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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The *Northern Star* for Saturday next, will contain two very interesting and important Documents. We shall give, in full, the Liverpool Monster Bill of Indictment against Seventy-two Chartists for "conspiring" to prevent the destruction of property and breaches of the peace; and we shall also give the *Minutes* of the Proceedings of the Birmingham Conference, as prepared by the Secretary to Conference, including the names of the Delegates, with their recorded votes on Mr. Begg's motion and Mr. Lovett's amendment; and including also, the whole of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER, with the suggested alterations and emendations.

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, THE BLISTERED HANDS, AND THE UNSHORN CHINS.

MY BELOVED FRIENDS,

I came to Leeds last night (Wednesday) for the purpose, as far as I could, of carrying out the wishes of those delegates assembled at Birmingham, who entertained the charges against the Executive. I was but badly able to leave home; however, I never have flinched from the performance of my duty. On my arrival here, I learned that a meeting was to be held at eight o'clock, in the Association Room, for the purpose of hearing a Report of the Delegates to the Birmingham Conference. You are aware that, for some time past, a very great disagreement has prevailed in this locality amongst the Chartist body. I was in hope, that as my conduct had been made in part the bone of contention, my presence would be instrumental in producing a better feeling for the future; and as you, and you only, have a virtuous interest in the accomplishment of our object, you will be pleased to learn that I was not disappointed. Mr. Frazer, of Leeds, has for some time taken a prominent part in exposing what he thought to be the errors and inconsistencies of myself and the Editor of the *Northern Star*. After three hours' discussion, however, carried on in the most friendly manner; and after having answered every charge openly made, and every insinuation whispered against me, one of your order rose in the middle of the meeting, and proposed a vote of thanks to me for my present and past exertions in the Chartist cause. This was seconded by acclamation, and carried unanimously, and with loud cheering. Thus you will find that I have been instrumental in allaying those angry feelings in that locality in which they have been most bitterly cherished. Upon my leaving the Association Room, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Hobson and Fraser, waited upon me, for the purpose of inviting me to address the working people in the large room of the Commercial Buildings this night. To this proposition I readily assented, in the hope of completing the good work of re-uniting. So far I have explained as respects Leeds; and now, allow me to have a word with you upon the general questions of "disunion," "denunciation," and "disagreement."

You who have taken part in this movement, have sufficient sagacity to discern the real motives of men, even through broken fragments that fall from their lips. You put all these together, and make your own comments upon them; and having studied them, I think that the meanest intellect among you *will have come to the conclusion* that in whatever form quarrel originates, it is sure to terminate in an attempt to destroy or injure FEARGUS O'CONNOR. This I could bear, and have long borne, from my open and avowed enemies; but when I see the same means of destruction resorted to by professing friends, then I must look beyond mere personal enmity for the cause. And in what do I discover it? In this fact, that taking a lesson from the distracted and humiliating state of Ireland,—which I trace to the circumstance of keeping up a *paid* staff of hired and interested agitators, who hold abuse in veneration because it is the spring of their wealth, and who look upon justice as an enemy because it would "destroy their *trade*;" I say, with this lesson before me, I have resolved that England, to whom I have been made a present, shall not fall into that snare, from which, if allowed, I would have guarded my own country; and for endeavouring to do which I was exiled from her shores. I rejoice at the opportunity afforded to the hundreds of working men assembled at Birmingham of judging for themselves. They witnessed, and with sorrow, the manner in which some of your professing friends would have humiliated me, in order to pave their own way for a lucrative engagement in the ranks of our opponents. They know that so long as I live no professed Chartist shall have a pecuniary interest in the continuance of abuse. They know that they hate me because I stand in the way of their dishonourable promotion; and you shall know it also.

Was I not "denounced" for holding up the conduct of Mr. HENRY VINCENT, when his professions and his acts ceased to square with our rules of principle? Was I not "denounced" for expressing a doubt as to the political integrity of Mr. WILLIAMS? Did not all England ring with the "injustice" done by me to Mr. PHILP? And, how do those three gentlemen now stand? The one who does "not wish to associate with the unwashed and swinish multitude," finds ample consolation, in a salary of SIX POUNDS A-WEEK, for the loss of your "sweet voices;" and doubtless *his* enviable position is an inducement to others to follow in his course! These are the men in whose way I stand. These are the parties, who by private letter writing; by secret conspiracies, and by open denunciation, when they dare, would destroy FEARGUS O'CONNOR and the *Northern Star*. My giving up all day, and every day, to the furtherance of your principles through the *Evening Star*, without remuneration, is a precedent which does not suit the taste of those gentlemen. Do not misunderstand me. I am not opposed to the system of paying Chartist lecturers. On the contrary, I approve of it; and was the first to suggest it;—as the labourer is worthy of his hire: but I do object to men making use of popularity as a means of recommending themselves to those valuable offices bestowed by our opponents.

Now, my friends, you will not understand any sentence of this letter to apply to the Executive; but, on the contrary, my invitation to you, as working, honest Chartists, is to join with me, heart and hand, in an endeavour to settle the disagreeable and unpleasant controversy respecting the Executive without doing an injustice to any man, or without entailing any permanent injury upon our cause. My impression is, that many of the resolutions sent for publication in the *Northern Star* were imprudent, unjust, and unwise; while some of the letters from different localities were written in a spirit of vindictiveness,—evincing, to say the least, a bad taste. Upon the other hand, I would now implore the Executive to enter into a calm consideration of the question, before any committee that the country may appoint; and that pending such investigation, and any discussion which may take place between any member of the Executive, on behalf of that body, and Mr. HILL, that the country will suspend its judgment; and I have no hesitation in saying, that if errors have been committed, *that* judgment will be expressed in a tone and temper having merely for its object the PREVENTION of all such errors in future; and should it, upon inquiry, appear that either party has been wrong, then I presume that a similar good feeling will prompt those in error to make suitable atonement.

You will read the several matters laid before you in the *Star* of this week relating to the proceedings in Conference with deep attention and interest; and from those proceedings, as a whole, you will learn the great truth which I have laid before you piecemeal. You will discover that the object of the conveners of that Conference was to destroy us, if possible; and that though frustrated by the honest working men, there was a design, upon the part of some of our friends, to aid our opponents in their accomplishment of their object; and let those who think me worthy of abuse, and the *Northern Star* deserving of censure, ask themselves by whose perseverance, invitation, and recommendation, the Chartist body was placed in a situation to gain so signal a triumph as that achieved at Birmingham? But no! Like the oppressors of the English White slaves, who are the professing friends of the black man's liberty, it is the custom with some to look for mole-hills of abuse, while they pass over the mountains of service that has been rendered to them. I have never taken you by surprise. I have never told you that you required or could accomplish a union between the CAPITALIST and the LABOURER. I have told you that I neither dreaded the aristocracy of land, nor the aristocracy of money: but that I did dread the aristocracy of LABOUR: *and I now tell* you that if ever your cause is ruined, its ruin will be effected by men who are too proud to work, and too poor to live without labour.

If ever there was a distinction drawn between the honest Chartists and the "Political Pedlars," that distinction was striking and manifest in the last Conference. Upon the one side was the honest lecturer, satisfied with his *thirty shillings* a-week, as a reward for his honest exertions; and by his side the hundreds of honest toiling men who had left the loom and the lap-board to do their country's work, and again to return to their labour when that work was done,—too proud to bend, and too honest for sale: while upon the other hand were the self-sufficient puppys, offering gilded phrases as temptations for purchase, and using their best endeavours *to prove* themselves worth that standard which our opponents have established as the measure of wages to be given to the deserters from our ranks. Believe me that SIX POUNDS-A-WEEK has more charms in the eyes of those whose services are for *sale*, than your best thanks and implicit confidence, when only backed by thirty shillings of salary; and believe me, too, that you will see many endeavour to obtain the former, though it should be at the sacrifice of both you and the cause.

Faction cannot raise its head; designing men cannot mature their projects in so short a period as four days, and in a large assemblage of honest men. Hence do we recognise the valuable distinction between a large Conference of honest working men, who are again to return to their labour, sitting for a short period, and a small Convention of the leaders of the *people sitting* for a long period; a period sufficiently long to enable the wily and the artful to mature their factious schemes, and turn the proceedings to their own rather than to their country's purposes.

Upon the whole, my friends, if we have much to feel annoyed at, we have much to cheer us in our course. If we are persecuted, it is because we are strong; and if we are strong, it is because we have been united: and accursed be the villain who, for any paltry purpose of his own, shall now attempt to throw any impediment in the way of a re-union; and thus destroy that strength which renders our party worthy the tyrant's persecution, and the bad man's purchase.

I remain,
Your true and faithful friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Leeds, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1843.

P.S.—THURSDAY NIGHT.—I have just returned from a glorious meeting of working men held in the large room of the Commercial Buildings; and, without affectation I may say, that if I have not injured the disaffected, there has been exhibited *such a powerful expression by the well-affected*, as will henceforth, and for ever, *set the bickerings of* the few at defiance. I spoke for nearly an hour and three-quarters; and throughout my long address the most perfect cordiality prevailed. I should notice that Thursday is not a day upon which the impoverished working men are in cash; and yet, although money was charged for admission, and although the bills announcing the meeting were not out till afternoon, yet was the spacious building well filled, though without seats. The topics upon which I addressed them were the proceedings of the Birmingham Conference, the results likely to be produced by the *Conference*, and the *manner in which I myself had been treated by some of the professing* friends of Chartism. I entered into the object and present position of the Anti-Corn Law League, and adduced Mr. COBDEN'S threat of raising £500,000 (should the £50,000 fail) to be applied to the corrupting of the venal Boroughs with a view to the return of Free-Trade Members. I convinced my hearers that members so returned would be mere tools of the free-trade party, impliedly pledged to opposition to the Charter, and more coercive in their measures than the defeated Whigs or the triumphant Tories. The meeting was much struck by my illustration of the insolent fact announced and boasted of by themselves, that Bacup and other small villages had subscribed from £500 to £1000 to advance free-trade principles; while the very slaves from whom it was plundered are pining for want under the noses of the givers. I further entered into the several motives which the discontented in our ranks have in abusing me. I stated plainly the course which through life I had pursued; and appealed to the meeting to defend me from the ruffianly and slanderous attacks made upon me in my absence. I exposed the real object of some of our professing friends in advocating a one-sided union with the middle-classes. I entered fully into the circumstances of my two returns, as M.P. for the County of Cork; as well as into the cause of my being unseated by a Committee of the House. I explained the course which I had pursued in 1834, in the House of Commons, upon the question of the Corn Laws, down to the present time out of the House of Commons. I wound up my discourse with a speech supposed to be delivered by one of those "Political Pedlars," who, in order to juggle the people, have recourse to extravagant declarations to prove their devotion to "OUR GLORIOUS CAUSE"; and who, at the moment, are preparing for *a start*, which is always justified upon the hypocritical plea of the great divisions that exist in our ranks, and of which divisions they themselves have been the originators and promoters. This true portraying of a character with which the people have unfortunately been made too familiar, was received with an applause which I have never seen surpassed.

Upon the whole, then, my friends, I think I may congratulate you and myself upon the result of my visit to Leeds; and may express a fervent hope that that re-union of which I have established the ground-work, will not be again broken in upon by artful and designing men, who, apart from the scene of action themselves, take pride in reading of that confusion which they are instrumental in creating.

At the close of the proceedings I was honoured with an unanimous vote of thanks; and it was very cheering and gratifying to me to find that never was I better received in my life, than in that town in which the greatest pains have been taken to destroy me. Let this furnish a lesson to the honest man and the knave; conveying to the one the truth, that "honesty is the best policy:" and to the other the fact, that however long his career, his tricks will be discovered in the end; and each will be rewarded according to his desert.

F. O'CONNOR.

HOLMFIRTH.—Mr. Ibbotson, of Bradford, attended this place on Tuesday evening last, and delivered an interesting lecture to a respectable audience.

HOLBECK.—Mr. David Ross, of Manchester, delivered an eloquent address in the Association Room, Holbeck-bridge, on Monday evening last. The discourse, which occupied nearly two hours in delivery, was listened to with the greatest attention, and at its conclusion the lecturer was warmly applauded.

BIRMINGHAM.

At a Chartist meeting held in the New Inn Room, Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham, on the evening of Thursday, December 28, 1842,

Mr. Felix William Simeon, of Bristol, in the chair.

Mr. Skelton, of Westminster, made a few prefatory observations in an excellent spirit, recommending every member of the meeting, whether accused parties or otherwise, to remember that they were, each and all, erring beings, and therefore ought to view their own acts with diffidence, and the acts of others with charity.

Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, before introducing the business of the evening, asked Mr. O'Connor (who was present) whether he would promise that the report then being taken by the Secretary should appear in the *Northern Star*?

Mr. O'Connor answered that he attended there voluntarily, with the intention of answering any questions which might be put to him by Mr. Leach, Mr. Bairstow, or Mr. Campbell, with regard to articles in the *Northern Star*, and that he would undertake to say that the report should appear in the *Star*, for he would direct and indorse the report to the Editor himself.

Mr. Leach then entered on the charges recently made against himself and other members of the Executive. He particularly referred to the terms "liars and scoundrels," which the Editor of the *Star* had publicly declared should be applied to himself and colleague if certain assertions were not substantiated. Mr. L. then defended himself against the charges relative to money matters.—defying any one to prove that he had ever embezzled or misappropriated the monies of the National Charter Association. He would defy any one to prove it by going to Manchester,—and he would there find that such kind of mud would *not* stick to James Leach.—(hear, hear). The time was come when we *must* find out the cause of our wide spread divisions; if we could do that, it would serve greater purposes than any business that day performed in Conference. Resolutions in favour of the Executive had been excluded from the *Star* by the Editor.

Mr. Arran, of Bradford: From whence did those resolutions come?

Mr. Leach—From Leeds, Chelmsford, Bath, Merthyr Tydvil, York, Lisson Grove, Oldham, Bradford, Todmorden, Brighton, Newport, (Isle of Wight), and other places, as also a toast at a meeting in Manchester.

Mr. Beesley, of Accrington, asked Mr. Brook of Leeds, at what kind of a meeting these resolutions in favour of the Executive had been passed?

Mr. Brook replied that it was a meeting of the Chartist members,—and that Mr. Hill was there present, and was not allowed to speak to the resolution.

Mr. Anthony, of Arnold, said the Chartists of Arnold had long been attached to Mr. Hill for his consistency in the Editorship of the *Northern Star*, and also to the members of the Executive, as honest and patriotic leaders; but they could not approve of the conduct of the latter, when they departed from the Plan of Organisation.

Mr. George Wilson, of the Tower Hamlets, asked of Mr. Brook, the Leeds Secretary, why Mr. Hill was refused a hearing in his own defence, at the Leeds meeting?

Mr. Brook answered that the meeting refused to hear Mr. Hill because Mr. Leach was not there, believing that both plaintiff and defendant ought to be present at an examination.

Mr. Arran asked of Mr. Brook which was the plaintiff and which the defendant.

Mr. Brook replied that he, and, he also believed, the Leeds Chartists, considered Mr. Hill as the aggressor, and Mr. Leach and Dr. M'Douall as the aggrieved parties.

On a question being put by Mr. Sanders of Birmingham, Mr. Leach stated that he himself attended at Leeds with a view of meeting Mr. Hill to discuss grievances, but Mr. Hill did not attend the meeting for that purpose, although he had a week's notice of the meeting.

Mr. West, of Derby, asked Mr. Brook what the charges were which were made against Mr. Hill at the Leeds meeting.

Mr. Brook replied that the meeting, or himself at that meeting, adjudged Mr. Hill to be in the light of an informer to the Government, inasmuch as Mr. Hill had accused some members of the Executive of offences which, under other circumstances, would render them liable to transportation.

Mr. M'Grath, of the Tower Hamlets, drew back the attention of the meeting to the fact, that they were not there to inquire into any disagreement of the Leeds Chartists with Mr. Hill, but to investigate the grave charges recently made against the Executive—their paid servants.

Mr. Vickers, of Belper, appealed to the better feelings of the meeting. The Executive were men long distinguished for ability and usefulness. That they had done wrong, he, for one, thought it was clear; but the wrong was little, it was light, compared with the service they had rendered to the cause. He trusted the spirit of brotherhood would be cultivated by the meeting.

Mr. Leach said he was not there to crave sympathy *or pity; he was there to answer all charges manfully* and fairly.

Mr. Moses Simpson, of Hanley, said Mr. Hill was only one member of the Association, and it was not Mr. Hill but the members of the Association who ought to arraign the Executive at the bar. He (Mr. S.) would, as a member of the Association begin, at once, by charging the Executive with violating the Plan of Organization by going into localities where they were not sent for, and charging their expenses. (Cries of "Proof, proof")—London and Birmingham!

Mr. Bernard Macartney, of Liverpool, objected to Mr. Simpson sitting down with such exclamation, and no facts. The quarrel, at present, was between the Executive and Mr. Hill only.

Mr. Walter Thorn, of Birmingham, said the Executive had visited that town without invitation.

Mr. Campbell replied that the Executive were invited by Mr. George White, and he hoped Mr. W. had given the invitation on proper authority.

Mr. Thorpe, of Birmingham, said the announcement by the Executive that they would visit Birmingham, appeared in the *Star* before any invitation was given.

Mr. Leach said this was charge No. 1. It was either a *falsehood or a mistake; they were charged withal*. It had been denied that they had been invited to Birmingham: he could only say letters had been received, whether they had been sent on proper authority or not. At any rate, the Executive had borne their own expenses on that visit to Birmingham; nay, they had left that very house in which they were then met in debt for their meat and lodging; therefore, this was no charge of misappropriating the money of the Birmingham Chartists; it was no charge of dishonesty.

Mr. Alfred Fussell, of Birmingham, said he wished now to draw the attention of the meeting to the fact that the Executive had made charges of a conspiracy said to exist against them, in Leeds and Hull. Mr. Hill had defied the Executive to prove this charge by the production of documents. He (Mr. F.) wished that matter to be gone into.

A *member* of the meeting wished the Birmingham question to be first settled.

Mr. George White said that nothing was allowed the Executive for expenses when they came to Birmingham; and denied that he (Mr. W.) ever invited the Executive to Birmingham.

Mr. Leach replied that there was most certainly some mistake about this matter. The General Secretary did receive invitations to Birmingham, and did visit Birmingham. The only matter of any import was the question of money. The Executive paid their own expenses on their visit to Birmingham. That was not denied; and there was no necessity of pursuing the matter farther.

Mr. Alfred Fussell, of Birmingham, said he would make another charge against the Executive: it was that of misappropriating the funds of the National Charter Association.

Mr. Maynard, of Southwark, said he would move, "That having heard the charges of our Birmingham friends against the Executive, and those charges having been unproven, we exonerate the Executive from all blame in such matter."

Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Clancey, of Brighton, would move an amendment. He thought the resolution too hasty. He would move, "That, as serious charges have been laid against the Executive by several localities of the Chartist Association, we deem it inconsistent in the Executive to summon the delegates together at so short a notice; and that we do now adjourn."

Mr. Beesley seconded the amendment.

Mr. Campbell said ample time had been given for the consideration of the questions at issue. Mr. Hill had been invited to attend that meeting but would not attend.

Mr. Hobson, of Leeds, replied, that Mr. Hill had given a challenge to the Executive to depute a member of their body to meet him, on proper preparation, and Mr. Hill was therefore justified in refusing to attend the present meeting. Mr. H. then detailed some of the circumstances at the Leeds meeting, stating that Mr. Hill was there called a traitor and an assassin, and was put down by a yell of disapprobation, when he attempted to defend himself: that Mr. Hill did *not* know a week before hand of Mr. Leach's visit to Leeds, in order to dispute with him: that although they refused to hear Mr. Hill, because Mr. Leach was absent, but yet they gave a hearing to Mr. Leach when Mr. Hill was absent. Mr. Hill was also charged with refusing insertion to the resolutions of the Leeds meeting: the fact was, that those resolutions were given to Mr. Hill when he was compelled to hasten off to Hull, on private business—and that the resolutions thus failed of admission.

Mr. Leach said he had been ready to defend himself like a man, and he who refused to do so was a coward.

Mr. George White would propose another amendment, with a view to settle the question about Birmingham. It was—

"That we regard the statement of Mr. Leach concerning the Chartists of Birmingham at the South Lancashire delegate meeting, as being unfounded in fact: Mr. Leach having made that statement to justify the Executive from other charges brought against them, on other grounds. At the same time we are willing to do Mr. Leach the justice of thinking that those statements were made through misconception of the real state of the case."

Mr. Welsford, of Birmingham seconded.

Mr. B. Macartney said he would move another amendment with a view to a proper settlement of differences. It was, "That we the delegates representing the various Chartist localities of England and Wales now assembled in Birmingham, deeply deploring the unhappy differences now existing in the Chartist body, yet do not conceive themselves competent to finally adjudicate on those differences, but beg to call upon the country to appoint a National delegate meeting, at which both accused and accusers shall personally appear, and that all reference to those differences cease until the sitting of such meeting."

Mr. Clayton, of Huddersfield, seconded.

Mr. Firth, of Keighley, wished all these bickerings could cease. He for one thought when attacks were made on individuals in office, the source lay in the ambition of some who wanted to put down others that they might rise themselves.

Mr. Leach repeated, that he had challenged any one to prove him or his colleagues dishonest. He desired nothing to be cloaked when put on his trial. If it was considered that a better opportunity for going into this subject would be given to-morrow night, let such an opportunity be given.

Mr. O'Connor said, it had been said, if Mr. O'Connor had not permitted these matters to appear in the *Star*, these evils would not have arisen. Now he would only speak of himself and the part he had taken in this unpleasant controversy. He came there uninvited to reply not to charges, but to whispers. It was said Mr. O'Connor must have sanctioned the attack upon the Executive. The fact was just this:—In July last he had met Mr. Cooper at Leeds, and learned from him that some dissatisfaction prevailed in Leicester and neighbourhood. He was not going to commit any breach of faith by relating what Mr. Cooper had said, but in reply to Mr. C.'s information, he (Mr. O'Connor) told him there was evidently a cabal being got up by some persons who were ambitious of occupying the places held by the Executive—(hear, hear). He then told Mr. Cooper that he would take part with the Executive if unfairly charged. He next met Mr. Cooper at the Nottingham election, and there again Mr. Cooper made some communications reflecting upon Dr. M'Douall, which Mr. O'Connor thought were erroneously entertained. He told Mr. Cooper that he was in error, that he was mistaken in Dr. M'Douall, as in his (Mr. O'Connor's) opinion, M'Douall was a valuable servant in the cause. He further told Cooper to abandon all thought of dissension, to see M'Douall, to speak with him, explain with him, and shake hands—(cheers). Cooper did so, and told Mr. O'Connor that he was right, that he Cooper had been deceived about M'Douall, and that they had shaken hands.—(cheers). Mr. O'Connor then sat down and wrote from Nottingham to the *Star*, stating that he would oppose any cabal got up against the Executive; that letter was published; he went through North and South Lancashire, parts of Yorkshire, and other places, and praised the Executive for what they had done. He learned at Preston that a strong feeling existed against the Executive and he fought their battles. He was the person who proposed a vote of thanks to them in August at the Conference—(hear, hear). And yet now some turned round and whispered that he must approve of those attacks. He most solemnly declared that neither by word or letter had he ever taken part, nor would he—(loud cheering)—Another insinuation was that he had conspired with Cooper to injure the Executive, and this was to be supported by a letter from Mr. Cooper to Mr. Mead. Here Mr. Campbell handed a printed placard to Mr. O'Connor, containing the following extract from Mr. Cooper's letter:—

"You will see how we have spoken out about the humbug Executive, George and Julian, with the Editor at Leeds, and our Generalissimo, all go with me. I give you the hint, Johnny Campbell is O'Brienizing, he must be stopped, or we shall all strike on the breakers together; get your Notts. chaps to approve of the resolutions of our delegate meeting."

Aye, said Mr. O'Connor, that is just the thing. A more dastardly production never appeared. Here stands Mr. Cooper and here am I, and now I ask him if my acquiescence or if the acquiescence of "the Editor at Leeds" or of the other parties, in his suggestion amounted to more than this:—Mr. Cooper suggested the propriety of selecting five business men from an annual convention, who should act as an Executive; he said he did so because not one half of those who voted knew any thing about the business habits of the men put in nomination, whereas, all elected as delegates, would have the confidence of the country, while the Convention would be the best judges of their business habits, and could suggest the names of such men to the people—(hear, hear, and cheers.) Now, will Mr. Cooper say that my agreement or that of the Editor with him went further than this?

Mr. Cooper—Certainly not—(cheers.)

I ask Mr. Cooper if, by word or hint, I joined in any denunciation of any member of the Executive?

Mr. Cooper—Certainly not—(cheers.)

I ask him if what I have stated is not literally true; true to the letter?

Mr. Cooper—Yes.

Well, then, why am I to be dragged into any correspondence between Mr. Cooper and Mr. Mead?—(cheers.) Why should I who have never mixed up in any quarrel be lugged into this? When I am asked if I approve of the controversy, I shall only speak for myself, and say that I would give my right arm that it had never occurred—(hear.) I have said, and I repeat that artful and ambitious men, seeking the places of the Executive, have blown the coals and kept the quarrel alive—(hear, hear, and cheers.) Then I am asked to stop it. Can I at once do this without being a despot? Can I say to an editor you shall, or you shall not, do so and so? Would I, as Editor of the *Evening Star*, submit to it myself?—(hear, hear.)

Mr. Leach—But will Mr. O'Connor promise me that if that letter about Dr. M'Douall and myself appears again, that one that I have written shall go side-by-side with it?

Mr. O'Connor—Give it to me and I will—(loud cheers.)

Mr. Leach—Will Mr. O'Connor use his best exertions to stop it?

Mr. O'Connor—I will—(cheers)—and I will undertake to say, that that letter will not appear again—(cheers.) And now, while defending myself, let me not forget an absent man. Some one has asked why Mr. Hill was not here to night—(hear, hear, hear.) The answer is easily given—this is Thursday. This evening the *Northern Star* went to press, and it was a question whether Mr. Hill or myself should be on the spot—I could not; it was his business and he went upon my recommendation; as no one was at Leeds to bring the paper out...(hear.) Now can anything be more clear than that; here were proprietor, editor, and publisher, all absent, and no one to bring the paper out, and at eleven o'clock last night, after the Conference broke up, Mr. Hill started for Leeds—(hear, hear.) Now has any man in this assembly any question to ask me upon any act of mine—upon the whole of my conduct? If so I am ready to answer for myself, but not for others—(cheers.)

Mr. Marsden—Mr. O'Connor, when you was at Preston was any charge of dishonesty in money matters made against the Executive?

Mr O'Connor—No, nor did I say so. What I said was, that great dissatisfaction was expressed—(hear, hear, from Mr. Marsden.) I have been conspired against, denounced, and opposed by professing friends all over the country, and now I invite you all to advertise for any letter written by me in an unfriendly tone of any man. I ask, has any man here ever heard me say one unfriendly or unkind word of any man in the ranks? If so, let him now speak out—(hear, hear.) Ah! faction may thwart me and hunt me for a time, but I will live to put it down—(cheers.) I am hunted like a wild beast by men who are paid for preaching Chartism; but those for whom I struggle will see through the mist. I have been now more than four hours in this heated room in bad health; have I now satisfied you all, as far as I am concerned, and has any other person any question to ask me?—(loud cheers, and "*You may go*.")

After a few remarks from another speaker, the meeting was adjourned till next evening.

At an adjourned Chartist meeting, held at the Royal Oak Inn, Charles-street, Birmingham, on Friday evening, December the 29th, Mr. Felix William Simson, of Birmingham, in the chair,

It was moved by Mr. Peter Hoey, of Coventry,

"That this meeting after hearing the statements and explanations of the members of the Executive in answer to questions put to, and charges preferred against them, and having carefully read the documents of the Executive, together with various resolutions, letters, and articles on the same, which have appeared in the *Northern Star*, is of opinion that they have departed from the letter of the Plan of Organization; but, under all the circumstances of the case *we most* emphatically declare that in our opinion they have neither been morally nor politically dishonest. And we further declare it to be our opinion that Mr. Hill, in *laying the said digression before the country* was actuated by a strong desire to discharge his duty to the country when he used those strong expressions which we now so deeply deplore; and, as neither have criminally erred, we recommend, *for the good of the cause*, that there be no further discussion on the question."

Mr. Milsom, of Cheltenham, seconded, and Mr. Mead, Birmingham, supported the motion.

Mr. Hopkins, of Bath, also supported the resolution.

Mr. Fussell, of Birmingham, moved as an amendment,

"That this meeting is of opinion that the Executive ought to produce their accounts to prove that the Balance Sheet is correct."

Mr. Fellowes, of Birmingham, seconded it.

Mr. Leach objected to the course pursued by some persons present. He wished that charges should be advanced and substantiated if they could be maintained.

Mr. Clark, of Stockport, said he was commissioned to deliver a report from his constituents. They had come to a vote that the Executive ought to resign. That was not his opinion; but it was his duty to deliver the report.

Mr. Bairstow said that neither himself nor Mr. Leach were in possession of the books of accounts or balance sheet. They were in the possession of Mr. Campbell, the late General Secretary, to whom certain monies were due, as salary, and by whom the books were retained for that reason.

Mr. Beesley, of Lancashire, said he would undertake to substantiate charges against the Executive—(Some interruption.) He held in his hand a letter containing a charge against the Executive. Mr. Campbell came to Blackburn, and received *eight shillings* there, which he pocketted, in addition to his weekly salary of two pounds. Mr. Campbell did the like at Preston; and at Lancaster he received five shillings, which he turned over in his hand and uttered his discontent, in this manner, "Five shillings! why, if you had had Leach or M'Douall it would have cost you a pound!—is this all!" The money had been borrowed, and these expressions caused the person who paid it to shed tears. Mr. Leach's conduct was always quite the contrary. On one occasion, in that part of the country, when a sum of money was paid him, he returned fifteen shillings—(great applause.) Dr. M'Douall received large sums at Clithero and Burnley, while he was receiving two pounds per week as a member of the Executive. Again, he had a charge against Jonathan Bairstow, who had been receiving one pound fifteen shillings per week as lecturer to the North and East Riding of Yorkshire, five shillings of which he had pocketted as half of his incidental expenses, and had supplied himself with the other half from the Executive's Fund.

Mr. Bairstow rose to justify himself from Mr. Beesley's charges. He shewed from section eighteen of the Plan of Organization, that he was justifiable in taking monies from the Executive's Fund to make up his expenses. From section sixteen he also shewed that he was justifiable, or *otherwise he misconceived the Plan of Organization.**

Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, asked whether the monies which Mr. Bairstow had received in the North and East Riding had been acknowledged in the balance-sheet.

Mr. Bairstow replied that they would so appear.

Mr. Jones asked if Mr. Beesley, then, charged Mr. Bairstow with receiving more than his due.

Mr. Beesley replied that he did, and that Mr. Bairstow had violated the Plan of Organization, as he would shew. He then quoted section sixteen of the Plan of Organization, and shewed that since Mr. B. was not sitting as one of the Executive, he had no right to receive any wages as one of that body. He (Mr. Beesley) had filled part of Mr. Bairstow's engagement in Yorkshire, while Mr. Bairstow was *incog.* in Northamptonshire, and was then receiving his wages as one of the Executive.

Mr. Bairstow—"That's false!"

Mr. Beesley—O well,—if it *be* false, I am sorry. I do not wish to press false charges.

Mr. Leach contended that all these charges against individuals,—against Bairstow, Campbell, M'Douall, and Leach,—were not in point: they were not charges against the Executive. With regard to the books of account, he for one could only say, that he would vote for all books, papers, &c. being given up. If Mr. Campbell had kept the books, that was not an act of the Executive; and it ought not to go to the country that the Executive had refused to give up the books.

Mr. Williams, of Bristol, asked if Mr. Leach, or any other member of the Executive, knew of the extra 10s. paid over to Dr. M'Douall, or of the monies said to be improperly received by Mr. Bairstow.

Mr. Leach said he did know of the extra 10s. paid to Dr. M'Douall, and was ready to defend it. Mr. Bairstow must explain for himself.

Mr. Wheeler, of London, rose to make some observations relative to producing the accounts. He had already stated to Mr. Campbell that he could prove from his own accounts, having investigated them, that the Executive had erred. Monies had been set down for the travelling expences of Morgan Williams, when Mr. Williams had never been in the situation for which those expences were set down. Two pounds for "law expences" had also appeared at one time in the balance-sheet, but had since disappeared. Again, a difference of £8 in the accounts and the balance-sheet, he had, himself, clearly discovered. When Mr. Campbell came out of prison, that gentleman took the books and had them now.

Mr. Dron, of London, did not like mockery; and it appeared to him to be absurd to attempt to substantiate a charge against an absent person and without documents. He could corroborate Mr. Wheeler's report. It was to the utmost correct. He had seen the accounts as well as Mr. Wheeler, and conceived that the way in which Mr. Campbell kept his accounts proved that he was dishonest. He could substantiate that.

Mr. Leach observed, that Mr. Wheeler had stated Mr. Campbell's conduct relative to the books of account. Now he had had some conversation with Mr. Campbell relative to the books, and he had also seen fifteen shillings paid for postages in one day; and sometimes that [illegible] had been paid each day during three days in one week. The carriage for cards had also been very expensive before a plan was found of delivering a stock of [illegible] to Mr. Cleave to be remitted to the various localities in Mr. Cleave's parcels. Now, as every man was held innocent until he was proved guilty, he entreated them to suspend their judgments till they possessed more information. However, he would tell them that he would decline to answer any further charges against individuals: he would only consent to answer charges against the Executive as a body. He would ask them, in conclusion—whether they thought the plan of Organization meant that all the sittings of the Executive were to be held by the individuals leaving their own homes to meet in some one town? He had in his pocket a document to which were appended the names of the members of the Executive—and that document, after setting forth their defence, contained their resignation.

Mr. George White said he rose to help the meeting to come to a close. They were all friends, and ought not to quarrel. First, he thought the books ought to be produced; they could not decide without them. He would move the following resolution:—

"That, as the charges against the Executive have been for several weeks before the public, and as there was a perfect understanding that the state of the books of the National Charter Association, taken in conjunction with the late balance sheet of the Executive, and the plan of Organization, should be examined; and as they have not been produced at this meeting, we do not feel ourselves in a position to enter into the question, through want of the necessary documents."

Mr. Parkes, of Sheffield, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Peter Hoey and Mr. Fussell withdrew their resolutions.

Mr. Jones moved—

"That, as no charge has been preferred by the people against the Executive, this meeting has full confidence in the honesty of the Executive, and believes it to be unjust to censure the Executive until some charge of dereliction of duty be preferred against them, and substantiated by the people at large."

Mr. Barron, of Leeds, seconded this resolution.

Mr. Leach said that no pledge had been given that the books of the Executive should be produced that night.

Mr. M'Cartney wished his motion made last night to be put to the meeting.

Mr. Robson, of London, moved,

"That a Committee be appointed to examine the books of the Executive, and lay a full report of their examination before the country: such Committee to consist of five members, and all documents be requested from the Secretary for the use of the Committee."

Mr. M'Grath seconded.

Mr. Hobson objected: such a Committee would be an illegal appointment.

Mr. Robson thought the contrary.

Mr. M'Grath protested against separating without some conclusion being come to in this matter.

Mr. Watkins Wynn, of Hammersmith, said he had told his constituents that this was a business the delegates could not settle—and *he was still* of the same opinion.

Mr. Beesley (amidst some disorder) moved an adjournment.

The Chairman appealed to the good sense of the meeting, whether such a motion was a proper one. He trusted the meeting would finish this business—as the country was anxiously looking for their decision.

The motion, on being put, was lost.

Mr. M'Cartney pressed his first motion *in the form of* an amendment.

The Chairman put the several amendments, and then the original resolution proposed by Mr. M'Cartney.

Mr. Robson's amendment was then declared to be carried.

Mr. Beesley proposed that the Association appoint the five members of the proposed Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Hobson seconded.

Mr. M'Garth proposed that we now appoint the Committee.

Mr. George White seconded.

The amendment and motion being put, the motion was declared to be carried.

Mr. Hobson moved that Mr. Campbell be *recommended to entrust the custody of the books* of the Executive to Mr. John Cleave, until the Committee of five are appointed, and that the documents be sealed before delivered to Mr. Cleave.

Mr. Beesley seconded.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and Secretary, the meeting was dissolved.

Signed,
THOMAS COOPER, of Leicester,
Secretary of the meeting.

* That is just the whole question.

Chartist Intelligence.

STROUD.—At a public meeting held at the Globe Inn, on Monday night, the delegates gave in their report of the Birmingham Conference, and the following resolutions were moved by Mr. S. Clipone, seconded by Mr. Harris, and carried unanimously, "That we consider no measure of Reform can really benefit all classes of the community except such as is based upon the principles of the People's Charter, we therefore extend the right hand of fellowship to all parties willing to unite with us to accomplish the enactment of the same." "That a vote of confidence be placed in the delegates for the worthy position they took to accomplish a union of Reformers."

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A public tea party and ball was held on Friday, in the Chartist room, Charlestown, when four hundred sat down to tea, and one hundred were admitted afterwards. A most pleasant evening was spent.

LECTURE.—Mr. Mitchell, from Stockport, lectured here on Sunday, and gave great satisfaction. A resolution condemnatory of the conduct of the Sturgeites at the Birmingham Conference, and expressive of want of confidence in them for the future, was agreed to.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday last, the delegates attended to give a *report of their mission and proceedings* at the Birmingham Conference. Mr. Smyth read over the proceedings from his notes. Mr. Arran followed, commenting on the policy and declarations of several delegates at that *Conference*. Mr. *Fletcher contended* that Mr. Arran had broken his pledge, inasmuch as he (Arran) had voted for alterations in the details of the Charter. Mr. Arran replied that the alterations were only suggestions to the country, the people might either approve or not the alterations made by the Conference, as a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted by the Conference. Mr. Fletcher then contended that the delegates of Bradford acted wrong in not supporting Mr. Somers' amendment. Mr. Smyth explained the position of the Conference with respect to the motion and amendments then under discussion to the satisfaction of the meeting. It was then moved that the discussion be dropped, and a vote of thanks be given to the delegates, which was carried, and the meeting broke up, highly satisfied with the proceedings of the Chartist delegates at the Conference.

ON MONDAY, the members of the new Council met in their room, Butterworth Buildings, and passed a series of regulations with respect to the manner and time of meeting and discussion of all subjects brought under their notice. The Council adjourned to two o'clock on Sunday next.

Mr. CLISSET lectured to the Chartists of Park-lane, on Tuesday evening, on the necessity of union among the working classes. He gave general satisfaction.

JOHN WALKER, of Great-Horton, begs to acknowledge the receipt of 8s. for Mrs. Brook; from the Brompton friends, 5s. 1d.; from Darlington ditto, 2s. 11d.

Mr. CLISSET, of Mill-bridge, preached two sermons at Clayton, in the school room, in the afternoon and in the evening, and gave general satisfaction.

Mr. CLISSET lectured on Monday evening at the Dolphin, in the school room. A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the lecturer. The meeting separated in high spirits at the prospects of a firm union among the labouring classes for the obtaining of their political rights.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last, Mr. William Booth delivered a lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, to a very attentive audience. On Monday, according to previous announcement, a tea party was held in the above room, when, at the appointed time, (four o'clock) 140 partook of the repast. After the cloth was removed, Mr. Thomas Lawless was called on to preside. The following toasts were given from the chair and ably responded to. "The people the source of all power." "The health of that noble of nature, the unflinching and indomitable champion of the people's rights, Feargus O'Connor, Esq." Other toasts were also given, and a variety of songs and recitations were interspersed which did credit to the performers. At ten o'clock dancing commenced and other innocent amusing recreations were kept up with a lively spirit until six o'clock the next morning, when they broke up in peace and good feeling, highly delighted with the conviviality of the evening. On Tuesday a public meeting was held in the same room, when Mr. West gave in a report of his and his brother delegates' mission to Birmingham. He detailed the principal points brought forward in the Conference in a manly straightforward manner which did credit to himself and colleagues. A vote of thanks for the able manner in which he had delivered the report was moved by Mr. Leslie, and seconded by Mr. Hoyle and carried without a dissentient. Moved by Mr. Hamer, and seconded by Mr. F. Taylor, "That the thanks of this meeting is due and hereby given to Mr. Wm. Lovett for his manly and firm adherence to principle in the Conference." Carried unanimously. After the public meeting was over Mr. West delivered his first lecture on the fallacies of free trade as advocated by the League.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.—A meeting of the Northampton Charter County Council was held at the house of Mr. C. Spencer, shoe-manufacturer, opposite the Barracks, Northampton. The following delegates representing the localities annexed to their names, being present, Messrs. James Law, Kettering; Wm. Darlow, Whilton; C. Harrison, Northampton; and J. M'Farlan, Oundle. Mr. Darlow was voted to the chair. The following are the principal resolutions which were adopted:—"That the reports and balance sheet be adopted." "That the treasurer and secretary be re-elected to their respective offices." "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Messrs. C. Spencer and J. M'Farlan, of Northampton, for the efficient manner in which they have filled their respective offices of treasurer and secretary during the last quarter." "That a lecturer be engaged, and the secretary be instructed to write to the unrepresented localities, and know how many are desirous of having one; after which, he (the secretary) would correspond with certain gentlemen *until he succeeded in engaging one of them.*" "That a vote of thanks is due, and is hereby given, to Mr. Darlow for his conduct in the chair."

NEWCASTLE.—A lecture was delivered in the Chartist Hall on Sunday evening, on the principles of the People' Charter. The proceedings of the Conference were read by Mr. Livingstone from the *Northern Star*, and by Mr. Dees, from the *Evening Star*.

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGISTS placarded this town with bills announcing that Mr. Abraham Duncan, from Scotland, and Mr. Gilmore, of Newcastle, would give an account of the Birmingham Conference, in the lecture room, on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Duncan gave a very impartial account of the proceedings. Mr. Sinclair, who entered the room before the proceedings commenced, was cheered most enthusiastically; he also addressed the meeting, and related such parts of the proceedings as Mr. Duncan omitted, not forgetting to inform his constituents of the real state of the poll in Birmingham, and of the unjust means taken by the Council of the Complete humbugs to gain a majority.

LONDON.—CLERKENWELL.—The Clerkenwell Chartists held their weekly meeting at the Patriot Coffee-house, on Monday evening, Mr. Fraser in the chair, when they appointed two persons to engage a larger place of meeting, and also determined upon holding a public meeting on the 11th of this month. This body meet every Monday evening, at the Patriot Coffee-house, Clerkenwell-Green. Chartists resident in the district are requested to co-operate with them.

HANLEY (*STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES*).—The Chartists of the Staffordshire Potteries who hold collecting books for the Defence Fund, established for the late trials at the Special Commission, are desired to forward them to the committee, this week, without delay. Those who hold the books will see that this step is absolutely necessary before any correct balance-sheet can be made out. It is proper to say, that several of those who have contributed to the above Funds are dissatisfied at our account of them not appearing. If the parties holding the books do not comply with this notice, the balance-sheet will appear without them. By order of the Committee.

SHEFFIELD.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Samuel Parkes gave an account of his "stewardship" as one of the delegates from this town to the late Conference held at Birmingham. His account gave general satisfaction, and was applauded throughout.

Chartist Intelligence.

BURY.—On Monday evening last, the Councillors and members, in public meeting assembled, unanimously passed the following resolution:—In consequence of the resignation of Mr. John Campbell, as General Secretary, that the books, cards, and other documents now in his hands, after they have been audited, be forthwith placed in the possession of Mr. John Cleave, until such time as a General Secretary can be elected.

MIDGLEY.—Mr Ruby, of Chorley, lectured at Midgley on Saturday evening last. Subject, "The true state of political parties." Mr R gave general satisfaction. A few members were enrolled, and money paid. Mr. Ruby preached two sermons on Sunday last, one on class legislation, and the other on the People's Charter. A very good collection was made to aid the cause.

LITTLETOWN, (IN LIVERSEDGE.)—The Chartists of this place held a social tea party on the 27th ult., in the house adjoining Littletown Gardens, occupied by Mr. William [illegible]. The rooms were tastefully decorated with portraits of the persecuted friends of the people. Tea was on the table at five o'clock, and upwards of one hundred and thirty persons partook of the beverage, which was prepared in an excellent style and gave great satisfaction. Several appropriate toasts were afterwards given.

STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening last, the large room in [illegible] was crammed [illegible] the report of delegates to the Conference. Mr. [illegible] Carter was called to the chair. Mr. Thomas Clark then reviewed at [illegible] length the [illegible] proceedings of the Conference, and spoke in favour of the Plan of Organization submitted to the Chartist delegates by Mr. Thomas Cooper, of Leicester. Mr. John Allinson, the other delegate, addressed the meeting for some time on the necessity of union in our ranks, as the best means of making the Charter the law of the land. A vote of thanks was then unanimously given to Messrs. Clark and Allinson, and the meeting broke up.

TAVISTOCK.—A [illegible] held at the Temperance Hotel [illegible] room [illegible] At [illegible] 145 [illegible] were a number of respectable [illegible]. A [illegible] following resolutions were [illegible]—"[illegible] with deep [illegible] the late distress [illegible] district [illegible] class legislation, this meeting [illegible] consequence until the Charter [illegible] the law of the land." "That in the opinion of [illegible] the conduct of Lord Abinger, in his address to the Grand Jury, at Liverpool, was [illegible] unjust, and [illegible] meeting [illegible] him from the judicial bench."

LONDON.—STAR COFFEE HOUSE GOLDEN LANE.—Mr. Bolwell [illegible] the Birmingham Conference [illegible] his mission; and from the manner in which he was received, it was evident he gave satisfaction to his constituents, who passed a unanimous vote of thanks for his conduct during the sittings of that body in Birmingham. Mr. Samuel Cook then endeavoured to [illegible] the meeting that these Conferences did not in any way advance the cause of Chartism, that they were attended with a great expense, [illegible] from the pockets of [illegible] society; that it was an extravagant waste of funds, as the money would be better applied if given to the support of the wives and families of the political victims. He was listened to with great attention; but failed to carry conviction to his hearers, as several present opposed his views. Mr Bolwell having replied, it was unanimously resolved, "That, on Sunday evening next, [illegible] lecturer; and, in lieu thereof, that the following question be discussed by the members: 'Has the late Conference produced any beneficial result?'" Mr. Bolwell will open the debate, maintaining the affirmative. Discussion is invited.

SHEFFIELD.—FIG-TREE LANE.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Edwin Gill read [illegible] of the Conference, giving an account of their stewardship, which gave general satisfaction. He [illegible] the hatred of the Sturgites to an union with the working masses, not only by their recent conduct in the Town Hall, but by their factious withdrawal from the Birmingham Conference. Mr. Peter Foden also eloquently addressed the meeting. The room was tastefully decorated for the Christmas festivities and well filled.

MANCHESTER.—The Chartists of Manchester held a tea party in their room, Brown-street, on Sunday evening last. The room was splendidly decorated with festoons of evergreens and portraits of the most distinguished characters connected with the Chartist movement. About 350 sat down to tea, and after regaling themselves with the good cheer so amply provided for them, the tables were removed, and Mr Dixon was called upon to preside, who, after a few remarks, gave the first toast, which was, "The People's Charter, and may its glorious principles live in every heart, be echoed by every tongue, and soon become the law of the land, giving peace and happiness to our beloved country." The Rev. W. V. Jackson responded to the toast in a most powerful and impressive speech, which occupied nearly [illegible] hour in the delivery. The Rev. Gentleman was loudly applauded throughout. The Chairman [illegible] which he was sure would be [illegible] therefore, would require no recommendation from [illegible] "The Northern Star—may the glorious light [illegible] luminary shine more [illegible] till every vestige of ignorance be removed from [illegible] people, [illegible] all further attempts to enslave and degrade them." Mr. Leach, one of the delegates to the Birmingham Conference, responded to the sentiment in a most effective manner, and was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. The Chairman then rose and said, the next toast was one in which he was sure they would feel deeply interested, it was as follows:—"Frost, Williams, and Jones, and Ellis—may the people, for whose cause they are suffering the horrors of exile, and the punishment of felons, never cease their exertions to restore them to their homes, their country, and friends; [illegible] Chartist National Anthem was then sung by the whole company, accompanied by the band [illegible] The Chairman then gave [illegible] responded to by Mr. Fildes, [illegible] "The immortal memory of Henry Hunt, Esq. [illegible] that have died in the cause of [illegible] [illegible] St. Andrew's struck [illegible] the new year.

OPENSHAW.—[illegible] tea party [illegible] evening last, when [illegible] sat down. The committee [illegible] attended upon [illegible] for the [illegible] and good order. The room was [illegible] with [illegible] being [illegible] Mr. D[illegible] upon to preside [illegible] been given [illegible] hour, and retired [illegible].

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

LONDON—(NEW [illegible].)

Mr. Thomas Adam, chairman, C[illegible], Brandon-street.
Mr. William [illegible], carpenter, 12, [illegible] Crescent.
Mr. Nicholas Nowder, [illegible], 7, Northampton-place.
Mr. William Emery, [illegible], No. 1, Hugh Arch Court.
Mr. James B[illegible], [illegible], 11, [illegible]-place, Pimpernel-place, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. William P[illegible], plumber, No. 5, Southampton-street, Camberwell, sub-Secretary.

CLERKENWELL.

Mr. William Balls, blacking manufacturer, 40, Coppice Row.
Mr. Robert Fozzard, cow-keeper, Margaret-street.
Mr. Alexander Sharp, printer, 5, Taylor's Row.
Mr. Thomas Wade, cordwainer, 15, Bowling Green Lane.
Mr. Michael Weedon, optician, Vineyard Walk.
Mr. Richard Cameron, brace-maker and Lorier, 12, Derrington-street.
Mr. Charles Westray, printer, 40, Coppice Row, sub-Secretary.

THE LAMBETH LOCALITY.

Mr. Mallard, plasterer, 4, Brooke-street, Lambeth.
Mr. Dron, dyer, 25, Oakley-street, do.
Mr. Collins, artist, 25, Paradise-street, do.
Mr. William Rogers, shoemaker, 58, East-street, Lambeth.
Mr. John Moy, tailor, 1, China-walk, do.
Mr. Benj. Rogers, cooper, 1, China walk, do., sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Charles Thorn, shoemaker, 8, London-street, London-road, sub-Secretary.

MILNROW.

Mr. James Milnes, weaver, Meadowhead.
Mr. Henry Clough, do. do.
Mr. Robert Clegg, weaver, Milnrow.
Mr. John Butterworth, weaver, Lawfield.
Mr. John Clegg, miner, Lawfield.
Mr. Robert Milnes, weaver, Moorhouse, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Butterworth, weaver, S[illegible]field, sub-Secretary.

HEBDENBRIDGE.

Mr. John Stott, rover, High-street.
Mr. John Ingham, tailor, Blackwater-street.
Mr. Thomas Dawson, news-agent, Commercial-street.
Mr. Robert Gledhill, grocer, Bridge Lanes.
Mr. James Midgley, powerloom-weaver, Calder Side.
Mr. Elias Hitchen, powerloom-weaver, Calder Side.
Mr. John Greenwood, twister, Garden-street.
Mr. Thomas Mitchell, stripper and grinder, Hebdenbridge, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Henry Barret, grocer, Commercial-street, sub-Secretary.

SUNDERLAND.

Mr. Robert Riley, weaver, Ropery-lane.
Mr. Robert Watken, do., do.
Mr. Robert Heppell, engineer, Middle-street.
Mr. William Chalk, cordwainer, Robinson's-lane.
Mr. John Chalk, butcher, High street.
Mr. Daniel Mitchell, rigger, John-street.
Mr. James Hall, labourer, South-pier.
Mr. Andrew Winkle, mason, Tower's-lane, sub-Treasurer.
Mr John Devlin, cordwainer, 30, Robinson's-lane, sub-Secretary.

COLNE.

Mr. George Whittaker, weaver.
Mr. Abraham Greenwood, do.
Mr. Benjamin Fields, twister.
Mr. James Stansfield, weaver.
Mr. Robert Smith, do.
Mr. Henry [illegible], do.
Mr. James Dawer, Lister-street.
Mr. Joseph Babcock, tailor.
Mr. James Moody, High-street, Windy-bank, sub-Secretary.

HONLEY.

Mr. Thomas Walker, butcher.
Mr. Joseph [illegible], grocer.
Mr. Francis [illegible] Dyson, labourer.
Mr. Isaac Kitson, weaver.
Mr. Francis [illegible], hair-dresser.
Mr. [illegible], weaver, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John [illegible], sub-Secretary.

All communications to be addressed to the care of Mr. Bramwell Dyson, Honley.

WARRINGTON.

Mr. Thomas [illegible], power-loom weaver, Cresley-street.
Mr. Tomlinson, [illegible], Orchard-street.
Mr. James Savoy, power loom weaver, Nayler-street.
Mr. William [illegible], pin pointer, Foundry-lane.
Mr. John Boardman, shoemaker, Dolman's-lane.
Mr. John Boardman, power-loom weaver, Hope-street.
Mr. Richard [illegible], tailor, Warwick-street.
Mr. John Webster, bootmaker, Bank-street, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. Joseph Houghton, watch-glass maker, Bear-yard, Bridge-street, sub-Secretary.

WARSER GATE (NOTTINGHAM.)

Mr. John Wells, cordwainer, New street.
Mr. Levi Goddard, framework knitter, Victoria-street.
Mr. James Lee on Sharp, framework-knitter, Mansfield-street.
Mr. Cornelius Varney, lace-maker, Mansfield-street.
Mr. John Reeve, framework knitter, Poplar-square.
Mr. Elmer Rollett, framework knitter, Woolpack-lane.
Mr. William Lovett, lace-maker, Poplar-square, Poplar.
Mr. Edwin Smith, warp hand, Warser-gate, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Gunn, labourer, Poplar-square, Poplar, sub-Secretary.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

TO MR. T PROUT 229, STRAND, LONDON.

Frimley, near Bagshot, Surrey, February 14th, 1842.

SIR,—Having suffered much from acute Rheumatism, I was induced to try your Blair's Pills, and beg to [illegible] my humble testimony to their efficacy, not only in my own case, but in several of my friends who have taken them on my recommendation.

I am, Sir, your obliged,
JOHN GILES.

The never failing effects of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, curing every description of Gout and Rheumatism, has secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours, where the patient has been driven nearly to madness by excruciating tortures, but restore to perfect health in an incredibly short space of time. The testimonials of Lieutenant Masters (of Frimley, near Bagshot), late of the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, who was invalided home by a Garrison order; the Rev. Dr. Bloomberg; the Chevalier de la Garde; Mr. Mickie, Dartford; Mrs. [illegible], Maidstone; &c. &c., which demonstrate this preparation to be one of the greatest discoveries in medicine.

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April, 1841.

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To Mr. George Kerman.

SIR,—I, John Skelton, millwright, have long been subject to the *gout*. My business has occasioned me to be in most principal towns in the kingdom, and in such principal places on my attacks I have had the most popular advice, with, *generally speaking*, but little of relief. On a recent attack, I took for length of time, the most popular advertised patent medicines of the day without the slightest visible good effect. I was recommended to try your medicines and had not taken one whole box of your pills before I found myself quite well. Since that time I have had another attack and again had recourse to your medicine, and I think it had a more decided action than even on the former occasion; each dose producing a marked amount of relief, I have not had an attack [illegible] time. I shall be glad to [illegible] bear out the validity of this (it being intended as a public advertisement) by giving my disinterested private opinion of your Specific for Gout and Rheumatism.

JOHN SKELTON.
Tripett, Wincolmlee, Hull, 1841.

[illegible] your medicine [illegible] with an old [illegible] in whatever way [illegible] the sufferer [illegible] since, which is now nearly two years.

ALEXANDER GRAINGER, Grocer.
To Mr. Kerman, Wincolmlee, Hull, 1842.

To Mr. George Kerman.—It is with the most [illegible] my wife's [illegible] to you [illegible] the hope that you will make it as widely known as possible, for the benefit of the [illegible] afflicted with similar [illegible] affections. Your [illegible] is a most [illegible] plaint, in favour of which I cannot [illegible] say enough.

WM. WATSON, her Husband,
Hull, 1842. Ship Carpenter, Wincolmlee.

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

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"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her much good. She had been troubled with a [illegible] but [illegible] taking a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was [illegible].

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred [illegible] had become [illegible] work; they were [illegible] try a [illegible] of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure [illegible] two days in the week [illegible] but [illegible] a few weeks [illegible] Bad as trade is here, the [illegible] Parr's Pills come [illegible] The old people continue to take the pills [illegible] and prosperity as their daily food.

"[illegible] which I shall [illegible] J. Hobson, who has frequently [illegible] The man is a working [illegible] for the benefit [illegible] but [illegible] to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS [illegible] boxes, which have completed his [illegible], and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson (during dinner hour) eating [illegible] with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction.

"[illegible] the above [illegible] cases of cures [illegible] of your [illegible] you are at perfect liberty [illegible] you think proper.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"WILLIAM HICK."

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

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"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding to you [illegible] my own case of cure, effected solely by the [illegible] use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of *aneurism* (*or* [illegible]), and declared there was no other chance of cure [illegible] than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and [illegible] treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is [illegible] attended with [illegible] danger. I therefore [illegible] to leave the result to Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I regularly took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but [illegible] persevering; and I have now taken [illegible] boxes, and to my great joy I am [illegible] [illegible] 1827 [illegible]

"[illegible]
"W. MOAT.

"Witness [illegible], Plumb, Cottage, carrier.
"[illegible] 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

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"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we [illegible] accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS [illegible] were to [illegible] of 80 [illegible] with having lain of [illegible]

"[illegible] was cut off [illegible] she had [illegible]

"Another said his wife had had [illegible] for years [illegible] but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS [illegible]

"You will please send [illegible] dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d., and [illegible] at 2s. 9d.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"[illegible]

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by [illegible] York:—[illegible] for many years been afflicted [illegible] a most [illegible] disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. It created [illegible] her [illegible] was [illegible] to spread nearly all over her [illegible] every effort of medical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she [illegible] expresses the inconceivable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

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Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his patients as a guarantee for cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or return his fee.

For the accommodation of either sex, where distance or secrecy prevents a personal visit, his

PURIFYING DROPS,

Price 4s. 6d., may be had of any of the following Agents, with printed directions so plain that any may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bedfellow.

They are particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest the indiscretions of a former period are the source of vexation to [illegible] the remainder of his existence, by afflicting his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the [illegible] malignant [illegible] that are [illegible] introduced by the same neglect and imprudence.

AGENTS.

Hull—At the *Advertiser* Office, Lowgate, and Mr. Noble, Bookseller, [illegible]-place.
Leeds—At the *Times* Office, and of Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate.
Wakefield—Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.
Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller.
Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 39, New street.
Bradford—Mr. Taylor, Bookseller, near to the Post-office.
Rochdale—Mr Butler, No. 4, Cheapside.
Barnsley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place.
York—Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street.
Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place.
Knaresboro' and High Harrogate—Mr. Langdale, Bookseller.
Manchester—Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market-place.
Beverley—Mr. Johnson, Bookseller.
Boston—Mr. Noble, Bookseller.
Louth—Mr. Hurton, Bookseller.
Liverpool—At the *Chronicle* Office, 25, Lord-street.
Sheffield—At the *Iris* Office.
Mansfield—Mr. S. Dobson, News Agent, 519, Belvedere-street.
Pontefract—Mr. Fox, Bookseller.
Gainsborough—Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller.
Nottingham—Mr. Sutton, *Review Office.*
Newark.—Mr. Bridges, Bookseller.

Mr. W., is to be consulted every day at his Residence, from Nine in the Morning till Ten at night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two.

OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR ST. LEEDS.

Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, from Ten to Five, at No. 4, George-street, facing East Brook Chapel.

[illegible]

THE SYSTEM.

"O! what a wicked world is this,"
 Divinest Shakspeare said.
Where something is deem'd amiss,
 And good is ill bested;
Where fine arts are forbidden love,
And genius pierced unto the core,
 To make its gums be shed—
Where fair is foul and foul is fair,
And honesty's a p[illegible] rare.

Vice is enthron'd in falsome state,
 And trick is talent's test.
Evils round virtue ever wait,
 To kill or to infest.
Misery makes unthinking mirth.
Pleasure to pain gives heedless birth,
 [illegible] the good molest—
All proper things inverted are;
Sure earth is some unlucky star.

Merit is spurn'd and pines in thought,
 Wisdom is folly's fool.
Titles and rank are sold and bought,
 And law is but misrule.
Humility is humbly priz'd,
While pride is fed with flatteries—
 S[illegible] plays a fool.
And c[illegible]—alas the while—
The very name [illegible] lewdness smile.

Morality is scouted off.
 [illegible] thrives like cunning care;
[illegible] legislation's [illegible] voice,
 Prevents the patriot's prayer.
[illegible]
[illegible] soul-church'd charity:
 [illegible]
B[illegible] with [illegible]-seeking eye,
Of parental [illegible] poverty.

Our [illegible] unkind ingrates,
 [illegible] we love,
And [illegible] quality sates,
 Or [illegible] move.
[illegible] in times of [illegible]—
[illegible] constant friends,
 And [illegible]
[illegible] in vain a [illegible] place,
For all conspire its [illegible] to chase.

The age of chivalry [illegible],
 When valiant knights [illegible] forth,
[illegible]
 [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] France,
 Have [illegible] North.
Yes, [illegible]
Who [illegible]

Where, where is [illegible]? I pray?
 [illegible]!
Where [illegible]? I say?
 They were but [illegible]!
Where now is love [illegible] crost!
Humanity?—[illegible] lost!
 Where peace?—[illegible]!
Where [illegible] modesty?
Patriotism?—Echo answers where?

R[illegible] long been dead,
 [illegible] drawn.
A[illegible] instead—
 [illegible] in dawn;
And no one can [illegible]—
Sweet liberty [illegible]—
 Oh when [illegible] dawn?
R[illegible] esteem my [illegible] earth,—
[illegible] world!

J. W.

B[illegible]

Reviews.

A GUIDE TO THE "BALL ROOM." C. Mitchell, London. Price One Shilling.

This is a neat pocket volume, well known among the [illegible], to whose thanks Mr Mitchell is entitled for this improved Edition. The portion devoted to the "E[illegible] of the Ball Room" ought to be read and [illegible] by all who wish to make themselves [illegible]; and is indispensably necessary to those [illegible] who wish to pass muster even [illegible] [illegible] Many [illegible] to dance, [illegible] "Caledonian Quadrilles," we think [illegible] to have [illegible] as a whole, and [illegible] know how to pronounce.

CHRONICLES OF THE CAREWORN. By EDWARD WEST.

We have received the first number of a new publication under the title, which is intended to be continued weekly, and to form at the end of the year, of which we have just [illegible], a volume of [illegible] calculated to excite the attention of [illegible] who are [illegible] commiserating the wants and sufferings of the destitute, which it is [illegible] to portray in a series of anecdotes; the [illegible] in the present number, exceeding [illegible] The "Chronicles of the Careworn" promise a [illegible] [illegible]

Local and General Intelligence.

CARLISLE.—The [illegible]

[illegible] 10 Geo. 4, c. [illegible] 27, [illegible] He then contended that the [illegible] had [illegible] in expelling [illegible] the matter before the magistrates was [illegible] for by the [illegible] The magistrates consulted for some time, and finally agreed that they had jurisdiction in this case, and called upon Mr Wannop to go on with his case. He produced and called Mr. A. G. Dean, who said he had been a member for about [illegible] years, and the last time he was in the Lodge room was in January last. He had paid all dues; that he had not quarrelled with any member since the 8th of January, 1842; that he had been expelled in his absence and received notice of the same, signed by Robert Semple, the office-bearer of the society, and that he had not [illegible] applied to the magistrates on the subject of his expulsion. Mr. Saul then put in the [illegible] book of the proceedings of the society to which Mr. Wannop strongly objected as evidence, but it was received as such by a majority of the magistrates. The book went to prove that Mr. Dean had preferred certain charges against another member of the name of Sewell, and that these charges had been referred to the arbitration of a committee chosen with the consent of both parties; the result of which was that the committee awarded that the charges made by Mr. Dean against Mr. Sewell, were unjust, frivolous, and vexatious; and that they considered Mr. Sewell as a good and useful member of the society. Mr Saul then called two witnesses, who proved, that Mr Dean had spoken disrespectfully of the society; and endeavoured to deter one of them from joining it; in consequence of this conduct, a meeting of the whole body was called to consider the conduct of Mr. Dean, which they deemed sufficiently bad to warrant them in expelling him. The foregoing are the main features of the case, which lasted nearly three hours. The magistrates retired for a few minutes and returned with the following decision:—We are unanimously of opinion that the case be dismissed with costs.

THE WORKING MEN'S MENTAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The members of this society held their weekly meeting at their room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, on Sunday evening last, Mr. John Hutchinson in the chair. After the usual business was gone through; Mr. Henry Bowman read some written observations on the following question:—"Have the poetical writings of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, tended to destroy superstition, promote morality, and forward the cause of public liberty?" which he illustrated by reading a number of the poems and songs of that stirling and patriotic bard, which afforded [illegible] entertainment and gratification [illegible] on the motion of Mr D[illegible], the discussion was adjourned until next Sunday evening, when it is expected a [illegible]

SHEFFIELD.—A WOMAN KILLED [illegible] ATTEMPTING TO QUELL A FIGHT.—[illegible] on the body of Eliza [illegible], a married woman, aged 42, who [illegible] The inquest was adjourned.

SUICIDE.—On [illegible], an inquest was taken [illegible]

BALLINGDON, NEAR SUDBURY.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—[illegible]

THE RED BARN at Polstead, the scene of the murder of [illegible], by Corder, some years ago, was destroyed [illegible]

FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIMENS OF FRENCH ADVERTISING.—[illegible] They are particularly [illegible] Another person advertises a pommade for promoting the growth of hair; and states that [illegible] This efficacy that he makes a rule to [illegible] any payment of a purchaser, however bald, until he has his head covered with hair.

ONE OF THESE interesting, and, in these parts, rare phenomena, familiarly known as the *Spectre of the Brocken*, was observed by a gentleman of East Knoyle, on his return from Shaftesbury, a few days since, and which he thus describes: "The early part of the day was obscured by fog, until about three o'clock, P.M., when the sun bursting through the clouds, the hill-tops, under his enlightening influence, shook off their shrouding, while the valleys remained immersed in mist. On my arriving at the point where the road begins to decline, I observed, in the direction of Wardour, a spectre of gigantic proportions, which, for a time, continued a pretty close imitator of my actions, and, within certain limits, an assiduous attendant on my motions; on raising my hand to my hat, I was gratified with a parting salute."—*Bath Paper.*

A CLERGYMAN, whose name was M'Namara, died in America, about nineteen years since, leaving a very large property, which not being claimed by any of his friends, was taken possession of by Congress. The property, unless claimed within two years, ceases to be private, and becomes public property.

THE HOST of the Angel Hotel, at Whitby, last week, set before his friends a Yorkshire Christmas pie, seven feet in circumference and containing four stones of flour, 12 lbs. of butter and suet, a brace of pheasants, a brace of partridges, two geese, two rabbits, ten chickens, six ducks, two [illegible], one turkey, and 6 lbs. of ham.

ONE OF THE most singular names ever met with, perhaps, is that of a gentleman of fortune in K[illegible]. His family name was Bear, and as his maternal relations of the name of Savage, his parents gave him the Christian name (or rather the un-Christian name) of Savage. Hence he enjoys the pleasing and amiable name of Savage Bear, Esq.

MURDER TWENTY YEARS AGO.—A man of the name of Cornelius Broshan, was last week committed by J. Drummond, Esq., the stipendiary magistrate of this town, to the county gaol, charged with a murder committed twenty years ago on a man named Edmond [illegible]. The prisoner was arrested by one of the police stationed in Castleisland.—*Kerry Examiner.*

THE SHIP SCOTLAND—DREADFUL DISASTER.—The ship Scotland, a well-known transatlantic vessel, which has sailed between this port and New York for many years, experienced a most awful disaster on the 21st ult., about [illegible] o'clock in the [illegible], in lat. 53, long. 22. In a heavy gale she was struck by a sea, which carried overboard [illegible] (Captain Robinson), the [illegible] Captain Robinson, who was well known in [illegible]—*Liverpool Albion.*

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—[illegible] magnitude [illegible] that have [illegible] formed in [illegible] 1833 [illegible] In 1836 [illegible] In 1837, 591 fires; 22 houses consumed, and 470 [illegible] In 1838, 560 fires; 33 houses [illegible] 535 [illegible] In 1839, 584 fires; 17 houses consumed [illegible] In 1840 [illegible] in 1841, 694 [illegible] 24 [illegible] 673 [illegible] 1842, 769 fires; 24 houses [illegible] 743 [illegible] From [illegible] fires take place in private and lodging houses, and [illegible] workshops [illegible] persons have lost their lives at fires in the course of the year.

THE FLAG OF ENGLAND.—[illegible]—*American [illegible] Journal.*

WINDSOR.—MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—[illegible] The upper was used as a drying [illegible], a large quantity of which was placed there. [illegible] men at work in [illegible] one of the beams [illegible] removed [illegible] and occasioned the subsequent accident. [illegible]—*Windsor Express.*

SERIOUS AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—[illegible] December 17, four [illegible] Rawlinson assaulted Dryland with a pitchfork, and beat him till he became nearly insensible. The keepers, now finding themselves defeated, were on the point of retiring, when they heard one of the antagonists say, "Let us follow them, and give them more;" they attempted to do so, when Hurst fired at the poachers, and one of them fell. The poachers now retired in their turn, leaving the wounded man behind them, and, after the keepers had seen them clear away, they returned to pick him up, and having conveyed him to the kennels he was there treated with the utmost kindness. Information of the affray was immediately given to Mr. Stewardson, high constable of Broxton, and he, with the assistance of Thomas Parkinson, of Farndon, and William Moor, of Christleton, succeeded in apprehending Rawlinson, Dawson, and Stockton by Tuesday morning. Both the keepers and watchers were very severely beaten. After the evidence had been heard the prisoners were fully committed for trial.—*Chester Courant.*

TRADE IN DUNDEE.—Trade this week leaves us very little to say. As regards flax there is nothing whatever new from what we have for some weeks had to report; the transactions being altogether unworthy of notice. The late Riga and Memel ships have not yet made their appearance, but it is now pretty well ascertained that at the present rate of consumption there will not be flax enough to keep all the machinery now at work going until the usual time of arrival of vessels from the Baltic in spring. This circumstance, however, as well as the high rate at which flax is offering to open at for winter contracts, has not yet produced any effect upon prices in this market.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—On the evening of Saturday last, the celebration of the marriage of a couple at [illegible], in this locality, was abruptly put a stop to by the death of the bridegroom, a young man named Robert M'Dougall, servant to Mr. Kidd, [illegible] there. The arrangements for the marriage being completed, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, the clergyman of the parish, arrived at three o'clock, when the marriage ceremony was gone through; and the company assembled were thereafter enjoying themselves as on similar joyous occasions, when their mirth was suddenly turned, and their rejoicing turned into mourning, by the bridegroom falling back upon his chair and expiring, at eight o'clock, without either uttering a word or giving a moan.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

RIOT AT WORKINGTON.—A serious riot took place here on Monday last, in consequence of the master mariners wishing to reduce the wages of the sailors. About a fortnight ago, the latter convened a meeting, and had come to the resolution, that if any one should go on board of this vessel until they have obtained the wages they were accustomed to have, [illegible]—*Carlisle paper.*

NOVEL TREATMENT OF A FRACTURE.—[illegible] whisky [illegible] *inside* [illegible] *outside* [illegible]—*Ayr Advertiser.*

CREDULITY.—[illegible] £25 [illegible] 175 [illegible] £150 [illegible]

SCENERY IN OHIO.—The weather was as bright [illegible] as the opening month of May [illegible] as fresh [illegible] mocking-bird in great perfection in the woods, and on the rivers of the South, and especially at Montgomery, on the river Alabama; but the bird of the Scioto, whose notes delighted our ear, was in no degree inferior to that of the Southern stream on whose borders we had listened with intense delight to the sweetest warbler we had heard. The two indeed, were so equally matched in musical powers that if the single combat described in the "Music's Duel" of the old poet Herrick were to be again performed, the heroes should be taken from the banks of these two streams; and the spirit-stirring vigour of the Northern, blended with the melting tenderness of the Southern bird, would make such music as Shakspere describes, wanting

"Like perfume o'er a bank of violets
Stealing and giving odour."

—*Buckingham's America.*

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.—A very wealthy planter in Woodford county, Kentucky, says:—"I had rather be taxed for the poor boy's education than the poor man's ignorance; for the one or the other I am compelled to be."

AN ACTION was tried in the Court of Exchequer, in which the defendant, having engaged a house at Brighton for five weeks, at eight guineas a week, quitted at the end of the week, because it was intolerably infested with bugs. Lord Abinger held "that persons who let ready-furnished houses were bound to take care that the premises were free from nuisance," and the jury immediately found for the defendant.

HARD WORK.—It's hard work to go up hill without leaning forward—and it's hard work for a "neutral" editor to speak of politics without leaning one way or the other. It's hard work to make a dinner of grape shot, unless they are well boiled—and its hard work to digest a fool's argument, unless it be soaked in something like reason. It's hard work to do nothing, and have too much of it on hand—and it's hard work to collect a debt of one who says, "I'll pay to-morrow." It's hard work to squeeze cider out of a brick-bat—and it's hard work to scratch out ideas for a paragraph after being on a spree for twenty-four hours. It's hard work to hold lightning by the tail—and it's hard work to stem the torrent of a woman's will.—*American paper.*

RACING STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—We should probably not be [illegible] the Turf at the sum of £200,000; [illegible] winners.

THE LATE DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN GALWAY.—[illegible]

PHYSICAL FORCE.—[illegible] the Navy, [illegible]—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN THE CITY PRISONS.—[illegible] than the inmates of the union workhouses.

THE GAMEKEEPER AND THE FARMER.—On Sunday [illegible]—*Essex Herald.*

THE EXTRAORDINARY MILDNESS OF THE SEASON.—The new comet [illegible] to the earth on the 15th of December. Its distance, however, even at that period, was 7,000,000 leagues. Comets are remarkable for the high temperature they diffuse on our atmosphere [illegible] to the earth, and for the subsequently low temperature at their termination. I anticipate the frost will set in towards the end of the month, as we have the [illegible] and the planet *Mercury* at [illegible] into a conjunction of Saturn in Capricorn; such a position of Saturn in Capricorn the ancient philosophers always held would [illegible] from winter to very frosty weather, as was the case in 1784, when there was a prodigious fall of snow [illegible] storm, three months [illegible] New Year's [illegible] was traversing Capricorn, another [illegible] which commenced on December 28th, and continued two or three months. From the *inclement aspects* of the planets on the 31 and 7 of January, we may anticipate violent storms of snow, frost, &c. [illegible] intermission to the end of the month.—G. [illegible], Howden, Dec 28.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—TRIAL OF ALEXANDER M'KENZIE FOR ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Saturday, the trial of Alexander [illegible], cattle dealer and farmer, [illegible]

THE [illegible] RIOTS IN [illegible].—[illegible] A great number of witnesses having been examined for the prosecution, the Lord Advocate departed from the whole charge against the prisoner Donnachie. The declarations of the other prisoners were then read, generally denying the charges in the libel, and stating circumstances to the effect of bringing out a case of *alibi*. Exculpatory proof being then read, the Lord Advocate addressed the jury for the Crown, and Mr. Crawford for Wood and Graham, for whom he craved a verdict of not proven, at the same time strongly recommending Gibson, whose guilt had been clearly established, to the leniency of the court. The Lord Justice Clerk then summed up the evidence, and the Jury retired a little after eleven to consider as to their verdict; and in about half an hour returned into court and delivered the following verdict:—"Unanimously find William Gibson Guilty; and by a great majority find Robert Wood and James Graham Guilty of mobbing, rioting, and assault, but not Guilty of murder, and by a great majority recommend the prisoners to the leniency of the court. Find Robert Donnachie Not Guilty." The court delayed pronouncing sentence.

MAJOR-GENERAL PERCY DRUMMOND, C.B., Director-General of the Royal Artillery, died at Woolwich on Sunday. Copenhagen, Walcheren, Flushing, Corunna, and Waterloo, formed the chief of the various encounters in which he was engaged.

A GENEROUS LANDLORD.—The Marquis of Exeter, at his late rent audit at St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, returned to his agricultural tenant the amount of the half-year's Income-tax.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

A PUGILISTIC contest, which terminated fatally, took place at Hunston, near Chichester, about three o'clock on Sunday morning last, between Edmund and Ephraim Cousens, the sons of two brothers. The men, it appears, with others, had been drinking through the night, and a quarrel having ensued, the parties agreed to fight. The contest continued near an hour, and terminated in Ephraim being unable to rise from the effects of a blow which the other had dealt him. He lingered through the day, and died at seven o'clock in the evening. An inquest was held on the remains on Wednesday, before Mr. I. L. S[illegible], when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Edmund Cousens, who has since been committed for trial at the next assizes.—*Sussex paper.*

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A lad named William Hart was brought before the Mayor of Reading on Wednesday last, charged with having wilfully placed a piece iron upon one of the rails of the Great Western line, with the view of obstructing the free passage of the same. From the facts deposed to in evidence, it would seem that a few minutes before nine o'clock, on Tuesday morning last, the policeman on duty at that part of the line which passes immediately opposite Battle Farm, observed something on the rail, at a distance of nearly half a mile from him, which he supposed to be a [illegible] a suspicion in his mind that he was mistaken. As the train was at that moment in sight, he, after [illegible], ran towards the spot with all possible speed, and had barely succeeded in kicking off the iron [illegible] passed by. There is no doubt, from the [illegible] of the intended obstacle, and from its [illegible] position on the rail, that, in [illegible] the effect would have been to throw the engine off the line, and, in the present instance, to send it down an embankment [illegible] feet in depth. The prisoner, who is a farmer's labourer, and only sixteen years of age, pleaded guilty to the charge. We hear that this wanton and reckless youth has been before repeatedly seen loitering on the railway, and frequently chased for [illegible] by the Company's officers. He was fined £5, and, in default of payment, committed for three months.—*Berkshire Gazette.*

ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY—MALICIOUS CONDUCT.—An accident occurred to the evening train on Sunday last, on this railway which fortunately was not attended with [illegible] results, though it was clearly the effect of either a deliberate or wanton act of some [illegible] miscreants. The [illegible] train, which left Glasgow at five o'clock on Sunday evening, had arrived within a hundred yards of the Polmont station, and was running with great velocity, apparently [illegible] to stop there, when the engine [illegible] with a low truck, the property of the Company, which had been [illegible] across the rails [illegible] up the road. The wheels of the truck being on the [illegible], the engine was able to push it [illegible] way, when the velocity of its progress enabled it to pass over [illegible] truck and [illegible]. By this, however, the engine itself was thrown off the rails; and it was fortunate that [illegible] none of the [illegible] were [illegible], and the passengers [illegible] by their being thrown violently against the sides of the carriages. The arrival of the train in Edinburgh was delayed by this accident [illegible] its usual period of arriving, till two in the morning.—*Scotsman.*

ST JAMES'S PARK.—SUNDAY.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, WHITEHALL,
1[illegible] January, 1843.

SIR,—Agreeably to the wishes of the assembled multitude [illegible] the Horse Guards, this day, I have [illegible] to transmit a copy of the following resolution passed unanimously in reference to certain [illegible] which are considered [illegible] national rights of the [illegible] the sanction [illegible] held at BIRMINGHAM [illegible] the government, and [illegible] welfare.

CHARLES HENRY ACKERLEY, Chairman.

Resolution [illegible] of the Government [illegible] their dastardly [illegible] to neutralize [illegible] that opinion which has been [illegible] by upwards of four millions of signatures for [illegible] the working classes in the [illegible] Petition [illegible] That the [illegible] more, being [illegible] of the [illegible] their fellow-[illegible] consistent [illegible] to undo [illegible] the Charter, as [illegible] to the [illegible] Rights, as those of all [illegible]

This was received with enthusiastic approbation, followed by three [illegible] congratulating the Chairman, Capt. Ackerley, in his auspicious commencement of the ensuing new year.

GUILDHALL, LONDON.

While Sir Chapman Marshall and Sir James Duke, the sitting Aldermen, were on Saturday adjudicating on a case which required the presence of two Magistrates, a lady [illegible] "a certain age" advanced to the table with the air of a [illegible].

The case having just concluded which occupied the attention of the two Magistrates, Sir James Duke, on beholding the lady, hastily quitted his seat, and retreated into the magistrates' private room; Sir C. Marshall was, however, not so fortunate.

The worthy Magistrate, who appeared as if some sudden calamity had overtaken him, thus addressed the lady—Now Miss Newell, what do you want with me?

Miss Newell (with great solemnity)—Well, Sir Chapman, I've got you; and though one gentleman won't listen to me, the other shall; for four-and-twenty years I have pursued this subject, and as this is the last day of the old year, I'm determined to bring it to a [illegible].

Alderman—[illegible], Madam, [illegible] how long you are going to [illegible]? Miss Newell ([illegible])—[illegible]—Why what do you think of a quarter of an hour?

Alderman—[illegible]

Miss Newell—[illegible]; [illegible], I [illegible] a good deal in five minutes.

Alderman—Well, begin.

Miss Newell—[illegible] Sir Chapman, do you believe in God?

Alderman—Really, Madam, I—

Miss Newell—Come, come, Sir Chapman, I've got [illegible], and you must answer me; do you [illegible] in a God?

Alderman—Upon my word you must not—

Miss Newell—Oh, well, I suppose you do believe; [illegible] Luke's [illegible] Mayor [illegible]

Alderman—Yes, I remember it, Miss.

Miss Newell ([illegible])—Ah! you do [illegible] five minutes have just expired.

Miss Newell (looking at the clock, and again at [illegible])—Not so fast, Sir, I know what o'clock it [illegible]—[illegible] I say that the Queen of [illegible] bad example to her subjects.

Alderman—I cannot hear this; you must not be allowed to talk thus. I won't listen.

Miss Newell—But you must, and I ask again, why the Queen, a lady occupying a station the highest in the land, cannot suckle her own child? Only place me in such a situation, Sir Chapman, and I'll let the world see an example of a great lady nurturing her own [illegible]. (The gravity of the Court was quite overcome by this speech, and justice fairly laughed outright.)

Alderman—Miss Newell, you have had more than five minutes allowed you, and I must beg of you to retire. Do not compel me to use force.

Miss Newell—Well, I have done for the present. I rather like you, Sir Chapman, and, as it's the last day of the old year, I was determined to say as much as I could, and I think I have opened some of your eyes, so give us your hand at parting.

The Alderman most good humouredly extended his hand at the request of the lady, who, after shaking it most warmly dropped a graceful courtesy to the Alderman, exclaiming, "Pardon me, Sir Chapman, if I take leave of you in the words of a good [illegible]—'Adieu, thou dreary pile!'"—(Loud laughter, during which the candidate for the Crown withdrew.)

MR. COOPER'S PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Evening Star.

Sir,—I have now included in my proposed "Plan," all the emendations which seem to me desirable, after having the advantage of my brethren's opinions of this important matter. Among the delegates who surveyed my scheme last Saturday morning, were comprised some of the soundest heads and most energetic minds in the movement; and in addition to the authority which their names affords me, I might, once more, add, that in private conversation I have, long ago, received for my proposed scheme, or for the major part of it, approvals on the part of Mr. O'Connor, Dr. M'Douall, Mr. Hill, my friends Bairstow and Harney, and many other well-known advocates of our cause.

On the advice of my brother delegates, and to avoid entirely the legal difficulty of a Convention leaving an Executive behind it—the word "Executive" is entirely left out of the Plan. The five chief officers of the Annual Convention, it will be seen, exercise all the necessary functions of an Executive body—but do not lie under the illegality of being specially appointed for such a purpose when the Convention breaks up: the functions of each member of the Annual Convention, officers included, remain in them throughout the year—so that they can fill up vacancies, &c., or give other counsel for the welfare of the general body.

Praying my brethren to take up the subject earnestly, and instantly,

I subscribe myself, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
Thomas Cooper.

Leicester, January 2nd, 1843.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF CHARTIST DELEGATES, HELD IN BIRMINGHAM, ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR, 1842.

"1. Resolved, that the Plan of Organization, submitted to this meeting, by Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, be commended to the consideration of the members of the National Charter Association throughout the localities, and that Mr. C. be requested to send a copy of his plan for insertion in the *Evening Star, Northern Star,* and *Chartist Circular.*

"2. Resolved, that Mr. Cooper be employed to make any emendations which have suggested themselves to him as desirable, during this discussion.

"3. Resolved, that the members, in their localities, be desired to come to a decision on this subject as soon as possible, and that the country be recommended to prepare for electing representatives to serve on the 'First *Annual* Convention,' to be held in London in the month of April next.

"4. Resolved, that the country be recommended to elect their delegates to the said Convention on the same plan, and in the same proportions to the localities, practiced in electing delegates to the Convention, held in London in the month of April, 1842.

"5. Resolved, the country be recommended to empower the delegates to the 'First *Annual* Convention,' to take the whole Plan of Organization, again into consideration, and to give it the stamp of full representative authority."

(Signed) James Leach, of Manchester.
George White, of Birmingham.
John West, of Derby.
William Jones, of Liverpool.
John Mason, of Birmingham.
Christopher Doyle, of Manchester.
Thomas Clarke, of Stockport.
James Vickers, of Belper.
E. P. Mead, of Birmingham.
Edward Clayton, of Huddersfield.
Samuel Parkes, of Sheffield.
Benjamin Rushton, of Halifax.
Thomas Railton, of Manchester.
Peter Hoey, of Coventry.
Moses Simpson, of Hanley (Potteries.)
Luke Thos. Clancy, of Brighton.
Edward Burley, of York.
James Green, of Northwich.
Samuel Cowan, of Liverpool.
Wm. N. Milsom, of Cheltenham.
Joseph Sturmey, of Stourbridge.
Charles Thorpe, of Birmingham.
Bernard Bromgoole, of Warrington.
Wm. Talbert, of Birmingham.
Alfred Anthony, of Arnold (Notts.)
John Wilmot, of Kettering.
William Peast, of Brighton.
Geo. Richardson, of Birmingham.
Charles Gwilliams, of Liverpool.
David Pott, of Birmingham.
John Chance, of Stourbridge.
James Sanders, of Birmingham.
John Allinson, of Stockport.
Mellin Moore, of Blackburn.
Thomas Welsford, of Birmingham.
Wm. Watkins Wynn, of Hammersmith, (Chairman.)
Thomas Cooper, of Leicester, (Secretary.)

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

(Recommended for the consideration of the People by a body of Delegates, assembled at Birmingham on the last day of the year 1842.)

OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1. The object of the National Charter Association of Great Britain shall be the obtaining, by lawful and peaceful means, all those political rights set forth in the document called "The People's Charter."

MEMBERSHIP.

2. Each member of the Association shall avow an entire approval of the principles of the People's Charter; shall have his or her name enrolled in one of the yearly registers of the Association, by one of its sub-Secretaries; shall receive a yearly card of "The National Charter Association," paying for it one penny; and shall contribute, if able, one penny per calendar month to the General Fund of the Association.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

3. The general government of the Association shall be vested in an Annual Convention—to be assembled in London, in the month of April of each year, and to close its sittings at the end of three weeks, or earlier, if convenient.

4. The said Annual Convention shall be composed of delegates from Chartist districts; the delegates to be elected by the people in public meeting assembled; the districts, and the number of representatives from each to be arranged by the first Annual Convention, and re-arranged by succeeding Annual Conventions, as need may arise.

5. The first business of each Annual Convention shall be the election of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Vice-Secretary; the powers of each of these officers, and also the powers of each member of the Annual Convention shall be resident in them for one conventional year.

6. The President of Convention shall hold Presidential sittings, at the several periods of three months, six months, and nine months, succeeding each Annual Convention: that is to say, in Manchester, for one week, in the month of July; in Birmingham, for one week, in the month of October; and in Bristol, for one week, in the month of January. At the said Presidential Sittings, the Vice-President of Convention, the Treasurer of Convention, the Secretary of Convention, and the Vice-Secretary of Convention, shall attend and assist the President in the discharge of his duties to the Association.

7. The Secretary of Convention shall be the only annual officer occupying his entire time with the general business of the Association; all questions relative to the government of the Association, arising in the periods intervening between the several Presidential Sittings, or between any one of those sittings and the sitting of Convention, shall be referred, by the localities, to the said Secretary of Convention.

8. Appeals, on questions of government, shall, if thought necessary by the localities, be made from the Secretary of Convention to the next ensuing Presidential Sitting; and a final appeal, on such questions, shall, if thought necessary by the localities, be made from the Presidental Sitting to the next ensuing Annual Convention.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

9. The local government of the Association shall be vested in a body of General Councillors of the Association, chosen on the first Monday of December, in each year, in their respective localities, in such numbers, and after such mode, as the resident members may judge fit; and the said General Councillors shall enter on office on the first day of January following their election.

10. A sub-secretary and sub-treasurer of the Association, members of the General Council and selected from it by the members of the Association, shall also reside in each locality, and shall assist the Secretary and Treasurer of the Convention in the general government of the Association.

REGISTRATION.

11. Each sub-Secretary shall be furnished by the Secretary of Convention with a yearly register, and with monthly class-papers, arranged on a uniform plan, from time to time, at the October Presidential Sittings. In the yearly registers the sub-Secretaries shall enter the names, residences, trades, age, franchise, and amount of family of the members in their respective localities, and the amount of pecuniary payments by each member. The monthly class-papers shall be formed to receive from twelve to twenty names with columns for pecuniary payments.

12. The Secretary of Convention shall receive from each sub-Secretary a monthly classified account of the number of members in his locality, and shall publish the same for the information of the Association at large, in such a mode, and at such periods, as shall be determined on, from time to time, by the Annual Conventions, and the Presidential Sitting.

GENERAL FUND.

13. The General Fund of the National Charter Association shall be formed by the collection of one penny, on the first Monday of each calendar month, from each member of the Association who can afford the same; by the charge of one penny for each card of membership, renewed on the first of January in each year; by the payment, on the part of the localities, of such sums for the yearly registers and monthy class-books as shall be agreed upon, from time to time, by the Annual Conventions, or the Presidential Sittings; and by such other voluntary contributions on the part of the members of the Association as may be devised and agreed to by their general good-will in case of emergency.

14. From the said General Fund shall be defrayed the travelling expenses from and to their localities, of the representatives to the Annual Conventions, together with the allowances, during the period of Conventional sitting, of sixty shillings per week to the Secretary, fifty shillings per week to the President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Vice-Secretary respectively, and forty shillings per week to each other member of the Annual Convention. From the said General Fund shall also be defrayed the travelling expenses, from and to their localities, of each officer of the Convention attending the Presidential Sittings mentioned in Rule 6, together with the allowances during the said sittings, of fifty shillings per week to the Secretary, and forty shillings per week to the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Vice-Secretary respectively—provided each of those officers attend the Presidential Sitting. From the said General Fund shall also be defrayed the weekly salary of forty shillings which the Secretary of Convention shall receive throughout the remainder of his year of office. And, from the said General Fund shall be defrayed all other contingent expenses of the Annual Conventions, Presidential Sittings, printing of registers, cards, and, in brief, all the *general* expenses of the National Charter Association.

15. The Treasurer of Convention shall receive from each Sub-Treasurer a monthly remittance of the pecuniary payments made in his locality for the purposes of the General Fund,—and shall publish an account of the same, as well as of his current disbursements, for the information of the Association at large, in such mode, and at such periods, as shall be determined on, from time to time, by the Annual Conventions, and the Presidential Sittings.

LOCAL FUNDS.

16. The local funds of the Association shall be raised by the collection of one penny on the remaining Mondays of each calendar month, from each member of the Association who can afford the same, and by such other means, and after such mode, as the members of the General Council resident in each locality may devise.

GENERAL LECTURERS.

17. The Annual Conventions and Presidential Sittings shall have the power of employing general lecturers, either for breaking up new districts, or for the performance of agitating service for specific purposes in districts already organized: the number of such general lecturers, the periods of their engagement, and the amount of their remuneration, to be determined by the state of the general fund and the necessities of the Association.

PENALTIES.

18. Any general or local officer of the National Charter Association found advocating a compromise of Chartist principles, joining any society having for its professed object a less measure of political justice than that contained in the People's Charter, or signing any document testifying his willingness to receive a less measure of political justice than that contained in the People's Charter, shall be forthwith deprived of office by the body of members in general meeting assembled, in or throughout their localities.

19. The general and local officers of the Association shall each and all be liable to deprivation of office by the body of members in general meeting assembled, in and througnout the localities, for defalcation in accounts, misappropriation of the Association's funds, or gross and wilful neglect of duty.

SUPPLY OF VACANCIES.

20. In case of the death, retirement, removal, or dismissal of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, or Vice-Secretary of Convention, or any or all of them, before the expiring of the Conventional year, their office shall be filled by those members of the Convention respectively, who had the next highest number of votes for either of the said offices, and in case of the death, retirement, or disqualification of any of the said members of Convention who had the next highest number of votes for either of the before-mentioned offices, the members of the Annual Convention shall address public letters from their residences, respectively, to the members of the National Charter Association, declaring for what member of the Convention they vote to fill the vacant office; and the vacant office shall be filled by the individual named in the majority of such declarations.

21. All vacancies occasioned by the death, retirement, removal, or dismissal of sub-Secretaries, sub-Treasurers, or General Councillors of the Association, shall be filled up by the body of members resident in their respective localities, in general meeting assembled, within one fortnight of the occurrence of such vacancies.

MEANS FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE GREAT END.

22. The members of the National Charter Association shall actively promote the Parliamentary election of candidates espousing the principles of the People's Charter, preferring such Chartist candidates as are legally qualified to sit in Parliament.

23. The members of the National Charter Association shall also attend all public political meetings, and there, either by moving amendments, or by other legal and peaceful means, enforce a discussion of the People's rights and claims—so that none may remain in ignorance of what Chartists seek, nor any have the opportunity of propagating or perpetuating political ignorance or delusion.

24. The members of the National Charter Association shall earnestly recommend each other, by precept and example, to the practice of temperance and uprightness;—to cultivate the intellect and moral feelings;—to fulfil the golden maxim—"Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you;"—to trade with each other, and assist each other in case of sickness or distress, and in finding employment;—assured that the growth of each and all in intelligence and virtue will be the best and surest guarantee for success in the pursuance of their great and grand object—the establishment of liberty and happiness for the millions, by the passing of "The People's Charter" into the law of the land.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.

We presume that, by this time at all events, the mind of the people will be pretty well settled upon the fact that our worst suspicions of the Sturge men have been more than realised; and that our often expressed opinion of their policy was the result of a pretty clear perception of their true character.

The Conference being over, and the excitement it was calculated to produce having had some little time to subside; it will naturally be expected that it should occupy some portion of our attention and remark, as a passing circumstance a historical record of the day.

We proceed therefore to point the attention of our readers to the facts of this Conference, as they successively occurred, in proof and corroboration of what we have always thought and said of the motives and purposes of the parties by whom it was projected. We always suspected the sincerity of those parties; we never supposed that they had any such purpose as that about which they affected to seem anxious—a union with the working classes, for the object of "full, fair, and free" representation. We believed them always to be enemies in their hearts to the principles they pretended to espouse; we believed always that their purpose was, under the pretence of seeking Union, to make and perpetuate division in the Universal Suffrage ranks. We never concealed our suspicions from the people; but we did not magnify those suspicions into facts: we left that for the Complete Suffrage men themselves to do. We advised the people not to trust them; but we also advised them not to interrupt or denounce them. We advised the people always to deal with them cautiously, but yet kindly, and with friendliness; that if our suspicions should be wrong, and if they should turn out, after all, to be honest, no obstacle might be thrown in the way of their achieving the beneficial purposes which they avowed. Our tone upon the matter has been sorely annoying to them. They have seen the probability of its frustrating their wily projects, and they have been very restless under the apprehension. Hence the incessant efforts of their secret emissaries, as well as of their avowed advocates, to break down by any means, no matter how vile, the plaguy "watch tower." We have been also much carped at for our "illiberal jealousies" and "unworthy suspicions" by a few honest and good natured, but very short-sighted persons in our own ranks. We doubt not that the events of this Conference will have fully shown these latter parties "who's who," and "what's what"; while they justify the derisive smile with which we have regarded the exertions of the former gentry.

The whole facts of the Conference, and the whole bearing of its authors, from its very first opening, afford evidence that no design for union in pursuit of a common object was entertained by any but the Chartists who had gone there;—that Sturge and his whole clique of movers, so far from wishing union, were, from the first moment, determined not to unite. Their plans were well laid, and their operations craftily conducted, for moulding the Conference to their own ends or destroying its efficiency; for successfully cajoling or defying that public opinion of which they had courted the expression. And in case of their being unable to do this, their *dernier ressort*, the leaving of the Conference *en masse*, was determined upon before ever they came to it. We prove this out of the mouth of Sturge himself, whose opening speech anticipated and contemplated a retirement from the chair.

The first move of the Sturge men was to defy *public opinion*; and impudently to block out by wholesale such delegates as they despaired of making tools of. This had been craftily provided for in the circular convening the Conference, which made it imperative that the credentials of each delegate should be sent to the Council some days before the Conference. This move did not escape our notice at the time. We suspected its purpose and watched the result. The result was just what we anticipated. The Council, finding a large number of the delegates returned to be men with whom it was hopeless to tamper, resolved on the bold step of refusing to them tickets of admission; and score after score of Chartist delegates were told as they arrived, that their elections were disputed and that the Council could not give them tickets. The ferment which this produced showed the Council that "it would not do"; that it displayed the cloven-foot too nakedly, and that it was consequently sure to defeat its own purpose. After many meetings, therefore, and much consultation, another "dodge" was had recourse to, the "list" system was invented; "list number one" was manufactured as "*the* Conference," to whom and to whose sense of right, the admission or rejection of all the other delegates should be committed. Tickets were therefore given to the objected Chartists; but they were to sit conditionally on the vote of the selected "list," who were to have power, *if they thought proper*, to reject them all at once and in a mass, without further inquiry or ceremony, by a single peremptory vote. True, the Council made the shew of liberality in *recommending* that a portion of them should be admitted by vote; but we are wicked enough to suspect that they calculated pretty strongly that the prepossessions of their friends would be too powerful for the "recommendation", or that their shrewdness would see through the "dodge," and that therefore despite the "recommendation," they would be rejected. We are by no means sure that secret instructions to this effect were not circulated among the Complete Suffrage delegates. In any case, never was proposition more insulting to a deliberate body made than that of the Complete Suffrage Council, thus to constitute the Conference of their own picked men, many of whom had no right, by their own rules even, to sit there at all, and to recommend that these parties should admit the *rightful representatives* of the people by a vote! It was certainly as finished a piece of impudence as we have lately seen. It was met, however, as it should be, by the Conference; and the "artful dodgers" were shown that "the trick would not take"; that the Chartists whom they had invited, having too much *spirit to be impudently shut out*, had also too much sense to be thus insolently and degradingly "let in".

It is quite clear, as we have already intimated, from the opening speech of Sturge, that all this had been anticipated in their "councils", and that they had made up their minds to the course of action which they afterwards adopted, in case of "the worst coming to the worst". That fact might, so far as they are concerned, excuse our further notice of the matter; but we hold that every circumstance rightly used, is fraught with valuable information to the people. We shall proceed, therefore, to analize the doings and sayings of the Conference with a view to public benefit. We proceed to tell the people what we think of it; what we think of the acts done by it; what we think of the several actors concerned in it; and what we think of the results of it as a whole. We shall do this honestly and candidly; dealing unfairly by no one; having no purpose to "denounce" any one, but without any regard to the "denunciation" howl. *For the proceedings of the minority Conference*, and generally of the Complete Suffrage parties, we shall, as we did before, take their own organ, the *Nonconformist*, as our text book.

The next point of note after the constitution and opening of the Conference was the appointment of a tribunal before which all contested and disputed claims should be tried; and here again the "dodgers" showed themselves "wide awake". The "Complete list" of the Rev. Mr. Brewster was to be sure a "little too bad;" it was seen at once to be beside the mark, and was scouted by his whole party. Poor Brewster is a sad mar-all; wherever he appears, he is sure to "put his foot in it"; and, simply because he is too honest for the party with whom he works. He carries his whole character engraven on his front; and tells people at once what he intends. This policy fits ill with the wily amalgamation of hypocrisy and cunning which constitutes the basis of the Sturgemen's operations. His straightforward proposition to appoint at once a committee of friends was seen to be no go, because it was sure to do the very thing it did do—provoke a counter list; and the Council well knew that if "Greek must meet Greek", they would find themselves behind. Designing men always prefer stratagem to struggles. The Sturgemen saw that another "dodge" could be played here. The functions of this committee were all-important; they might yet decide the game. And hence the cunning motion of the Suffrage men, "that the nine names first drawn out of the hat should be the Committee." Twenty-six nominations had been made—only nine were wanted. A little dexterous shuffling might manage to secure them by this process the whole, or nearly so, of the Committee; at all events they had chance luck in their favour; while a vote of the Conference upon the merits of each man was almost sure to constitute the Committee of men who would do right. We saw a few of those who are called Chartists, voting on this motion with the "artful dodgers," among which were three of the delegates from Leeds, and two of those from Hull. We understand the excuse made to be, that it was a matter of minor consequence; and that the time of the Conference would have been saved by the hap-hazard mode. The constituents of *these* parties will, of course, give to this excuse what weight they please. Tous it is only, in the mildest view of it, an evidence of gullibility, that should make the people very careful how they again trust the judgment of parties who have shown that they can be so easily imposed on. Fortunately, however, the majority of the Conference thought differently, and a Committee was appointed in whom that majority had confidence that the matters to be brought before them would be honestly decided; and judging the character of the Complete Suffrage men from the conduct of their body as a whole, we might probably conclude that that vote saved the Conference. This was evidently Mr. Brewster's opinion, who in his *ravings of disappointment* at the rejection of his "Complete list," warned his "Sucking Pig" friends most bitterly that they would find enough of room and place for repentance of the course they were pursuing; and who, as the next best thing to his own "list," supported the "hap-hazard" motion of his more subtle friends.

We come now to the grand struggle of the Conference upon the resolutions of Mr. Beggs and upon Mr. Lovett's motion. Upon this we shall have so much to say illustrative of the real *animus* and character of the "Sucking Pig" party; so much to say of the many ingenious pitfalls dug by faction for the advocates of principle; so much to say of the clear developements of middle class character; and so much to say of the oily faces and yet treacherous hearts of some seeming and pretended Chartists, that we apprehend it might protract this article to a length greatly beyond what our readers would desire. We therefore, for the present, break off, and shall resume at this point, next week.

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THE EXECUTIVE.—MR. COOPER'S PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

We had purposed to have no more of the Executive matter; save what might appertain to the fulfilment of their challenge, if they ever do fulfil it. But it seems that "there is no pleasing them." The opening of the *Star* to an exposure of their conduct was a mighty offence, of which they and their friends complained loudly; the closing of its columns to the controversy seems to have suited them still worse; and, as will be seen, they required that the report of this, their own meeting, called by themselves, should be inserted. Now we have shut out very many columns of wholesome strictures on their conduct from nearly all parts of the kingdom, simply because of the cry of "unfairness" set up about the using of the *Star* against them, notwithstanding that it was at the same time open to their replies. However, we will please them if we can. We have great pleasure, therefore, at the especial request of Mr. James Leach and his colleagues, in again opening our columns for the insertion of this report. The report reached us only to-day (Thursday); we have, therefore, no opportunity to comment on it this week; but reserve our right to do so, if necessary, at a future opportunity. We are given to understand that it is deficient in many statements of fact, and that some of its statements are inaccurate, at which we do not at all wonder, considering the character of the meeting, which the Secretary (Mr. Cooper) describes as a "Bear Garden".

The last Balance Sheet is also published elsewhere in our present paper. We have not yet read it.

With respect to Mr. Cooper's Plan of Organization, which our readers will perceive is recommended by some of the individuals who were present at the Conference, we can only at present refer to it, and request that its provisions may be carefully read. We can give no opinion on them now; but may probably do so in our next. The matter is one in which the people should not act hastily. They should mind what they are about; as a false step *generally* taken might entail fatal consequences.

Errata.—In the report of the Conference proceedings, in our sixth page, 4th column, 3rd paragraph from the bottom, for "Mr. Lowery should oppose the motion," read, Mr. West should oppose the motion.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The Secretaries *of the Shoemakers' Societies held in Sunderland, Greenock, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, will oblige by immediately communicating with S. Clark, Pied Horse, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, and state their address.*

Mr. Peter Foden, *of Sheffield, would be glad to know the address of Mr. Peter Shorrocks.*

Will Caroline Maria Williams *send her address to Susannah Inge, 23, Great Warner-street, Clerkenwell, London, as she wishes to communicate with her?*

A Political Martyr.—*His second communication has been received.*

John Mooney, Colne.—*We have already stated that we cannot insert lists of Council received at this office after Wednesday morning. He will find the list he sent on Thursday in the* Star *of this week. With respect to his other report, we can only "cut our coat according to our cloth," and curtail long reports when we have not room for them, nor time to set them up. Correspondents must remember that we have only a given amount of space and time for everything.*

Falkirk Chartists.—*We do not preserve copies of communications when not inserted. We do not remember the one they allude to.*

B. Butterley, Halifax.—*We only received the report of the Halifax election after the delegates had gone to Birmingham. It was then of no use.*

Thomas Stanford, Nottingham.—*The heading was ours: it had reference to the money actually paid by the Chartists of Nottingham to the scamp in question.*

D. M. Millar, *Glasgow.—The letter of Daniel O'Connell to which he refers was in our second Edition; it was only omitted from the first by being accidentally left out of his parcel by our Reporter and consequently not recieved soon enough.*

R. and J.—*We have no room.*

J. C. Grady *must stand over till our next.*

"A Chartist" *must consult an attorney.*

O. P. Q.—*We have no recollection of the matter.*

H. B. Marley.—*We decline answering; not conceiving the question to be a fair one. We have already given Mr. Farra's statement, and think that ought to satisfy Mr. Marley.*

A Subscriber, Ashley Wolds.—*Yes. Send cash for what you want to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office.*

Is "The Feast of Kings" *original? We rather doubt.*

◆

J. Brewer.—Send the money to Mr. John Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, London: he is treasurer.

T. Mills.—Call again about the 10th: they will be sent by first parcel.

Thomas Holbrook.—Six weeks for each.

To Agents.—Those Agents who have received their Accounts are requested to send the amounts due immediately.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

	£.	s.	d.
From Inverness, collected by a few friends during the Christmas Holidays	0	18	0
„ Sunderland, per G. Esplin	0	19	6
„ Quick Stavers in Sowerby	0	11	0
„ the Chartists of Holbeck, by John Davies	0	5	0

FOR MR. ELLIS'S DEFENCE.

From Henry Shann, Wortley	0	3	0

FOR MRS. ELLIS.

From an aged Female Teetotaller, Tavistock	0	1	0

FOR THE CHARTIST DELEGATES TO THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

From C. T., Britons do your duty	0	1	6
„ Fish, Witham	0	1	0

STOCKPORT COURT OF REQUESTS.—EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SUB-TREASURER OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday morning last, William Conway, shoemaker, Windmill-street, appeared to answer a summons to show cause why he did not pay the sum of £4 8s. 2d., due by him to the members of the National Charter Association resident in Stockport.

Mr. James Mitchell, a member of the Association, stated the case. The sum of £4 8s. 2d., was made up from the pence of starving weavers. It was entrusted to his (Conway's) care as treasurer. He had already paid 2s., as part payment. The body had waited with great patience, expecting Conway would see the propriety of refunding the money, but all to no purpose; and, as a last resource, they were compelled to bring him thus publicly, and try if he would brave the law, as he had done the Association.

By a Commissioner—Do you owe the money?

Conway—I do not owe Mitchell a farthing.

Commissioner—Do you owe the money to the Association?

Conway—I never contracted a debt with Mr. Mitchell in my life.

Mr. Mitchell—Did you not receive the money from the Association.

Conway—I don't owe you anything.

Commissioner—Answer the question—do you owe the money to the Association?

Conway.—I never did owe Mr. Mitchell anything.

Mr. Mitchell—Did you not pay Mr. Johnstone two shillings as part payment of the debt, at the same time promising to pay the rest weekly?

Conway.—No! I never paid Johnston or any one else a single farthing.

Here Mr. Coppock interposed, and stated that Mr. Mitchell could not recover the debt, as Conway was a partner; but that each individual member must summons him for their separate shares.

Thus the matter ended. As Conway was a paying member at the time he committed the fraud, the debt could not be recovered excepting by each member appearing against him for his share, which would cost more money and trouble than the wretch is worth.

Note.—The two shillings were paid by Conway, and entered in the books of the Association, but the system of proscription is so rigidly carried out against all that are known to be Chartists, that the individual who became treasurer subsequent to the robbery being committed, durst not appear in court against Conway, fearing that immediate dismissal from his employment would be the result.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, ENDING DEC. 31st, 1842.

RECEIPTS.

	Cards.	£	s	d
Almondbury	—	0	1	9
Birmingham, Ashton-street	—	0	10	4
Steelhouse-lane	—	1	1	0
Barnstaple	50	0	0	0
Bristol, Youths	—	0	6	0
Broomsgrove	50	0	0	0
Bristol, J. N. and J. George	—	0	2	0
Belper	100	0	0	0
Barnoldswick	70	0	0	0
Bilston, Mr. Linney ...	200	0	0	0
Bingley	—	0	3	4
Bath	—	0	4	6
Burnley	50	0	8	4
Brighton, Mr. Morling	50	1	2	10
Mr. Flowers	50	0	8	4
Basford	50	0	14	6
Clithero	50	0	0	0
Cheltenham	—	0	13	4
Cockermouth	60	0	0	0
Coalbrook Dale	700	0	11	1
Crow and Tyrrell's Beverage ...	—	3	0	0
Crockford's ditto ...	—	0	5	0
Carlisle	200	1	0	0
Chelmsford	—	0	2	6
Carrington	—	0	4	0
Cullingworth	—	0	8	0
Chatteris	12	0	2	0
Dalton	—	0	1	3
Denholme	—	0	2	0
Deptford	—	0	12	0
Exeter	25	0	0	0
Friend, Sussex	—	0	2	6
Mole	—	0	0	8
Hanley and Shelton, Mr. Simpson	50	0	0	0
Upper Hanley, Mr. Richards	300	0	0	0
Honley	—	0	2	6
Haslingden	50	0	0	0
Haworth	—	0	1	0
Idle	—	0	1	8
Kirkheaton	—	0	4	8
Kettering	—	1	0	0
Keighley	—	0	4	2
Kingston, ...	—	0	2	6
London, Wheeler, ...	110	0	18	4
Simpson, ...	84	0	14	6
Islington, ...	—	0	2	0
Tower Hamlets, Females,	—	0	5	0
Westminster, Southie,	—	0	2	9
Clerkenwell, ...	36	0	6	0
Marylebone, ...	100	0	8	4
Bermondsey, ...	25	0	5	0
Cleave, ...	100	0	0	0
Bootmakers, Brittainnia Coffee-house, ...	—	0	2	0
Stuff Hatters... ...	6	0	11	0
Brompton & Knightsbridge,		0	10	9½
Rock Locality, Carpenters,		0	2	1
Shoreditch, ...	—	0	3	0
Milend, Shaw, ed. cds.	4	0	2	0
Lambeth, Youths ...	12	0	2	0
Gold Beater's Arms ...	—	0	2	0
Camberwell	—	0	2	6
Tower Hamlets ...	—	0	2	6
Star Coffee-house, Golden-lane	—	0	17	5
Bloomsbury	12	0	7	0
Three Doves, Tailors ...	—	0	2	0
Marylebone	—	0	3	0
King and Queen, Foley-st.	—	0	8	0
St. Pancras	25	0	4	2
Hammersmith ...	—	0	9	0
Finsbury	—	0	4	0
Carvers and Gilders ...	18	0	5	0
Clockhouse	36	0	6	0
Leicester, Cooper ...	540	0	0	0
Leeds	200	2	0	0
Liverpool, 12 ed. cds. and	80	0	0	0
Loughboro	300	0	0	0
Longton	120	0	0	0
Lewes	—	0	3	0
Llanledoes	20	0	0	0
Manchester Youths, ed. cds.	6	0	0	0
Manchester Fustian Cutters	80	0	0	0
Manchester Mechanics ...	52	0	0	0
Manchester Smiths ...	50	0	0	0
Manchester Painters ...	—	0	11	0
Manchester Shoemakers ...	—	0	8	0
Nottingham Democratic Chapel	—	0	10	0
Nag's Head ...	—	0	10	0
Rancliffe Arms ...	—	0	10	0
Robin Hood ...	—	1	3	0
Norwich	—	0	10	0
Preston	35	0	0	0
Rotherham	100	0	0	0
Ross...	100	0	0	0
Richmond	—	0	5	0
Salisbury	—	0	4	2
Sowerby	—	0	5	5
Stafford	—	0	5	0
Star Coffee-house ...	—	2	12	0½
Sheffield ... ed. cds. 12	448	0	0	0
Political Institute (Harney)	300	0	0	0
Sunnyside	90	0	0	0
Sheerness	—	0	2	0
St. Albans 16	3	0	0	0
Shipley	—	0	0	8
Todmorden	—	1	0	0
Tavistock	18	0	10	2
Worcester	64	0	0	0
Wilton	—	0	3	0
Wilsden	—	0	1	3
Yew Green	—	0	3	2
Yeovil	—	0	6	0
Total Income ...		£34	16	0

EXPENCES.

	£	s	d
To 5,000 Cards printing	5	10	0
To 13 weeks' wages for Leach ...	0	0	0
Ditto, ditto M'Douall ...	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto Bairstow ...	7	12	0
To Postage for 12 weeks	2	17	2
To Stationer, ditto	0	17	2
To Newspapers	0	8	6
Secretary travelling from Liverpool to London	2	2	0
Error in Tavistock account	0	11	0
Due to Treasurer last Balance-sheet ...	1	13	3½
Secretary's wages for 15 weeks ...	7	4	2½
Total Expences ...	£34	16	0

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Friends and Fellow-labourers in the cause of injured humanity,—In taking the liberty of addressing you on a subject in which I feel as much interested as though I was one of your members, and with which men are connected, on both sides, for whom I entertain the highest respect; my object is not to take any particular side in the matter, but to point out to you what I told many of your friends at Birmingham, what I consider your duty to be, not only to yourselves, but to all concerned, and the only means by which the matter can be set at rest.

While at Birmingham last week, attending the Conference, I observed with painful feelings the spirit created by the disputes between the Executive and other parties. This spirit, I am sorry to find, is not confined to the Executive on the one hand, and an individual or two on the other; but on the one hand are found large numbers complaining against the Executive, and, on the other, as may naturally be supposed, others complaining of what they consider unjust attacks on the Executive.

While there, I attended two meetings of delegates, (that is delegates who are members of the National Charter Association) met to consider the dispute between Mr. Hill and the Executive, and, after what appeared to me to be irrelevant discussion for two nights, the matter was left no better than they found it, but rather worse.

The Executive and their friends complained of Mr. Hill's conduct; others justified his position; while a third party preferred grave and serious charges against certain members of the Executive. As to the disputes said to exist between Mr. Hill and the Executive, that is a matter between those parties, *in their individual capacity.* The Executive insinuate, or threaten, serious charges against Mr. Hill. With these things, as an Association, it appears to me you have nothing to do. Regarding the charges against the Executive, it is not only your right, but it is your imperative duty to make the most searching inquiry; therefore I would earnestly impress upon you the necessity of appointing a committee to audit the books, with positive instructions to require the Secretary to show vouchers for all monies paid on account of the Executive, such vouchers to show in detail, to the last shilling, as well as entries in the books, in detail, of all monies received by the Executive. By these means alone can you see whether your funds have been properly expended, and give each locality an opportunity of knowing whether their payments are duly accounted for; and, above all, by these means alone can you do justice to the character of the Executive. The Executive, in order to have themselves set right with the country, were in duty bound to have demanded this ordeal. I pressed it on some of them with whom I met at Birmingham. I also urged it on a number of the delegates. I told both that without this the country would never be satisfied—that no resolutions, however favourably expressed, or wherever passed, would, in the absence of the most searching inquiry into the Executive's books, satisfy the country.

I was told that John Campbell had said that the Association owe him a balance of wages, and that he will not give up the books till that balance is paid him. I hope this is not true. Mr. Campbell would, in adopting this course, injure his own case, and shew himself grievously ignorant of his position. He cannot hold the books. Without this enquiry who can tell whether wages are due to him or not? The cause in which we are engaged demands this, the character of your servants demands it. When this is done, then, and not till then, does it become the Executive to put Mr. Hill on his trial. If it can be shewn that Mr. Hill is guilty of what is insinuated against him, let it be done in due course; but do not mix up that with the charges against your servants. Let Mr. Hill be as base as he is represented, that is no reason why you, as an Association, should not look strictly after your own servants. Mr. Hill is not the only one who charges them with not having done their duty; the matter is not between them and Mr. Hill, it is between you and them. You have erred in leaving the matter to be discussed between your servants and any other party; but though you may have done wrong in not putting the matter to right earlier, that is no reason you should continue in the wrong now. I tender you the same advice I did to them. I told Leach he was injuring himself; that he ought to demand a committee to audit their books. I hope James Leach is possessed of too much good sense to overlook this. Let that committee be now appointed. Let it be a committee of clear-headed, business men; men who will place the matter in a clear and indisputable light before the country. Let the Secretary supply that committee with a journal of the Executive's tours during the last season, shewing the name of every locality visited; where their expense was paid, either in part or in whole; also the amount of cash paid them over and above their expenses. Let every locality be corresponded with by some responsible party, requring a statement of all transactions with the Executive. Let these be compared, and see whether they will correspond with the statement produced by the Executive; and let the result be published. Any attempt short of this to establish the innocence of the Executive, must and will prove abortive. Let the conduct of Mr. Hill be subjected to an equally searching inquiry; and should the offences with which some charge him be established, the country will judge him accordingly. A public meeting may be a fitting tribunal in Mr. Hill's case, but the man who would attempt to bring the case of the Executive before a public meeting, or as some spoke of, a meeting of delegates, betrays ignorance of law. Money matters are to be settled—it is not the mere politician that is to be consulted in these matters, it is the dry-matter-of-fact-business-man that must be brought to play. Speeches will not make up figures, nor will opinion, however high it may run, supply or prevent the means of striking a balance; facts alone can be found to suit the pains-taking book-keeper, while party spirit and prejudice may supply the necesssay means to suit the purposes of the wily politician.

Trusting these facts will be taken as they are given, in friendship, I subscribe myself,

Your brother labourer,
In the cause of suffering humanity
John Colquhoun.

Glasgow, Jan. 2, 1843.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—On Sunday last, one of those authorites denominated a constable, made his appearance in our Association Room, for the fourth time, he being, as is always the case, drunk, which to us is a source of great annoyance; immediately he began with his usual blackguard language, and threatening what he would do. He brought four other constables with him, but they were sober and gave no annoyance whatever. The drunken constable demanded our books, which are our individual property, we having formed a library for our mutual instruction. He also demanded our license, which we on a former occasion produced, when he demanded to see it. He has also intimated a threat of setting fire to our meeting place, it being in a lonely situation. We desire that you would point out the line of conduct we should pursue, and give it in the forthcoming *Star*. By so doing you will oblige the members of the Association of Siddall.

Joseph Denton, sub-Secretary.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—Seeing in your *Star* a letter signed Thomas Railton, imputing to me something of a very serious nature, my character being at stake, necessarily compels me to this explanation, and I do it with no unfriendly feelings to the writer, or any one else.

The writer's first charge is, that the *Star* of the 10th of December, stated that I received my credentials from the delegate meeting, and the certificate, &c. My reply is, that my certificate and credentials were given me by "order" of the aforesaid meeting, and if I have stated that I got them from the delegate meeting and the Council, I am not far wrong—the act of the one was by the order of the other.

The writer says, I "pleaded guilty" to some charges brought against me. and by using the words "pleaded guilty," he would have your readers to infer that I had done something of such a dark dye, that it came under the denomination of guilt, and therefore I "pleaded" poverty.

Now, Sir, allow me to say, I did not plead, I merely made a plain statement of my inability to pay debts that I had brought on myself through my voluntary and disinterested exertion, in the sacred cause in which I have been engaged. No one at that meeting charged me with any guilt but this, and I think no one doubted the purity of my motives and the goodness of my intentions, but the person that was destitute both of "honesty or courage;" aye that person who was not summoned, I could prove that that person is the cause of my having to come sixty miles to answer to that which I should not have had to answer, but for the foolish report he had set abroad to damn me, at my first coming out; and under his calumnies I have suffered this seven months, and which is an old grudge of these thirteen years' standing, 1829 or 30, and through the same persons' influence the infamous Griffin wrote to Halifax condemning me as a spy.

Now I gave notice through the *Star* of my intention to be at the delegate meeting a month previous. Why did not that person meet me? I came from Yorkshire, and he had not to come ten yards, as he lives close at hand. Now although that person did not appear at the meetings of the delegates or the council, both the delegates and the council were made acquainted with what that gentleman had to bring forward, and the council at last heard my answer.

Sir, the only charge that can be made against me is, that in my zeal to serve the cause, I have got into some small difficulties that I cannot meet; I believe altogether they will not amount to forty shillings, and at the time this matter first began were not twenty.

There lies my guilt, and I have had it hanging on my mind until it has made my life miserable. It shall spread no further. I return my credentials; and although I have done *that against the Repealers* and Manufacturers that has shut me out from getting employment, I cannot bear the anxiety of mind that I have suffered any longer. I shall fulfil my present engagements and retire from political agitation, and likewise give notice that I shall appear before the council of Manchester next week, and am willing to explain and answer any thing required.

I beg leave to thank the various localities that I have served, for their kindness to me, and I wish them success in the glorious cause they are struggling for.

Any one wishing to correspond with me, may direct to Mr. Brown's Coffee House, New-cross, Manchester.

Yours till death,
Thomas Dickinson,
The Manchester Packer.

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Turkish Fashion on Making Coffee.—People of all classes in Constantinople use these drinks. A good cup of strong coffee may be had for a farthing, and a glass of sherbet for a little more. Their coffee is made in a simple, easy manner, and most expeditiously. When a single cup is called for, the attendant in the coffee-house puts hot water into a little copper pan, or rather pot; puts it over a charcoal fire for an instant to make it boil, then adds a proportion of well-ground or pounded coffee, either alone or mixed with sugar, returns it again to the fire to boil far an instant, and the coffee is made. It is poured, boiling hot, into a small porcelain cup, and handed to the customer; the coarser grounds quickly subside in a few seconds, whilst cooling down to the drinking point. Disagreeable at first, a taste for this strong unclarified coffee is soon acquired. It is an excellent and safe substitute for a dram.—*Dr. Davy's Notes and Observations.*

The Hanwell Pauper Lunatic Asylum.—Five years ago, that benevolence which prompts to holy deeds induced the present matron of the Middlesex Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell (Mrs. Bowden) to make an attempt to infuse some of the joyousness of the great Christian festival amongst a selection of the demented inmates of that institution. From thirty to forty of the female patients were then entertaind for the first time in the bazaar ward, which was decked with evergreens for the occasion, with music, tea, and other suitable refreshments. The party separated at an early hour, and was closed by the *singing of the Evening Hymn.* Nearly three hundred of the female patients, for the most part the incurably insane, were assembled together on the eve of the present New Year, (Saturday last). A small room adjoining the gallery was decorated and fitted up as a refreshment-room for the Visiting Magistrates and other visitors. After the patients had partaken of tea and cake, they mingled in the dance with the attendants, to the music of a pianoforte. There were present to witness this interesting spectacle, besides the superintending physician, Dr. Conolly, the officers and their families, two of the Visiting Justices—Messrs. H. Pownall, and J. Bailey. Among the visitors was the celebrated Mainzer, who also kindly lent his aid for the gratification of the party, and sang two or three pleasing melodies on the occasion. These entertainments to the insane, simple as they are in themselves, are found to have permanently beneficial effects.

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE EDITOR OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

My Friends,—I presume that you are now all familiar with the contents of my letter, reminding you of what I think to be your duty to yourselves and to your principles, in reference to your Organization and your *officers appointed and paid under* that Organization. I presume you all know that I have accepted the "challenge" of the Executive to make good my charges against them in public discussion at Manchester; though they have *not yet* ventured to make good their challenge. Whether they ever will do so remains to be seen. If the Committee, recommended by the Delegates at Birmingham, be appointed, and discharge its duty faithfully, it is probable that the matter might be thus settled with equal satisfaction to the country, and with less trouble and expence to me. Be it remembered, however, that I abide by every word of my letter. I withdraw not a sentence of it; but am prepared to sustain it—every line. I again repeat, that they have no right to expect me to meet them in discussion; but that I am nevertheless prepared to do so; and, on the terms and conditions named in my letter, *to prove* every charge therein enumerated.

It was my intention to publish that letter, and also the letter demanding the proofs of the "conspiracy and plotting" charges against me, week by week, until the parties should either have made good their "mouthings" or have been duly dealt with by the people. But Mr. O'Connor states that he has had many letters complaining of the space thus occupied by the continual repetition of the same matter. At his request, therefore, I withhold the letters from further publication in the *Star*. But though withholden they are not withdrawn; their operation remains in full force, and I trust that their contents are imprinted upon the memory of every Chartist; and that if hereafter any one should at any Chartist meeting in my absence prate about "dragging me before the public," or about the "plots and conspiracies" I have been concerned in, he will be reminded of these letters and made to hold his tongue until their requirements shall have been answered. This is no more than justice: a justice which I have certainly a right to expect from the people; and which I do expect from them.

I have only further to say that it is high time the disgraceful business should be terminated, and that you ought in your several localities, at once, and without further delay, either to follow out the recommendation of the delegates at Birmingham by the appointment of a Committee, and by requiring that the books and documents of the Executive be placed in their hands for investigation, and that all parties who can furnish information to the Committee do so; or to demand that they shall, at once and like men, maintain their own position, and meet me in discussion; and, failing this, that you should universally vote to them the name and character they merit.

William Hill.

Northern Star Office, Leeds,
January 5th, 1843.

THE LATE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

The Metropolitan Chartist Delegates met on Sunday, at the National Charter Association Hall, Old Bailey, thus commencing the campaign for 1843, with the first day of the new year. The object of the meeting was to receive a report from the delegates who had arrived in London, of the proceedings which had come under their notice, in the exercise of their delegation at the great Birmingham Conference. Messrs. Dron, Maynard, and Knight, were the members of Conference present.

Mr. Mudge, delegate from Marylebone, was called to the chair.

Mr. Maynard opened the business by a reference to the objects for which the Conference had been convened, and after a general description of the assembling of the Conference, the appointment of Mr. Jos. Sturge to the chair, and other matters, proceeded to state the motion of Mr. Beggs, "That Mr. Sturge's Bill, under the name of 'The Bill of Rights,' should be the Bill for discussion." He then narrated the course taken by Mr. Lovett, whose amendment submitted that "the People's Charter" be the Bill; and the further amendment of Mr. Somers, a Scotch delegate, "That *both* Bills be laid on the table for discussion." That proposition had reduced the Chartists to a great dilemma; but Mr. Lovett pressing his motion, brought the matter to an issue; and when the question had thus come to a choice between principles, the Chartist delegates had no other alternative than to vote for the "People's Charter," and the result was, the glorious majority of ninety nine in favour of that document—(applause) Mr. Maynard then described the withdrawal from the chair, and from the Conference, of Mr. Sturge, and the secession with him of his party. The Charter was then discussed, point after point, and among the alterations made in it was one in the clause relating to "felons." In the original document it was provided that no man convicted of felony could be afterwards elegible for the enjoyment of the Elective Franchise; but more mature consideration suggested a relaxation in this point, it appearing hard, after a man had paid the penalty of his offence, and satisfied the laws of his country, still to pursue him with a vindictive spirit, and mark him as a victim for perpetual civil disability and public punishment—the laws, civil and religious, regarding a man as again clear in the eye of the world, and restored to community with his fellow-citizens, after he had undergone the punishment awarded to his transgression. Taking this view of the matter, and reasoning further, that many, in their wild and thoughtless periods of youth, commit offences, from which, in their sober and reflective time of manhood, they would shrink and abstain from, it was considered by those who bestowed attention on the subject, that it would be hard to brand and disqualify a man for *life*, for a misdeed so committed. And on that view of the matter, the clause was relaxed; and the man who might unfortunately be found guilty of felony, would, should the Charter become the law of the land, after paying the penalty of his offence, and being thus purged, be deemed "once more a man," and eligible for the franchise, and all other civil rights. Mr. Maynard then proceeded to say, that on a motion made by him, to alter the clause regulating "residence" from three months to one month, a discussion followed, in which he urged that men very frequently find it desirable to change their residence within three months; and that in London, in particular, men were continually changing it. The motion, after full consideration, was, however, lost, and the original clause of "three months residence," was therefore decreed to stand as part of the Bill. Having alluded to a variety of other topics, Mr. Maynard, who was heard throughout with attention, concluded by stating that a resolution moved by Mr. Parry, led to an amicable close of the Conference. It was of a most conciliatory nature, proposing to give to every man professing the same principles as themselves, but differing as to the mode of carrying them out, the fullest opportunity to do so in the manner he might think best; and that as the Sturgite party had seceded from the Conference, and were still pursuing the same principle as the Chartists, they (the Chartists) should give to them the same right of thinking and acting which they claimed for themselves, and allow them to go on without any obstruction. The motion, after an animated debate, was, however, lost; but a somewhat similar one, drawn up and proposed by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, was carried, and in five minutes a union of good fellowship was effected between the parties—(applause).

Mr. Dron then presented himself, and entered into a variety of additional details of his and his colleague's mission to the Conference—some of them of a serious, and some of an amusing character. The Chartists, he remarked, acted nobly; and instead of being "kicked out of the Conference," as the *Sunday Times* had said they would be, they came off victorious, carrying their point with flying colours. ("Bravo!" and cries of "Hear, hear.") They had every reason to be satisfied with the result of the Conference. (Renewed cries of "Hear.") The matter ended amicably—it ended well (Applause.) The Sturgeite party went elsewhere to discuss their bill, but the Chartists wisely kept their ground, knowing that had they split themselves up, and opened communications with the others, they would, every man of them, have rendered themselves (as we understood Mr Dron to say) liable to transportation. He then gave an account of the conduct of Mr. Philp, which he described as nothing short of treason to the Chartist cause. Never, he said, did man cut a stranger figure. His words were, that "he had always considered the Charter a most perfect document, until he had read the *second bill*; and that he must now consider it as most defective. He had a duty to perform, and in making a choice he was bound, therefore, to give a preference to the Second Bill." Now, continued Mr. D. the second bill was not read at all; it would have taken *five hours* to read, and he (Mr. Dron) was of opinion that Mr. Philp had never read it. The preamble of the bill was absolute nonsense. Mr. Dron then complimented Mr Parry for his great exertions in his character of delegate, in support of the Chartist cause, and particularly for his efforts to effect a union between the two parties. The worthy delegate then entered into the question of "the Executive," which was brought under discussion at Birmingham, and communicated that a Committee of "Five" was recommended to be appointed to investigate the matter in London. He went at length into the subject; but the particulars have already been so often before the public, that it is unnecessary for us here to report them. They have already led to much angry feeling, and we would rather "throw oil upon troubled waters," than otherwise.

Mr. Knight felt that it would give great satisfaction to many in that Hall, and to the Chartist public out of doors, to hear that Mr. O'Connor had pledged himself to interpose his friendly mediation to have the subject dropped in the *Northern Star*. He then went on to state how much Mr. O'Connor had to put up with at the Conference—first bullied on one side, then on the other, and eulogised that gentleman on his great forbearance—a forbearance, he added, which exalted him (Mr. O'Connor) in the minds of most who witnessed it—(hear)—and which he (Mr. Knight) wished all Chartists, for the sake of union, and the advancement of their cause, would imitate—(applause, and renewed cries of "Hear.")

The reports having here closed, Mr. Cuffay gave notice to all parties having collection books out, and money to pay-in, to attend on Tuesday (to-morrow) evening, at the Despatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, Fleet-street.

EVENING MEETING.

A densely crowded meeting was held in the Hall in the evening, Mr. Overton in the chair, to which Mr. Skelton, who appeared as a substitute for Mr. Harris (indisposed), delivered a very able and instructive lecture on "the laws of nature, and the constitution of man." At the conclusion of the lecture, which was heard throughout with attention, Miss Susannah Inge moved, and Mr. Secretary Salmon seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

THE SUCKING PIGS AND THE "WHOLE HOGS."

The much-wished-for, long-talked-of Conference has been held. The professed advocates of union have met the working classes in discussion, wherein the equality of man was to have been a recognized principle, whatever question should constitute the basis of discussion. The adoption by the Sucking Pig Chartists of the Six Points, for which the "*Whole Hog Chartists*" contend, was an implied guarantee that the minority would be ruled by the majority. Such were our anticipations; and now we proceed to comment upon the proceedings as a whole, unwilling to nibble at them in their progress. Perhaps there never has been in any country, certainly not in England, a meeting of more importance than that to which we refer—not very important in its result, as it affects any political measure, but all-important in its developement of political character. Before we set forth the purposes for which this Conference was called together, we must make a passing observation upon the positionin which Mr. Sturge has placed himself. So long as Mr. Sturge in his individual capacity, could be consistently separated from Mr. Sturge in his corporate capacity, we stretched a point to shield his name from the odium attached to a party. We had not, till now, any opportunity of testing the real character of Mr. Sturge. We are of course understood to speak in political language. We are aware of the difficulties with which the leader of a party is surrounded, and can make due allowances for acts of apparent inconsistency. But when we find a leader himself complaining of the prejudices which his class and party entertain against those whose alliance they court, and yet being foremost in augmenting those prejudices, then must we in candour admit, that however his ostensible object might have been just and conciliatory, as advocated by him as an individual, his real motive is only to be learned through the acts of his party and supported by him. History, then, does not furnish any two characters more at variance than the character of Mr. Joseph Sturge in quest of popularity, and Mr. Joseph Sturge the advocate of liberal principles. The legal maxim, "quem facit per aliam, facit per se," he who acts by his agent acts himself, is a very wholesome maxim, and one by which we shall henceforth test Mr. Sturge's political value. Before we recur to the part performed by Mr. Sturge out of doors, we shall glance at the objects for which the Conference was called, and the materials of which the friends of purity of election would have constituted *their Parliament*. In order to aid us in the investigation, we here insert the address of Mr. Sturge himself, setting forth the purposes for which the Conference was convened. It runs thus:—

[Here follows the Sturge council's address, which as we have several times given, we omit to save space.—Ed. N.S.]

Now the very first paragraph of this address admits that the Conference was called to deliberate upon the essential details of a bill, and not to say aye to any measure that might be proposed by Mr. Sturge and his friends. Next we come to the materials of which the Council of the Complete Suffrage Union would (if allowed) have constituted this Conference. And here, let it be borne in mind, that Mr. Sturge is the President of this litter of "*Sucking Pig Chartists*;" that not a move is made without his concurrence;—that he is not only the head-piece, but the pocket-piece, of this minor majority society of Liberals. The mode resorted to, then, by the Council was this:—They held secret correspondence with their friends in those several towns in which delegates were returned; and without other authority than the *ex-parte* and fabricated evidence of their friends, they proceeded to form the body into three classes. No 1, containing all those to whom no objections were made by their *own party*; No. 2, containing from seventy to eighty delegates returned by the people, and to whom frivolous objections were made by the *Sturge party*; and No. 3, *the condemned list*, against whom grave objections had been made. In the discussion upon this part of the subject, Mr. Abraham Duncan, delegate for Arbroath, made the following pithy observation—"Mr. Chairman, I shall say but one word upon those lists. How, I want to know, does it happen, that I find my name, against whose election no objection has been made, in list No. 3, while I find in list No. 1, the names of parties admitted for the same town, who were never returned at all?"

Surely, to enlarge upon this brief observation would be but to insult our readers. The good sense of the Conference overcame this glaring attempt of the Sturge party, and all were admitted, subject to objections. Our next duty is, to consider the amount of population represented by the minor majors. It not unfrequently happens, that the position of a leading politician will attach an amount of importance to his acts, which may supersede that to which the combined acts of many, but less known, would be entitled. In the Conference, however, we recognize no such individuals on the minor side. Their party consists of the rejected or the deserters from all, and may be termed a refuge for the destitute. If we omit Paddy Brewster, the world would have heard but little of the others. In looking over the list, however, we find that villages with a population of 2,000 or 3,000 sent four *Sucking Pig Chartists*, while the large populous towns and cities, without exception, returned *Whole Hog Chartists*. As we mean to devote a series of articles to this union Conference, we shall, for the present, merely touch upon the most glaring acts of the seceders.

Three hundred and eighty-five delegates meet in Conference upon the invitation of Mr. Sturge to deliberate upon something to be proposed to them. A division upon that something takes place, when it appears that for the Sturge object 93 record their votes, not 94, 93 was the number; 195 vote against Mr. Sturge, not 193 as recorded; 73 are absent, about 50 of which number were returned for a specific purpose, namely, to support the Charter. They were engaged very improperly in arranging a tea-party at another part of the town. Upon the announcement of this division, Mr. Sturge and his friends retire from the Conference, and subsequently pass a resolution that they are the Conference. Now, we ask, if ever insolence or presumption like this was known? It may, however, furnish a very excellent precedent; and as, curious enough, the supporters of Mr. Villiers upon the Free Trade question in the House of Commons, and the supporters of Mr. Sturge upon the same question—(for, disguise it now as they may, Free Trade was their object,)—out of the House of Commons, was 93; every lion has his jackall, and should Mr. Villiers and Lord John Russell adopt the precedent laid down by the "*Sucking Pigs*," all they have to do, upon their next *triumph*, is to leave the House, and declare themselves the Parliament. We regret much that this precedent was not established by Mr. Sturge upon the recent Nottingham election case; inasmuch as 1801 would have constituted a majority over 1885; and Mr. Sturge might, upon the same principle, have declared that he only went there to be returned, and not to be defeated.

We invite particular attention to the third paragraph in Mr. Sturge's address, which says—

"3. To endeavour to ascertain how far the friends of unrestricted and absolute freedom of trade will unite with us to obtain such an Act of Parliament on their being satisfied that the newly acquired franchise will be used in favour of such freedom of trade."

Now, Mr. Sturge was well aware of the hostile feeling that exists throughout the country to the Corn Law League; and let us presume that a proposition had been made to assist that body, which would assuredly have been the case had the Sucking Pigs succeeded in their first position. Suppose, we say, that such a proposition had been made, and had failed, might not Mr. Sturge and his party have declared, with equal truth and propriety, that the minority were the majority, and that the co-operation of the Conference was thereby pledged to the League. Suppose we take Mr. Cobden's *recent fishing for Chartist support* at Manchester in connexion with this third paragraph, and the opportune time at which the bait was thrown out, was previous to the assembling of the delegates at Birmingham, and upon the eve of the great gathering to be held at Manchester and in London. Can, we ask, any man in his senses entertain a reasonable doubt that the whole thing was an impudent *free-trade* trick to remit forces for the restoration of the old Whig faction upon a pledge of free-trade! Suppose this third paragraph had been acted upon, how easy would it have been to stretch the point, and construe it to mean a pledge to support those in the first instance who advocate free-trade principles. The bubble has burst, however, and with it has vanished the hope of that union, which was merely intended to make the strong stronger, and the weak weaker. We trust that Mr. Joseph Sturge will have now learned, that if he mixes with sweeps, he must expect to get some of the soot. He must not longer hope to preserve one character as Joseph Sturge philanthropist, and another as Joseph Sturge member of the Sucking Pig Association. He has made a most unfortunate political blunder, which in the opinion of Talleyrand is worse than crime. He must now repair the blunder as best he can; he has deprived the people of the power of assisting him, because, if a few censure, he is bound to consider them a majority.

To-day we have spoken of the leading character in the national drama; to-morrow we may have a word upon the parts performed by the subordinate actors, as well as a few observations upon the "Bill of Rights" drawn up by Mr. Boothby, (we understand,) whose presence as an expounder of its several clauses, was in our opinion indispensable; and why such course was not adopted we are at a loss to know—especially as Mr. Spencer declared that the exposition of its merits by its framer had quite captivated him, and it might have captivated the majority.—*Evening Star*.

THE "POLITICAL PEDLARS."

The agitation for a Repeal of the Corn Laws being (as we had long anticipated) at length reduced to a mere practical form of advertisement, as puffy as "Reform your Tailors' Bills," or the celebrated "Holloway's Ointment," and not measuring more than a finger's length of handy Whig Lords, and Ex-officials, we can spare time from its further exposure, to follow up the consideration of a much more important subject. We had thought it quite bad enough that the whole country should be insulted by Mr. Joseph Sturge and his party, without being further subjected to the taunts of the root from whence the faction sprung. The *Morning Chronicle*, relying upon the success of that trick intended to be played off at Birmingham, maintained a very dignified silence pending the arrangements. As we before observed, St. Thomas's Day was a great day for England; and while the *Chronicle* devoted columns to the Ward elections of some free-trade fools, not a word did that paper contain about those elections which more interested the working classes—no, that would have been "*infra dig.!*" The *Chronicle's* place was that of a camp follower, and the time for action was *after* the battle. Our contemporary appears *now* to regret the result of the Birmingham Conference exceedingly; and would saddle all the odium of the sudden irruption upon the deserted instead of upon the deserters. It is a difficult task, we admit, for the leading journal of such followers as the Whigs, to shape a course that would have the effect of pleasing that Mosaic piece of art. We did think, however, as the *Chronicle* had "left us alone in our glory," while struggling for a fair representation of the whole people, that we should have been saved from its slovenly interference when the battle was over. We had imagined that the 8th clause of the Ashburton Treaty was a bone to pick, which would have required our friend's every device, and all his spare time and space. However, as the *Chronicle* merely shows its teeth and cannot bite, we pass the comment upon the defeat of faction over without further notic and come to a consideration of the parts played by some of the subordinate actors. Old hands inform us that it is a good plan, when a house is infested with rats, to singe one, and let him loose, and that the smell will drive the others out. We imagine, however that any less cruel plan, likely to be as efficacious, would be a welcome substitute. We have tried this experiment and found it so succeed. At *different* times we found ourselves called upon to direct attention to the conduct of some professing Leader. When we find a working man abandoning labour altogether for politics, we are impressed with a belief, that he is either very honest and enthusiastic, or very lazy and treacherous. But when working men are paid a certain salary for agitating, then have we a right to look for their support, their full and undivided support, of those principles, to advance which they hire their services. We must presume that the Chartists, at all events, do not advocate Chartism for mere gain, but from principle, that our lecturers, unlike the free-trade demagogues and the "suck-pig" squeakers, have selected their parts from admiration of the principles of democracy. In our endeavours to keep some of those gentlemen in the straight road, we have been more than once, or one hundred times, denounced as denouncers; while, marvellous to say, the only two men whose political integrity we have questioned, and for doubting whom we ourselves have been abused, now stand before the country self-convicted of one of the most flagrant acts of treachery ever yet committed against principle. The Chartist delegates had gained a complete victory over their pretended friends, the question in dispute being apparently nominal, but really a trial of how far the opponents of the Charter could securely go, in destroying first the name, then the leaders, and then the principles. To have made our own union more perfect, when abandoned by the minority, should have been the object of every honest man; and to keep out of sight the "Bill of Rights," the antagonist of the Charter, and upon which the separation took place, should have been the desire of every prudent man. Messrs. Williams and Philp, however, anxious for a very unenviable notoriety, took upon themselves to effect a change in the minds of men who had shown that they could not be seduced by sophistry. *The dogged opposition evinced to the* Charter by Mr. Sturge and his party, had the effect of rallying those delegates who magnanimously consented to take both Bills into consideration at once. But Messrs. Williams and Philp could not endure the humiliation of serving in heaven, and therefore commenced their hellish design of forming a third party. But we shall proceed at once to comment upon their conduct. Having by a vote decided upon the course to be pursued, we had no right to expect that the harmony of the Conference would be broken in upon by two delegates who had stood prominently forward in support of the very measure which they had been paid, and well paid, for supporting. Mr. Williams may tell us that he has not been paid; but we tell him that he has, and well paid too, by the support he has received in his business from those who placed confidence in him. However, we shall proceed. The preamble of the People's Charter is proposed, and Mr. Williams, in a most incomprehensible speech, places the preamble of the rejected Bill in opposition to it, and actually has the presumption and audacity to propose its substitution for that of the Charter. As Mr. Williams has expressed a desire to know "*What a base compromise is!*" that was one, is our answer. For now more than three years the twistings of Mr. Williams have been matter of discussion among Chartists. The very suspicion attached to some of his movements should have made him more cautious, and he should have embraced the golden opportunity to set himself right and to place his revilers in the wrong; but no—the recruiting party for lecturers was abroad, and some recommendation was necessary. If we have just reason to complain of the conduct of Mr. Williams, what language must we use to stamp the treachery of Philp? This man has branded himself as the veriest hypocrite that ever disgraced society. He has committed frequent breaches of faith, and has been pardoned. He received the people's money as a member of the Executive, as a lecturer, and as a journalist. He received that money for his advocacy of the Chartist principles. He is appointed one of five persons to carry out the principles of that Bill; for years he has lectured upon, and undertaken to show, its superiority over all other human concoctions; when lo and behold, as if by magic, he sees the error of his way, and the light shines upon him through what to us was utter darkness. The preamble of the People's Charter was short, simple, plain, and explanatory of the principles contained in its enacting clauses; and what says this double-eyed, this well-steeped advocate of Chartism? "Mr. Chairman, our glorious cause requires all our energy, and our object should be to heal those distracting differences that have crept into our ranks (we omit the side-thrust at Mr. O'Connor.) We should consider the best means of preserving union, and should set an example of liberality. I confess that *up to this time* I was the firm advocate of the People's Charter! *but since I have read this document, I am convinced of my error, and now I see all the glaring imperfections of the People's Charter*" Good God! Did ever treachery equal this! What! a fellow who would have starved had it not been for the generous support awarded to him by the poor people—a fellow who must have been supposed to have made up his mind upon the principles before he hired himself to *advocate them*—one who was elected to the *high office of an* Executive Councillor, to have ventured upon such a declaration before those with whose pence his every stitch was purchased! This preaching, long-faced hypocrite, with "*our glorious cause*" on his lips, and treason to that cause in his heart! Again we ask, was any treachery equal to *this*? We were prepared for the desertion of Harry Vincent. We knew that he could not long bide in the unclean ranks; he, however, has deserted us with a better grace; he has *gone over to the* enemy for money. Philp went over in the hope of getting pay. Vincent has the advantage of having first made his bargain; while Philp has rendered himself valueless even to the humbugs, inasmuch as we feel assured that no body of honest working men would ever again allow this preaching pedlar to address them upon "our glorious cause." Why did this weak-minded young man thus confirm every suspicion entertained of his honesty, and justify those who were chastised for suspecting him! Perhaps the people will now see not only the justice but the necessity of keeping a watchful eye upon those whom they pay for doing their work, and will be more cautious in future how they heap those with reproach. who, seeing further than themselves, entail upon them that odium which is sure to follow the slightest reflection upon favourites. We have felt it a duty thus to direct attention to those two gentlemen; and if the wholesome chastisement which they will assuredly receive, were not likely to operate as a warning to sinners in a less degree, there are others, whose doubtful conduct while in the Conference we would now comment upon. They have, however, we trust, learned a wholesome lesson. They have discovered, that in an assemblage of from 300 to 400 honest working men, who, after their work of three or four days is done, are once more to return to their daily toil, faction cannot raise its head as in a Convention sitting for months, and consisting of from thirty to forty leaders; many looking for jobs, and seeking for means to destroy all who are supposed to stand in their way. The delegates, that is, those who expect benefit from the Charter, and who are honest in its advocacy, took the full measure of every man at the late Conference. This was its great, its inestimable value; and if ever the people meet again through their representatives, we hope that it will be for a time so short that faction cannot mature its projects, and in numbers of honest blister-handed working men so great, that designing knaves will not be allowed to serve their factious purposes, while receiving the people's money for doing the people's business. The working men have now had a taste of the manner in which some would have done their business. Thank God, the honest fellows were there to do it for themselves, otherwise we should have been sold neck and crop; and some of our lecturers would have gladly embraced the golden opportunity afforded for establishing a union, of the terms of which we have had a fair specimen.

We rejoice that our London representatives have borne honourable testimony to the *forbearance of* Mr. O'Connor, and that he has *not furnished faction* with a single charge against him during the whole of this trying struggle, while not a few complaints are communicated of the disgraceful manner in which that gentleman was attacked by many professing friends of the Charter. One Chartist lecturer observed, upon rising to support Mr. Parry's motion, and alluding to Mr. O'Connor, "Now, then, we'll draw the badger." Upon the whole, we most cordially congratulate the people upon the opportunity afforded them of seeing, hearing, and judging for themselves; and in the results they will have discovered some justification for those, who seeing all, cry out mad dog, when their friends stand in danger of being bitten. Let the people now reflect upon the damage that their cause would have sustained had Mr. Philp been one of the Executive Committee. We shall return to this subject again and again. We have not yet touched upon the speech of Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, of Liverpool, delegate for Reading, and in which this self-styled philanthropist let the cat out of the bag, when he said, "We don't object to your principles or to your name; WHAT WE WANT TO GET RID OF IS YOUR LEADERS," pointing his finger at Mr. O'Connor.—*Evening Star*.

THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—In proportion as the cause of freedom progresses, and as means are adopted which are calculated to improve the condition of the oppressed; the enemies of truth and the hirelings of faction, exert themselves to destroy its influence, and under the pretence of giving information, deal out garbled statements; and like a cunning adversary whose only object is to gain a paltry victory, or effect some mercenary purpose—they endeavour to confound circumstances and persons, to throw odium on the characters of those who have partially mixed in the proceedings, and thus create prejudice where they are conscious of inability to prove anything against them by facts.

The Birmingham Conference, which was looked forward to with so much anxiety by the most liberal and intelligent part of the community, to effect a union of all classes, desirous of obtaining the principles contained in the People's Charter, has been thus seized upon by our enemies, who not only assert that it has failed to do that for which it was convened, but that it has stamped disgrace upon us by showing that we are inconsistent with our principles. Whig and Tory are alike rejoicing over, and seeking to turn to their own account, what they term "the split" and the "explosion", and as might be expected, the enemies of reform are most inveterate against the consistent and determined enemies of corruption, and attribute it to "the violence of the physical force Chartists", and are rather "oily" in their remarks upon the suffragites—they call it an "attempt to amalgamate the oil of the Complete Suffrage with the vinegar of the Chartists;" but these remarks are perfectly consistent with the inconsistencies into which the opponents of democracy must fall.

We cannot be surprised at the advocates of oligarchy assuming that one is more than two, or that one-third of a body is the whole, for this is in perfect accordance with their reasoning upon moral and political subjects, though it is doubtful whether they would apply the same species of logic upon other subjects—for instance, if there was a mixture of gold, and when half a pound of gold was taken from it, there was a pound of gold left—would they assert that it was all dross, because it had consisted of one-third dross. But we can appreciate their motives in endeavouring to attach the practices of some of the professed friends of democracy, to the principles of the Charter, and understand why they are not able to distinguish betwixt those who opposed practices, inconsistent with its principles, and those who resorted to such practices; but how men who claim "priority"* in the cause of democracy can furnish materials for, and then make use of such arguments, is only to be accounted for, by taking it in connexion with their other conduct.

The absurd and anti-democratic conduct of the Complete Suffrage party, cannot admit of palliation or defence; for were we to admit that their intentions were perfectly honest, and that in the fulness of egotistical vanity, they imagined that they alone were capable of "preparing a bill to be submitted to Parliament for securing the just representation of the whole people," yet even in that case their actions are entirely at variance with the principles of just legislation, and which must be the result either of bad motives or gross ignorance, and display such an utter want of ability in calculating the tendency of actions, as to make them *contemptible as advocates, and dangerous as colleagues.*

The professed object for which the Birmingham Conference was summoned, was to secure just representation for the people, or, in other words, to substitute power delegated from the people, for power assumed over the people, and yet the first act of the Complete Suffrage Council was to *assume to themselves* a power over the delegates of the people, and to exclude from, or include in the Conference whom they thought proper—but they found it to be beyond their reach on account of the firm stand made by the practical democrats—and acts 1, 2, and 3, were given up; they next *assume* a right to dictate to the Conference a bill which had been only prepared and seen by themselves, and which, from its size and complex character, it was impossible to consider in a period ten times as long as that for which we were met, and because the Conference resisted this arbitrary conduct, they in defiance of a principle which forms the basis of democracy, refuse to comply with the decisions of a majority, though by submitting any subject to a vote, each by expecting that the minority will acquiese if the decision be favourable to him, likewise is bound to abide by the decision of the majority if the decision is *against him*, and if this principle is not acted upon, then is democracy a farce, representation useless, and the ties which hold society together destroyed—yet this principle has been violated by those aspirants to "*priority*," and they not only retire, but upon meeting by themselves, they, with all seriousness, set about proposing a resolution that they were the Conference—to determine that ninety-four who agreed with them are superior to, and a majority over, 193 who differed from them. And this is from the professed advocates of political equality, and aspirants to "priority" in the cause.

These facts must either prove that their intentions were dishonest, (as Lawrence Heyworth informed us,) or else that they are entirely ignorant of moral and political truths, and that whilst they profess to oppose men assuming authority they assume authority themselves, to serve their own purpose, in direct opposition to those general rules which they tell us they are exerting themselves to advance.

I remain, sir,
Yours truly,
R. T. Morrison.

Nottingham, Jan. 3rd, 1843.

* The Rev. E. Miall, in Conference, December 28th, 1842.

CLASS-MADE LAWS HAVE MADE ITS VICTIMS, LET US ENDEAVOUR TO RELEASE THEM.

Fellow Working Men,——When I sent the advertisement to be published, which has appeared for the last few weeks, and which states that I will give four shillings to the Executive and one shilling to the Victim Fund out of every one hundred pound weight of beverage; I say, my friends, at that time it struck me very forcibly that the Victim Fund stood much need of augmenting, and I think so still, as you may see by their letter; and I also think if we may judge from appearance, that the country evinces but little disposition to support the cause of Chartism through the Executive, inasmuch as neither myself nor Messrs. Crow and Tyrrel has had much to add to their funds for some weeks past. I therefore propose that the whole of the five shillings per one hundred pounds be given to the Victims' Defence Fund, and it shall appear as before in Mr. Cleave's Subscription List weekly, until the assizes are over, when we can make fresh arrangements as the times may require.

Now, my friends, it remains with the people, whether those men who have been made victims for no other crime than that of demanding justice at the hands of our oppressors be left to the clemancy of a merciless judge and a time-serving jury, or whether they shall have funds sufficiently supplied which will secure to them justice; and we must remember that there is only a few weeks to raise this money in, and we should also remember that we that are at liberty are so only because the law has not got hold of us, but that we perhaps may have said and done more towards the downfall of tyrants than those whom it is our duty to support.

I now leave the matter in your hands, and only have to say, that I pledged myself in 1819 never to rest until we were free—I never have nor never will.

Roger Pinder, Hull.

MORE MIDDLE CLASS-SYMPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—In some of the numbers of your paper, published last summer, you kindly inserted the manner in which I had been persecuted by the influence of the Anti-Corn Law Plague in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In your paper, from time to time, appeared various accounts of the exertions I had made to forward Chartism in the County of Northumberland. There I continued until dire necessity, and the influence of faction, compelled me to come to Scotland. There are, however, few of your readers, except those who know me in the places where I have laboured, that are aware I want my sight. I have always been able, by my own industry, to obtain support, and when elected as a councillor of the National Charter Association, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, my name appeared in your columns as a mattrass-maker.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am about to relate a case, of disgraceful tyranny, such as has seldom appeared *in your paper*. I came down to Edinburgh in search of employment, but having found none, I was compelled to apply for work at the Asylum for the Blind, an institution supported by the voluntary contributions of the public, and the majority of its directors are clergymen. They agreed to employ me on the 14th of November last; but on the day following, when I went to work, judge of my surprise, when I was asked if I had not lectured for the Chartists? Upon answering that I had, I was informed that I could not be employed until further consideration; and on the 28th of the same month, the former resolution was recalled, the committee declaring they would give work to no Chartist.

Now, Sir, what will the public think of this? and from what I have heard of your writings, I know what you will think of it, and that you will take the earliest opportunity of giving it insertion in the People's paper. I now conclude myself,

Yours,
A determined Chartist through life,
John Cockburn.

Edinburgh, Jan. 2nd, 1843.

It appears from a Madrid journal that the officers who evacuated the fort of Atarazanas, at the instigation of the French Consul, still remain at Perpignan, and refuse to return to Spain.

Messrs. Blofeld & Co. of London, Map Sellers to the Queen, have published a most splendid Geological Map of Great Britain. It is one of general utility to the private gentleman, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist, and it would form a handsome ornament for the library, the hall, or counting house.—*See advertisement.*

THE POLITICIAN'S TEXT BOOK.

I HAVE great pleasure (and no small share of pride) in submitting the following encomium upon my little Compilation, the POOR MAN'S COMPANION for 1843, to the notice of the public generally; convinced that the lovers of right and truth will be pleased, with me, that this *three-penny-worth* of "Facts and Figures" is calculated to be of use in guiding the public mind to a correct appreciation of several political and social schemes of amelioration advocated by the *advanced* sections of the Reformers. The letter, in which testimony to this effect is borne by a gentleman whose good opinion I value more than that of any other man breathing, is, as will be perceived, a private one to myself. I take the liberty, however, to use it in this public manner; satisfied that Mr. O'Connor will not object to my doing so, as its publication can only have the effect of accomplishing his own desire,—ensuring the increased circulation of what he deems a good and useful book; *useful*, I hope, to the Poor Man and to the Poor Man's cause.

Jos. Hobson.

Leeds, Nov. 21st, 1842.

London, Nov. 19, 1842.

My dear Hobson,—You will see by the *Evening Star*, that I have made a good use of your invaluable little book; the very best that ever appeared in the English language, and one which has taught me that I was a fool till now. You should have called it the "*Whig Economist.*" It is splendid. The tax-payers on the platform started again, when I read the extracts from it. But I have not had time to do it justice. I forget the increased expence of sending Frost and others out of the country. That item is frightful. Your book should be in every house, from the palace to the cobbler's stall. It is the very best book ever published: and I beg of you to accept my thanks for it. What labour it must have cost you in the compilation.

Your's, very thankfully,
Feargus O'Connor.

P.S.—Our meeting was glorious. The Shams are routed for ever! Not a Chartist would nibble!!

The following "*Opinions of the Press*" will bespeak, in some measure, the worth of the little compilation:—

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"The excellence of the calendar section of this *multum in parvo*, is of the first order; and it might put all the Francis Moores that have existed since the days of Noah into the shade on the score of utility: and yet we have in this *bijou*, for threepence, twenty times the information pretended to be given in the veritable "Francis" for double the money. (When will *humbug* and the Stationers' Company dissolve partnership?) The statistical and argumentative portion of the "Poor Man's Companion," presents claims to the attention of every man; and the intellect must, indeed, be obtuse, that cannot derive useful information from it. There has been much reading and deep reflection in the present compilation."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

"This is one of the many and cheap political almanacs published for 1843; and it contains so many particulars respecting the amount and application of the taxes "raised from the industry of the producing classes," and such a quantity of valuable statistical information, that it may safely be contrasted with any similar publication. It is compiled from Parliamentary and other documents, by Joshua Hobson, the printer and publisher, of Leeds, who seems to have spared *no labour to bring together* such details as bear upon the leading questions of the day. Curious particulars are likewise given of the 'employment of the population,' the annual value of real property in England and Wales, the trade of the United Kingdom, &c., at the charge of threepence. The 'Poor Man' may thus obtain a 'Companion' that he cannot fail to find full of information of a useful and interesting nature, and that renders this political *Almanac* well worthy of support from the classes for whom it is peculiarly prepared and adapted."—*Morning Advertiser.*

*** Parties residing at a distance from a bookseller may have a copy of the Poor Man's Companion sent to their residence *per post*, by sending their address and *five* postage stamps to the publisher.

The *Poor Man's Companion* may be had at the Publisher's Offices, 5, Market Street, Leeds, and 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; of J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-Lane, Fleet Street, and J. Watson, Paul's Alley, Paternoster Row, London; A. Heywood, and J. Leach, Manchester: Paton and Love, Glasgow; G. J. Harney, and W. Barraclough, Sheffield; and of all Booksellers and News Agents in Town and Country.

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Frightful Accident.—On Thursday afternoon last, about two o'clock, Mrs. Judd, the wife of Mr. Judd, haulier, of Pillgwenlly, having received a letter of importance for her husband, went out for the purpose of carrying it to him. She had proceeded but a few yards from her own house, in the direction of Pill, when, crossing the new tram-road which leads to the dock, a locomotive engine came up at a moderate pace. Mrs. Judd appeared to those who happened to be near at the moment, to be engaged in thought, as she was looking on the ground, and taking no notice whatever of the approaching engine, which at length struck her and knocked her down, and before the engineer could stop it, the wheels had passed over the upper part of both her thighs, crushing the bones to atoms in an instant. The unfortunate woman was immediately removed in this frightfully mutilated condition to her own house, which she had left in health and spirits but a few minutes before, and where death, released her from her sufferings in six or seven hours after. Mrs. Judd was about 35 years of age.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

To Obtain Beer from Chalk.—This is an easy and common process, and may be put in practice as follows:—Go to a respectable public-house, having first taken a residence or lodging in the neighbourhood. When you wish for beer, resort freely to the chalk, and go on, getting as much as you can upon this principle, until it becomes unproductive, when you may try it in another quarter.—*Punch's Almanack.*

Sir Felix Booth.—On Wednesday last, the Magistrates heard, in their private room, an extraordinary charge against Sir Felix Booth, of a very revolting nature, preferred against him by his nephew. The ex-Sheriff of London declaring that it is an attempt to extort money from him, has expres[illegible] determination to have it probed to the bott[illegible] the case was adjourned to Tuesday.—[illegible]kingham of Saturday.

P[illegible] Excommunication from the Church.—A [illegible] of rare occurrence in the present day, took place in the parish church of Messing, in this county, on Sunday, the 25th ult. During Divine service the rector called from the congregation a young man and woman, and in the presence of all those assembled, expelled them at opposite doors from the sacred edifice.—*Essex Herald.*

We regret to state that portions of a wreck were cast on the shore of Killibegs, during this week, which leave no doubt but that a mealancholy loss of life and property has occurred at sea. On the inside of one of the boards cast on shore, are the words "John Swain," and on the outside of the same board are the words "Thomas Richardson." Portions of thecabin, and cabin furniture, were also thrown on the beach, and some oars branded "T K." or "T.R.," for the brand is not very legible. We cannot indulge in the most remote hope, that any of the crew escaped.—*Sligo Champion.*

Richard Murphy, the steward of General Sir James Kearney, who was lately fired at by some assassin near his master's house, expired on Thursday night, from the effects of the wounds he received —*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Ingenious Contrivance.—Wonders never cease. An engineer at Brussels, named Luppen, has invented, says a Brussels paper, a galvanic telegraph, which he has set up in his own house, No. 12, Rue de la Paille, and in that of M. Ledegunck, in the same street, which, although the apparatus is comprised in a small case not more than four inches cube, and forms a very pretty chimney ornament, enables those gentlemen to interchange whole sentences, and in fact converse with each other for hours together.

Worthy of Imitation.—John Hulings, Esq., of Presteign, recently made the liberal reduction of ten per cent. on the rental of his Radnorshire estates, conceiving that from the heavy losses the farmers of that county experienced during the wet season of 1841, in the deficiency of crops, loss of sheep, and the low price of wool, the present depressed state of agriculture must be especially felt by them.—*Hereford Times.*

More Young Patriots.

Registered, Elizabeth O'Connor Fox Newsome the daughter of Edward and Mary Ann Newsome, of Hanging Heaton.

On Christmas Day was christened, at St. Thomas's Church, High-street, Dudley, by the Rev. Mr. H. Cartwright, Charlotte Emmett Frost Wright, and Sarah Feargus O'Connor Wright, daughters of William and Hannah Wright.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday, at Bethel Independent Chapel, Wortley, by the Rev. R. L. Armstrong, Mr. Charles Hogg, clothier, to Miss Martha Smith, both of Horsforth. This being the first marriage solemnized at the above place of worship, the parties were exempted from payment of fees.

On December 30th, at the Superintendent Registrar's Office, Preston, Mr. John Joseph Berienguier, of Birmingham, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Coultherst, shoe-maker, of Friargate, Preston.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at Richmond, in the 35th year of his age, Ambrose Clement, Esq., surgeon.

On Saturday week, aged 37 years, of typhus fever, Mr. John Barker, relieving officer for the township of Stansfeld, in the Todmorden Union, which office he had held from its formation in 1838: his kindness endeared him to the poor, by whom he is greatly lamented; and his steady obliging demeanour and integrity, had secured him the confidence and respect of the inhabitants of the township.

On Wednesday, much lamented, Sarah, wife of Mr. John Jackson, bookseller, of this town.

On Wednesday last, aged two years and eight months, William, son of Mr. James Wess, grocer and tea dealer, Kirkgate, in this town.

On the 27th ult., at Hull, aged [illegible] years, Jane, the wife of Mr. William Mortimer, of [illegible].

GREAT CONFERENCE
AT
BIRMINGHAM.

(Continued from our last.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.—THIRD DAY.

The Conference assembled at nine o'clock this morning.

Mr. Sturge having resigned the chair, the first business was to appoint his successor.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Higgins, of Dublin, was called to the chair. That gentleman having taken the chair offered a few observations recommendatory of abstinence from all irritating feeling, and justifying the course which the advocates of the Charter had resolved upon.

The next business was the appointment of a Secretary, and on the motion of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Lovett was appointed to the office.

Mr. Hobson, of Leeds, moved that a deputation be appointed to wait on Mr. Morgan, the late Secretary, to request him, in the name of the Conference, to give up the minutes of the proceedings, a copy of the bill, and all other documents which the Conference were entitled to possess. In accordance with this resolution, a deputation was appointed, and after waiting upon Mr. Morgan,

Mr. Moir, of Glasgow, reported that the late Secretary had expressed his perfect willingness to hand over to the Conference all documents to which they were entitled.

The Secretary read the following letter from Mr. Morgan, announcing his resignation:—

"Birmingham, Dec. 29th, 1842.

"Sir,—I take the liberty of forwarding to you the enclosed copy of the minutes of the C[illegible] [illegible].

"[illegible] having arrived in which I feel [illegible] [illegible] upon me [illegible] the majority of the Conference [illegible] [illegible] necessary path. I therefore think [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] representatives of the people [illegible] this resignation, instead of giving [illegible] attendance to present it.

"At the same time [illegible] convey to the [illegible] my gratitude for the [illegible] forbearance [illegible] and an [illegible] of my [illegible] desire for the political and social happiness of my country.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient Servant,
"WILLIAM MORGAN.
"To the Chairman of the [illegible] of Delegates."

The resignation of Mr. Morgan was accepted.

Mr. Smith, of Liverpool, moved that a vote of thanks should be given to Mr. Morgan, for his services.—(Hear, hear, and No, no.)

[illegible] of Leeds, said he should oppose such a motion. He never could consent to give a vote of thanks to a man who had deserted his post. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith [illegible] any resolution on the subject [illegible].

[illegible] moved the adoption of the minutes of the previous evening's proceedings; and after some objections on the part of Mr. Roberts, the minutes were adopted.

Rev. Mr. Scilley moved the adoption of the resolutions moved by Mr. Beggs, on the first day of the sitting, with the exception of the fourth, being the Bill of the Complete Suffrage Association, as a basis of discussion, and substituting the amendment moved by Mr. Lovett, that the Charter should be the basis of discussion. With this alteration, the motion was adopted.

Mr. Kimble proposed the appointment of an [illegible] Committee.

Mr. W[illegible] seconded the motion.

Mr. Wilkinson opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be advisable to take out of the [illegible] half a dozen delegates, to examine documents which could as well be disposed of by the Conference at large.

Mr. Roberts moved, as an amendment, that the Committee should be the Executive Committee.

Mr. Wilkinson seconded the amendment, and it was then agreed to.

A resolution was then moved and adopted, that the Conference should go into a discussion of the clauses in the Charter.

The Chairman read the preamble, which was as follows:—

"*An Act to provide for the Just Representation of the People of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Commons' House of Parliament.*

"Whereas, to insure, in as far as it is possible by human forethought and wisdom, the just government of the people, it is necessary to subject those who have the power of making the laws to a wholesome and strict responsibility to those whose duty it is to obey them when made:

"And whereas, this responsibility is best enforced through the instrumentality of a body which emanates directly from, and is itself immediately subject to, the whole people, and which completely represents their feelings and their interests:

"And whereas, as the Commons' House of Parliament now exercises in the name and on the supposed behalf of the people, the power of making the laws, it ought, in order to fulfil with wisdom and with honesty the great duties imposed on it, to be made the faithful and accurate representation of the people's wishes, feelings, and interests:—

"BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED,

"That from and after the passing of this Act, every male inhabitant of these realms be entitled to vote for the election of a Member of Parliament, subject, however, to the following conditions:—

"1. That he be a citizen of these realms.
"2. That he be twenty-one years of age.
"3. That he has not been declared insane by a jury.
"4. That he has not been convicted of felony.
"5. That he has not been convicted of bribery at elections, or of personation, or forgery of election certificates.
"6. That the Secretary of State for the Home Department shall appoint three competent persons as commissioners, and as many sub-commissioners as may be necessary for settling the boundaries of each of the three hundred electoral districts, and so on from time to time whenever a new decennial census of the people be taken.
"7. That the necessary expenses of the said commissioners, sub-commissioners, clerks, and other persons employed by them in the performance of their duties be paid out of the public treasury.

REGISTRATION OFFICERS.

"Be it enacted, that for the purpose of procuring an accurate registration of voters [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be registered [illegible] the nomination of Members of Parliament [illegible] returning officers [illegible] [illegible] with registration [illegible] according to the provisions [illegible] [illegible] be appointed:—

"1. A returning officer for each electoral district.
"2. A deputy returning officer for each district.
"3. A registration clerk for the time being in every parish.

RETURNING OFFICER AND HIS DUTIES.

"1. Be it enacted, that at the first general election after the passing of this Act, a returning officer shall be chosen for every electoral district throughout the kingdom, and in like manner at the end of every [illegible] years.

[illegible]

"7. That he receive the lists of voters from all the parishes in his district, in which lists shall be marked or specified the names of the persons who have been objected to by the parish clerks, or any other persons.

Mr. Parry moved its adoption, and suggested the introduction of the word "Bill" instead of "Act"; and also that instead of the fourth clause, "That he has not been convicted of *felony*," the following words should be inserted, "That he be not undergoing the sentence of the law, at the time when called on to exercise the electoral rights."

Mr. Lowery seconded the motion.

At this stage of the proceedings, a resolution was proposed and carried, for the admission of the public to witness the proceedings of the Conference.

Mr. Williams, of Sunderland, moved as an amendment on the proposition of Mr. Parry, that the preamble of the "Bill of Rights," commencing "That whereupon the true theory of the British Constitution," should be substituted.

Mr. Philp, of Banborough, seconded the amendment.

The Chairman read the preamble which was as follows:—

"Whereas, upon the true theory of the British Constitution every male person of full age is party to making an act of Parliament as being present thereat by his representative; and whereas it is notorious that the laws which have long prevailed in the choice of members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament, have failed to carry out such theory into practice; and whereas it is expedient to take effectual measures to render the theory and practice of the constitution uniform, by securing to every male person of full age the right to vote in the choice of his representative in Parliament, as being the delegate to whose charge is committed the disposal of his property, his liberty, and his life, and for this purpose to grant the right of returning representatives to districts having an equal amount of population in every county, to provide that the election of such shall be annual, and by way of ballot, that any person qualified to be an elector may be chosen to be a representative, and that all members be paid for their services and charges in the execution of their office: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the provisions of this Act shall commence and take effect from and after the end of the present Session of Parliament.

"And be it enacted, that all laws, statutes, and [illegible], shall be and the same are hereby repealed, in so far as they may be inconsistent or at variance with the provisions of this Act.

"And be it enacted that every male person, of full age, [illegible] duly registered according to the provisions hereinafter contained, be entitled to vote in the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the district in which he shall be registered."

A long discussion ensued on this amendment, into which we have not now space to enter. On a division the amendment was lost by a large majority, and the preamble of the Charter, with the alterations proposed by Mr. Parry, was carried.

The Conference then went into Committee on the clauses of the Charter, and the whole of the [illegible] a half of them were gone through. Various alterations and amendments were proposed, [illegible] [illegible].

It is important to state that the following resolution, proposed by Mr. O'Connor, was adopted unanimously:—

"That any alterations which may be proposed to and received by the majority of this Conference, shall be submitted to the whole people, for the purpose of testing public opinion, with reference to these alterations, with the view of submitting them to any future Conference, and called by the whole people."

The proceedings were adjourned at eight o'clock.

FRIDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Mr. O'Higgins took the chair at half-past nine o'clock.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous afternoon's sitting, which were ordered to be confirmed.

Mr. Roberts said that in the *Times* newspaper, which he received this morning, it was insinuated that the Conference would go off on a claim of priority on the part of the Chartist party, but by a similar claim by the Complete Suffrage party. Now it was well known that Mr. Lovett had offered to withdraw his amendment if Mr. Beggs would have consented to adopt the same course with regard to the original resolution—(hear, hear). But in order that the Conference might understand how the matter really stood, he would take the liberty to read the terms of the requisition by which they had been convened. Mr. Roberts then read as follows:—

"We therefore advise that Public Meetings be called by advertisement or placard, giving not less than four clear days' notice, in every town throughout the Kingdom, inviting the inhabitants to elect representatives to attend a National Conference at Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 27th of December, 1842, for the purpose of preparing a Bill to be submitted to Parliament, for securing the just representation of the whole people; and for determining on such peaceful, legal, and constitutional means as may cause it to become the law of these realms."

It was true indeed, that the object of this proceeding was to change the name of the Charter. Well, they were told of that before hand, but many of them did not believe it. It was plain that the Complete Suffrage party intended that the future agitation of the question should go on under the name of the "Bill of Rights;" and on that account Mr. Roberts was [illegible] [illegible] of the Charter [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] of their proceedings—(cheers). Who did the proposal come from? It came from a body of men—[illegible] [illegible] the "Friends"—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in themselves, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. When the advocates of the Charter [illegible] to be blamed, if they [illegible] the same [illegible] [illegible] their principles as the Society of Friends in favour of their symbols?—(hear, hear, and cheers). He called upon the supporters of the Charter to carry to victory the standard under which they had so long struggled—a standard never stained by one act of dishonour on the part of those who had rallied round it in its defence—(cheers). He now begged to move the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this Conference, the members of the Complete Suffrage Union, who have abruptly retired from the discussion, have not exhibited good *faith*, but, on the contrary, have acted in direct violation of the terms on which they were called together. The country were invited to send delegates to Birmingham, for the purpose, amongst other things, of 'Preparing a Bill to be submitted to Parliament for securing the just representation of the whole people.' At a sacrifice almost too great for them to bear, the country responded to this invitation, and at a large expense of time, toil, and money, elected delegates for the purpose of so preparing the bill above mentioned; in the full and earnest hope that their united efforts, while they might give no preference or priority to any individual or section, would result in a cordial union of all classes, for the purpose of securing a just representation of the whole people in the Commons' House of Parliament. The delegates met together and proceeded to the business for which they were elected. On the first day of their meeting, a declaration of principles was proposed by Mr. Beggs, on the part of the Complete Suffrage Union, which declaration insisted, That the Bill to be presented by the Council of the Complete Suffrage Union, be taken as the basis of discussion; and the *Chartist body* opposed this claim to priority in favour of a Bill which they had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] *moulding* [illegible] [illegible] *Charter* [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This conduct of the Complete Suffrage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 'want of *good faith*' and '*honest purpose*.'"

Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion.

Mr. Moir [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Was the [illegible] likely to be brought [illegible] these?—(No, no.) He called upon the Conference to be consistent, and not to stultify its own proceedings by yielding to expediency—(cheers).

Mr. Pilcus, Isle of Wight, as a member of the society alluded to by Mr. Roberts, begged to say, in reference to what had fallen from that gentleman, that those who had caused the secession from the Conference, were not members of the society, but those who were the very elements of discord—(cheers). He had no sympathy with their proceedings, or otherwise he should not have been there—(hear, hear).

Mr. Lovett regretted that this resolution had been introduced, because they had carried a vote of thanks to Mr. Sturge, and had almost reiterated the feelings of Mr. Spencer, that they would run in parallel lines. He regretted the introduction of that resolution, too, because he thought that such words as "dishonesty" and "want of faith," manifested hostility to the Complete Suffrage Association—(hear, and no, no. He hoped it would not be agreed to. He admitted the propriety of putting forth a statement of facts, but he deprecated the introduction of words calculated to generate hostility. The great principles of democracy recognized the right of every man to set forth their opinions honestly and boldly, as to the salvation of the country and the social condition of the people. The right he claimed for himself, he conceded to others and he regretted to see high intolerant hostility manifested in this resolution. If the Conference adopted it, they would keep up the intolerant spirit, which he had hoped they were met to have prevented. He should move that the words "want of good faith" and "honest purpose" should be expunged from the resolution—(hear, hear, and no, no).

Dr. Wade seconded the proposition, but in doing so, he could not help expressing the indignation he felt at the manner in which the Conference had been treated—(hear, hear). He did not believe that any real Chartist would have come there, if he had thought that the "Bill of Rights," as it was so termed, was to have been taken as the basis of discussion—(hear, hear). At the same time it would answer no useful purpose to foment disunion, and for the sake of avoiding that he should support the motion made by Mr Lovett. In doing so, he did not think that he was at all compromising the great principle which they had in view. He thought that the advocates of the Charter would stand in a more honourable and excellent position if they altered the resolution, as suggested by Mr Lovett, than to send it out in its present shape. He did not wish them to sacrifice one iota of the principle of the Charter, but rather that, as a body of men knowing their own rights, they were determined to abide by them—(Cheers). If the Complete Suffrage Association did not choose to unite with them, let them then go on in their own way, and the advocates of the Charter would go on in theirs—(hear, hear.

Mr. Roberts here consented to expunge the words, "honest purpose."

Mr. Colquhoun moved that the resolution of Mr. Roberts be referred to a committee.

Mr. Buchanan seconded the proposition.

Mr. O'Connor was strongly of opinion that the motives of Mr. Roberts, in bringing forward the resolution, had been misunderstood—(hear, hear). Mr. Lovett appeared to think that the advocates of the Charter had pledged themselves not to [illegible] [illegible] because they had proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Sturge. Now Mr. O'Connor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. To promote the adoption of the Charter—(hear, hear). That was his object in coming there. Supposing the advocates of the Charter had [illegible] to carry out their object [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in a minority, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—(hear, hear). Then again, objections [illegible] taken to the resolution, on the ground that [illegible] [illegible] of Friends. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—(hear, hear). [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] proposed by Mr Roberts? [illegible] [illegible] After putting the country to an expense of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—(no, no). The [illegible] spoke of the conduct of the Complete Suffrage Association, [illegible] [illegible] of good faith? [illegible] [illegible]. Was the [illegible] [illegible] good faith?—(no, no). [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] If [illegible] [illegible] 300 [illegible] [illegible] 209 of them [illegible] for the Bill, he would have stuck to the Charter—(cheers).

Mr. Campbell did not think that the Complete Suffrage party had sneaked out of the room, as seemed to be insinuated by some persons, for they had honestly avowed that they could not go along with the advocates of the Charter—(hear, hear).

Mr. Williams said that he could not allow the resolution to pass some portion of which he most cordially supported, and some portion of which he most cordially dissented from, without taking this opportunity of stating his sentiments. He thought that some matters had been introduced into the resolution named by Mr. Roberts, which were not strictly the fact, and that some expressions [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. He knew that it was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and opinions. He did not think that it was strictly true that the Conference had proved bad faith—(yes, yes) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a bill to be submitted [illegible] [illegible]—(No, no). If they [illegible] [illegible] the programme they would find it not to be strictly the fact—(No, no.)

Mr. White thought they had had enough of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Suffrage party attacked (hear, hear). [illegible] [illegible] from all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] practised by the Suffrage party [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] left the Conference [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be called by their proper name, and [illegible] vote for the retention of the words [illegible].

Mr. Roberts claimed the right of reply; but he would exercise it very briefly. He wished to set the meeting right with regard to a mistake into which Mr. Williams had fallen. The programme was not issued until the delegates met at Birmingham—(hear, hear). They were invited for the purpose of preparing a bill, and not to take the bill that had already been prepared—(loud cries of "hear, hear"). It had been said that he had spoken in terms of contempt of the body called Quakers for their attachment to the symbols of their opinions; now so far from wishing to convey such meaning he thought adherence to them reflected the highest honour, and he urged it as a reason for a similar tenacity on the part of the Chartists in adhering to their principles—(hear, hear). He contended that the Complete Suffrage party had acted most inconsistently—(hear, hear). It was just the same as if a man, having invited 200 or 300 friends from a distance, either on business or pleasure, without stating any terms for their conference, was to say to them that they must agree to a certain principle before he would hold that conference; whereas he must have known before hand that not a man invited would agree to it—(cries of "hear, hear"). For himself, he had attended that Conference at great personal inconvenience. He had Chartist trials to attend to, and clients requiring his attention all over the kingdom; and he declared that he would not have incurred the neglect of his clients to fulfil the conditions imposed by the Suffrage party—(hear, hear).

The Chairman was decidedly opposed to any person of any party or any of the Conference's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The Conference then proceeded with the consideration of the remaining clauses of the Charter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. This [illegible] was got through.

Mr. O'Connor [illegible] [illegible] the Chair [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] having retired, Mr. O'Higgins having again taken the chair,

Mr. Hobson moved—

"That the document [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] submitted and agreed to as a whole."

Mr. Brown, of Lambeth, seconded the proposition.

Mr. Parry said that they had recognised in this document the rights of man, but they had said nothing about the rights of woman—(laughter). Gentlemen around him were laughing, and it was quite possible, when the rights of man were talked of in the House of Lords, that they should be met with the same kind of risibility as that which had been excited in the Conference when he spoke of the rights of women. He had come to the Conference, impressed with this conviction, that every adult woman as well as every adult man, ought to possess the franchise; but he should not then offer a motion on the subject, and for this reason. He should content himself by the simple expression of his opinion, that it was as unjust to deprive woman of her rights as it was to deprive man of his rights—(question); and his only reason for not offering a resolution on the subject was, that it might be said he was guilty of gross impracticability, and that it would be assisting to defeat the efforts which were making to obtain the Charter—(hear, hear). In order therefore that that should not be said, and in order that no slur might be cast upon the Conference, he declined moving a resolution, but at the same time he took that opportunity of saying that in his opinion, the rights of woman ought to be as dear and as sacred to her as the rights of man—(hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connor implored the Conference not to enter into the consideration of any such question.—(hear, hear.)

Mr. Roberts observed that the Conference could not entertain the question, even if they were so disposed, because they were called to consider the rights of man and not the rights of woman—(hear, hear.)

Mr. Buchanan differed from Mr. Roberts. He could not call the Charter a measure of full justice, while it took away the franchise from the female part of the population—(Question.)

No delegate rising to offer any further observations on the question, the Chairman put the resolution moved by Mr. Hobson, which was adopted unanimously and amidst considerable cheering.

Mr Lovett moved, "That the People's Charter, being a bill to provide for the just representation of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Commons' House of Parliament, revised at a Conference of the people held at Birmingham December 1842 with the suggested alterations printed in italic, be printed and circulated, previous to receiving the sanction of another Conference, to be called for that purpose."

Mr O'Connor seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

A resolution was proposed and adopted—"That Mr. Cleave be the publisher of the amended bill."

Mr. Cleave thanked the Conference for the honour, and said it was his intention to publish the bill as amended in a double sheet of the *Chartist Circular*, and in another edition, suitable for the pocket—(hear, hear).

Mr Hobson moved—"That Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq., M.P., be the [illegible] to [illegible] a bill for securing the just representation of the whole people [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the House of Commons; and that John Temple Leader, Esq. be requested to second the motion [illegible] [illegible]."

Mr Roberts seconded the motion.—Agreed to.

Mr [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the deepest and most sincere sympathy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and support of the people, whom they have so well and so faithfully served."

Mr Roberts seconded the motion, and in doing so referred to the absence of members of the Complete Suffrage Association, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Frost, Williams, and Jones [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Charter, they were restored to their [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Russell, of Southwark, hoped that while they were in Birmingham, they would not forget [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] £10 [illegible].

Mr Clarke, of Stockport, thought that the Conference ought to express an opinion on the judge [illegible] Lord Abinger during the late Special Commission—(hear, hear, and no, no).

Mr. Parry rose to order. He thought it would be a waste of time to enter into a discussion [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Justice Cresswell, but for the reasons he had stated he should [illegible] [illegible] so.

Mr Harney [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Cooper wished to announce that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, by acclamation.

The Rev Mr Scilley said that the resolution which he was about to propose [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The resolution he wished to propose was—

"That this Conference of National Delegates [illegible] express the strongest [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

Mr. Brown, of [illegible], seconded the motion.

The Chairman, before putting the resolution, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. Parry said that they had not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:—

"That as the principles of democracy fully [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] principles by different means."

Mr. Vevers seconded the motion.

Mr. Lowery should oppose the motion, because in his opinion, it stultified the resolution moved by Mr. Roberts, on the previous day, and which the Conference adopted—(hear, hear). He had another objection. He could not admit the principle that expediency was justifiable at any time when it was a departure from right—(cheers). The best way to go to work was to go the right way, and not beat about the bush to see which way the other people were going—(hear, hear.

Mr. Jones was sorry to say that among those who professed so much anxiety for an union between the middle and working classes, there were some who did not wish for any union at all—(hear, hear. These parties had prophecied before coming to the Conference that there was no chance of such an union being effected, and not wishing to appear as false prophets, would make no effort to secure an union at all—(hear, hear). The Charter had suffered more from disunion than any thing else, and he thought that any delegate opposing this resolution was acting in a very uncharitable spirit—(no, no).

Mr. White moved the following amendment:—

"That this Conference recognises the right of every man to take any course he thinks proper, boldly and honestly, in the advocacy of the People's Charter, whilst we retain to ourselves the right of pursuing in the same straightforward manner which we have hitherto pursued, and resolve never to cease from a firm, steady, and determined agitation until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land."

Mr. Ridley seconded the amendment.

Mr Lovett observed that there was a variety of opinion in the Conference, and if they claimed a right to think for themselves he thought nothing could be so intolerant as to deny that right to others. No man had been more persecuted for opinions' sake than he had been, but at the same time he was one of those who would give credit to every man who honestly differed from him—(hear, hear). The principles of democracy gave to every individual an opportunity of expressing his opinions fully and freely, and in his opinion the resolution moved by Mr. Parry was a conciliatory one, and amounted to nothing more than this—that as democrats, they wished to do away with the intolerant spirit which had produced so much mischief in their ranks—(hear, hear.)

Mr Moir said that no man valued more than he did the right of private judgment; but there were times and seasons when it was not always expedient and politic, and when that spirit did not display the very best judgment. The resolution moved by Mr. Parry appeared to him to be a complimentary one to the minority who had seceded from them—(hear, hear). That they had a right to do so he freely admitted; but having called the representatives of the people together, he thought they would have displayed much more good sense if they had allowed themselves to be guided by the decision of the majority—(hear, hear). Unless [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from principle, and not from expediency—(Cheers, hear.)

Mr Clark thought that the resolution [illegible] nothing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. O'Connor was of opinion that the resolution amounted to a censure, because it would announce that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their ways, in having taken an injurious path and one [illegible].

Mr. Bairstow should give his unqualified support [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr Cooper supposed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Complete Suffrage party were to secede [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Cowan, of Liverpool, thought the resolution [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr Parry—"I beg [illegible] that I [illegible] claim [illegible] [illegible]."

Mr. Roberts thought, [illegible] the temper of the Conference; and in the amendment he was about to propose, he fancied he would have the support of the larger number. It was admitted that the resolution of Mr. Parry was [illegible] [illegible], but it was also admitted that, at this time, the resolution would be offensive to a large portion of them—(hear, hear). There were other causes of division, without introducing fresh ones; and he would propose that the Conference go back to the previous question in order [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—(hear, hear). [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] between Mr. Parry [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—(hear, hear, from Mr. Parry). He moved therefore—

"That the Conference do [illegible] to the [illegible] resolution [illegible] [illegible]."

A Delegate seconded the proposition.

Mr. Lovett [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr Parry's resolution [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pursue his own course for the future.

Mr G[illegible] asserted in the [illegible] [illegible] in Mr. White's amendment—(hear, hear, and no, no).

Mr Parry in reply, said he could assure the Conference that he had not the slightest idea that a resolution embodying a principle of this description could have excited so much confusion and apparently so much [illegible] [illegible]. Gentlemen seemed to think that the resolution [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Mr. O'Connor seemed to think that the country would put a [illegible] construction upon it. Now so long as he (Mr. Parry) was convinced that the resolution contained nothing but what was sound and right, he would not one iota abate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] construction upon it—(cheers and [illegible]). If the resolution were false, it would fall of itself [illegible] [illegible]. He would now say one or two words with regard to the reasons which had induced him to bring it forward. [illegible] Chartist body—[illegible] [illegible]—(cheers) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to an alteration being made [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Roberts urged Mr. White to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. White said that if Mr. Parry was willing, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Parry said [illegible] [illegible] not agree to [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. White then intimated his intention to press his amendment.

After some further time [illegible] altering and amending the [illegible] [illegible], without giving any satisfaction to [illegible],

The Chairman put the amendment of Mr. Roberts, namely, that the Conference should go to the previous question, which was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Lovett [illegible] the decision to which the Conference had come, because it manifested the same intolerant spirit of which he had before complained—(no, no). He should consider it his duty to have the votes recorded—(much confusion and uproar).

Mr. Parry suggested to Mr. O'Connor whether the resolution might not be so formed as to meet the views of all, without sacrificing the principle for which he had been contending.

After a considerable loss of time,

Mr. O'Connor rose and said that the "firebrand" was now going to try to throw a little oil on the troubled waters—(laughter). The resolution he had drawn up was as follows:—

"That, as the principles of democracy fully recognise the right of individuals or bodies of men to express their opinions boldly and honestly on all questions affecting their political and social rights, this Conference deems it essential to proclaim this important right, and at the same time to express their opinion that the cause of the people will be best served by a manly perseverance in their agitation for the People's Charter, while they receive with gratitude and thanks the co-operation of all parties who shall, in pursuance of their own means, endeavour to achieve the same, and we further recommend that all means not inconsistent with principle shall be used to conciliate all classes of Reformers"—(cheers).

Mr. Parry said that the resolution met with his entire approbation, and he should have great pleasure in seconding it—(cheers).

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried amidst great acclamation, and with only four dissentients.

Mr. Hobson moved—"That all papers and documents belonging to this Conference shall be placed in the hands of Mr. Lovett, and that he retain possession of them until duly authorised to deliver them up."

Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion.

Agreed to.

It was then agreed that Mr. Lovett should prepare a copy of the minutes suitable for publication, and Mr. Hobson announced his intention to print them in a cheap form for the use of the delegates and the Chartist body generally.

The business of the Conference having terminated,

Mr. O'Connor rose and said—Sir, I rise to discharge a most important duty, and in the outset, I rejoice to think that Mr. Lovett has been a false prophet. When the leaders left us, Mr. Lovett expressed his opinion that it would be the forerunner of the existence of three parties, but I think our subsequent position has proved that hereafter there will be but two—(hear, hear). It has been my fortune to differ with Mr. Lovett, (and he [illegible] [illegible] that fact) but from this moment all [illegible] and [illegible] of it is banished from my mind—(cheers). I may often have been placed in such circumstances as to render it impossible for me to explain, because others would not explain with me. I may say when speaking of another or [illegible] [illegible], that I have had my full and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I have only to say, therefore, that so long as Mr Lovett continues [illegible] [illegible] I am sure he will [illegible] to perform the same [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] way, so long will he find in me a [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible]—(hear and cheers). [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], but all their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] proposed by the [illegible] [illegible] the only means of action. Many [illegible] have taken place in our ranks, and it is not unlikely [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. But however great the [illegible] and however thick the cloud that may be thrown around us, public opinion will break through the mist and the man will be seen according to his real value—(hear, and cheers). I don't think a man [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—(hear, hear). We have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not merely that Mr. Lovett is dearly wedded to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but that he will continue to use his [illegible] to carry them into practical effect—(cheers). [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ? When [illegible] of an union between the middle and working classes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ? I mean an union among the working classes themselves?—(cries of "Hear, hear.") [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] strength; their strength is [illegible] [illegible] weakness—(hear, hear). And now, sir, if I have been the means of saying one word which has been [illegible] offensive or hurtful to the feelings of Mr. Lovett, I trust that I shall be under a misapprehension, and that I did not do it for the purpose of [illegible] [illegible], but for the purpose of what I conceived to be true—(hear, hear). I now beg leave to tender [illegible] Mr. Lovett an apology to him for any pain I may have [illegible] him, and I [illegible] only to hope that the [illegible] [illegible] through our proceedings, will prove to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], that [illegible] we are [illegible] among ourselves it is impossible for them to succeed in their object—(hear). In conclusion, Sir, I beg to move that the most cordial and heartfelt thanks of the Conference be given to Mr. Lovett for the services he has rendered as secretary, and for the [illegible] in drawing up that document which has [illegible] [illegible] agitation for five years, and which I trust [illegible] will become the safeguard of the rights and liberties of the people of England—(loud cheers).

Mr. Cooper seconded the motion.

The Chairman put the resolution, which was carried unanimously amidst great cheering.

Mr. Lovett, on rising to return thanks, was received with [illegible] applause. He said, in reply to what has been urged by Mr. O'Connor, during the twenty years [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], I have always [illegible] inquired whether the thing [illegible] just, and without waiting for the sanction of [illegible] [illegible]. I have always pursued a straight [illegible] [illegible], regardless of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—(cheers.) In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] these views, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], my object has been greatly [illegible]; but it has given me some satisfaction to find that as public opinion [illegible] [illegible] I have seen an approximation to [illegible] [illegible] I have always advocated—(hear, hear.) [illegible] has been made by Mr. O'Connor to the National Charter Association. On that point he has [illegible] they were deficient in a plan of organization. You may remember that while suffering imprisonment in Warwick Gaol, I always concurred with [illegible] [illegible] that it was deficient. I conceived that it was not only necessary that we should put forth a sound principle, but that, if possible, we should devise means to prepare the people to carry that principle into operation. Hence I laid down a plan of united action—a plan the first object of which was to create an united public opinion in favour of the Charter; and I thought that while we were labouring for that object, some means might be devised for enlightening and instructing the people. That plan was published with all its details, and then the only question was, how it could be carried into practical effect. When it was projected to the country, it was assailed from a quarter which I little expected; but as an apology has been made, I will say nothing more on this part of the subject—(hear, hear.) I always considered it to be far preferable to the National Charter Association, and I say so without any feelings of disrespect to the gentlemen who may have been associated with it. I believe it to be so because it combines a plan of education, not merely the elements of reading and writing, but a plan which would teach the people while they are agitating for their rights, how to answer those who taunted them with the reproach that they were unfit for the suffrage, because they were not sufficiently enlightened—(hear, hear). I know not whether my plan will ever be acted on or not, but I think I shall best answer the great object of democracy in pursuing the course which appears to me most likely to lead to a speedy and satisfactory result—(hear, hear.) Now, in America the people have possessed the franchise for fifty years, and in that country the great mass of the people are the slaves of the few. I have [illegible] the reason of this, and I find that it is for want of [illegible] knowledge on the part of the people as to what [illegible] their political rights—(hear, hear). It is [illegible] that I wish to combine with our system a plan of education [illegible] [illegible] for instructing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]—(hear, hear, [illegible]). I am not aware that I can say anything [illegible]. I hope we shall go on peacefully [illegible] [illegible] the future and as far as any exertion of mine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] can conduce to the [illegible] of the common object be assured [illegible] [illegible] cheerfully and willingly rendered.

Mr. Lovett resumed his seat amidst loud and continued cheering.

Mr. O'Higgins then left the chair, and on the motion of [illegible], seconded by Mr. O'Connor, it was taken by Dr. [illegible].

Mr. Parry said a most pleasing duty devolved on him, namely, that of proposing the cordial thanks of the Conference to Mr. O'Higgins, for the admirable manner in which he had discharged the duties of Chairman. Mr. O'Higgins [illegible] the representative [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he might be said to [illegible] [illegible] of the Chartists of Ireland, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to Ireland" [illegible] a [illegible] in the breasts of every [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] seconded the motion.

The Chairman put the resolution, which was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. O'Higgins, in a few words acknowledged the [illegible].

At [illegible] o'clock, the labours and sittings of the Conference were brought to a conclusion.

◆

WEDNESBURY.—Mr. B[illegible] [illegible] of Wednesbury, has paid the following [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Defence Fund of the [illegible] [illegible]. The money was received from the following parties:—

	£	s.	d.
Wednesbury Chartist Amusement Class ...	0	10	0
Gift of a Special Constable, which he received for two days' services ...	0	10	0
Friends at Bilston	0	2	0
Friend at Walsall	0	1	6
Mr. Samuel Cook, draper, of Dudley ...	0	2	6
Total... ...	£1	6	0

WALSALL.—Mr. John Mason was entertained by the Walsall Chartists at dinner on Thursday se'nnight, at the house of Mr. D. Standley, the New Inn, St. John-street. The dinner was of excellent quality. Upon the cloth being drawn, Mr. Mulholland was called to the chair, and in a neat and eloquent speech proposed the health of Mr. Mason, eulogising his past conduct, and expressed his belief that his future life would be such as would entitle him to the high estimation in which he is held at present. Mr. Mason rose to respond, and was met with loud cheers. He delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard, occupying upwards of an hour and a half. Several patriotic songs and toasts were given, and the company broke up highly pleased with the proceedings of the evening and the company of their old friend.

Pro Joshua Hobson Printer [illegible]

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Slaves, for such you are and such you will be until you love one another and do as you would others should do unto you—until you are united and become as one man—until you adhere strictly to rules laid down and sanctioned by yourselves—until you insist that the officers in your service do their duty to the strict letter of your law—until you are as jealous of your liberty as of your wives and sweethearts—until you refrain from intoxicating liquors and low language—until you leave off abusing each other in long letters and speeches, both of which are anti-Chartist—until you at all times acknowledge and reward virtue and honesty—until you know better than to pass censure on any man for doing his duty, as some of your [illegible] have done—until you know how [illegible] the two protecting Stars you have got—until you insist on the rising of a Chartist Sun to warm and strengthen the said Stars—until you leave off meeting in public houses, and establish respectable Halls of your own—until you reward virtue and honesty, and leave hypocrisy and lunatics to punish [illegible]—until you do all these things, and acquire a thorough knowledge of your own destiny, you will be slaves. Do all this, and you shall have the Charter.

You will perhaps say it is a great deal to [illegible] but if you [illegible], and to [illegible] in earnest [illegible] no more than [illegible] your [illegible].

As I [illegible] what [illegible] should [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] a Chartist Sun [illegible] you are [illegible].

The Times [illegible] in by nearly all the [illegible]; the Times newspaper is the organ of [illegible] it is the enemy of [illegible] general; [illegible] yet you [illegible] in your power [illegible] to render [illegible] the most wicked paper.

[illegible] if [illegible] the Times [illegible] in the Times [illegible].

[illegible]

What is [illegible]? The press as it is.

What could destroy despotism? The press if it pleased.

What could destroy despotism and the press as it is? The people if they [illegible].

Why [illegible]? Because they are [illegible].

A POLITICAL MARTYR.

P.S.—When the Chartist [illegible] is established, I will give the [illegible] as many advertisements as the Times in the [illegible] of [illegible].

"HE WHO IS NOT FOR US, IS AGAINST US."

Let us first endeavour to demonstrate the absolute necessity that exists for us to take a decisive part, in order that we may [illegible] others, and ensure a [illegible] in favour of a good cause. Scarcely [illegible] to prove that [illegible] who [illegible] decisive part [illegible] the cause, and might as well not come amongst us.

Now in the first place we should look at the cause in which we are engaged—the Chartist cause. Who among us say that this is not a good cause—that it is not the best cause that ever engaged the zeal and affections of man? For why? It is the cause of the [illegible] oppressed, and of those who have none to help them but God and the Chartists. It is the cause of all that is good and virtuous against all that is bad and vicious. They must be good men who unite to forward this good cause. It is a cause that has had to contend with and it has met with many delays and drawbacks—but with no defeat. [illegible] most holy cause have [illegible] and with [illegible] but yet the [illegible] has never been defeated, nor one argument [illegible] of the very [illegible] of Chartism [illegible] must first answer our arguments [illegible] the cause.

Granting that our cause is a good one [illegible] arguments [illegible] in the just [illegible] why are men not more [illegible]? [illegible]

[illegible]

(To be continued.)

ADDRESS [illegible] AT THE OPENING OF THE WORKING MEN'S HALL, IN MARYLEBONE, AS A CHARTIST CHAPEL.

[illegible]

losses so the Charter be gained? Let us have several strings to our bow—if one fails, another may hold—if one arrow falls short of the mark, or beside it, another may hit it. All feasible means will conduce to the end. I have much faith in religious Chartism as a means, and why?—the powers that we have to contend against are of this world, or the nether world—and we have the weakness of our own hearts, aye and the wickedness too against us. We are apt to shrink from the [illegible] to [illegible] him against ourselves. What can [illegible] above [illegible] fear of self—and the fear of others—what can [illegible] us above the dispiriting influences of the world [illegible] so well as religious enthusiasm? [illegible] we [illegible] at a future life—how poor, how empty [illegible] world [illegible]! Shall we then refuse the aid of [illegible] [illegible]. The love of God will cast out of our hearts [illegible] fear of man. Religious enthusiasm has always [illegible] the best match against [illegible] tyranny—it [illegible] the ironsided troops of Cromwell and made them conquerors over the royal Charles—it inspired the [illegible] Covenanters who marched to the hills with a sword in one hand and a bible in the other—it has made men prevail over devils [illegible]. But let us be careful while we [illegible] that it does not [illegible] our hearts and turn to fanaticism; let us beware [illegible] God and [illegible] [illegible]. Let us have no creed—[illegible] such great and [illegible] creeds and sectarians are [illegible]. Let us imitate the example of Jesus [illegible] who preached [illegible] it in deed. As philanthropists we preach love to man; as patriots we preach [illegible] freedom we preach [illegible] to [illegible] the Established Church and [illegible] the word of God [illegible]—they preach [illegible] or [illegible] notion; let us [illegible] truth. Our [illegible] parsons; [illegible] scripture [illegible] the Devil [illegible] quote [illegible]. We [illegible] Scripture [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] And may [illegible] as becomes Christian Chartists.

J. W.

Mr W[illegible] had also the honour of opening the City of London [illegible] Chapel with a similar address.

ON NEW-WORSHIP.

(Published by request.)

[illegible]

SHAKSPEARE.

[illegible]

Chartism has now its last and greatest enemy to combat; it has to sustain a life and death struggle with the Apostles of Government. [illegible]

In a word, nothing can put down Chartism—nothing can prevent it from putting down all other isms in its way—but the conduct of the Chartists themselves—nor could they, save only for awhile—the Phœnix would rise renewed from its own ashes. We are armed with the treble armour of a just cause—rivetted by truth and proved by experience—the enemy has none but carnal weapons, but he has authority on his side, and authority in the eyes of the world covers a multitude of sins as charity or Chartism does in the eyes of heaven. One virtue in the enemy will save him in spite of all his vices; one vice in us would prove fatal in spite of all our virtues. If, therefore, we go up to this last battle with unclean hands, if the necessary spell word, a clear conscience, be wanted; if we doubt, if we falter, if we faint, we shall lose the day, we shall strive in vain, we shall be compelled to retreat, to gird up our loins anew, to lay by for another opportunity, to bide our time. Now, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that we turn our attention to ourselves, that we examine ourselves, that we prove ourselves. There is nothing amiss in the cause, nothing is wanted in Chartism; but is anything amiss in us, are we Chartists wanting in anything? If so, we must purge ourselves, we must purify ourselves. Let us take a short retrospect of the cause.

Chartism is the child of oppression, as spring is born of winter; and as spring clothes the earth [illegible] by winter, refreshes it, beautifies it, so will Chartism resuscitate, renovate, re-animate the condition of man, blasted as it now is by trampling tyranny. It is somewhat singular and worthy of remark that the Charter (founded on first principles) was first taken from the paternal hands of Major Cartwright and adopted by the [illegible]—they failed in rearing it as perhaps they intended to [illegible] the deserted child was next taken up by the [illegible] who also failed; but [illegible] taught the working classes what was wanting; the working classes next took up the Charter; took it [illegible] by the hand [illegible] their hearts only [illegible] they felt it as the pelican feels [illegible] [illegible] they breathed the very spirit of their souls into it, they gave it [illegible] and now it has grown a [illegible]. Yes, Chartism has performed many [illegible]—it has yet one more to perform, the crowning [illegible]. What [illegible] victory? [illegible]

Like the infant Hercules, Chartism strangled the [illegible]

[illegible] at what we [illegible]

(To be continued.)

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL FOR DEFAMATION.

A curious action for defamation was tried in the Episcopal Consistory Court, Bristol, on the 21st ult. before the worshipful the Chancellor of Bristol. The plaintiff, Mrs Prudence Payne, a widow lady, living at [illegible], charged Mary Ann Rowley, the wife of a [illegible] manufacturer, of Cotham Green, with having [illegible], in the presence of [illegible] witnesses, that Mrs. Prudence Payne had been cohabiting, for two months, with her (the defendant's) husband. Mrs. Rowley, in defence, denied that she had used the word [illegible] but acknowledged having said that an improper correspondence had been going on between her husband and Mrs. Prudence Payne, and she now produced a quantity of letters written by the widow to Mr Rowley which had fallen into her possession [illegible] in proof of [illegible] of the allegation for which she [illegible] before the Court. The evidence of Mercy Ware, servant to Mrs. Prudence Payne, stated that a considerable number out of about fifteen or sixteen letters produced were written by her mistress to Mr. Rowley; that her mistress had over some of the letters to her (Mercy Ware), and desired her to carry them to Mr Rowley, and to nobody else; some of the letters were signed "Constant;" some of them were addressed to "Forget me Not." This witness had seen nothing improper pass between her mistress and Mr Rowley, except that he once gave her a kiss. If an improper intimacy had taken place at Mrs. Payne's house, it must be with at her witness's knowledge of it. [illegible] Rowley's young ladies grown up, proved the handwriting of Mrs. Payne in some of the letters; that they [illegible] consent [illegible] terms with Mrs Payne [illegible] these letters were known of; that [illegible] any impropriety of conduct [illegible] Payne; [illegible] them [illegible]. Some of the [illegible] were addressed to "Forget me Not" [illegible] "Teton."

[illegible] a sample of the remarkable epistles [illegible] by the defendant's counsel:—

"My dear T[illegible]—I this day promise you while I am on earth, [illegible] shall win my affections from [illegible] ranking among the [illegible] I will return it [illegible] until [illegible] good for me to [illegible] my witness to [illegible] my [illegible]. Oh! [illegible] I should [illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible] believe me with fidelity,

Ever and ever yours, and [illegible] yours constant,

"PRUDENCE PAYNE."

[illegible]

"CONSTANT."

[illegible]

The Learned Chancellor, in delivering judgment, remarked that whether any criminal intercourse [illegible]

[illegible]

A CLERICAL VAGRANT.

BURY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31.

A case has just been brought before the Petty Sessions of this town which has excited very considerable interest in the minds of all classes. It consisted of two charges against the Rev. Jonathan Ackroyd—first, for being a rogue and vagabond under the Vagrant Act; and, second, for having obtained money under false pretences.

The evidence in support of the charges was of a lengthened nature, but may be stated in a succinct form. The first witness was,

Mr. Thomas G[illegible], of Tottington-hall, who said that on Friday, the 16th inst., the prisoner called upon him, and having represented himself to be the incumbent of a church or chapel at Skircoat, near Halifax, stated that the church was in debt upwards of £2,000 which was owing on a mortgage, and that he was obtaining contributions to liquidate the debt. He further stated that he had performed the church duties and services there for a period of ten years gratuitously, and that the building was still in connection with the Church of England. Witness accordingly gave him a sovereign, which he would not have given but on the representation that the prisoner was the incumbent.

Miss Hannah Woodcock, of Holcombe, deposed that the prisoner had also called at her residence on the preceding Friday week, when he represented himself to be the incumbent of the church in question, and succeeded in obtaining another sovereign.

Mr. Joshua Knowles, of Stormer-hill, and Miss Alice Elton, of Tottington, who had also contributed a sovereign each, deposed that the prisoner had called at their respective residences, and told a similar tale. To the former he expressed a hope that he might live to pay off the debt, in which case, he said, he would write word to his friends at Bury, as he had promised to several Quakers, who had assisted him.

Mr. William T[illegible], of King-cross, Skircoat, near Halifax, deposed that he was a manufacturer, that he knew the prisoner, and that he also knew the church at Skircoat which was in the possession of the Wesleyan Methodists. He stated that it had been purchased in Oct. [illegible] conveyed in November, and opened in December 1840, and that the prisoner had no connection with the church, nor any interest or authority to collect money on its behalf. The trustees, of whom witness was one, had not received any money from the prisoner [illegible] or [illegible] the church, neither did they owe him any money.

On cross-examination, the witness said, that an absolute conveyance of the church had been effected; that the prisoner had built it, and, for some time had preached in it; that the purchase-money was £900; and that it had been bought from Mr Alexander, a solicitor, at Halifax. Witness was not aware of what interest Mr. Alexander had in the church, but believed that the land, the building, and all together would, probably cost between £2,000 and £3,000. He knew not of the prisoner having any private property, or of any private property of his having been lately sold; and he should think that it was about five or six years since the prisoner had any thing to do with the church.

[illegible] Hossall, superintendent of police at Bury, stated that he had known the prisoner for [illegible] years and a [illegible] and that he had had him in custody before at Ulverstone on a charge of having obtained money under false pretences, upon which occasion he alleged also that he was the minister of the church at Skircoat, and produced books, letters, and other documents to that effect, which were believed by the magistrates, who discharged him, and recommended him to leave the neighbourhood as speedily as possible. On Coming [illegible] witness went to Halifax, where he saw the [illegible] who said that he had received upwards of three hundred communications respecting the prisoner; and from these and other circumstances it appeared that [illegible] had been receiving great [illegible] of money in the neighbourhood of Bolton and Bury. The [illegible]

Charles Maguire, a police sergeant, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner on the morning of Saturday, the 24th inst., at the house of Samuel Coupe, a [illegible] in Tottington, and that he [illegible] in his possession, [illegible] as follows:—"1842—A list of the Names of Minor Contributions towards the Liquidation of a Debt upon Christ Church, Skircoat, Halifax, Yorkshire, amounting to upwards of £2,300." The amount received by the prisoner, as stated in this book, was £792 11s. 6d. [illegible] and letters [illegible] found in his possession stated the [illegible] (including the £792 11s. 6d.) to be £2,249 19s. 6d. Many of the signatures were known [illegible]. That of the Earl of Burlington was one.

J[illegible] Smith, of the Bury Court of Requests, deposed that he was formerly in the Manchester constabulary [illegible] he had had the prisoner in his custody [illegible] of having [illegible] goods by means of [illegible] exchange. Witness, on that occasion, [illegible] to be that of a very poor man, [illegible] allowed the prisoner [illegible] prisoner was, however, discharged, on [illegible] of giving up the goods and leaving the town.

After the evidence had closed,

Mr. Woodcock, [illegible] for the defence, said [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]ATCH AGAINST THE BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A HORSE.

JUSTICE ROOM, NEWCASTLE. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Thomas Bell called Robert Bent, who stated that he keeps the turnpike gate at the [illegible], parish of Wallsend, and that on the 7th of the present [illegible] o'clock, coming from the direction of [illegible] towards the turnpike gate. The other man was on horseback; but he held of the reins of another horse, which was harnessed to a light gig, and was dragging it along, while the defendant was walking by the side of the horse, and flogging it most violently. When they came to the gate, he particularly remarked the condition of the gig horse, which appeared completely exhausted, and hardly able to put one leg before the other. Witness fully expected that if the defendant had stopped to pay the toll, the horse would have dropped down and died. They passed through the gate, and as far as the witness could see, the defendant continued to flog the poor animal most unmercifully. It was about ten minutes past one o'clock when they passed witness. The Halfway-house is about a quarter of a mile further on.

Robert Allen, the landlord of the Halfway-house proved that the horse died in his stable within a short time after the defendant arrived, in consequence, in the opinion of witness, of having been over-driven. This was also the opinion of the veterinary surgeon.

The defendant, who appeared to treat the matter with great indifference, did not deny that he had driven the horse the distance in the period of time stated, but said that the death of the horse did not proceed from over-exertion, but because it had been fed shortly before starting, and had been allowed to take some cold water at Marlborough.

The magistrates having consulted together, the Chairman told the defendant that the magistrates were unanimous in convicting him of the offence charged, and that he must pay a penalty of £5 6s. 6d., costs included; or, in default of payment, be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour.

The penalty was paid.

INFANT EDUCATION.

(From George Cruikshank's Comic Almanack.)

BABYLONIAN UNIVERSITY.—The grand aim of modern infant education is to make learning very attractive, to invest Lindley Murray with a magnetic power over the pupil's mind, and dress Dilworth in an attractive [illegible] that shall cause all the little boys in the kingdom to stick to it. If Mavor's Spelling can be converted into a magic spell, the chances are that the infant population may be charmed into a correct use of ba, be, bi, bo, bu, [illegible] the progress of education, that we may have, before the expiration of a century, universities at which the wet nurse and the professor may be [illegible] required to attend to the physical and intellectual wants of the infant students. A bachelor of arts will not only be entitled to the distinction of B.A., but may add the letters B.Y. to complete his description. It has already been suggested that philosophy [illegible] be taught by toys, and it would be easy to give a lecture on the laws of motion, illustrated by a game at marbles, or to explain the theory of equations by reference to the pleasing pastime of nine-pins.

The Pons Asinorum that has puzzled many of our modern youth, will be much more easily overcome when a real donkey ride is resorted to; and the difficult process of looking for a square root will be greatly facilitated by a spade when the student finds himself sent forth to dig in the garden of science.

Already has the worthy Mr. Wilderspin introduced, in many places, the agreeable system of making fun of school; and if he would only consent to put his infant pupils into the fantastical caps and gowns which are worn at the universities, the joke would be still richer than it is at present. "To this complexion we shall come at last;" and if education is to be made game of, the sooner we go "the whole hog" the better.

The following is an extract from a report that is intended to illustrate the tremendous success of the Wilderspin system:—

Teacher—What is this I hold in my hand?

Children—A piece of glass.

Teacher—What can you do with it?

Children—Scrape slate pencil.

Teacher—What else?—what can your eyes do with it?

Children—Look at it.

Teacher—If you put it to your eye can you see through it?

Children—Not if you shut your eye.

Teacher—Can you break glass?

Children—When try [illegible] breaks a window.

Teacher—Then glass is [illegible]?

Children—R[illegible].

Teacher—[illegible] the shutters break?

Children—We are not going to try that.

Teacher (striking the shutter violently)—Now what have I done?

Children—Made a great noise, and hurt your own knuckles.

Teacher—What is wax?

Children—A soft substance.

Teacher—Is there any sort of wax that is not soft?

Children—Yes, the whacks you give us when we don't know our lessons.

Teacher—What does a cow give us?

Children—Nothing.

Teacher—Well, what does the milkman give us?

Children—He gives us nothing; we buy it.

Teacher—What do we buy from him?

Children—Milk and water.

Teacher—What's this?

Children—A [illegible].

Teacher—What use does your mother make of it?

Children—She sometimes beats father about the head with it.

Teacher—Has your mother got a mangle?

Children—No, she's [illegible] it.

Teacher—What colour is the orange?

Children—Orange colour.

Teacher—How large is this orange which I hold in my hand?

Children—As big again as half.

Teacher—How long will oranges keep in this climate?

Children—Not a day, when you get hold of them.

Teacher—That will do; you may go home.

Children—Thankee [illegible].

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—MANSION HOUSE, SATURDAY.

THE HONEYMOON.—A tailor, in a dirty shirt, and without coat or waistcoat, whose name was stated to be Whalen R[illegible], was charged by his landlord, Michael Dunny, a Cork man, in the same line of business, with having carried away the blankets of his well furnished room, and deposited them in the room of his uncle, a neighbouring [illegible], for the small consideration of the loan of [illegible].

Mr. Dunny said, in the genuine tone, and with the unaffected expression of [illegible] of the south of Ireland, "Upon my conscience, your lordship, I don't [illegible] but [illegible] for [illegible] what he [illegible] let him [illegible] for a room, and I not only let him a room but I let him [illegible] marry his wife [illegible]—(Laughter)—[illegible] enough they got married, and [illegible] my consent and respect [illegible], upon my [illegible] took [illegible] my bed in a most shameful manner—(Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—You mean they stripped the bed of the [illegible]?

The [illegible]—Your Lordship [illegible] of it as if you were present, and [illegible] Yes, they [illegible] morsel of blanket [illegible].

[illegible] my [illegible]?

[illegible] and to make him comfortable I gave him a [illegible] I had to [illegible]. If but he was [illegible] nothing could get him out of his bed [illegible].

[illegible]—What! not at the end of two months?

The Complainant—No, faith. A body might think that after the first month he'd get up to attend to business, but the divil a bit of [illegible] he get up by [illegible] until [illegible] his blankets to his uncle, and then both him and her got up early enough to strip the whole building—(Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—Is he a countryman of yours?

The Complainant—No; he says he's a Brummagem man; but for all that I don't wish to hurt him. But you see, [illegible] Lordship, in my country, we don't think it kind [illegible] a man [illegible] another [illegible] and a wife into the bargain. (Great laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—No, it is not kind.

The Complainant—I [illegible] the truth, you honour; [illegible] lazy and good-for-nothing a fellow as ever [illegible] out of [illegible] to work [illegible] and take him [illegible] again.

The defendant said he was willing enough to work if only he could prevail upon his wife to let him get up in proper time in the morning—(Laughter)—and when he argued with her, she said the honeymoon always lasted another month longer, and she did not see why they should be the first to break the rule.

The Complainant—Sure I didn't want you to do so. But you might have earned twelve shillings a week, at any rate, and had plenty of fun. (Great laughter.)

The Lord Mayor (to the complainant)—Well you certainly are a good-natured fellow, and I think you may try this man once more. Let him pay you so much a week by working for you, and if he persists in lying in bed and neglecting his business, bring him before me and I'll cure him of his honeymoon tricks by sending him to prison, where he shall have no inducement to lie in bed longer than nature requires. (Laughter.)

His Lordship then gave the complainant half-a-crown to commence the new year with, and received many blessings and thanks in return for his kindness from the poor ill-treated tailor.

APPALLING OCCURRENCE NEAR BARRHEAD, RENFREWSHIRE.—NINE LIVES LOST.

It is our painful duty to record in this sheet one of the most distressing occurrences, both as regards loss of property and loss of life, which has taken place in this part of the country for many years past. Last night, about nine o'clock, the embankment or breast of G[illegible]ton Dam, near Barrhead, gave way, and the contents of the reservoir, accumulated at the time to an extraordinary extent by the storm, rushed down the channel of the burn with fearful and irresistible velocity, carrying death and destruction in their train. The first place which suffered from the destruction of the flood was the Print Works of Springfield, occupied by Messrs. Hardie, Stark and Co., where three entire houses were swept off, two gables of two other houses, and the counting-house, or under flat of the master's house, where the water rushed in at one side, making a breach at the other, and carrying with it the whole furniture and other contents.

The only human victim was the son of a person named Maxwell, who used to drive the field cart. His father had sent him to hang up his coat to dry at a stove in the works. The father went into the house and escaped the rush of water, but the boy was carried off. Though the youth Maxwell was the only person who lost his life at Springfield, a number of other persons narrowly escaped. Four persons in one house were saved on the rush of the water by breaking their way through the roof, and so sudden was the rise on them, that Lowman, the last of their number, had to be held up by the neck by his companions for some time before he effected his escape. In a few minutes afterwards, the house was swept down, and the whole materials of the building rendered a mass of floating rubbish. The works of Springfield present a truly frightful appearance; the whole machinery of the works, the goods in course of finishing, and the whole stock of printing materials (including about [illegible] worth of indigo) were all carried before the devouring current, inflicting a most serious, and as yet unascertained, loss on the owners.

The next place which suffered from the flood was the print works of South Arthurlie, occupied by Messrs. Hays and Sons, and situated about a quarter of a mile below Springfield. Here the destruction of property was not so great as at Springfield, but the loss of life was far more appalling. Two dwelling-houses, a large cart shed, and a byre, with all they contained, were instantaneously carried away; and we are sorry to relate that, with one of the houses, the entire family of occupants but one child were instantaneously drowned and buried in the ruins. With the exception of the husband, the other family shared the same fate as their neighbour. The names of the unfortunate occupants of the first of the houses alluded to were Robert Johnstone and his wife, both aged about fifty-five; a widowed daughter, Henrietta, aged 23, with her child, a girl about four years of age; another daughter, [illegible], aged 15, and son, Archibald, aged 17. This family had [illegible] earlier than usual with the intention of rising early in the morning to visit during the approaching holidays to some relations at [illegible]. The inmates of the other house who were drowned were Mrs. M'Intyre, aged about forty, and her child, about four years old; M'Intyre, her husband, was absent at some part of the works [illegible] and with one girl belonging to the [illegible] family of the Johnstones; he is all that [illegible] of the ten persons occupying the two houses referred to. The bodies of the whole of the sufferers had been found [illegible] save and except that of Robert Johnstone, [illegible] were busily engaged in digging up the ruins [illegible] remains, and [illegible] of the furniture and other articles that could be found. There were [illegible] in the byre swept off, both of which are drowned also.

Besides this damage at the print works, the accumulated current also swept down a portion of the garden wall at Arthurlie House, the property of Mr. [illegible]. At two farm steadings a little further down, a good deal of property was likewise carried off at [illegible] the bridge at Dunlay.

During the forenoon a great number of visitors were hurrying to the fatal spot from all parts round the neighbourhood, and a deep gloom seemed to pervade the countenance of every one who had been there or who resided in the vicinity.—Glasgow Saturday Post.

THE WORKS preparatory to the commencement of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama are advancing rapidly. The entire length of this canal will be forty-nine miles; the breadth at the surface 135 feet; and its depth twenty feet. M. [illegible], the engineer, estimates its cost at £5,[illegible],000 sterling.

BRECON GAOL, which Dr. Bisset Hawkins visited in 1837 and reported to be dark, cold, and unhealthy, and in which he found in 1839 in the same state, without any alteration of its most obvious defects, was again inspected by him last year, when he found that neither the Lord Lieutenant nor justices had since that time effected the slightest [illegible].

BANKRUPTS, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, [illegible]

BANKRUPTS.

John Goaden, Wych-street, Newroad, [illegible], victualler, to surrender Jan. 7 at [illegible], and Feb. 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Nokes, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane.

Benjamin Hunt Thorold, Willesden, [illegible], Jan. 11, at half-past twelve and Feb. 3, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. J. Scott, [illegible]; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

James Barnes, Jermyn-street, lodging-house-keeper, Jan. 11, at half-past eleven, Feb. 3, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Jaquet, Clifford's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

Giles Jones Newton, Leicester-square, [illegible], Jan. 14, at twelve, and Feb. 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. [illegible] and Shaw, Fore-street, Cheapside; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

William M[illegible] Solier, St. Swithin's-lane, [illegible], Jan. 14, at [illegible] past [illegible], and Feb. [illegible] at eleven, the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Faddy, Temple; official assignee, Mr. Groom, [illegible].

William Hurd, Wickham, Hampshire, [illegible], Jan. 7, at half-past one, and Feb. 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Hicks and Braikenridge, Bartlett's-buildings; and Mr. Garnier, Bishop's Waltham; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

Edwin Thomas [illegible], East Grinstead, corn-dealer, Jan. 12, at half-past one, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. P[illegible], Temple; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street.

William Few, Gresford, Denbighshire, ironmonger, Jan. 9 and Feb. 16, at eleven, at the Bankrupt District Court, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. [illegible], Wrexham; and Messrs. Mallaby and Townsend, Liverpool; official assignee, Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

Robert Smith, Leeds, [illegible], Jan. 12, at twelve, and Jan. 31, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds. Solicitor, Mr. Lee, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

[illegible] Smith, Leeds, [illegible], Jan. 11, [illegible], at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds. [illegible] Young, Leeds.

J[illegible], Jan. 6, and Feb. 3, at [illegible], at the Bankrupts' District Court, Bristol. Solicitors, Mr. L[illegible], Bristol; [illegible] and Mr. Parnell, Bristol; official assignee, Mr. [illegible], Bristol.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Callinan and J. Holt, Liverpool, [illegible]. [illegible], and [illegible], Manchester, as far as regards N. Barr. R. Hervey and Co., Manchester, manufacturers [illegible]. K[illegible] and M'Divitt, Liverpool, general merchants. J. D[illegible] and S. Nelson, Preston, Lancashire, bonnet-makers. Smith and Booth, Leeds, [illegible]. J. Brownridge, and J. Marriott, Leeds, [illegible]. T. and C. Cox, Salford, wine-dealers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 27.

BANKRUPTS.

James [illegible], chronometer-maker, [illegible]-street, to surrender Jan. 7, at twelve, and Feb. 1[illegible], at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Red Lion-square; official assignee, Mr. B[illegible].

William [illegible], Stoney-Stratford, Buckinghamshire, Jan. 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. A[illegible] and Hobson, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

James [illegible], druggist, Reading, Berkshire, Jan. 10, at two, and Feb. 15, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Parker, St. Paul's Churchyard; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings.

W[illegible], Jan. 11, at one, and Feb. 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, [illegible]. Solicitors, [illegible] Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Messrs. M[illegible] and Co., [illegible]; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

George Forster, butcher, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 16, at one, and Feb. 21, at eleven, at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Crosby and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry, London; official assignee, Mr Baker, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Joseph Wilson, warehouseman, Manchester, Jan. 14, and Feb. 20, at eleven, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Elm Court, Middle Temple, London; and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Pott, Manchester.

John Crowther, corn-miller, Huddersfield, Jan. 16, and Feb. 6, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Jacomb, Huddersfield; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

John Lockwood, manufacturer of fancy waistcoating, Lepton, Yorkshire, Jan. 13, at twelve, and Feb. 1, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Overend, Kirkburton; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds.

John Ray, porter-merchant, Leeds, Jan. 20, at three, and Feb. 6, at twelve, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Barr, Lofthouse, and Nelson, Leeds; official assignee, Mr. Young, Leeds.

John M[illegible], earthenware manufacturer, Foley, Staffordshire, Jan. 17, at half-past two, and Feb. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Wilmington-square, Middlesex; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

James Taylor and James Butterworth, painters, Rochdale, Lancashire, Jan. 13, and Feb. 8, at one, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Whitehead, Rochdale; official assignee, Mr. Stanway, Manchester.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings

DEWSBURY.—A district council meeting will be held on Sunday, January 15th, in the large room over the Co-operative Store, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates are requested to attend from all parts of the district.

HOLMFIRTH.—A district delegate meeting will be held on Sunday next (to-morrow), at Holmfirth, when it is hoped as many will attend as can, as business of importance will be laid before them.

BURY.—On Monday next, there will be a public meeting in the Garden-street room, to hear the report from the delegate of the proceedings at Birmingham Conference. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock in the evening.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday evening (to-morrow) Mr. S. Parkes will address the Chartists in Fig Tree-lane room; to commence at seven o'clock.

ON MONDAY EVENING Mr. Con Murray, from Glasgow, one of the delegates to the Conference at Birmingham, will lecture to the friends in Fig Tree-lane room at seven o'clock.

ON TUESDAY, Mr. Samuel Kidd, of Glasgow, and late member of the Conference, will also deliver an address in the same room at seven o'clock.

MIDGLEY.—Mr. SUTCLIFFE, newsagent, of Booth-town, near Halifax) will lecture in the Charter Association Room, on Sunday, at six o'clock in the evening, and Mr. Richard Wheelwright will lecture at the same place on Sunday, the 15th, at six o'clock in the evening.

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Sunday last the delegates sent from this town to Birmingham returned. The following is the arrangement made for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity of knowing what business was transacted at Conference. A public meeting will be held in the Hall of Science, Bath Buildings, on Monday evening, when the proceedings of the Conference will be laid before the meeting by the Huddersfield delegates; also the various suggestions relative to the People's Charter, which have been made by the delegates. Doors open at half-past seven—chair taken at eight o'clock.

BRADFORD.—A special meeting of the council will be held in the room, Butterworth-buildings, on Monday evening, at six o'clock, when it is requested that every council man will attend.

A MEETING of the Chartists of Great Horton, in their room, on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, is requested, on business connected with the liberation of Messrs. Brook and Peddie.

THE CHARTISTS of Manchester-road will meet on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, to take into consideration the getting up of a tea party, on the liberation of Peddie and Brook.

THE CHARTISTS meeting in Butterworth's Buildings, are requested to attend on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, to arrange with the other localities to form a committee of management to get up a tea party, on the liberation of Brook and Peddie, which will take place on the 5th of March.

THE MEMBERS of the Co-operative Store will meet on Sunday evening at six o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Clisset, of Mill Bridge, will preach two sermons on Sunday, in this place in the afternoon and evening.

HOLMFIRTH.—Mr. Wm. Cunningham will lecture on the "Rights of Labour," in the Wortley Hill School, on Sunday next, at six o'clock in the evening.

HOLBECK.—This evening, (Saturday), a lecture will be delivered in the Association Room, Holbeck, by Mr. David Ross, of Manchester. Politicians of all creeds are earnestly invited to attend. To commence at half-past seven o'clock.

TO-MORROW, (Sunday), Mr. Con Murray and Mr. Samuel Kidd, both of Glasgow, are expected to lecture. In the afternoon at half-past two, and in the evening at half-past six o'clock.

HALIFAX.—A delegate meeting of this district will be held at Sowerby, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Each locality is particularly requested to appoint delegates to attend.

THE COMMITTEE appointed for collecting funds to defray the expences of the delegates appointed to represent this district in the late Birmingham Conference, beg to acknowledge the receipt of 4s. 8d. from Red Bank, for the above named object.

HALIFAX.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. Butterley will deliver a lecture upon the Life and Character of Brutus; after which there will be a discussion upon the following proposition:—Was Brutus justified in conspiring against Ceasar? Chair to be taken at six o'clock.

LONDON—NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Parry will lecture on the political and social events of the past year. On Wednesday evening, Jonathan Duncan, Esq., will lecture on "How the aristocracy got their estates, and by what title they hold them."

LONDON.—A lecture will be delivered at the Chartist Hall, Star-street, Commercial-road, on Sunday next; the subject—"What is Chartism?" To be delivered by one of the members of this locality; the chair to be taken at eight o'clock. A general meeting will take place after the lecture, to choose a treasurer in the place of Mr. W. H. Wilkins, resigned.

TOWER-HAMLETS.—A public meeting will be held next Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Chartist Hall, Grey Eagle-street, Brick-lane.

LAMBETH.—At a meeting of the members in this locality, on Tuesday evening, it was resolved "That the members be especially summoned to attend next Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock precisely, to receive the report of the delegates to the Birmingham Conference; also to elect two members to attend the meeting of delegates at 55, Old Bailey, and other very important business.

MR. CAMPBELL will lecture at Mr. Kemp's No. 9, Little Coram-street, Russell-square, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr. Benbow will lecture on Sunday evening next, at the Working Men's Hall, 29½, Mile End Road. After which there will be a meeting of the General Council.

THE CHARTISTS of Finsbury will meet at the Cannon Coffee House, Old-street, on Tuesday evening next.

THE LAMBETH YOUTHS will hold a public meeting on Wednesday next. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock; admission free.

PADDOCK.—Mr. John Roberts will deliver a lecture on Chartism, at Mr. George Armitage's, Temperance Hotel, Paddock, on Sunday next, at two o'clock.

MANCHESTER.—The South Lancashire Delegate Meeting will be held in the Charter Association Room, Brown-street, on Sunday, (to-morrow.) when it is expected that the Delegates will be punctual in their attendance.

THE MONTHLY MEETING of the members of the National Charter Association will be held in the Carpenter's Hall, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

REDDITCH.—A Tea Party and Ball will be held in the Chartist Hall, on Monday next. Mr. T. P. Mead is expected to attend.

BOLTON CHARTISTS are requested to meet in their room, Howell Croft, on Wednesday next, to take into consideration business of importance, and to elect a new council.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday, (to-morrow,) two lectures will be delivered in the Chartist room, Greaves-street, in the afternoon at two o'clock, by Mr. Clark, of Stockport, and in the evening at six, by Mr. Anderson, of Bradford.

BIRMINGHAM—WHITE'S DEFENCE COMMITTEE.—The above committee is requested to meet at the Chartist room, Aston-street, at two o'clock, on Sunday next, on particular business.

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TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of members of the National Charter Association, from various parts of the Kingdom, held at Birmingham, on the 30th December, 1842, that a committee of five persons resident in London, be appointed to examine all books and documents belonging to the Association, now in the hands of the Executive, or of Mr. John Campbell, late General Secretary, and a member of the same, and to lay the result of such examination before the country; we, the Chartists resident in Coventry, do submit the following list of persons to your notice, out of which five persons well suited for the task may be chosen:—

John George Dron, Lambeth.
Philip M'Grath, Tower Hamlets.
John Rose, Bermondsey.
John Kelsey, Bermondsey.
Ruffy Ridley, City.
William Bolwell, do.

The first five on the list are nominated by Coventry. We would likewise recommend that the opinions of each locality be forwarded to Mr. John Cleave, as soon as possible, and that the names of the five persons approved of be published in the *Northern* and *Evening Star*, of the 28th instant.

GEORGE HEMMING, President.
JOHN PLANT, Sub-Secretary.

Coventry, Jan. 3, 1843.

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WRESTLING FOR THE BOAR'S HEAD, AT HORNCHURCH.—A correspondent states that at the parish of Hornchurch, every Christmas-day, according to a charter, there must be a boar's head wrestled for on the occasion. The name of the party who obtained the head is James Kent, servant to Messrs. Woodfine, brewers.—*Essex Herald.*

Chartist Intelligence.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTER'S HALL.—On Sunday evening last, a lecture was delivered in the above Hall by Mr. D. Donavan. Mr. John Murray was called upon to preside, who said that he had an explanation to give to the meeting for the absence of Mr. Beesley, who it was expected would have addressed them upon that occasion. But that gentleman having been taken ill since his arrival in the town was prevented from attending. He therefore, without any further remarks, would introduce Mr. Donavon, who on coming forward was received with the marked approbation of the audience. Mr. D. addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour upon the cause of the present distress of the country, and the best remedy, in a clear and argumentative manner, to the entire satisfaction of his hearers, and sat down amid the plaudits of assembly. The Chairman then called upon Mr. Dixon to address the meeting. He called the attention of the meeting to the various occurrences of the past year in connection with the Chartist movement, and hoped that they all would cast up their accounts, and when they found that they had neglected their duty in the year that was past, that in the present one which they were commencing they would double their exertions in the cause of human freedom. Mr. D. then called their attention to the support of the *Northern* and *Evening Stars*, and the necessity of supporting them and endeavouring to increase their circulation; and stated that if each locality would take five *Evening Stars* per day, that it would live and be a powerful engine in the Chartist movement, and as to the great *Northern* luminary, they all as well as him knew its worth, and knowing, appreciated it. It was true that it sometimes grieved them, but this fact ought to be borne in mind, it had never deceived them, it was always found to be right in the end. Mr. D. sat down amid the acclamations of the audience, and the meeting separated.

CARPENTER'S HALL.—A public meeting was held in Carpenters' Hall, on Wednesday evening, to hear the report of the delegates who had attended the Conference in Birmingham. Mr. John Murray was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Leach was received with the plaudits of the meeting, and gave a brief but faithful account of the business done at the Conference, and concluded by stating that it would be a piece of injustice in him to occupy more of their time, as there were present two gentlemen from Scotland, who had not the opportunity of addressing a Manchester audience as frequently as he had; and, as they had had an account of the Conference in the paper, he would sit down and make way for his Scotch friends. The Chairman then introduced Mr. Kidd, from Glasgow, who rose amid the cheers of the meeting, which continued *for several seconds. Mr. Kidd addressed the* meeting for an hour and a half in an eloquent and argumentative manner, and retired amid thunders of applause. The chairman then called upon Mr. Con Murray, of Glasgow, who also addressed the meeting for half an hour, and ably refuted the many charges brought against the Chartists of England and Scotland, by interested parties, who have endeavoured to instil into the minds of the people of Ireland, that the working classes of these countries were the enemies of the working classes of that unfortunate country. He concluded by an earnest appeal to the working men present to destroy these country distinctions, and unite in the agitation for the Charter, which would make Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, and Welshmen, what they ought to be—great, glorious, and free. Mr. Murray retired amid the rapturous cheers of the meeting. A person then said that he had a question to ask Mr. Leach if it would be allowed. The chairman called him to the platform. The question was as follows:—"Was it not distinctly understood, that the Conference was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill prepared by the Council of the Complete Suffrage Union? and such being the case, the Complete Suffrage party were justified in leaving the Conference, when they found that the bill was refused." This question being replied to by Messrs. Leach and Dixon, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Kidd and Mr. Murray, and also to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

LONDON.—At a weekly meeting of the members of the National Association held on Tuesday, Mr. Elton in the chair, Mr. Neesom moved, and Mr. Bennett seconded the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—"That this association approving of the resolution proposed at the Birmingham Conference, asserting the great democratic right of individuals and bodies of men to put forth their opinions honestly and boldly on all subjects affecting their political and social interest, and desirous of giving practical effect to so just a resolution, earnestly call upon their members to abstain from wantonly interupting public meetings of the people called for any plan of reform; at the same time they deem it necessary to warn the working classes against being led away from the present agitation for the Charter for any measure of reform which does not go to the root of their political evils." Mr. Moore moved, and Mr. Statham seconded the following resolution, which was also carried unanimously:—"That in consonance with the aforesaid resolution, this Association ardently hopes that our Chartist brethren will not interrupt the meetings and proceedings of the middle classes in favour of their bill of political reform, being convinced that the progress of just principles and the political salvation of our suffering countrymen will be best secured by each party running in parallel lines towards one great object, embracing all the essential points of just representation."

THE GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD Chartists met as usual at their meeting house, Lewisham-road, when the following resolution was agreed to:—"That we, the Chartists of Greenwich and Deptford, deeply lament the conduct of Ruffy Ridley in bringing the conduct of Mr. Stallwood before a public meeting of the inhabitants of Greenwich called for the purpose of electing a delegate to Sturge's Conference; as, in our opinion he ought to have preferred these charges before a proper tribunal, namely, a committee elected for that purpose." It was likewise proposed and seconded. "That we have unbounded confidence in Mr. Edmund Stallwood, until he is fairly found guilty before such a tribunal." Carried unanimously.

LIMEHOUSE LOCALITY.—Mr. Brockes delivered an animated and judicious lecture on Tuesday, at the Camden's Head, Church-row, on the necessity, power, and effects of union in conducting the present struggle for the People's Charter.

TOWER HAMLETS.—A numerous meeting took place at the Working Men's Hall, Mile-end-road, on Sunday evening last, at which Mr. Benbow gave an impressive and instructive lecture, which drew forth several hearty and enthusiastic cheers. After which the election for the General Council of the Mile-end locality took place.

REDDITCH.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting of the Chartists of this town took place in the Hall, to hear addresses from S. T. Clancy, and Mr. William Watkins Wynne, late delegates to the Birmingham Conference. The chair was taken by Mr. Wm. Pingfield, who opened the meeting in a brief but pointed address, and concluded by informing the meeting that there were present three talented and honest gentlemen, delegates to the late Conference, he therefore took the liberty of calling upon Mr. Parkes, delegate for Redditch, to give an account of his stewardship. Mr. Parkes rose and addressed the meeting at much length, explaining in an able manner the details of the meeting of the Conference. He deprecated the conduct of the Sturge party, in the inconsistent part they had played. He explained why he held to the name, principles, and details of the document called the People's Charter, to which he was eternally wedded. Mr. Clancy, delegate from Brighton, then addressed the meeting in a most eloquent manner, showing how he had raised the standard of Chartism in Dublin; how he had struggled and suffered in the good old cause, still glorying in all things to promote the interests of his unfortunate countrymen. Mr. C. concluded by exhorting the people to stand by the Charter, name and all, as the only means of saving the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland, and sat down amid the general approbation of the meeting. Mr. W. W. Wynne, of Hammersmith, next addressed the meeting. He contrasted the professions with the conduct of the Corn Law League, and plainly showed, that whilst the present system did exist a repeal of the Corn Laws would not in any way benefit the working classes. He also ably pointed out the working of Peel's tariff, showing how it would operate on the working and middle classes, and proving to the satisfaction of all present that if the Charter had been the law of the land, such a state of things could not have existed. Mr. W. resumed his seat amid loud cheers. Mr. W. Parkes then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Clancy and Mr. Wynne, when every hand was held up. The song of "We'll rally around him again and again," was then sung in good style. After which the Chairman proposed three cheers for Feargus O'Connor and the *Northern Star*, which were responded to in excellent style. The meeting then quietly separated.

WEDNESBURY.—Mr. Benjamin Danks, of Wednesbury, has paid the following sums to Mrs. Ellis, wife of the victim Ellis, of the Staffordshire Potteries. The money was received from the following places:—

	£	s.	d.
Wednesbury Chartist Amusement Class ...	0	10	0
Gift of a Special Constable, which he received for two days' services ...	0	10	0
Friends at Bilston	0	2	6
Friend at Walsall	0	1	6
Mr. Samuel Cook, draper, of Dudley	0	2	6
Total... ...	£1	6	0

DEWSBURY.—Mr. Ross delivered a lecture on elocution on Thursday evening, in the Mechanics' Institute New Connexion School, Dewsbury, to a good audience, which gave every satisfaction. Also on Sunday, Mr. Ross delivered a lecture in the large room over the Co-operative Store.

FOREST OF DEAN.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley of London, has been lecturing here with great success.

BIRMINGHAM.—CHARTIST MEETINGS.—Mr. Kidd, of Glasgow, delivered an eloquent and highly instructive lecture at the Chartist room, Aston-street, on Sunday evening last. Mr. E. P. Mead in the chair. The worthy lecturer entered at great length into the causes of human misery. and gave general satisfaction.

MONDAY EVENING.—Mr. Con Murray, of Glasgow lectured on Monday evening, at the same place, and ably sustained his character as an able, honest, and indomitable friend of the people. He was warmly applauded throughout. The meeting then proceeded to elect members to the General Council, according to the plan of organization of the National Charter Association.

ARREST OF MR. BAIRSTOW.—Mr. J. H. Bairstow was arrested on a Judge's warrant, on Saturday last, at his lodgings in Duddeston-row, and taken to Bristol. From a letter received to-day from Mr. Simeon of Bristol, it appears that he is required to find bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, which cannot be procured in Bristol.

ANTI-CORN LAW GLORIFICATION.—Those pure, disinterested, and patriotic beings had a "blow out" at the Town Hall, on Monday night last. No pains was spared in beating up for recruits, but it was "no go," for although the walls were covered with placards announcing a GREAT display, and that the same was hawked about by some of the unfortunate victims of "free-trade," the whole turned out to be a paltry affair. It is stated that £209 were collected towards the £50,000, after the beggarmen had exhausted their whole powers of persuasion. It should be understood that the Anti-Corn Law Association of this town died last summer, of consumption, and its ghost cut a horrid figure on Monday evening.

YORK.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Chartists of this city:—"That this Association take upon itself the agency of the *Northern Star*, so that the profit may more immediately accrue to the funds of the Association."

CHARTIST BEVERAGE.—The proceeds due from Messrs. Crow and Tyrell's Chartist Beverage are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Joshua Hobson, *Northern Star* office, Leeds, and wholesale agent, for the District of Yorkshire	0	16	6
Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, London	0	6	0
Mr. Wilcox, Wolverhampton	0	7	6
Mr. Leach, Cheltenham	0	3	0
Mr. Allen, Leamington	0	3	0
Mr. Harney, Sheffield	0	6	0
Mr. Thomson, Stockport	0	3	0
Mr. Spencer, Northampton... ...	0	3	0
Mr. Vickers, Belper	0	4	6
Mr. Jones, Northampton	0	3	0
National Charter Association, Hull ...	0	3	0
Mrs. Smith, Nottingham	0	1	6
Mr. Hibbard, Mansfield	0	1	6
Mr. Yates, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries	0	1	6
Mr. Sweet, Nottingham	0	1	6
Mr. Cartwright, Longton Potteries ...	0	1	6
Mr. Parry, Derby	0	1	6
Mr. Bradley, Devonport	0	3	0
	£3	10	6

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STATE OF THE NOTTINGHAM TRADE.

It is somewhat painful to state, that the principal manufacturer engaged in the silk blond trade, has stopped most of his frames worked by the hand; but the rotary frames that are tended by apprentices are still going, having a few men to superintend them. We understand that some small number of hand frames are yet retained, but at a reduction of one-sixth of the gross wages, which is one third of the price paid three years since, and scarcely one-tenth of what has been *heretofore* paid in this branch. The extreme cheapness of this article, it is alleged, has caused it to go out of fashion, the price paid for workmen being *about a halfpenny per square yard.*

The bobbin net branch is in much the same state that it has been in for some weeks past. New fancy patterns are selling freely at fair prices; old patterns are those that are not of the first style, and are dull of sale, though we believe that little or no stock is making; indeed those days in fancy net seem to be past, the machine owners generally acting upon the French system of "no longer sell, no longer make." The plain bobbin net power factories are gradually filling with boys, the owners hoping that the difference of the wages may yield them a profit; in short, every expedient is tried to prop up this falling description of machinery, which it was conceived in 1832 and 1833 would supersede all others; hundreds of Levers and other machines, having since that period been sold for old iron. No trade has suffered so much as the bobbin net, from one description of machinery superseding another, since twist and platt net were first made at Croydon and Loughborough.

The silk glove branch is not by any means improved, though a many fancy articles have been introduced, principally from the truck machine, which in imitation of the Leicester trade, the hands are paying some attention to. The silk knotted branch, notwithstanding *the hopes from Spain* is unimproved with the exception of the low priced order.

The cut-up branch is somewhat better in demand, but not so to be in want of hands; in many instances the charges made to the workmen amount to half the gross wages, whilst a man must make ten dozen of stockings per week to earn a bare maintenance.

We believe that the cotton wrought hose branch is a shade better in some of the villages. A report has been in circulation of large orders from China, but we cannot trace it to any authentic source.

The fancy cotton hose branch, of the finest qualities, is the most healthy in the trade, the hands being tolerably employed, at fair wages. The silk branch, of the same description, has been for a long time in a depressed state.

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ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The following circular, relating to the number of illegitimate children, has recently been issued from the Home Office to the officiating ministers of *churches and chapels, with a view to its being laid* before Parliament, on the assembling of the Legislature.

"Whitehall, December, 1842.

"Sir,—I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham, to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a circular which was addressed to you in the month of August last; and I am to request that the return required thereby may be forwarded to me immediately.

"As it has been found impossible in some instances to discover for what places the returns received at the Home Office are intended, it may happen that a return has been received from you; and should this be the case, I have to request the favour of your transmitting to me a duplicate of such return in the form now enclosed, and in any case it is most desirable that, besides inserting the name of your parish, township, or chapelry, in the form, you should state whether the return, if for a parish, includes any and what townships or chapelries. If for a township, to what parish such township belongs; and if for a chapelry, in what parish or township such chapelry is situated.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient Servant,
"H. MANNERS SUTTON.

"The Rev. ——, the officiating Minister."

The following is a copy of the circular referred to in the foregoing note:—

"Whitehall, August, 1842.

"Sir,—The Queen having been pleased to comply with the prayer of an humble address presented to her Majesty in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons, dated the 2d of August, 1842, for 'A return of all illegitimate children, whose baptisms were registered by the clergymen in the several parishes of Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Norfolk, Surrey, and Herefordshire, during the years 1831, 1832, and 1833, and during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841,

"I am directed by Secretary Sir James Graham to request that you will prepare the said return, as far as relates to the parish, district parish, or chapelry, for which you are officiating minister, and transmit the same to me at your earliest convenience, with a view to its being laid before the House of Commons.

"I beg to inclose a form of the return, and I am to request that the same, when filled up, may be forwarded to me, under the printed cover annexed to it.

"I am Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"H. MANNERS SUTTON.

"The Rev. ———, the Officiating *Minister.*"

The following is the form of the printed return which has been issued:—

"Return of the number of illegitimate children registered by the clergyman of the parish of , in the county of , and in the diocese of , specifying the number registered for the three years ending 31st December, 1831; 31st December, 1832; 31st December, 1833; and the number registered for the three years ending the 31st day of December, in the years 1839, 1840, and 1841."

These returns are ordered to be addressed to the Under Secretary of State *for the Home Department*, London.

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NEW YEAR'S-DAY IN GLASGOW.—The new year was ushered in with more quietness in this city than we remember to have characterised the opening of any former year. On Sabbath there was no unusual appearance of intemperance. Yesterday was a general holiday, and as the weather was clear and frosty, the streets were crowded throughout the day by well-dressed and happy-looking people. Few intoxicated persons were to be seen in the streets, and those only of the lowest class. There have only been about forty trifling cases altogether of drunkenness since Saturday night reported at the Police-court. Last night scarcely more than the usual number were booked for the court.—*Scottish Guar.*

Local and General Intelligence.

BRADFORD.—MR. ROBERT PEDDIE.—Our readers are doubtless aware that this victim of class villany will emerge from his prison-house on the 17th of March next. He will need sureties; two in ten pounds each; and, we are informed, that they must be persons connected with Bradford, where the alleged offence was committed. We trust our Bradford friends will see to it, that his miserable tenancy of the hell-hole he has so long endured be not needlessly prolonged for even a single day.

LEEDS.—STEALING A BIBLE.—On Tuesday a young man named John Rinder, was committed for trial at the next borough sessions, on a charge of having stolen a bible, the property of another young man, a relative of his, of the same name.

COAL PIT ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held on Saturday evening last, before John Blackburn, Esq., at the house of Mr. Wm. Lockwood, the Greyhound Inn, York-road, on the body of Edward Worth, a young man 15 years of age, who was killed by falling into a coal pit, on Saturday morning. The deceased was in the employ of Mr. Dawson, of Neville Hill; and after going into the pit on Saturday morning, he felt rather unwell, and desired to be drawn up again. He accordingly got into a corve and was drawn to the mouth of the pit, but in getting out, by some means which could not be accounted for, he slipped, upset the corve, and was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of between fifty and sixty yards, and was dashed in pieces by *the fall.* The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

DEATH FROM TAKING ARSENIC.—On Monday evening, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Robert Simpkin, who died in the Infirmary on Saturday evening, from the effects of arsenic. The deceased was a waterman, and, from the evidence of a young man named George Register, it appeared that he came from Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire, that he had been here about a fortnight, that he was of intemperate habits, and that he had left the vessel in which he came here. Other witnesses deposed that he had been drinking at a beer house in York street, called the St. James's Inn, and at the Royal Oak, in Kirkgate, on Monday night, until about eleven o'clock, at which hour he went to a house of ill-fame in York-street, kept by Elizabeth Higgins, at which place he stopped all night. He was known to have purchased some arsenic at Mr. Bell's, in Kirkgate, on Monday evening, and it would appear that during the early part of Tuesday morning he had mixed a portion of this in water and swallowed it. He was taken ill, and in the course of the afternoon Mr. Radcliffe, surgeon, was called in, who found the deceased vomitting, and labouring under symptoms of having taken poison. He was then removed to the Infirmary, where he expired, as stated, on Saturday night, after having told Mr. Allanson, the House surgeon, that he had taken poison. There was no evidence to show that the deceased had exhibited symptoms of insanity, and the Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Felo de se." He was twenty-five years of age.

COLLIERY STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION AT MESSRS. JOSHUA BOWER & CO.'S, ALLERTON MAIN COLLIERY.—On Saturday last, about noon, in consequence of the inattention and carelessness of the engine man neglecting to shut off the steam and furnish a sufficient supply of water to the boiler, a most awful explosion took place, and the boiler was lifted off its seat and carried into the air to the supposed height of 200 yards, and fell in an adjoining field, nearly 100 yards from its original place. Iron and slates, bricks and stones flew about in all directions, and covered the yard, orchard, and adjoining fields for a distance of 250 yards. The windows and doors of the workshops, cottages, and counting-house were all blown in and shattered to pieces, and what is more remarkable, a shower of bricks, iron, and stones, were thrown through one of the cottage windows, across the house in a slanting direction, where the family were seated in an opposite corner at dinner; the inmates were knocked down and bruised, the clock-case and the cupboard with its contents were destroyed. The most dreadful part of the affair is, the serious injury done to two of the colliers who were in the yard, (if the accident had occurred a quarter of an hour sooner, fourteen men might have been destroyed as they were leaving their work.) One old man of the name of Firth, had his thigh broken by some of the missiles from the boiler, and was conveyed to his house, and immediately attended by the surgeon, but it is feared he will be unable to work any more. Another man had his skull dreadfully fractured, and was otherwise mangled in a shocking manner, but it is hoped he will recover, and be able again to attend his work—he has a family of six children. The negligent engine man had a narrow escape, being nearly crushed by the falling materials, but wonderful to relate he is uninjured. Although this lamentable accident will occasion a temporary stoppage of Messrs. J. Bower and Co.'s coal works, still, in consequence of having an extra boiler, which is only displaced and removed from its seat by the explosion, they will be able to resume working the colliery in a few days. The damage is estimated at £500.

EXTENSIVE FELONY.—In the course of Sunday last, it was extensively announced by handbills throughout this town, that a clerk in the office of a respectable solicitors' firm (Messrs. Ward and Son) had absconded, having previously possessed himself of cash to a considerable amount, including nine Bank of England notes of £20 each, and a large sum in gold. It appears that he had gone off in the early part of the previous week either on pleasure or on business, and the loss of money was not discovered until Saturday evening. The notes are numbered from 8458 to 8466 inclusive. The name of the delinquent is Henry Lineham; he is married and has two children; and is described as being about thirty years of age, of middle stature, stiffly built, with light brown hair, and sallow complexion. He was last heard of at Birmingham. A reward of £30 is offered for his apprehension, and a further reward of £20 on his conviction, but hitherto we have not heard that any clue has been obtained of his "whereabout." It is supposed, however, that he has left the country.

LEEDS.—Mr. David Ross, from Manchester, will deliver two lectures to-morrow afternoon and evening, in the large Room, Cheapside, to commence at half-past two and six o'clock.

SUPPOSED CHILD MURDER.—On Wednesday last, the body of a new-born male child was found in the dam of Elmwood mill, Camp-road. An inquest was held on Thursday, when Mr. Price, surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, deposed that it had been *born alive*, and suffocated before thrown into the water. The inquest was adjourned. The mother has not been discovered.

STOLEN GOODS.—On Thursday evening, Inspector Child and Policeman Stubbs, whilst searching the house of John Collicott, a beerhouse keeper in York-street, discovered a very large quantity of stolen property, consisting of wearing apparel, pieces of silk, silk handkerchiefs, cloths, and various other property. Collicott was taken into custody, and on Friday bailed out, to give the police time to collect evidence and to find owners for the goods. They expect to make out six or seven cases of felony. Collicott's wife is the broker who does the business; he is constantly absent from home.

COMMITTAL OF A RECEIVER.—Yesterday (Friday) Henry Skelton, *alias* "Coal Harry," who has been long suspected as a wholesale receiver of stolen goods, was brought before the magistrates by Child and Stubbs, on a charge of having bought, for 3s., a pair of men's boots, of three young lads, who were admitted evidence against him, and who deposed that the prisoner had told them he would buy whatever they could bring him. He was committed for trial.

ALARMING FIRE.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered by a private watchman, on the premises of Messrs. Knox, Williams, and Co., felted cloth manufacturers, who occupy a portion of Elmwood Mill, in Camp-road. An alarm was given, and the various fire-engines in the town being soon on the spot, accompanied by that from the barracks, with a troop of Lancers and Infantry, the flames were speedily got under, though not until the upper stories were destroyed, together *with four patent felting machines. The loss*, we hear, is estimated at about £3,000, which is covered by insurance.

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THE REVENUE.—The decrease in the quarters, revenue of the year ending on the 5th of January 1843, as compared with that which ended 5th of January, 1842, is £922,630, while the decrease in this quarter's revenue as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year is no less than £940,062. The greatest falling off is under the head of Excise; the deficiency for the year being £1,173,614, that for the quarter, £717,262. The Customs' also exhibit a great diminution in their returns, the quarter's deficiency being £581,185 the year's, £824,275. The Post-office returns show an increase, for the year, of £150,000; for the quarter, of £14,000.

REMEDY AGAINST THE EVIL EFFECTS OF VITRIOL.—Mr. John Sheehy, of Killarney, in a letter to the *Cork Reporter*, alluding to the recent case of vitriol-throwing in Cork, states that if Mr. Wilson, who lost his eye on the occasion, had procured "a little soda or potash, which would readily dissolve in water, or some soap boiler's fresh lees, and applied it, or washed with this solution wherever the vitriol appeared, no injury whatever would have occurred to his eye, or any part of his person, or his clothes." The writer adds, that he has saved many of his workmen from the evil effects of vitriol accidents, who would have been most severely injured but for the application of the alkaline solution which prevents pain, burn, or mark of any kind.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.—Mr. Snow gave a grand dinner on Christmas-day to the whole of his tenantry, consisting of his second-floor single young man lodger, and the occupants of the attics. Covers were laid for three, and both flaps of the Pembroke table were put up, so as to afford sufficient space for setting out the courses. The fare consisted of two of the delicacies of the season—namely, roast beef and potatoes. After the cloth was removed, *Non Nobis* was given in fine style by the second floor lodger, and after the usual loyal toasts the front attic gave the beautiful melody, "My lodging is on the cold ground," with great truth and finish. The back attic proposed the health of Mr. Snow, their worthy landlord. Air—"All Round my Hat." Mr. Snow declared it was the happiest moment (but twenty five) of his whole existence. He was glad to be surrounded by his tenantry—(hear)—and he hoped to see them often on the same three chairs. (Three cheers.) Here Mr. Snow broke down, and the meeting broke up, and the bottle was locked up and put away in the cupboard. Overture.—The Ruler of the Spirits. By Mr. Snow, in the key of *B(e) Sharp—Punch.*

DEATH OF A SINGULAR CHARACTER.—On Wednesday, the old "Gipsy Tinker," of Clerkenwell parish, and who has long been noticed as a most eccentric character, was interred in the church-yard of St. James, Clerkenwell. He was followed to his last resting-place by no less than seventeen couple (according to his wish), and to whom several small legacies were left. His name was Lovell, and he had long rented an obscure tenement in Lamb and Flag Court, at the back of the Sessions House, Clerkenwell Green; and although in possession of nearly 1,000 guineas, hoarded in an old flower-pot, he yet followed up the avocation of a perambulating tinker, begging alms as he took his usual rounds, with the cry of "Poor old man—poor old tinker." His age was upwards of ninety, and he is said to have lived the whole of his long rambling existence in the same manner. As an old descendant of the *Gitanos*, or wandering gipsies, this poor old remnant of humanity may be said to have formed the last sample; at all events, there is nothing about town to be remembered like this most singular being. There are eight children left to share the property.

ATROCIOUS HOMICIDE IN HAMPSHIRE.—COMMITTAL OF FOURTEEN PERSONS.—Southampton, Wednesday, Jan. 4.—A frightful case of death, occasioned by violence, and accompanied by circumstances of great brutality, has excited painful interest in the town and neighbourhood of Romsey, near this town, during the past and present week. The sufferer was James Savage, a robust old man, of the age of seventy years, who had been nearly half that time in the employ of one master, Mr. Webb, of Lee, and in whose service he continued till the day of his death. The particulars were, that the deceased and his three sons attended a shooting-match at a beer-shop, at a place called Toothill, near Romsey, on Monday, the 26th of December, when some dispute arose, and a general skirmish ensued between the Lee men and (including the deceased and his sons) a number of individuals from Romsey and other places, in the course of which the deceased was knocked down and received some sharp blows in the face, but was not seriously hurt. The disturbance was soon quelled by the landlord, and the combatants separated, after which the Lee men returned indoors, where they sat drinking till the evening, and the other party went away. A portion of the latter, however, afterwards assembled at another beershop, the Rose and Crown, kept by William Mason, at a place called Ashfield, about a quarter of a mile from Toothill, where they sat drinking in the tap-room, while a dance was going on in the opposite room. Unfortunately, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, a number of the Lee men went from Toothill to Ashfield, where they came in collision with the other party, and a tremendous affray took place in the tap-room for about a quarter of an hour, at the conclusion of which the deceased was carried out of doors in a state of insensibility, from which he never recovered, and early on the Wednesday morning, about 36 hours after the termination of the affray, he breathed his last. A highly respectable jury, consisting of fourteen of the principal inhabitants of Romsey, assembled as the Fox Inn in that town on the following morning, before Mr. Todd, one of the county coroners, to investigate the circumstances of the case, a duty which occupied them four entire days. The depositions of eighteen witnesses were taken in the course of the inquiry, and the jury after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the following individuals:—Edwin Martin, George Rose, the elder, George Rose, the younger, William Rose, George Emery, Richard Emery, Henry Martin, Moses Presley, James Emery, John Rose, Thomas Rose, Charles Presley, Charles Mason, and Thomas Holloway. Immediately after the verdict had been returned, the Coroner issued his warrant for the apprehension of the offenders, and they were all taken into custody last night in different beershops in the neighbourhood of Romsey, and they were lodged this morning in the county gaol at Winchester to abide their trials at the next assizes.

AFFRAY AT ROCHESTER.—On Sunday evening last several soldiers belonging to the provisional battalion of Chatham garrison, and a proportionate number of civilians of Rochester, began to fight, causing considerable uproar in the streets: upwards of two hundred people collected round the public-house called the Lord Nelson, at which house the disturbance broke out. Information having been *forwarded to the police, assistance was soon* at hand, and, on entering the public-house, upwards of fifteen persons were found seriously wounded. Some of the soldiers' heads were covered with blood, from the blows of pokers, &c. One of the civilians, named Dutnell, it was stated, was so seriously wounded that his life is in danger: he was carried to a house in Crow-lane and put to bed. The superintendent of police, Mr. Tuff, having obtained the assistance of several persons, succeeded in securing ten of the soldiers and one civilian at the station-house. The party gave their names as follows: Joseph Fenning, labourer, H. Brooker, J. Spinder, Wm. Roberts, E. Collett, of the 4th, or King's own Regiment; Terrence O'Neil, Edward Kearns, Lazarus Cox, of the 28th Regiment; William Jones, of the 55th; William Smith, of the 26th; Charles Briggs, of the 42nd; and William Paul, of the 79th Highlanders. The whole of the soldiers were allowed to leave the station, under the charge of a sergeant and guard, with the understanding to be produced when called upon by the magistrates. On Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, the mayor, Edmund Buck, Esq., assisted by two magistrates, Mr. John Batten and Captain G. G. Burton, held a special court, for the purpose of investigating the outrage. Private Charles Briggs, of the 4th Regiment, was charged with others in aiding and abetting the above, when the evidence of several persons who were in the tap-room drinking when the row commenced was taken down in writing by the Justices' clerk. Such evidence went to prove that the soldiers rushed into the tap-room, and commenced an indiscriminate attack on them, and they, in return, attacked the soldiers, cutting into them, and thereby driving them from the place. Private Charles Briggs, of the 4th Regiment, the prisoner, stated the disturbance arose first between a woman and a soldier named Collett. Collett, it appeared, had been in the Lord Nelson on Sunday evening, the 25th of Dec and, having had a pot of beer, he gave a woman a shilling to pay for the drink. The woman then refused to give him the change. The same woman brought in the beer last evening, and Collett asked her for his change, when she said she would see Collett —— first. Collett then knocked her down, and the row commenced. The magistrates said that as one man's life was despaired of, they should adjourn the inquiry, and they instructed their clerk to write immediately to Sir Thomas Willshire, commandant of Chatham garrison, respecting the outrage.

PEEL'S TARIFF OUTDONE
THE COFFEE TAX REPEALED!

MESSRS. CROW AND TYRELL beg to call the attention of the Chartist Public to the BEVERAGE prepared by them, as a Cheap and *Wholesome* substitute for TAXED Coffee. Its nutritious qualities are equalled by none in the Market; while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly superior to the *Trash* offered for Sale by those who regard not the health of the Consumer. As a means of supporting the "Executive Committee of the National Charter Association," and as a means of crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of the Sons of Toil.

A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Preparations of like pretensions.

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EVENING STAR.

THIS Day will be issued in LIBRARY EDITION, No. 4, THE LIFE AND TREASON OF GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD.

This is one of the most elegantly written lives that ever came from the pen of any historian, and the career of the *great traitor to the cause of Democracy* should be read by every lover of his country.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

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MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 3.—The supply of Grain to this day's market is rather larger than last week. There has been rather a better demand for Wheat, and all descriptions of new 1s. per qr. higher; in old very little alteration. Barley has been 1s. per quarter higher for the better qualities, and rather more has been made of other sorts. Oats and Beans heavy sale.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 3, 1843.

Wheat.	*Barley.*	*Oats.*	*Rye.*	*Beans.*	*Peas*
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
3559	1436	377	—	95	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 7 9	1 6 11½	0 19 9	0 0 0	1 10 8	0 0 0

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 3RD.—To-day being the first market in the new year, it was expected by many there would be a greater amount of business transacted, than on the latter market days in the old year. Peace with China being spoken of as being pre-eminently calculated to give an impetus to trade, has led many to suppose the market would be overstocked with buyers. The fact is, there is no such demand for goods, and we are compelled to say, that to-day's market is not an improvement upon the last. Wools steady.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was no change in the market yesterday. Owing to the holidays, very little business was done either in yarn or goods; but prices kept very firm, with a general tendency to advance, especially in goods, in some descriptions of which there was a slight increase upon the current rates of the preceding Tuesday.—*Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.*

STATE OF TRADE AT CLAYTON.—The trade at this place is in a very awkward state, some of the weavers have more than they can do, some are standing for weeks; wages are ruinously low. Ten years ago some of the prices were thirty shillings per piece weaving, whereas now some of the masters are only giving five shillings and sixpence for the same sort of work.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 31.—We had a large supply of Grain in our market to-day, but the sale was very dull. Wheat sold from 5s 3d, to 6s 6d. Oats 2s, to 2s 10d. Barley 2s 3d, to 3s 9d. Beans 3s 6d, to 4s 3d per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 2.—We have had but an inferior show of Cattle at market to-day, the greatest portion being of a second-rate quality, and consequently anything good of both Beef and Mutton was eagerly sought after, and sold at last week's prices. Number of Cattle at market:—*Beasts 1325, Sheep 3971.*

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 2.—From Ireland we have this week received 2,622 qrs. of Wheat, 4,362 qrs of Oats, 3,173 sacks of Flour, and 10,394 loads of Oatmeal; but of other articles of the trade the imports thence are of trifling amount. From the colonies there are reported 2,626 qrs of Wheat, and 1,360 qrs of Beans. The business of the week has been on a very moderate scale; holders of Wheat, however, firmly demanding the full prices quoted in our report, these have been realized on the sales that have occurred. No change in the value of Flour; fresh imported Canadian 26s 6d to 27s 6d per barrel. Oats have given way ½d per bushel: at yesterday's market, the best mealing were sold at 2s 5d per forty-five lbs. Oatmeal, in the face of an abundant supply has, latterly been held with rather more firmness, but this has been answered by restricted purchases on the part of the dealers, and no advance has been obtained; 21s per 240 lbs the top quotation for Irish. Barley has become scarce; fine English malting has brought 31s 6d per qr. No alteration as regards Beans or Peas.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 31.—A fair amount of business has been done in Flour during the week, consumers having reduced their stocks; and, although no actual advance in prices could be obtained, the transactions were at fully previous rates. For Oatmeal an improvement in feeling may be noted, but none in value could be realised. The supplies from Ireland continue on a very liberal scale; those of British produce elsewhere and from the interior are only to a moderate amount. There was very little passing at our market this morning, and only a slender attendance of buyers. No variation can be made in the quotation of any article, and the sales made were altogether for present use.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JAN. 2.—Since this day se'nnight the arrivals of English Wheat up to our market have been on a very limited scale; and fresh up to-day an unusually small supply of that article came to hand from Essex, Suffolk, and Kent. The condition of the Wheat of home produce being somewhat improved, the stands scantily filled with samples, and the attendance of both London and country buyers numerous, the demand for all descriptions was brisk, at an advance, in the currencies noted on Monday last, of from 1s to 2s per quarter, and a good clearance was readily effected. We had a decidedly better inquiry for fine Foreign Wheat at a rise of from 1s to 2s per quarter; while more money was asked and obtained for bonded parcels, with a firm sale. There was a full average supply of Barley offering, which moved off somewhat steadily, at about stationary prices. The best Ware Malt was quite as dear, but all other sorts were a mere drug. From Ireland, as well as our own coasts, a large quantity of Oats has been received. The best potatoe sorts were quite as dear; in other kinds exceedingly little was passing. Beans and Peas were very dull, but not cheaper. The best town-made Flour commanded more attention, but country marks were again very dull.

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 2.—The arrivals of beasts, put up for to-day's market from the whole of our grazing districts, were, as might, be anticipated, on a very moderate scale, yet their condition was tolerably good, especially as relates to those from Lincolnshire and Norfolk. From abroad the imports of stock, have been again scanty; and the supply on offer here this morning was composed of only five oxen from Portugal, and six ditto from Spain, the quality of which was exceedingly inferior, and the highest figure obtained for them did not exceed £13 per head. Owing to the large attendance of buyers, the Beef trade was somewhat renovated, and in the transactions the prices noted on Monday last were supported—the primest Scots selling freely at from 4s 4d to 4s 6d per 8lbs, and a good clearance was readily made by the salesmen. The numbers of Sheep were on the increase, which had a depressing influence upon the demand for them and the rates were, generally speaking, lower. However, the primest old Downs being scarce, they realized from 4s 4d to 4s 6d per 8lbs; but the latter figure was not obtained, it must be understood, only for the very best descriptions. Calves were in scanty supply, and sluggish inquiry, at last week's currencies. In Pigs little was doing, at barely stationary prices. We had on sale nearly 200 Pigs by sea from Dublin and Cork. There were about fifty Lambs brought forward. From our northern grazing counties, we received to-day, 1,300 short horns, runts, &c.; from Norfolk, 300 Scots and homebreds; from Sussex, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 200 horned and polled Scots; from our Western and Midland districts 200 Herefords, runts, Devons, and Irish beasts; from other parts of England 100 of different breeds; from Ireland, via Liverpool, forty Irish beasts; and from Aberdeen, by steamers, fifty Scots.

WOOL MARKET.—The imports of Wool since our last have been about 1,800 packages, chiefly from Tanganrog. The stocks have now become extensive, yet we have had a decided improvement in the demand for the finest descriptions, and previous rates generally supported.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.—The year 1842 which has just closed, has been one of more severe loss to the Corn Trade than has almost ever been known at any former period, and the suffering thereby occasioned will probably be felt for some time to come. The importation of Wheat was larger than in any former year, and from the first of May to the fifth of December 1842—duty was paid upon 2,632,574 quarters of Wheat; 45,071 Barley; 281,612 qrs. Oats; 39,075 qrs. Beans; 72,353 qrs. Pease; and 978,310 cwts. Flour. A very considerable portion of the liberated Foreign Wheat has already gone into consumption—and at the commencement of this year there is not 600,000 qrs. remaining in London—in Liverpool about 170,000 qrs.—and probably not more than 200,000 quarters in the other ports of the kingdom, or less than one million quarters now unconsumed, so that unless some alteration in the Corn Laws, of an unfavourable tendency, should be made during the next Session of Parliament, we think prices may be considered at their lowest for this season.

We have a fair supply to this day's market, at which there is a good demand for Wheat and Barley, at an advance of 1s. per qr. upon last week's rates. No alteration in Beans, Oats and Shelling.

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All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. HOBSON, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds.

Saturday, January 7, 843.