

*For J. Wilson  
Printer & P.  
Market  
J. B.*

## GLASGOW GRAND SOIREE.

(Continued from our eighth page.)

In some admiration. In token of their earnest advocacy of the rights of man, she decorated him with that medal and Scotch (Cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs). Lucy then stepped forward and affixed the round Mr. Collins, and then hung a splendid medal around his neck, by a beautiful silk tartan. The cheering, at the moment, was absolutely狂野. Silence being restored, his Mair spoke.—Although not of much value, tokens were tangible proofs of female devotion to—of their admiration of one of freedom's best heroes. She hoped when he looked at them he would think of Scotland—or of the plighted fate of the people of Scotland, who, by their sufferings—when he looked at them, she hoped he would

"Scotland's woods, and Scotland's floods,  
Her mountains, glens, and passes,  
Her noble sons, but 'boon them a'  
Think of her bonie lasses."

(enthusiastic cheering.) The medal bore the inscription:

Presented to Mr. John Collins, by the Calton and Female Chartists, as a token of their respect for his exertions in the cause of Liberty;" and on the side—".J. C., who would not struggle for his land, let him be a slave."

Mr. COLLINS then rose, and was received with three and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies. He said he felt so overwhelmed with emotion that moment, that he could scarcely trust himself to utterance to his feelings. When he recollects it, a few weeks ago, he was an inmate of the prison—(cheers)—laying his aching head on his pallet straw—unable to get to speak, or to see the wife of his bosom, except in the presence of a minion of his wife, who would not allow him to receive even a handkerchief till it was inspected—when he collected the various insults heaped upon his head, contrasted all that with the proud position which now occupied, flattered him far beyond his deserts—a nob—far beyond anything he had ever expected by the thanks of the industrial portion of the community, he felt keenly indeed that expression of their sentiments. The Chairman had well observed, that the males were remarkable for taking an active part in politics. He well knew that the proper sphere for the development of moral virtue, truth, and tenacity, was the domestic circle. But did they not also know that it was not the Chartists, but class-legislation which had drawn their wives, their sisters, and their daughters from the domestic circle to breathe the atmosphere of the factory, and to labour like slaves, while their fathers and brothers were wandering about the country, in hand, leaving leave to toil, or sitting tamely at home, grieving their inability to procure a roof. (True, true.) It was not the Chartists who urged the females from the domestic circle. (Cries of "No, no.") No, it was the enemies of the people; it was among the rest of the objects which the Chartists had in view, to restore to the domestic hearth the wife and daughters of their affections. These tokens given him by his female friends, were not small value. He received them as the pledges of their attachment to those principles which he advocated. Then he broke upon them they would recite to him the heart-cheering assurance that the females had been part in the great movement. (Cheers.) He received those emblems with feelings even of devotion to it, he had been amongst them during their struggles for the moment, yet the sentiments and principles which called them forth were engraven upon his heart, sleeping or waking were never absent from his mind; and when he ceased to love and cherish those principles and those sentiments, might his arm become paralysed, and his tongue silenced for ever. (Great cheering.) And why did he wish so? It was because under the present system he saw the field, the factories, the workshops of Great Britain, where scores of wretchedness, in which were suffering the noblest of God's creatures. It was because he saw men with the religion of Christ upon their lips, robbing the people of this country under the pretence that Christianity could not be supported without such plunder. (Cheers) and if the people complained under their heavy burdens, they were told not to meddle with things above their reach. (Laughter and cheers.) Was not extraordinary impudence, to say the least of it, after taking several millions a year for leading and instructing the people, they should after all, turn round and tell me that they had not done their work, for we were still as ignorant as ever. But not only was the working classes called ignorant, but also the depraved portion of the people, who had seen sufficient proof that this was a base slander, while under the tender mercies of the Whigs in Warwick (and, from his own personal observation, he could assure them, that, after deducting all those who never belonged to the working classes, but who lived upon infamy and vice, without any regular employment, and could not, therefore, be considered as working people—after deducting these, the majority of the remaining criminals belonged to the middle classes of society. (Cheers.) And he was, likewise, satisfied, as they must all be from their own personal experience, that there was more real clarity and good feeling amongst the working classes than amongst those whose names were embazoned abroad as subscribers to hospitals and charitable institutions. The people were old, and that very frequently, that they were unable to wield the franchise; yet, upon every occasion, when I suited the views of their enlightened superiors, the ignorant people were appealed to for sanction and support. (Laughter and cheers.) He would dwell no longer upon that theme; for he was wasting more time upon the middle and upper classes than they deserved. He would again repeat how gratifying it was to his feelings the reception they had given him. He had no great abilities; but, he thanked God, persecution had increased what influence he possessed, and all that influence, and all his abilities, should be used to promote the best interests of his country. (Cheers.) He was ready—he was willing, if need be, to offer himself as a sacrifice, if it was necessary, to the success of those principles he had adopted. (Loud cheers.) Nor must it be considered he had no love for his family. It was because he loved his family, and was anxious to secure their future welfare that he was thus willing. It gave him to see the little children immured in the factories, and their tender limbs deformed by cruel toil, yet he had acquired sufficient strength. He shuddered to think of the fate to which the present system consigned those little helpless innocents. He knew the Charter, once carried out, would remove all those evils. It was because he knew the virtue in the hearts of fathers and mothers that he endeavoured to explain the causes of their misery, and tried to unite them in one bond of brotherly love. Mr. Collins then proceeded to contrast the condition of the laborious population of England with that of criminals in the prisons, and showed, on the authority of Parliamentary documents, that the latter was far better in a physical point of view than the former; that was a state of things which ought not to exist; it ought to be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, till there was no peace in the nation, while such wretchedness existed in the country. It was a sacred duty to get such a disgrace upon the age and upon the country removed. He knew more than them for the brotherly and sisterly reception they had given him. He would endeavour to merit their affection by pursuing the same course which had already given him a place in their approbation. Mr. Collins sat down amidst prolonged cheering.

Mr. DRUMMOND then sang the Chartist's song of liberty; after which Mr. COLLINS read an extract of a letter from Henry Vincent.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. MCREA, from Kilburn, who sang a parody of his own composition on "John Anderson, my Joe," the last line of every verse being altered to "John Collins, Oh, my Joe." The band played "Loudon's bonnie woods and daur."

The CHAIRMAN then introduced a deputation from the Female Chartists of Gorbals, who were hailed with loud applause.

Miss EINSTEIN read a spirited and eloquent address to Messrs. Collins, McDowell, and White, and handed the address to Dr. McDowell.

Miss MUIR next came forward amidst loud cheering, and addressing Dr. McDowell, said she had been sent by the female Chartists of Gorbals to offer him a mark of their respect. They knew the thorny path he had trodden for the last two years, and they also knew that he did so that the people might be made more happy. (Cheers.) His labours in the cause were themselves sufficient to merit the gratitude of the people, and they with others heartily rendered him that gratitude. The painful ordeal through which he had passed, the unwavering spirit he displayed under persecution, and the determination he had shown since the first hour of his liberation, had urged the female Chartists of Gorbals to give him a token, however small, of their admiration and their gratitude. She had, therefore, in their name, to present him with a medal. It was of itself of little value; but as an expression of their feelings, it might not be altogether valueless in his estimation. It might deserve to posterity, and be prizeworthy as a dear relic, testifying, as it did, to his virtuous exertions in behalf of a suffering people. (Loud cheers.) The band played the following:

"From the Female Chartists of Gorbals,  
To P. M. McDowell, Esq.  
For his exertions in the cause of Civil Liberty.  
21st Sept., 1840."

Miss AGNES LENNOX, Chairwoman of the Gorbals Female Chartist Association, next addressed Dr. McDowell.—Honored and respected Sir, I have great pleasure in coming forward to present you with this plaid, as a small token of the respect with which we view your exertions in the holy cause of equal rights and equal laws. (Great and continued cheering, during which Miss Lennox adjusted the plaid around Dr. McDowell.) I hope you will be long spared to wear it. I cannot sit down, Sir, without giving my testimony to the truth of the remarks which Mr. Collins made upon the factory system. They are too true; it is a bitter slavery many have to endure in those factories, for there

VOL. III. NO. 150.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26. 1840.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, OR

"Many a flower is born to blush unseen  
Before the master comes to blow."

(Loud cheers.)

Mrs HELEN LENNOX, again addressing Dr. McDowell—Allow me, Sir, to place this medal around your neck: let it hang upon that breast in which beats the heart of a true patriot, of an honest man.

Dr. McDowell gracefully bent his head, and received the glittering offering from the hands of Miss Lennox. It was suspended, like that of Mr. Collins, by a broad tartan ribbon. All the while the Church trembled with the enthusiastic expression of universal approbation.

Miss J. LINDSAY said, as one of the delegation, she was happy to see Dr. McDowell and Mr. Collins released from their dungeon and in health, and to bid them welcome to Glasgow. (Cheers.)

Mr. McDowell, who, like Collins, by the Calton and Female Chartists, as a token of their respect for his exertions in the cause of Liberty," and on the side—".J. C., who would not struggle for his land, let him be a slave."

Presented to Mr. John Collins, by the Calton and Female Chartists, as a token of their respect for his exertions in the cause of Liberty," and on the side—".J. C., who would not struggle for his land, let him be a slave."

Mr. COLLINS then rose, and was received with three and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies. He said he felt so overwhelmed with emotion that moment, that he could scarcely trust himself to utterance to his feelings. When he recollects it, a few weeks ago, he was an inmate of the prison—(cheers)—laying his aching head on his pallet straw—unable to get to speak, or to see the wife of his bosom, except in the presence of a minion of his wife, who would not allow him to receive even a handkerchief till it was inspected—when he collected the various insults heaped upon his head, contrasted all that with the proud position which now occupied, flattered him far beyond his deserts—a nob—far beyond anything he had ever expected by the thanks of the industrial portion of the community, he felt keenly indeed that expression of their sentiments. The Chairman had well observed, that the males were remarkable for taking an active part in politics. He well knew that the proper sphere for the development of moral virtue, truth, and tenacity, was the domestic circle. But did they not also know that it was not the Chartists, but class-legislation which had drawn their wives, their sisters, and their daughters from the domestic circle to breathe the atmosphere of the factory, and to labour like slaves, while their fathers and brothers were wandering about the country, in hand, leaving leave to toil, or sitting tamely at home, grieving their inability to procure a roof. (True, true.) It was not the Chartists who urged the females from the domestic circle. (Cries of "No, no.") No, it was the enemies of the people; it was among the rest of the objects which the Chartists had in view, to restore to the domestic hearth the wife and daughters of their affections. These tokens given him by his female friends, were not small value. He received them as the pledges of their attachment to those principles which he advocated. Then he broke upon them they would recite to him the heart-cheering assurance that the females had been part in the great movement. (Cheers.) He received those emblems with feelings even of devotion to it, he had been amongst them during their struggles for the moment, yet the sentiments and principles which called them forth were engraven upon his heart, sleeping or waking were never absent from his mind; and when he ceased to love and cherish those principles and those sentiments, might his arm become paralysed, and his tongue silenced for ever. (Great cheering.) And why did he wish so? It was because under the present system he saw the field, the factories, the workshops of Great Britain, where scores of wretchedness, in which were suffering the noblest of God's creatures. It was because he saw men with the religion of Christ upon their lips, robbing the people of this country under the pretence that Christianity could not be supported without such plunder. (Cheers) and if the people complained under their heavy burdens, they were told not to meddle with things above their reach. (Laughter and cheers.) Was not extraordinary impudence, to say the least of it, after taking several millions a year for leading and instructing the people, they should after all, turn round and tell me that they had not done their work, for we were still as ignorant as ever. But not only was the working classes called ignorant, but also the depraved portion of the people, who had seen sufficient proof that this was a base slander, while under the tender mercies of the Whigs in Warwick (and, from his own personal observation, he could assure them, that, after deducting all those who never belonged to the working classes, but who lived upon infamy and vice, without any regular employment, and could not, therefore, be considered as working people—after deducting these, the majority of the remaining criminals belonged to the middle classes of society. (Cheers.) And he was, likewise, satisfied, as they must all be from their own personal experience, that there was more real clarity and good feeling amongst the working classes than amongst those whose names were embazoned abroad as subscribers to hospitals and charitable institutions. The people were old, and that very frequently, that they were unable to wield the franchise; yet, upon every occasion, when I suited the views of their enlightened superiors, the ignorant people were appealed to for sanction and support. (Laughter and cheers.) He would dwell no longer upon that theme; for he was wasting more time upon the middle and upper classes than they deserved. He would again repeat how gratifying it was to his feelings the reception they had given him. He had no great abilities; but, he thanked God, persecution had increased what influence he possessed, and all that influence, and all his abilities, should be used to promote the best interests of his country. (Cheers.) He was ready—he was willing, if need be, to offer himself as a sacrifice, if it was necessary, to the success of those principles he had adopted. (Loud cheers.) Nor must it be considered he had no love for his family. It was because he loved his family, and was anxious to secure their future welfare that he was thus willing. It gave him to see the little children immured in the factories, and their tender limbs deformed by cruel toil, yet he had acquired sufficient strength. He shuddered to think of the fate to which the present system consigned those little helpless innocents. He knew the Charter, once carried out, would remove all those evils. It was because he knew the virtue in the hearts of fathers and mothers that he endeavoured to explain the causes of their misery, and tried to unite them in one bond of brotherly love. Mr. Collins then proceeded to contrast the condition of the laborious population of England with that of criminals in the prisons, and showed, on the authority of Parliamentary documents, that the latter was far better in a physical point of view than the former; that was a state of things which ought not to exist; it ought to be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, till there was no peace in the nation, while such wretchedness existed in the country. It was a sacred duty to get such a disgrace upon the age and upon the country removed. He knew more than them for the brotherly and sisterly reception they had given him. He would endeavour to merit their affection by pursuing the same course which had already given him a place in their approbation. Mr. Collins sat down amidst prolonged cheering.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own, my native land.

(Loud cheers.)

He had said upon former occasions, that the women were the best men, and he would repeat it. (Much laughter.) He had often thought of the men of Glasgow, and although they might not be aware of it, he had been amongst them during their struggles for the moment, yet the sentiments and principles which called them forth were engraven upon his heart, sleeping or waking were never absent from his mind; and when he ceased to love and cherish those principles and those sentiments, might his arm become paralysed, and his tongue silenced for ever. (Great cheering.) And why did he wish so? It was because under the present system he saw the field, the factories, the workshops of Great Britain, where scores of wretchedness, in which were suffering the noblest of God's creatures. It was because he saw men with the religion of Christ upon their lips, robbing the people of this country under the pretence that Christianity could not be supported without such plunder. (Cheers) and if the people complained under their heavy burdens, they were told not to meddle with things above their reach. (Laughter and cheers.) Was not extraordinary impudence, to say the least of it, after taking several millions a year for leading and instructing the people, they should after all, turn round and tell me that they had not done their work, for we were still as ignorant as ever. But not only was the working classes called ignorant, but also the depraved portion of the people, who had seen sufficient proof that this was a base slander, while under the tender mercies of the Whigs in Warwick (and, from his own personal observation, he could assure them, that, after deducting all those who never belonged to the working classes, but who lived upon infamy and vice, without any regular employment, and could not, therefore, be considered as working people—after deducting these, the majority of the remaining criminals belonged to the middle classes of society. (Cheers.) And he was, likewise, satisfied, as they must all be from their own personal experience, that there was more real clarity and good feeling amongst the working classes than amongst those whose names were embazoned abroad as subscribers to hospitals and charitable institutions. The people were old, and that very frequently, that they were unable to wield the franchise; yet, upon every occasion, when I suited the views of their enlightened superiors, the ignorant people were appealed to for sanction and support. (Laughter and cheers.) He would dwell no longer upon that theme; for he was wasting more time upon the middle and upper classes than they deserved. He would again repeat how gratifying it was to his feelings the reception they had given him. He had no great abilities; but, he thanked God, persecution had increased what influence he possessed, and all that influence, and all his abilities, should be used to promote the best interests of his country. (Cheers.) He was ready—he was willing, if need be, to offer himself as a sacrifice, if it was necessary, to the success of those principles he had adopted. (Loud cheers.) Nor must it be considered he had no love for his family. It was because he loved his family, and was anxious to secure their future welfare that he was thus willing. It gave him to see the little children immured in the factories, and their tender limbs deformed by cruel toil, yet he had acquired sufficient strength. He shuddered to think of the fate to which the present system consigned those little helpless innocents. He knew the Charter, once carried out, would remove all those evils. It was because he knew the virtue in the hearts of fathers and mothers that he endeavoured to explain the causes of their misery, and tried to unite them in one bond of brotherly love. Mr. Collins then proceeded to contrast the condition of the laborious population of England with that of criminals in the prisons, and showed, on the authority of Parliamentary documents, that the latter was far better in a physical point of view than the former; that was a state of things which ought not to exist; it ought to be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, till there was no peace in the nation, while such wretchedness existed in the country. It was a sacred duty to get such a disgrace upon the age and upon the country removed. He knew more than them for the brotherly and sisterly reception they had given him. He would endeavour to merit their affection by pursuing the same course which had already given him a place in their approbation. Mr. Collins sat down amidst prolonged cheering.

He had said upon former occasions, that the women were the best men, and he would repeat it. (Much laughter.) He had often thought of the men of Glasgow, and although they might not be aware of it, he had been amongst them during their struggles for the moment, yet the sentiments and principles which called them forth were engraven upon his heart, sleeping or waking were never absent from his mind; and when he ceased to love and cherish those principles and those sentiments, might his arm become paralysed, and his tongue silenced for ever. (Great cheering.) And why did he wish so? It was because under the present system he saw the field, the factories, the workshops of Great Britain, where scores of wretchedness, in which were suffering the noblest of God's creatures. It was because he saw men with the religion of Christ upon their lips, robbing the people of this country under the pretence that Christianity could not be supported without such plunder. (Cheers) and if the people complained under their heavy burdens, they were told not to meddle with things above their reach. (Laughter and cheers.) Was not extraordinary impudence, to say the least of it, after taking several millions a year for leading and instructing the people, they should after all, turn round and tell me that they had not done their work, for we were still as ignorant as ever. But not only was the working classes called ignorant, but also the depraved portion of the people, who had seen sufficient proof that this was a base slander, while under the tender mercies of the Whigs in Warwick (and, from his own personal observation, he could assure them, that, after deducting all those who never belonged to the working classes, but who lived upon infamy and vice, without any regular employment, and could not, therefore, be considered as working people—after deducting these, the majority of the remaining criminals belonged to the middle classes of society. (Cheers.) And he was, likewise, satisfied, as they must all be from their own personal experience, that there was more real clarity and good feeling amongst the working classes than amongst those whose names were embazoned abroad as subscribers to hospitals and charitable institutions. The people were old, and that very frequently, that they were unable to wield the franchise; yet, upon every occasion, when I suited the views of their enlightened superiors, the ignorant people were appealed to for sanction and support. (Laughter and cheers.) He would dwell no longer upon that theme; for he was wasting more time upon the middle and upper classes than they deserved. He would again repeat how gratifying it was to his feelings the reception they had given him. He had no great abilities; but, he thanked God, persecution had increased what influence he possessed, and all that influence, and all his abilities, should be used to promote the best interests of his country. (Cheers.) He was ready—he was willing, if need be, to offer himself as a sacrifice, if it was necessary, to the success of those principles he had adopted. (Loud cheers.) Nor must it be considered he had no love for his family. It was because he loved his family, and was anxious to secure their future welfare that he was thus willing. It gave him to see the little children immured in the factories, and their tender limbs deformed by cruel toil, yet he had acquired sufficient strength. He shuddered to think of the fate to which the present system consigned those little helpless innocents. He knew the Charter, once carried out, would remove all those evils. It was because he knew the virtue in the hearts of fathers and mothers that he endeavoured to explain the causes of their misery, and tried to unite them in one bond of brotherly love. Mr. Collins then proceeded to contrast the condition of the laborious population of England with that of criminals in the prisons, and showed, on the authority of Parliamentary documents, that the latter was far better in a physical point of view than the former; that was a state of things which ought not to exist; it ought to be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, till there was no peace in the nation, while such wretchedness existed in the country. It was a sacred duty to get such a disgrace upon the age and upon the country removed. He knew more than them for the brotherly and sisterly reception they had given him. He would endeavour to merit their affection by pursuing the same course which had already given him a place in their approbation. Mr. Collins sat down amidst prolonged cheering.

He had said upon former occasions, that the women were the best men, and he would repeat it. (Much laughter.) He had often thought of the men of Glasgow, and although they might not be aware of it, he had been amongst them during their struggles for the moment, yet the sentiments and principles which called them forth were engraven upon his heart, sleeping or waking were never absent from his mind; and when he ceased to love and cherish those principles and those sentiments, might his arm become paralysed, and his tongue silenced for ever. (Great cheering.) And why did he wish so? It was because under the present system he saw the field, the factories, the workshops of Great Britain, where scores of wretchedness, in which were suffering the noblest of God's creatures. It was because he saw men with the religion of Christ upon their lips, robbing the people of this country under the pretence that Christianity could not be supported without such plunder. (Cheers) and if the people complained under their heavy burdens, they were told not to meddle with things above their reach. (Laughter and cheers.) Was not extraordinary impudence, to say the least of it, after taking several millions a year for leading and instructing the people, they should after all, turn round and tell me that they had not done their work, for we were still as ignorant as ever. But not only was the working classes called ignorant, but also the depraved portion of the people, who had seen sufficient proof that this was a base slander, while under the tender mercies of the Whigs in Warwick (and, from his own personal observation, he could assure them, that, after deducting all those who never belonged to the working classes, but who lived upon infamy and vice, without any regular employment, and could not, therefore, be considered as working people—after deducting these, the majority of the remaining criminals belonged to the middle classes of society. (Cheers.) And he was, likewise, satisfied, as they must all be from their own personal experience, that there was more real clarity and good feeling amongst the working classes than amongst those whose names were embazoned abroad as subscribers to hospitals and charitable institutions. The people were old, and that very frequently, that they were unable to wield the franchise; yet, upon every occasion, when I suited the views of their enlightened superiors, the ignorant people were appealed to for sanction and support. (Laughter and cheers.) He would dwell no longer upon that theme; for he was wasting more time upon the middle and upper classes than they deserved. He would again repeat how gratifying it was to his feelings the reception they had given him. He had no great abilities; but, he thanked God, persecution had increased what influence he possessed, and all that influence, and all his abilities, should be used to promote the best interests of his country. (Cheers.) He was ready—he was willing, if need be, to offer himself as a sacrifice, if it was necessary, to the success of those principles he had adopted. (Loud cheers.) Nor must it be considered he had no love for his family. It was because he loved his family, and was anxious to secure their future welfare that he was thus willing. It gave him to see the little children immured in the factories, and their tender limbs deformed by cruel toil, yet he had acquired sufficient strength. He shuddered to think of the fate to which the present system consigned those little helpless innocents. He knew the Charter, once carried out, would remove all those evils. It was because he knew the virtue in the hearts of fathers and mothers that he endeavoured to explain the causes of their misery, and tried to unite them in one bond of brotherly love. Mr. Collins then proceeded to contrast the condition of the laborious population of England with that of criminals in the prisons, and showed, on the authority of Parliamentary documents, that the latter was far better in a physical point of view than the former; that was a state of things which ought not to exist; it ought to be proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, till there was no peace in the nation, while such wretchedness existed in the country. It was a sacred duty to get such a disgrace upon the age and upon the country removed. He knew more than them for the brotherly and sisterly reception they had given him. He would endeavour to merit their affection by pursuing the same course which had already given him a place in their approbation. Mr. Collins sat down amidst prolonged cheering.

He had said upon former occasions, that the women were the best men, and he would repeat it. (Much laughter.) He



This is the start of the sixth department. Its header is in Gothic script.

## 1502D.

### THE CHURCH AND CHARITY.

See the banner of freedom, how proudly unfurled—  
Hear the glad voice of liberty sound through the world;  
And it calls on the sons of oppression to rise;  
Hark! it rings through the earth, and it enters the soul;

And receive on its mighty breath on high  
The scroll to a people to conquer or die!

Then up! for behold, the wings of the blast,  
The spirit of vengeance is hurrying fast;

And the cloud that now darkens our once happy isle,  
Shall burst on the foes of the children of toil,

Too long hath the sting of your power been felt;

And our land has been drenched with the blood

That have spilt.

While the scaffold, the block, or a foreign grave,  
Hath been, and is still, your reward to the brave.

Too long have we languished 'neath tyrant's chain,  
Whilst they laughed at our cries, and they mock'd a

our pain:

But our powers have arisen to the Father of light;

And His mighty arm only fingers to smite.

Then rose she! then rose she! the signal is given,  
And our glorious CAUSE has the sanction of Heaven!

O! come, like the shock of the waves on our shore,

Win freedom or death! am I slaves no more!

E. La Mont.

### SONNETS, DEDICATED AT NEWPORT.

Who fought for freedom, more than life?

Who gave up all, to die in strife?

The young, the brave, no mere a slave,

Immortal Shall;

That died so well,

He fell, and sleeps in honor's grave.

They shot him—shot the father's son—

Too soon his honest race was run.

The red-cross' fired—poor Shell expell'd.

Freedom! he cried,

He spoke, and died.

He gain'd the freedom he required.

Oh, horrid was the wound that bled!

And piteous was his look when dead!

He died a martyr for the Charter,

He died a martyr for the law,

He died in vain,

Who would not live a freedom harder?

They laid him low,

Oh, weep not for his happy doom,

But, on the sod, let's kneel to God,

And may his spirit

Our hearts inherit,

That we may break the despots' rod.

J. W.

Aislaby, Sept. 18th, 1840.

CONTINUE TO NEWPORT.

Freedom, celestial Nymph, O hear the prayer

I dedicated millions at thy spotless shrines,

Whose soft repose is urged by truth divine,

O where thy temple stands in beauty's bower;

And every sacred bier—each loss repaired—

The soft sigh that would with truth entwine—

This forms the badge the anti-slavery wear.

Litten our darkness with that ray which speaks

"Redemption for a nation is at hand!"

As a heartless summer's morning breaks,

With blighting beams that wide expand,

So may thy beams erup't oppression's peaks,

And rise to cheer our failing native land.

J. W.

Southampton, 15th Sept., 1840.

SONNETS, ENSCRIBED TO JAMES BIRRENTON O'BRIEN.

Honored BIRRENTON! true friend of woeing men!

Lucid and bold exponent of their right;

Who pleadeth their cause, thy sympathies might;

And who canst not witness their woes!

Though deserts have immured them in their hold,

And cast them off; nor bolts nor cold

Can tear the love of freedom from the breast.

Thy frame they may destroy; but thy soul

Will still thy writings live, and fan the flame

Of glorious Liberty while time shall roll.

The cause is God's! let thy spirit soar,

Who trusts in God, need never tyrant's fear.

J. W.

23 OCTOBER.

### RECHABITE JOURNAL. Conducted by R. FIRTH.

This little periodical still "goes a-head," it steers bravely on its course. Its indefatigable editor has laid society under deep obligations to him for his bold and unflinching manner in which, for many years, he has grappled with every species of opposition to the spread and universal adoption of the principles of Temperance. We can certainly go with him to the full in the opinion that a general, if not universal, disengagement from the slave of intoxicating drink must precede any permanent change in social condition from which permanent happiness can be reasonably looked for. The Pioneer is a sluggish mercenary in the field. He is an eccentric violent who fights heartily for the love of good cause. He sees in the prevalence and use of alcohol an enemy to human happiness so dire and formidable that he has declared against it, in all its forms, war of extermination. He spares neither rod, branch, nor stone. After contending with his alcohol enemy at the festive board—eternal wakes and a festering orgie—at the "footings" of the mechanics' workshops, at fairs and feasts, at the sorrowing separations, and the gladness greetings of friendship and esteem—after hearing him through all its common courtesies of life, he follows him into every sanctuary; and, despite the dread of fire and vengeance, drags him from the very bosom of the altar, his last despatcher, and slays him there. The position Mr. Firth has taken in the present number is one which, at least, proves him to be a man of metal, he bids bold defiance to the armes of the priesthood in proclaiming that the Sacramental wine, in almost universal use, is anti-Christian, anti-Scriptural, sinful. The article is somewhat long, but we give it all. It affords evidence that the age of nuptial superstition is fast waning, and that men have learned to think in religious things; their reason was not given them; to be hoodwinked by heretics.

### ON SACRAMENTAL-WINE.

"Is the Church of Christ right in using intoxicating liquors in the Holy Sacrament?"

"This is a deeply important question, whether regard it refers to one of the most holy ordinances of the Church of Christ, or the long established usage at present exists. Sooner or later, however, we must engage the attention of every man, and those who are interested may find it difficult to decide upon the propriety of using such articles in the celebration of the Eucharist. To this end, the author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the grape, though they might have been with little iniquity. Though quiet, they have been disturbed by leading members of their church, and even a reformed character's being threatened excommunication, though far detested him from the use of any shapely. The characters of teetotalists have been maligned, as disturbing the harmony of all creation, and creating divisions, and creating disorder among the members of the church to which they belonged. It is also asserted that the wine of the factory had been tampered with, and that it was then administered to the communicants. The author of the article, Mr. Firth, has called a meeting of the Rechabites, and has invited the members of the church of which he was member, those who retained their consciences simple, and strictly abstained from partial a kind of wine which they believed to be an instrument of Satan to entrap souls. They have not been accommodated with the pure juice of the

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

**J. F. Friend, Price One Shilling,**  
**HARTISM: A NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE, embracing a plan for the Education and improvement of the People, political and social—addressed to the Working Classes of the United Kingdom, and more especially to the Advocates of the Rights and Liberties of the whole people, as set forth in the "People's Charter."**  
 Written in Warwick Gaol by WILLIAM LOWE and JOHN COLLINS.  
 London: J. Watson, 15, City Road, Finchley Street; Haywood, Manchester; Guest, Birmingham; Barnes, Glasgow; Robinson, Edinburgh; and Hobson, Leeds; and all Booksellers.

## WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

**WE, JOHN COTTINGHAM, ROBERT CHARLES HILDYARD, and FREDERIC ROBINSON, Esquires, Barristers-at-Law, having duly nominated and appointed to revise the Lists of Voters in the Election of the Knights of the Shire for the County of York, do now hold a Court of Assizes at the Court House, at Leeds, on Friday, the 2nd day of October next, at Eleven O'clock in the Forenoon.**

**And we appoint the Court to be held at Leeds in the Township in the Parish of Swillington, Wharfedale, and Leeds; and the Township of Addingham, in the Parish of Addingham; the Townships of Haworth, Wearsdale, Wharfedale, and Wike, in the Parish of Haworth; the Parish of Preston Great and Little, in the Parish of Upshaw; the Township of Roundhay, in the Parish of Barwick-in-Elmet; and the Townships of Seacroft and Shadwell, in the Parish of Thorpe.**

**JOHN COTTINGHAM,  
 R. C. HILDYARD,  
 FREDERIC ROBINSON.**

Dated this 28th day of August, 1840.

**N.B.—The Overseers of the several Parishes and Townships are desired to bring with them Notices of Claims, and also all Notices of Actions, which shall have been sent either for the present or preceding years. And all Officers who have sent in their Claims, whether duly and accurately Registered, as regards a description of themselves and their Qualifications according to the 25th Section of the Reform Act.**

## LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the West Riding of the County of York, will be held before the Town Clerk, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Wednesday, the Twenty-eighth day of October next, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police-Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognisances, and others, having business at the said Sessions, are requested to attend.**

**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 the Sessions.**

**By Order,  
 JAMES RICHARDSON,  
 Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough  
 Leeds, 24th September, 1840.**

## BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

**MUNICIPAL REVISION.**  
 NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM SAW, Esquire, Mayor of the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, together with JOHN HARRIS LAW, and THOMAS TOWNSEND DIBB, both of Leeds aforesaid, Solicitors, the Revising Assessors of Land and Water, of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, within the said District, between the First and Fifteenth days of October next, both inclusive, to commence on Thursday, the First day of October next, at Nine o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and will sit and adjourn from Day to Day, (Sundays excepted) at the same place, until and including Thursday, the said Sixteenth day of October, unless the said Revision shall be previously concluded.

All Overseers of the Poor, and all Persons appointed to execute, or part perform any of the Duties of Overseers of the Poor, and all Vestrymen, Clerks, Officers of Poor Rates of every Parish, Vill, Hamlet, Chapel, Priory, or Town, within, or partly within, the said Borough, are requested to attend the said Court, and to swear an oath at such sessions as the Court may direct, touching any matter necessary for Revision of the said Lists. And all Overseers, or other Persons having the custody of any book or books containing a rate made for the Relief of the Poor during the present or any preceding year, in any Parish, Vill, Hamlet, Chapel, Priory, or Town, which are not prepared to produce the same if required.

**By Order,  
 EDWIN EDDISON,  
 Town Clerk.**

Dated this 26th day of September, 1840.

**FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—At a meeting of the Committee for the above persons, held at Bill's Coffee House, Moor-street, on Tuesday evening last, it was moved by Mr. J. Barrett, and seconded by Mr. Bough, and passed unanimously, "That a general meeting of this Committee be held on the same evening next, at Bill's Coffee House, Moor-street, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of adopting means to hold a public meeting, week after week, to raise a fund to meet the desirable object for the town of Birmingham to co-operate with the Central Committee of London and the country generally, when the Committee and all holders of bonds are particularly requested to attend."**

## THIRD EDITION.

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

A contemporary published yesterday in a third edition that "it was reported in the Lancashire Gazette" that the French Legion had met at Marseilles. "Many had laid claim to the intelligence of the capture of Beyrouth by Commodore Napier and the commencement of the blockade of Egypt. The capture of Beyrouth was not credited." Such rumours were, it is true, flying about Paris, but no such intelligence could possibly have been received. Our Paris correspondent assures us that the telegraph brought nothing from the East up to the latest date.—*Chronicle*.

The *Courier Francaise* announces that a Russian edict has ordered the immediate arming of nine vessels, three steamers, and other smaller vessels, to be sent to Brazil, and to sail for the Mediterranean at an instant's warning. They have had a host of reports about Russian facts, and no doubt one will be held ready in case of hostilities.—*Chronicle*.

REPORTER. NEWS FROM CHINA.—The following communication, from a highly respectable correspondent, reached us yesterday afternoon, but we did not think it sufficiently important to publish in a second edition:—"I send you in haste the accompanying extract of a letter from Bombay, received by a friend of mine in Liverpool:—After the vessel had destroyed the forts of the Bagus at the entrance of the Hoce Tigris, some troops and stores were sent on shore to put them in a state of defence against the pirates. The expedition then proceeded towards Whampoa, where I pressed two Chinese pilots; but, on reaching Sasee, the passage for large vessels was impeded by the Chinese having taken the precaution to sink some large junks; however, the smaller vessels and steamers will almost immediately proceed with a strong military force to rare Canton to the ground.—Standard."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—By the *Hydra* steamer arrived from Alexandria on Monday morning, official despatches were received by the Government, and by Lord Ponsonby, announcing the positive refusal of Mohamed Ali to accept the terms which the Sultan had offered him.

**A letter from Tulle, dated Sunday morning, half-past nine o'clock, received by estate, says:—"The garrison were at the goal, at half-past eleven last night, to read to Mme. Lafarge the judgment rendered by the court, but we are assured that she was totally incapable of hearing it. She is in an agonizing condition. The news affected to which she has hitherto been a prey, has become aggravated by other symptoms, astyphymia, phthisis, to such a degree, that her death may be expected very shortly. Her Counsel are preparing an appeal to the Court of Cassation, and it is believed that it may be well founded on some irregularities in the proceedings of the Advocate-General and the Agent of the court were made known to her this evening. MM. Pallet and Desnoyer will leave us this evening for Paris."**

**IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.—"REGISTRATION OF THE SANCHO MINISTRY.—GENERAL ESPARTE APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER.—The Moniteur espagnol, dated last night, (Tuesday, Sept. 27), contains the following extract from Spain:—**

**"The Queen has accepted the resignation of the Sancho Ministry, and a decree of the same day, she has appointed General Espartaco President of the Council of Ministers, offering him the powers necessary to enable him to form the Cabinet himself. General Espartaco is accepted the office."**

**MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—"The number of pieces of field artillery which have been ordered by the Minister of War to be increased from 1,000 to 600. The stores of muskets, &c., possessed by government is very considerable, but still steps have been taken to have 500,000 muskets ready for use."**

**"Orders have also been given for the purchase of 1,000 rampart cannon, and for making stores of copper, iron, tin, &c., besides sulphur and saltpetre. Equipages for the wagons train and artillery are organizing on a large scale, and purchases of cloths for the uniforms of the new levies have been extensively. About 80,000 hats have been ordered to supply the needs of 30,000 soldiers and sailors. The cost of the war is to be Met: £5,000 at Chalon, 15,000 at Besançon, and 5,000 at St. Omer, the barrack accommodation now existing being sufficient. All the military contingents have been called out, and by the end of next month the total force of the army, including old and new levies, will be about 510,000 men. The number of infantry regiments is to be increased from 88 to 100. The cavalry are to number 60,000 horses and mares, and the engineers, 10,000 men. The cost of the war, however, appears to be purchased by the *Constituent Assembly*, says:—"**

**"The Sancho Ministry, however, say:—"**

**"It is utterly impossible to deal seriously with this upon folly and ignorance. Before we make our observation upon this extract, let us once for all decide that Mr. O'CONNELL is not the**

**"Dispatch" that the *Moniteur* has given us respecting this subject, hopes that his own**

**"should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-***

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to proceed unmindful in his columns; that justly building upon the general principles of the *Dis-*

**"p-atch** imagines that a question of such vital importance should not be allowed to

MELBOURNE.

MY LORD.—Having in my last glance at the principle and tendency of the master-piece of Whig nationality—the Bastile Law, I will now point you to another exhibition of the hypocritic villainy which has marked your whole career of Government.

You came into power with a certainty before your eyes that no Ministry could stand who did not, as a first step towards good and useful Government, attempt, and effect, a reform of the various Municipal Corporations; which were, without doubt, the most prolific sources of mischief, and the most perfect sinks of corruption, both in England and Ireland. To this necessity you found yourself compelled to submit, and the only terms on which you could hope to retain the dearly loved, long coveted, and affectionately cherished sweets of place and power. This Augæus stable must be cleaned; at all events, a river, with such an ostensible object, must be turned into it: nothing else and nothing less, would satisfy the people. And though in reality, as I shall have presently, you had no relish for the work, yet finding yourself compelled by the pressure from without, to undertake it, you had the subtlety to appear to do so with resolution and good will.

In this matter you had the new constituency, as well as the masses, pressing you on; and it was not convenient, just then, to kick down the ladder by which you had climbed into your seat. How, then, did you act in this untoward emergency? You issued, in the first place, a Royal Commission, to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in England and Wales. By this proceeding two points were gained. First, the people, who were ignorant of the nice distinctions which unprincipled factions had introduced into all state proceedings, for the purpose of covering their nefarious designs, had learned the liberality of the Government, and lauded, too, your *Zenith* in determining to bring to light those deeds of darkness which had been so long and so successfully practised at the public expense. And, secondly, you preserved your character of a true Whig; by obtaining this mark of public approbation, under false pretences, and without giving for it any valuable consideration; insomuch, as by this Royal Commission you gave to the accused Corporations the opportunity of disclosing, or of concealing, just so much of their affairs as might suit their own convenience! This statement may probably surprise some who may read these letters, and who were forward in expressing their approbation of your Lordship's "liberal" proceeding in boldly facing and baring your Tory enemies; it will occasion no surprise to your Lordship. You know, what I apprehend, the people generally do not even yet know, the difference between a Royal and a Parliamentary Commission, and, consequently, the trick by which you cheated them out of their confidence.

A honest man desirous of information would have taken the most effectual means to get it; and would thus have merited the approbation of which your Lordship received. This your Lordship did not do. You had the option of sending forth either a Royal, or a Parliamentary Commission. You knew the difference of their powers and capabilities. You knew that a Parliamentary Commission would possess the talismanic "Open session," and that a Royal Commission would not. You knew that a Parliamentary Commission would have power to compel evidence on oath, and to enforce the production of all necessary papers and documents from all parties able to afford them, and you knew that a Royal Commission had no such powers. You found yourself compelled to inquire into abuses which you had no wish to remedy, further than might suit your own sectional convenience; you wished, therefore, to provide a screen, behind which the "Tory gang, in whose steps you had resolved to tread, as nearly as possible, might hide themselves if they thought proper. You calculated on the unacquaintance of the people with the thimble-rigging tricks of faction, and, therefore, taking advantage of the mania you had purposely excited, about the "Patriot" and "Reforming" King, you palmed upon the unsuspecting people a Royal, instead of a Parliamentary, Commission of Enquiry. This was done like a true Whig, my Lord, but not like a honest man.

It happened, however, that you and your future allies, had not, at that early period of reform manoeuvring, learned perfectly to understand each other's signals. And, consequently, most of the corporations submitted to a kind of investigation, which, imperfect as it was, was yet sufficient to overwhelm with infinite the self-elected scoundrels and to open a door of entrance for the still more atrocious Whig scamp to enter in, and for a time, to take their place. I doubt not, my Lord, that the revelations were much more extensive and appalling than you wished; for that you, in your interior mind, the stupidity of the old race of "honest thieves" for not being well up to "trick" as yourself. The mischief, however, was done; the information was out; and the cry of public indignation had gone forth. Your Royal Commission, though resisted by the Corporation of Leicester, and the Guild of the Holy Trinity at Hull, and some other corporate bodies, elicited facts which called for an entire demolition of the whole system. In vain did the Tories storm and rave about the destruction of the Constitution. In vain did the Lords and Bishops cast the mantle of their patriotism over their twin brothers in corruption. In vain did the state priests declare that the demolition of the corporate strongholds would be the death of Christianity. All this noise and clamour was drowned by the voice of an indignant nation. The hand-writing of doom appeared upon the wall, which was to annihilate their power for ever.

Your Lordship felt that there was no retracing. An irresistible impulse bore you on before it, and like a skilful navigator, your Lordship, finding your Ministerial ship unable to resist the current, put about to him; and while you floated with the tide looked on all hands for the means whereby your course might be diverted. Your grapping irons were thrown over the shoals which you had purposely reserved in the ascendant Toryism of the Lords, affording a fastening for them. The ship was brought round in just sufficient time to enable your Lordship to convert Municipal Corporations into the means of consolidating and sustaining class-power, whether Whig or Tory, to the exclusion of the people, more effectually and for a much greater length of time than could have been done under the old system. You, of course, reserved to your own party the benefit arising from the first revision of this new source of power, and this could be easily objected to, by the contending faction, when they saw how kindly you had left to them the means of pruning, narrowing, fashioning, and controlling the whole thing, in order to make it equally conserve to their kindred use all the good things of municipal control, whenever their day might again come, or alike serviceable to that friend of yours, "the union of trades," now evidently sought to be established by your Lordship, and as clearly then looked to in the distance, as the fast resource for keeping down the common enemy, the people, whose power you then were using, whose applause you were then drinking—whose audience you were then enjoying, and whose interest you were then subverting under the pretence of serving them. It was a deep trick, my Lord, and with the help of your Tory allies, well played.

Without the hypocrisy of your order and faction, set about to gull the people, by the introduction of the Municipal Reform Bill, sufficiently liberal and searching in its provisions to catch popular applause, and prevent, at the same time, its passing through the "upper House." You knew that it could not be carried, and you had no desire that it should be carried, because, I have before shown, that if you had wished to carry any really liberal and popular measure, you would have first reformed the Lords. Your liberal Municipal Reform Bill passed through the Commons, but was, as you expected and intended it should be, corrected and amended by the Lords. A faint but sincere show of determination was made by your Lordship, which was as ineffectual as you desired it should be; and the insulting amendment was sent down to Commons. Insulting I call them; because, the very idea of "amending" a bill which was to affect the interests of the whole community, and which alleged to have received the sanction of that community through its representatives in their own House, was in effect, that the Lords knew better what the people wanted than they themselves did. Your leader in the House of Commons, little Lord Lonsdale, had adroitly to recommend and to move that "the amendments" of the Lords be agreed to. And the brick and mortar men, whom your Lordship had persecuted

as their representatives, were censured to their order and to hold back the people—to keep the influence of property and to keep down the rate of labour, readily followed in the taintor's wake; and it was a measure of the most grave importance, on which the will of the people had been an equally expressed, virtually destroyed. You could not have carried the original Bill; that is, you could have not got it for that session; with the absolute curtailment of such an accession of popular strength, or another session, as would have compelled the people to give way. But this was not your purpose; the only purpose was to get at the plunder, to satisfy informants which form your body-guard. You knew that the great complaint against the old corporation was their exclusiveness. You knew that their extravagance and mal-administration of public funds, was declared to be the result of this exclusive which shut out the people from the management of our matters. And a pretty way you have taken to these evils! You have opened the door which is only wide enough to admit the Tories sufficient to admit your own hungry crew beside. The dog already in the sheep-fold, and you have turned 1000 to help them.

1000 people are still as carefully excluded as ever; there is no entrance into the Municipality. The greater part of the inhabitants of our towns have still no voice in the election of parties who are invested by the members of the brick-and-mortar House with powers to take away their substance, and to apply it to other purposes they please, without at all consulting those in whose name and for whose benefit the supposed to act. This is what you have done for us. And you have perpetrated the very worst of the old system of misgovernment, and you have laid the chain about the people's neck faster than under the disguise of extended power and more local constituencies.

Then that which is past was in existence some time ago, or might have been, exercised over municipalities, at least through the medium of party leaders; for Whig hated Tory, and Tory hated Whig; but now, the two factors, for all purposes of mischief, submerge their differences, and lay the two thives the people are, in the most deliberate manner, constantly both crucified and baited at. But wait awhile, my Lord; the power approached, for the Whigs, the venerable tree of corruption, which had stood for centuries, will be easy, when it shall again rouse itself, to crush the broom of Whig abomination.

use, however, and treacherous, unprincipled, and mainly, as was your conduct toward England, it was necessary comments on your Irish Municipal Reforms, till when,

I must again subscribe myself,  
Your Lordship's "friend."

## SECOND EDITION.

### THE WEST RIDING MAGISTRATES AND THE RURAL POLICE.

We can do no more than just point attention to the sayings and doings of the "Great Unpaid" of the Riding, as reported elsewhere. Our readers will perceive that they have contrived to introduce the wedge. Some of the more hardy were going for the "whole hog," and laying the whole Riding once under the reign of terror, as established by this civil-martial domination. But Lord WHARCLIFFE and a majority of others were too wary to venture on the experiment. The number, tone, and character of the petitions against the system staggered them; and, with true factious tactics, instead of abiding boldly by principle, though it were even the principle of despotism, they have recourse to the trickery which

Wood, Honley.—We have not room.

John Love.—Next week.

William Chatter.—Its "Lines" won't do.

D'Courtey.—We have no recollection of the address he mentions.

Thomas Spencer.—At present our space is full; but at some future period his lecture may be useful.

Subscriber, Dublin.—has given us some valuable hints. We thank him, and shall not lose sight of him.

Dr. Davies.—The subject is one of great importance. We have an article preparing on it, and which shall give us soon as we can find room; that will probably supersede his letter.

Mellers.—We perfectly agree with him. Working men will always be slaves politically, so long as they are slaves morally. Until they emancipate themselves from the thralldom of moral vice, and more especially the vice of drinking, there can be no rational hope for political salvation. We shall not fail constantly to impress this upon them, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear.

EVOL.—A few Chartists in this town and neighbourhood, having formed themselves into a section of the National Charter Association, are very desirous of making known their principles and objects by the distribution of Chartist Tracts, and as they are in a great degree unacquainted with any published on that subject, they wish, through the medium of the Star, to have a short list of the best and cheapest now extant.

W. A., TWELVE OR FORTY MEMBERS OF A BENEFIT CLUB.—We really cannot undertake to answer legal questions. Mr. O'Connor is locked up, and if we, who pretend to no legal skill, should begin to advise, we might do more mischief than good.

Subscribers, Dublin.—has given us some valuable hints. We thank him, and shall not lose sight of him.

Dr. Davies.—The subject is one of great importance. We have an article preparing on it, and which shall give us soon as we can find room; that will probably supersede his letter.

Mellers.—We perfectly agree with him. Working men will always be slaves politically, so long as they are slaves morally. Until they emancipate themselves from the thralldom of moral vice, and more especially the vice of drinking, there can be no rational hope for political salvation. We shall not fail constantly to impress this upon them, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear.

EVOL.—A few Chartists in this town and neighbourhood, having formed themselves into a section of the National Charter Association, are very desirous of making known their principles and objects by the distribution of Chartist Tracts, and as they are in a great degree unacquainted with any published on that subject, they wish, through the medium of the Star, to have a short list of the best and cheapest now extant.

W. A., TWELVE OR FORTY MEMBERS OF A BENEFIT CLUB.—We really cannot undertake to answer legal questions. Mr. O'Connor is locked up, and if we, who pretend to no legal skill, should begin to advise, we might do more mischief than good.

Subscribers, Dublin.—has given us some valuable hints. We thank him, and shall not lose sight of him.

Dr. Davies.—The subject is one of great importance. We have an article preparing on it, and which shall give us soon as we can find room; that will probably supersede his letter.

Mellers.—We perfectly agree with him. Working men will always be slaves politically, so long as they are slaves morally. Until they emancipate themselves from the thralldom of moral vice, and more especially the vice of drinking, there can be no rational hope for political salvation. We shall not fail constantly to impress this upon them, whether they will hear, or whether they will forbear.

EVOL.—A few Chartists in this town and neighbourhood, having formed themselves into a section of the National Charter Association, are very desirous of making known their principles and objects by the distribution of Chartist Tracts, and as they are in a great degree unacquainted with any published on that subject, they wish, through the medium of the Star, to have a short list of the best and cheapest now extant.

AN IMPRISONED CHARTIST.—His letter to Mr. Fielden is under consideration. We have not room for it this week.

Messrs. Carrer and Potts, the INPRISONED VICTIMS.—Mr. Moore of Troubridge, has received from the patriotic Chartists of Merthyr Tydfil the sum of one pound for William Carrer, to purchase books with.

Any donation towards paying off the £20 that the bill was obliged to pay for Messrs. Carrer and Potts, previous to their trials, and what the lawyers call taking up the traverse books, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. If the above is paid, the bill will stand again, at the expiration of their imprisonment.

SUNDAY POETIC FAVOURS are respectfully declined.

A HOST OF COMMUNICATIONS FROM DIVERSE PERSONS, IN DIVERS PLACES, AND ON DIVERSE SUBJECTS, MUST REMAIN UNNOTICED, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT.

MANUEL HYSTOL.—Mr. Arthur has received a letter from him, and ought to have forwarded yours.

A. B. NEWTON.—They are not sent.

J. R. HAMMERSMITH.—We cannot account for the portraits not being delivered; they are in the hands of our London Agent.

THOMAS HARDWICH, MANFIELD.—Yes.

WILLIAM OLIVER.—They would have been entitled had they taken one week longer.

J. ARTHUR.—Yes.

J. ANDERSON, LOID BURN.—They are not on sale.

GEORGE PEACE, KING-STREET, SOHO, MUST APPLY TO THE AGENT WHO SELL HIM; THEY HAVE ALL BEEN SENT TO LONDON.

A RADICAL, HAWORTH.—We are completely full this week. It shall appear in our next.

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE IMPRISONED CHARTISTS.

From a few Blistered Hands and Fustian JACKETS, at Knott Mill, per William Fust ... 0 8 0

From the Friends of Freedom, Roden Lane, Prestwich ... 0 9 10 0

From Jacob Bright's New FACTORY, S. TWEEDE, West End Friends, Cheadle-Hall ... 0 9 3 0

From J. R., Newcastle ... 0 7 6

From J. R., Newcastle ... 0 1 0

WAYS AND MEANS.

There is no way of keeping alive the energies of the people equal to the constant employment of honest, honest, and judicious local lecturers. The West Riding Chartists, are glad to perceive we re-engaged their lecturer. We are glad of it, for we believe that much good has resulted from his lectures.

How is it that our Lancashire friends have no local lecturers? They have plenty of talent and are surely lacking neither means, nor opportunity.

They have Lancashire and others who know boldness, prudence, and honesty of purpose, and are the best and most good done by them.

By this trick it is proposed to overcome the resistance of the public by breaking in upon them, not *en masse*, but in sections; so that the concentrated power of the tyrants may have ample only with a small portion of popular excitement at a time. If the people with this trick the whole exposed before them, suffer it to succeed, then all we can say is, that they deserve all the misery they may bring upon them. The Magistrate who has "taken the responsibility" of outraging the public mind and will: let them be made at least as it is responsibility. The people are quite even now, without any breach either of the law or the code, to do this most effectively. Let this be done and done at once, wherever the dimus show their faces; but let it be done rapidly and prudently; let there be no breach of the law or the code, to do this most effectively. Let this be done and done at once, wherever the dimus show their faces; but let it be done rapidly and prudently; let there be no breach of the law or the code, to do this most effectively.

The Rev. Mr. COOKS: observed that, from a

consideration of the acts of Parliament, he

thought that the magistrates of the West Rid-

ing, and the police force, were not sufficient to

keep the peace in the Riding.

He said that the police force, and the magis-

trates of the Riding, were not sufficient to

keep the peace in the Riding.

He said that the police force, and the magis-

trates of the Riding, were not sufficient to

keep the peace in the Riding.

He said that the police force, and the magis-

trates of the Riding, were not sufficient to

keep the peace in the Riding.

He said that the police force, and the magis-

trates of the Riding, were not sufficient to

keep the peace in the Riding.

He said that the police force, and the magis-

trates of the Riding, were not sufficient to

keep the peace in the Riding.

He said that the police force, and the magis-

trates of the Riding, were not sufficient to

keep the peace in the Riding.

He said that the police force, and the magis-

trates of the Riding, were not sufficient to

keep the peace in the Riding.

He said that the police force, and the magis-

trates of the Riding, were not sufficient to

keep the peace in the Riding.

He said that the police force, and the magis-

trates of the Riding, were not sufficient to



## Original Correspondence.

go home, and think on what he has done.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.  
THE HORRIBLE SILENT SYSTEM OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

DEAR SIR.—Previous to entering on a description of the horrid cruelties inflicted on the unfortunate beings confined in that abode of misery and torture, I must assure you that I do not consider it safe to enter into place if I describe this is the start of a trial during the trial, at the sixteenth size. I will first give a specimen of the header is in now enfrustured the lives and Gothic script of a parcel of ignorant farmers; that I doubt whether some of them could write their names, and where Chartists were concerned, I thought the only pronounces the word "Gulty." "Thou'st!" (shouted a farmer who sat in the room) "for it's guilty to day, and we acquired six on them were guilty right enuf!" Then, said I, why do you think so? "Whoy," replied the infelicitous Juryman, "because the Judge said the ass't sufficient evidence." You will of course judge Ashton and I enjoyed a hearty laugh at the expense of the Juryman, Ashton remarking that he would take no notice of his Jury.

As the Barnsley men expected their trials coming on evening, we walked to the Court. Ashton, H. Croeser were soon called, and amongst the persons in their Jury appeared this same individual, who was immediately challenged by Ashton. Now, my motive for mentioning this is to show what I consider to be the *face* of trial by Jury. Ashton and the other two were tried on Thursday, and found guilty on Friday morning. I met Mr. Clarkson, the solicitor employed by Mr. O'Connor, in our defence, in York Castle yard, and requested him to get my trial brought on as soon as possible. This he promised to do, and quickly performed: I was called upon in about ten minutes afterwards to attend my Jury room, and arraigned, and the first news I heard on my Jury was the same person challenged again. I of course sent him the "right about" also; but the most curious part of the affair was that an officer was sent from some other court to hurry this ejected one to take his place in another Jury, where they were short of one. "Well, I say, there can't be many persons here qualified to be a Juryman, and if a High Sheriff should be might cause his own tenants to compose a Jury in all cases." So much for the Jury system.

You are already aware that I also was found guilty, sentenced to six months imprisonment in York Castle Gaol, which of course meant a trial after; while I was immediately condemned to the Castle, and confined in the same yard with other Chartist prisoners. I then wrote to my wife, informing her that I was in my old quarters, and would remain there for six months, according to my sentence. Ashton and the other two were tried on Thursday, and found guilty on Friday morning. I met Mr. Clarkson, the solicitor employed by Mr. O'Connor, in our defence, in York Castle yard, and requested him to get my trial brought on as soon as possible. This he promised to do, and quickly performed: I was called upon in about ten minutes afterwards to attend my Jury room, and arraigned, and the first news I heard on my Jury was the same person challenged again. I of course sent him the "right about" also; but the most curious part of the affair was that an officer was sent from some other court to hurry this ejected one to take his place in another Jury, where they were short of one. "Well, I say, there can't be many persons here qualified to be a Juryman, and if a High Sheriff should be might cause his own tenants to compose a Jury in all cases." So much for the Jury system.

The other prisoners had received their sentences, I was employed by them to write to their friends, and had a sheet of paper nearly filled with instructions from them what to write, and the address of their friends. I might here remark that the whole of the prisoners bore their human sentences with indifference, and some of them with cheerfulness. As they were all to be removed to the several Houses of Correction in the country, where it was understood they would be prohibited from writing, and as it was certain what minutes they might be removed, (as Ned and Jim Brooke were called out of the yard, and removed to Birwick without a moment's warning,) I was hard at work taking their statements as above-mentioned. They also requested me to see after their wives and families when I got out, which I promised to do.

On Monday evening I purchased half a quire of paper, for the purpose of writing for them the next day; but the following morning, before daybreak, I was aroused by Holberry, with whom I slept, who told me that old George, the turkey, was shooting for me and others, to convey us to some other prison. He cut them liberty for depriving him and others of the same they should feel by leaving me in a place where I might be of use to them, and declared it was like trapping. Just as Holberry ceased, the rattling of keys announced the turkey's approach. I was ordered to dress immediately with all speed, and such was the haste, that I was forced to leave my cell with my clothes across my arm, and proceed down the staircase to a long passage called the day-room. Peter Hoey and Crabbie were there before me half-dressed; and I then, for the first time, guessed my destiny, they were sentenced to Wakefield House of Correction, as soon as we had got our clothes on, we were brought into the debtor's yard, iron placed on our legs and hands, and afterwards fastened to an iron chain. When this flogging job was concluded, we were thrust into the prison van as close as we could be packed. A bit of bread and cheese and some sour beer was given to us, and off we set. When we had got about five miles on our journey, several of the men turned sick for want of air, and commenced vomiting, the stench of which, united to want of air, caused the whole to feel as if they were in a fever-basal. In this miserable situation we were hurried along, and arrived at half-past ten, at the House of Correction, Wakefield.

This Mr. Editor, brings me to the end of my paper, and with your permission, I shall continue my narrative next week.

I am yours, &c.  
GEORGE WHITE

LETTER OF WILLIAM MARTIN TO GEORGE WHITE.

House of Correction, Northallerton, Sept. 12th, 1840.

DEAR GEORGE.—In compliance with your request, I proceed to answer your esteemed letter. I am happy to hear that you are inclined to advocate the cause of temperance. For, I assure you, I had made up my mind to act with none but sober men, and to set my face against political meetings being held in either houses or public-houses. I would prefer stopping the progress of agitation for the winter, than that of encouraging scandal characters, who become Radicals for other motive but that of disposing of liquid fire that degrades the mind and debases the character of man.

I need not tell you that we are the victims of petty tyrants, who, being actuated by the spirit of revenge, inspired the Judge to select us as victims for what the Whigs are pleased to term schools of reformation. I do not ask for a postulate, for I can produce facts.

You are the first that I will bring upon the carpet, and bound by a sense of duty to reveal treachery that would disgrace the reign of that most impudent, James II. The Queen's counsel that tried you, sentenced you to six months imprisonment in York. Why was that sentence altered, and hard labour substituted for Wakefield substituted by the Judge? And here am I, though Fox Mantle pretends to favour principles of which I was obliged to stand upon the treadmill, to be consigned for the next six months to all the horrors of prison life.

First, that, if the people had to pay their debts with the same strictness as with the smoke of

water, and takes it out again; he has the strongest, which are of as much value as the smell of the Whigs, with which the people only are favoured at present.

For Mantle, in his place in the House, pleaded ignorance of my case, though it was by an order from the Home Office that I was removed from the mill. He can play the hypocrite to perfection; it is quite plain that little John Finchley has not only lost his memory to be used as a tool by Normanby and his colleague, but likewise a double portion of his spirit; so that Normanby must be three times a greater scoundrel than the Little Lord. For, before he left Paddy's land, he was possessed of as great a portion of tyranny as Lord

Yule, perhaps, never heard of the kindness of the noble Marquis to the inhabitants of Donegal, at the time when they were reduced to the awful extremity of starvation.

And this is the man that Don O'Connell delighted to honour. I feel that I have incurred a debt of gratitude towards you and my Radical friends for your offer of assistance; and I am happy to inform you that I need none.

Your family cut of doors is a large one; I hope to be able to assist the starving children if possible; keep a light upon the hearts of those who are the afflicted mother and her helpless babes. Let not the voice of hunger be heard within the walls of a dwelling that is occupied by the offspring of a suffering Chartist.

By distressing the public-houses, you will not only be able to raise a fund for this, but you will be more popular. And if there is a Chartist that finds it difficult to resist the temptation of the insidious System, let him adopt the following plan, which is very simple. But it will save him many a painful, many a dolache. The best way to make him a good Chartist. When he gets the price of a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

then add to the public-house, instead of going in, let him go in and have a pint, let him lay it carefully aside, and wait until he thinks it is much more; and when he can find sufficient water, and chuck it in; he may

## CUBINS, McDONALD, AND WHITE, IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from our Seventh Page.)

On a faded blue flag, which had evidently been used in times past, were the words—"To the Memory of Thomas Muir, the Advocate, Hunter's Hill." The Bushy Park Workers carried a blue banner—also the Clyde Bank Factory Workers, with the inscription—"Few but Firm in the cause of Freedom?"—Peace, Law, Order" was inscribed; on a number, "Justice, or No Government," &c. The workers of Adam and Walker's factory, Mile-end, were also distinguished by a splendid blue banner. The American Colours—a very appropriate banner—was carried by a party of American Colonists. On another beautiful blue banner was inscribed, "We are the charter, and we will build a House worthy of our Country, and of incorruptible materials."

As we have already remarked, it would be impossible to enumerate the whole. The above is but a small number of the many appropriate devices and mottoes borne by the different bodies, and can convey but a faint idea of their stirring effect, which excited in the order a general cheering, when the banner of Captain Miller, left the Green about half-past one o'clock, and passed out at the gate opposite the jail—along Clyde-street, Broomielaw, Oswald-street, Argyle-street, and through the New Dunbarton Road.

At the time the procession was leaving the Green, the following deputation, namely, Mr. James Moir, Mr. George Ross, Mr. John Gairdner, and Mr. Jas. Jack, were in the carriage, and sat on the platform on the right-hand side. They were joined by Mr. Mrs. Collins and Mr. White, near the Wheat Sheet Inn. The carriage was yet kept close till Dr. M'Donnal, who was momentarily expected, should arrive. It was surrounded by a crowd, all in the highest degree anxious to know if the patriot had arrived. At last the head of the procession made its appearance, coming down the road, and as the assembly of the people, now raised to the highest pitch, it was decided, proposed, opened its ranks, that thousands who crowded around should be gratified by the sight of Mr. Collins and Mr. White, who immeediately rose, and were received with a most deafening hurrah. The joyful note was caught up by the procession and the crowds who lined the road, and was heard rolling along the line till lost in the distance. The head of the procession having reached the carriage, the ranks opened right and left, making a clear lane down the middle. A shout was still heard, when the arrival of Dr. M'Donnal's arrival. All the while spectators were crowding to get a shake of his hand. Mr. Collins was recognised by almost every one present. Mrs. Collins was also the object of much interest. The females of Partick, many of whom had come out to see the spectacle, pressed forward to shake hands with her and bid her welcome to Glasgow. While the crowd was waiting, some of the females present came forward and placed persons in the carriage to a glass of wine. Persons, fearing the anxiety of the females to get a shake of his hand, Mr. Collins at last good-humouredly exclaimed he wished they had only one month, that he might kiss them all at once. This gave rise to much laughter, and called forth another burst of cheering. Having waited considerably longer than Dr. M'Donnal was making his appearance, it was advised to proceed. As the carriage began to move slowly down the centre, the cheering commenced and continued without interruption along the whole line, which extended about a mile and a half. All around flags were fluttering in the brisk breeze—hats and handkerchiefs were waving in thousands—the sun shone brightly, all forming a scene of the most inspiring grandeur. From the top of Cranston hill the view was the most glorious, and the distance beyond Sandyford Toll, and presented on dense and living mass, the procession being marked out by the long line of banners. On looking eastward, the evening sun far along Anderson Wall, which presented an equally crowded appearance. As the carriage proceeded down the line the ranks closed in the rear, and followed in the order in which they had gone out. Near the top of Cranston hill, Dr. M'Donnal, whose passage had been fairly blocked up by the enthusiastic throng, saluted his friends in the carriage. He appeared indignant. Every window along the streets was crowded with people, cheering and waving their handkerchiefs as the procession passed. From the Gushet House at Anderson Walk, a beautiful view was had of one vast mass of humanity. From that point to the top of Cranston Hill, a space of about half a mile, the ground rose with a gradual ascent, and the procession and spectators to great advantage. It was one dark moving stream, and still it flowed onwards over the top of the hill. All the while the acclamations were of the most enthusiastic description. The procession was formed in the following order—

Captain Miller on horseback.

Small banner, with the motto—"We welcome Collins and M'Donnal, the victims of Whig persecution."

Southern Union Band.

Banners, "The People, Peace, Law, and Order," and on the other side,

"The Five Points of the Charter."

The Demonstration Committee.

The Universal Suffrage Committee for Scotland.

The Executive Council of the Lancashire Universal Suffrage Association.

Delegates from various parts in Scotland.

Bands.

Carriage drawn by four Greys, containing Mr. and Mrs. Collins, M'Donnal, White, Mr. Moir, and Mr. Ross.

Band.

Cabinetmakers.

Upholstrem.

Carvers and Gilders.

Piano Forte Makers.

Turners.

Fitters.

Joiners.

House Carpenters.

Bands.

Gorbals District.

Upper Ward of Renfrewshire District.

Band.

Rutherglen District.

Band.

Anderson District.

Partick District.

Band.

Tollcross District.

East Camlachie District.

Shettleston District.

High Camlachie District.

Parkhill District.

Band.

Boots and Shoemakers.

Band.

Bridgefoot District.

Tollcross District.

East Camlachie District.

Hutchesontown District.

Tridstone District.

Workers in the Port-Eglinton Carpet Factory.

Tobacco-spinners.

Band.

Bricklayers.

Dressers.

Twisters.

Dyers.

Band.

Calton District.

Band.

Springburn District.

Coburg Place District.

Duke Street District.

Weaver Street District.

St. Rollox District.

Band.

Blackberry District.

Woolwich District.

Cowcaddens District.

Band.

Blue Vale District.

United Lourdes.

The United Labourers had also enrolled themselves as determined to walk in the procession. I was universally allowed that the extent and appearance of the procession had never been equalled since the great Reform Demonstrations of 1831.

There was a great variety of new flags, which were used upon previous occasions, formed by the different parties of banners that had ever been displayed in Glasgow.

In this order the procession proceeded along Anderson Walk, Argyle-street, up Hope-street, St. Vincent-street, and down Queen-street, and passing the Royal Exchange, the signs and porticos of which were crowded by the Whig and Radical parties of the city, together with a great number of foreigners, present to attend the meetings of the British Association. The parties composing the procession gave three hearty cheers. The aristocratic might try to sneer, but they now more regret to sneer at before the end of the arrayed than had past. The procession then proceeded on Argyle-street, giving three cheers at the Cross, the principal deputations, the deputations, and the political masters alighted at the gate, and proceeded to the hustings.

From the hustings the view was of the most animated description. A mass of people were congregated around them; but by the judicious exertions of Captain Miller, the persons walking at the

were scattered all over the Green began to towards the point of universal attraction; the procession kept pouring in at the London-gate for above half an hour after the gates were occupied. The cheering was more vehement and when Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. Moir, and Mr. M'Donnal, made their appearance, the people of Glasgow might speak their sentiments through the medium of an address, the scene exhibited at that moment before them mocked the vain effort of any human language. That meeting was the best test of the spirit of Glasgow—that was a display of numerical strength, of moral determination which admitted of no misconstruction—which spoke in language that could not be mistaken, the feelings, the sentiments of the people of Glasgow. Yes, gentlemen, look around you, let your eyes rest on the齐整的 faces, and in those eyes the devoted attachment of a grateful people.

Mr. George Ross, the worthy treasurer to Scottish Charist Central Committee, and to the Anti-slavery Society, James Moir took the chair. His proposition was unanimously assented to, on the part of the meeting, by three tremendous cheers. My fellow-citizens, and brother-brothers, time would fail me to express to you the pride I feel for the glorious display of physical as well as moral power, which I now see before me, that all estimate your motives for thus assembling together. I would say you are here to defend Universal Slavery, nothing less—you are here to defend your slaves, and to do honour to them until the day of judgment. And when you do honour to them, your own souls will be honoured.

"Never now come forward and say—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, your spirit—the spirit of Chartism walks abroad, and with giant strides is spreading the land. The mark of its footstep is everywhere visible, indestructibly stamped on the minds of people. Nor did the marchers of Chartism leave the shores of Great Britain, though they cast off their shackles.

They crossed the ocean, though they cast off their shackles. A Lovett, and a M'Donnal into prison, arrest the onward flow of just and righteous principles, which will ultimately sweep every vestige of oppression into a deserved oblivion. That assembled multitude proclaims the important truth,

"They never fail who die in the cause of their country."

When now comes forward and says—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, your spirit—the spirit of Chartism walks abroad, and with giant strides is spreading the land. The mark of its footstep is everywhere visible, indestructibly stamped on the minds of people. Nor did the marchers of Chartism leave the shores of Great Britain, though they cast off their shackles.

They crossed the ocean, though they cast off their shackles.

A Lovett, and a M'Donnal into prison, arrest the onward flow of just and righteous principles, which will ultimately sweep every vestige of oppression into a deserved oblivion. That assembled multitude proclaims the important truth,

"They never fail who die in the cause of their country."

When now comes forward and says—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, your spirit—the spirit of Chartism walks abroad, and with giant strides is spreading the land. The mark of its footstep is everywhere visible, indestructibly stamped on the minds of people. Nor did the marchers of Chartism leave the shores of Great Britain, though they cast off their shackles.

They crossed the ocean, though they cast off their shackles.

A Lovett, and a M'Donnal into prison, arrest the onward flow of just and righteous principles, which will ultimately sweep every vestige of oppression into a deserved oblivion. That assembled multitude proclaims the important truth,

"They never fail who die in the cause of their country."

When now comes forward and says—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, your spirit—the spirit of Chartism walks abroad, and with giant strides is spreading the land. The mark of its footstep is everywhere visible, indestructibly stamped on the minds of people. Nor did the marchers of Chartism leave the shores of Great Britain, though they cast off their shackles.

They crossed the ocean, though they cast off their shackles.

A Lovett, and a M'Donnal into prison, arrest the onward flow of just and righteous principles, which will ultimately sweep every vestige of oppression into a deserved oblivion. That assembled multitude proclaims the important truth,

"They never fail who die in the cause of their country."

When now comes forward and says—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, your spirit—the spirit of Chartism walks abroad, and with giant strides is spreading the land. The mark of its footstep is everywhere visible, indestructibly stamped on the minds of people. Nor did the marchers of Chartism leave the shores of Great Britain, though they cast off their shackles.

They crossed the ocean, though they cast off their shackles.

A Lovett, and a M'Donnal into prison, arrest the onward flow of just and righteous principles, which will ultimately sweep every vestige of oppression into a deserved oblivion. That assembled multitude proclaims the important truth,

"They never fail who die in the cause of their country."

When now comes forward and says—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, your spirit—the spirit of Chartism walks abroad, and with giant strides is spreading the land. The mark of its footstep is everywhere visible, indestructibly stamped on the minds of people. Nor did the marchers of Chartism leave the shores of Great Britain, though they cast off their shackles.

They crossed the ocean, though they cast off their shackles.

A Lovett, and a M'Donnal into prison, arrest the onward flow of just and righteous principles, which will ultimately sweep every vestige of oppression into a deserved oblivion. That assembled multitude proclaims the important truth,

"They never fail who die in the cause of their country."

When now comes forward and says—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, your spirit—the spirit of Chartism walks abroad, and with giant strides is spreading the land. The mark of its footstep is everywhere visible, indestructibly stamped on the minds of people. Nor did the marchers of Chartism leave the shores of Great Britain, though they cast off their shackles.

They crossed the ocean, though they cast off their shackles.

A Lovett, and a M'Donnal into prison, arrest the onward flow of just and righteous principles, which will ultimately sweep every vestige of oppression into a deserved oblivion. That assembled multitude proclaims the important truth,

"They never fail who die in the cause of their country."

When now comes forward and says—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, your spirit—the spirit of Chartism walks abroad, and with giant strides is spreading the land. The mark of its footstep is everywhere visible, indestructibly stamped on the minds of people. Nor did the marchers of Chartism leave the shores of Great Britain, though they cast off their shackles.

They crossed the ocean, though they cast off their shackles.

A Lovett, and a M'Donnal into prison, arrest the onward flow of just and righteous principles, which will ultimately sweep every vestige of oppression into a deserved oblivion. That assembled multitude proclaims the important truth,

"They never fail who die in the cause of their country."

When now comes forward and says—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."

(Loud cheers.) Yes, gentlemen, your spirit—the spirit of Chartism walks abroad, and with giant strides is spreading the land. The mark of its footstep is everywhere visible, indestructibly stamped on the minds of people. Nor did the marchers of Chartism leave the shores of Great Britain, though they cast off their shackles.

They crossed the ocean, though they cast off their shackles.

A Lovett, and a M'Donnal into prison, arrest the onward flow of just and righteous principles, which will ultimately sweep every vestige of oppression into a deserved oblivion. That assembled multitude proclaims the important truth,

"They never fail who die in the cause of their country."

When now comes forward and says—It was a good cause; the block may drink their gore—Their heads may be sold in the sun, their limbs

be strung to castle gates or city walls, But still their spirits walk abroad."