have both meal and malt, mark" in their several localities, but we assure Dan picture and custom, the following expedient was that "nothing for nothing" is the motto of all decided upon. Charlemont was to remain in political dependants, and therefore nothing coming through repeal, nothing will come from repealers, Again, the patriotic brewers and publicans were the Persia, and Turkey, united cordially to Russia, would, very best tenants, and paid the largest amount of as NAPOLEON said, make her the mistress of rent; but thanks, eternal thanks, to the great, the the world. His words were, "I leave ALEXANDER good, and virtuous Mathew, there is no longer to be my heir to Europe." But stir the centre of the a sin-offering at deception's shrine, from that quarter. pool, France, and what becomes of every established So far, if O'Connell alone was concerned, we should form of government in Europe!! All the petty most heartily rejoice at the Government decree; ave. states of Germany would play their cards according and after all, if he does not act the wet blanket, and to their respective hands; Poland would take adthe boroughmongers. There was in those days a club, if we know any thing of Irishmen and Irish courage, called the Goose Club, in Dublin, consisting of we would still rejoice, for if there is a real union among Irishmen, the intolerance of the Cabinet France would join in the holy undertaking.

will now test it. But what can we say of the dastardly posed of a parcel of puppets, worked by the Eng- ceptance of the gratuity; but Grattan being a fight- Talk of equal justice to Ireland, indeed, and estab. vital quarter, the effect of which, though it may not Cabinet who have thus unmuzzled their bull-dog! during a gale, has received a sudden shock in some ence. Is the agitation for repeal illegal, or is it not? sure to shew itself when all are called upon to per property was of but very little value. Up to the be brought before the club, Curran undertaking If illegal, mark the mild method of putting it down form their respective functions upon the surface of compared with the method of putting down Chartism smooth waters. Hence we find that disasters of boroughs were tenants for life; but during the angry debate, Curran, as Grattan's friend, moved in England. In the one case, a mere threat, such as an in a calm are generally the result of over-indulgent mother would hold out to a spoiled overstrain in the gale. So with nations Octennial Act reduced the tenure from life to eight GRATTAN, having accepted £50,000 from Govern-child, "Don't, my love, if you do, you shall not have a The machinery for war cannot be laid aside new dress for your doll." In the other case, two, three, upon the proclamation of peace. Public opinies, and four years in madhouses, after an invitation by in the excitement of the moment, would held mother Russell to do the very thing complained of. any stinting of the future comforts of the gallant Is the agitation legal ! If so, mark the tyranny of soldier, who risks his life in the defence of his counendeavouring to suppress it. Upon the whole, we try's rights, as little short of treason. New rocks, So much of our commentary may be considered as may come to the following conclusion :- If the agi- new rookeries, new forts, new ramparts, new garvalue of a seat by increasing the power of Par- a digression; but we trust, however, neither tation is illegal, the Government are cowards. If risons, new castles, and new towers are sought for return to the meeting. The next step is select between the two, while we think them both the meritorious warriors; but, even in this distribu-Parliament became of Pirr, the higher the demand, the presentation of the report of the Com- cowards and tyrants. What right had this stutter- tion, although the soldiers get more than their for compliance to his will. Up to 1782, the English mittee, by Sharman Crawford, and which, as ing fool, (who was sent to Ireland to get so much share of the bullets, the officers get all the rewards. oligarchy laughed at the acts and the threats of the far as we could gather from his presentation, was an lumber out of the way,) to dare to smother the Sixpence a-day for the loss of a leg, an arm, and an Irish Parliament, well knowing where the controll- arrant piece of low Whiggery from top to bottom. expression of public opinion upon the question of eye; and £2,000 a-year for a good word in a desing power lay; but upon the repeal of Poyning's Act, Next comes the Lord Gosford, who, after muttering repealing an Act of Parliament, written in blood, patch, or for having a wife, a mother, or a sister of that which was previously controlled by the Privy a vast quantity of incoherent nonsense about an ex-Council, was henceforth subject to the influence of pected alliance with the people of England and the light of Government countenance from those tered for life—and, in many cases, their children after the Treasury only; or, as we have stated in a Scotland, thus sums up the ebjects of the Associ- who should take part in the agitation. "Marry, previous article, Ireland fell from the fire of the ation. In speaking of the present unsatisfactory come up, indeed!" Be good, you slaves! crouch before the oppressor! We have got you down, and

damn him that lets you up! So, then, this sacred union, this happy bond, is indeed to be perpetuated seldom granted without the gratification of Parlia-

enslaved?

But. again, see the fulfilment of our of are now to be kept in office by the Ulcere! More: of boroughs in Ireland increased the value of their round is, he will not be astonished at his anxiety to repeated prediction, that Dan, in supplying a police "keep the Tories out." This Gospond is the father force, was cutting a rod to whip himself. Will he of Lord Acheson, M.P., one of the veriest tools of believe us now that the tender Ebrington has need

> Dan. you are an old man now; you have much to answer for; take a friend's advice make a hog or a dog of it, before the two factions unite their strength and mature their plans much quarter-you have not much to expect. R. assured that the "base, bloody and brutal" Whighchildren of your own christening-have a rod in pickle for you; and that the "stunted corporal" (WELLINGTON) has long had a " stone in his sleeve": both wishing an opportunity to use them. And if WELLINGTON should join the Whigs, or even counter. nance them, it will be from no other motive than the selfish one of paying you off.

#### WAR OR PEACE.

The question of peace or war furnishes another powerful instance of the negative, but yet controll, ing. power of the most despised party in the state Were it not for the moral influence of the Chartists over the minds of those who rule them with a rod of iron, but who are, nevertheless, governed, in return, by their watchfulness for satisfaction, we should not, for the first time in our history, witness acceptance of the gauntlet, so tauntingly thrown down by one half the world, but so shyly evaded by Great Britain. If "Reform" had produced any one salutary change—if it had changed domestic ferocity into domestic kindness, or shewn a disnesition to substitute the art of reason for that of war-we might have placed the present sluggish. ness to the general account of increased civiliza tion. But all circumstances so concur in proving that their hesitation proceeds rather from a dread of more war than they can manage than from any positive dislike to contention, that we are compelled to consider our pacific position as an emanation from wholesome distrust of an oppressed people. rather than a proof of the pacific inclination of

The Whigs and the Tories are situate, with respect to this question, precisely as they are with respect to all others. The Whigs hesitate, tantalise bully, and crouch, for the mere purpose of feeling the public pulse, in the first instance; and of justifying their ulterior steps, if war should come, when the calamity. On the other hand, the Times, (a paper that exists upon clerical, social, and contention at home.) has been fencing for the last foundation of another long reign of Toryism, but which would also, in a great measure, take away the main obstacle to its continuance, by diverting public attention from domestic considerations.

England, at the present moment, very forcibly reminds us of a fine lady who does not perceive that she has been negligently dressed until the fact is announced to her, upon some slight exertion, by the prick of an awkwardly placed pin. Should England go to war at present, she would find that, from the awkwardness of her recent dressing maids. Ireland would stick a pin into one of her sides, and Scotland would prick the other: while her hands would be so completely tied up at home that she would be utterly incapable of affording herself the

LEOPOLD has been one of the principal agents for the Belgians feel, nevertheless, that LEOPOLD himself. and not the nation, has been the principal gainer by the improvement. LEOPOLD has followed the example of the beastly wretch who has just walked Dutch to the government of the Prince of ORANGE. The King of Holland was the greatest jobber and LEOPOLD of all suspicion of being an imitator of all the propensities of the ex-King; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that, like his predecessor. he pockets the produce of all those national improvements, which, of right, belong to the nation at large. To say that Belgium has improved much, proves nothing; for nea constat she might, after her separation from Holland, have improved immeasurably faster had her long-smothered resources, or rather her resources long drained by Holland, been applied nationally instead of individually. LEOPOLD, like "Citizen King" may be towards his son-in-law, and her Britannic Majesty towards "our uncle," we assure him and them that, upon the first declaration of war, the voice of the people will be far more mighty of an exclusive Court, would attach herself to a French Republic.

Russia stands in pretty much the same relation to her awkward pins that England does. Poland vantage of Russia's first visit from home, to wrench herself from the Northern Tyrant's grasp; and

A nation returning from the confusion of war to the quiet of peace, is like a steam-vestel that them-upon a foolish people.

But the mischief does not stop here : inasmuch as the support of a corrupt system is the condition upon which castles, rocks and forts are holden, and they are mentary influence. Let the nation cast an eyeupon the You shan't get place. Pooh! does it not grants to the Duke of Wellington and others; and fully prove what we have elsewhere and often stated, to the number of half-pay cormorants, sitting in the that by places, pensions, gold, bribery, and corrup- House of Commons, voting away the people's money new military Peers, hating all owil institutions!

the full shock of war. They are vain enough to that lot to which the masters are graciously pleased to beautified at their own sole expense; you knew that all hope that they would become convoyed smugglers to assign them, has enlisted the Weekly Chronicle this was a fruitful source of dispute and contention, all parts of Europe. This may have done, in olden upon the forlorn hope. Poor Place, the former and often of the most unchristianlike hardship and times, with a limited production and almost a mono- cloak of the "stane beggar" economist, is as threadpoly of trade; but, new, they would find the bare as any old cast-off garment to be found in the face of all your liberal professions, things remain tables turned. Production would be limited beyond Rag Fair. How very wonderful that some men, calculation; hands would be proportionally thrown called cunning are so deficient in that most necessary out of employment; manufactures would become a of all ingredients called tact: surely, Mr. Place drag; while the price of provisions would be raised to must see that he has been out of fashion for the last the war standard-incapable of being affected by a twenty years. Repeal of the Corn Laws, or any other " hasty puddiag" that the national cooks could toss up for poor John Bull

A nation returning from the bustle of war to the calm of peace, is like a drunken man returning to his senses in a brothel, and looking in vain for the

The power of levying war or proclaiming peace. is a prerogative exclusively vested in the Crown; and hence the feelings of the Monarch are usually emselted rather than the interests of the nation. We now find the "Citizen King" very much in the situation of OTHELLO'S wife, when divided of keeping on his own "night-cap" is to go to war, gotten it. His position is much like that of DICK MARTIN, the remain our of gool. Upon the first rumour of a dissolution, the suite of apartments occupied by MARTIN, in Murice's Hotel, were got ready for his reception, the landlord having never been disappointed of a visit from the M.P. for the last twenty vests upon the wind of a dissolution. So with

treasury is the devil's exchequer, and that if all ther with all who obtain an undue share of the public the pensioners created by the last desolating war revenue, or of the produce of labour; a class consisting religious liberty can neither be obtained nor secured. trietic apoplexy, their pay, pensions, and emolu- to the right of voting; and a class consisting of and power, on the subject of the Corn Laws, have been ments would revert to the Exchequer, but never to those who produce nearly all the wealth and pay just as binding as the rest. I am not going now into the man, half-pay officer, and public pauper, was to mency; and in return for which the Crown has been cared for and promoted by the policy of your ties have told you, in language not to be misunderstood, changed heads, property has changed hands, and Lordship's Government?" the people have changed sides. We wonder what true snewer that could be given to him.

We cannot conclude this article more appropriately than with an extract from one of O'CORROR's speeches at Glasgow. He says:-" War is to trade what the horbed is to the plant; it forces it, but strengthens it till it arrives at maturity."

# AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

The London Gazette of Friday and Tuesday publishes official details of the operations on the coast of Syria: they contain nothing of importance which we did not lay before our readers in last Saturday's Star. Since then no further advices have been re- to believe that honesty and Lord Melbourne are as far seived from the East by the London journals or the asunder as the poles; and I have nothing, therefore, to British Government; and the following meagre pa- do, but to tell you, and through you the people, what ragraph (which we copy from the Sun of Wednes- steps I think every henest man, and every Bible Chrisday) is all the fresh news that has been published tian, is bound to take in this eventful period of the in France upon the subject:-

PARIS. TUESDAY. This day's Monitour has the following:—" The Government only received on Mon- an idea of their producing any impression upon a head day, the 12th, news from the East. These advices, which left Alexandria, September 26th, and was transmitted by telegraph to Paris, contain few details. The Viceby has replied with much moderation to the act of destance. It was presumed that Ibrahim Pacha had stacked the disembarked troops. The result of his operations was not yet known. It was only known hat the Lebenon had remained tranquil."

The Univers asserts that the Government had re-CAcre by the British.

The Morning Herald has published a long documust addressed by M. Thiers (the French Minister) b Lord Palmerston, with respect to the Eastern Question; but it throws little light on the subject. Is the mean time the French Government is making freai preparations for war; and the French jourwas continue to inflame the warlike spirit which minates the population.

#### THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE AND A CON-STANT READER.

A Constant Reader has enclosed the following Conundrum" as he calls it, from No. 5 of the People's Question. as debated between Francis PLACE and a Manchester Overseer, in the Weekly Granicle, a paper which, by the way, we thought long since gone to POT. The following is the

"In the earlier progress of the cotton trade, he says, Capital did not flow to the manufacturer quite so fast People did.' What Mr. Place puts in the light of population shall have increased still faster, wealth, own capacious pouches. he proper sense, as we have already stated, will declined, and certainly not have risen. There is the same fact, and impoverishment is equally the

trairing the interest of the "ignorant," and, does so. written. unambiguously for that class,

A nation never pays for her feats of chivalry until late that sentence also. It means that being a fact, which needs no proof, that the pious Mr. Place having used all his old tools in sons and daughters of the Church would rather not The manufacturers by steam have never yet felt an endeavour to reconcile a hard working people to worship at all than worship in a building repaired and

> TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD VISCOUNT MELBOURNE

My LORD,—It is really painful to a rightly directed mind to pursue the track of a Minister, whose whole career has been marked by shameless abandonment of jail—his business ruined, and his health impaired fair hand that picked his pocket. The time of war principle, and the basest spirit of mean and sordid at the demand of a State Church, while the base Whigs is a period when general excitement allows tyranny avaries. In looking over the several measures which an ancontrolled sway; and hence, by searching your Lordship's Government has originated or suphistory, we find that almost every unopposed act of ported, I cannot find a single one which has a direct tyranny has been passed while the nation's brain tendency to elevate the character or improve the conwas turned with the war-cry and the shout of dition of the great mass of the people. Coming into release of the imprisoned martyr, and the other for the power, pledged, as the Whigs were, to at least an honest abolition of tithes and of church rates, and the equitable and vigorous endeavour to effect the beneficial changes distribution of existing church property, so as to prowhich had become imperatively necessary—solemnly vide for the decent maintenance of the clergy, and the engaged to peace, retrenchment, and reform, and know. repairs of the sacred edifices, your Lordship's honouring that they had the hearty support of a vast majo- able colleague, Lord John Russell, proposes that any rity of the nation, they have, in the teeth of all their person confined for more than twelve months, and for professions and pretensions, united themselves with the less than £5, may be liberated by a Judge, without the plunderers of their country. They have, as preservers consent of the person who sent him to prison! Really, between her duty to a father and her duty to a of peace, brought us to the eve of war, making us at my Lord, the Dissenters are infinitely obliged to the husband, wherein, whichever way she decided, her the same time ridiculous and despicable in the eyes of liberality of the Whig Government! This proposition ewn feelings must be sacrificed. LEOPOLD is the all Europe. As Reformers, they have made reform a involves a recognition of the legality of church rates one great consideration with France and England. mockery—a mere name—a delusion of the worst kind. the very thing which they complain of as a "grisvance," Louis would willingly keep the crown upon his son- Their "retrenchment" I pass over in silence for the and against which, when out of office, your party always in-law's head by procuring peace; but then self- present, assuring you, however, that before I conclude most bitterly inveighed. Nay, more; it gives to the

As your Lordship has been the leader in all or most to have a claim upon her victim for more than £5, she humane member for Galway, upon the eve of a of these exploits of the detestable and "shabby" may revel in her malice and vindictive rage without dissolution. Acts of charity had reduced MARTIN Whige, it is but fair that your Lordship should be hindrance or controll. This is a somewhat curious from an estate of £2,000 a year to beggary; and brought before the tribunal of public opinion, to give method of "redressing grievances." But I must, in when asked why, at his time of life, he wished to an account of the mismanagement of a trust so gene- justice both to you and them, say that I think the remain in Parliament, he replied, that he might rously confided, and, as the event has proved, so utterly Dissenters deserve no better treatment at your hands undeserved and so shamefully abused. I sak any one than they have had. They have, on all occasions, stood to look carefully and impartially at the whole policy of aloof from the ranks of the people, and have refused your Cabinet, and then to my, if he can, not that you to aid them in their righteous endeavours to obtain have acted upon the principles on which you pro- justice; they ought not, therefore, to wonder that the fessedly took office, but that you have even attempted same measure is meted out to them as others, and that to do so.

The nation is made up of three distinct classes. We Let the nation bear in mind that an English plunder, including the Court and the aristocracy, togewere to die, at one given moment, in a fit of pa- of those who, by the Reform Bill, have been admitted the nation. If every pensioner, royal bastard, place mearly all the taxes, and almost entirely support the argument of the question of Corn Law Repeal; that is die to-morrow, not one single gramb would their election of those who are called the representatives of the this subject, you have displayed your recklessness to an death place upon the poor man's table. War Government must have reference, and it is only in proepens a market for the sale of commissions, portion to the measure of justice or injustice with of those laws would benefit the nation is a question which they are treated, by the parties in authority, that open to dispute; but it cannot be disputed that your cash office to settle accounts with the public credithe executive can be considered to neglect or to perstrength, as a Minister, lies in the support of the shoptor. We are now paying for all those wars which, form its most important duties. The question then, is, ocracy who have the elective franchise, and who, by since 1688, have cost the nation so much blood and "In what way have the interests of these three classes that means, return the House of Commons. These par-

I believe the following summary will be not far from the "Infidel" Emperor of China would say, if, apon the mark. The first class, in which you are yourself laws must be their ruin. I, here, give no opinion saking our Envey to his "hellish" out-of-debt included, you have done your best to secure in the dominions what England had to show for thousands plunder they have, by their rascality and usurped upon thousands of millions of money, fatherless power, acquired; and, not content with this, you have, children, and widowed mothers, our Envoy should in sundry ways, increased their power to oppress. The answer " a lady in the family way, and a troop of second class, in the pride of your supposed security, state-pensioners, to send our souls to heaven in a you have kicked at and insulted till you tremble at the hand basket !" And yet such, in reality, is the only effects of your own folly, and dare not venture an appeal even to the shopocrat and Mammon-worshipping constituency of your own creation. Around the third class you have artfully set your legislative snares and traps, in the hope of tearing from them the last remains of liberty and independence, and of reducing them to a worse condition than that to which their strengthens it not in the growth: while peace is as Tory oppressors had reduced them; and from which the pure air of heaven, which forces it not, but your hypocritical professions promised to set them

> This is no fancied picture; nor is it one drawn by malignity or ill-will. It is a portrait drawn from facts; and it is presented to you by one who would have been proud to have devoted whatever he might have possessed to the support of the, so-called, liberal Government, if WE have again to crave the indulgence of our readers he could have believed them to be honest and sincere; but, my Lord, I am compelled by your whole conduct world's history.

Suppose not, my Lord, that I pen those letters from so stupid and a heart so callous as your Lordship's. No; humble, as I am, and Lord, as you are, I should deem you, though the companion of a Queen, beneath position, but he was preparing to oppose an energetic my notice, as a private correspondent. But, as a public man, we all feel your pernicious influence, and it becomes the duty of all, to hold you up to that public JOHN DUNCAN.—Any books may be sent to Mr. censure which all men merit, who, having been invested by Providence with a power to do good, stived news of the bombardment and taking of St. Jean like demons of darkness, employ it for the purposes

> That such has been your Lordship's public conduct, what I have pointed out in my former letters, has made manifest; and some other matters, which must A VICTIM OF DECEPTION.—We cannot publish his now be noticed, will serve to make it still more ma-

Some of the subjects upon which the loud-mouthed Whigs, when in opposition, have been in the habit of keeping up a perpetual clamour, have been, as it was natural to expect they would be, forced upon your attention in such a manner as to forbid their being coolly placed upon the shelf or laid by in silence. Among these, Education, Dissenters' szievances, and the iniquitous Corn Laws held a distinguished place. The necessity of obtaining sound legislation in all these matters was one of the principal arguments made use of in the Reform Bill agitation. I do not mean to say that any of these things have been forgetten. On the contrary; you, as the great state-tinker, aided by your batch of jeurneymen, (who, by the way, evince, on all occasions, by their bungling workmanship, that they never served a regular apprenticeship to the trade,) have tried your hand at all these jobs; and, if you have great an increase of population we are rather dis- been liberal in nothing else, you have not been at all to state as a virtual decrease of wealth; for niggardly in the use of your "soft sawder." to the men capital may be abstractedly increased, yet, if injury of your customers, and the well filling of your

Your suxious care for the education of the people was difference between us. Whether population evinced in a manner which the most stupid could these faster than capital, or capital increase slower hardly fail to comprehend. £30,000, out of the taxes, population, is a mere difference in the wording for educating the people of England and Wales, looks like an enormous sum, when placed beside the The proportion between the number to share, like an enormous sum, when placed beside the like amount to be shared, is the main question. We trifling sum of £70,000 for the much more imband strive most to increase the latter, Mr. Place to portant object of providing lodgings for the Queen's barnes! Von may indeed write John Bull down an horses! You may, indeed, write John Bull down an A Constant Reader must be very dull, indeed, not ass if he fails to tressure up in his memory this insult; maderstand so simple a proposition, and one and to let you know, on all fitting occasions, that he

As this subject, of education, is one on which I talled by George Henry Ward, "The ignorant shall have much to say, in a future letter to your Lerd-However, as our Correspondent has taken ship, I shall not enlarge upon it at present; but prehe pains to seek, we cannot refuse the trouble to ceed to notice the way in which you have chosen to apply an answer. The passage means, that if popu- redress (as some of your friends, when they get drunk and ation increases faster than wealth, wealth increases funny, are pleased to call it; the Dissenters' grievances wer than population; but if, upon the other hand, You have given them a Marriage Act, filled with as walth increases faster than population, then much covert insult as it was possible to cram into it: Prilation increases slower than wealth, such an Act as the old Nonconformists would have spurned There is no real difference between the two. from them with abhorrence. But it is in the matter of Mether population increases faster than capital or Tithes and Church Rates that, on this subject, your unchital increases faster than population is a mere dif- blushing abandonment of principle shines forth most conenceof wording the same fact, and impoverishment spicuously. You knew that a continuous excitement, sequely the result." No more difference appears to and bickering, and ill-will was kept in almost every between the two propositions, than between a imposts; that the Church was annually made a scene of mit horse and a horse-chesnut; while there is as uproar and confusion; and that even should the Church ch truth in the one as there is sense in the other; party, by the aid of Sturges Bourne's Act, gain a majority which is not one particle. We find the article in of votes, the levying of the rate was always a matter intion open with the following passage:—" Few of less, distress, and annoyance, to the most conscienknow more about the working classes or sympatious persons in the parish; while, by the refusal of a the more with them than Mr. PLACE." Perhaps rate, the venerable structures, raised by the piety of with them than air. I have your ancestors, must be left to moulder and decay: it

just as they were before the liberals got possession of the high places of the land! I beg pardon, my Lord, things do not remain as they were: they are much worse than in the time of Tory domination. Then, the accursed factions were divided: and, amidst

the falling out of the rogues, honest men stood a chance of sometimes coming by their own: but now the rescals are united, and the oppression and plunder of the people goes on apace. Here is an honest Quaker despoiled of his goods for conscience' sake; and there is John Thorogood rotting in Chelmsford stand wincing that they cannot help it, or preparing a remedy werse than the disease.

Instead of taking a straightforward course; laying interest steps in, and tells Louis that the only way you shall find that I have neither overlooked nor for. Church the right to be as revengeful and unjust as she pleases for a whole year. And, if she can but continue their own claims are disregarded by a bad and vicious Louis. He must go to war to keep out of danger. have a class who live by, and fatten upon, public obtain religious liberty till, in the spirit of the religion which they profess, they come forward to join heart and soul in the demand for civil liberty, without which Your professions, made when seeking to obtain place

that they consider their interests to be endangered by the Corn Laws; nay, that the continuance of those about the truth of all this; but I say that it is fair to conclude that a government will have some sympathy with those by whose favour they hold their places. You seem, however, determined to outrage the dictates of sound policy as much as those of common honesty; and, in your insufferable pride, you not only refuse to pay attention to the petitions of those by whom you are supported, but you so refuse as to evince to them. if they have any powers of understanding at all, the sovereign contempt in which you hold them. The contempt is, no doubt, well merited, were it ten times more bitter than it is, but that is no evidence of your wisdom in thus blazoning it with so little ceremony. I have more to my; but, for the present, must sub-

Your Lordship's "Friend."

NUMA. London, Oct. 1, 1840.

# TO OUR READERS.

for the dissppointment many of them had to experience in the late receipt of their papers last Saturday. The cause of it was another breakage of our Machine. The double-cylindered Machine we have prints at the rate of 2,000 copies per hour: and on Friday last a breakage occurred. which completely stopped us from working with is for that week. The forms were placed upon the single-cylindered Machine; and as it only prints at the rate of 1,000 per hour, it was impossible to get the requisite quantity printed in time.

# TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

O'Connor. T. C.—His dogorel won't do. J. LOVE .- We have not room for his Address to the

Working Classes of Norfolk. THOMAS IBELAND .- The idea is good. We have seen and considered it before; but find some difficulty in cetting them. The attempt has been made. JOHN RODGERS.-Thanks.

letter. It would certainly cause us to be prosecuted for libel; and we should be mad to risk a prosecution on anonymous authority. M. N.-His letter to John Russell. M. R. must stand over for the present.

HENRY HILL-Mr. Vallance lives at 34, Lowgate, Hull: and we give the concluding paragraph of his book as an answer to H. Hill, and all other like enquirers, of whom we have several:-

"Any person writing for one of my sixpenny pamphlets, and desiring an answer, must enclose a shilling for the same; but any number in addition will be sent at the price marked on them, so that the reader will see that I charge sixpence for writing the letter, as I cannot spend my time for nothing; nor do I pay postage either way without an additional remittance for that purpose; but where no answer is required. by enclosing two fourpenny pieces, a sixpenny pamphlet, containing thirty-six pages, or two of my threepenny ones, will be post-paid to any part of the kingdom so long as the Penny Postage Act continues in operation. Any number of copies may be enclosed in the same parcel at the price marked on them.

"J. H. VALLANCE." MANCHESTER, have sent us a notice of 9s. 5d. for tists; but have sent no cash with it. Let them give the each to the Secretary of the Manchester To Agents.—Again we notice to those Agents who

JAMES CULVERHOUSE.—We think the "Hymn" might be much mended. JAMES HYSLOP.—We have no room.

PRICES OF WEAVING .- We have received a communication which seems to have principal reference to a comparison of the prices paid by some firm in Leeds, in 1825, with the prices of the same firm in 1840. It is too long for publication by a yard or two.

M. advises that, instead of marking metallic coins, the Chartists should select all pieces of paper, linen, boards, parchment, or anything for which they have no particular use, and, in the moments of idle amusement, write thereon some text relating to the Charter, the prisoners, and the National Debt. Having selected a quantity of scraps, let them betake themselves to writing: they will, by so doing, learn to write, read, and sum. As they pass along the streets. let them give them to some young children, or fling them into the doerways. If you want to send to shop, wrap the money in such paper, parchment, or linen. The Chartists of Stroud have done this, and do not scruple to place them in the pews at church, so that, on the Sunday, the church-going few have such remarks as these put into their hands:—Pray for O Connor, Frost,

Vincent, and the 200 Chartist prisoners. USTICE" would suggest to the people the following simple rule for the obtaining of speedy and permanent relief from oppression and suffering:—"Suppose the Order of Shepherds 40.000 the Foresters 80,000, the Druids 80,000, and the Odd Fellows were 160,000, and all other Orders in the same proportion,-suppose, for instance, that the Order of Odd Fellows were 160,000, and they were to make a levy through

the whole of the Order of sixpence per member, it would raise £4,000. Then, suppose this sum be applied in the best possible manner, in a Joint Stock Woollen Manufacture, under the direction of the best talented brethren of the Order conversant with the trade above-mentioned. The above capital might be worked so that, at the end of the first year, it would realise a profit of £2,000. By so doing, it would induce every other Order in the United Kingdom to act upon this plan. In every year it would increase this capital fifty per cent., and also have a tendency to assuage the distress that prevails in this nation from year to year, and be rendered a great moral blessing to mankind in general.

TEPH CARTER, Secretary to the Stockbort Associa-Stockport prisoners, nor to the prisoners themthey encouraged the speeches and resolutions of the delusive sounds to the remembrance of those who are suffering in their cause.

T. MANCHESTER.-No.

. P.-His song won't do.

REGULAR SUBSCRIBER has sent us a spirited, but not very well written, appeal to the men of Wills, on behalf of CARRIER AND Ports. He says:—
"It was stated in the public papers, that the number who attended the Trowbridge demonstration were 15,000; Bradford, 7,000; Westbury, about 2,000; and the surrounding villages in proporto it,—now, if 5,000 of these individuals who attended these meetings would contribute the small sum of one penny each, in six months it would secure for the victims the sum of eight shillings per week during their imprisonment. and allow something for collecting, books, &c. and there is not a working man in this county who is not bound, not in humanity, but in justice, to aid the subscription." We hope his appeal will be responded to in a right spirit by those to whom it is addressed. AMUEL CAIRNS.—The letter from Barker is a very

enough of interest for publication. HILO.—We are sorry to learn the intelligence he communicates; but do not see that any good end would be obtained by printing it; particularly as it is Philo's opinion that the parties can do no harm. Better apply the Bedlamite's remedy: let them dis of themselves."

THE "HORN OF LIBERTY" AND THE "LINES ON JOHN FROST' will not do. DISSEMINATION OF CHARTIST PRINCIPLES -THE

sion of truth. An ODD FELLOW wishes to know whether M'Douall

Odd Fellows? BIRMINGHAM.-MRS. E. BROWN'S SUPPORT FUND.-

MR. BAIRSTOW .- The paragraph announcing this gentleman's Lecture on the Corn Laws at Derby. on Monday evening, and at Belper, on Tuesday, on her behalf. is an advertisement.

JAMES SWEET .- We did not receive the report of Mr. Bairstow's lectures. On the other subject named in his letter he will hear from us by

MAYALL BRAUMONT .- Too late.

some account of the "murder:" they must say something of it. The story is so horrible, that we shall keep it over till our next, in hope of emfirmation, if it be true. HENRY TOMMEY is under consideration . His commu nication is fearfully long.

THE ADDRESS TO THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS OF CARLISLE is omitted for lack of room.

JOHN MASON.—We would have gladly given the adseveral weeks ago.

SIGMA.—We are glutted with poetry.
GREAT HORTON CHARTISTS.—Send the flannels for

LAWRENCE. - Enquire at Deacon's. T. L.—CHESTERFIELD.—Apply to the agent for end of Oastler, if not received. HARDING.—The Pust-office charge for money orders is sixpence for any sum not exceeding £2, and eighteenpence for all orders above that to £5, above which sum no orders are drawn.

evening, is an advertisement. OLDHAM RADICALS.—Their resolutions and address

were too late for this week. THE PERFORMERS AT THE GARRICK THEATRE, ROCHDALE.—The notice of the intended Tea Meeting, on the 5th of November, would be charged to us

> that unless they send between and Thursday next, their papers of Saturday next will be stopped. Several have written complaining that their papers of last Saturday were stopped without notice: this is incorrect; a notice of accused me of having, in the account of Collins and this kind appeared a fortnight ago.

A. Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester.

FOR PEDDIE. From a few Friends at Loggie, near Dundee ... ... 0 5 0

tion, has sent us an appeal to the men of Hazzle-grove, Atherlow, Cheadle, and other villages about Stockport, who have never yet contributed to the support of the ruined families of the eight selves. He contends, and very properly, that this neglect is unfeeling, and highly censurable; as the prisoners by forests of uplifted hands, and echoing cheers, which could not have been forgotten, even if the present neglect did not recall B. BAIRSTOW, the West Riding Missionary, is par-

ticularly requested by Mr. E. Broadbent, on be-half of the Chartists of Ashton-under-Line, to give a lecture at that place previous to com-mencing his tour through the West Riding.

proper and creditable letter; but does not possess

South Hetton Chartists recommend to al 1912tist shopkeepers and middle class men e seral opinions, such as are engaged as tobacc. sist and grocers and tea-dealers, to inscribe upon such tea and tobacco paper any inscription, maxim, ariom, or anecdote, relative to Chartists and Chartism which they might consider best, so that none may be ignorant of what we are striving for; and that the misconceptions of the middle classes about the "anti-property" doctrines of Chartism may be dispelled. Many other trades, such as bakers, chemists, &c., might do much in this way for the removal of error and the exten-

or Collins belong to the Manchester Unity of

We have received, from the Secretary, a statement of this fund, from which it appears that the total amount received from April 6th to September 5th, is £23 17s. 3d.; and the weekly allowances to Mrs. B. and other expenses amount to £17 2s. 11d.; leaving a balance of £6 14s. 4d. in the hands of the Treasurer. The Committee urgently request the publication of the subscription list, assigning as their reason, that they are taunted with not publishing their subscriptions. This "taunt," come from whom it may, is cruel and unreasonable. We are very sorry that we eannot meet the very natural wish of the Committee to meet and strangle it by publishing the items; but, really, there are so many subscription funds through the whole country, for so many patriotic and necessary purposes, that we cannot trust ourselves to relax the rigid rule of excluding particulars in any instance, unless, indeed, it may be to some extent in that of the General Executive Council of the National Charter Association. Our friends will see that, if we did begin the practice of inserting parti culars, each place would have an equal claim upon our columns with every other place. Every committee, whose whole accounts were not published, would then be sure to be taunted and suspected: and there would be no end to the publication of every separate penny given. We are sorry to seem rigorous; but it is of necessity. We must act upon an uniform rule.

WATSON. The analysis of the Hand-loom Weavers' Report is received, and shall appear in

DEMOCRAT. - Will he send us some local paper giving

SUFFOLK RADICAL thinks, as the municipal elections are coming on, that, by the 1st of November. a good fund might be raised for the support of the families of the imprisoned Chartists. He says-" Let every Chartist who has a vote for a Town Councillor ask each Candidate for something for the families of those in prison. I do not see why the middle classes should not contribute their mites. No one shall have a vote from me without a shilling."

dress from the Northern Liberator, but it is too

the victims—each man's portion separately wrapped and directed, and then the whole made into one parcel-to this Office, and we will see to their immediate transmission.

cost eighteenpence. A bank order would only

cost sixpence if it did not exceed £10. RISTIAN CHARTISM .- The notice of Mr. Clayton's experience, we hope, has taught both you and us to

have not sent the balance of their accounts.

families of the Imprisoned Chartists. must be sent to Mr. Shorrocks, 70, Gun Street, Manchester, to The Book of Subscriptions is at present in the hands

of the Committee; as soon as they return it audited, we shall publish the balance-sheet. The entire Account having been placed in their hands, all we shall have to do, in future, will be to publish their weekly report.

FOR FLANNELS FOR CHARTISTS IN WAKEPIELD.

From R. M'Adam, Cockermouth 0 0 6 From an Old Radical, Bradford, per J. Clarkson ... 0 1 6 From Mrs. Lancaster, Wakefield 0 2 6 From Yew Green, near Huddersfield ... ... 0 5 0
From London, per J. Cleave, from four persons, ls. each ... 0 4 0 GENERAL DEFENCE FUND. From a Friend ... ... 0 0 6

FOR MRS. PROST. From Kitty, an old Radical's wife. at Bradford, per J. Clarkson 0 1 0 Collected at the Airs and Culder, by Mr. Mason ... 0 3 14 Do. do. on Sunday last ... ... 0 4 6 From Duckinfield, per Cook ... 0 1 6 FOR MRS. VINCENT. From a few Friends at Tiverton ... 0 10 0 OR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

York, per W. Pullen's book 7 T. Williams's do. 3 0 W. Cordeux's do. 1 6 E. Curley's do. 1 3 D. Halton's do. 3 6 From D. S. M. Elland, and others, per W. Ritchie... per W. Ritchie... ... From a Constant Reader ... From the Radicals of Horbury ... 0 10 0
From S. M., Wakefield ... 0 2 6
A few Friends at Wakefield ... 0 5 6 The Edinburgh Charter Association, per William Husband ... 0 18 0 London Committee ... £2 15 6 To Advertisement

CHARTISTS.

MRS. ROBERTS. THE WHIG MADE WIDOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Allow me a space in your columns to call the attention of the Chartist body, as well as that of the friends of justice and humanity in all classes, to the forlorn condition of Mrs. Roberts, (and her three children) the widowed wife of Francis Roberts. of Birmingham, one of the three men tried, convicted. and sentenced to death at the Warwick Assizes, in August, 1839, for an alleged participation in the attack upon the houses in the Bull Ring, Birmingham, on the 15th of July preceding; and whose punishment was subsequently commuted to transportation for life.

Amongst all these families of the "Victims of Whiggery" who have received the sympathy and support of their Chartist brethren, none have stood, and will stand, more in need of than Mrs. Roberts, and the infant family; whilst I think I may venture to say, none have been so much neglected. At the period of her husband's arrest she, with her

infant family, were left entirely destitute of the necessaries of life, and within a few weeks of her confinement, in addition to which, the landlord of the house, in which they have been lodging, seized upon the miserable furniture of the unprotected and helpless woman for arrears of rent, and turned her and her children into the street, from waich she sought refuge in the equally miserable home of her mother, (as woman a poor as her daughter) where she gave birth to an infant, deprived not only of the consolation of her husband's presence and support, but of those things at such times considered necessary, even by the most poor and wretched. This occurre while her husband was awaiting his trial in Warwick Gaol. I may here state that Francis Roberts was a very poor man, but an industrious of the Star," this doughty knight-errant runs tilt one; had been a member of the Temperance Society against George White, John Duncan, John Ritchie, the for three years, was a good husband and father, and a harmless, inoffensive man. Let it also be borne in others! Surely, the planet Mars is in the ascendant. mind that numerous affidavits were made by respectable shopkeepers and others, in Birmingham, that Roberts was not in the Bull Ring on the evening of the 15th of July, and that they saw him in his own neighbourhood at the time it was alleged by Hall, the prize-fighting policeman of Birmingham, he saw him in the Bull Ring. I, myself, Sir, brought up with me to London, from Birmingham, a petition which Mrs. Roberts placed in my hands to be presented the intelligence reached Scotland, Alexander which Mrs. Roberts placed in my hands to be presented the intelligence reached Scotland, Alexander by herself, (or for her) signed by several tradesmen county of Perth, went to the United Secession and manufacturers in Birmingham, including the firm he worked for up to the time of his arrest, and publicly named his son William Lovett, that he containing the affidavits of about a dozen shop-might adorn his family circle, and that the name keepers living in the same street as Roberts, (a long might be handed down to his children's children, distance from the Bull Ring), all affirming they saw even to his latest generation, in remembrance of Roberts in, and about the door of his own house at him who defended the rights of Britons, at Birthe night of the riot, at the time it took place, and mingham, and suffered for them at Warwick. By both previous and after. (It is necessary for me giving this insertion in your widely circulated jourhere to state that the reason the parties making the nal, you will oblige an observer of past events. affidavit, did not come forward at the time, was, At the Catholic chapel, by the Rev. John Rigby, no one, not even the counsel employed for the Mr. Arthur Collins had his son christened Feargus defence, was aware up to the time of their Arthur O'Connor Collins.

wife and children, from whom he had been violently and ruthlessly torn. Mrs. Roberts, who is of extremely delicate constitution, broken-hearted at the loss of her husband, and with an infant family, is now residing at Birmingham in a state of extreme destitution, relieved

the next morning! and that the notorious "Bill"

Hall was the only witness against him. Mesers.

working men. Mr. Porter, bootmaker, Bull-street, Birmingham, will afford every information respecting Mrs. Roberts, and be happy to receive any contributions eight months old, was christened in honour of the

### I am, Sir, respectfully yours, ROBERT HARTWELL, compositor, Late Delegate for Tower Hamlets.

P. S .- I must request any subscription to be forwarded to Mr. Porter, as above, as, though I felt it my duty to make Mrs. Roberts's case known, at Ashton-under-Lyne, was christened, by the Rev. I have suffered too much lately from persecution, John Handforth, curate of that place, the infant calumny, misrepresentation, and ingratitude, to interfere in any way with the pecuniary business of any agitation I may in the interim be engaged in.

The Rev. Gentleman remarked that it was very foolish of the control of any agitation I may in the interim be engaged in.
R. H.

ADDRESS FROM THE WORKING MEN OF NOTTINGHAM TO THE DEMOCRATS OF

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,-We hail with delight the noble stand you have made, founded, as it is upon the pure principles of Democracy; and we beg to street, Birmingham, was delivered of a daughter, assure you, that the toiling millions of England will and, out of respect to our noble and distinguished take no part in any proceedings which may any patriots, she was duly registered Mary Ann Feargus way tend to create any misunderstanding, or any O'Connor Frost Wild. angry feelings between you and us, with a view to suppress the rising spirit of freedom in France, or son born to him on the 234 ult., who has been duly in any other part of the world. Shut out of the registered Feargus Vincent O'Connor Runsford. long, and our space too much crowded. We never pale of the Constitution, as we are, having no voice received the MS. copy which Mr. M. says he sent in the making of the laws we are called upon to Church, Bury, by the Rev. Mr. Paver, was chrisobey, our petitions and remonstrances unheeded. tened James Feargus O'Connor Bennett, in honour our best friends incarcerated or expatriated for of the brave and unflinching patriot, Feargus daring to complain of the base system which is O'Connor. grinding us to the dust. Democrats of France, our interests and your

interests are bound up together; and we hope that gus Wild, at St. Luke's Chapel, Heywood. no power on earth will ever be able to separate them. The day is gone by when either Whig or Tory can qualify abuse, reconcile injustice, or silence complaint, by bandying responsibility from faction to faction. The hour is fast approaching, when the strongest

union will prove that a consolidation of all that is vicious and daring will appear but as chaff before Three might be drawn for £2 each, which would the hurricane of popular indignation. Onward, then, brave Frenchmen, until universal liberty. which is the just right of man, is obtained. Past lecture on this subject in the Primitive Methodist rely upon our own exertions; and now is the time Chapel, at Huddersfield, announced for Monday When all the energies which we possess should be put forth to emancipate ourselves from a worse than Egyptian bondage.

We remain, Brother Democrats, Yours, in the spirit of fraternity. THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTER ASSOCIATION F NOTINGHAM. THOMAS STAMFORD, Secretary.

WHO IS "THE FALSIFIER!" TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR -A certain Quixotic editors in this city has M'Douall's visit, reported in the Star, "told designed and deliberate falsehoods, for the purpose of misleading OTICE.—All monies in future, for the relief of the it (the Star) and its readers." Such a charge, despicable as its source may be, I conceive it to be a duty lowe to you and your readers, as well as myself, to grocer and draper, Chowbent. notice and expose. Though the attack was made be by him transferred, weekly, to the Treasurer, ostensibly upon me, the writer's evident object was, so far as his means permitted, to weaken that implicit confidence which the Radical body place in the Star, as a chronicler of the movement. The charges which he has brought against "The

are not, even were they true, sufficient to bear out his general accusations. Referring to the number mentioned in the Star as having attended the meeting in Dun Edin Hall, he

says-" If the Hall holds 2,000, it was no more than half filled, even according to the statements of the York. party who conducted the proceedings. The highest number they claim as attending the meeting is 1,000." In answer to this, and to show its falsehood, I would just refer to the statement made at the subsequent meeting by the gentleman appointed by the committee to act as treasurer, at the meeting in question referred to, to the effect that money had been drawn from some deservedly respected by a large circle of friends. hundreds more than the number here stated, that many got in for less than the regular charge, and that aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Land, combnumbers got in gratis. At the meeting when this maker, of York. statement was made, in contradiction to the number given by the True Scotsman, the reporter for that print Mr. Allan. ace to tell us that the party who conducted the pre-field, brewer.

ceedings only claimed 1,000: unserupulously designs me "the falsifying reporter," and at the same time prefixes the sobriquet "True" to the name, which, to the shame of every Scotsman, he biszons on his title page! A Whig paper in town (and we all know how to interpret their estimate of Radical meetings) gives between 1,200 and 1,300, while the "True" would-be thought Radical "Scotsman," by a calculation, "not loosely but carefully made," makes out the munificent number of 700! Who, I may safely say, is "The Falsifier?"

The next count in the indictment against me is, the having denominated a Mr. Robert Douglas "reporter for the True Scotsman," to the manifest and imminent danger of having it supposed he was "our established reporter," knowing full well, at the same time, that such was not the case. To clear myself from so very serious a charge, allow me to say, in the first place, that he gives me credit for a more intimate acquaintance with the minutise of "the cheap and economical establishment" concerned in getting up his paper than I can lay claim to; and, in the second, that Robert Bouglas was reporter for him on the occasion in question. As to his being "our established reporter." I never meant to convey the notion that he was But the third "designed and deliberate falsehood" is

the poser! Eighteen months in York Castle, on skilly and water gruel, would be merciful for such an offence! Will it be believed I said that a certain "long paper," read by the aforesaid pro tempore reporter, was " an amendment;" whereas, according to this veracious journalist, it was "a distinct resolution." Who will believe the Ster or its "falsifying" reporters after this? Unfortunately for the true scribe in question, however, is happens to be entirely unusual for one distinst resolution to be moved and (attempted to be) seconded, while another and prior one is under discussion before a meeting, as was the case here, when the motion of Mr. John Duncan was undisposed of. It must have been an amendment therefore.

These are all the sins of commission that this keen first hunter could detect in a report of half-a-dozen columns: and the sins, or rather sin, of omission is even more laughable. It seems I forgot to state why the prosempore reporter's "long paper" was not seconded; having merely mentioned the fact. To make amends for such shameful neglect, let me now inform your readers, Mr. Editor, upon the authority of this immsculate reporter, that a gentleman who had agreed previously (for such things are not left to chance) and fully determined to second it, had actually "got upon his legs to do so," but after having accomplished this part of his arduous task, his tongue unfortunately refused to do the rest: and the Chairman, like my unobservant self, being unable to dive into the intentions of the audience, never noticed this seconder-in-intention. And, so, the "long paper" of the pro tempore fell to the ground, and great was the fall thereof!

of the "falsifying reporter," who intended to mislead, through the Star, the Radical public! Having thus shown the value to be put upon the bruth of this "true" journal, I shall, in future, allow the creature who does for it to emit his bile unnoticed.

These are "the designed and deliberate falsehoods"

I am, your very obedient servant, THE WRITER OF THE REPORT. Edinbro', 12th Oct. 1840.

In his last paper, besides "the falsifying reporter Edinburgh Association, the Scottish Patriot, and many

### MORE YOUNG PATRIOTS.

THE FIRST PATRIOT IN SCOTLAND .- Sir .- I would on" Russell) written M'Laren, operative tailor, in Alyth, a town in the

being arraigned at the bar, that they would be Mr. Edward Sykes, of Dodsworth, has had a son indicted for anything more than a slight misde- registered Feargus O'Connor Sykes. meanour, and little dreamt the unfortunate Roberts On Friday, October 2nd, Mary, the wife of John and his companions would be twice, on a charge Burgess, Coldcoats, was safely delivered of a son, affecting their lives, with the vindictive, cunning who was duly registered George Feargus M'Douall Attorney-General against them, pursuing them as a Frost Burgess. The clergyman of Trinity Church bloodhound would his prey. Let it be also recollected, that Roberts was not arrested on the same given one that name who had died. night as the riot, but as he was proceeding to his work

At the Catholic ckapel, this morning, the 14th instant, the fourteenth child of Moses and Mary Adams was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, in Lovett and Collins, with whom Roberts passed some the name of Catharine O'Conner Adams. time in Warwick gool, can offer their testimony as On Wednesday, September 23rd, 1840, Mary, the to the amiability of Roberts's character, whose wife of Wm. Barker Fawcett, Hulme, who is now chief concern, previous to his departure, was for his a Whig victim, in Kirkdale Gaol, for advocating the Charter, on the 12th August, 1839, was delivered of a son, who was baptised and duly registered Zacha-

with all the honours of Chartism, in a good oak only by the casual assistance of a few sympathising ceffin, with our noble patriot's name in full, on a splendid plate, to the gazo of all around. On the 13th ult.. Richard Feargus, the son of George and Esther Royle, a fine boy, one year and patriotic O'Connor, at the Old Church, Manchester. On the 12th of September, Eliza, the wife of Joseph Heywood, of Heywood, in Lancashire, was delivered of a daughter, which has been duly registered by the name of Alice Feargus Frost M'Douall. On Sunday, October 11th, at the Parish Church,

> them having such names, but the man told him if he would not christen that name he would take it somewhere else, and he would take it one hundred miles or he would have it the name he wanted. Also, the infant son of Daniel Hague, of Stalybridge, was christened Peter Murray M'Douall Hague. On Thursday last, the 8th instant, Ann, the wife

William Shepherd Runsford, of Bristol, had a

On Sunday, the 27th ult., the son of James and Mary Wild was baptised by the name of John Fear-The son of Mr. Joseph Sykes, of Huddersfield,

On Sunday last, the 11th instant, at St. Mary's

was baptised by the name of Feargus O'Connor Alfred, on Thursday week. The birth of John Feargus Hitchener, son of John and Mary Hitchener, born August 6th, was duly registered in the register book of births, on the 2nd day of September, by A. R. Blake, registrar of the district of Heaton Norris, Lancashire.

Mr. James Greasby, of Hull, had a son born on

the 13th ult., who has been christened Henry Vincent. MARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, at Skipwith, by the Rev. J. Jackson, vicar of Riccall, Mr. Thomas Simpson, farmer and cattle dealer, Thornhill Cottage, Skipwith, to Miss Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hessle, farmer and grazier, Mount Pleasant, On Saturday last, at the parish church, Wyke-ham, by the Rev. J. Skelton, vicar of Wold Newton, Mr. Robert Stubb, farmer, Sawdon, to Ann. daughter of Mr. Wm. Coultas, plumber and glazier,

### DEATH. On Sunday last, after a lingering illness, much respected, aged 35 years, Mr. William Firth, printer,

of this town. On the 11th instant, in the 25th year of her age, Susannah, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Peake. On the 8th inst. at Flanshaw, near Wakefield.

Mary Inman, relict of Joshua Inman, aged 87 years. On the 29th ult. Samuel, the infant son of Samuel Holberry, of Sheffield, who is now suffering as a victim to Whig tyranny in Northallerton gaol, and whose punishment was enhanced by the knowledge falsifying (that is, in plain English, the lying) reporter," of his child's death, without permission to see him. On Tuesday last, very suddenly, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. John Cumber, of Malton, land

On Monday last, aged 77 years, Mr. William Walker, of Lord Mayor's Walk, in the suburbs of On Sunday last, aged 17 years, Ann, the goungest daughter of Mr. Robert Saxton, clothier, of Ossett. Same day, in York, in the 90th year of her age.

On Saturday last, after a short but severe illness.

Same day, at Barnard Castle, at an advaaced age. was present. And yet this modern Quixote has the On Friday, aged 53, Mr. William Young, of WakeMANCHESTER,

NUMEROUS MEETING OF THE POWER-LOOM WEAVERS AND OTHER TRADES. (From our own Correspondent.)

A public meeting was held in the Carpenters' Hall, on Friday evening, the 9th inst., to take into consideration the best means to be adopted to regist a reduction offered at Mr. Lord's cotton manufactory. Mr. TILLMAN was called to the chair, who opened the meeting by reading the placard by which it was

called Mr. CLARK moved the first resolution :-"That it is the opinion of this meeting that we are in duty bound to support the weavers late in the employ of Mr. Lord and Mr. Brown, insamuch as we

consider the present reduction unnecessary, unjust, and uncalled for." He (Mr. Clark) called upon (every one who was within the hearing of his voice, to come forward, and lend a helping hand to the weavers of the factories who are now out, because those weavers had on all occasions done their duty to other people under similar circumstances in and around Manchester. He did not speak upon that mill alone, for there seemed to be a determination to bring down wages all over the country, and in that town they had attempted it three or four times within the last two months; and those weavers had nobly expectibed to Ashton, Stockport, and Boothstreet turn-outs; therefore they had a great claim for a return of the same duty. There were females in Lord's mill who were a pride to the tewn; indeed, as Mr. M'Donall had told them, the women were the better men. There were no doubt lickspittles in the room, who would carry back anything that might drop that evening. But he would say that they, the weavers. must not do as the people of Stockport did, retire into the fields to starve, but unite like men and women, who knew their rights, and dare maintain them. If they would do so, they would be in such a position as would make the masters glad to bend to them, instead of they to the masters. The masters are united to bring down wages, and thus it is that they are able to conquer. Then he would advise them to take a lesson out of their books, because it was their (the weaver's) disunion, and consequently weakness, that the masters took advantage of. The operatives generally of Manchester had not done their duty by way of subscription, but be hoped they would on that occasion. (Hear, bear.) Other trades must take this attempt at reduction as a symptom of what would befall them if they left the weavers to starve. And he would say to the shopkeepers, if there were any there, that they also should support them. They who depended upon the labourers for a living. (Hear, hear, hear) The present was only one of the reductions of a series which was yet to come if they submitted. Therefore, he would call upon the mechanics, spinners, and dressers to cease going to those infernal whisky shops. and give the twopence towards the cause. If, contimed the speaker, they would only abstain for one month, and give that money to support the trade, they (the wesvers) would be one of the most independent bodies in existence, and would be fortified against every attempt of the masters to grind them down, as they had the hand-leom weavers, to dust. The spinners had not acted their part; they had never come forward according to their promise; men whom the weavers could expect would do their duty: but, alas! he was serry to say, but it was the truth, that the shoemakers had more feeling and more honesty than had either the spinners or the mechanics. In conclusion. he would again say, that the people of England would never be in a proper condition so long as they allowed such brave men as Feargus O'Connor, Vincent, and others to pine away in prison, and a Frost to be banished from his native country. (Before the speaker had finished the last words, the meeting gave a shout of applause for the abovenamed patriots.; He, the speaker, would sit down by moving the resolution. time he had ever come forward to address a public meeting, but he did so, thinking that some good might yet be done for the people of England. The cotton hands were in as bad state as ever the black slaves were; if they did not have the whip applied to their backs, they were whipped very severely by hunger, poverty, and unwholesome atmosphere and abatements. while the masters were feasting upon the marrow drawn from their bones. And yet these men are the very pillars and supporters of religious societies. How contrary to the law of God; how could they profess such adoration to such a being, and yet act in such direct opposition to his commands? Yes; if there is snything which is likely to go the round of the press their names will appear as subscribers; but this was only pride and ambition; and instead of worshipping the true and siving God by acts of charity and justice, they worshipped the god of avarice, which has been the very bane of society. These grasping gentlemen could give very liberally, because they thought that they could, to make out reduce their hands four or five shillings, while they themselves were feasting on the fat of the land, and rolling in carriages. But men who formerly took little or no notice of politics, began to see that it was of no use, so long as they were unrepresented : and, therefore, question was merging into the one great question, namely, redemption. (Cheers.) He

resolution :-"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that neither the power-loom weavers, nor any other body, will ever receive a fair remuneration for their labour until we are fully and fairly represented in the House of

and carried unanimously.

He observed that when he entered the room he was not aware of being called upon to speak, but he thought he could not object when he saw the masters making such strides upon the rights of industry. He never got up with more pleasure to address them; en the one hand, because of the resolution which he was called upon to move, on the other hand, that pleasure was mixed with pain when he thought of Lord's weavers, and the more so because they had always done their duty when called upon. The speaker again referred to the resolution, and said that it must be evident that they could not discuss the rights of labour unless they treated it politically, and never would they be benefitted while there was such a superabundant quantity of hands out of employ. Then how are they to remove these evils? Why, they must of course go back to the land, which is the property of the people; and by this means you take off these hands to produce for themselves, and not, as now, to compete with those few in work. He should now give place to a man who was better able to address them—one who was a terror, not only to the cotton lords, but every other humbug who thought proper to address them. It had been said that he was an Orangeman, but he however denied the charge, and declared himself to be a firm Chartist. (Cheers.) He moved the resolution.

Mr. LEECH then rose to second the resolution. He commenced as follows: — Men slaves and women slaves of Manchester, until you join together in one solid union, you will be at the mercy of these grinding capitalists. Is it not a shame that you should have to meet classes. to resist a set of thieving rascals from taking that Which was the inherent right of the poor labourersnamely, the price of labour? Is it not a shame that they should have to meet in this, the nineteenth century of the Christian era, protest against a reduction of their scanty wages. Was it not enough that they should be confined in those infamous October, 1840, for the purpose of forming an Union of crucibles, the cotton hells, from five in the morning till the Power-loom Weavers of Great Britain." seven in the evening? Was it not enough that mere infants should run sometimes without either shoes or stockings to toil for a mere pittance, while, if the little defenceless innocent was only five minutes behind time and the meeting broke up at about half-past ten some creature, in the shape of a man, but without any o'clock. of his attributes, was ready to take away part of the scanty wages in the skape of fines? He (Mr. Leech) had seen the little creatures at five or six in the morning, sheltering themselves from the cold and rain, perhaps drenched with min, and then go into an atmosthe men by whom all these articles are produc id are starving for want of clothing. Such has been; the hellish management of affairs, that the order of n store yard of cotton taken out of the country, before its own: people have sufficient, is downright robbery. He had sometimes seen some of those men, who had fourteen or fifteen hundred men labouring for them, knocking shout the streets in their carriages, while those who produce every comfort and luxury of life, were scarcely

he would consider the statement was altogether false, pursue the same line of conduct, the constituency skin. After cautioning him as to the explanation he NEXT Week will be published, the First Number or that the people were downright fools. Whatever would be reduced to a tremendous extent, and many might give regarding these marks, Bedford (who may be the defects of a savage state, or the absence of of the most useful and honest members of our presented in learning, he feels none of that starvation sent corporation sent adrift. The Municipal made a full disclosure of all the circumstances conrefinement in learning, he feels none of that starvation and want endured by the artisans of Christian Reform Act never contemplated any such thing, and

latter to send the poor man for taking his property. the overseer might have put in a claim. True, but and produced the wounds observed by Mr. Goddard. A as to bring these men into anything like justice. Mr. and Assessors to decide whether the objection was Leech then made some remarks upon the vote of sufficient or not. A public meeting of the burgesses but severe struggle, it was apparent that life was £70,000 to fit up her Majesty's stables, and the emof Botchergate Ward, took place on Wednesday extinct, and they all assisted in dragging the body to fit a suit of apartments for another coming pauper. If the people were represented in the House of Commons, they would soon put an end to such shameful Our gaols are filled with men who have been honest enough to denounce such conduct. He had received a few days ago a letter from a man who had exposed the villanies of the system, and he was a man of very good character none could deny, however opposed they were to his politics. (A voice, "name.") Why, O'Connor. (Tremendous cheering.) The speaker then shewed the fallacy of the Corn Laws Repealers, and concluded by

seconding the resolution. Mr. Wn. Thomasson, Newcastle, felt great pleasure in supporting the resolution, because trades unions, whatever good they might effect, would never effectnally protect and preserve inviolate the rights of industry without the Suffrage. Strikes had fallen under his own notice, in which some mock concessions had been made, but no sooner had the men gone to their work than those sullen devotees of Mammon began to dinner is to be given to them; and we have no doubt abridge the wages of their working men, and left them without the means of living comfortably. Had the vast amount of power their wealth gave them completely carsed every generous feeling from their minds and erased them above every one of those gospel obligations to which they have hypocrisy enough to pay a pretented deference? (Hear, hear.) He had often remarked that the grossest invasion of the rights of industry had been made by the gentlemen making the greatest pretensions to sanctity. You base wretches, ye Judasses of the nineteenth century, who betrayed the Saviour of man with a kiss, lay saide your hightened professions of goodness, and appear what you are, the sworn enemies of religion and humanity. (Hear, hear.) The unalterable mandate of that God whom you insult by pretending to adore that mandate which neither time nor place can ever nullify, which is 'The labourer is worthy of his hire." Mr. Thomasson then proceeded to show that some of the meanest attempts to lessen the income of the honest artizans were not always made by masters, but by sycophants who tried to ingratiate themselves into the favour of employers by becoming tale-bearers to the masters. A reptile of this sort, who might be called the servent of the servant, of the servant of the sub-deputy-great laughter)—set his intriguing face to whisper fresh measures of severity against the men employed with his calling, and did not return either that day or the him, while his countenance wore the smile of friend. next. He was seen in Yardley Wood about six o'clock, ship in the presence of those men he was secretly but no tidings of him subsequently could be obtained, labouring to ruin, and the detested energies of his until Thursday, about twe, when he was found in one infernal, he might say, his devil-like spirit, were only of the woods, about a mile from the village of Yardley, employed to injure his work fellow, and spread desola- murdered, and shockingly mutilated, his head being tion around the hearth-stone of his companions. Oh! were there only an identity of interests existing among the artizans of this nation, instead of being mere inshattered to pieces, and part of the lock sticking in the
aud Rheumatic Pills, I herewith send the particulars including Genorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, the appliance for the abovenamed patriots. He, the peaker. Would sit sown by moving the resolution.

Mr. Fox rose to second it; he said it was the first time he had ever come forward to address a public time, the artizans of this nation, instead of being mere in struments in the hands of the moneyocracy of this poor and wealthy country istrange paradox!) they would skull. Dunkley was a tall, powerful, and very of my case, and the medical certificate, by which I strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and was invalided. I was first attacked with Rheumatic form business.

Soon find that they had power enough to prevent a and was known to have been threatened with mischief. systematic attempt being made upon their scanty wages with mischief. Gout in 1826, from which period to 1833 I was under time, confinement, or hindrance from business. There is every reason to believe that several persons the treatment of the late Drs. Red, Horner, and They have effected the most surprising cures, not properly denounce, the arrogant pretensions of an insolent and overbearing aristocracy, we can launch our violent tirades against the influence of caste, both in England and India, but do we not discover the same ungodike feeling among the operatives of our country. The man with 50s weekly thinks himself more respectable than his neighbour with only 40s.; he looks down scornfully upon the one with 30a; he thinks the niche he occupies more creditable than his neighbours with 20s, while the last would feel himself humilisted if he was to stake his fortunes with a man having only 10s. weekly. This detested feeling has forced itself so completely into all the ramifications of British society. that all those feelings of generosity peculiar to the seil of Britain are completely dried up. If a man has only good fortune enough to become the Mr. Abbey, the coroner for this division of the county. occupier of an oyster shop, the size of a A jury having been empannelled they proceeded to view seeing me in so miserable a state, advised me to try ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. pig-stye, he must, forsooth, become an aristocrat, the body, which was placed in a shell in Yardley church, and begin to look with contempt upon his brethren. If we want democracy in the affairs of Government. let us exhibit it in the transactions of private life, and show we can exhibit one towards another that for which we contend in national matters. A pigmy is but that his murder was not accomplished without the coma pigmy, although placed upon an eminence; the giant is still a giant, though placed in a valley. (Cheers and laughter.) He hoped they would go to the root of the integral part of the constituency of the Government,

sat down by seconding the resolution, which was put evil, by seeking a change in the House of Commons. Mr. J. CAMPBELL came forward to move the second Let every working man seek to make himself an and then the legislature will be what it ought, a protector of the weak against the strong. Mr. T. remarked that the system of reduction had gone on so long, that Trades' Unions, if formed, had very little left to protect. He exhorted them, for the sake of their religion, families, posterity, their own firesides-for the sake of their own advocates—as a token of gratitude for the labours of such men as the virtuous and intelligent Williams, of Sunderland, the generous, enthusiastic, and talented George Binns-for the sake of the cool. yet intrepid, William Byrne-for the sake of those men who placed their lives upon the altar of their country, an offering at the shrine of humanity—for the sake of all that is worth possessing in this world, and hoping for in the next, match your country out of the hands of those men who have been its ruin, and by one unanimous effort of the nation's will, your fetters will be unloosed, your chains will melt before the sun of universal intelligence, and you become the possessors of those rights, to which, as men bearing the form of humanity, and reflecting the image of your wise and beneficent Creator, you are justly entitled. Mr. T. then proceeded to make remarks on the spirit of the press, and its almost universal hostility to the working classes, if anything was said in opposition. These papers durst not speak the truth, for fear of their advertisements. One paper there is which has staked its existence upon the defence of universal right, the Northern Star. Show your gratitude by supporting papers which give their support to your efforts, and by the aid of a press essentially your own, because a mirror of your own minds, you will be able to hold up to public execuation the doings of those whose in-

> The address was listened to with marked attention. and the speaker resumed his seat amid long-continued expressions of applause. Mr. ABEL JONES rose and moved the following resolution :-

> fluence was never used but to crush the most numerous

and most useful classes of this country, the operative

"That a delegate meeting be called for the 25th of The resolution was seconded by Mr. KAY, and carried

nnanimonaly. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman.

CARLISLE. REVISION OF THE BURGESS LIST,-On Monday, October 5th, the Mayor, John Dixon, Esq., phere as high as ninety degrees, which literally dried and Messrs. Dobinson and Pattison, Assessors, held the clothes upon its little body, and laid the foundation a Court at the Town Hall, for the purpose of reof disease and an early grave. Was it not enough for vising the Burgess List. The number of voters mothers to leave their infants at home, at half-past five were much the same as last year, with the excepin the morning, and to be exposed to the insolence of tion of Botchergate Ward, where the overseer, Mr. some domineering wretch, with only half an hour for Donald, had taken upon himself the responsibility breakfast, an hour for dinner, and sometimes a great of disfranchising upwards of one hundred voters!

distance to go and est their mest, and come back within It may be remembered that last year, this same into the time? Was the sum of claver shillings too much dividual reduced the number of voters nearly fourbreakfast, an hour for dinner, and sometimes a great of disfranchising upwards of one hundred voters! with the expenses that came against it? Were the fifths; when a large meeting of the burgesses was quantity and quality of food that such a um would held, and the conduct of Mr. Donald laid before purchase to good and too much that another reduction the Board of Guardians, who employ him, and a must be attempted? Such has been the pitch to which memorial sent to Lord Normanby, who stated in machinery has been brought; such has been the immense power of production created by it, that hun-against the overseer, he would give instructions for dreds have been thrown out of employment by it; and a prosecution. The case came on before the Board while commerce has been increasing, and whi le cloth of Guardians, Thomas Salkald, Esq., in the chair, and cotton have been sent to every market in the world, when it was proved, by several witnesses, that Mr. Denald had said he acted a cording to instructions. This he denied, and urged that he had acted on blooded murder have been discovered. Since the his own responsibility, and had put all those off the list occurrence took place, Mr. Goddard, the chief constable has been inverted; the agricultural labourers were who did not pay their rates directly. Thus the of the county, has been unceasing in his exertions to starved because there was too much food, and the matter stood, until the late Mayor, Mr. Heysham, collect evidence and trace the guilty parties, and he has Weavers going naked because there was too much clothing came to revise the Eurgess List; when it appeared at length succeeded in apprehending three individuals, of whose participation in the murder no doubt can now wants of the producers should be first supplied; every Seliciter-General, which was to the effect, that all be entertained. permitted to breathe the fresh air of heaven. The very a and many more might have been put on had they immediately handed over to the custody of Superin-horses of those men are treated in a widely different made their claims. This established a register of tendent Young and three other constables of the county way from the persons employed by them. The stout up wards of two hundred voters, which gave a police, who conveyed them in the police cart to Castle horse only rises in the morning two hours after the factory child. The horse, perhaps, had a good warm stable men of their cheice, to the exter discomfiture of the was taken that they should not be permitted to comand comfortable bed, plenty of food to eat, and straw Whi gs. who had evidently made Mr. Donald their municate with each other on the way, and Mr. Goddard to rest upon, while the factory hands had perhaps to tool. This year, hewever, another base and unprinci- instantly went to search their lodgings. At Bedford's sleep with scarcely any covering, and food to eat of the pled a ttempt has been made by the same overseer to residence he found a pair of cerduroy breeches, which, meanest and coarsest kind. When we take a view of man, reduce the constituency to such an extent as to upon examination, he discovered were stained in sevewe find that there is more injustice evinced towards enable the Whigs to return whom they think proper; all places with blood, apparently quite fresh; and, at each other than there was in any other species. Many providing he is allowed to be the revising barrister the house of Downing was found a fustian shooting other living creatures upon the face of the earth do, by instinct, what man will not do, even with the assistance of reason. We hear a great deal said about the progress in civilization and science of this country; but hundred names, all of which had been declared good had an interview with the prisoner Bedford, who was supposing an Englishman was to go to a savage, and votes at the former registration. Thus are the pur- confined in a room apart from the others. Having tell him about the advanced state of England, that poses of the Municipal Reform Act completely set made Bedford take off his jacket and shirt, he diswhile manufacturing, and arts and sciences were pro- aside by the audacious, insolent, and illegal conduct covered about thirty gun-shot wounds in his back, spessing at an amazing rate, the people were starving, of a paid overseer. Were the other overseers to several of which had penetrated no desper than the Shillito, York.

England. The wages of the labouring man is as sacred if a paid overseer is allowed to sport with a consti- He stated that he and the other prisoners were to him, as is the property of Mr. Lord to him, and tuency according to his will and pleasure, to suit posching in the wood near Yardley on the Tuesday if we had equal laws, the working classes of this party purposes, then the benefits contemplated by night previous, when they met the deceased, at whom country would have as good a right to send the capi- such reform are a mere shadow and nonentity. It he immediately levelled his piece and fired. Dunkley talist to the treadmill, for stopping his wages, as the may be said, that those persons put off the list by returned the fire, and the shot took effect in his back, Such would be the state of things if that law were the lists were never exposed, at least, so partially, desperate struggle ensued, and the prisoner Downing acted upon, but to reason those men into anything like that scarcely any one knew anything of the matter. came up and lodged the contents of his gun in the justice, it is absolutely impossible. He had seen a We conceive the overseer had no right to put any one neck of the deceased, under the ear, which caused him caricature of two women, called labour in vain, attempt- off, but have objected to him, and at the revising to fall forward, upon which Underwood rushed upon ing to wash a black man white. He believed it was as court have stated his reasons for so doing; thus possible to accomplish the washing of the black white giving the parties a chance, and allowing the Mayor

ployment of one hundred men, in Buckingham Palace, evening, the 7th inst., when it was agreed that a about twenty yards into the wood, where they left it, deputation should wait upon the Mayor on Monday and went together to a public-house, at the village of morning. The following is the result of the inter-view. Messrs. Smith, M'Kenzie, and Bowman murder was committed. They drank a quantity of beer extravagance and not suffer themselves to be taxed to the ground to maintain a set of foreigners who never came into the country but as a scourge and a curse.

The Mayor received the deputation with every ments where the other prisoners were confined, to respect and courtesy, but stated that he was afraid ascertain whether they were disposed to say anything, there was no remedy now to be had, as claims had as he was desirous to lay all the information which it not been put in by those whose names had been was possible to collect before the bench of magistrates struck off the list, though, for his own part, he on Saturday. Both Underwood and Downing acknowthought it very wrong to curtail the number of ledged, in general terms, that the account given by the voters, and he was very willing to give any as- other prisoner was correct, but they did not enter into sistance in his power; and, as there would be a particulars. On being brought before the magistrates meeting of the Council to-morrow, he would be on Saturday, they repeated what they had formerly

> the deputation left the Hall. MESSRS. M'DOUALL AND COLLINS'S CONTEMPLATED VISIT TO CARLISLE. - For some time past, great preparations have and are at present being made to give a hearty and enthusiastic reception to those two dauntless and indefatigable patriots. A public but it will be very numerously attended. The females, who are seldom behind in the good work, have been making arrangements for a public tea. We are of opinion that too much respect cannot be paid to men who have suffered imprisonment for endeavouring to obtain justice for the people. While this admiration is being paid them, it should not be forgotten, that great numbers are still suffering imprisonment: and all who depended on their exertions suffering want. At all public meetings, subscriptions should be made; for when there is excitement. money is easily got, and with very little labour of collecting. We have calculated, if there were 50,000 in the Glasgow procession, and it had been strictly enjoined that every one who walked in procession should pay one penny, here would have been a sum of £208 6s. 8d. pleasantly and easily obtained; and were this done generally, there would be abundance for those who are suffering for advocating the rights of the people.

> DREADFUL MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER. On Tuesday last, one of the assistants of Mr. Longstaffe, gamekeeper to the Marquis of Northampton, completely beaten in. His gun, which had not been

[FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM A CORRESPONDENT.] public-house, in the village already mentioned, before and presented a most awful and distressing spectacle. The head was literally dashed to pieces, so tremendous was the violence which had been resorted to; and as the deceased was a very powerful man, there is no doubt to try them, but I declined until the Major recombined assistance of several persons. From the appearance of the throat it would seem

strangle him, for it bears a mark which could only have been inflicted by a very powerful grip. Immediately above his right eye was a gash, which extended the whole length of the eyebrow, and the left was swollen to a that the chalk which had formed on my ears has first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinprodigious size. The right car was beaten almost to a disappeared, and where it formed in my fingers is pulp, and was dreadfully lacerated at the bottom. At decreasing. I have ceased to have those very weakthe back of the head was another dreadful gash, extending not less than three inches in length. The skull was fractured, and presented a wound sufficiently large to admit a finger. Several wounds of minor importance partial examination several shots were found in the skull. In a citch about twenty yards from the spot where the body was found, was a large pool of blood, and near it was a part of the gun-stock belonging to the unfortunate deceased. Midway between this ditch and Lieut. H. P., Royal Newfoundland Veterau Comps. the body was another pool of blood, and close to the latter was found the but-end of the gun-stock. Part of the lock of the gun was taken from under the unfortunate victim's head.

The inquest has not yet terminated, and I am therefore compelled to reserve the evidence, which is comparatively unimportant, until a future occasion. It is supposed that the inquiry will not terminate until

some additional particulars with reference to this melancholy affair, the authenticity of which may be fully
depended upon, as they were kindly communicated by
Mr. Abbey, the coroner, who presided at the investigation yesterday.

those suffering from the destructive effects of Excessive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; followed by Observations on the TREATMENT of
SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, GLEET, &c. Illustrated with Cases &c.

Deceased was a married man and thirty-five years of

age; it did not arise in the course of the evidence whether he had children or not, nor have I been able to ascertain the fact with accuracy. It appears that for Medical Bookseller, 219, Regent-street; Strange, 21, some time past the wood in which the deceased offi-Paternoster-row; Advertiser Office, Hull; Review ciated as keeper has been infested to a great extent by Office, Nottingham; Machen and Co., 8. D'Olierpoachers, and that several men, and one in particular, street, Dublin; Duncan, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; had vowed vengeance against deceased for laying an and to be had of all Booksellers. information which terminated in their conviction and imprisonment. On the afternoon that deceased left his the result of very extended experience in a class of house for the last time, his wife informed him that a diseases and affections, which for some unaccountman named Underwood had just been there to see if he able reason have been either altogether overlooked, the direction of the fatal riding, having previously stated that "there were fine doings in the wood," referring no doubt to poaching. He was seen with his gun in that precise spot shortly after he left the house. As I have before stated, he left his house on Tuesday, and his body was not discovered until Thursday morn- an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, deceased's wife, Longstaffe, the head-keeper, assisted by several members of the Marquis of Northampton's household, went in search of him. It appears that from the beginning the wife apprehended that danger had befallen him, for she had heard her husband state that Underwood had declared upon his late conviction pining away, and fast approaching to a premature that he would "dash his brains out." The unfortunate grave, in consequence of some disease, which, for victim was found by the keeper as I have already want of a careful investigation of its real cause, has stated, and it would appear from the surgeon's evidence | been set down to the score of consumption, will, on that the immediate cause of death was a blow with the perusing this work, be astonished to find that in cestraint of diet. also found in the neck, and from the circumstance of exclusive origin has been the indulgence in certain their having descended horizontally, it is conjectured destructive habits, practised by youth much more he must have been fired upon from a tree or some frequently than is at all suspected. rising ground. The inquest finally terminated at a late hour last night, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned.

THE MURDERERS. As was expected, the perpetrators of this cold-

persons on the rate book, whose landlords did not In consequence of certain information he obtained, compound for the rates, were eligible to be put upon Goddard was induced to suspect three men, named the list, whether the rates were paid by themselves Joseph Bedford, Wm. Downing, and James Underwood, or by the landlord. On this decision the then and, understanding that they were at work at a thresh-Mayor acted, which established a great number as ing-machine, in Yardley Hastings, he proceeded thither wood veters who had been put off by Mr. Denald; on Friday morning and apprehended them. They were

him, and kicked him violently on the head. Underwood also took the deceased's gun and best him on the head with it until the stock broke in pieces. After a short murder was committed. They drank a quantity of beer CONTAINING an Expose of the Taxation there, and went home about ten colock at night happy to meet the deputation there, when the Town stated; and when the depositions were completed, Clerk would be present. This was agreed to, and they were all fully committed to take their trial on the charge of wilful murder at the next assizes.

> RURAL POLICE. — A petition is now in course of signature in the village of Alderton, Gloucestershire, for presentation at the next sessions, praying for the Showing the Connection of Church and State, and removal of the rural police, as the petitioners consi- the value of several hundred Good Fat Livings, from Ten till Five. removal of the rural police, as the petitioners consi- the value of several hundred Good Fat Livings, der the advantages derived from it do not compen- with other important information. sate for the additional burthens imposed upon them.

Most Important Testimonial of Lieut. Masters, H. P., Late of the Royal Newfoundland the Glasgow Universal Suffrage Association, Thomp-

(CERTIFICATE.)

St. John's, Newfoundland, 12th March, 1838. Conformably to a Garrison order, dated 9th March, 838, for the assembly of a Medical Board, to take into consideration the state of health of Lieut. Masters, R. V. C., and to report accordingly, we, the undersigned, Staff Officer and Civil Practitioner, forming the Board authorised by that order, after a strict examination of the case of Lieut. Masters, consider him as entirely unfit for military duty. Lieut. Masters has for several years been afflicted with Rheumatic Gout, which has produced serious functionary derangements of his stomach. Liver, and nto consideration the state of health of Lieut. Masfunctionary derangements of his stomach, liver, and 4s. 6d., and 1ls. per Box, containing a full descripother viscera, and finally given rise to infirmity, tion of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravweakness and enlargement of the articulations, es- ings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable pecially of the ancie joints; his general health and and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect health. constitution is much impaired, and therefore, in our of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical opinion, he is incapable of further service. (Signed)

ANDW. FERGUSON, M. D., Staff-Assist-Surg. ease, secret assistance. Letter of Lieut. Masters to Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

Hawley, near Bagshot, 13th Jan. 1840. Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, saying, although not gouty himself, he knew several who had derived benefit from them. I had previously been advised by a then neighbour, Mr. Fredgent, of Aldershot, mended them.—I commenced by taking them accord-ing to the directions; and, after taking six pills, ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are found a cessation of all pain, and the remainder of annually either mercurialized out of existence, or that, having exhausted his strength, they attempted to the box effectually settled that fit. I have since had their constitutions so broken, and the functions of several attacks, but as soon as I feel the least sen- nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life sation of the disease I take the pills, which have at miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its once removed all symptoms. I may also mention fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the ening perspirations to which I was subject before the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly trying the pills. Were you to print my case, and appoint an Agent

in St. John's, Newfoundland, where my sufferings young man, the hope of his country and the darling Almighty God has caused me to attain to my mirawere observed on various parts of the head, and on a were known, and where there are so many afflicted of his parents, should be snatched from all the proswith Rheumatic Gout, you would vastly increase pects and enjoymetrs of life by the consequences of the sale of this valuable medicine.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant. JOHN MASTERS, Sold by the venders of Medicines throughout the Kingdom. Observe the name and address of "Thos.

Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and sent in Town or Country free, by post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD: the CAUSES of its PREMA-TURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for NORTHAMPION, SATURDAY, 9 O'CLOCK, A.M.—Since ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to

Stamp.

By J. L. CURTIS and COMPANY, Consulting Surgeons, London.

Published by the Authors, and sold by Balliere

or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, by the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details of these affections, to point out their causes, and to mark the terrific consequences. social more differences and modes of living make but little difference to our period of existence—that the laws of nature are simple and easily understood, but they require perfect obedience.

The Claracteristic consequences social more differences to our period of existence—that the laws of nature are simple and easily understood, but they require perfect obedience. mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and physical, which are sure to follow from indulgence. in saying that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found interesting, whether we consider such person to hold the relation of a PARENT, a PRECEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN.

The PARENT, who beholds his beloved child penetrated the skull and lodged there. Shots were sumption, heart disease, tabes, &c., the sole and

The PRECEPTOR, also, who holds temporarily, at least the relation and responsibility of a parent, will, by persuing this work, be directed, and very APPREHENSION, CONFESSION. AND COMMITTAL OF much assisted in investigation and detecting the too often concealed practices so often introduced into schools, whereby the health and ultimately the lives of his pupils are sure to be compromised, unless the cvil be checked in proper time. He will here find a clue to guide him through the intricate mazes of this moral labyrinth, and a standard whereby to judge. when delicacy of health should appear to attack any of his young charges, what the real cause of such attack may be, and thus he will be enabled to check the evil in its incipient state.

The CLERGYMAN, in whose sacred character and instructor, will here be directed as to the nature | pin, and numbers more are perfectly satisfied. of those habits to which youth is addicted; he will also be enabled to point out the disastrous consequences which are sure to follow from them, if not shire, Potteries, nearly blind, and her eyes sunk in relinquished.

Messrs. CURTIS and CO, are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho, from Ten till Three, and Five till Eight in the Evening.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases—as to the duration of the complaint, the symtoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party; the communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in

N.B.—Seven Doors from Soho Square. Sold by J. Hobson, Market-street, Leeds; and

and the Progressive Improvement of Mankind. General contents:—Universal Principles, Popular Opinions and Errors, Original Pencilling, by Quiz, Literary Varieties, &c. &c.

Edited by Hugh Doherty; published by B. D.

Literary Varieties, &c. &c.

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Cousins, 18, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in LEEDS, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-eighth Day London. Sold by A. Heywood, Manchester, and all of October inst., at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, Booksellers.

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PEEP INTO THE SECRET-SERVICE MONEY Factory Inspectors, alias Government Spies-Valuable Tell-tale Table for Political Lecturers-Emigration, &c. PEEP AT THE PEERS AND THE PARSONS!

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son, Agent.
N. B.—A few of last year's Black Books on Sale; apply to the Booksellers. Every year is different,

and each equally useful.

directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first.

Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 1ls. (Observe none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of each wrapper) which are well known throughout Sir,—Considering that the public would be greatly Europe and America, to be the most certain and benefited by the publication of the extraordinary effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and benefit which I have derived by taking Blair's Gout Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, were concerned in his murder. The ground for some yards round was dabbled with blood; and there was Hampstead. From 1833 to 1838 I was at St. John's, and all other means have failed; and when an early upon any one, but the inquiry is in the hands of the Shea, private practitioner there, without being able and inveterate stages of venercal infection, characterive and efficient superintendent of police, Goddard, to prevent the most violent fits of the gout three or terised by a variety of painful and distressing sympand it is scarcely probable that the perpetrators of so four times annually, which becoming so bad caused toms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which foul a deed can long remain undetected.—Northumpton the garrison order for the Medical Board, as before named.—About the middle of last February and the purifying and healing virtues of the principal part whole of March my sufferings were dreadful; in of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost fact, I was unable to move without being carried; importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affec-NORTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—At two o'clock to-day an when Major Birch, of Crondale, near Farnham, a tions, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, inquest was held upon the body at the Rose and Crown magistrate of this county, kindly commisserating my Scrofulous or Venereal taint; being justly calculated situation, called on me for the purpose of taking my to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to in its ewn nature fatal, and which never proves so if | written." properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, my age, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and imbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

> from a country patient to enable Messrs. Perry and and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any labo-Co. to give such advice as will be the means of effect- rions work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens ing a permanent and effectual cure, after all other of England. means have proved ineffectual.

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

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is now universally established as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating ties of clime and modes of living make but little Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one

family bottle, for 33s., duty included. Observe—No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds.

# CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

been blind for a number of years, and pledges himself miraculous; many who have kept their beds for to cure the Ophthalmia, or Inflammations, Films, years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an Scums, Specks, &c. Amaurosis, Dimness of Sight. scums, Specks, &c. Amaurosis, Dimness of Signt, and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their restraint of diet. Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an

instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis. can tell if there be any hopes the first application that I make to the Eye, and I will not detain any patient longer than one hour.

N. B. In answer to the numerous letters received. Mr. B. respectfully informs his poor country friends that where a personal interview is impracticable, a letter pre-paid, enclosing a remittance of one pound. and minutely describing their case, and how they have been treated, shall have medicines back by return, with every directions for use to any part. Domestic Materia Medica Eye Medicines for the cure of the above diseases.

Mr. B. may be consulted daily at No. 37, Warrenstreet, Hawke-street, Copperas-hill, Liverpool.

Morgan Morgan, No. 4, Order-Court, Broad-Mead Bristol, was so blind that he could not perceive man is at once concentrated the twofold relation of parent from woman, and in ten days could see to pick up a Miss Leech, Amicable-street, Tunstall, Stafford-

Miss Leech, Amicable-street, Tunstall, Stanord-shire, Potteries, nearly blind, and her eyes sunk in her head, restored to sight (unseen) in four weeks, so as to be able to read, after been discharged from the North Staffordshire Infirmary, incurable.

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

street, Copperas Hill, Liverpool, blind of one eye given with each box. through a most dreadful inflammation and being

all cases, the most inviolable secrecy may be relied the Ophthalmia for twelve years, and been under the best advice, to no service, can now see to read. N.B. Mr. B's. home address is Bridgeman's Place,

will be forwarded.

Ask for " Parr's Life Pills." Any Bookseller

Edinburgh, Duncan, Flockhart, and Co., Chemist. who has not got them in stock, can readily procure Bolton, Lancashire, where all letters, post-paid, them in his book parcel from London, without extra

at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police-Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances, and others, having business at the said Sessions, are requested to

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

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the

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

### ADVICE. MR. WILKINSON. SURGEON

TAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in all its various Forms : also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two. at 13, TRAFALGAR STREET, NORTH STREET, Leads, and every

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

Having successfully acquired a thorough knowedge of all the various stages of that insidious and too often fatal disease, and the deplorable results, as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his prac-What a grief for a young person, in the very prime and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

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For the Accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, Price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed directions so plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, Leeds.

Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax. Mr. Dewnirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield. Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley. Mr. Harghove's Library, 9, Coney Street, York. Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Pontefract. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon. LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knaresbro and Harrogate. Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield.

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turn of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted

OLD PARR'S LAST WILL & TESTAMENT.

to the address, either by initials or name.

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

treated, a mere local affection will be converted into

"These do certifie yt ye undermentioned is ye
an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a
method of preserving health, which by ye grace of culous old age. Albeit in my youth I was afflicted with ye Bloody Flux and King's Evil, but which one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not all left me by using some dayes ye herbs as herein

Here follows the receipt:-" Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandto this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of son ye method I employ for preparing ye medicailliterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, ment. Given this day and in ye 147th year of

"THOMAS PARR." Winnington, Salop, Januarie 17th, 1630."

This singular character was the oldest man, with

one exception, that England ever produced : his biographer says, "the days of his youth, according to his own account, was a series of long and painful illness, but that by some secret means he cured himself, and was stronger than most men when he married his first wife, which he did at the advanced age of eighty-eight; he again married at the amazing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred Parr spent much of his time in the study of the

vegetable world, and has fortunately left behind him, though long hid to the world, the valuable fruits of his labours. Besides the valuable receipt from which Parr's Pills are now compounded, there are several MSS., pieces written in his old quaint style, on the value of health; his opinions, though somewhat differently expressed, were that the varie-

abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of OLD PARR's to be made into Pills, and although only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have been effected; more than one-half were considered incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposites as regards ontward MR. BAXTER, of Bolton, who has restored to symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on sight so many individuals, many of whom have the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life able, is looked upon as the greatest of the many of our system is built up from the blood-nerves, sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity disease will show itself in some way or other.

Cases of every description have all been cared simply by the use of PARR's LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. Although powerful in conquering disease, they are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of & return to strong health, namely, good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits. To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing disease of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research and a thorough knowledge of his subject.

Stephen M'Donald, boot and shoe maker. Blake- at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d. Full directions are May also be had of the following Agents:-Bir-

through a most dreadul inflammation and being under the best advice for six months, without any hopes of ever being restored to sight again, but after been under Mr. B's. treatment only three weeks, could see to read.

John Tobin, carpenter, No. 36, Nailer-street, Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, being nearly blind with the Ophthalmia for twelve years, and been under the

### Original Correspondence.

ANOTHER VICTIM AT LARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. MY DEAR SIR,-It will be pleasing to your readers! smorg the agricultural population throughout England, called ulterior measures. Having been in Hichester Mortimer-street, Trowbridge. Castle nine months, I am ignorant of the position in God speed the good work, and bring peace and plenty find some very gratifying intelligence. The kind and servance." pstrictic reception which the released victims of Whig persecution have met with, reflects great credit on the people, and showed their good sense and generous fælir. Let me hope, however, that the respect of the people for the victims, among whom I rank myself. will not be carried too far; that principles will not be abandoned; nor general sympathy degenerate into man worship. First principles must be kept constantly is view; and the more they are impressed on the mind the better, since they are the political compass by which we should be guided in our discussions and plans of operation. Your admirable article (the leader) entifled "The Weekly Dispatch and the Repeal of the Enion," I read with great interest; as I did, also, the gride in the Northern Liberator, concerning the cruelties practised on the poor in the Bath Union. I hope my friends in Bath will cause an investigation to be made respecting the matter; and at the same time accursed enactment. I hope to be with them in a few your letter, I must refer to another subject, for days, when I shall embrace the opportunity of stating a few wholesome facts to them touching the damnable Poor Law, and the mean conduct of the Whigs towards me while confined in Ilchester Cartle. It is with pleasure that I inform you that the men of Yeovil have established a Chartist society there, and intend to hold a meeting to-morrow night, which I am invited to attend. I shall do so. I am now recruiting my strength, in order that I may be better prepared

invited to do so by a few of my friends, with whom I am now staying. It may not be amiss to inform you that the orchards look extremely well. The apple trees break down under their burdens. I am told that there was never a better mon. I have experienced a great benefit from a change d air, scenery, and diet. I shall soon be enabled to mnew my exertions in the good cause. I hear that it is the intention of some of my Chartist friends in Bath, is establish there a stamped paper entitled the Weslern Sign. Success to it. It would do incalculable good. he Northern Star is not approved by the magistrates: imgerous paper. You understand me. These magisrates are such nincompoops that they would disgrace as office of parish constable. They threatened to put my young friend, Charles Bolwell, who is confined in a the aforesaid Castle for conspiracy, upon bread and rater, and in solitary confinement. Such is characgristic of the men who administer the laws, of the hundred miles from the sea, and that sea separating us n doing, are committed to prison by our humanitystalls in the world.

a deal of ignorance and political animosity exist

I shall send you a report of the Yeovil meeting. I trite now in haste.

I remain, yours truly, G. M. BARTLETT. Somerton, September 28th, 1840.

YORE HORRORS OF THE WHIG DUNGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—Having just obtained my liberty from the Esuse of Correction at Preston, where I have been conwhere as it is, of that place, and having left an unfortume fellow sufferer, George Henry Smith, who has not enjoyed three days of good health during the six months I remained with him, and now beg of you, on By own responsibility, to publish, in the columns of per democratical journal, a petition, and the Surgeon's withcate, which he sent to Lord Normanby on the 13th of July last, which has not as yet been answered ly his Lordship. I asked him for a copy of the petition, and told him that I would endeavour to get it published dmy own account. The fact is, I persuaded him to are course I have thought proper to take. Now, Sir, in order to prove that my friend is sufferwinder severe indisposition, the Surgeon of the mion has prescribed twenty-one bottles of medicine, mi eight plaisters for his back, and two to his belly, Ed two to his legs; of course these remedies would baith. At the moment I am writing, his head is dishad bound up tightly, and pouring out his swful! complaints, and he is reduced to a state of deplorable descepting through the excessive labour of the cotton builes. Judge Coleridge was apprised of his debi-Ey in open court, yet justice, much less mercy, could at he obtained for him. During my confinement there habeen three sessions, and with the exception of one the funiest crimes have not been punished with in advocating the rights of his fellow-countrymen. I

Your humble servant, is the Right Honourable the Marquis of Normanby, the Secretary of State, &c. &c. The humble petition of George Henry Smith, now a prisoner in the House of Correction, Preston,

and also do him the justice to say, that during his

sterings his noble spirit has not been broken, and he

butchi me that he feels fully convinced that God will yet

deliver him out of the house of bondage. By inserting

itin, together with the petition, you will much oblige

That your petitioner was tried for sedition, at the reced to eighteen months imprisonment.

mic surgical treatment.

dioner's alleged guilt. In passing sentence, the offers to accomplish it. amed Judge spoke of your petitioner possessing him. Look at the strategems adopted by the enemy to per-

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GEORGE HENRY SMITH. Rouse of Correction, Preston, 28th July, 1840.

TO THE CHARTISTS IN GENERAL

assistance of those of their beloved brothren who may not in any way interfere in recommending any altera- Children are already separated from their parents, and, at this time be in a better position than themselves. tion in my condition, adding those words—seeing that through bad usage, are dying very fast, till there has here illustrates, I think, the necessity of establishing Sureties will be required upon the release of Messra. Carrier and Potts, which their late bail are willing to enter into if the £20 already lent be paid. The smallest Septiand, and Wales. Till this be done, till the mist donation, from any of the local Councils of the Nad ignorance and prejudice be dispelled, we must not tional Charter Association, or from private individuals, that his son had, by the persuasion of my implacable sevens and eights in a bed, in the coming winter, in think about adopting what the late General Convention will be thankfully received by Mr. John Moore, of 34,

and your admirable Northern Star, in both of which I are "more honoured in the breach than in the ob-

JAMES MARCHANT, JOHN PORTER, JAMES KITE, WILLIAM HARRIS. JOSEPH KNOWLES, Secretary, JOHN MOORE, Treasurer, 34, Mortimer-street

A VOICE FROM THE DUNGEON The following letter has been received by his

"Wakefield, 18th Sept., 1840. "DEAR FRIENDS,-Once more I have the pleasure that they will show publicly their abhorrence of the of addressing you. But before I say anything about "The heart has tendrils like the vine, "Which round another's bosom twins.

"You will readily understand I am alluding to my poor wife, who, I learn from you, has arrived in Barnsley, and I am very glad to hear that she is in does not consider the petitioner a fit subject to recomgood heaith. Ah, my friends, when you speak of the mend to her Majesty's merciful consideration. difficulties with which I had to contend last winter, when hunted by the bloodhounds, you little imagine the troubles that she had to endure, and the torturing to my memory) stated in reply, so that you will perceive, for the ensuing campaign. My Whig persecutors will find that imprisonment has not intimidated me, and that anxiety I feel on her account. Many times I saw the if he would not recommend my petition, he took care by such means, I am not to be prevented from acting tears glisten in her eyes, and the muscles of her face to write a letter to send with the petition, informing, according to my honest convictions. I did not take contracted to repress them; yet she did not murmur no doubt, the Secretary of State of my dreadful characor repine, even when our situation was truly harrassing. ter, and probably giving an outline of the statements upon me the advocacy of the Charter from childish She endeavoured to make me believe she was contented drawn up by me, showing the atrocious plans into motives, nor do I consider the cause in the light of a so long as I was at liberty. When we left Paris, we which the desperate people of Barnsley had entered bread and cheese question. It amply compensates me for all that I have undergone, to find that the cause is had only nineteen francs, in a strange country, with- last summer, in order to burn the town, and destroy out a friend in the land that we knew of, except the good and lamb-like magistrates. Don't laugh, it is pregressing, and that the men of this part are awaken. Patrick Quinn, and I had not seen him for upwards of a fact. Such statements were laid before the Judge, and ing to a sense of duty. Yeovil is a spirited town, but sixteen years. But I heard he lived at Rouen. We they were the productions of the prolific brains of travelled from Paris to Rouen, one handred miles, in M \* \*, assisted by his base emissary, Oliver. And, smong all classes in the town. I will endeavour by the cursed diligence, without spending anything. On would you believe it, that their undying rancour could delivering a few lectures there to root out that ignoarriving in Rouen I took a bed in the Hotel de Midi. not rest satisfied until they had sent an account of my nnce and political animosity. On Wednesday, I intend We had breakfast, tea, and lodgings for one night, desperate character to this place, adding that the peoto deliver a lecture here on teetotalism, as I have been which took thirteen out of the nineteen francs. I pie of Barnsley had been almost ungovernable since and punishment upon its advocates. Various appeals started in search of Quinn, and, after a diligent inquiry, my return. This is fact, upon which you may rely. They I learned that he was engineer on board of the had the cruel malignity to go into every particular of Elbenfien steam-packet; and, as all our hopes de- my private character, where they imagined it might pended upon him, we started to find the steamer, tend to my disadvantage. Good God! and such men which I had learned plied between Ronen and Elbenf. call themselves gentlemen, and you say Oliver is walk-We walked up and down the Boulevards in the directing about as though nothing was wrong. Neither is tion of Eibenf for several hours after dark, looking up there; it is only in keeping with the system, and the the river Seine, with dreadful anxiety, at every glim- corrupt state of society; but I did think that there was mering light that appeared, fondly hoping it might be some vestige of virtue yet remaining, and that a perthe Elbensien. But we were doomed to disappoint- jurer would be losthed and detested by every indiviment, and we crawled with heavy hearts to our lodg- dual having any pretensions to even common decency. The visit Hichester Castle, a true sign of its being a ings. The next day and night was spent equally as But it appears perjury is a sure stepping-stone to wealth. wretched. With hope deferred, and with all our If I live, I will make every child in Barnsley point the economy, our situation had now become distressing in finger of scorn at such wretches. the extreme. The following day we found Quinn, who was glad to see us, but unfortunately, from

various causes, was totally unable to assist us.

"Now, if you can judge of our situation one men whom God is called upon to endow with grace to from our own country, without a penny, and as I may execute justice and to maintain truth, and who not- add without a friend, for sympathy was all we could withstanding take great pleasure in sending poor expect from him at that time. We remained three abouring men to prison for killing game. It is shock- weeks, endeavouring to obtain employment but without ing to reflect on the number of poor fellows, who, for effect, during which time it would be utterly impossible to give you an idea of our sufferings. At last I deterwing, parson-magistrates, who are the greatest num- mined to return to England, when the last of her clothes were parted with to enable us to return; all that we had now was gone. We started for Havre de Grace, Now, quick beats my heart with thrilling emotion; expecting to get an immediate passage to London; we arrived there on the Friday and had to stop until the Tossed up and down, like a ship on the occan, following Wednesday, whereas the packet ought to have sailed on the Saturday. This was a crael disap- But I view the vile reptile with sovereign contempt, pointment; on the Sunday we were pennyless, and what to do I did not know; we looked at each other, but And the soul-piercing cries which, by orphans, are God knows I was afraid to speak to her on our condition, and, no doubt, she was the same, the look was sufficient. it expressed more fully than words could do our deadful situation. On the Monday, I went out on the quay and sold a shirt for five francs, then I was left with nothing but what was on my back and she was in a similar condition. On the Wednesday morning, we started for London, and were two days and a night on our passage, during which time we never broke our fasts, not having a penny to purchase any thing with; and when the anchor was dropped opposite to St. Catharine's Stairs, we were 200 yards from land, without the means of paying for a boat to take us ashora. However, after some time, we managed to get on land once more; here our troubles ended, in some measure, until I determined to come into Yorkshire, and she can tell you what were my hopes. We parted, she in tears, but my soul was occupied with other thoughts, for althought I might love like Mark Anthony, yet I would never allow her (like Anthony did Cleopatra) to keep me from performing that which I considered necessary and important to be done. Thus has she rehe be applied if he had not been in a very had state of turned to Barnsley without a home; twice have the monsters there caused our home to be de-Ented with violent pain, and he now lies in bed with streyed, and for what? But, hold, I have not done with them yet. You say, the men of Barnsley will do anything to relieve my miserable condition. Let them, if they can. Yes, I shall be quite happy, at least, as happy as I can be here, when I know that she is comfortable; give my love to her, and tell her I shall be impatient next Friday until I see her: or oakum. tell her, also, to bring William with her. It is the second part of your letter which takes my The than six months imprisonment, and yet this poor attention. Would to God that I could make you seninformate cripple has received three times the amount sible of the pleasure I felt when I read your account of the new system of organisation, adopted at the

delegate meeting at Manchester; although I must regret that some, for whom I cannot but entertain that the Star keeps up in circulation. Give my love to your friends instead. esteem, do not approve of again petitioning. This I consider extremely inconsiderate on their part. What! on Friday next. because we have adopted an undigested and unmatured plan, are we to refuse our hearty co-eperation to a better? This will not do. To obtain the object of our solicitude, we must prove to the world that it is not private interest, but universal happiness we are struggling for. We must show ourselves superior to all mean party feelings, and bury in oblivion all invidious distinctions; and let us invoke the spirits of the illustrious dead to invigorate our souls, and animate us to glorious actions. Let us keep constantly in view their impool Spring Assizes, in the present year, and magnanimous deeds, and we shall find our souls enlarged; which will cause us to feel and act like men. four petitioner's health, previous to his trial, was To stand in sulien apathy is criminal; and to shrink al, and his limbs infirm, and that since his confinement and tremble, is to have our hopes blasted, and to be constitution has been further impaired, not being completely annihilated. However, this I do not apthe to reliah the prison diet, while he is precluded by prehend. I know the men too well to impute apathy rales of the prison from purchasing food more suited to them. But division is equally sad; particularly if it partakes of an envious or maticious nature. Look the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath Four petitioner is now, and has been for some time, at the unfortunate disputes which originated in the given will he pay him again."-Prov. xix. 17. arrogant pretensions of Donglas and a few others at That your petitioner believes that the Judge before Birmingham. Let us all be prompted by a lofty and new created prisons; as there are many more on their hom he was tried passed upon him a more severe ambitious desire to remove the afflictions under which way to the same places, in consequence of a reduction times from a misconception of the amount of your we labour, and take advantage of every means that (within the last month) having taken place in our

d browing them under the feet of the cavalry horses, artifice to accomplish their ends; then why should we ing-want taught address to you. four petitioner humbly represents to your Lordship, cavil, more particularly seeing that petitioning and My Lord, this day I have been in company with one may that he is incapable of such acts, but that in no meetings for that purpose is the only way left. But, of the fair sex, I mean those whom God created for again, let us remember the ignorant state of some parts man's happiness and helpmeets; those whom Paul, an of the country arising from a bad system of education, anti-Malthusian, wills to be "married, bear children, Tader these circumstances, your petitioner most both theologically and politically. These prejudices and guide the house," not to be confined in cotton these circumstances, your pennoner most both the pleased to must be removed. How is this to be accomplished lords rattle-boxes fourteen and fifteen hours in the day, easily imagined that I must have suffered much, by sonally. Bad Government has subdued their "nature atone for this in future; and, with your bright example at half-starvation and after-reduced wages. "Gmide being placed in the situation which I have there to this lowness," and triumphs at it, insolently exulting and aid, to work out our redemption by earnest and At case into consideration, with a view of the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described, added to the fact that, previous to my important the most beautiful islands of New Africa and America, the house!" Yes! not to leave their little ones at home described is a lit are well aware of the advantage resulting from diligent by themselves, to be burned to death, or otherwise, and prisonment, I was compelled to wear more clothing who, like O'Connor, lament the fallen condition of the and, in the end, is always crowned with success, as and persevering instructions. Their extensive herds of all the while their mothers to be dropping their God- than usual; namely, a flannel shirt, an inside waist- people, and seek to elevate them—who not only teach our freedom will be your reward. We much lament cattle, flocks of sheep, beautiful horses, pleasant created breast milk on the factory floor. homes, and large cultivated fields, all done by the poor savages, as they are pleased to call them, speak to beautiful in her person, moral in character, and engaging the windows open in all directions, on a cold snowy of Government and its weak supporters upon their own Christian, and lent himself a tool of persecution to the their very souls; thus, whilst these men are Chris- in manners, that I swore she was worthy of my Lord's day, (as you all know was the case on the 24th March heads. tianising, they are making the poor creatures their admiration, and that had she been my wife, neither last,) with no other covering than the rags I have domestic slaves, and I see by the Church Missionary priest, parson, bishop, no! nor all the Devil-kings' before described, my legs bare from the knees down- nor in stony places; some of it falls in good ground, and under the taskmasters of Pharoah, and we sincerely MOTHERS,—During the struggle which we have Report that the humane and pious Bishop of Australia, making for our rights and liberties, great and in his report of his visit to New Zealand, says that the us. When I think of her personal advantages, I can- I turned very ill, and was selved with an extreme few but faithful, and surely, though slowly, increasing. as we now thank and congratulate you, on having sour marriflees have been made, and many have candidates for Christianity do not perform sufficient not help but think of "Black-eye'd Sue," that "Sailor trembling, my teeth rattling together in such a manner, These often think of O'Connor; hisspirit is among them resisted injustice unto the loss of high privileges and the calls upon a poor and helpless people for pecu- labours. But why do I mention the above? Only to Bill" used to sing about; and yet, my Lord, this beau- that I had not the slightest controll over them. Impplies, to carry on a warfare against tyranny shew what is to be done by instruction. What has tiful, this morally-engaging, this God's-created nature's In a little time we were again called on and taken walls but they feel as men ought to feel, who know the interests of humanity than of our distressed To the everlasting honour of the caused the votaries of Juggeraaut to prostrate themornament, and this man's source of earthly bliss, is into a small room, which they call the office, and each who it is that is suffering there, and why he is a sufferer country. Your generous conduct, which makes you an be it said, that although suffering almost utter selves under the wheels of the idol's ponderous car, stuck in a middle-dass-created and bishop's voted-for received a jacket, with a number on it; my number was there. O'Connor is their "glory and their shame." which has not been speedily and nobly rese it is the infallible means of obtaining eternal happiness; and the same with the Indian women, who joy- time has to be separated from her loyal (not royal) him I felt as though I could not live a day if something to let in every one that came see him, he would have to condescended to share, by identifying yourself with the present moment there are many calls upon the fully mount the funeral pile to be burnt with the bodies companion in life, whom the parson once swore, that benevolence, and it is with feelings of reluctions of their dead husbands. This is all the effects of pro"what God had joined together, let no man put asun."

"what God had joined together, let no man put asun."

"what God had joined together, let no man put asun."

"what God had joined together, let no man put asun."

"What God had joined together, let no man put asun."

"What God had joined together as to cause the Castle restoration."

"What God had joined together are to strive for their redress and my man, very ill indeed; I expect the surgeon here lion of the people is so attractive as to cause the Castle restoration. benevolence, and it is with feelings of reluc-that the Chartists of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, found ignorance. Is it not the same in England? Do the best brethren in other parts for assistance. In thousands adhere to their foolish ideas the people of Trowbridge) have ever been fore- through nothing but perfect ignorance. Remove this contribute in any way likely to promote the and a brighter day will immediately dawn; te do which the cause of Chartism. They sent a delegate I cannot conceive a better plan than the one you ex-Convention; and not only raised monies to pro- plain, namely, that of the Manchester delegates. It our class-created, humbugging, anti-constitutional con- a certificate I had brought with me from a respectable the steps so quickly, that I was almost too breathless defence and pecuniary aid for the victims is true it may at first appear tedious, but it stitution, have manufactured unavoidable poverty into considerable sums to other parts in aid of the foundation, the work will progress so much the

I had again deliberately placed myself in the situation, been seven dead children all at one time on the "death in spile of the lenity shewn to me on a former occasion; board." I had like to have forgot to state to you, that and as I had made mention of his son, J. S. Wortley, unless there be an alteration for the better, they, the in my letter to him, saying that I had been informed nineteenth-century poverty felons, will have to lie by enemy, M \* \* , been induced to use his influence order to keep themselves warm. Castle filed find the good cause stands. The first papers I have to a people borne down in slavery and wretchedness by had done so, observing that the Judge would not conwith the Judge in obtaining us a severe sentence. His Lordship said in reply that he did not believe his son poor, but pretty, good girl will have to appear before separate sheet-iron boxes, like horses in a manger; sult counsel about sentence; but that he would un- friend outside this Onan's Dengave to her. doubtedly consult those capable of speaking to our characters, and that I must be aware such inquiries little of the Yorkshireman's belly wash, or sour buttercould not but tend to my disadvantage. This is the milk, to feed their clerical-pinched belies with. substance of his letter. I immediately wrote in answer, calling his Lordship's attention to the perfidious conduct of the Barnsley manufacturers on that occasion, and showing the part that his Lordship took in the affair, and how treacherously I had been deceived, not body else in Barnsley, must remember every circumstance of that period. In the conclusion of my letter, I requested him, if he had not presented my petition, not to do so, but either to destroy or return it, feeling friends in Barnsley, from WILLIAM ASHTON, an inmate of the HELL HOLE at Wakefield, for his attachment to the principles of truth:—

conscious, from his letter, that he would do all he conciliatory kind. Four days after, I received an conciliatory kind. Four days after, I received an conciliatory kind. answer, acknowledging my letter, merely saying that he had forwarded my petition to the Marquis of Normanby. Immediately on receiving it, on the 28th of last month, I received Normanby's answer, to the following effect, addressed to Wharncliffe:-"'I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby to acknowledge the receipt of the petition of William Ashton, accompanied by your Lordship's letter, and I am directed to inform your Lordship that his Lordship

" (Signed) PHILLIPS." "The above is as near as possible what was (according

"O! Barnsley, thy viper, or mighty wise Solon, Who lives on the essence of sighs and deep groans, Wrung from industry, and by usury stolen,

From widows and orphans their bricks and their stones; In voices of woe through the Welkin Were sounding, And awful thunder from heaven rebounding, With soul-thrilling of earthquakes astounding, Of stones, bricks, and mortar, in death he would moan, With undying malice, and saturic powers, This grey-headed viper, his coffers to fill. By perjury's aid, has embittered the hours Of numberless victims to his sordid will. Maid of La Vendee, I feel thy devotion: I have long been a victim to this tyrant's skill : As through unbounded space in fancy I roam,

Te eternal justice, remain for his doom: When his localisome carcase lays mouldering to dust, And by opprest victims his memory curst, Then the loud flendish laugh from demons shall burst, To mock his soul's wailing with infernal gleom. "Till then, or perhaps some earlier period, I leave Oliver and the grey-headed vincr. You recommend me to petition for better living, and to have the privilege of writing to, and seeing my friends oftener. I and where it only did so in name. am confident it is useless to do so. As to food I am of Dr. Johnson's opinion, that a man may live a number raising money amongst the labouring class, is met by of years on what will supply a sufficiency of blood the observation that they are too poor to afford any without adding flesh; and as I have a good flow of thing even for the best of purposes. The collectors of longer on the present allowance. Again, I imagine I and the thousand other institutions, supported in a am as well as Crabtree or Hoey, both of whom have great measure by working men, will give a suitable had a pint of milk a day allowed them nearly ever since reply, and we have no hesitation in saying, that if they they came in, besides other indulgencies. It is true, I cannot make similar exertions in behalf of men who am much reduced in body, but what of that? I have are suffering on their account, in the best of all causes, reduced huge and wild buffalo bulls in Van Dieman's they are not yet prepared for liberty, and are unworthy land by a similar process, yet after being allowed their of its benefits. Here, then, fellow-Chartists, is a cheap liberty and food, they have gained their usual appear. and simple method proposed for discharging the debt ance. But what a contrast from that imprisonment to of gratitude you owe to the men who are suffering the

his a good and sincere Chartist, for whom I entertain to see the whole amount of money which is spent by the greatest respect. I wish to be remembered to the the labouring class upon these almost unnecessary and Rev. William Hill; I have received various acts highly taxed articles in the course of a month; and of kindness from him, more particularly previous to surely it will be something, neither wrong nor robbery, my going to France. Inform him that I am very glad to clip a little from the idle taxation, and give it to all relations and friends, expecting to see some of you

"I remain, yours, sincerely, "WILLIAM ASHTON."

\* Ashten here alludes to the turn-out for wages by the weavers of Barnsley in 1829 and 1830, for which he was transported to Van Dieman's Land for fourteen years, when, at the expiration of eight years, by the kind interference of the people of Barnsley, by petition,

TO HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CAN-

TERBURY, WITH £19,182 PER ANNUM. MY LORD,-While reading "The Order of the Holy Communion," I saw the following words, which are said to have been written by the wisest man that ever breathed the breath of life :-" He that hath pity upon My Lord, as there are many poor in the class deputation,

wages; and as there is little or no pity manifested towards the poor in the said prisons, I hope you will d celtain instruments called cats, with the intention petuate our thraidom. They have resorted to every give me the gratification in reading this my only pinch.

damnable hell-hele, clerically-anticipated Sodom-house, 338. The Governor being present, I requested him to

worse, "since my old hat was new;" for our classcreated law-makers, class-created law-executors, class-

they made an outlay of about £150 more. Here. I promised you the correspondence, but this I and a Sunday-school-going girl, is fed in the following extremely cold, but that is intended as a part of your to worse than the silent system, namely, to the solitary matter of course, and all the appareil of Tulle will loised in sending a delegate to the late meeting cannot send, but I will give you an account. On the manner:—Three meals in a day: first, breakfast; thin punishment!" I protested against such treatment, and system; he being locked up alone, while the worst be immediately transported amongst us."

in Manchester, and have done their duty throughout the loth of April, I addressed a letter to the Secretary of gruel, with a quarter of a 3d. oat cake; dinners for told him that I considered my life en dangered by it, would not care if they kent him confined twenty years. When Mesara Roberts, Potts, and Carrier were worse than the French Bastile, adding that the horrors ounce of Moses's curse, or bacon, with a quarter of a be allowed to get my flannel shirt; this he consented his spirit was abroad. He did not give the Under State, stating my situation here, and declaring it to be three days a week, a few stinted potatoes, with one but was ordered to my seat. I then as ted if I might would not care if they kept him confined twenty years. brought to-trial, there were certain fees, in all amount—of the cage, so much spoken of as having existed in that place, dwindled into nothing in torture coming to £20, to be paid before the administration of that place, dwindled into nothing in torture coming to £20, could be proceeded with This the indiing to £20, to be paid before the administration of that place, dwindled into nothing in torture comand sometimes they hunt, like pigs, for flesh, but find but although the place swarms with various descrip.

Governor (who stood sentry over us all the while) an opportunity to take advantage of a pause to cut short. justice (?) could be proceeded with. This the indi-viduals who had been the half of the indi-opportunity to take advantage of a pause to cut short and my friends in Bath, to know that I am once more upon the promise that it should be returned. The £20 loth of August, I sent a petition to the same quarter, per week, Sunday, a stew, with potatoes, though not of first advanced, it is proper it should now be resumed. The £20 loth of August, I sent a petition to the same quarter, per week, Sunday, a stew, with potatoes, though not of first advanced, it is proper it should now be resumed. The £20 loth of August, I sent a petition to the same as the breakfast, Their clined to think of this treatment, I call it an attempt senting it, by the Under Governor, who said it could not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first Inhester Cashe on Cashe of Man agricultural population, where Chartism to those who with laudable spirit paid it, when it could be the place of my not otherwise he wised to those who with laudable spirit paid it, when it could loth of April, besides stating other facts. This petibed, for five persons to rest upon—one handful each. This piece of petty vexation annoyed the noble Connor. He bitterly remarked upon it as a specifirst advanced, it is proper it should now be resumed ing his Lordship's attention to my letter of the bedding is very bad: five handsful of straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the Governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the governor had first straw in an old to deprive me of life; and the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the governor had the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the governor had the fact that other prisoners not be allowed to pass until the governor had the fact belly, and not the culture of the mind, is the object of bridge have made to the various funds have, for the especial regard here. There are some few intelligent present, quite impoverished them; and they ask the would present the petition, but that he would present the petition, but that he could begin a grumbling, and finding fault with the governor. On the following Monday. I was ordered to the treadmill, and was placed amongst a gang, or division.

> My Lord, when we go to church, the man in the tub, who talks to God in white, but speaks to man in black, (very emblematical of his character) tells us to "submit ourselves to our superiors, else we must go to hell;" but, set in motion, and went at much the same speed as the and care not whether he be a man or not. When my Lord, I am just going to prove to you that he who pendulum of a clock; at each step we had to lift about Robert Burns was once reproved for speaking to a man only by others, but by his Lordship himself.\* But it ploughs, sows, reaps, spins, and does all the work is useless my repeating all I said, as you, and every necessary for social happiness, has got no superior in at the end of which there was a rest of ten minutes. I but the man. The Town Council of Hull think more the person of a class-created drone, but that such drone ought to be made to work, or not eat. You know, my Lord, you give me the Bible as the

by that book you say I shall do right. try to prove it to your satisfaction. Chorley, October 2, 1840.

THE SUFFERING PATRIOTS AND THEIR FAMILIES. ADDRESS OF THE CHARTISTS OF BINGLEY TO THEIR FELLOW-CHARTISTS OF GREAT

We shall make no apology for introducing to your notice a subject which we consider to be of the first Doctor's inspection; as I am rather hurried just now that our authority is paramount, by punishing him and importance amongst a body of men attempting to gain | 1 shall conclude, and continue my subject next their liberty. You are all aware that there are at week. present in the dungeons of this enslaved country about wo hundred individuals, whose only crime has been to obtain for themselves and others that right which belongs to every one of the human race, namely, the possessing a voice in the making of laws by which they are to be governed. Fired with the love of freedom, and trusting in the goodness of the cause, and the support of their fellow-sufferers, they raised their I never witnessed a more noble feeling of enthusinam voices against the injustice of a system that has already entailed upon the labouring class of this country a worse establishing their own chapels and churches; if the than Egyptian bondage. This crime, as might have been expected, has drawn upon them the vengeance of our oppressors, who are at present trying the experiment of crushing liberty, by inflicting bodily torture have already been made on behalf of the sufferers and their families; but through some cause or other, nothing has yet been done upon a scale sufficiently extensive to place them out of the reach of their persecutors. The consequence is, that these nobles of nature, who, in former times, would have been graced with civic crowns in honour of their love of virtue and liberty, are still dragging on a miserable existence in ing nearly all the destitution which can fall to the lo frequent calls made upon them; but their number has been too small to raise a fund sufficient for the

Only about a fortnight ago, Dr. M'Douall, in a spiritstirring letter in the Northern Star, announced the appalling fact that the family of that illustrious patriot, John Frost, Esq., would be under the necessity of breaking up their home through want of the means of procuring a subsistence. Ingratitude is considered worse than the sin of witchcraft, and to remove this stigma from the character of the labouring class, is one of our principal objects in addressing you.

We would, therefore, propose, that to effect this object in a manner worthy of the cause, every man in England and Scotland, bearing the name of Chartist, shall subscribe the small sum of threepence, which money, when collected, shall be forwarded by the different towns, villages, and hamlets, to the Northern Star office, by the 5th of November next. We think that the pitching upon a particular day will be of great advantage, by giving unity of action, and cutting off a vast amount of trouble in book-keepby devoting it to the making of bonfires, and letting off squibs and crackers, in remembrance of that bugaboo would be, that by every place sending its own money on the same day, it would be discovered at once in which town Chartism really existed, and to what amount,

We know that nearly every plan recommended for chase of a herd of wild cattle, at others chased by an sacrifice no enjoyments. You will have to fight no they reside, to go and do likewise." infuriated wild bull, depending for life on the horse. bloody battles, storm no towns or castles, or perform There was something then truly romantic in my life. anything of a difficult nature, but simply to produce, Now a cull inanimate statue bent over a bit of wool in the space of a month, as much money each as would purchase a pint of beer, an ounce of tobacco, or an "Give my respects to George White, of Leeds; he half ounce of snuff. It would, doubtless, astonish you

> The people, as yet, appear to have no delight in Chartists, from the horrors of want, an and appreaching

> Let not our cause, then, fellow-countrymen, be any more disgraced with accounts about the physical wants of our leaders, and the destitution of their families. Let not the horrors of their dungeons be increased by a knowledge that their families are starving, while a people, all powerful, are idly discussing about the means of affording relief. For our part, we have come to the determination of acting upon the plan, and we sincerely trust that every Chartist throughout the length and breadth of the

land will follow our example. Then Let the giant of freedom arise in his might, And proclaim to the tyrannous knaves, That the moment the workmen of Britain unite. That moment they cease to be slaves.

That the arm of a people, when stretch'd to defend Or upraised to give tyrants a blow, Is all powerful alike in protecting the friend, Or in bringing to justice the foe.

THE HORRIBLE "SILENT SYSTEM." TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

sentenced to the treadmill. I was told that I must go, tors brought, whilst the second, third, and fourth, are procured ameliorations of the sufferings of his fellow-My Lord, on Monday next, that is to-morrow, this carefully excluded from notice. We were placed in victims. those boxes so contrived as to hinder the prisoners from either seeing or speaking to each other; the sheet-My Lord, sometimes these suckling women get a iron was so contrived that it came in a slanting direccommenced a tirade of abuse, telling me that he would these things are hid from their eyes. this treadmilt was a punishment calculated to deprive why O'Connor is a prisoner in York Castle, probably me of life, in the present state of my health; that if the following divlogue would take place :-

> I remain, Mr. Editor. With every feeling of respect,

Faithfully yours. Kilmarnock, October, 1840.

P.S. The cause is getting on gloriously in Scotland the people are every where alive to their true interests. in some, and cool determination in others. They are people of England will do the same, our cause is triumphant GOD SPEED THE CHARTER!

GEORGE WHITE.

G. W. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

and reproaching the parties with want of principle. I if we could not do what we liked without question or have made every necessary inquiry into the circum- control? stances connected with the transaction, and find, as I | W. But, my Lord, you hold office not for yourselves, expected, that it was "much ado about nothing." A but for the people. You are our trustees, and should great portion of the workmen in the shop are Chartists, not abuse your trust. Government should do of its of widows and orphans in a state of poverty. It is true local and general purposes are always forthcoming, and sity of forcing it to do. or well affected to Chartism; their subscriptions for own accord what the people are driven to the neces notwithstanding the depressed state of their trade, distress never solicits, or poverty pleads in vain to their | would turn us out.

> The half-crown in question was connected with the sale of an article, and the whole of the mighty matter | put confidence in you? was, that there was a difference of opinion respecting its disposition. The individual who furnished the mote in theirs.

A WORKMAN. Leicester, 12th October, 1840.

THE "NORTHERN STAR" AND ITS NOTTING-HAM READERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Nottingham, Oct. 13, 1840. Sir,—At a meeting of the working classes, held in

constabulary; with a host of spies and traitors; not should be cut short. O'Connor's very alleviations are forgetting those pious gentlemen—the parsons of all mockeries. denominations, as well as the ignorant of our own class; Remember, too, that he is suffering for us, and let him our own class), the bounty brigade."

these resolutions be inserted in the Northern Star of pared, should be resolved, to make equal sacrifices, this week. And that this meeting is of opinion that rather than suffer tyranny to have its sway. If our this. Then, for hours together, flying as it were hel- punishment of felons for seeking your happiness. In it is the duty of the readers of the aforenamed glo- supineness cause O'Connor to be made the scape-goat to ter skelter over mountains and glens, sometimes in full carrying out this laudable object, yeu will have to rious luminary in every town and village, where bear the sins of the people, it will deter others from

will much oblige your Sincere friend and well wisher,

THOS. STANFORD, Secretary Charter Association.)

21. Bromley-street, Nottingham. [We sincerely thank our Nottingham friends for this

frank expression of their good opinion. Our aim is to do what we can for the cause of right. We have our difficulties and our enemies to contend with; but, with witnessing the effect of their own power, in their own the support of the people, which we have yet had, and cause. An uniform mode of action of this kind, if shall still endeavour to deserve, we fear neither enecarried out by only a million of individuals, would mies nor difficulties: we are invincible. We desire produce £12,500, a sum sufficient at once to secure the only that our connexion with the people may be one families of John Frost, and those of the other suffering of a character to enable us successfully to combat their enemies.—ED.]

> PILGRIMAGE TO O'CONNOR. " Normanby, how thy tinsel pagents shrink From thee! if in another station born, Scarce fit to be the slave of him thou mak'st to mourn.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.

created officers put together, should ever have separated ward, and a pair of broken old clogs on my naked feet. in York itself there are a body of staunch Chartists, wish that we could have thanked and congratulated him at all their meetings, and they never see his dungeon liberty, and striven for a cause which is not less dear to

and Malthus's-expected Onan's Den, and in one month's send for the surgeon, as I was extremely ill, and teld Governor of the Castle told me, testily, that if he were to the people, whose tyrannical afflictions you have this evening, and shall send for you when he comes." to be turned into a menagerie and the gaolers into But, my Lord, things are very much altered for the The surgeon did not come that day, and I was forced to showmen. My name having been announced, I was cheer you in your dungeon, and release you to triumph endure more suffering than has ever fallen to my lot admonished not to stay long, and the Under Governor with the right, is the heart-breathed prayer of your before in the same period of time. Next day the sur- conducted me. I had some difficulty to keep up with much indebted and most grateful friends." manufactured parsons and priests, with all the train of geon came; I told him my complaint, referred him to him; he walked the accustomed passages and ran up suasive language I could use, to remove me to a warmer received me very cordially; he seemed glad to have his lar to that of Madame Laffarge. "The Sieur My Lord, there was once a man, who said, "there place for a few weeks, until I had gained a little tongue, at least, set at liberty, and spoke fluently on C—de Saumont, dead about six months, would Driven from every place of faster, and those who have been so very sanguine was nothing new under the sun;" but, my Lord, I am strength; he told me he had not seen my certificate, a variety of Chartist topics. He appeared in excellent appear to have been poisoned by his wife. His son, by their enemies, they, to secure themselves, will learn in future to moderate their feelings, amongst really at a loss to find anything in the olden time equal and that if he had, he should take no notice of it; spirits, and said he was enjoying better health than he sixteen years of age, has made some disclosures.

noble O'Connor. He bitterly remarked upon it as a specimen of the boasted liberality of a Whig Government; and. snrely, he suffers sufficient privation in the loss of liberty as they call it, for that purpose; I objected to it on without being deprived of any token of respectful symaccount of ill health, and also stated that I was not pathy which his admirers may wish to send him. I had been with him about half an hour, when the Under and that the Doctor was the only person who could ex- Governor began to manifest signs of impatience, by ventilated part of the treadmill, and to it are all visi- the Howard of his day, who, even in prison, has

I had written thus far when, looking up, the first object that met my eye was Mulgrave Castle, shining in the sun, all the beauties of nature without and all the splendours of art within. The most noble owner is tion over the wheel, se as to compel the unfortunate absent on a visit to Hull, to be invested with the priseners to step with the points of their clogs, and Stewardship which the Town Council of that place have consequently adds to the torture. We were ordered to given him. It is lamentable to think how titles are climb up, and when we had taken our places, were sought and found without merit, and how splendid vices about twelve feet from the floor; the wheel was then is flattered. The Town Council have got a Marquis, was obliged to keep on this inhuman instrument of of a star made by a tailer, or a spangled garter, or any torture for the first thirty minutes, because I dare not other bauble given as playthings to our baby aristoleap down, lest I should injure myself, as I was cracy, than of the sterling virtues of honesty and truth, Word of God, for me to read and follow; and if I go troubled with a dangerous swelling; I therefore which alone can truly adorn a man. Oh! that they Well, my Lord, I will go to work next week, and remained in dreadful agony from weakness and fatigue, and when the half hour was up. a stool was placed in the iron box where I was placed, which enabled me to ing homage to one of the worst foes of both! How descend. When the ten minutes rest had expired, the they blind him to his defects, and make him even think poor brute, who acted as spy for that division, ordered they are virtues which have won their esteem-how me to get up again; I told him that I would not get on they encourage him to persevere in a course which all that mill until I had recovered my health; he thereupon good men must regret and should resist; but, alas! compel me, or else punish me severely. I replied that If Lord Normanby were here, and I was to ask him

they wanted to kill me, they must not think that I N. Because he endeavoured to incite the people would consent to kill myself; I was then ordered to against the authority of Government; he himself the mess-room, until I should have undergone the defied it, and we were determined to let him see showing the people that it is their duty not to question. but to pay.

W. But, my Lord, you and your colleagues, when you assumed the Government, promised to grant the people their just rights, and, upon this condition alone, you were invested with authority: therefore. you are bound to fulfil it, or to forfeit your authority. The people placed you in office to give you power to perform your promises, but you have broken them. You refused to listen to petitions reminding you of your promises, and you persecuted the people to prevent them from regaining the power which you have shown yourselves so unworthy to possess. O'Connor. our chief spokesman, you imprisoned with unwonted circumstances of insult and degradation.

N. If we got into office by the help of the people, we keep in in spite of them; and, therefore, we have a right to please ourselves. Our authority is our own: SIR,—In the Star of the 3rd instant, a paragraph we acknowledge no responsibility; and the people was inserted, headed Leicester, and purporting to be would find a change for the worse if they could change an account of the dispute respecting the disposal of us for the Tories. We are not the governed, but the half-a-crown in a comb shop, near the West Bridge, governors. What pleasure would there be in power

N. If we gave the people the power they ask, they

W. They will turn you out if you do not, my Lord; but why should you not have confidence in them who N. We dare not trust them.
W. And so you show yourselves not trustworthy.

paragraph complained of is well known to the work. You will be dismissed with ignominy, and your places men, and they would be glad to know what he has ever shall know you no more. Nay, your very names will contributed to the support of the Charter, or the perish, for, bethink you, my Lord, that it is opinion principles of Chartism, and advise him to take the alone which supports your rank-not its intrinsic beam out of his own eye, before he meddles with the merits: let that opinion change, and your order sinks at once. You are taking the best course which your worst enemies could wish to cause such a change. Remember what Shakspere say of King Richard II., who brought himself into detestation and contempt by his own conduct-by such conduct as you are now pursuing-and he lost his crown and his life by it, which made his successor say, otherwise,

"Opinion that did help me to the crown. Had still kept loyal to possession."

ing, and we would prefer the 5th of November, as it the Chapel, Rice-place, Barkergate, Nottingham, Oct. reader's mind, that it is a deep shame, not only upon In conclusion, I would endeavour to impress upon the would be turning that day to much better account than the 12th, the following resolutions was unanimously the Government, but on the nation, on the present century, that such an one as O'Connor should be in a "That the thanks of this meeting are due and are felon's cell—that any part of a life like his—so useful, affair, called the gunpowder plot, which is observed for nothing but to keep up an ignorant prejudice against Northern Star, for his manly talent and uncompromisted us ask ourselves why he is there? and we must our suffering Catholic brethren. Another advantage ing advocacy of the cause of the working classes, not- answer, because he has done his duty, and we have not withstanding the determined opposition he has met done ours. And consider the peculiar aggravations of with from a most powerful, unprincipled, wealthy, his lot. A friend—as in my case—may walk nearly and formidable phalanx, consisting of our most levely fifty miles to see him, and not be allowed to do so. Queen and her spouse; the Members of both Houses except in the presence of a spy, who watches every of Parliament, with a very few exceptions; the Judges, word and look, who limits the time to a few minutes, Barristers, Attorneys, Magistrates, and most of the and who precludes a second visit till a fortnight has learned profession; nearly the whole of the Press in clapsed. What conversation can be carried on under the country; besides Whigs, Tories, sham-Radicals, such irksome, unpleasant, and constrained circumanimal spirits, I imagine I can exist eighteen months Bible and Missionary Societies, the Centenary Funds, sham-Chartists; the Army, the Police, and the whole stances? We know not what topic to enter on lest we

> and lastly, those crawling, cringing, sneaking, hireling not suffer in vain. Had he chosen to be a venal sensmiscreants (which too often are to be found amongst tor-had he supported oppression instead of advocating redress, he might have been sitting in Parliament, in-"That this meeting will not feel satisfied, unless stead of lying in a dungeon. All men should be precoming forward, and the cause will deservedly be lost Therefore, Sir, by your insertion of the above you by the people's ingratitude. Not one but ought to die, rather than a hair of this man's head perish. Oh, then, my friends, let us cry, "Onward for the Charter!"get the Charter, and you can recall Frost, and release (Signed by order of the Council of the Nottingham | O'Connor and all the patriots and philanthropists that now suffer for you. It is in vain petitioning Government-you might as well petition Shylock as Normanby-for, as the Jews refused to release Christ, but, rather, released Barabbas, a robber, so would our Government sooner release the vilest villain on earth than O'Connor, or any other noble of nature, now suffering under the cruel and contemptible fiat of a nobility without nobleness. The following is a copy of the address from the

workmen of Whitby to Feargus O'Connor, Esq.:-

"Great and good Sir,-We, whose names are hereunto signed, being working men, in Whitby, and so much impoverished by rates and taxes that, although we labour hard, and expose our lives, we cannot always provide the common necessaries of life for ourselves and families, and have very little to spare for the edncation of our children; fully sensible of our deep obligations to you, for your noble and disinterested efforts to free us from this slavish condition by remonstrating with our oppressors, and instructing us; and Having walked on a pilgrimage from Alslaby to the knowing that there is no other refuge provided for us dungeon shrine of our patriot martyr, O'Connor, with by those who render it inevitable to us, in sickness or the intent of paying him that respect which is due to old age, than the workhouse, where we should be subhim from every lover of liberty, and of receiving from ject to privations and restrictions little less hinding him freshening impulses of devotion for the cause, I than those in a prison for felons, we hereby humbly am enabled to make a few remarks on the subject of his offer our heartfelt and sincere thanks to you for all that you have done in our behalf, especially When I entered York I was struck with the unthink- for having established, in spite of the combined opposiing and inconsiderate bustle of the citizens, who were tion of our numerous and powerful enemies, which you following their worldly avocations in support of them- have encountered for us, the glorious Northern Star, in selves, or rather, of the system, without reflecting, or which our wrongs are made known and our rights adseeming to reflect, on the lot of their best friend, im- vocated before all the world; but more especially we prisoned in the midst of them. No doubt many of beg to offer the fervent expression of our sympathy for those individuals, though pursuing their slavish occu- the sufferings which you have brought upon yourself, or, pations at liberty, were suffering even greater injustice rather, which we have brought upon you, for, we conthan O'Connor is; but they are blinded, or degraded, fess, with shame, that our zeal in our cause has not or have become "callous, save to crime," and never hitherto equalled nor supported yours, though we once strive either to better themselves or others politi- onght, individually and collectively, to have exceeded SIR, -From what I have stated in my last, it will be cally, and without this, they cannot be bettered per- you in readiness to act and suffer; but we resolve to coat, and a heavy top-coat. Judge you, then, what them their rights, but shew them how to assert them, that our nearest aristocratic neighbour should have My Lord, the lass of whom I am now writing is so must have been my feelings. Seated in a large shed, though, by so doing, they bring the concentrated wrath forgotten the dignity of his birth, as a man and a accursed system which is more cruel and contemptible The seed thus sown does not all fall among thorns than that which ground the Children of Israel honour to human nature, and must make you respected On asking permission to visit the noble victim, the and beloved by all honest men, especially endears you " May God bless you, Sir, and strengthen you and

THE Journal de Rouën mentions a new case simithat he had no power to remove me to any other part had done when out, attributing it to the care the wings which number I place myself. You are desirous, you to cur day.

That he had no power to remove me to any other part had done when out, attributing it to the care the wings which number i place myself. You are desirous, you to cur day.

My Lord, this pretty, good girl, once a church-going of the prison; "although," he added, "I admit it is had of him. But he complained that he was doomed manner. An exhumation will take place as a manner. An exhumation will take place as a manner. The solitant eventually in the annary of course, and all the annary of Tulle will

# SECOND EDITION.

# LATEST FROM AMERICA.

The Pritannia Mail Steamer, Captain Woodruff, period of twenty-three days.
We have received advices on the Boundary castion, which state that serious differences in

Liverpool, Thursday.

regard to this matter are likely to be brought fer-

and trading transactions. The speculating com-munity of New York are feasting on the probability of great sains to be obtained by means of a war ately discovered that he was stabbed. They took between the Allied Powers and France, which they him into the office, and a wound on the right side between the Allied Powers and France, which they him into the omce, and a wound on the right of expect will open a large and profitable carrying was discovered large enough to admit a man's finger. trade, and also furnish a good and ready market for the prisoner was followed to the Plume of Feathers, the sales of American produce.

there is no intelligence of importance from thence.

#### FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. London, Thursday Evening, Helf-past Six.

THE "BLACE BOTTLE" COURT MARTIAL-It is generally understood that the decision of the Court Martial on Capt. Reynolds, at the prosecution of the Earl of Cardigan, which declares him to have been "guilty of a breach of the articles of war." but recommends him to the clemency of her Majesty on account of the peculiar circumstances of the case," will be officially made known from the Horse Guards on Saturday next. A letter from Brighton says-"There are new no less than seven gentlemen staying at the Gloucester Hotel, formerly officers of the 11th Hussars, who are stated to have left the regiment in consequence of the appointment of Lord Cardigan. Captain Reynolds, as may well be imagined, would be very glad to sell his commission, but there are 'no buyers.'"

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. - This morning, between nine and ten o'clock, a young female, named Ann Davis, was passing along Upper Thames street, when her foot slipped and she fell into the road; at the moment a four-wheeled waggen, heavily laden with cheese, passed by, and before the poor creature could be extricated from her perilons situation, the fore-wheel passed over her left arm, crushing it in a most frightful manner; no time was lost in conveying her, in a cab, to the hospital.

DEATH PROM DRUHKENNESS .- This afternoon an inquest was held at the Drum public-house, Snow's Fields, Bermondsey, before Mr. Carter, on view of the body of William Arnold, a ceal porter, aged 20 years. The deceased was in the tap-room of the King's Head, Winchester-street, Southwark, on the evening of Thursday week, and while getting on the table to light his pipe (he being at the time in liquor), he fell backward with great violence on the floor. He was taken home, but became worse, and died on Tuesday morning last. The body was in-tended to have been interred without an inquest. Verdict-" That the deceased died from the rupture of a blood-vessel in the head, preduced from a fall while in a state of intoxication

# MANCHESTER

DISSERTERS' CLAIMS.—Our excellent and indefacastle, which we are sorry our limits forbid our

WHIG FOX AND GOOSE MEETING .- The Whigs of Manchester, finding themselves completely beaten on the stale question of the Cern Law Repeal, have taken the hint of the Fox and Goose tribe of Leeds, and have very foolishly and short-sightedly manifested a desire to cajole the working classes into their and all manifest a determined spirit. After the tarnished ranks, by calling a public meeting. Only a few workers were there, and at such meeting their big souls were developed in a most wonderful manbig souls were developed in a most wonderful man-man by pledging themselves, if the Chartists would join them, to go like an hungry ass at a hay stack for Household Suffrage, &c. &c. But it will not de kept open until Tuesday evening next, at which time the people ever to remove the Chartists of Manchester, or any other town in England, from the grand send, to them, the most interesting point, namely, the sight to protect themselves by a vote in making the agreed that a lecturer should be sent to Lepton, on right to protect themselves by a vote in making the laws of which they are called upon to obey.

Discussion.—A discussion between a Wesleyan Methodist, and one of the Elders of the Latter Day Saints, on the validity of the book of Mormon, teok place in the Carpenters' Hall, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. Mr. Berry, Wesleyan minister, engaged to prove that the book called the Book of Mormon, was not true; and likewise that water baptism, or baptism by immersion, is not essential to salvation. The Elder, in reply, was to prove that the Book of Merman is true; and that baptism in water is a gospel ordinance, and essential to salvation. We were rather amused to see what great interest was taken in this paltry affair, as though on the settling of such a frivolous point depended the happiness and prosperity of the nation. We hope the people of Manchester, and more especially those who have to procure a living by the sweat of their brows, will be on their guard, and not be again duped out of sixpence each for admittance to hear such senseless jargon, and likewise to make such bad use of their precious time.

HOLEAND CORNER MERING .- On Tuesday, a hole and corner meeting was called by circular, by the Whigs of New Cross Ward and St. Clement's Ward, in the Old Manor Court, Nicholas Croft, to hear Mr. Gibson, candidate for the representation of the borough at the next election.

THE WICTIMS.—The Manchester Local Committee, for relieving the wives and families of the Man-

SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING. It is our painful duty to record another instance of that unmanly and cowardly-like mode of settling on Monday evening last. There was a very good a dispute by having recourse to diagerous weapons, and inflicting flesh wounds, or, in an other word, who took the pledge and received their cards. After stabbing." This day a very respectable man, named Thomas Watts, lately a partner in a very extensive carrying concern, was brought up at the Borough Court, before D. Maude, Esq., on a charge of stabbing W.Robert Heathcote on Sanday next, to the meeting of West of stabbing W.Robert Heathcote on Sanday next, to the meeting of West last, while in dispute about some trifling matter.

After who took the pledge and received their cards. After some desultory conversation, the following resolution new ones enrolled, who took the pledge and received their cards. After some desultory conversation, the following resolution one of the most calm and philosophical reasoners we have listened to for a length of time. He touched upon a multiplicity of subjects, such as the funding system, the debt missimportant subject, to be directed to W. H. C., last, while in dispute about some trifling matter. last, while in dispute about some trifling matter is to represent our Association in that assembly, in consequence of the part he had taken in the dis- lane, Birmingham. had fermerly been a partner in a carrying concern, under the firm of W. and G. Higginbottom and Co., and that the complainant had, prior to that, been in the service of the prisoner in some other capacity.

Classion of that subject, he was turned out of employment. And these, said he, are the men that profess to have the interest of the people at heart. This business concluded the distresses of the wives and families of out their own political salvation. He spoke for an out their own political salvation. He spoke for an out their own political salvation. Mr. T. Dicken, solicitor, appeared for the prosecuservice he was engaged, the prisoner came into the feel disposed to give assistance to the wives and office, evidently under the influence of liquor, and families of Mesers. Hoey, Ashton, and Crabtree:

Way from Rochdale to Manchester, and when about three miles on the road one of the grands being in him by calling him every sort of oppmobrious name. Raywood-row; Thomas Lingard, News-agent; Wm. unfortunately fell, when some part of the carriage "scoundrel," macreupon he (the complainant) offered hills. The town will also be divided into districts sible picked up, but without any sign of life being to wager a sovereign that the prisoner could not and collectors appointed. It is earnestly hoped, as visible; he was conveyed to the Infirmary, Manprove him either the one or the other. Words those poor men have braved the battle and the chester, where he lies, but not the least hope is enprove him either the one or the other. Words those poor men have prayed the pattle and the present that he breeze, and are suffering in our cause, that they will never be deserted by their townsmen, who cheered them on in their and our work of redemption.

Barnsley Fair.—Monday was our fair, and owing to the fineness of the day, the town was suffering to the fineness of the day, the town was suffering to the fineness of the day, the town was suffering to the fineness of the day, the town was suffering to the fineness of the day, the town was suffering to the fineness of the day, the town was suffering to the fineness of the day, the town was suffering to the fineness of the day, the town was suffering to the fineness of the day, the town was suffering to the fineness of the day. leaving the chice, the prisoner, who was standing people the public-houses would have been totally deserted. In the afternoon several pickpockets were and poverty, was taken into the works and poverty, was taken into the workship of Ashworth, for eleven days' wages for work done on the left side, saying, "take that, you taken up. blow on the left side, saying, "take that, you ber." On going a few paces he perceived that he was stabled, and assistance having been obtained, he was conveyed home. Mr. Wm. Higginbottom, one of the employers of the complament, gave similar testimony. A boatman in the employ of Mesers. Hisginbottom, stated that about half-past seven

a quarter of an hour before he heard a disturbance upon which he went to the window, and looking in he saw the prosecutor and the prisoner striking each other very severely. That scuffle was over, and he went away for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, when he was again called in to Mr. William Higginbottem's assistance, to part American news extending over the unusually long period of twenty-three days.

We have received advices on the Boundary Passage of the contending parties. When he went in, the prisoner was on the floor, and they were scuffling together. He then got Watts up, and he begged Heatheote to come out; upon which he replied, "No; the d—d rascal has struck me with a rule." He (the witness) then went away, and in about ten regard to this matter are likely to be brought ferward immediately on the termination of the Presidental election.

The commercial intelligence is of an improving character, and the warlike aspect of affairs in Europe has not had any great influence on monetary and trading trad with his left hand, upon which Mr. Heathcote attempted to follow him but could not, and immediately discovered that he was stabled. They took Texas is become quiet, at least for a time, and and his left hand was covered with blood, but he was not then taken into custody. Robert Olier, Esq., surgeon, stated that on Saturday night he was called upon to see the complainant and also the prisoner. The latter had a number of bruises about his head and face. He saw that the complainant was stabbed in the right side, in which there was a wound from three to four inches in depth, which certainly would have been fatal had it not gone in an oblique direction. Thomas Gifford, the officer who took the pri-soner into custody, here produced a knife which was found upon him, and which was marked with blood. On taking the prisoner, he remarked that it was a bad job for him, whereupon he answered that " he did not care if he had been hanged for it so that he had killed him." Mr. Olier said the wound was such an one as might be inflicted by the knife produced. The prisoner was then committed for trial to the next Liverpool assizes.

#### HUDDERSFIELD

FANCY WEAVERS.-Numerous meetings have taken place in the townships of Lepton, Kirkheaton, Almondbury, and other places, during the last few weeks amongst the fancy weavers, in order to obtain an equalization in the price of labour. A deputation from the weavers has waited upon seventeen of the ing, the 19th instant, at six o'clock.

THE RADICALS OF HUDDERSPIELD most every Sunday evening, at Mr. S. Binns's News-room, when discussions on the Charter take place, and the daily Sun, Statesman, and other papers are read. of two mules into one, and only employing one person and a few children) applied for some other job and was sent to feed the willey alias the devil, and not being used to the work, was unconscious of its danger. While feeding the devil his arm was drawn in and torn off near the shoulder. In a few seconds he was rescued by another person throwing off the strap, or otherwise he would have been drawn into the iron grass and his whole had would towns and the different districts surrounding them tigable Correspondent has sent us a long report of a have shared the same fate of his arm. He was imme- appealing to the united bodies about appointing sufferings.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening, at the weekly meeting, a number of new members enrolled themselves, and we are still progressing in the good work, at almost railway speed. Classes continue to be formed in the out-townships, Halifax. secretary had finished his business of entering now members, receiving subscriptions, and delivering the cards, a long discussion took place on the formation the officers are to be chosen, therefore it is particularly requested that all who are desirous of becoming

judging from facts, does Wood. How the "saints" are quarrelling! For particulars see the Leeds Intelligencer and the Bradford Observer. They do not curse and swear, certainly; but they are as bitter as garlic. What a living example of modern Christianity—of peace, love, and charity! Church building, it would seem, is the means of encouraging "envy, hatred, and malice," even amongst mirers. Already have three hundred and upwards the most pious sons of her brotherhood. Fie, fie upon of the most influential electors thereunte affixed

# BINGLEY.

FERRAND'S ARMS, AND ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—On Monday last, the above public-house was opened by the Conservatives of this place, which were invited by ticket to take dinner at four o'clock in the afternoon. The dinner was got up in a most excellent style, which did great credit to the worthy host. After the cloth was drawn, Walker Busfield Ferrand was appeinted to take the chair; several toasts and glees having been disposed of, the Chairman found the assembly getting rather rusty on his hands from the effects of the wine, which was handed about chester imprisoned Chartists, have received since from the effects of the wine, which was handed about the last netice the following sums:—J.S. J. Harvey, in abundance, as is generally the case at the Conservation of the conse 3e. 6d.; Brown-street dancing party, 12s. 10d.; vative meetings. At this place the conduct of the Church party, it is their intention to commence meeting was such that the Chairman had to vacate forthwith to collect the rate. Men of Rochdale, Law discussion, 17s.; books and boxes, £5; Miles his seat at an early hour in the evening, and left you have shown to the world by your resolution, Platten district, per William Hope and Thomas them to fight their battles by themselves; some came courage, and manly bearing, during the late con-Brown, iles. The Committee have paid to Mrs. Butterworth, Livesey, Benbow, Barker, Scott, Richardson, O'Brien, Smith, and Davidson, 4s. per since the 27th of May and thay hope that week since the 27th of May; and they hope that man, who has been a class-leader in the Methodist promoters of discord, strife, and contention, attempt the friends of freedom will come forward and aid the Committee in supporting the wives and families his sovereigns and wanting to make a match for one presence, the home of one conscientious opponent to of these suffering and much-persecuted individuals. of his nephews to fight any man there was in the demand this most unjust, and declared illegal im-

BARNSLEY, NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, No. 1 .- This Association held its weekly meeting at Peter Hoey's, muster of the members, and seven new ones enrolled, relating to a wager. It appeared that the prisoner either for the purpose of electing a Riding Council, our incarcerated Charter martyrs, who are now in hour and a half in the most animating style. After tor, and T. Greene, Esq., barrister, for the prisoner. the hell of hells (Wakefield prison), was brought a vote of thanks for his really instructive address, Mr. Heathcote, the complainant, stated that on before the meeting, and seven shillings collected in the assembled throng dispersed. Mr. Greaves will Saturday night last, while he was in the office of stanter in the room, and the following persons were lecture on Sunday next. Mesers. G. and W. Higginbottom, carriers, in whose appointed to receive denations from others who may abused him in a most shameful manner, and endea John Field, Kingston-place; John Vallance, Copper-three miles on the road, one of the guards, being in voured to prejudice the miles on the road, one of the guards, being in reissue proper collecting books, with every particular the act of collecting the tickets on the outside, he chief the Committee printed therein &c. and Vallance, Dawson-wall; Joseph Wilkinson, Pease- caught him on the head. He was as soon as pos-

which the complainant went to wash the blood from crowded to excess. Everything seemed dull, particularly houses; and were it not for the country

# to Thursday next.

# TODMORDEM.

RATE-PATERS MEETING.—A very numerous and time of late, the man's wife, not relishing a pooreleck on Saturday evening, as he was in the yard respectable meeting of the ratepayers of the town-meet the office of his master, he heard a great ship of Stansfiel dwas held on Thursday, 15th inst., woise and scaffle inside, and the parties having come for the purpose of adopting further measures in wishertly after he heard Mr. Watts, the prisoner, whom he knew very well, may to Mr. Heathcote that he would stab him. Mr. Heathcete replied, "What! you are going to butcher me, are you," and the prisoner, and the prisoner, all stayed for a few seconds near the gate, after which Mr. Higginbottom, who have been after Mr. Wm. Higginbottom, who Heath sote ran after Mr. Wm. Higginbottom, who force, and appointed a committee of the principal had we ked away, and said, that his brother George rate-payers to organ se measures in opposition wanted .im. He then bid him good night, immethereto; and a deputation, consisting of Messrs. diately a you which Mr. Watts stuck a knife into Abraham Walton, Thom is Eastwood, and Royaton him and a vid. "Then, you , take that." Mr. Oliver, to attend the me ving of the Committee of Heathcote. Wast immediately said he was stabled, Magistrates, who assemble at Wakefield on Tuesday.

### RTRKHEATON.

THE ENERGIES of the people of this place have been for the last few months laying as it were dor- admitted to bail, in a like amount with Lord mant. However, they have at present procured the Kirkheaton New School of Science, in Shop-lane, occupied by Mr. Paul Stancliffe, which is capable of holding 300 or 400 people. The Chartists met at the above place, Oct. 9th, when the National Charter Association was unanimously adopted. The next meeting will take place on Thursday, Oct. 22nd, at eight o'clock in the evening, when all friends, who are favourable to the cause, are requested to attend and enrol their names.

#### HALIFAY.

HALIFAX RADICALS.—On Saturday evening last, at the Labour and Health, Southgate, in this town, a meeting of the members of the Association took place, which had previously been aunounced by conversation arose respecting the decision to which tary, under the direction of the executive at that as that might be injurious to their private interests, and otherwise place them at the mercy of individuals of whom they had little or no knowledge. It was thought the more prudent step would be to send the They will not not have the name already given; number only, as the names would be kept in a book this shows to me that they have no affinity with belonging to each locality where the members birds or four-footed beasts; then let them be classed reside, and the separate Associations meet. After the conversation had been continued for some time three motions were brought before the meeting. first-"That the old Association be dissolved." Second—"That the consideration of the question be adjourned to that day month, the secretary, in the meantime, writing to Manchester, to inquire if the number of members of which the Association is composed could be accepted without names." The third, as a rider upon the second-"That the adjournment of the meeting be to that day fortnight." All of which having been moved and seconded, were put, and the last carried by a large majority. The sixth clause, under the head "registration of members," in the plan laid down by the delegates at Manchester, met with the most formidable oppositions. principal manufacturers, who have unanimously agreed to co-operate with the weavers in order to obtain so desirable an object. The next meeting upon this important subject will take place at the Star Inn, Finny Bridge, Lepton, on Monday eventhemselves might commit, even innocently, whilst evil-disposed men, ambitious in their designs, would seek the honours of the executive, in order to possess power to do mischief, and thus foil the best laid Sun, Statesman, and other papers are read.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, the 11th inst.

Joseph Taylor, aged 54 years, of this town, who was formerly a spinner at Mr. Joshua Lockwood's factory, but who had lost his employment through the monopolizing system of taking away manual labour. (the greater part of the hands employed as deliberations of the Proposition of the labour. labour, (the greater part of the hands emeloyed as deliberations of the Executive Council at any spinners having been dispensed with by the making moment, seizing on the books and everything else, of two mules into one, and only employing one per- council and all, which would furnish them with a drawn into the iron grasp and his whole body would towns and the different districts surrounding them, have shared the same rate of his arm. He was immediately conveyed to the Infirmary, where he lingered Executive Councils, &c., afterwards; for without until Saturday, when death put an end to his that can be done, it will be like making laws for a nation without having a nation to govern, or the raising of a eastle without first laying a foundation on which the edifice is to be supported.

ORDER OF THE ARE, Lodge No. 15, dined England to the designs of foreign foes. together on Monday, at the Bear's Head Inn.

# ROCHDALE.

PROGRESS OF RADICALISM.—Since the termination of the Registration, the Tories, assisted by the thing that bespatters the pages of the Manchester to persuade the world of that which they would of Mr. Cargill's, though with those of them which give the world, if they could believe themselves, refer to the Whig and Tory factions, we cordially viz., that the registration terminated by a majority in their favour. Whatever may have been their Tuesday evening next. Mr. Clayton was appointed bribery, perjury, intimidation, or the knowingly propagated falsehoods of their hired scribblers will be able to controvert, that as far as Rochdale is controvert. FASHIONABLE ARRIVAL.—John Andrews, Esq., of cerned, their "occupation's gone." The Radicals Clayton Heights, has arrived at his residence, with (for we believe there is but an insignificant few of Clayton rieignts, has arrived at his residence, with his suite, from Scarborough, where he has been sojourning for a month past.

The Church.—Church building is "no go" in this parish. Hardy, no doubt, wishes that he had his money back again into his breeches pocket; and so, a representative of their own choice; and, so far from the cause having sustained an injury by the recent revision, they have gained a triumphant and overwhelming majority; since which the requisition to Mr. Sharman Crawford has been in course of signature, and his success is such as must have exceeded the anticipations of his most ardent adof the most influential electors thereunte affixed their names, amongst whom is the present Member, Mr. Fenton, Messrs. Chadwick, Kelsall, and Ashworth, Magistrates, together with the major part of the merchants and manufacturers, a considerable portion of the borough—such as are considered impregnable yet remaining uncanvassed. Thus has the Ministry, by their pusillanimous tergiversation, their disregard of former professions, utter abandonment of principle, produced in the minds of a con-

CHURCH RATE.—We have heard from undoubted The Committee meet at the large room in Tibbplace. Such was the conduct and the finishing up
place. Such was the conduct and the finishing up
of the Conservative party at the Odd Fellows' Hall
of the Conservative party at the Odd Fellows' Hall
of the Conservative party at the Odd Fellows' Hall
of the Conservative party at the Odd Fellows' Hall indiscilluble bond of union, that the days of Church intollerance, bigotry, and superstition, is fast fading

LECTURE ON CHARTISM.—On Sunday afternoon last, according to announcement, Mr. Leech, of cussion of that subject, he was turned out of em-ployment. And these, said he, are the men that

tertained of his recovery.

Police Information.—At the Petit Sessions, on Monday, six Magistrates on the Bench, a poor miserable looking man, named Whitehead, summoned the overseers of the poor for the township of MURDER.—The men who were taken up on sus
but must work on the road, which he had done for pended its order for the blockade of Alexandria till pictor for the murder of Blackburn, are remanded some time, and had received for his wages a ticket the 15th of October. This intelligence is deemed for nine pennyworth of shop stuff; he had, during most favourable at Paris.—Herald. the spring, worked at potato setting for the same parties at 4d. per day and his allowance. Some of balancing, ninepence was offered, which he re-fused; he therefore sought justice from the Gentlemen on the Bench, but instead of that he was told he might go about his pusiness!!!

> ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—A young lady, of Compton Martin, named Elizabeth Veale, the daughter of a highly respectable farmer, residing in the immediate vicinity, was, on the 12th, attacked by a man

THE LATE DUEL.—Captain Tuckett was examined before the Wandsworth Magistrates on Wednesday, and committed for trial on the capital charge, but Cardigan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

#### THE HUM-BUGS.

SIR.—The man who does the Leeds Times was Journal. He has always figured as a nondescript, and has laboured most sedulously to generate his species. Fortune has either smiled upon his labours, or political disappointment has caused a collection of the same fry in the ancient board species. rough of Leeds. The aforesaid Editor being placerds, to take into consideration the propriety of his last performance, which, when interpreted, dissolving the old Union, and of joining "The signifies—"WE WANT A NAME." They must be a the mouth-piece of the nest, hums a plaintive note in discontented and ass-like generation, to be thus humming their wants in our ears, when they know the delegates had come to at Manchester, in July they have been exhibited to the public as a choice last, of having the names of all the members sent to be enrolled in the books kept by the general secrethey cannot stomach; otherwise they would not now place, some contending that a many persons would the Times. Now, Sir, I have not had the pleasure object to such a proceeding, and decline entering their names, subjected to such a rule and regulation, as that might be injurious to their private interests, the name already given be appropriate, or their the name already given be appropriate, or their

among the creeping things.

They HUM, yet I am sure they are not bees. In-

dustry will not recognise them as members of her They amalgamate, or clot, together in the winter season—so do Bugs. They stink confoundedly—so de Bugs. Therefore, they must be HUM-BUGS. And there is no other name given under Heaven

nown. Yours, truly, Wm. Rider. Leeds, Oct. 13th, 1840.

whereby they ought to be known.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR SIR,-I have just seen, in your paper of the 3rd instant, a long letter, bearing a name "Richard Marsden," purporting to contain some observations on what he designates "the Foreign Policy movement." The language made use of in this letter towards the purest-minded patriot of the present day, Mr. Urquhart, exhibits the writer (if it is not a feigned name) in so degrading a light, that to condescend to an exposure

of the absurdity it contains, would be to do the pro-

hands. I write this to warn those who may read it, of the amazing efforts now secretly making, by the Tory and Whig factions, to prevent the people from comprehending the condition in which the country is placed, and

#### I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant. WILLIAM CARGILL. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 8th October, 1840.

The signature is not a feigned name. It is the real signature of one whom we believe to be as pure minded a patriot as Mr. Urquhart, though he dissents Courier, have been assiduous in their endeavoure from some of Mr. U's. positions; as we do from some agree.—Ed.]

# THE WELSH VICTIMS.

To the leading Chartists and Friends of Justice in Great Britain and Ireland.

Fellow-Citizens,—We, the Committee of Birmingham, acting on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, address you in the pure spirit of the greatest principle propounded by man, that is universal justice to all. We ask your co-operation to secure the return of those exiles from the land of their birth, which should be the home of the free and happy, where should exist no inequality; but, alas! starving misery and woe is the lot of the majority of the unrepresented people of this con atry.

The patriots and exiles we have resolved shall yet return, or we will supersede all other meetings or agitations for that one object. The professions of the men of Birmingham is that object, and it must be gained. Universal Suffrage was the demand two years ago! Frost, Williams, and Jones, shall not be the victims in silence, nor their families remain in sorrow and despair. Justice must be done to all men, and the Chartists stand as convicts until their return. Every city, borough, and town must have its committee to use its influence with its mock-representative. Get up petitions and funds to carry out, to its greatest extent, public sympathy in their stituency, once their allied supporters, the expediency of a thorough radical change in the representative system.

Densit—unceasingly, soo, and the committee-men act as speakers; at such public meetings, thousands will be converted to your behalf-unceasingly, too, until their return is sure. principles, that now remain aloof or in ignorance of kind of political creed, and without any particular

The committee have every hope of their fellowtownsmen and townswomen, their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen is alike interested for a benevolence of an all-wise Creator. change of condition and political regeneration. We say, then, each sluggish city, town, and borough form committees for to secure the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones; raise your fund forthwith. and be ready with us to apply it to so worthy and important an object. Welshmen! up, and do your part—Scotland! go on with us—England! do your duty; Birmingham! your £100 get ready, 'tis but a mite; let every useful man in Birmingham join the Committee, or find a friend to do so. Collectors! come forth; subscribers! give each your share: opinions, and with a fund you will command the ser- lectures on morals, &c. vices of the best men in your country.

By order of the Committee, W. H. COLTER, T. P. GREEN, Joint Secretaries, pro tem.

September 30th, 1840.

N. B. The Committee meet every Tuesday evening, at Bill's Coffee House, Moor-street, for the purpose of general organising, previous to holding public weekly meetings, and to elect good and true men on

object of the Committee printed therein, &c. By order, W. H. C. T. P. G.

#### THIRD EDITION.

We have received the London journals of Friday The following are extracts:-

Despatches leaning towards a settlement with France were received at the British embassy at

The Moniteur announces that "Intelligence was received on Tuesday, by the telegraph, that a vessel time of late, the man's wife, not relishing a poorhouse treatment, left the house; at which time the
hasband told the overseer that if he continued his
work, he should expect the same wages as the other
men, 2s. 6d. per day, and had worked eleven
days as he thought on those terms; but at the day
that Soliman Pasha was on the 27th of September

of belonging minorance was effected which he rehad come direct from Alexandria to Toulon, bringin possession of Beyrout, but the English fleet had occupied various points of the coast of Syria." COMMENCEMENT OF DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE. The Messager of Tuesday evening mentions that, on the previous night, several groups of young men, wearing blouses, traversed the Parisian boulevards, singing the "Marseillaise." The sergens de ville made their appearance, upon which the groups dispersed. At nine o'clock one of these groups, about forty individuals, linked arm in arm, went down the Boulevard des Italiens, and when they arrived in front of the hetel of the Minister of Favoire.

Heathcote timest immediately said he was stabled, and the pris wer ran away. Thomas Berry, a private watchn and to the Asiston Canal Company, deposed that he went to the office of Messrs. Higginbottom, in the evening in question, about half-be mentioned as a singular fact, that, as far as it can half past seven collect. He saw Mr. Watts come in at the gate, and go into Mr. Higginbottom's come than teniminates or the measure in this tewnship of 10,000 and the pris wer ran away. Thomas Berry, a private watchn and the pris wer ran away. Thomas Berry, a private watchn and the pris wer ran away. Thomas Berry, a private watchn and the past to the Asiston Canal Company, next. A very strong feeling exists in this and the surrounding townships in opposition to the Rural police being introduced amonyst them; and it may be mentioned as a singular fact, that, as far as it can have throat, ran away, and she, in that state, made for the village, and was met by a surgeon, who as sisted her to an inn hard by, where she lies in a of municipal guards and a thody of sergens de ville most dangerous condition.

Magistrates, who assemble at Wakefield on Tuesday in ext. A very strong feeling exists in this and the who had attempted to violate her person, and after the Boulevard des Italiens, and when they arrived in wards attempted to murder her by cutting her front of the hotel of the Minister of Fereign Affairs throat. The village, and was met by a surgeon, who as sisted her to an inn hard by, where she lies in a of municipal guards and a thody of sergens de ville most dangerous condition.

THE FIRE AT DEVONPORT ACCOUNTED FOR.—The correspondent of the Times thus accounts for the fire:-" It appears that what is called a 'bin' had been placed under the shed which covered the Talavera. This 'bin' is an erection of wood made for the purpose of containing the offal collected from the neighbouring parts of the yard till it can be conveniently removed from the arsenal, and the one constructed under the shed over the Talavera was of the extent of about 400 square feet. It was placed on the south side of the ship, and at the distance of about thirty feet from her. The never known to be either Radical, Whig, or Tory and at the distance of about thirty feet from her. The since he became the conductor of that almost defunct refuse from all the neighbouring works and effices

INCENDIARISM AT SHEERNESS.—It appears that Henty, having been taken out of the custody of the civil power, and placed in arrest by the naval autho-

rities, is about to be tried by a court-martial, which

will be forthwith called together.

Mr. CHARLES ATTWOOD, and several gentlemen connected with the anti-war movement in England have arrived in Paris. When the whole of the delegation arrives a grand public dinner is to be given to them. It is also said that the Government has signified its intention of receiving them in the hand-Somest manner. A report of an interview between M. Odilon Barrot and Mr. C. Attwood will be found subjoined.—Herald.

#### LEEDS.

UPPER WORTLEY NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIArion.—A public meeting of this newly-established Association has just taken place in the commodious room of the New Inn, Upper Wortley. The room was crowded before the commencement of the proceedings. Mr. John Clough was unanimously called to the chair, and explained the objects of the Charter. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Rawsley and Mallinson, of Pudsey, and Illingworth and Moseley, of Leeds; after which Mr. Henry Shann, a member of the Association, urged upon all then present the necessity of enrolling themselves as members. The address was most effective, as a great number came forward, and entered the society immedialely. Thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting broke up. This Association bids fair to become an effective auxiliary to the Chartist movement in Leeds.

MRS. FROST.—It will be seen by the subscriptions for Mrs. Frost that the amount of 19s. 94d, has been collected at the Aire and Calder Reading-room, tn this town, the collection having been open for four of the absurdity it contains, would be to do the production an honour which it shall not have at my hear of other houses following the same noble example.

THE HORRORS OF WHIG PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The following is from a private letter from poor Peddie. from understanding its real interests, because they are of Beverley, to his friends :- " Since I wrote you beginning to perceive that the intelligence and fitness last, I have been very ill—the cause, I may briefly to govern the state, are rapidly developing themselves mention, was a disease brought on me by the very in the people, and they know well that such would serious effect of the treatment, or rather the mill render faction powerless, and truth triumphant. The upon my system, for which a very small quantity of two factions, at present possessing what they call "political rights," are perfectly well assured of their own utter ignorance of everything appertaining to national interests, and they see, in the awakening intelligible to a child, without producing any ill effect; but, to the astonishment of myself, and I believe, the surgeon, the effect was a most severe salivation, gence of the people, a power which will shortly prove which lasted for twenty-seven or twenty-eight days; irresistible; their object is, therefore, to throw such for the first twenty-one I could swallow nothing but fallacies in their way as will prevent them from water-gruel and milk, upon which I lived all that acquiring the knowledge they dread. The letter to time, with the exception of the first five days, in which I refer is precisely adapted for this, and I warn which I had nothing but cold water to take that I the people not to be led astray by it. Let them could swallow; upon the 21st day I, with great remember that "knowledge is power," and not weaken difficulty, got swallowed some soft bread, with gruel, their cause by joining the two most detestable fac- from which time I have been (by God's blessing) tions the world ever saw, in the work of yielding up gradually recovering. I am, at present, sadly annoyed with piles; also a constant pain and weak-ness in the left knee, which is very troublesome, especially when ascending a stair, or even walking. On Friday, just when writing the letter, which I hoped would have reached you before this time, I was seized with a very severe pain indeed, in all the right side of my head, and what both surprised and alarmed me, my jaws became partially closed, and still continue so, so that the utmost distance I can get them asunder, will scarcely admit the point of my little finger; the surgeon thinks it is a rheumatism, and has ordered leeches to be applied, &c. &c. I am compelled by truth to state, that the prospect of returning health conveys to me but little satisfaction, as I expect to be again shortly subjected to the barbarous torture of the mill, and again to be laid by it upon a sick bed. I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that I painfully feel, that it is physically impossible for me much longer to bear up against it.

My constitution must give way of which it has possible for me much longer to bear up against it.

My constitution must give way, of which it has already given very sensible hints; that the only prospect I have is, in the return of winter; perhaps the cold weather may, in some degree, lessen the intensity of my suffering."

THE HORRIBLE SILENT SYSTEM.-Mr. Wm. Griggs, of Bethnal Green, caused the following petition to are likely to leave their prisons with a great ington, on the 4th of June last :- " To THE HONOUR-ABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARLIA-MENT ASSEMBLED-The humble petition of William Griggs, of Cambridge-road, in the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnel-green, and county of Middlesex, sheweth, that your petitioner views, with deep concern the establishment of the silent system of solitary confinement into our prison discipline, considering it an inhuman and unchristian mode of punishing human beings. That he has most dili-gently searched the Holy Scriptures, and cannot in any part thereof find authority for introducing into our penal code an infliction so cruel, or so derogatory to the character of man. That he considers such a method of torture to be unworthy of civilisation, and believes that hitherto no savage nation upon record has resorted to a punishment for crime so destructive to the human mind. Your petitioner. therefore, makes this solemn appeal to the humanity your objects, both rich and poor, without any of your Honourable House, trusting that the Almighty God will so impress your deliberations with charity, as to cause an early abolition of all enactments so wickedly constructed, so opposed to the mild tenour of Christianity, and so contrary to the

> A VERY USEFUL COMMITTEE.—It is proposed, in a Boston paper, that every man should constitute himself a self-examining committee, to inquire into his own conduct. It is believed the business of each committee would have to transact would keep it constantly and usefully employed.

few days since, to embark with his fair companion per quarter lower. Oats. Shelling, and Beans have then petitions in thousands will roll up your recorded for the United States, where the doctor will deliver fully supported last week's prices.

> Night is a season favourable to nobleness of purpose. The world is, then, not too much with us, and our moral responsibility to God and man assumes a mere demonstrated form. We are not ashamed of aspiring after virtue. There is no human sneer to 2420 wither our good intentions; no glitter of pompous £ s. d. illusions to dazzle the clearness of our perceptions; 3 3 41 1 16 61 1 4 93 0 0 0 2 5 83 2 16 right and wrong resume the tangible and steadfast landmarks of the empire.

> to patronise a machine for cleaning kitchen chim- a comparative dulness. neys, in giving his concurrence, remarked that he did everything in his power to discountenance climbing boys, alleging, with much solemnity of tone, that been done in any branch of the trade in this district, his kitchen chimney had not been swept since Victoria few buyers were in attendance and only the new had ascended the throne!

# REFORM OF THE LORDS;

How to Re-Organise that August Body; Pamphlet, Price Fourpence, to be had Office of the Northern Star.

BALANCE SHEET of Monies Received and currency, and old being scarce was more really Expended on and in Account of Meeting, Oc. sold at full prices. In the value of other articles tober 5th, at the St. Pancras Vestry Rooms.

October. To Contributions of Friends 2 7 0 To Amount Received in Boxes at Meeting... 2 8 52
To ditto, received as Contributions at Meeting ... 0 5 9 £5 1 23 Cr. October. By Cash paid for Printing

and Posting Handbills 1 1 By Do. paid for Bill-sticking ... 0 3 6
By Do. paid Advertisements in Morning Advertiser, 5s.; Sun, 5s.; and Northern Star, 1s. 6d. ... 0 11 6 Boardmen, &c. ... 0 5 6 Postage of Letters, Paper, &c. &c. ... 0 3 0 To Balance remitted herewith ... 2 15 23 Post Order ... ...

5 1 21 This Account was audited and found Correct the 8th Day of October, 1840.

> THOMAS SMITH, Treasurer. R. MARLEY,
> JAMES HALL,
> W. MARLEY,

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CENTLEMEN,—Having DISPOSED OF THE UPRINTING INK BUSINESS, which was a long and successfully carried on by my late Husband to Messrs. Thornery, Son, and Kright, Lionel Street, Birmingham, who have have also engaged his old and experienced Workmen, allow me mest respectfully to solicit for them the centinuance of your Commands, being fully persuaded that by a careful and diligent attention to your wiches, they will not fail to secure your decided approbable, with many grateful thanks for numerous past favours, permit me to subscribe myself, favours, permit me to subscribe myself.

Gentlemen, Your very ebedient Servani. SARAH MARTIN

Oxford Street, Birmingham, September 29th, 1840.

THORNLEY, SON, and KNIGHT, in succeed L ing to the above Business, embrace the opportunity of informing the Friends of the late Mr. T. MARTIN, and Printers generally, that all Order kindly conferred by them shall be executed will INKS of superior Manufacture, and upon the best Terms.

T. S. & K. also beg very respectfully to thank their Friends for the extensive Patronage hitherte received, and to assure them that all Command entrusted to them shall continue to receive their utmost care and attention. Works, Lionel Street, Birmingham,

October 1st, 1840.

Just Published, the Eleventh Edition, with consider able additions, and the only correct Edition of MORAL PHYSIOLOGY; A PLAIN TREATISE ON POPULATION. This Work is one of the first importance, not only as a reply to "Malthus," but also as supplying to every father and mother of a family the knowledge by which, without injury to health, or violence to the moral feeling, any further increase which is not desired may be prevented, more especially in cases where the state of health of the mother, or the diminished income of the father, inperatively advise no further addition to the number of offspring.

This Work is illustrated with a Frontispicce,

drawn by Vigneron, and admirably engraved by Carter. Price Sixpence. Just Published, Price One Shilling.

AN ANSWER TO DR. PRIESTLEY ON THE EXISTENCE OF A GOD. By & Philesophical Unbeliever. A Review of the Miracles, Prophecies, and Mysteries of the Old and New Testaments,

by G. Ensor, Esq. .... Paradiso Lost, or the Great Dragon cast out, a Satirical Poem, by the author of the Yahoo
Paradise within the reach of all Men, by

Etzler Queen Mab, by Percy Byeshe Shelley Rights of Man, by Thomas Paine
Paine's Common Sense, The Crisis, and Agrarian Justice, bound together
Bolingbroke's Patriot King, and his celebrated

Essay on Patriotism, with a Life of the Author
Popery, as opposed to Knowledge, the Morals, the Wealth, and the Liberties of Manhood 5 0 To be had of W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster Row.

## NEWCASTLE

London.

COXHOE.—On Monday evening, Mr. Deegan visited this colliery village, and met with a reception which would gladden his heart, and prove to him that there exists a generous spirit of patriotism amongst the pitmen of the county of Durham. The meeting was held in a long room belonging to Mr. Score, publican, and was most numerously attended. Mr. Lawsontook the chair, and in introducing Mr. Deegas delivered a spirited and excellent address. Mr. Deegan was enthusiastically cheered throughout his eloquent address, and at the close many came forward to enrol themselves members of the National Charter Association. Three cheers were given for Messrs. Williams, Binns, Byrne, and Owen, three for Mr. O'Connor and all imprisoned Chartists. 22nd; Sunderland, Friday, the 23d.

DURHAM CHARTIST PRISONERS. -- We rejoice to hear that those friends enjoy a degree of comfort in their confinement, which, compared with the treatment of others, is like heaven compared with pandemonium. They not only enjoy good health, but are all greatly simproved since their confinement, and increase of physical power, and better minds to direct it. Messrs Byrne and Owen will "come out" out on the 24th instant. Active preparations are making at Sunderland to welcome them on their liberation. It is intended to give them a public tea, and, we understand, a more permanent mark of esteem. This is worthy of Chartists, and we trust that arrangements will immediately be made in other places for the same purpose. Darlington, Stockton, the Aucklands, and other districts, will, we trust, immediately prepare to give them a welcome reception.

Presents of all kinds continue to be received by the prisoners; indeed, in no part of the country has there been a better feeling manifested than in the county of Durham towards the victums of Whig

# LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDLY, OCTOBER 16.—Our arrival of Wheat is WILLIAM moderate; both new and old is taken off to a fair extent, at about last week's rates. Barley does not meet a very ready sale, and prices declined Is. to 2s. per quarter. Oats and Shelling slow sale, and maltered in value. Beans as before. No variation in other articles.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 13TH .- The arrivals of all kinds of grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. New Wheat has been in LECTURES ON MORALS.—Dr. Lardner left Paris, a Old has been very heavy sale. Barley has been la

> THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18TH, 1840. Oats, Rye. Beans. Barley. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 884 521 67 £ 8. d. £ 8. d. £ 8. d. £ 8. d. LEEDS MARKETS.—In our Cloth Halls, both on

Saturday and Tuesday, a pretty fair amount of bus-MELBOURNE, on being applied to, the other day, ness was done. In the warehouses we have to report HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, Oct. 13. - Out Cloth market to-day has been unusually flat, nothing patterns in the fancy woollens could be quitted at very low prices. A general feeling prevailed that

another stagnation was near at hand unless some untoward event took place.—The Wool market is in much the same languid state as for some time past prices remain unaltered. MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, OCT. 10.-Through out the week the weather has been of the favourable character for securing the harvest in the THE AUTHOR Purposes, shortly, to give a LECTURE in Leeds, on LEGISLATIVE MEASURES; to call forth a New System of Representation, that shall obtain from Parliament more respect for Public Opinion than they manifest at Present.

THE ST. PANCRAS MEETING.

PALANCE SHEET of Monies Received and currency, and old being scarce was more readily.

there is no alteration to notice. SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 14.—There Wal rather a better shew of Beasts to-day, but of Sheep the contrary. There was a lively demand for prine Beef and Mutton, and all such was sold early in the day, but before the close of the market nearly every thing inferior was cleared off. No change in proof.
Beef, 6d. to 6½; middling, 5¾d. to 6½d. Best line
ton, 6½d. to 7d.; middling, 6d. to 6½d., and Established to 6d. per lb. sinking the offal.

LERDS: - Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Print ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brie gate; and Published by the said Jeshua Hossos (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Duck ling-house, No, 5, Market-street, Briggate; internal Communication existing between the side No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 13 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, October 17, 1840.)