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Chartist Intelligence.

DALKEITH.—A "babby" meeting having been called for Thursday, at the Cross Keys Assembly Room, for half-past two o'clock precisely, the working men ran all risks of losing their employment, and proceeded to the meeting, to manifest their loyalty. Half-past two arrived, but no great men made their appearance, none of the concoctors of the meeting were visible; and it was now evident to all that a "kcek" from an anti-room had satisfied the respectables that they were in the "wrong box," and that they were now somewhere assembled to consult upon the best means of frustrating the meeting, upon which it was moved by Mr. Urquhart that Mr. Daniel Potter take the Chair, and proceed with the business themselves, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. Potter then walked up the room, and took possession of a chair, which had been undoubtedly intended for our worthy Chamberlain. He commenced by stating the object for which, according to the placard, the meeting had been called—commented upon the disgraceful conduct of those who had called it, in having run away, because working men had dared to come amongst them, and concluded an excellent address by calling upon those who had anything to say, to come forward. Mr. Wm. Taylor was then called upon by the meeting, who rose and said, that, although he was a Chartist, he had not come for the purpose of opposing the gentlemen who had that day signalised themselves by their despicable conduct, but merely to request them to allow a few words in favour of Chartist prisoners, and praying her Majesty to recall Frost, Williams, and Jones, to be incorporated in the address, which he expected to have heard read to them; but, as the address had not been submitted to the meeting, he would move that an address be sent to her Majesty, including the prayer for mercy; and that a committee be appointed to draw it up—which was seconded by Mr. James Macpherson in a very neat speech. A committee having been appointed, Mr. Taylor moved a vote of censure upon those gentlemen who called the meeting, in having shunned the society of men, who, although poor, were in many respects better than themselves—which was carried, and no mistake. Mr. Urquhart moved "That we pledge ourselves never to cease agitating until the Charter became the law of the land," which was received with three tremendous cheers for the Charter. Mr. James Scougall then proposed a vote of thanks to those who had been so kind as to issue bills, and get up such a good place for the working men to meet in, which met with derisive plandits. Three cheers were then given for the exiled Chartists; three for O'Connor; three for the Chairman; and the meeting separated.

HALIFAX.—A district delegate meeting was held in the Association room on Sunday last, to arrange for the forthcoming demonstration to Mr. O'Connor. It was agreed to request him to arrive at Sowerby Bridge, at twelve o'clock. The procession to form in Horton-street, and to be ready to proceed to Sowerby at eleven o'clock. A soiree will take place in the evening.

TRURO.—Mr. Powell lectured here on Sunday evening.

IPSWICH.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley has been delivering a series of lectures here, which have produced a valuable impression, and are calculated greatly to help forward the good cause.

DEPTFORD.—Mr. Wild, from Bermondsey, lectured here on Tuesday, to the most numerous audience we have yet had. Two new members were enrolled.

LEICESTER.—Our number, last Saturday night, reached 614, an advance of 90 within the week. To-night (Monday) we reached 645. Mr. Cooper preached in the room at All Saints' Open, on Sunday night; and on Monday night withdrew his name as candidate for the forthcoming Convention—the people affectionately requesting him to do so from a consideration that his stay in Leicester is vital to Chartism. Several thousand signatures have been obtained for the National Petition. Preparations are being made for the O'Connor demonstration. The Mayor has granted the use of the Guildhall, on Monday nights, during the winter, for the delivery of lectures on "Science, History, and General Literature"—to Mr. Cooper, and such other persons as may be willing to assist him.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—A tea party and ball was held here on Tuesday evening. The arrangements were most excellent, and the spirit of the evening of the best kind. The purveyors, stewards, speakers, musicians, host, and guests vied admirably with each other in sustaining the good humour and kindly and improving intercourse of the evening. The principal speakers were Messrs. H. Candy, Blakeborough, and Mogg.

BRADFORD (Wilts.)—A public meeting was held on Monday evening, in Whitehill Chapel, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Clarke, of Bath, who spoke an hour and a half on the present state of public affairs.

RUDDINGTON.—The National Petition was adopted here, at a public meeting on Tuesday, the 16th inst.

DARLINGTON.—The female Chartists of this place have come to the resolution of forming themselves into a Branch of the National Charter Association, and are determined to vie with the men in procuring signatures to the National Petition.

The Chartists of this town held their weekly meeting on Tuesday night. Several new members were enrolled. A resolution was passed, that Mr. O'Connor be invited to visit Darlington, either on his way to or from Newcastle. A visit from that unflinching patriot would be of great service.

CORNWALL.—Delegate Meeting.—A delegate meeting is convened for two P.M., on Sunday, December 5, at Endean's Coffee House, Truro, when the Council will have made every preparation to receive friends from Penzance, Hayle, Camborne, Wadebridge, Padstow, St. Ives, and all other towns who did not take part in our last for the purpose of securing the exertions and the able services of Mr. N. Powell, or such other lecturer as may be deemed necessary.

NOTTINGHAM.—The usual weekly meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, Barker-gate, Nottingham, on Monday evening last. Mr. Russell in the chair, who introduced the business of the evening to the meeting, and after the financial affairs of the Association were adjusted, Mr. Howson and Mr. Shepherd were duly elected to serve as Delegates for Nottingham, in the Five Counties' Delegate Meeting, to be held at Rice-place Chapel, Nottingham, on Sunday next, at one o'clock. It is particularly requested that all villages within the county of Nottingham, and the other four counties if convenient, will appoint Delegates to the above mentioned meeting. And further, that all members of the National Charter Association within the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, Lincoln, and Rutland, will, within seven days, send to the secretaries of their respective localities, their name, residence, and number of card.

TODMORDEN.—The Chartists of Todmorden have come to a resolution to support Mr. Pinder, the blacking-manufacturer, as far as possible, and they call upon other towns to do the same, for, as the Editor of the *Star* very happily remarked, "this man, if properly encouraged, would support the Executive," and when we know the amount of good the Executive has done, and is doing, it is our duty to provide a sufficient fund, so that the resolutions they come to can be properly carried out. Todmorden has only had an association about four months, and they have paid for 150 cards and the monthly subscriptions due, which has amounted this last month to 10s. They have got forty-eight petition sheets, which they intend to fill with real signatures. At the weekly meeting, held as usual in the Mechanics' Institute, Bridge-street, on Tuesday night, it was resolved, "That 10s. be sent to Mr. Heywood, treasurer of the Executive, for the use of that body."

NORWICH.—Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of Halifax, who has been spending a few weeks in this city, and has delivered here two stirring and impressive lectures on the Charter, spent a farewell evening with his Norwich friends on Tuesday last. A numerous company assembled to pay their respects to one whom they had learned to esteem, and were sorry to part from. In the course of the evening, Mr. Wilkinson delighted his friends with a recital of the origin and progress of Chartism in the north of England, and emphatically described the traps and snares set to catch the unguarded, but most zealous advocates of liberty; and with that impressive manner peculiar to himself, cautioned some of the young and incautious members to consider well the effect to be produced by the contemplated action, before it is set in motion. Songs and toasts alternately amused the delighted party, and towards the close Mr. Hewitt's song was sung, descriptive of the high estimation in which Mr. O'Connor is held by the men of Norwich, and their consciousness of the mighty power of the *Northern Star*. This song drew Mr. Wilkinson again before their notice, when he entered at great length on the exertions of that noble champion of liberty, and concluded by giving the following toast:—"The working classes of Yorkshire, and more especially Feargus O'Connor, as the most industrious of the whole, and may their exertions to obtain the Charter be crowned with success." The Secretary then rose, and expatiated on the mighty power of the press, pointing out what had been achieved by the brilliant luminary of the north—what must be the effect if a *Star* of equal brilliancy was to shine in every county of the British empire, and concluded by asking how long could both or either factions tyrannise over the sons of industry, with an honest and virtuous press to express and direct the public mind! Thus ended one of the most agreeable meetings ever held by a convivial party in Norwich; and each retired regretting only that it would be the last spent with his friend Mr. Robert Wilkinson.

STAFFORD.—The good cause goes steadily on here. There was a good meeting last night. Mr. Peplow was elected delegate for the delegate meeting to be holden here on Sunday next, the 28th. A public meeting is convened, by requisition, to be holden in the Market-place, on Monday next, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, when it is expected that some of the delegates will stop and give us "a lift." A tea-party and ball will take place here at Christmas, for the benefit of the cause. Preparations are being made, and it is expected it will be of great service to us.

OPENSHAW.—Mr. William Shearer, of Manchester, delivered a very instructive lecture on the evils of class legislation, on Sunday evening last, in the new Chartist Room, near the Drovers' Inn. The Chartists of this district have been labouring under many disadvantages, it being at the risk of being turned, not only out of work, but literally of being turned into the street, to avow themselves Chartists. The few cotton lords who employ the generality of the slaves in the neighbourhood, belong to the liberal reforming Corn Law League; in addition to which the Chartists have been without a room to meet in for some time, and but for the spirit infused by reading the *Northern Star* in each other's houses, despair would have overcome Chartism here; but, thanks to a few of the right sort, who have left no stone unturned to secure a place of meeting, they have succeeded, and opened a large convenient room, formerly a hat warehouse, near the Drovers' Inn, Ashton Road, Openshaw; and they trust that the Droylsden friends will rally round the flag of freedom—the People's Charter. [We sincerely hope that the Chartists of this locality will meet with many imitators in better-paid districts. Their exertions in the midst of much misery and destitution are very laudable.—Ed.]

BIRMINGHAM.—Frost, Williams, and Jones.—The General Committee of Birmingham for securing the return of the Whig-made convicts, at its usual weekly meeting, held on Tuesday evening last, at the Charter Association Room, Freeman-street, Mr. Nicholls in the chair, appointed a sub-Committee of three persons, in conjunction with the secretaries to draw up a plan and superintend the arrangements with regard to this Committee's soiree; several other plans were entered into in respect of the agitation of the country.

Chartist Meetings.—The good cause is progressing steadily in this town. Every week brings an accession of numbers to the National Charter Association.

Freeman-Street.—A numerous meeting was held in Freeman-street on Sunday evening last, Mr. Walter Thorne in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. Williamson, in his usual manly and energetic style; after which Mr. George White delivered a long address "On the condition of the working classes and their right to the suffrage." The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and several names were added to the Chartist ranks, after which the meeting separated.

Monday Evening.—The usual weekly meeting was held in Freeman-street. Mr. George White addressed the meeting on the principles of the People's Charter, and ridiculed the emigration system as one of the modes brought forward by parties who had bought up land in the colonies, with a view of getting the white slaves of England to cultivate them, and shewed that the mode of letting land in those places, was such as to keep the labourers in a continued state of subjection to their employers. He also entered into an investigation of the arguments made use of by those who demanded a vote, merely because they were in poverty. He maintained that if every man in the country had ten pounds per week, still they ought not to allow themselves to be dictated to by a few men, for as long as the few had the power of law making, the many would hold their property only by sufferance. After entering into a variety of other topics, and exhorting them to union and perseverance, he sat down loudly cheered. The meeting then proceeded to local business.

Swallow-street.—A meeting of those favourable to the National Charter Association was held at the Fox Inn, Swallow-street, on Monday evening last, Mr. Vaughan in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George White, on the object and principles of Chartism; after which the names of eighteen persons were read over who had agreed to join the National Charter Association.

Duddeston-cum-Nechells.—A meeting was held at Park's Temperance Coffee House, Upper Windsor-street, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Frederick Corbett in the Chair, when a provisional committee was formed to enrol members.

Challenge to Cobden, Curtis, and Company.—In consequence of the cowardly and base conduct of the Anti-Corn Law League, the Council determined on giving them a public challenge. Large bills were accordingly posted, announcing a lecture by Mr. Mason, at the Hall of Science, Lawrence street, on Tuesday evening, on the subject of the "Corn Laws and Commercial System of Great Britain," after which he would discuss the question with Cobden, Curtis, or any other member of the Anti-Corn League. The Hall was well lighted up and had a very beautiful appearance. At the time appointed Mr. George White was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business, stating the reasons why the present meeting was called, and stating his determination to give every man a fair hearing. Mr. Mason was received with loud cheers, and entered into a luminous dissection of the craft and wiliness of the pretended Corn Law Repealers. He described the grinding effects of our commercial system on the labouring population, and laid bare the rottenness of the present Government. He next adverted to a false statement which had appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, purporting to be a report of the Town Hall Meeting, in which it was asserted that a body of working men had attacked Mr. White. He thought that the character of the working men of Birmingham was involved in that statement. He was a witness of the whole transaction, and so were a great many who then heard him. He maintained that it was a body of persons calling themselves gentlemen, who made the attack. He therefore called on all those who knew that to be the case, to hold up their hands. A vast number of hands were then held up, and none on the contrary. Mr. Mason then proceeded to defend the character of the Chartists and the principles they advocated, and after giving a severe castigation to the loafers, he sat down amid loud and enthusiastic cheers. The Chairman then called upon any person who had any observation to make on the subject of the lecture to come forward, but none seemed inclined to dispute the able lecture which had just been delivered. After a short pause, the Chairman addressed the meeting on the base conduct of Cobden and his colleagues. After which a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the lecturer, and three hearty cheers for the "Charter," when the meeting dispersed.

Hampton Ward.—The Chartists of this locality met on Monday evening, at the Domestic Coffee House, Henrietta-street, Mr. Buckley Bradley in the chair; and were ably addressed by Mr. Pare, upon the principles of the Charter, and the necessity of co-operation.

SOUTHWARK.—Public Meeting at the Town-Hall to Address her Majesty.—A public meeting, convened by the High Bailiff, was held at the Town-hall, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, the High Bailiff in the chair. The meeting at first was but thinly attended, and Dr. Bedford moved the adjournment of it until that day fortnight, at seven o'clock in the evening. Mr. Wilson seconded the resolution. On a show of hands the numbers were nearly equal, and the business, on the decision of the chairman, was entered into, one or two resolutions were proposed and carried, and an address to her Majesty was moved by Mr. Barclay and seconded by Mr. Corner. Mr. Maynard, sub-secretary of the National Charter Association, rose and moved the following addition to the address, congratulating her Majesty on her safe delivery—"But we cannot but acquaint your Majesty that thousands of virtuous and modest women, of your Majesty's subjects, are passing through like natural extremities upon beds of straw, without even a pillow whereon to lay their heads—that starvation and misery are pervading the whole length and breadth of the land; and we attribute this state of things to class legislation, and, therefore, pray your Majesty to instruct your Ministers to pass a law, or charter, that every male of twenty-one years of age, unconvicted of crime, may have an opportunity of exercising that right which he is heir to, and give him a vote to elect members to represent them in the Commons' House of Parliament; and while we, the working and industrious portion of your Majesty's subjects, with other portions of society, rejoice in the hope that this event may prove a blessing to the nation." Dr. Bedford seconded the addition to the address, which was also ably supported by various persons present. The two members for the borough, the High Bailiff, Dr. Bedford, and Mr. Wilson were appointed to present the address. A vote of thanks was given to the High Bailiff for his conduct in the chair, which throughout the meeting was perfectly fair and gentlemanly, and the meeting separated, after having shown their loyalty to her Majesty, and their sympathy with the distresses of their fellow creatures.

ABERGAVENNY.—On Monday, the 15th, a meeting was holden here in the expectation of a lecture from Mr. Morgan Williams, whose arrival was precluded by a heavy fall of snow. Mr. C. Powell, of Black Hood, and Mr. Griffiths, of Abergavenny, severally addressed the meeting. On Monday, the 22nd, we sent the town crier round to announce that a Mr. Knowles, tailor, would lecture in the Chartist Association Room, Frogmore-street, at seven o'clock. At the time appointed the room was crowded. Mr. Knowles ably defended the principles of Chartism at a rapid rate; rivetted the attention of the audience in an excellent speech, which lasted one hour and twenty minutes. Mr. Knowles is certainly an able lecturer, and we hope he will obtain work in the town, and abide with us. We are looking forward to the time we hope the brave champion of our rights, Feargus O'Connor, will call on us, going from Merthyr to Monmouth, as the road is direct through the town. We shall make proper arrangements for his reception.

SAXMUNDHAM.—Mr. Ruffy Ridley lectured in the Market-place, on Saturday evening, to a numerous and attentive audience.

MOTTRAM.—The National Petition was adopted here at a public meeting, convened for that purpose, on the 18th instant. The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. Lees, Mackelvy, Doyle, and others.

ALMONDBURY.—Mr. West lectured here on the 19th instant, to a crowded audience, and with much effect.

BELFAST.—The Chartists of this city have formed a discussion class, which meet weekly for mutual instruction and information.

SALFORD.—Mr. Clark lectured here on Sunday night last to a numerous and respectable audience.

CRANE MOOR (near Dodworth.)—A few Chartists at Dodworth met a number of the good men and true of Crane Moor, a locality within two miles of Wortley Hall, the seat of Lord Wharncliffe, and the very hot-bed of operative Conservatives; they enrolled themselves in the National Charter Association, and their meetings will be every Tuesday evening. All letters on business to be directed to Thomas Crofts, weaver, Dodworth.

WEST AUCKLAND.—The Chartists of West Auckland and Evenwood have determined to join the National Charter Association. Upwards of twenty joined on Sunday, the 4th; and in the week following, other thirteen blistered hands gave their names; they are determined to leave no stone unturned to procure signatures to the National Petition.

BARNSLEY.—The Chartists held their weekly meeting on Monday. After the enrolment of new members, and other business of importance, the members present agreed to send the sum of 12s. 6d. to Dewsbury, for the West-Riding expenses; and also requested the secretary to send to the Secretary of the Executive for a hundred cards for the enrolment of new members at the O'Connor demonstration. The cause of Chartism here is progressing.

KETTERING.—The Chartist of this place are not dead; but they have been in an inactive state for some time, through the influence of the "new move" party, and the Corn Law men. We want a little of the spirit of the uncaged Lion to arouse us again into action; but a few of the Imperials put the principle of the Association to the test, last Tuesday night, by dissolving the old one, and joining the National Charter Association. Twelve names where given in, and sub-secretary, sub-treasurer, and councilmen nominated. We are anxious to adopt the National Petition, and to do our part towards the 4,000,000.

NEWARK.—On Sunday last, Mr. Harrison, of Calverton, preached a sermon, in our large Association-room, Portland-street, in the afternoon, to a most numerous and attentive audience; and in the evening, Mr. Dean Taylor also made a very impressive discourse to his numerous hearers. On Monday evening, Mr. W. Dean Taylor delivered a most eloquent lecture to a crowded and a most attentive audience, in which he pointed out the sophistries of the Corn Law Repealers, and showed, in forcible language, the necessity of the people uniting in the National Charter Association. At the close of the lecture, seventeen new members were enrolled; and afterwards the General Council was chosen, and a number of Chartist publications were sold—*Extinguishers*, Campbell's Corn Laws, &c. Truly a fine spirit is rising in this Tory-ridden Duke of Newcastle's Borough.

ECCLES.—The brave men and women of this Tory-ridden village assembled on Monday evening last, to hear a lecture from Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, who delivered a soul-stirring address, refuting all the calumnies brought against the working classes by the pulpit and the press, and shewing the necessity of renewed exertion, from the enviable position we now hold. At the close of his address, he announced his intention to enrol all that were not members of the National Charter Association, when, to our indiscribable pleasure, the females present began to shew the men an example worthy of imitation, by at once flocking round the lecturer to have their names enrolled in so glorious a cause. A few men followed, and the cause goes on prosperously.

PRESTON.—On Sunday evening last, a discussion was held in the Chartist Room, Avenham-street, between Mr. Odleum, a Chartist, and Mr. Blinkhorn, a Corn Law repealer. The audience was crowded, and the general feeling seemed to be decidedly in Mr. Odleum's favour. The discussion was adjourned till next Sunday evening, to be then thrown open to the meeting.

BURNLEY.—A public meeting was held in the Market-place, to adopt the National Petition, on Thursday evening, the 18th instant. The chair was taken at eight o'clock, and although the night was intensely cold, there were from seven to eight hundred persons present. The addresses delivered was of the most animating character, and the petition was unanimously adopted. The meeting broke up about ten o'clock, highly gratified.

ARNOLD.—Mr. Dean Taylor lectured here on Wednesday the 17th inst., on the principles of the Charter, and the necessity of being a Chartist.

GLOUCESTER.—On Sunday last, a public Chartist entertainment and ball took place in the Democratic Assembly Rooms, Worcester-street, for the benefit of the funds of the institution. The room was neatly decorated with laurel and evergreens. Dancing was kept up during the evening.

HAWICK.—The quarterly meeting of the Chartists of this place was held in the Chartist Hall, on Saturday last, when after the transaction of local business, a motion was made that this association discuss the plan of Lovett and Collins, with a view to its adoption. A long, irregular, and somewhat angry discussion ensued, which was ended at last by Mr. C. Hunter moving, "That this meeting proceed no farther in the discussion of the New Move," which was carried by a great majority.

BURNLEY.—At the weekly meeting of Chartists in Burnley, held on Monday evening, the 22nd inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That we become agents for the sale of Pinder's blacking, and that the Council be empowered to make arrangements for carrying the same into effect forthwith." We also strongly recommend our brother Chartists throughout the country to do likewise, and use their utmost endeavours to promote its sale.

East and North Riding Delegate Meeting.—An East and North Riding delegate meeting was held at Market Weighton, on Sunday last, Nov. 21st, when the following places were represented by delegates or letters, viz.:—York, Malton, Scarbro', Pocklington, Market Weighton, Selby, Hull, Holme, and Bridlington. Mr. Burley, of York, moved, and Mr. Smith, of Holme, seconded that Mr. Mackening act as Chairman, which was carried. Mr. Edward Burley, Secretary for the district, then read the correspondence for the last month, which gave cheering information of the progress of the cause, and the necessity for a good lecturer being engaged for the ensuing month. After the capabilities of the district being well discussed, Mr. Mackening moved, and Mr. Smith seconded, that Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, be engaged as lecturer; or, should Mr. Jones be engaged, Mr. Harrison, of Calverton, Nottinghamshire, be applied to.—Carried. Mr. Mackening having given his opinion of the possibility of the farmers joining our cause, moved that the Secretary be ordered to apply to Mr. O'Connor, to visit the East and North Riding of Yorkshire the first opportunity, as much good may be anticipated by a visit from him.—Carried. Thanks having been moved and carried to Mr. Burley, for his services to the district, the meeting broke up. The next delegate meeting will be held at Howden, on Sunday, the 26th December.

To the Chartists of the East and North Riding of Yorkshire.—Edward Burley, the East and North Riding Secretary, particularly requests that all towns who received cards in the above district from Mr. Skevington will immediately forward pay for the same, per post office order, to him, as he has been applied to by the Executive. He has received some, and wishes to forward all at the same time, to save expence. All communications for the future must be addressed to Edward Burley, care of Mr. Wilson Inglis, news-agent, No. 4, Colliergate, York.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association met on Sunday last, at their room, No. 14, North Anne-street. Mr. William Woodward was called to the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting. He also read several letters from England, giving additional proof of the sympathy which the working classes of England have for their suffering brethren in Ireland. He then read the objects of the Association, and briefly commented on them. Mr. O'Higgins said he was sure the meeting would be delighted to hear the letter which he held in his hand read. It is the letter of our valuable friend and brother in the cause of the suffering poor, Mr. J. Lowery, who was indefatigable in his exertions in the country, and although he had met with persecution for joining our association, he had persevered, and the result of his perseverance is, that he has sent us the names of twenty farmers to be enrolled as members of our Association. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding all the falsehoods which were circulated respecting the legality of our society, it was progressing even beyond our most sanguine expectations. The sensible and truly patriotic portion of the people were joining our ranks in every quarter of the country where the principles of our Association were made known. A few such sterling and uncompromising patriots as Mr. Lowery would soon spread the principles of the People's Charter all over the land; the obvious result of which would be that humbug and delusion would be banished from the country, and true political knowledge established in their stead. He deemed it right to mention that efforts had been made to deter the people from reading the *Northern Star*, lest they might become acquainted with the real feelings of the English people towards their Irish brethren, the working classes. This plan to prevent the people from attaining that political knowledge which the Irish press denied them, and which was supplied by the *Star*, was carried to so high a pitch that it became necessary to take the opinion of eminent counsel upon the subject, and he (Mr. O'Higgins) had the pleasure of informing the meeting that an action at law could be maintained against any person who would damage the property of the proprietor of the *Northern Star*, by misrepresentation or otherwise; and as the proprietor, Feargus O'Connor, is an Irish barrister, the people of Dublin, and perhaps of Drogheda, too, might be gratified by hearing Mr. O'Connor plead on behalf, not only of his agents here, but on behalf of his own property. (Hear, hear.) Depend upon it, that it will not be necessary to send him a large fee, in order to retain his services in the Irish Courts of Law. It was stated, in order to damage the present *Northern Star*, that the *Northern Star*, which was published in Belfast prior to 1798, by one of the most intrepid and talented patriots that ever Ireland produced—Arthur O'Connor, the uncle of Feargus O'Connor, was an Orange paper, and that the present *Star* is also Orange. This is a flagitious falsehood. The *Northern Star* of 1798, office, types, forms, press, and all, were burned by the Orangemen, and the patriot, O'Connor, was persecuted and banished from his native country, the land which he loved, on the evidence of such men as Tom Reynolds, the infamous Tom Reynolds, and doomed to roaman exile in a foreign country, without a glimpse at the land of his nativity in his old age; while those who now assume exclusive patriotism as well as exclusive sanctity, were paying court to the tyrants of the day, and making their way at the Irish Bar, having previously skulked from the rigid discipline incidental to the study of Theology, at St. Omer's, to the more delicate study of Gastronomy, at the Inns of Court in London. The *Northern Star*, of 1798, was founded on the principles of Civil and Religious Liberty in their widest sense. It advocated Catholic Emancipation with a talent and a spirit never before attempted, nor since equalled. It was the strenuous advocate of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation, and No Property Qualification for Members of Parliament; and the *Northern Star* of the present day follows in the footsteps of its predecessor, with the addition of its advocacy of a Repeal of the Union, and the best defence of the Irish Catholic clergy against their Tory calumniators, that ever appeared in the columns of a newspaper. Mr. O'Higgins concluded by proposing that the twenty farmers whose names he read, be admitted members of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. Mr. R. Dunne seconded the motion. Mr. Dyett, in bringing forward a motion on the subject of Repeal, said that he did so for two reasons: first, it was objected that they were not sufficiently ardent in their pursuit of that measure, and he, as an earnest and consistent repealer, and as a member of the society exclusively devoted to the purpose of Repeal, wished to hear this association over and over again recognise and declare the justice and necessity of getting rid of that monstrous political iniquity—the unequal, destructive, and miscalled Union between England and Ireland. He was most anxious that all repealers should fully understand that the Universal Suffrage Society stood pledged to the accomplishment of repeal, and sought the extension of the right of voting, the ballot, &c., as means to that great and glorious end. This was his first reason—the desire of conciliating all repealers—for bringing forward the present motion. His next was, that a very numerous class of patriotic and well-disposed Irishmen dreaded the undefined repeal agitated for by Mr. O'Connell; though they were quite convinced of the necessity of properly restricted home legislation. They feared, and with justice, a repetition of those differences which had taken place within the short period between 1782 and 1800, and they wanted to see those evils provided against, which would of necessity arise, and should eventually terminate in separation or civil war. (Hear, hear.) These might be called the Crawfordites, for whom, as an honest and sound-thinking class, he entertained the highest respect and esteem. (Hear.) To allay the apprehensions of this respectable and numerous class was his second inducement to propose—"That while this Association fully recognises the justice and the necessity of repealing the Legislative Union at present existing between Great Britain and Ireland, they do not mean, as the phrase 'Repeal of the Union' might imply, a mere falling back on the Constitution of '82, but such a modification of that Constitution as would effectually prevent collisions between the two legislative bodies, by strictly confining the Irish Parliament to the internal concerns of their own country." The mutual affairs of the two countries should of course be adjusted by representations from both. (Hear.) This resolution he submitted for the adoption of that Society; it would serve to put their ideas on this important subject into a definite, and he hoped a satisfactory shape. (Hear.) Mr. W. Martin rose, and said he felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution which Mr. Dyett proposed, and had supported so ably. He said he was a Roman Catholic and a Repealer; and if he should be asked why he was an advocate for the People's Charter, or Universal Suffrage, he would tell those who asked him it was because he was a victim of the present vicious system, which vested the right to vote in property. He was a householder in 1835; he was at that time in the employ of a most rigid Conservative, and who made him some very handsome offers if he would vote against his conscience and his religion. As a Catholic, he could not vote for any Tory or base Whig, though he now knew, to his loss, that Mr. O'Connell whom he voted for, and on whose account he lost his employment, was then, and now, a Whig. He voted for O'Connell and Ruthven; when about to do so, he (Mr. M.) was obstructed by the then Sheriff of the City, who tore his coat, and he in return, knocked him down. Mr. O'Connell was present and witness to the transaction. He lost his work on the following Saturday, and the next week he presented a memorial to Mr. O'Connell; he referred him to "my dear Ray," but all to no purpose. His wife then memorialised Mr. O'Connell, detailing the losses which he had sustained by reason of the vote he gave, but after waiting a whole day in the streets, in the month of February, she, at seven o'clock at night saw the Liberator, who most scornfully and indignantly spurned her from him, saying, "He never relieved beggars at his house, he sent all he had to give to the mendicity." His son-in-law took compassion on her tears and exclamations, to the effect that she was no beggar; he read the memorial, and pulled out his purse, and gave her sixpence. (Shame.) Had he not reason then to be an advocate for Universal Suffrage and the Ballot? Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

DROGHEDA.—Some twelvemonths ago, when the real principles and objects of Chartism became known to a few intelligent and independent-minded men in this town, who conscientiously adopted and disseminated them, every species of intimidation was resorted to, to arrest the spread of those principles amongst the people, without effect. The minions of O'Connell became so alarmed at length, that a public meeting was got up to give that great "knave in politics and hypocrite in religion" an opportunity of denouncing the advocates of Chartism there, which he did with all the bitterness of hate, but with what success let the following extract from a letter to a friend of the cause in Preston show. It is in answer to queries put to the writer:—"The statements in the *Star* respecting the progress of Chartism here are substantially correct; with this difference, were O'Connor to come here, I am afraid the Chartists are not in a situation so strong as to make any demonstration at present; nevertheless, Chartism is making way, and numbers who, before the denunciation, were stanch O'Connellites, are no longer so. You cannot expect that in so short a time the people could learn the truth, as they have no means of knowing it, save from the few *Stars* that come here. The repeal rent has been somewhat diminished, owing to the exertions of some of the denounced—not a single shilling being received, where some seventy were this time last year."

NEWCASTLE.—A meeting of the Chartists of Sheriff-hill was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the evening of the 15th instant, Mr. Bertram in the chair, when Mr. Morgan, in a very appropriate address moved the adoption of the National petition, which was ably seconded by Mr. Sutheren. Mr. Dunn made some well-pointed remarks in support of its adoption. The meeting appeared to be all alive to their condition, and to the necessity of using every effort to make the forthcoming petition a real national one, and enable the sub-Secretary of Newcastle, to fulfil his promise to Mr. O'Connor, of procuring 150,000 signatures in this locality. The various speakers were cheered throughout. The petition having been read and put from the chair, was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks having been carried to Mr. Morgan and the Chairman, the meeting separated highly gratified with the proceedings.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Skevington visited Hathern, and delivered an address to the friends, exhorting them to renewed exertions in the sacred cause of liberty. At the close he was requested to visit them again, which he agreed to do on the first Sunday of December; as also on Tuesday, Nov. 30th, at eight o'clock.

At a Meeting of Chartists held here, it was resolved that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. George White, and the Chartists of Birmingham, for their brave and manly conduct at the late anti-Corn Law meeting, held on Monday, the 15th of November, at the Town Hall, where the Bull Ring and Stevenson's Square butchers, with their deluded followers, made a cowardly and brutal attempt on the life of the above-named individual.

HOLLINWORTH.—Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, delivered, on Sunday afternoon last, a very powerful and impressive lecture on the productive powers of the land, shewing the mischievous folly of the advocates of emigration. At the close of the lecture he announced that he should wait and enrol all those who were willing to stand by the working classes in the glorious agitation in which we are embarked, when nine men came forward, and took out their cards of membership.

LONDON.—St. Pancras.—On Sunday last, a public meeting of Chartists was held at the Feathers, Warren-street, Mr. Dunning in the chair. Mr. John Campbell, member of the Executive, addressed the meeting in his usual energetic and eloquent manner, and many members joined the association. After the lecture, an interesting discussion ensued, from which Mr. Campbell was compelled to be absent, having to address the men of Marylebone in the evening.

Tailors.—At the quarterly meeting of the society of tailors, held at the Three Doves, Berwick-street, Soho. Mr. Farrer addressed them on the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr. Parker spoke with considerable effect on the advantages of union, and recommended the whole of the tailors now in the association, to form one general branch. Several other persons addressed the meeting to a similar purpose, previous to its adjournment.

Marylebone Public Meeting.—At the Working Men's Hall, Circus-street, a meeting was held on Sunday last, Mr. Christopher in the chair. Mr. Campbell addressed a numerous assembly in a forcible, eloquent, and pleasing manner. During his address he was highly applauded, and the greatest enthusiasm exhibited. Captain Acherley likewise addressed the meeting. In reply to their pressing invitations, Mr. Campbell consented to remain in London and lecture at Circus-street, on Sunday next.

Delegate Council.—On Sunday, the 21st inst., a meeting of the London Delegate Council was held at the room, 55, Old Bailey, Mr. Goodfellow in the chair. After receiving reports, and appointing deputations, &c.,

Mr. Martin moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommend to the various localities the necessity of distributing window bills, announcing the National Petition lies here for signature."

The Secretary having announced that the attendance of the whole of the London sub-Secretaries had been requested, in order to their having an interview with the Executive, it was moved that the Council do adjourn, that their business might be proceeded with.

After some little discussion, it was withdrawn, and the meeting formed into an open Committee.

The charge of Mr. Benbow against Dr. M'Douall, that of being a traitor, was then brought before the meeting; and, both those gentlemen being present, and agreeing to it, a Committee of nine was appointed, to thoroughly investigate the charge. The election fell upon Messrs. Martin, Goodfellow, Watts, Wilkinson, Rogers, Drake, Cuffay, Knight, and Brown, who adjourned to the Dispatch Coffee House, in company with Messrs. Benbow, M'Douall, and the reporter, for the above purpose.

Mr. Wild was then called to the chair, and, after some desultory conversation, it was resolved that a meeting of the whole of the General Council of London should be held on the following Wednesday evening, until which time the meeting adjourned.

LONDON.—Red Lion, King-street, Golden Square.—Mr. Farren delivered a lecture on Sunday last, to a numerous and highly respectable audience. Subject—"The Corn Laws." It was moved by Mr. Crawford M'Connell, that the *Northern Star* be regularly taken at this house—it being the only true advocate of the rights of working men; which was seconded by Mr. Shepherd, and carried unanimously. Several new members enrolled themselves, and the cause progresses steadily.

Mr. Martin will lecture on Sunday next; the chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

Camberwell and Walworth.—The Chartists of this locality met on Monday evening last, at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth; the usual weekly business was gone through, and it was earnestly requested that the members of this locality would attend at the Montpelier Tavern, on Monday next, November the 29th, as business of importance will be brought before them.

Eastern Division of Boot and Shoemakers.—On Sunday evening last, this body of Chartists met at their Association Room, Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, to hear a lecture from Mr. M'Grath, but owing to some circumstances we are not aware of, that gentleman did not attend. Mr. O'Connor's letter to the Scotch Chartists was read, after which a discussion took place, the subject Socialism and Chartism—which would be the most efficient remedy to allay the grievances of the working classes? After which two new members were enrolled. It would add many to our numbers if the lecturers would attend according to promise, as the members bring with them their friends to hear and know the just right they have to become members; but when they leave disappointed, they often refuse the next invitation.

Shadwell.—The British and Foreign Joint Stock Marine Store Society, holds its meetings at No. 22, King David Lane, Shadwell, every Tuesday evening, for the purpose of adopting a plan to procure work for the unemployed throughout the realm; they request the well-wishers of mankind to attend—chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

Finsbury.—At a meeting of the Chartists of Finsbury, held at Lunt's Coffee House, on Monday evening, Mr. Farrer delivered an eloquent and impressive lecture on the subject of the Corn Laws.

At a meeting of the O'Brien Press Fund Committee, on Monday evening, Mr. Andrew Hogg was appointed Treasurer, and Mr. Hogg, Secretary, in the place of Mr. J. Watkins, resigned. Messrs. Watts, Scott, and J. Smith were appointed to draw up an address to the country.

Wandsworth.—A public meeting to adopt the National Petition, was held at the King's Head, on Monday evening, Mr. Hayter in the chair. The petition was moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Harris, and unanimously carried. The meeting was then

Chartist Intelligence.

ABERDEEN.—We have had a grand week of agitation here; Robert Lowery having been amongst us. On Sunday week, he preached in the Hall, 38, George-street, to crowded congregations, and on Monday evening, he lectured in the above hall. He congratulated them on the advancement they had made since he last addressed them, and said that none could be more proud of the reception they had given to his friend Mr. O'Connor, than himself. A thousand copies of the Charter were ordered to be printed and distributed north of Aberdeen, and the meeting broke up. On Tuesday night, Mr. Lowery addressed the female Chartists of Aberdeen, in the same hall, Mr. Angust in the chair. He impressed upon their minds the necessity of encouraging and aiding their brethren in their struggles against oppression, and vindicated in an able manner the rights of woman. He was warmly applauded by his fair audience. Mr. M'Donald also addressed them, and pointed out the poor degraded state of one class of the community—the wealth-producers, while another class were rolling in luxury, on the fruits of their labour; hence the working classes seeing how they were plundered, and having no means of protecting themselves from the iron grasp of their oppressors, embodied their demands in a document called the "People's Charter." He then explained the six points of the Charter, shewed their tendency, and the fitness of the people to exercise their rights. He was repeatedly applauded. Several respectable females came forward and enrolled themselves as members of the association. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and the chairman, and the meeting separated. On Wednesday night, Mr. Lowery lectured in the new Temperance Hall, on the duty of the people at the present critical juncture—the duties of the middle classes, and the good that would result from a union between them. On Thursday night, a meeting of delegates from the various trades in town, was held in the above Hall, where a delegate from the stonemasons of London, was present, and laid a great deal of information before the meeting relative to the strike at the Houses of Parliament, &c. Various resolutions were passed, condemnatory of the conduct of Mr. Allen, and approving of the strike; it was also agreed to call a public meeting, in order to know the opinion of the public on the subject. After some further business having been transacted, and a vote of thanks to the delegates, the meeting adjourned.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Leach, of the Executive, lectured to the working classes of this city, in the hall, 55, Old Bailey, on Tuesday week. Last Friday evening, the Committee of the City Tract Loan Society, met as usual at the Dispatch, Bridle-lane, Mr. Lane in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed. Subscriptions were received, and a motion agreed to that this society do commence the distribution of tracts on Sunday morning, November 28th. It was very much regretted by all that the document called the "Peoples' Charter," is not in print as formerly, in the form of a tract, as many tract societies are at last springing up in the localities of this great metropolis. On Sunday morning, the Committee of the Institute, 55, Old Bailey, met as usual; they agreed to a vote of thanks to Mr. Parker, of Walworth, for the gift of a spirit lamp. A concert will take place in the hall, every Saturday evening for the purpose of keeping the hall in their hands for the Chartist cause: admission by tickets, threepence each. The shareholders have their general monthly meeting on Sunday morning the 28th instant. The room is open to the public on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

SKIPTON.—The Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting on Saturday last, when after the usual business, it was agreed to wait on Mr. O'Connor, at Bradford, and invite him to visit Skipton as soon as he can make it convenient.

CALTON, No. 23, KIRK-STREET.—The young men's association met on Tuesday night week, Mr. Anderson in the chair, for the purpose of discussing whether scientific or political knowledge was of the most paramount importance to mankind. A number of individuals addressed the meeting on both sides of the question, when the Chairman put it to the meeting, and it was carried in favour of political knowledge.

CONCERT.—A splendid Chartist concert was held in the Lyceum-rooms, on Saturday last. The house was a bumper, and the singing went off in glorious style.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—Mr. Con Murray delivered a lecture on Monday night week, on the wrongs of Ireland and their remedies. His remarks were eloquent and interesting.

ECCLES, NEAR MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Duffy lectured here on Tuesday evening week, to an overflowing audience.

DAVYHULME, NEAR MANCHESTER.—Mr. Duffy visited this place on Wednesday week. At an hour's notice, Mr. Wm. Horrocks, a true democrat, summoned the whole neighbourhood to the meeting by sound of bell. Mr. Duffy was accompanied by some friends from Eccles, who were all most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Horrocks, who took that opportunity of having their children baptised. The youngest, a fine little girl, was named Feargus O'Connor, the next, also a girl, Bronterre O'Brien, and to others were given the names of John Frost, and other patriots. The lecture was well attended, and at the close several new members were enrolled.

BYKER HILL.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this place, was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, on Wednesday evening week, to consider the propriety of adopting the National Petition. There was a good attendance; Mr. J. Hebden, of Ouseburn, was called to the chair. Mr. Wm. K. Robson, of Byker Hill, moved the adoption of the petition and made a powerful and energetic address. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wm. Scott and carried unanimously. Mr. John Hall moved and Isaac Bruce seconded the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the manifold evils suffered by the people of this country, have originated in, and are perpetuated by class legislation, and that the only remedy for those evils, is the People's Charter. We therefore pledge ourselves to become members of the National Charter Association and to use all other constitutional means for the accomplishment of that object." Carried unanimously. A great number came forward and enrolled themselves members, in connection with Ouseburn.

OUSEBURN.—The Chartists met on Sunday morning last, in their reading room, near Byker Bar, Mr. Kidd in the chair. Mr. Hall reported his mission to Newcastle. A deputation, consisting of Messrs Bruce, Hebden, and Carr, was elected to go to Newcastle, to ascertain what has become of the £1 2s. 3d. that was sent for the O'Brien's Election Fund, as they never think of publishing a balance sheet. A resolution was likewise come to, to get up a tea party for O'Connor, when he comes on his week's visit.

ALFRETON.—The Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting on Sunday last. The National Petition was read and adopted, and other business of importance was transacted; several new members were enrolled. They have opened a school for the instruction of adults, and entered into a subscription in aid of Dr. M'Douall.

TOWER-HAMLETS.—At the meeting of this locality on Sunday last, at No. 171, Brick-lane. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. George White, of Birmingham, for his manly conduct at the late meeting. Mr. Leach afterwards lectured. The meeting was well attended.

BARNSLEY.—An Association has been formed here for the purpose of cultivating moral, social, and political improvement; the members meet every Sunday evening at six o'clock, in Mr. T. Ackham's large room. The *Northern Star*, the *Dundee Chronicle*, the *National Vindicator*, and other papers are taken in.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—On Thursday, Nov. 18th, Mr. Harney lectured to a numerous and respectable audience of working men in the large room at the Trooper's Inn. After the lecture a number of patriotic toasts, songs, and recitations were given, and the company separated at a late hour resolved not to relax their exertions in the good work, but to continue stedfast until they were in possession of those rights and liberties of which they have been so long and so unjustly deprived.

CARLTON.—This place was visited on Thursday the 18th inst., by Mr. W. D. Taylor, who delivered a very soul-stirring lecture to an attentive audience. At the conclusion, the members proceeded to the nomination of a delegate to represent the district in the forthcoming Convention. Mr. Boonham was called to the chair. Mr. S. Whiley proposed, and Mr. E. Beckson seconded the nomination of Mr. W. D. Taylor as being a fit and proper person to represent the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, &c. &c, in the forthcoming Convention, which was carried unanimously.

CARLISLE.—ANTICIPATED VISIT OF MR. O'CONNOR.—Since it was generally made known that Mr. O'Connor intended to visit Carlisle in the course of a few weeks, the most active preparations are making for his reception. A Demonstration Committee has been formed, also a Soiree Committee, the latter of which have struck off four hundred tickets, which may be had of Mr. Thomas Sinclair, Treasurer. One of the most elegant and largest rooms in the town has been spoken of, which will accommodate from five to six hundred persons, and we hope it will be filled to overflowing. Tickets may also be had of Mr. James Arthur, bookseller, Rickergate.

DAVENTRY.—The Chartists of Daventry held their weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last, when some new members enrolled their names.

DELPH.—The Chartists of Saddleworth held their usual weekly meeting in their lecture-room, Mill Gate, on Sunday night last, Mr. Thomas Pontefract in the chair. Several new members, both male and female, enrolled their names, and received their cards of membership.

PONTYPOOL.—The cause is progressing nobly here despite the opposition of the priviledged class. We had a lecture on Tuesday, when Mr. Bolwell elucidated the five points of the Charter, and offered to prove by discussion, with any one of adverse principles, the justice of our claims. After the meeting dissolved, several came and threw in their mites, stating that they would not have their names enrolled for fear their employers might know it, and they lose their work in consequence. This is our boasted land of freedom, where a man must not be of adverse politics to his master for fear of losing his work.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—On Thursday morning week, it having been made known to the Chartist leaders of Stoke-upon-Trent, that a hole and corner meeting was about being held in the vestry of the Parish Church, for the purpose of laying a church rate, it was thought advisable to make the same known to the inhabitants; accordingly the bellman was sent round calling upon all who felt an interest in the affair, to assemble immediately. Consequently the large street opposite the Church was crowded with people, who after waiting some time, were visited by the clergyman connected with the establishment, who asked what was the matter, when Mr. G. B. Mart, and Mr. J. Robinson, with others, informed them. The clergymen said it was not intended as a public meeting, but a private one to consider whether it would be proper to lay a rate or to support the church by voluntary contributions. Several voices here cried out that what concerned all ought to be approved of by all, when the clergymen instantly pledged themselves, that whatever was passed at the private meeting, should have the sanction of the whole inhabitants in public meeting assembled, before it was put in force; with this pledge, all parties seemed satisfied, and the Reverend gentlemen retired, when it was instantly determined to hold a Chartist meeting, and the place selected for the purpose was within sixty yards of the Churchyard gates, upon a large piece of ground, intended for a new market place, and upon which a large building is partly erected for a market hall, from the steps of which the speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. Mart was unanimously called to the chair. The Reverend Mr. Jackson, from Manchester, addressed the meeting at length and in a very clever style shewed that the people were the true and *bonafide* supporters of the Church, and that they had an undoubted right to vote upon all matters connected with the church. Mr. S. Robinson, in a manly and straightforward speech, replete with sound reasoning, exposed the system that was crushing the working millions to the dust, especially that part called the New Poor Law Bill, and concluded amidst hearty cheering, by proposing the following resolution:—"That this meeting is utterly opposed to Church rates and every other rate that is taken without the consent of the people, and that we are determined to oppose such proceedings by every means in our power." This was seconded by Mr. J. Johnson, and was unanimously adopted. Thus an intended Church rate meeting finished with a grand demonstration in favour of the principles of the People's Charter.

DUMBARTON.—On Monday night, the 15th of November, Mr. William Thomason delivered the *fifth of a course* of lectures, in Mr. M'Allister's room. The two first were upon Corn Law Repeal, and the separation of Church and State; the fourth on National Education, and the last on Universal Suffrage and the People's Charter. Fifteen members were enrolled before, and ten last Monday night. Our hopes are cheering relative to this once priest and Tory-ridden place. The agitation is likely to go on in real earnest.

LASSIEMOUTH.—The Chartist fishermen of this village were addressed by Mr. Wm. Pangiler, a few days ago; considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

BILSTON.—The cause of Chartism continues to progress steadily in this town. The labours of Mr. Mason are attended with the most pleasing success. Every time he visits Bilston, a numerous increase of members is added to the association. Last Thursday evening we had an overcrowded meeting. Mr. Mason delivered an excellent lecture, after which several new members were enrolled. The members then proceeded to the election of delegates to serve in the district council for the southern division of Staffordshire. Messrs. Stran, Cadly, Dudley, and Rogers, were duly chosen as fit and proper persons to serve in that office. Sunday, we had numerous congregations. Mr. Mason was engaged the whole of the day. He lectured in the morning, as also in the afternoon to crowded audiences. He again resumed his work at six o'clock. The room which is a very large one, was so densely crowded, that hundreds were obliged to remain on the stairs and the adjoining rooms, and many, unable to obtain an entrance, returned home much disappointed. Upwards of forty new members have joined the association this week. The South Staffordshire delegates, from the towns of Wolverhampton, Walsall, Wednesbury, and Darlaston met here on Sunday, and after some preliminary arrangements, the meeting adjourned for a fortnight, to reassemble at Wednesbury, on Sunday, the 5th Dec. Monday, some of the Bilston friends began agitation at the village of Ketchum; a large room was offered by the landlord of the Peacock. Mr. Moseley and Mr. Stran addressed a large meeting of miners and forgemen, who listened most attentively, and approved much of the principles of the People's Charter. Arrangements were then made for holding a weekly meeting every Tuesday evening in future. Thus the seeds of Chartism are sown here, and promise a plentiful crop.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Nov. 19.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Farris, East-street, Manchester-square, baker, to surrender Nov. 26, at eleven, Dec. 31, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor. Mr. Edens, Villiers-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

George Dickens, Hertford, surgeon, Nov. 26, Dec. 31, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

George Rayment, Oxford-street, hosier, Nov. 26, Dec. 31, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Bicknell, Manchester-street, Manchester-square; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

Henry Phipps Coltherup, Rochester, dyer, Nov. 30, at one, Dec. 31, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Son, Sise-lane; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

David Hannay, Cavendish-square, banker, Nov. 30, at twelve, Dec. 31, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Richards and Walker, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street.

Joseph Spencer, Lamb's Conduit-street, chymist, Dec. 1 at two, 31, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Foord, Pinner's-hall, Old Broad-street; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings.

John Bowser, Milton-street, Dorset-square, timber-merchant, Nov. 30, at one, Dec. 31, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Rye, Golden-square; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

Mary Ann Cousins, Maize-hill, Greenwich, lodging-house-keeper, Dec. 4, at one, 31, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Sturmy, Wellington-street, London-bridge; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewery.

John Strutt, Argyle-street, Argyle-square, lodging-house-keeper, Nov. 30, Dec. 31, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Platts, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street.

Samuel Chadwick, James Chadwick, and John Chadwick, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton-spinners, Dec. 3, at four, Dec. 31, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Hill and Matthews, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe; and Mr. Upton, Manchester.

Henry Evan Harries, Dowlais, Glamorganshire, draper, Nov. 30, Dec. 31, at one, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; and Mr. Leaman, Bristol.

John Ford, Stockport, Cheshire, hat-manufacturer, Nov. 29, at ten, Dec. 31, at twelve, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Back, Chancery-lane; and Mr. Harrop, Stockport.

Peter Groves and Neville Beard, Boston, Lincolnshire, leather-dressers, Nov. 27, at eleven, Dec. 31, at two, at the Red Lion Inn, Boston. Solicitors, Messrs. Millington and Kerrick, Boston; and Mr. Scott, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.

Job Bowyer, Sutton, Cheshire, provision-dealer, Nov. 25, Dec. 31, at two, at the Golden Lion Inn, Macclesfield. Solicitors, Messrs. Bower and Back, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Lingard, Vaughan, and Lingard, Stockport.

Joseph Webb Pilcher, Crabble, Kent, miller Nov. 22, Dec. 31, at twelve, at the Shakspeare Hotel, Dover. Solicitors, Messrs. Jeffrys and Bathurst, Faversham; and Messrs. Bower and Back, Chancery-lane.

John Binder, Moulton, Lincolnshire, coal merchant, Nov. 26, at two, Dec. 31, at ten, at the White Hart Inn, Spalding. Solicitors, Messrs. Bonner and Sons, Spalding; and Mr Fiddey, Paper-buildings, Temple.

Joseph Wade, Rugby, Warwickshire, currier, Nov. 29, Dec. 31, at twelve, at the Castle of Leicester. Solicitors, Mr. Moore, Nottingham; and Messrs. Holme, Loftus, and Young, New Inn.

James Garry, Manchester, brass-founder, Nov. 30, Dec. 31, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Wray, Manchester; and Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, Bedford-row.

Henry Jackson, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire, money-scrivener, Dec. 1, at eleven, 31, at nine, at the King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Solicitors, Messrs. Emmet and Allen, Bloomsbury-square; Mr. Fearnhead, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; and Mr. Hucknall, Loughborough.

Charles Ackerman Rowe, Leicester, draper, Nov. 29, Dec. 31, at two, at the Castle of Leicester. Solicitors, Mr. Toller, Gray's-Inn-square; and Messrs. Toller, Leicester.

Alexander Slade Graham and George Smith Streader, Oldham, Lancashire, contractors for public works, Nov. 30, Dec. 31, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Wood, Lincoln's-Inn-fields; and Mr. Wheeler, Manchester.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

C. Howarth, J. M'Elroy, R. Nesbett, Rochdale, pill-box manufacturers. J. Wood, J. Wood, J. P. Westhead, and E. Westhead, Manchester, small-ware manufacturers. T. F. Featherstone and E. H. Featherstone, York, drapers. T. Eames and S. Pearson, Salford, Lancashire, logwood-grinders. J. T. Nash and F. Ridding, York, mustard-manufacturers. J. Danson and E. Greenall, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Nov. 23.

BANKRUPTS.

William Barnes Overton, ship and insurance broker, Dalston, Middlesex, to surrender, Nov. 30, at two, and Jan. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street Buildings, and Vandercom, Comyn, Cree, Law, and Comyn, Bush-lane.

Peter Williams and Charles Mottram, Manchester warehousemen, Wood-street, London, Dec. 8, and Jan. 4, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Arney, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square; Mr. Bennett, Manchester.

John Jervis, draper, Wells, Somersetshire, Dec. 3, and Jan. 4, at eleven, at the Mitre Inn, Wells. Solicitors, Messrs. Davison and Coombs, Bread-street, Cheapside, London; Mr. Brittan, Bristol.

John King, dealer in ship's stores, Bristol, Dec. 7, and Jan. 4, at one, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Middle Temple, London; Mr. Haberfield, or Brittan, Bristol.

Benjamin Read, wine merchant, Worcester, Dec. 1, and Jan. 4, at twelve, at the office of Mr. France, Worcester. Solicitors, Messrs. Becke and Flower, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; Mr. France, Worcester.

Robert Palmer Vicat, Linen-draper, Nelson-place, Old Kent-road, Dec. 7, at one, and Jan. 4, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Edwards, 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, official assignee. Solicitors, Vandercom, Comyn, Cree, Law, and Comyn, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London.

George Algar Rayner, linen-draper, Halesworth, Dec. 4, and Jan. 4, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Beccles. Solicitor, Mr. Sole, Aldermanbury, London.

Samuel Gillott, jun., hatter, Sheffield, Dec. 13, and Jan. 4, at twelve, at the Town Hall. Solicitors, Messrs. Wake and Son, Sheffield; Mr. Milner, Sheffield; Mr. Brookfield, Raymond's-buildings, Gray's-inn, London.

Richard Holding, coal merchant, Blackburn, Lancashire, Dec. 17, and Jan. 4, at eleven, at the Town Hall, Preston, Lancashire. Solicitors, Messrs. Holme, Loftus, and Young, New-inn, London; Mr. Crook, Chorley, Lancashire.

William Reynolds, cotton-spinner, Breightmet, Lancaster, Dec. 16, at two, and Jan. 4, at eleven, at the Swan-inn, Bolton-le-Moors. Solicitors, Mr. Hibbert, Wood-street, Bolton-le-Moors; Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple, London.

Henry Heap, silk dyer, Leeds, Dec. 1, and Jan. 4, at twelve, at the Commissioner's Rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Wigleworth, Ridsdale, and Craddock, Gray's-inn-square; Mr. Barwick, Leeds.

Charles Gatehose, surgeon, Clifton, Bristol, Dec. 7, and January 4, at two, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Solicitors, Messrs. Holmes, Loftus, and Young, New-inn, London; Messrs. Prideaux and Son, Bristol.

Stephen Sackett Chancellor, jun., baker, Margate, Nov. 29, at six, and Jan. 4, at ten, at the London Hotel Margate. Solicitors, Messrs. Boys and Sons, Margate; Egan, Waterman, and Wright, Essex-street, Strand, London.

James Lindsay and John Weatherby Lindsay, grocers, North Shields, Dec. 16, and Jan. 4, at one, at the Bankrupt Commission Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Messrs. Trehern and White, Leadenhall-street, London; Dale, North Shields.

James Hawarden, Robert Myerscough, and John Jackson, commission agents, Little Bolton, Dec. 7, and Jan. 4, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple, London; Mr. Pendlebury, Bolton.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the West-Riding of the county of York, will be held by *Adjournment* in the Committee-Room, at the House of Correction, at Wakefield, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of DECEMBER next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of inspecting the Riding Prison, (the said House of Correction,) and for examining the Accounts of the Keeper of the said House of Correction, making enquiry into the conduct of the officers and servants belonging the same; and also into the behaviour of the prisoners, and their earnings.

C. H. ELSLEY,
Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office,
Wakefield, November 22nd, 1841.

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The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialised out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal result either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not, in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

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

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Poetry.

SONG.

Air—"*Scots wha hae!*"

By our brave O'Connor's zeal,
In a bondaged people's weal,
By the gratitude we feel,
We shall all be free.

By our injuries and woes,
By a murder'd Clayton's throes,
By the scorn we bear our foes,
We shall all be free.

Long we've worn the servile chain,
Soon shall it be burst in twain;
Soon shall we the Charter gain,
Then we shall be free.

Free from laws, unjust, unkind,
Form'd the working class to grind;
Whilst the great ones ever find
Room for tyranny.

Long have we been passive led,
Bending 'neath the yoke our head,
E'en whilst tyrants triumphed
In our slavery.

Ignorance had closely bound
Her dark scarf our eyes around,
Telling us, with words profound,
We were amply free.

But at length a lucid light,
From the *Northern Star* so bright,
Dawning on our mental sight,
Show'd our slavery.

Then we saw stern tyrants stand,
Wringing from industry's hand,
For the wealthy ones and grand,
The sore hard-earn'd fee.

Days of darkness, now farewell;
Broken is the sombre spell,
By the Chartist's dauntless Tell,
Who would have us free.

Though no freedom's banner waves,
O'er us toil-degraded slaves,
Long the dupes of titled knaves,
Yet we shall be free.

For the Charter meets our view,
Sending energy anew,
To each heart as we pursue
The way from slavery.

Brother Chartists, onward press,
For our wrongs must have redress;
Equal laws, and nothing less—
Chartists must be free!

TO DEMOCRACY.

"God said let there be light, and there was light."
Gen. 1.

O! who can stem thy giant tide?
Who beat back thy dashing foam?
Where is the mortal, Canute-like,
To bid thee to thine home!

Like the rush of armed men thou com'st,
Like the simoon gathering near,
And the despot-heart, and the iron hand
Are palsied with sudden fear.

* * * * * *

Time was, thou wast a gentle stream,
Meandering through the vale;
With scarce a breath to stir thy course,
With scarce a passing gale.

But the despots of earth would stop thy tide,
They crimson'd thy placid brow;
The tears of the poor then swelled thy flood,
And behold! who will dare thee now?

* * * * * *

Where are the mighty ones of earth,
Who cursed thy cause of yore;
Who vow'd thy hated name should be,
A bye-word ever more?

Go! seek in yon vault of marble, and stone,
Emblazoned with many a crest;
Where the storied urn, and the trophied scroll,
Betoken a place of rest.

They are there! they are there! the mighty, the proud!
With the worm for their banquet store,
Rattling within the purple shroud,
In the diamond wreaths they wore.

But thou! but thou! art in spring-time yet,
Pure and bright as the new-born day;
Nations may fail, and proud empires fall,
But thou never wilt know decay!

Like the rainbow thou beam'st on high,
Bringing hope to the fettered slave;
Thy mission from heaven above
Is raised up to succour, to save.

Then joy! then joy! to the prostrate earth—
But woe to the tyrant's power;
When thy gathering rage of a thousand years
Shall burst forth in an awful hour!

Rochdale. F.

LINES.

Man is his own enslaver: if he will'd,
Free as yon soaring eagle, he could roam;
Then, would no Hybla sweets for tyrants be distill'd;
And man would love his brother man, and make
the world his home.
Immaculate and free, man from his maker sprung;
To adorn creation and obey his laws.
He with wild nature lived; and from her mighty tome
Drew inspiration, happiness and bliss. How changed!
The cause
Ill to define. Man never shall be that which once he
was.

O what a doom is his who strives to better man's
estate,
And nobly in Philanthropy's frail bark does venture
far!
Proud his beginning! bright his short career! The
heat,
The enthusiastic heat, which spurr'd him on, wars
With the interest of the grovelling crowd; clouds
gather from afar;
The tempest lowers; but where to steer, alas! he
knows not.
Man and bark drive on: procrastination throws her
bar,
The unconquerable bar to Freedom, and perchance,
the CAUSE
Sinks once again and leaves man where he was!

HAROLD.

PITT'S TEN COMMANDMENTS.

Put into Verse by John Horne Tooke.

Thou shalt not either read or write;
Thou shalt not have thy hair made white;
Thou shalt not with thy neighbour meet;
Thou shalt not bread untaxed eat;
Thou shalt not dogs or horses keep;
Thou shalt not through thy windows peep;
Thou shalt not keep a watch or clock;
Thou shalt not auction off thy stock;
Thou shalt not wine or brandy drink;
Thou shalt not speak or hardly think.

Reviews.

THE FLEET PAPERS. No. 47.

In the present paper, Mr. Oastler, leaving the deputation from the Short-time Committees and their interviews with the several members of Government, resumes his battle with the Poor Law Devil; taking a keen, though hasty, and brief survey of the never-to-be-forgotten speech of the infamous Whig slanderer, political mountebank, and state pauper, Brougham, on introducing that accursed Bill to the House of Lords. The tone of Mr. O.'s strictures, though perhaps quite as stringent as may be palatable to the "*rich oppressors*," is much milder than the occasion warrants.

THE WREATH OF LIBERTY. Respectfully dedicated to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. By DAVID WRIGHT. Aberdeen: G. Mackay, Thomson's Court, 61, Broad-street.

A small volume of Chartist Poems, by a youth not yet nineteen years of age, and who makes no pretensions to what is called "learning" or "education." Nature has, with our present poet, done her own work unassisted, save by the promptings of poverty and the consciousness of thraldom. The enthusiasm almost necessary to the youthful spirit shews itself through nearly all the pieces, in the exhibition of a somewhat impatient spirit. At this we do not at all wonder; there is cause enough; but we opine that continued endurance and more extended observation will teach our poet practical philosophy.

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended as an Anti-bilious medicine, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inactive liver, and are procurable at all Druggists, and at the *Northern Star* office. It is only necessary to see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pills" engraved on it in white letters, and to let no one put you off with any other pills.

N.B.—The Pills in the boxes enclosed, in marbled paper, and marked B., are a very mild aperient, and are particularly and universally praised. They are *admirably adapted for sportsmen, agriculturists,* men of business, naval and military men; as they contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither confinement to the house, nor restraint in diet.

Local and General Intelligence.

GLASGOW.—The heart-rending cries of misery, destitution, starvation, and despair ring through the streets, lanes, and suburbs of our city. Thousands of hungry, naked, shivering wretches meet us at every turn, and implore us with every look, asking us, in the silent and impressive language of suffering nature, where is humanity?—where is justice? and what is Christianity? Why are we starving in a land teeming with every luxury and necessary of life? How is it that our hearths are cold, our beds in the pawn-shops, and our backs uncovered during this piercing weather, and that, too, while we toil from early morn to late at night? And how is it that we suffer ourselves thus tamely to be plundered of the *honest fruits of our virtuous industry* by the iron-hearted souls of our legalised oppressors? Ah! the reason is too obvious to be misunderstood! The laws made by our combined tyrants have proclaimed us slaves, outlaws, and aliens in the land of our nativity; we crouch, we toil, we starve, we tremble while we tread on the ashes and graves of our virtuous, brave, and patriotic progenitors. The insane and peevish mutterings of imbecile hypochondriacs and the envenomed slang of traitors lull us to repose, and thus the enemies of liberty and man feed, fatten, and triumph amid the stately ruin which their hellish machinations have created. Our Lord Provost, and other municipal authorities, have just now squandered upwards of one thousand pounds in treating their friends of the law, the army, and the Church, on what they call the "glorious event" which has given them a Prince and an heir to the throne of these realms; while these same *sage* and *Christian* authorities, during last summer, could not afford the tenth of the above sum to save from starvation hundreds of industrious families, thrown out of employment by the gambling, fluctuating system produced and kept up by commercial pedlars, royal princes, hypocritical parsons, hired panderers, aristocratic pimps, legal plunderers, human tigers and reptiles of every form and description, whose various propensities are fostered by a system of laws the most incongruous and accursed. The man of humanity shuddered when he heard the loud Bacchanalian yell—the loyal scream of exultation which issued from the City Hall, on last Monday night, while he knew that at the same moment thousands of inoffensive children in the immediate neighbourhood were shivering over the dying embers of a miserable fire, and tearing with hungry avidity the scanty contents of a potato pot, the all which their class-ruined, heart-broken, and toil-worn parents could produce. When shall this infernal system cease to exist? and when shall we hail that glorious sun which shall rise and shine on our new-born liberties, and our chartered rights be proclaimed in city hall and village school, on mountain top and flowery vale? Where is the man who breathes the heather-scented air of brave old Scotland, that would join or mix with the miserable, crawling, trembling things, who, under the mask of thin-skinned morality, are aiding and abetting the cruel and relentless oppressors of the poor, and endeavouring (though, thank God, without effect) to paralyze the generous efforts of one of God's own nobles of nature, in his powerful and unbought efforts to crush the tyrant, and rend asunder the shackles of the slave!—*Correspondent.*

VALE OF LEVEN.—ALEXANDRIA.—The state of trade in this place is really distressing. About three months since Mr. William Thomason gave an address in Bonhill, and urged the appointment of a committee to investigate into the state of the unemployed, and laying it before the heritors and ministers and manufacturers of the parish. The committee was selected and the following facts will give the public some idea of the state of the Vale, including Alexandria and Bonhill; Cawdross parish is being canvassed by another committee. This statement includes twelve hundred and eleven persons, their wages were as follows, averaging a period of twenty-eight weeks. There were persons

Per day.	d.	Per day.	d.
4 at the rate of ...	7¼	10 at the rate of ...	3¼
2	7	89	3
6	6¾	31	2¾
11	6½	151	2½
5	6	65	2¼
21	5½	135	2
11	5¼	126	1¾
13	5	128	1½
14	4¾	31	0¾
10	4½	28	0½
11	4¼	9	0¼
31	4	65	0
28	3¾		
96	3½	1211 persons.	

This is a pretty view of things in a spot full of churches and chapel-goers; our great men are turning away journeymen and filling their places with apprentices. In this way the hopes of many a family are sacrificed before the altar of Mammon. The working men are beginning to see that they can have no shield of protection but in equal laws, and universal representation. Our association is increasing in members.

ALEXANDRIA.—ANOTHER VICTIM TO THE GAME LAWS.—On Wednesday, the 17th instant, the funeral of Mr. John M'Kinley took place. The circumstances were as follows:—On the evening of the 2nd of November, he and a companion were standing in the highway, holding a musket in his hand. Two gamekeepers, in the employ of Mr. Campbell, Tillichewen Castle, near Alexandria, came up to them, and, looking deceased closely in the face, some altercation arose between the parties. Deceased, being irritated at the gamekeepers' interference, struck one of them with his gun, and broke the stock of the fowling-piece over the gamekeeper's arm, and used the barrel in self-defence, which was loaded. While scuffling, the nipple of the barrel, on which was a cap, hit the stone wall: the musket went off, and the contents entered just above the left elium, passed immediately over the lower part of the back-bone, fracturing it, and came out on the opposite side, just over the right elium; the distance between the entering in and coming out of the shot being about twelve inches. He lingered in great agony until Sunday last, when death put an end to his agonies. The day before interment the body was opened by two medical men, who gave it as their opinion that death was caused by the contents of the gun passing through the body. A precognition had been taken by the Sheriff of Dumbarton and the fiscal the day following the accident. Being a member of the Rechabite order, a large procession of his brethren attended his funeral. A little before two o'clock they assembled at the Independent Chapel, about forty coming from Dumbarton and Renton, and about a hundred members of the Order in Alexandria. After forming three deep, each wearing a white sash and black rosette upon it, they marched to the house of the deceased; the streets of Alexandria were crowded with scores besides of the inhabitants and the acquaintances of the unfortunate youth. The funeral procession moved slowly to the New Church, Alexandria, attended by the abstainers in the above-mentioned Order. After arriving at the grave, the coffin was placed upon the grave side, and the Rev. Mr. Swan delivered a very impressive prayer; after which, the mangled corse was let down into the narrow house, to mix with its kindred dust amid the unbroken silence of the grave. Although not a year connected with the Rechabite Order, and not entitled, by the laws of the body, to the funeral gift, yet the Order had a meeting of its members, and, with a generosity which does honour to it, entered into a subscription, and handed over £8 towards the funeral expences. The event has made a deep impression, as the young man seems to have been generally and deservedly respected.

BIRMINGHAM.—MASON'S STRIKE.—[*Received too late for our last.*]—A public meeting, called by placard, was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening last. Mr. Peter Bishop was unanimously called to the chair. The Chairman opened the meeting in his usual clear and perspicuous style, and introduced Mr. Boag, the delegate from London, to address the assembly. Mr. Boag gave a clever and highly satisfactory description of the real cause of the strike of the stonemasons, and was warmly applauded. Several resolutions, similar to those passed at the Crown and Anchor meeting, were unanimously agreed to. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Williams, Lloyd, Gosling, Bamforth, Gray, Beck, Ryland, and Hinds, in clever and appropriate speeches. Eight pounds was handed in from the first society of carpenters, £10 from the second society of carpenters, and 14s. 6d. from the curriers. Mr. George White addressed the meeting, and urged them to unite in the National Charter Association at the same time, notifying that a lecture would be delivered in the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, the proceeds of which would be handed over to the fund for assisting the London masons in their struggle against tyranny. Mr. Beck, the Secretary, then declared *the sums received from the various bodies in Birmingham* for the last fortnight, which amounted to £32 19s. 11d. Mr. Peter Bishop afterwards delivered a neat address, in which he passed a high eulogium on the *Northern Star*, for the manner in which it had supported the mason's strike, without waiting to be solicited, after which Mr. Gosling was called to the chair, and a vote of thanks unanimously given to Mr. Bishop for his upright conduct in the chair and for his zealous support of the mason's strike. The meeting then separated.

MR. EGERTON SMITH, the founder and principal proprietor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, died, on the night of Thursday last, at the age of seventy-three.

DISTRESS.—The Mendicity Society of London have made an appeal to the public for assistance. They state, that at "this immediate period the applications are very numerous, being *treble* in amount of those at any similar season in former years; while *the prospect of accumulated cases of destitution* during the winter has excited a degree of solicitude in the Committee regarding the adequacy of their resources."

DUBLIN.—It is a curious fact, and though a trifle, worth notice, that the tailors and robe-makers of Dublin have not been able to supply the demand for court-dresses and professional costumes to be worn at the Levee. Many additional hands have been employed in London, and large consignments of those articles have been shipped for this city.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

REPORTED ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—It is reported that a ball composed of some explosive material was thrown into the court of the Horse Guards, on Wednesday. It fell at the feet of a soldier, and exploded like a cannon. The soldier could see no one in the street that appeared to have thrown it. A similar ball was thrown into the barrack-yard at Charing Cross.

DEATH IN THE FLEET PRISON.—On Thursday evening an inquest was held in the Fleet prison, before Mr. Payne, concerning the death of Mr. E. Baker, aged seventy-eight, who died in that prison on Tuesday evening last. Mr. T. Morton, assistant to Mr. Cooper, surgeon to the prison, stated that he had attended the deceased since May last. He was a very corpulent man, and had been bedridden for some weeks. He was afflicted with the usual symptoms attendant upon old age. Witness was not aware that he was in want of any thing. He had been attended gratuitously. There was no reason to suppose that death arose from any other than natural causes. Sarah Pearce, nurse to Mr. Baker, stated that she had lived in the service of the deceased for many years. Her master had been in prison about fourteen years altogether. He was liberated after six years' confinement, and was again arrested in May, 1833. He had contracted a disease during his first confinement, and had ever since been attacked with dropsy and erysipelas. His only means of living for two years past was 5s. a week, which he received from a gentleman named Watson; out of that he had 1s. 3d. to pay for his room, and witness herself had also to be kept out of it. She had received no salary for eight years, and had latterly waited on other prisoners for a trifle per week to assist in supporting her master and herself. He often complained that he could not get food enough. He had a fall a few weeks ago, and since that time had been unable to get out of bed. He had formerly lived upon his property at 42, Broad-street, Golden-square. Mr. G. P. Andrews stated that he was a prisoner at the time the deceased came in (1833), and had been acquainted with him ever since. Deceased evidently had not sufficient nourishment to support him. The Coroner inquired of Mr. Oastler (who had been sent for) if he knew of any circumstances connected with the deceased? Mr. Oastler replied, that he was not at all acquainted with deceased, and knew nothing of his circumstances further than having heard that he was dependant almost entirely upon charity for support. Mr. Oastler said he would ask whether it was fair in a Christian country that persons should be incarcerated for debt at the will of others, and left to depend on charity for support. The Coroner said he agreed with Mr. Oastler that imprisonment for debt was an unchristian practice. Imprisonment was a punishment, and it was certainly to be lamented that a man who was unfortunate should be punished for it. In the present case it appeared that debt was not the only cause of deceased's imprisonment. He would leave it to the Jury to say whether they thought confinement had any thing to do with his death, and if so they would express it in their verdict. The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A DEAF AND DUMB MAN.—A dreadful murder and suicide were committed at Wincolmlee, Hull, by a deaf and dumb man, named Robert Hickson. The wretched man had quarrelled with his wife, Sarah Hickson, about some domestic matter, upon which he seized a poker, and struck her a dreadful blow on the head, and afterwards destroyed himself, by cutting his throat with a razor. An inquest was held on the bodies on Friday night, and after being sworn, the Jury proceeded to view them. They were found lying side by side on a slight raised platform, in a small, neatly-furnished room, in Owen's Square, New George-street. The sight was a most appalling one, the throat of the man being cut from ear to ear, whilst the woman's skull was literally smashed to pieces. The floor was deluged with blood, but partly covered with saw-dust. Immediately over the corpses was a portrait of Hickson, painted in oil by himself. In another part of the room was a painting of Christ, in the same style as the portrait, and executed by the deceased. Selina Hickson, daughter of the deceased, deposed—I am going on for eight years old, and lived with my father and mother. They quarrelled yesterday about marrying. My father went out soon after breakfast this morning. He was deaf and dumb. He came back at twelve to-day, to his dinner. He came in dripping wet, and mother said she was so poorly she could scarcely wash for him. He was angry because there was not a dry waistcoat for him to put on. Mother talked to him with her fingers. Father seemed in a passion when they were quarrelling, but I have seen him worse before. We were getting our dinners, and so was mother, when he came in. He took up a poker from the fireside, and struck mother four or five times. She fell down on the hearth, and I never heard her speak again. Father took a razor from the cupboard top and cut his throat. Then I ran out. Hickson was in the employ of Mr. Binning, a coal merchant, as a coal porter. It appeared, from the evidence of Mr. Binning and other witnesses, that he had latterly become jealous of his wife, in consequence of a man named Charles Richardson having been seen walking with her. Mr. Binning had spoken to Richardson on the subject, when he said, "He had walked with Hickson's wife, and would do so again." On being called before the jury, Richardson said that Hickson had once accused him of being connected with his wife—"but very little." He had never repeated the accusation, and he (Richardson) never met her at Mr. Binning's stables. Had spoken to her in the street, but nothing more. Never met her by appointment, and had only walked the length of the street with her when they met accidentally. Several jurymen said this witness was morally guilty of the deaths of the deceased. The jury, in the case of the suicide, returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity," caused in their opinion by the improper conduct of one of his fellow-workmen with reference to deceased's wife. In the case of the murder, the jury returned the extraordinary verdict of "Excusable Homicide."

EGREGIOUS REJOICINGS.—"Richard has best deserved of all my sons." The authorities of Glasgow have "done the polite thing" to the new-born Prince after the most delicate fashion. As soon as the tidings of her Majesty's accouchement arrived, "Captain Millar conveyed the joyful news to the authorities. In order to acquaint the Lord Provost with the *fact*, the city-waits were put in requisition, and took their places opposite his Lordship's door, where they serenaded his family with the national air of 'God Save the Queen.'" Sentiment must be progressing when this romantic method of insinuating glad news is adopted by the chief thief-catcher of a Scotch town in his communications to his superiors. The next refinement will be to announce to condemned prisoners the approach of the hour of *execution by sending the city-waits to serenade him* with "Macpherson's Rant." The Lord Provost, however, seems to have been rather obtuse on the occasion—to have proved himself a sort of Triptolemus Muddlework; for our informant, the *Glasgow Argus*, adds—"This circumstance (the serenade) apprized his Lordship that *something unusual* had taken place; and certain intelligence of the event was immediately afterwards conveyed to him by a special messenger." The allusion was *too* refined—the musical head of the police had to call in the aid of an interpreter. However, to do "his Lordship" justice, after he had been get to understand what was going forward, he displayed his loyalty most valoursly. The reformed Town Council has been somewhat lax in its observation of loyal ceremonies; but the Provost has not forgotten the days of his youth, when "George the Third was King," and Magistrates drank the Royal health on the Royal birthday in the open air at the market-cross. He remembers, too, the showers of dead dogs and cats with which the rabble used to salute them on such occasions. He therefore took due precautions before proceeding to renew those public expressions of devotion to the throne. "According to an arrangement made in the course of the morning, the Tenth Regiment of Foot and two companies of the Seventeenth Lancers marched into the vacant space in front of the Public Offices, and formed into square. Two pieces of artillery were also in attendance." Moreover, the front of the Courthouse was "guarded by a strong detachment of Police." And thus supported, the Magistrates and Sheriff, "greatly daring," drank the healths of the Duke of Cornwall and his mother at a range of tables fitted up under the portico. On Monday evening, the same functionaries entertained the elite of the city at a great banquet in the City-hall. The City Marshal promulgated beforehand a series of regulations "to be strictly observed;" some of which, we must take the liberty to remark, are scarcely in keeping with the Arcadian character of the city serenade. Gentlemen having ladies with them are requested, "after conducting them to the eastern stair, to return and pass into the hall;" and they are told that "gentlemen accompanying ladies to the eastern stair, will be supplied with tickets, which they are requested to preserve and produce when they return for the ladies." A ceremony of this kind is observed with umbrellas and greatcoats at the entrance of the National Gallery and the Library of the British Museum; but it does strike us as treating ladies with slender ceremony, to deposit them in an antechamber on entering a festive hall, to be delivered up again to their conductors when they leave, "on producing the ticket." Do the modern Bailey Jarvies still take "Mattie and the lantern" with them when they go out of a dark evening? and is this startling arrangement made for the accommodation of the handmaidens *while waiting to light their masters home?* Mattie might in one sense have been called a lady: "she was good blood—first cousin to the Laird o' Limmerfield."—*Spectator.*

DEATH FROM MACHINERY.—At Bold factory, near Crawshawbooth, a boy received a severe injury, from some part of the machinery, one day last week, from which he died on Saturday evening.

COMPLETION OF THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Thursday, this stupendous undertaking may be said to have reached completion, the enormous bore being ended by the arrival of the shield at the shaft on the Wapping shore. The shield now, therefore, has performed its work, and henceforth the operations will be confined chiefly to the formation of the approaches on land for the general traffic. Four feet and a half of tunnelling were completed within the last week by means of the shield.

TURKISH ADVERTISEMENT.—(From the *Djeridei Havadis* of the 13th October.) "For sale, a black female slave, who is unique for playing the fiddle, lute, mandolina, and dulcimer; and is, moreover, a beautiful dancer. Price 3000 piasters (about £27 sterling.) Apply," &c.

WIGAN.—Much curious gossip has been caused in Wigan by the extraordinary circumstances attending the death of a person named Mary Aspull, who lived by herself in Scholes, never having married. Upon the death of the old lady a search was made by one or two persons who were next of kin to the deceased, they being, however, only second cousins. These parties, with one or two other persons who had been requested to attend them, found in their search, in the most obscure and unlikely parts of the house, no less than £5040; the whole of which, with the exception of about £40 or £50, consisted of guineas. The deceased was with some difficulty prevailed upon to make a will a few days before she died, wherein she directed that all her property shall be distributed in equal shares to certain parties therein mentioned (her second cousins,) and to all others who are equal, and nearer, in degree of relationship. Of course many are the claimants, one of whom is Mr. John Roby, of Rochdale.—*Manchester Guardian.*

AN AMERICAN PATRIOT.—"Feller-citizens!" said an Arkansas orator, who mounted the stump a short time since, "Feller-citizens! didn't I aid in ridin Bill Poker, the blackleg, on a rail?" "You did! you did!" said his auditory. "Didn't I, feller-citizens, lick that big pedlar from the Jarseys, as spoke disrespectfully of our state?" "Yes—you did! you did!" unanimously shouted the meeting. "Feller-citizens! when Jim Jenkins was prosecuted by his political enemies for horse-stealing, didn't I, as foreman of his jury, write his vardict '*Guilty of assault and battery*,' recommending him to mercy?" Cries of "You did! you did!—you're a buster!" "Is there a man in this crowd, feller-citizens, that doesn't owe me a drink!" "No, not one." "Havn't you always seen me willing to stand treat?" "Always, always! you're a horse." "Well, now, you all know I voted for old Tip and Tyler, at the last election; but if ever I do it again, I'll be ——! Let's liquor."—*New Orleans Paper.*

ERROR OF SUPPOSING THE WHALE TO BE A FISH.—The whale, though an inhabitant of the depths of ocean, and invested with amazing power in swimming and directing its course, with no legs to walk and no capacity to exist out of water, its proper element,—the whale, notwithstanding these fish-like qualities, is not a fish, but belongs to the order of mammalia—of animals that bring forth their progeny and suckle them with milk; and its fins differ in a singular manner from those of fishes; they nearly resemble the human arm, and terminate with a hand, having four fingers. The whale is thus enabled to clasp its young, and carry them in its arms, and perform many of the acts of dalliance and affection for which the mother is distinguished amongst terrestrial animals. The tail of the whale is also a curious combination of mechanical powers; and, in addition to the great strength bestowed upon it, the muscles allow it to be turned any way, with as much facility as the human arm. The blood of the whale is warm, like that of terrestrial animals; its brain is much larger in proportion than that of the fish; its eyes have a remarkably intelligent expression; and its sense of hearing is so acute as to increase very considerably the difficulty of approaching it near enough to inflict the stroke by which its great strength is finally overcome.—*Parley's Penny Library.*

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF VALUABLE JEWELS AT THE EXCHEQUER.—Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago certain mysterious whisperings were current concerning an alleged discovery, at the Exchequer, of jewels to a very considerable amount—jewels it was said, which had been empawned to meet the exigencies of the extravagant King Charles II., and had lain there so long that their existence had been forgotten, and that their discovery was the result of accident, a bit of good fortune, a sort of set-off against the defalcations in Exchequer Bills. The matter was delicately alluded to in some of the papers, but all seemed to lack information on the interesting subject. One paper did, however, venture to confirm the report, but to say that the matter had been exaggerated. Exaggerated, indeed, it was. In fact, the affair was what is vulgarly called a "mare's nest." A belief had, however, existed in a high quarter that property to a large amount had lain by for a long period, the value of which it would be desirable to ascertain. It appears that in the year 1797 a box containing jewels had been sent from the Exchequer-office to the Bank of England, to be deposited in the Bullion-office; and an order was recently sent down to the Bank to have the mysterious casket examined. A day was accordingly appointed, and the governor of the bank, Mr. Marshall, the chief cashier, and several gentlemen connected with the Government, assembled for the purpose of making an official inspection, and reporting upon the same to head quarters. They were, moreover, attended by several jewellers called in professionally to decide as to the "water" of the diamonds, and the value of the other gems it contained. The conclave assembled—the box was brought in! But to the surprise of all it was nothing more than a lozenge box tied with a red tape and sealed on the top. It was opened and found to contain a pair of diamond earrings, and a garnet brooch. A general laugh was excited by the appearance of the *ridiculus mus*, and one of the jewellers said he should be sorry to give £40 for its contents. These are the simple facts of the matter, which excited much merriment among those engaged in the investigation.—*London Paper.*

FIRE IN WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—On Saturday morning last, about half-past three o'clock, one of the dockyard police, observing smoke issuing from a building used for the purpose of making Grant's patent fuel, on a close approach to it, found it was in flames, and immediately gave the alarm. The dockyard engines were promptly brought to the spot, and the alarum-bell being rung, the engines of the royal marines, royal artillery, and royal sappers and miners, were soon present, and an excellent supply of water being obtained from the basin almost close to the building the spread of the devouring element to the engine-house was prevented, but no exertions could save the wooden building in which the fire originated, and consequently it was burnt to the ground. The fire is supposed to have originated from one of the iron pipes under a portion of the wood having become overheated on the previous day, and that the wood had, from that cause, such a degree of heat communicated to it as ultimately to ignite. It is worthy of observation that the fires used at this work are always put out about four o'clock in the afternoon, immediately after the convicts leave work, so that the fire, if it originated from them, must have remained twelve hours undiscovered. During the fire a fatal accident took place in the basin. A young man, seventeen years of age, named John Johnston, a seaman on board the James and Elizabeth, of Sunderland, schooner, lying in the river alongside the wharf wall of the dockyard, delivering small coal for the purpose of manufacturing Grant's patent fuel, on hearing the alarm of fire came on shore, and the fog was so thick at the time that he walked into the basin, and striking his head, it is supposed, upon an iron chain, was so stunned, that, although a good swimmer, he was drowned, and his body was not recovered until about half an hour afterwards. Two marines also fell into the water from a similar cause, but they were promptly taken out. The officers and crews of the Devastation and the other vessels in her Majesty's service in the river and in the basin were promptly on the spot, and by their able assistance were of great service in checking the spread of the fire. The loss will not be very great, as the building was only constructed of wood, and, fortunately, it was in a manner detached from other parts of the yard.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

STRAND-STREET, MANCHESTER.

Mr. Lawrence Dunn, weaver, 8, Boothle-street.
Mr. William Walker, printer.
Mr. John Bavanalgh, spinner.
Mr. Thomas Orridge, carder.
Mr. Joseph Eastforth, cordwainer.
Mr. Duncan Bean, printer.
Mr. Lawrence Money, printer.
Mr. John Redfern, porter.
Mr. John Jones.
Mr. Bernard Quinn.
Mr. Matthew Suttiff.
Mr. Joseph Lomas, weaver, 14, Thompson-street, Secretary.
Mr. John Smith, weaver, 18, Love-lane, Treasurer.

FINSBURY.

Mr. William Balls, 13, Back Hill, Hatton Garden.
Mr. Richard Cameron, 10, Dorrington-street.
Mr. Philip Johnson, 6, St. John's-square.
Mr. William Martin, 1, Charlotte Terrace, White Conduit.
Mr. James Knight, 39, Baltic-street.
Mr. Daniel West, 34, Chatham Gardens.
Mr. William Moody, 118, Brittania-street.
Mr. John Carey, 14, Pear Tree-street.
Mr. Henry Smith, 11, *Aylesbury-street*, sub-Treasurer.
Mr. John Watts, 17, Graham-street, City Road, sub-Secretary.

LIMEHOUSE.

Josiah Hornblower, 18, Margaret-street, Commercial-road
Samuel Squiers, No. 3, Limeklin-hill, Limehouse-hole;
William Bassage, No. 3, Cottage-street, Poplar;
Isaac Wilkins, Engineers' Arms, Mill Wall, Poplar;
Thomas Pearse, 44, Park-street, Limehouse;
Henry Squiers, 1, Prospect-place, East India road, Poplar, sub-Treasurer.
Thomas Spencer, 1, Victoria-place, Commercial-road, Limehouse, sub-Secretary;

BILSTON.

Joseph Nicholls, screw-turner, Green Croft;
James Mosely, shoemaker, Pipes-Meadow;
Michael Jaffs, tailor, High-street;
Joseph Evans, miner, Hall-street;
George Dudley, tinplate-worker, Proud's-lane;
William Smart, miner, Hall-street;
John Davis, ditto, High-street;
Francis Ferreday, furnace-man, Walsall-street;
Samuel Draper, miner, Pipes-Meadow;
John Fenton, ditto, Hall-street;
John Stiran, grocer and tallow-chandler, Greencroft, sub-Treasurer;
John Cadley, coalwainer, sub-Secretary.

MERE, WILTS.

Henry Mills, weaver.
Stephen Mills, *ditto*, sub-Secretary.

DAVENTRY.

James Lawsone, tailor, High-street.
William Askew, cordwainer, Victoria-street.
Thomas Norton, joiner, Dog-lane.
Daniel Dawson, green grocer, Brook-street.
William Tallet, cordwainer, Church-lane.
Thomas Webb, cordwainer, sub-Treasurer, Union-place.
George Ashwell, cabinet-maker, sub-Secretary, High-street.

SOUTH-SHIELDS, BANKS OF TYNE.

John Douglas, shoemaker, Waterloo-vale.
John Strickland, ditto, King-street.
William Cory, bootcloser, Salem-street.
John Bunn, bookbinder, Waterloo-vale.
William Dalrymple, shoemaker, East-street.
William Wilkinson, shoemaker, Thames-street, sub-Treasurer.
Thomas White, cabinet-maker, Dairy-lane, sub-Secretary.

MONCKTON-DEVERILL.

John Maslen, Brixton-Deverill, labourer.
Noah Pranglen, ditto, ditto.
Peter Payn, Monckton-Deverill, ditto.
Thomas Ganet, Kingston-Deverill, ditto, sub-Treasurer.
Stephen Tudgey, Monckton-Deverill, cordwainer, sub-Secretary.

LONDON EAST, STAR COFFEE-HOUSE, GOLDEN-LANE.

Mr. Prior.
Mr. M'Carthy.
Mr. Picts.
Mr. Richards.
Mr. Langwith.
Mr. Waters.
Mr. Smith.
Mr. Kenns, sub-Secretary, *pro. tem.*

DEVONPORT.

John Gin, cooper, 35, Clowance-street.
William Edwards, shoemaker, 37, Tavistock-street.
Joseph Grose, ditto, Sambell's-court.
Sampson Randel, ditto, 9, Doidge's-well.
Richard James, ditto, 5, Cross-street.
William Edwards, jun., ditto, 37, Tavistock-street.
Benjamin Cane, labourer, 23, Geak's-alley.
William Trimblett, shoemaker, 32, Queen-street, sub-Treasurer.
Andrew Cummings, whitesmith, Stafford's-hill, sub-Secretary.

MYTHOLM-ROYD.

William Greenwood, weaver.
John Ferror, ditto.
James Pollard, ditto.
Samuel Magson, cordwainer.
Samuel Crowther, woolcomber.
William Robertshaw, sub-Treasurer.
James White, sub-Secretary.

CLITHEROE.

John Slater, block-printer.
John Birch, ditto.
James Robinson, ditto.
John Johnson, hatter.
James Dewhurst, weaver.
John M'Cann, gardener.
Thomas Smithies, block-printer.
William Pinder, sub-Secretary.

EAST AND NORTH RIDING LECTURER.

YORK.—CHARTER ASSOCIATION ROOMS, FOSSGATE.—On Sunday, the 21st inst., Mr. Stallwood addressed a numerous assemblage; Mr. Cooper in the chair. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer. It was also moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, on the motion of Messrs. Gill and Crofts, that Mr. Stallwood be recommended as the most fit and proper person to fill the office of lecturer for the ensuing month. Thanks being passed to the chairman, the meeting separated.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.—On Thursday, the 18th inst., the Lord Mayor having pledged his word to grant the use of the Guildhall, to the industrious classes for a day meeting, a most respectful requisition was drawn up by Mr. Burley, and signed by a large number of householders and freemen, and presented by a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Demaine, Inglis, and Burley. His Lordship having read the requisition, said, "We congratulated the Queen on Monday last." Deputation—"No, my Lord; your address and resolution were lost by a great majority; we are desirous that her Majesty should be made acquainted with the sentiments and wishes of the industrious classes." Lord Mayor—"You introduce politics, in which I differ with you. I might talk on this all day with you, and then be beat; you have your representatives in Parliament." Deputation—"My Lord, we are unrepresented—that is our chief complaint." Lord Mayor—"Your requisition speaks of distress; there is no distress in the city of York, and you have nothing to do with the distress existing elsewhere." Deputation—"Your Lordship is wrongly informed; great distress at present prevails in our City." Lord Mayor—"I cannot grant the use of the Hall for such a purpose." The deputation then retired, and drew up a handbill, containing the original and the amended address, a copy of which was forwarded to the Mayor, and each of the Aldermen, and widely distributed through the city.

A MEETING was convened by the requisitionists, originally intended to be held in the Thursday market, but in consequence of the severity of the weather it was held in the Association Room, Fossgate. Mr. Halton was called to the chair, who, in a few brief preparatory remarks, called on Mr. Stallwood to address the meeting. Mr. Stallwood rose amid the most cordial greeting, and said, we are told we are disloyal and traitorous. Had we not exhibited our loyalty? Had we not offered, in our amended address, to congratulate her Majesty on her safe delivery? Had we not shown our loyalty by giving to her Majesty daily the sum of £164. 7s. 10d. wrung from our own sweat and blood, besides the use of four splendid palaces, and the immense grounds thereto attached, and this too at a time when the wives of our bosoms and the children of our affections were dragging out a miserable existence upon a wretched pittance of less than threepence per head? (Loud shouts of hear, hear.) Yes we had shown our loyalty to the sovereign, although her Majesty had broken through the Malthusian philosophy of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill—got married when a giddy girl—and had two children without herself or her husband having the means of supporting them. (Loud che

LONDON.

DISPATCH, BRIDE LANE—MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGE BROUGHT BY MR. BENBOW AGAINST DR. M'DOUALL.

Mr. BROWN was called to the chair, and it was arranged that Messrs. Benbow and M'Douall should be allowed a quarter of an hour alternately, to state and reply to the charge; and that, if possible, the proceedings should be confined to one hour.

Mr. BENBOW then handed in, in writing, to the Chairman, the following charge:—

"I present that Peter Murray M'Douall, late of Chester Castle, being a recognised leader of the Chartists—that the said Peter Murray M'Douall, late M.C., used his influence to excite discontent in the minds of the persecuted Chartists; and did urge them, by persuasion and representations of terror to a breach of faith with their brethren; and, in violation of the sacred cause of justice and freedom, traitorously advised such Charists to plead guilty to certain false alleged charges, to the disgrace and great scandal of all good men, and the evil example of others against the sacred cause of justice and freedom."

The CHAIRMAN inquired whether this was the whole of the charge or charges he had to bring against Dr. M'Douall, to which

Mr. BENBOW gave an evasive answer, but ultimately said that the charge he had handed in contained all that he had to advance against Dr. M'Douall—that he had none other.

Mr. CUFFAY inquired whether he was prepared, by documents or evidence, to support the charge.

Mr. BENBOW—I call upon Dr. M'Douall to say whether he is guilty or not. I have not the whole of my documents with me, but when I had them and the witnesses, Dr. M'Douall was *non est inventus*. I need no witness; I call upon the Doctor to answer my charge of advising John Broadbent, of Ashton, John Wright, Armitage, Peeling, Essler, of Stockport, Barnett, Stubbs, Savage, Weavers of Macclesfield, Roberts, of Liverpool, Deegan, of Stalybridge, and Rawson, of Bury, to plead guilty of the crimes of which a vile Government accused them; there are others whom he likewise advised.

The CHAIRMAN here asked for the whole of the names to be stated.

Mr. BENBOW—I cannot at this moment think of others, but these are sufficient for my purpose.

Dr. M'DOUALL said it was a strange course for him to be called upon to plead guilty to this charge, when no evidence had been adduced. Of these men, whom he was charged with advising to plead guilty, one was dead, and three were in America. The only part of the charge which was correct was regarding the man Savage; and how singular that Mr. Benbow had forgotten Robinson and Lowe, who were associated with him in the same indictment. I acknowledge advising these three men to plead guilty. I gave them a public document to give to the men of Macclesfield upon their release, stating my reasons for so doing. To these reasons the men of Macclesfield never objected; if they have not done so, how is it that Mr. Benbow has taken so much trouble in the matter? I advised these men to plead guilty, because they had already suffered six or seven months' imprisonment for want of bail, in the small sum of £25. I was preparing their brief for the Assizes when a message came from the prosecutors, that they would be released if they would plead guilty, accompanied with a threat that if they did not they would be more harshly treated, which, in the case of Weaver, who would not plead guilty, was carried into effect. His bail was doubled, and he was sent to hard labour in the neighbouring workhouse. I stand on the case of these three men; I never advised others. To these men I gave a public document, which any one can procure by writing to Macclesfield. I saw that they were starving on skilly, that they could not get bail—that being unknown no sympathy was shown for them; that only 26s. was collected for them while in prison. I saw they could do no good to the cause, and much injury to themselves by remaining in prison. I did not plead guilty myself. If I advised—if I excited men to acts which led to their imprisonment, I had ought to be the sufferer. I deny the right of any working man to suffer through me—if I can consistenly prevent it. It was no disgrace to them in accepting this compromise. They did not succomb; the offer came from the prosecutor—they were not shackled with any bail or recognizances—they are men who are now active in the cause; men whom I respect. It was eight months after my imprisonment, when they came out; the excitement was then gone by. If I was placed in the same circumstances, I would act in precisely a similar manner; with respect to the other names, Mr. Deegan acknowledges that Mr. O'Connor advised him and others to plead guilty. Why does not Mr. Benbow also accuse him? Is it because I am the weaker party. Essler was going to be married, and from the first determined to plead guilty. Rawson also did so, and came back from America to answer a charge of felony that had been preferred against him.

Mr. BENBOW—He had forgotten to mention Robinson and Lowe; but these were not all he had advised; our prison was like a levee with persons coming to visit, and ask the doctor's advice, and who, by his persuasion, pleaded guilty. Essler pleaded guilty, but before the doctor persuaded him to plead guilty, they were at daggers drawn; but when he came to that determination, they were the best of friends. The doctor lent him his slippers, and thought he could not do too much for him. I only mention this to show the feeling which existed. I refer you to the noble answer made by Weavers to the Judge on his trial. "My Lord, the seven men who stood in the dock with me have been charged with being wicked and atrocious characters, they have pleaded guilty; they may be so, but I am not guilty," and the judge complimented him for his conduct. The Doctor and I were on the best of terms until he advised these men to plead guilty. He has asked why I did not charge Feargus O'Connor, who was also guilty of the same conduct. It was my determination not to be drawn into alluding to Mr. O'Connor; but does it exonerate the Doctor, because another has acted the same? Is the crime improved because another follows it? The following is an extract from a letter written by Feargus O'Connor, at the time the physical force men were figuring in London. Mr. Benbow then read from his written documents an extract from the *Northern Star* of April 10th, 1841. He meant to abstain from this subject, unless driven into it. Can a man be honest who connives at dishonesty in others, who gives advice which he will not act on himself? such conduct was infamous. Mr. Benbow then dilated on the infamy of perjury, giving an extract from St. Chrysostom, stating that the man who committed perjury was guilty of a greater crime than he who committed murder. Long before his trial, Dr. M'Douall had stated that he (Mr. Benbow) would be harshly treated, would meet with severe punishment. How could he be aware of this, unless he was a tool in the hands of the vilest faction that ever disgraced a country? I respected, I honoured Dr. M'Douall for his conduct, previous to his giving that advice, but ever since then I opposed him, which begot a sourness between me and his friends. Robinson and Lowe were good honest men; men of superior attainments to the generality of working men, and I believe they, and all the other prisoners, would have got off with clean hands without pleading guilty. How could Dr. M'Douall know that they would be discharged, unless he had some compromise with their prosecutors?

Dr. M'DOUALL.—I will not detain you by referring to what must be plain to you—the motives which prompted my advice to these men. I was one of the earliest victims in the cause; I defended myself on that occasion, and you saw but little in my conduct that might tempt you to accuse me of either treachery or cowardice. I got the information that these men would be discharged if they pleaded guilty, from Mr. Clarkson, of Bradford, who was employed on the behalf of most of the Chartist prisoners; he acquired the information from Mr. Jervis, Member of Parliament for Chester. If Lowe and Robinson were good men, and of such superior abilities, is it not strange that they should be so readily satisfied with my traitorous advice? Previous to giving them this advice, I had written to Feargus O'Connor, that they might be allowed to have a portion of the money raised for a Defence Fund; it appears that Mr. Benbow was jealous of my levee as he calls it. Many persons just before and during the assizes, were admitted to the prison, and many of them called upon me in regard to Mr. Benbow's punishment. I do not recollect saying that he would be severely punished, but I know that from his being known to the Government in ancient times, it was my impression that he would be so. Dr. Maginn told me I should have two or three years imprisonment. I met him the other day and told him he was wrong in his judgment; he informed me I had only to thank myself that I got off so well. I might with equal reason call him a government tool. I have ever done my duty both in prison and out of prison. I advised these men to plead guilty. I would do so again under similar circumstances. Mr. Benbow said he meant to abstain from speaking of O'Connor. Why, then, had he prepared a case against him in his written document? I was first to be attacked, as the weaker party, and Feargus O'Connor was to be shot at through me; but if I am a butt to be shot at, I know, while I do my duty, I shall have the support of the public, of that public who have placed me in the high position I have the honour to hold, and if Mr. Benbow thinks that I am the weaker party, he will be mistaken—he will find that while I continue to perform my duty I shall meet a nation's support. Why did not Mr. Benbow bring this charge immediately on his release from prison? why delay it?

It was then moved,

"That both parties having been heard, the Committee do decide."

Mr. BENBOW.—I have not yet been able to go into the whole of my evidence in support of the charge.

Mr. Benbow was then allowed three-quarters of an hour, or longer if necessary, that he might have a full opportunity of proving his case.

Mr. BENBOW occupied the time in a reiteration of his former statements, and stated that he had seen the same charge brought against the Doctor by Mitchell and Davis, in the Stockport and other papers; that he had attended on the Manchester Council, on his release from prison, and urged them to investigate the subject, and had stayed eight weeks in Manchester at great inconvenience to himself, thinking they would do so; they wished him to state it at a public meeting, but this he declined, thinking the Council could best investigate. From the commencement I reasoned with him against this advice, and told him that instead of advising men to plead guilty and get released, we should have endeavoured to fill to excess the jails with victims, that government might see the folly and wickedness of their conduct, and be compelled to change it. Ever since the Doctor had persisted in refusing his advice he had not exchanged a word with him. He could not even sit in the same room with him, not even with friends. I told him emphatically I had done with him. I also charge him with writing letters to people in London and the country, prejudicing them against me. (Mr. Benbow being asked for names, said a Mr. Hogg, of London, had received one.) I have not seen the letter, but it stated that it would be well to get up a demonstration for O'Connor or for O'Brien, but Benbow was *nil*. I am willing to meet the Doctor at any public meeting. I wish to have the names of this Committee. I wish you to do justice to me and injustice to no one, but act as men in the sight of God and your country.

Dr. M'DOUALL, in an eloquent address replied to Mr. Benbow, and said he felt convinced they would return an honest verdict, one which would exonerate him from even the suspicion of being a traitor.

Mr. GOODFELLOW then moved the following resolution,

"That the charge of being a traitor brought by Mr. Benbow against Dr. M'Douall, is, from the evidence before us, frivilous and unfounded."

Mr. KNIGHT seconded the resolution.

Mr. WATTS agreed with the resolution that the charge was unfounded and frivelous, yet Mr. Benbow was an old veteran in the cause, active before many of us were born; he should therefore, to endeavour to allay resentments, move as an amendment,

"That no charge impugning the character of Dr. M'Douall has been proved by the evidence that Mr. Benbow has adduced; but that Mr. Benbow has acted under the influence of mistaken motives."

A little discussion ensued on the propriety of amalgamating the two, but the original resolution was finally carried, and the whole of the nine Committee men—namely, Messrs. Martin, Goodfellow, Knight, Drake, Wilkinson, Rogers, Cuffay, Watts, and Brown, having appended their names to it, handed it to Dr. M'Douall.

The investigation was carried on in a calm, deliberate manner, which did great credit to the men who conducted it; and we trust the affair is for ever set at rest.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1841.

OBJECTIONS TO THE NATIONAL PETITION MET AND REPLIED TO BY THE EXECUTIVE.

We displace, with much pleasure and satisfaction, an article which we had written on the objections of some of our Scottish brethren to some points of the National Petition for the following temperate, well-reasoned, and conclusive document, issued by the Executive and received by us on the day of going to press:—

"TO OUR BRETHREN, THE WORKING MEN OF SCOTLAND.

"BROTHER CHARTISTS,—We, the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, have read the Report of a public meeting held in Glasgow, on Monday, the 8th of November, in which a resolution to the following effect was carried by a majority; viz. 'That the inhabitants of Glasgow oppose the introduction of such questions as Repeal of the Union, and Repeal of the English Poor-Law Amendment Act, into the Scottish Petition for Universal Suffrage, and the other Five Points of the People's Charter.'

"We do not presume to interfere with the powers of the Central Committee of Scotland, and far less with the just prerogative of the people of Glasgow. We simply address those who voted on that occasion, and the people of Scotland generally, to explain away any cause of difference, and reason upon the justice of the position we have adopted.

"It is our sincere and ardent hope that the lamentable effects of division may be averted between two nations struggling in the same cause during the most momentous crisis of Chartism. Brethren, we are the servants of a powerful association; our first duty is to act according to the will of the majority of its members, and we feel justly proud that our exertions hitherto have secured the respect, confidence, and support of our constituents.

"We doubt not but your adopted Council have acted from the same motives, and that their exertions have been rewarded in a similar manner, and that their exertion have been rewarded in a similar manner, and it is because we believe so, that we look with considerable apprehension upon the slightest difference which may arise between the leading Councils of two great people, hitherto united; and still we fervently hope to be one in mind, in measures, and in Chartism.

"We should have been rejoiced, had the leaders of the movement in Scotland favoured us with their advice, and accepted of ours in return. We conceive that every shadow of difference would have vanished, and this address been entirely useless. We address you now in the name of the English people, who have, without a dissentient voice, adopted, and are now signing, the National Petition, prepared by the Executive council, which has likewise been adopted by several important meetings in Scotland. Let our reasons be maturely weighed, and may our Scottish brethren give their decision, not for the sake of England and Ireland, but for the sake of that cause of justice, which recognizes no distinction between men, and permits no prejudice to exist between nations of oppressed and insulted bondsmen.

"Brethren, those who have differed with us are men of acknowledged talent, men whose rectitude of conduct has excited the admiration of their English friends; and we imagine that zeal in the cause has originated their watchfulness, lest any agitation should arise, short of that which has gloriously existed for the People's Charter alone. We respect such justifiable jealousy of purpose; but we stand second to none in steadily pursuing the one grand object of our agitation, and in battling with factious opponents and cunning designers of half measures, calculated to delude and divide the people.

"Our Excellent friends, Ross, Thompson, and Cullen, we suppose to have mistaken the objects and aims of the National Petition, and to have acted under the supposition, that other questions were to be agitated besides the People's Charter; we do not complain of an opposition, which a brief explanation, we feel confident, will rectify and remove.

"The National Petition is divided into three parts. Firstly, we describe and prove the Government of the country to be in the hands of an irresponsible class, in other words, we begin with the CAUSE of misery, misgovernment, and slavery. Secondly, we proceed to point out the EFFECTS, and enumerate, amongst many other grievances, the New Poor Law and the Irish Union. We have even mentioned monopolies of every kind, so as to anticipate objections. Thirdly, we petition for, and demand the only REMEDY, which is the People's Charter.

"It is, therefore, quite clear that the relation of grievances is a mere preamble, or pleading, before the petition; and we distinctly declare that those signing the petition are not pledged to an agitation for the removal of any one evil, but solely to the adoption of the People's Charter, as the grand remedy for all. The last clause of the petition explains this fully. We there say as follows:—'Your petitioners, therefore, exercising their just constitutional right, demand that your Honourable House, to remedy the many gross and manifest evils of which your petitioners complain, do immediately, without alteration, deduction, or addition, pass into law the document entitled the People's Charter, &c. &c.'

"The great question, in our opinion, is as follows:—Is the relation of grievances in the petition just? Every Chartist will answer—Yes. Then no Chartist can refuse to acknowledge it by his signature; especially when that act does not bind him to agitate for or give precedence to those separate questions, whilst the great one of Universal Suffrage is unsettled.

"The petitioner pleads his case, first, to make it stronger, and concludes with his demand for political power, to remedy now and protect for the future. We will suppose that Scotland objects to the grievances of England and Ireland being mentioned in the preamble of our petition. If it be so, then that measure which is oppressive to labour in England, must be a question of interest and sympathy in Scotland, and *vice versa*. Wherever labour's wrongs and burdens are augmented, labour's rights must be violated, and we have yet to learn that the selfish spirit of oppression has ever bound the English, the Scottish, and the Irish heart to their own narrow interests, when the cries of suffering brethren came beseeching aid from afar. Perish such unworthy distinctions between the sister kingdoms! and let labour at least reserve to itself amidst its degradation and its ruin that holy and sacred sympathy which has ever been exchanged between the oppressed of all nations, that ennobling feeling which the rich may envy but never imitate, that exalted spirit of justice which seeking an immortality of its own, rises superior to the selfish pursuits of classes and the savage feuds of nations.

"Brethren, we must avoid the fatal error of two petitions and two Conventions; our cause is common and our measures should be the same. There cannot be one Chartism for Scotland, and another for England. We cannot have England, Ireland, and Wales, pursuing one course, and Scotland another, without placing ourselves wilfully in the power of the enemy, and inviting them to crush us in succession. This is not a time for difference, but a time for action; and if individual quarrels have brought injury, weakness, and ridicule upon our cause, how much more must national ones distract the attention of our supporters, and strengthen and encourage our enemies!

"Brethren, we must strive to create and preserve that confidence in each other which will secure mutual co-operation on all questions affecting the rights of industry; and we cannot deny to Ireland that cordial support which we are so anxious to receive from her. Neither can England and Scotland consistently differ upon the Poor-Law question, after the continued union which has existed during the past, whether the question was the Charter or the Corn Laws, the Glasgow Cotton Spinners or the Dorchester Labourers, whether it affected the patriots Gerrald or Moore, or the more recent victims, Frost, Williams, and Jones. The latter case we could not avoid enumerating in the list of remarkable injuries inflicted, and we are confident there is not a Chartist in Scotland who would withhold his name, because that oppressive case was recorded in the list of grievances now being endured.

"Brethren, we have been actuated by the best of motives, and whilst we in the spirit of truth declared our detestation of all oppressive laws, we were not thereby bound to adopt the crotchets of enthusiasts, or look for a panacea in the repeal of the Poor Law, the Corn Laws, or the abrogation of the Union with Ireland; at the same time we saw no reason which could condemn the mention of our sufferings in a petition for justice. We feel satisfied that there is wisdom in stating reasons why we should have the Charter, and no argument can be more effectual than an accredited list of atrocious enactments, disgraceful alike to human nature, as they are destructive to human kind. We urge our grievances in public meetings, in lectures, and in the press, why not in a National Petition? Do we admit at one time what we deny at another? or are we afraid to acknowledge that our intention is to abolish or amend all enactments grievous to humanity or oppressive to labour?

"Brethren, we have embarked in a just cause; our stake is a large one, and we shall never cease to urge its importance upon the public mind, justly conceiving the greater the prize the greater exertion will be required to possess it.

"Let it be understood, that we urge no man to agitate for repeal of the Poor Laws; for the abolition of any *one* monopoly or injustice; we are bound to the great question of questions—Universal Suffrage. Our measures point forward, not backward. Brethren, let us have your support, calculate safely on ours in return; and in conclusion, let it be firmly impressed upon your minds, that our sole objects in drawing up the Petition, have been to direct public attention to the cause of our national misery, embarrassments, and political bondage; to enumerate grievances which have excited the greatest sympathy, and deserved the most unwearied attention, and to rear, above all, the glorious and enduring principle of the People's Charter. The standard of our cause is where it was, undiminished in its supreme importance and unshorn of its national interest. Brethren, we shall keep it there: aid us then, as you have done, und let union, peace, and energy characterize our united and inseparable exertions in the great cause of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

"Your brethren in Chartism,
"P. M. M'DOUALL,
"R. K. PHILP,
"JAMES LEACH,
"MORGAN WILLIAMS,
"JOHN CAMPBELL, Sec."

We trust that the reading of this document will remove every shadow of a shade of difference of opinion, not only from the minds of our Scottish friends, who regret the introduction of those particular grievances, the English Poor Law, and the Irish Union, but also from those of other parties who have written us expressing their regret that more prominency was not given to those subjects in the Petition. The Executive have no easy task; the anxiety and care attendant on the mighty interests of the masses demand more wisdom, energy, and prudence than are commonly to be met with; they exhibit an amount of talent and patriotism equal to their work, and with such a head the movement must progress if the people do their own work and beware of falling out by the way.

OUR PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECTS.

Never within the period of man's recollection was the social condition of the people of this country so deplorable as now. Nor do we see the least prospect of amendment so long as the demented holders of a position, which already trembles under them, continue to keep their footing on the people's necks. We have become objects of contempt for our immediate neighbours, and of compassion for our sons and brothers across the Atlantic. Our heart sickened as we read the following truthful, feeling paragraphs from an American paper:—

ENGLISH LIBERTY.

"The last papers from England, held up the curtain of a scene of horror, such as the annals of the world, full as they are with crime and misery, can scarcely parallel. While the table of expenses of the English Sovereign are given at 300,000 dollars a-year, it is stated that in one manufacturing district there are 400,000 of that Queen's subjects without work, in a state every hour verging nearer starvation, without the remotest prospect of relief.

"By day and by night this terrible tale has been ringing in our ears—this picture of horror has been constantly before us. We have seen the madness of the father, the despair of the mother, and the pale, beseeching faces of mourning babes. The sun shines on them from the azure heavens, the gentle rains fall round them, and they live upon the beautiful earth, denied the privilege of toil, with nothing before them but the prospect of a horrible death.

"Here, in one district, within the compass of a few miles, is a population larger by thousands than that of New York city, which has been sinking by slow but certain degrees, lower and lower, till human woe and wretchedness seem to have found its lowest depth, and there lies humanity; helpless, hopeless—the grave yawning alike for the old and the young—all enduring a common fate, and that the most awful that ever scourged the world.

"Can anything be done? Our commiseration avails not—our alms could not reach them, and if they could it would be but a prolongation of misery. What if we remonstrate? Will the haughty aristocrats who now govern England and aspire to the supremacy of the world listen to remonstrance? They, on whose ears the groans of millions of the down-trodden fall idly as the whirling of the autumn leaves—they, whom the moans of women and children, famishing for bread, cannot soften—will they thus listen to the faintly whispered reproof that comes across the Atlantic?

"The thousands of priests who, by a huge establishment, fleece the nation of a tithe of its productions—the thousands of the rich and titled who hold in their unclenching grasp the wealth—with the law and the sword for their protection, will they let go their hold, or give up one of the privileges which their lawless bandit ancestors seized and they claim and defend,—will they rescue poverty from starvation?

"When the negro slave is sick, he is nursed—when old and infirm, he is fed and sheltered; infancy is cared for, age protected. If there is famine, the master kills his cattle, sells his property to feed his slaves. In England the white slave labours longer and harder for a poorer living than the negro, and when provisons are dear, and his work not wanted, he is left to starve. This England sends her Thompsons to declaim on the sin and curse of negro slavery. In the eyes of the Almighty the southern slaveholder is less guilty than the English capitalist.

"What of liberty has the English artisan to boast? He has not even the liberty to labour, the liberty to eat the bread of toil. England is no country of liberty. The slave who sets his foot upon her shore is free—to starve. Does he ask bread, he is told to earn it. When he asks for labour, there is none to be had. If he attempt to kill game in the forest, or catch fish in the stream, he is sent to jail. England is a country of privilege. The nobility, the clergy, all who compose the great machinery of her government, have privileges—privileges to oppress, to monopolise, to crush, to starve. In all the tyranny of privilege England abounds. In all the freedom of democracy and equal rights it is wanting. It is governed, taxed, pillaged by privileged classes. Millions toil from infancy to age—hundreds of thousands live in want and starvation, that their sovereign may enjoy a thousand costly luxuries. A world's wealth is hoarded around London. We can form no adequate idea of the grandeur that is concentrated upon the few. God looks down calmly from above and sees the many starving.

"Can this be always? Will generation after generation pass into eternity, after a life of horrible destitution here, leaving wealth and privilege still in the enjoyment of the few, and toil and want still the lot of the many; or will the spark of humanity, not quite stamped out, revive, and brains and muscles assert the rights they were intended to protect and enjoy? Will all the brawny artisans of England cringe under the awful power of purse and sword for ever? There is no hope of reform. Wealth does not relax its grasp—power does not give up its privileges, and when did either care for right? Every day the case of the English labourer and the Irish peasant grows more hopeless. If, this year, there are 3,000,000 of the Irish, with not enough even of roots to eat, in ten years more the number will be increased. If at this moment starvation stares in the face of millions of English artisans, where is the hope of better times? For years they have been hoping for reform. In allowing the Tories to gain the ascendancy, they tried the very last experiment. No temporising policy will serve them longer.

"The day that the people of England rise up and with their own strong hands take the rights they can never peacefully attain, that day shall we think better of humanity. Endurance of wrong is no virtue. He who submits to fraud is its accessory. Man has no right to be wronged. A small evil may be endured, as the only means of attaining a great good, as for the sake of a cure we may submit to an operation, but then the evil becomes a portion of the good.

"It is unjust to the people of England, the descendants of our common ancestors, to suppose that ten years more can pass without a revolution. Heaven grant that it may be a bloodless one."

It would indeed, as our transatlantic friend says, be an insult to the people, to their sense of feeling, and their discernment of moral right and duty, to suppose that another ten years COULD pass without seeing an end of the system of iniquity which has brought us into this condition. The revolution must come—it will come: and we have all confidence in the long suffering which has so far stayed the arm of vengeance that it will be bloodless. The people are not now to be led in the wake of the "base, bloody, and brutal" panderers to outrage and arson for the support of party. The tocsin has been sounded more than once by the villanous Whig press; but it has met with no response. They have hoisted the standard of "bread or blood!" They have cried "hurrah for the barricades!" and would now "egg on" the incendiary to a career of madness, pointing out Buckingham Palace and the British Museum as proper objects for his destructive agency! and all for the last desperate hope that out of the wreck some plank or cask may be seized hold of, on which the drowning rats of Whiggery may float again upon the surface of the troubled waters. Their demoniacal devices will be frustrated. The people will not be thus befooled. They will pursue unhesitatingly and incessantly the one object—the Charter of their rights; they will meet, expose, and trample upon, all the syren sophistries of faction; they will concentrate their energies, unite their efforts, and make known their moral might. Tyranny and all its manifold ramifications of oppressive legislation and social injustice shall be made quietly, speedily, and permanently to give place to justice and its consequent equality and prosperity, by a moral and enlightened people who have learned wisdom from the harshest but the most efficient of all teachers—bitter experience.

We never remember to have seen faction so fairly at its wit's end as it seems now to be. All that rampant malice and ruling hatred could effect, has been tried and found wanting of the required force to beat down the rising intelligence of the people. Cunning now takes its place; and while the *Sun*, the *Globe*, the *Chronicle*, and all the crew of dastards seek artfully to urge the starving people to violence under the banner of a big loaf; their agents and co-partners try an opposite diversion, by labouring to resuscitate the cry of *physical* and *moral* force; and so divide our *forces*. The one experiment is just as futile as the other; the Chartists of 1841 have left both schools far behind them. We fancy, from a report given elsewhere of Mr. BREWSTER'S "last struggle" in his own town, that he has found the truth of this observation to his no small chagrin.

New accessions to our moral powers are every day made, and despite the undeniable aggregate of suffering which now exists, we look forward with much confidence to the advent of liberty, in the establishment of just principles of legislation, as a sure remedy, whose operation on the body politic shall be permanently, if not suddenly, reviving, and shall bring back the wonted healthy and powerful development of character in "Old England—the land of the brave and the free."

THE LAND! THE LAND!! THE LAND!!!

As mankind become more enlightened to know their real interests, they will esteem the value of agriculture; they will find it is their natural—their destined occupation.—*Mental Recreations, Article B.*

We have often been astonished at the indifference with which all matters relating to agriculture, and the land, are received amongst the population of our manufacturing towns. This indifference, no doubt, is in great part owing to the studious efforts of the anti-Corn Law League, whose constant effort and aim it is to draw the attention of the people from that most vital subject *the capability of the soil, of giving employment to the surplus population created by machinery.*

Any one would suppose from the utter want of knowledge and contempt of data displayed by the manufacturers, and their lecturing agents, in their crusade against agriculture, that they had never seen a green field or an acre of wheat in their lives. How often, and how perseveringly it is asserted that "England can never, under any circumstances, grow enough corn for her own consumption."—that she must always remain an importing country, and "that corn can be produced cheaper and better on the continent than here." These and many other like statements have been published by every Whig paper—repeated by every spouting anti-Corn Law lecturer, and enlarged upon at every hole-and-corner demonstration, until some people have actually begun to look upon them as ascertained facts! Mr. O'Connor's letters have done much towards exposing the falseness and hollowness of these fallacies, but a great deal yet remains to be done; a vast amount of prejudice has yet to be removed. One of the chief points urged by the advocates of a repeal of the Corn Laws, is "the impossibility of the limited soil of this country producing enough food for an increasing population." They refer us to the yearly importations of foreign grain (averaging from one million to fifteen hundred thousand quarters) and ask "if these are not strong proofs of the impracticability of England's growing enough corn for her own consumption?" Now, with all due deference to these gentleman, we must beg leave to inform them that they prove no such thing. Our not having hitherto produced enough wheat for our own consumption, does not prove that we cannot do so; but that there is something deficient in our system of cultivation. It is well known that for years past the principal part of the land has been gradually getting into the hands of the large proprietors; these think it their interest to let the land in as large portions as possible; these large farms are often taken by persons without the requisite capital, and consequently are very seldom half cultivated. To show the present condition of agriculture in England, and what it might be under a proper system, we will here give an extract from a well-known pamphlet,* reviewed in Tait's October number.:—

"Of the seventy-six millions of statute acres in the United kingdom, there are about twenty-six millions remaining in waste and sheep walks. Of the other fifty millions there are about thirty-two millions in natural grass, and only eighteen millions in tillage; that is to say, little more than one acre in tillage to two acres in grass; or, in other words, that in every three acres only one is cultivated. We know, in a general way, that in the populous parts of Germany, the proportion of grass-land to the arable is about one acre in seven or eight acres. We know also, in a general way, that in the populous parts of Italy, the proportion of grass-land to the arable is about one acre in every twelve or fourteen acres. In France, statistics have been more studied, and we know from the official cadastre, or modern Doomsday Book, that the proportion of land cultivated by the plough, spade, or hoe, is seven acres in eight, leaving only one acre in natural grass. The Duke of Buckingham estimates the products of land, in tillage, at five-fold what the same land would yield in grass. His Grace, unwilling to overstate his argument, has, in fact, understated it; for five-fold, six-fold, or more, might be stated on lands of superior quality. Much meadow land, if broken up, would yield, with less expense of culture than a poor soil, thirty bushels of wheat per acre; on other products, of proportionate value, whether in either corn, in pulse, in roots, or in artificial grasses, such as clover, linseed, and others. This supposes about four thousand pounds of bread from the ploughed acre, against somewhere about, or less, than two hundred pounds of meat, or its equivalent, in cheese, butter, &c. from the same acre in grass. But we will adhere, for the present, to the admitted estimate of a four-fold proportion, the amount will then stand as follows: In England, thirty acres of grass land produce thirty-two parts, and eighteen acres in tillage, estimated to yield four-fold, produce seventy-two parts; in all, one hundred and four parts from fifty acres. In France, one acre of grass land produces one part, and seven acres in tillage, estimated to yield four-fold, twenty-eight parts; in all, twenty-nine parts from eight acres; that is to say, one hundred and eighty-one parts from fifty acres."

To prove that this writer has not over-stated the relative proportion of grass to arable land in this country, we give a few farm statistics, which have been received from practical agriculturists in different parts of the country:—

FIRST.

In a farm of 200 acres, Rugeley, Staffordshire, the relative proportion of wheat, &c. stood thus—

Wheat	24 acres.
Barley and oats	30
Turnips, cabbages, and potatoes	15
Fallow	11
In grass	120
	200

This is the general average in this and the neighbouring counties.

SECOND.

A farm of 160 acres, Ballam-in-Westby, Lancashire.

Wheat	13 acres.
Oats and beans	36
Turnips and potatoes	14½
Fallow	15
Pasture	63½
Clover seeds	18
	160

THIRD.

A farm of 91 acres, Lytham, Lancashire.

Wheat	10 acres.
Oats and Barley	20
Turnips and Peas	8
Fallow	0
Grass	34
Clover seeds	19
	91

The tenants of these farms gained prizes at the last Lytham agricultural meeting, so they may be taken as *very fair* specimens of the farms in Lancashire.

FOURTH.

A small farm of 23 acres, Syleham, Suffolk.

Wheat	6 acres.
Fallow	3
Barley	5
Clover	3
Beans and Peas	5
Grass	1
Total	23

From these statistics (and many others of the same kind, which it would take up too much space to insert) it appears that, in many cases, *one half of the land farmed is left entirely out of cultivation, and that as the farm increases in size so does the quantity of wheat grown diminish.* If the farm of 200 acres, in Staffordshire was divided into farms of 20 acres each, the land would produce 56 acres of wheat instead of 24, or more than double; the farm of 160 acres in Lancashire would have 42 acres instead of 13, or three times as much. This statement supposes that the present system of cropping and fallowing was continued; under an improved system the land might be made to produce sixfold and sevenfold what it does at present.

To prove that the system adopted in England is bad, and that a much better one might be carried out, we close this article with two or three extracts from *Chambers's Tour in Belgium.* The extracts are rather long, but their importance will, make amends for the space occupied. After portraying the manner, customs, &c. of the inhabitants of Belgium, Mr. Chambers goes on thus to describe the state of agriculture in that country. "It has been ascertained by minute statistical inquiry that the agricultural population of Belgium are at this moment among the most contented, virtuous, and generally-comfortable peasantry in the world. The farms are for the most part of a small size, just sufficient to pay a moderate rent, and support a family in a humble but decent manner. The greater part of the inhabitants are renters and cultivators of land to the extent of five or six acres each family; and this with a cottage and garden, is quite enough to render them comfortable. They are all Roman Catholics, and are exceedingly devout. Their piety, however, does not render them gloomy and morose; they have fifteen holidays throughout the year exclusive of Sundays; and these they partly devote to dancing, and out door amusements. The food of this cheerful, industrious, and religious people is of a very simple kind. It consists of coffee with bread early in the morning; bread, butter, cheese, at nine o'clock; potatoes with lard at noon; in the evening, a salad with bread; and sometimes a little beer."

Conversing with M. le Compte Arrevebend, on the state of crime in Belgium, Mr. Chambers was informed by that gentleman,

"That he had resided for eleven years in a village called Guesbeck, in the province of Brabant, containing three hundred and sixty-four inhabitants, and that during the whole of that period neither a crime nor a culpable indiscretion had been committed."

Mr. Chambers here goes on to quote from the report of George Nicholls, Esq., the parliamentary commissioner sent out by the Whigs to inquire into the condition of the labouring population of Belgium:—

"Mr. Nicholls, in his third report to the House of Commons, says:—

"The extensive manufactures which at no very remote period flourished in Belgium, appear to have congregated a numerous population of artizans in and around the great towns. As the scene of manufacturing industry changed, this population was deprived of its means, of its handicraft employment, and was compelled to resort to the cultivation of the soil for subsistence. This seems to have been the chief, though not the sole, origin of the system of the small farms, which still prevail, and which are cultivated by the holder and his family, generally without other assistance. The farms in Belgium very rarely exceed one hundred acres.

"The number containing fifty acres is not great; those of thirty and twenty acres are more numerous; but the number of holdings from five to ten and twenty acres is very considerable, especially those of smaller extent; and to these I chiefly confined my inquiries. The farms of from five to ten acres, which abound in many parts of Belgium, closely resemble the small holdings in Ireland; but the small Irish cultivator exists in a state of miserable privation of the common comforts and conveniences of a civilised life, while the Belgian farmer enjoys a large portion of those comforts. The houses of the small cultivators in Belgium, are generally substantially built, and in good repair; they have commonly a sleeping-room in the attic, and closets for beds connected with the lower apartment, which is convenient in size; a small cellarage for the dairy, and store for the grain, as well as an oven, and an outhouse for the potatoes, with a roomy cattle-stall, piggery, and poultry loft. The house generally contains decent furniture, the bedding sufficient in quantity; and, although the scrupulous neatness of the Dutch, may not be everywhere observable, an air of comfort, and propriety pervades the whole establishment. The premises were kept in neat and compact order, and the family were decently clad, none of them were ragged or slovenly, even when their dress consisted of the coarsest materials. The diet consists, to a great extent, of rye-bread and milk, the dinner being usually composed of potatoes and onions, with the addition of some pounded ham or slices of bacon. The quantity of new wheaten bread consumed, did not appear to be considerable. In the greater part of the flat country of Belgium, the soil is light and sandy and easily worked, but *its productive powers are certainly inferior to the general soils of Ireland*, and the climate does not appear to be superior. To the soil and climate, therefore, the Belgian does not owe his superority in comfort and position over the Irish cultivator. The difference is rather to be found in the system of cultivation pursued by the small farmers of Belgium, and in the habits of economy and forethought of the people.

"The cultivation of the small farms in Belgium differs from the Irish—1st, *in the quantity of stall-fed stock which is kept, and by which a supply of manure is regularly secured;*

"2d—*In the strict attention paid to the collecting of manure, which is most skilfully managed;*

"3d—*By the adoption of a system of rotation of five, six, or seven successive crops, even in the smallest farms which is in striking contrast with the plan of cropping and fallowing the land prevalent in Ireland.*

"In the farms of six acres we found no plough, horse, or cart; the only agricultural implement besides the spade, fork, and wheelbarrow, which we observed, was a light wooden barrow, which might be dragged by the hand. The farmer had no assistance besides that of his wife and children, excepting sometimes in harvest, when we found he occasionally obtained the assistance of a neighbour, or hired a labourer at a franc a day. The whole of the land is dug with the spade, and trenched very deep; but as the soil is light, the labour of digging is not great.

"The stock in the small farms which we examined, consisted of a couple of cows, a calf or two, one or two pigs, sometimes a goat or two, and some poultry. The cows are altogether stall-fed, on straw, turnips, clover, rye, vetches, carrots, potatoes, and a kind of soup made by boiling up potatoes, peas, beans, bran, cut hay, &c. into one mess, and which, being given warm, is said to be very wholesome, and to promote the secretion of milk. In some districts the grains of the breweries and distilleries are used for the cattle. NO PORTION OF THE FARM IS ALLOWED TO BE FALLOW, *but it is divided into six or seven small plots, on each of which a system of rotation is adopted, and thus, with the aid of manure, the powers of the soil are maintained unexhausted in a state of constant activity.*

"The order of succession in the crops is various, but we observed, in the several farms which we visited, plots appropriated to potatoes, wheat, barley, clover, flax, rye, carrots, turnips or parsnips; vetches and rye, *for immediate use as green food for cattle.* The flax grown is heckled and spun by the farmer's wife, chiefly during the winter, and we were told that three weeks' lab

MR. W. AITKEN *next week.*

D. N. ABERDEEN.—*All the letters addressed to J. B. O'Brien, and received at this office before he left Leeds, were delivered to him. There has been one received since he left, but do not know that it was the one they ask about. It was sent to London, care of J. Watkins.*

J. W. BARNFIELD, CANTERBURY.—*Say what the* 10s. *is for.*

A CONSTANT READER, LYNN.—*Should have given his name.*

BERNARD M'CARTNEY.—*If furnished in sufficient time, the meeting shall be inserted to the extent of two or three columns.*

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

	£.	s.	d.
From the O'Brien Contested Seat Fund, Newcastle, sent by the Chartists of Oldham	0	10	0
" A. B. Alfreton	0	0	6

FOR THE O'BRIEN PRESS FUND.

The working men of Huddersfield	3	12	0
Dewhirst's block printers do. ...	0	16	6
Morney's do. do.	0	11	6
From Abergavenny, per T. Ingram	0	13	8

FOR FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

An Irishwomans mite, London ...	0	0	0½

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.

GAS EXPLOSION.—Considerable alarm was excited on Wednesday evening last, by an explosion of gas at No. 1, St. James's-street. The family had been annoyed all the afternoon from an escape of gas, but neglected to take any steps to have it remedied, until about half-past five, when a person applied a light near the sink pipe in a cupboard, and an immediate explosion took place. The Gas Company's men were promptly at the place, and, upon examination found *the main pipe broken, which* had been occasioned by the sinking of the ground after a branch drain from the house into the common sewer had been made, the parties having neglected to support the main in its original position. We think the above circumstance is a strong motive for increased *care* and *vigilance* on the part of the Water and Gas Companies, the former by the greatest care to prevent damage to the gas pipes, either from present breakage, or the subsequent settling of the ground; and the latter to use every possible care in having their mains and branches properly repaired and made secure when the trenches are open.

YORK.—OPENING OF A NEW LODGE.—The 144 lodge of the Leeds Independent Order of the Ark, was opened on Monday, at the house of Mr. George Morley, Crown Inn, Hungate. An excellent supper was partaken of, and the evening was spent in much conviviality.

LONDON ADJOURNED DELEGATE MEETING, Craven Head, Drury-lane, Mr. Butler in the chair. The minutes were read, when a Delegate moved that the portion relating to the pipe makers, be struck out. After some little discussion, the original minutes were confirmed. Mr. O'Connor, from a society of painters meeting in Grosvenor Mews, handed in £5. Mr. Orley, plasterers, St. James's-street, £5, and it would be continued weekly. Mr. Alston, painter, Horse and Groom, Portland-Street, £10, and would subscribe £5 per month while the strike lasted. Mr. Jackson, carpenters, Queen's-Head, Acton-street, Gray's-Inn Road, sent £20 last and now £20 more. Mr. Alston also paid in the sum of £4 1s. 6d. private subscription. Mr. Goddard, stone sawyers, £5, hoped to be able to bring the same sum every week. Mr. Dunbar £2 7s. 6d. from private friends. Mr. Riley, from bookbinders, sorry their funds were so low, but at their last strike had borrowed £40 from the masons, which they were now repaying by a levy of 2s. 6d. per man, and would raise other subscriptions if necessary. Mr. Simpson, carpenters, £5. M. Ryan 16s. from friends. Operative London Stonemasons' Society, not able to advance any more money this week, as they had a great many members out of employ, whom they were assisting, lest dire necessity should compel them to accept of the tempting offers of Grissell and Peto; by so doing he believed they were essentially benefitting the men on strike. A discussion ensued as to the best means of collecting subscriptions, whether by lists signed and sealed by the chairman of the masons' committee or by books; it was decided that the subscription lists should be adopted. Mr. Armstrong Walton detailed several particulars connected with the strike, and the great progress the cause was making in the provinces; he also informed them that several of the men who had gone in at Woolwich and Nelson's Monument had since turned out. Mr. Worthington stated that at the last strike they had received great assistance from the stone quarries, and that the men at stone quarries at Dartmouth, from whence Messrs. Grissell and Peto procured their stones, were willing to strike if properly supported. The chairman announced that £20 had been just handed in from the society of tin-plate workers meeting at the Ben Johnson, Bath-street, Coldbath Fields. A discussion took place, whether twelve or fifteen shillings should be allowed to the masons on strike, but it was ultimately left in the hands of the masons' committee, and after the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned.

DUBLIN.—The cause of the people, in opposition to that of their enemies, is daily advancing. When I speak of the people, I must be understood to mean no other than the working classes, who, in the second city of the British Empire, appear to be more wretched than in any other city in the world. The shopkeepers of Dublin may be divided into three classes. The first look with ineffable contempt upon the working classes, by whom they live, and but for whom many of them would be in some Union Workhouse; the second class are those who depend entirely upon the patronage of the aristocracy, both Whig and Tory; and who look on all persons who do not agree with them in admiration of their patrons as enemies to their country. The third class have a few honest men amongst them; but, owing to the circumstances by which they are surrounded, they will not, or they dare not, think for themselves, but blindly follow those who are working the ruin of their country. As a proof that the working classes of Dublin see their position, and what they have to expect from this sort of people, who live upon profits, the Total Abstinence Societies, and other benefit societies, are forming themselves into joint-stock companies, for the purpose of keeping the profits of their labour for their own use and benefit, and thereby show these "independent shopkeepers" their real condition. The Levee, which took place on Wednesday, the 17th inst., was the most numerously attended of any that we have had for a great number of years. It is not said whether this was owing to the presence of Mr. O'Connell, as Lord Mayor, or to an effort on the part of the Tories to sustain the present Government. It was rather ludicrous to see the medal of King William, the idol of the Orangemen, appended to the gold chain, and dangling on the pious bosom of the "liberator." Some of the profane were heard to say,

"Oh! mighty Daniel can it be,
That this is all remains of thee?"

The last speech of Mr. O'Connell has given much annoyance to some of his most sanguine adherents, in consequence of the indefinite manner in which he has now mentioned when the Union is to be Repealed. Start not, ye English Repealers, the question will not be brought forward by Mr. O'Connell, until the young Prince opens the Irish Parliament as Viceroy of Ireland, which cannot be until the year 1852, when Mr. O'Connell has pledged himself to have the Union repealed. A great many persons are now very anxious to see Feargus O'Connor in Parliament, in order that he might, after the expiration of nine years since the last "premature" discussion, bring forward another "premature" discussion of the repeal of the Union.—*Correspondent.*

CARDIFF.—MASONS' STRIKE.—A full and spirited meeting of masons and other trades was held in the large room at the Carpenters' Arms, on Monday evening, the 22nd, Mr. David Hopkin in the chair. Resolutions approving of the strike, and a determination to support them to the utmost, were proposed, seconded, and ably supported by the Chairman and Messrs. Crichton, Jones and Black. The speakers showed, in a convincing manner, that the working classes are powerful only by union; and that it is only by having political power, such as the Charter will give, that any permanent good can be done for them. The base conduct towards the masons, shown by the *Weekly Dispatch*, the *Weekly Chronicle*, the *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*, and other papers, was severely commented on, and measures proposed whereby the proprietors of these papers might severely feel the power of the people. A vote of thanks was given to the conductors of the *Northern Star*, as that paper had always been open to matters concerning the strike, and for their uniform advocacy of the rights of the working classes. The Chairman handed in a letter containing five shillings from Dr. Price; the carpenters union voted £10, and handed in a subscription of 9s. 6d.; the subscription from the rest of the meeting was 13s. 3d. A delegate from the ship carpenters explained that every member of their body at Cardiff must give his sanction before they can draw their money from the bank, and as this was the case, they had not yet come to a conclusion. The total sum of the above is £11 7s. 9d. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

EDUCATION *versus* IGNORANCE.—On Thursday the 18th, a meeting was held in the Town-hall, at midday, for the purpose of voting congratulatory addresses to the Queen and others. A sum of money was collected for buying blankets for the poor, and arrangements were made for a feed among themselves.

BARNSLEY.—COALPIT EXPLOSION.—One of the most awful and distressing accidents that ever took place in this town, or it ever fell to our lot to record, happened about half-past six o'clock on Monday morning. Just as the men got to their work at Mr. Twibell's colliery, a fire-damp explosion took place, and no less than fifteen of our fellow creatures were burned to death, and five more are only just alive. The alarm and excitement that have been created in the town and neighbourhood, it is impossible to describe. At an early hour the bank at the pit was covered with thousands of people, all anxious to ascertain the fate of the unfortunate sufferers. This mournful catastrophe has filled the whole town and neighbourhood with gloom; and the distress of the relations and friends of the unfortunate victims is beyond all description agonizing. The deprivation to them will be truly grievous and irreparable; and we trust some public effort will be made to soften, so much as sympathy and charity can soften, its sad effects. Fifteen bodies in all have been got out of the pit, quite dead, their names being as follow:—Three of the name of Hinchcliffe—an uncle and his two nephews. James Deacon and his son, a grown up youth. Walker, (who has left a wife and child,) Scholey, and Mitchell. There is something particularly touching in this latter man's case; he had brought three bodies to the pit-bottom, and was in search of a fourth, when he fell a sacrifice to the dreadful and subtle element and his own exertions. Three brothers of the name of Walton, and a fourth not likely to recover. Thompson, Schofield, Pease, and M'Carty, the latter an Irish lad, literally roasted. The depth of the pit, which we are informed is but badly ventilated, is about 180 yards; and though several rumours are current as to the cause of the explosion, but little of a very certain character can yet be said of it. All, however, agree that it originated in one of the men going with a candle into an unsafe part of the pit for his tools. The concussion was heard and felt too at an immense distance. It was like the report of a field of artillery, and shook down a wall near the pit. A young man named Walton was blown out of the corve, whilst descending the shaft, and literally dashed to pieces; whilst, singular to relate, two others who were descending with him escaped with but little injury. This was the first time he had attempted to go down to his work since being severely burnt about three weeks ago. One of the most singular traits of this distressing accident, was the preservation of two of the boys descending in the corve before adverted to. Although actually blown out of the corve, they dropped into it again as it went down; whilst, as we have stated, their poor companion fell to the bottom and was killed. So abundant and overpowering was the baleful vapour which occasioned this dreadful calamity, that it was observed to issue from the shaft-mouth for full three minutes after the explosion. An inquest was held on the bodies on Tuesday, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

HULL.—PUBLIC MEETING AT THE TOWN-HALL. In compliance with a requisition, signed by 124 householders, a large proportion of whom are voters, the Mayor has appointed a meeting to be held in the Town-Hall, at one o'clock, on Monday, the 6th of December, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to take into consideration the present defective state of the representation of these kingdoms in the Commons' House of Parliament, with a view to its amendment. A soiree will be holden in the evening, at the Freemason's Lodge.

ROCHDALE.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

On Tuesday last, the above demonstration took place, and the display made on the occasion of the moral power of the people has proved that the men of Rochdale are not last in showing their love for liberty, and their attachment to O'Connor, for his firm adherence to the principles of Universal Liberty, and justice to the whole human family. Early in the morning, groups began to arrive at the Chartist Association-room from various surrounding districts. As the hour appointed for the meeting began to draw near, the anxiety of the people became intense. Parties were in waiting at the Railway station to convey the intelligence of his arrival to the Committee appointed to carry out the demonstration. At the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, a carriage and four drove up to the station, accompanied by the two marshals, and a great number of the friends of our cause, who, upon the arrival of Mr. O'Connor, formed into procession; and, headed by the marshals, and the powerful band of the Chartist Association, proceeded down Duke-street to the place of meeting in the Butts. There were several very beautiful flags in the procession—one from Todmorden in particular, a silk one, with the representation of a bee-hive in the centre—on the reverse, a furious bull, pursuing a nest of Bishop aristocrats, and other wholesale plunderers of the people. On the arrival of the carriage at the place of meeting, Mr. O'Connor was greeted with tremendous cheering, which lasted several minutes.

MR. GEORGE HOWE, jeweller and watchmaker, was called on to preside.

MR. JOHN LEECH moved a resolution to the following effect:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting all the poverty and destitution which at present afflict the manufacturing classes of this country is the result of class legislation, and that the only remedy will be, to make the People's Charter the law of the land; and that this meeting agree again to petition the House of Commons immediately to place the Charter upon the Statute book; and that this meeting pledge themselves never to rest until the whole of the people are taken within the pale of the constitution."

The resolution was seconded by MR. JOS. LINNEY.

MR. O'CONNOR then rose and made a brilliant speech, which was loudly cheered, but for which we have not room. We understand, however, that his unmerciful flagellation of the *Sun* newspaper, for a leading article on Monday last, wherein the monster directs the incendiaries' attention to Buckingham Palace and the Museum, was responded to by cheers and "bravo Feargus," which lasted for several minutes. The distinction made by O'Connor, between an innocent and unoffending woman and an irresponsible monarch, was very beautiful. Upon the whole, he gave the "firebrand press" a tremendous castigation. Thus writes our correspondent. We regret not having space for Mr. O'Connor's admirable speech.

The meeting was attended by several thousands, who showed by their conduct that their motto was "Peace, law, order," and that they will never be satisfied with anything less than their just and legitimate rights.

At the conclusion of the meeting a procession was formed, and proceeded through the principal streets, accompanied by the band, flags, &c. Mr. O'Connor was saluted from the windows of several friends of the cause, as the carriage proceeded through the streets, with tokens of respect and esteem. The procession finally accompanied Mr. O'Connor to Mr. Tweedale's Hotel, Ballie-street, where he was again greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheering.

TEA PARTY IN THE EVENING.

At five o'clock, the hour appointed for the public tea party, the Temperance Institution, adjoining the Theatre, was beautifully decorated with banners, flags, mottos, and devices belonging to the association, when upwards of 400 sat down to tea. On Mr. O'Connor entering the room, he was greeted with loud cheers. The party enjoyed themselves in mirth and harmony until the hour appointed for the public meeting in the Theatre.

Long before the hour appointed the Theatre was crowded to suffocation, and numbers went away unable to obtain admission.

MR. GEORGE HOWE was again called to the chair.

The first toast of the evening was "The People, the source of all legitimate power," which was responded to by MR. JAMES TAYLOR, in a very neat speech.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The People's Charter, and may it soon become the law of the land."

MR. THOMAS LIVSEY was called on to respond. He said he was glad the committee had selected that subject for him to respond to, for he firmly believed that this country would never be justly legislated for until the principles of that Charter became law. Under our present system of legislation we had every kind of property legislated for except labour. The Landowners, the East and West India Proprietors, the Church, and the Law, had each their representatives, and each was protected, and by their political power were enabled to extract a great amount of wealth out of the labour of the people; but if labour was represented the system would be put an end to. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) [At this stage of the proceedings the harmony of the meeting was in some degree interrupted by a Tory churchwarden, who appeared to be in a state of intoxication. He was appealed to on his impropriety, and shortly afterwards took his departure.] The speaker proceeded—There is now a plan of emigration proposed to remove the present unemployed portions of the community. If the Government wanted to remove any of the useless classes of this country, let them begin by emigrating all the Bishops, parsons, aristocrats, lawyers, and other pests of society—(loud cheers)—whose only labour is to live on the best of the land, and to be planning how to wring another farthing from the starving operative. If we had at the present time a great number of unemployed labourers, they should look at the cause, which was owing to excessive taxation, by which the starving people are prevented from purchasing the goods of the manufacturers, and thereby giving increased employment. He was sorry that the town of Rochdale was to-morrow to be placed under the power of the Rural Police; it was a disgrace to the Tory party, who had petitioned for them, and thereby stamped their character with infamy. He called upon the people to single out the parties who had signed the memorial for their introduction, and if they dared to come before the public, to mark such infamy by every means within their power. He thought that Rochdale, above all other places, ought to be exempt from such an unconstitutional force, for they had shewn themselves capable of managing their own affairs, by sending to Parliament a man who was an honour both to them and the country which gave him birth. But their introduction was the result of disappointe party motives, and the people would never forget the party that had caused their introduction. The act will be the means of annihilating the last hopes of a faction that have ever distinguished themselves by crushing the liberties of the people. Mr. Livsey resumed his seat amidst protracted cheering.

The next toast was "Frost, Williams, and Jones, and may they speedily be restored to the bosom of their disconsolate families."

MR. JOSEPH LINNEY responded in a very feeling and affectionate manner.

MR. JOHN LEACH then presented an address to Mr. O'Connor, which he did in a complimentary speech.

An address was also presented by Mrs. Sarah Ashworth, on behalf of the females of Rochdale.

MR. O'CONNOR, in reply, addressed the assembly for upwards of an hour, in a speech replete with glowing eloquence, convincing argument, and deep pathos, which was only interrupted by the enthusiastic cheers of his auditory.

The concluding toast was "The Lancashire witches," which was responded to by

MR. THOMAS COOK, in a short and humorous speech, which was well received.

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Connor's speech, he called upon all the persons in the meeting to come forth and join the Association, and appointed Mr. J. Livsey treasurer for the M'Douall Fund.

After the meeting, the band struck up, and dancing commenced, which was kept up to a late hour, to the evident gratification of the youthful portion of the meeting. Thus concluded one of the most orderly meetings ever held in this town, and it cannot fail to be beneficial to our rightful cause.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Mr. John Skevington.
Mr. Wm. Stevenson.
Mr. William Priestley.
Mr. James Jones.
Mr. John North.
Mr. Samuel Bucknall, sub-Secretary.
Mr. *Thomas Eveleigh, sub-Treasurer.*

NEWCASTLE.

John Pickering, smith, Hill-street.
James Frazer, shoemaker, Macford's-entry, Northumberland-street.
William Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market.
J. R. C. Crothers, bookseller, 2, Shakespeare-street.
John Cockburn, mattress-maker, Barliff-gate.
Nathaniel Frankland, quarry-man, Bell-street, Arthur's-hill.
James Purvis, 18, Swan-street, Gateshead.
James Kirker, shopkeeper, Oakwell-gate, ditto.
Edward Scorfield, saddler, ditto, ditto.
Wm. Dees, coachmaker, Pilgrim-street.
Robert Harrison, shoemaker, Buckingham-street.
Stephen Binns, blacking-manufacturer, Nun-street.
John Condon, tailor, Pilgrim-street.
Timothy Mangham, tailor, Clayton's-court, ditto, sub-Treasurer.
James Sinclair, foundry-man, Pipewellgate Gateshead, sub-Secretary.

STAFFORD.

William Pepton, shoemaker, Friar-street.
William Wood, ditto, Cottage-street.
Willoughby Wilke, ditto, Topping-street.
Thomas Follows, ditto, Gaolgate-street.
Henry Harriss, ditto, Eastgate-street.
William Halden, ditto, Forgate-street, sub-Treasurer.
Samuel Ward, ditto, Friar-street, sub-Secretary.

NEWARK.

Thomas Simnitt, pipe-maker, Chatham-street.
Richard Collins, butcher, Mill-gate.
Frances Morley, tailor, Philadelphia-place.
Frederic Houghton, Cooper, Barnby-gate.
John Jallands, tailor, Chatham-street.
James Saunders, rag-merchant, North-gate, sub-Treasurer.
Benjamin Hutchinson, wire-drawer, Mill-gate, sub-Secretary.

ALFRETON.

William Williamson, Derby Road.
Mark Gamble, No. 2, Nesbit Row.
Henry Topham, Chapel-street.
Christopher Gibson, Nottingham Road.
Joseph Darley, Campfield Lane.
Lawrence Anderson, Copton Lane.
John Cross, Copton Lane, sub-Secretary.
Isaac Ward, Common Side, sub-Treasurer.

BALANCE SHEET OF FESTIVAL TO MR. W. CARRIER.

	£.	s.	d.
81 tickets sold at 2s. 6d. each	10	2	6
131 do. do. at 1s. 6d. do.	9	16	6
84 do. do at 1s. do.	4	4	0
Subscriptions, by T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.	5	5	0
Ditto, M. Miniken	0	2	6
Ditto, Mr. Sidey	0	1	0
Sundries.....	0	5	0
Profits on Ginger Beer and Apples.....	0	9	5½
	£30	5	11½

EXPENDITURE.

Paid 247 teas at 8d. per head, as per receipt.....	8	4	8
Ditto use of Hall do. do....	2	12	6
Ditto six musicians, at 3s. 6d. each, do....	1	1	0
Ditto printing 500 bills, do....	1	14	0
Ditto advertisements in *Morning Adviser* and *Northern Star*, do....	0	8	0
Ditto tickets and stationery, do....	0	0	0
Ditto balance to Mr. Carrier, do....	16	5	9½
	£30	5	11½

Auditors, G. Wyatt, and D. Cater; J. Hawley, Treasurer; J. W. Parker, Secretary.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

MY LORD, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—I should have presumed to address you a few days past, had I not felt a delicacy in trespassing on your valuable time, at a period when you must have had ample employment in receiving the office and honours of civic dignity, to which you have been lately exalted; but as the excitement and bustle consequent upon such an occasion are, by this time, I should hope, greatly abated, and your Lordship is now beginning to feel yourself at home in your new quarters, I may, as an Irishman, be permitted to ask—was it indispensible that the man whom the people of Ireland so long confided in as a friend and a patriot, should accept the office of Chief Magistrate for the City of Dublin? or was it merely to enjoy a triumph over the fallen faction whom you displaced? If the latter, I will only say I do not envy you your glory; but if the former, I ask, of what benefit to Ireland will be your acceptance of such an office? Will the cause of Repeal gain anything by such a course? I rather think that many persons will take example by your Lordship, and be Repealers in private, but not in public.

My countrymen have ever been too credulous and confiding, and this your Lordship has had many proofs of; they have ever given you credit for consistency, without even inquiring whether you merited it; but they must be blind indeed, if they cannot now see you in your proper colours; for not content with the many thousands of pounds which they voluntarily contributed to enrich you, you coveted the paltry toys of office, and to procure them "registered a vow" that no man should know your political opinions.

Now, my Lord, I have no objection to your silence, or to your office; nor do I begrudge you the honour of feasting on venison presented by the officer of a Tory Government; but I do feel hurt to see my fellow-countrymen made the willing tools of your cupidity and ambition.

There is one thing, however, which gives me a great deal of pleasure, and which I have no doubt will gratify your Lordship exceedingly; namely, as you have been heretofore outrageously violent in your denunciations of Chartists, and would by every possible means attack the character of "Torch and dagger men," to show that you have now the opportunity to examine, and the power to punish, should you find any such within your jurisdiction; that you have the will to do so there can be little doubt; therefore, if we find no convictions amongst the seven hundred honest Chartists of Dublin, you will be obliged to admit that Chartism is not so "terrible a thing" as your Lordship has taken so much pains to represent it.

I have no doubt your Lordship will keep your promise as respects your silence on political matters, but I have no wish, save to furnish you with a few hints occasionally, which your Lordship can either muse upon in your easy chair, or reserve until heaven releases you from the solemn engagement you have so voluntarily made.

I have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
Humble Servant,
W. H. CLIFTON.

Bristol, 74, West Street.

A TRIP TO NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Invited to visit Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Mansfield, and accepting the invitation, I left Sheffield at two o'clock on Wednesday, Nov. 17th, taking the train (or rather the train taking me) to Derby; a hard frost the previous night had dried the streams, covered the earth with its wintry mantle of white, and made the atmosphere piercing cold. I shall not pretend to give a description of my ride to Derby—enough that about a quarter to four o'clock we reached the station at Belper, and now I began to feel myself at home, the country was not new to me; but though I had travelled the road several times between Derby and Belper, I could scarcely believe my senses when, after a few minutes' rapid whirl the well-remembered pleasant little village of Duffield glided (apparently) by me, a few minutes more, and Derby "hove in sight." There was the town where I had while yet a boy braved persecution, and in Brandreth's death cell had laid me down nightly on my prison bed of straw to dream of the future when tyranny should wither and die, and equality, freedom, and justice reign triune sovereign of a liberated world. In that town where those musings of enthusiasm were nurtured, which at a subsequent period found vent in speech, and brought down upon me the denunciation of open enemies, and the slander of pretended but false friends, I was called madman, fool, traitor, &c. &c. And why? because I spoke what I felt.

"O, could I feel what I have felt, or be what I have been!"——

Says the poet; but, that may not be;—'tis a hard lesson to learn, to a young heart beating with the love of truth, that "language was intended not to express but to conceal man's thoughts;" but, 'tis a lesson that all must learn, and all must more or less act upon. Talleyrand has been denounced as a monster for giving expression to the above sentiment; he was a monster, no doubt, but he was but a little monster; the great tyrannic monster is society, that practically proclaims and enforces the above rule. Am I asked, do I act upon that rule? I answer, yes! for I do not now speak all that I feel. I feel more than tongue or pen can tell—much more!

In that town of Derby I once had friends—"friends of my youth;" perhaps by them I am now forgotten. But why pursue the subject further? the recollections of the past are painful, and if they recall a few gleams of sunshine, they serve but to render the darkness of disappointment more visible.

We reached the Derby Station about ten minutes past four o'clock—that station with its innumerable offices and rooms of refreshment—its gas illumination—its scores of carriages and engines—the countless throng intent on business, pleasure, or other pursuits, that fill its walks in one twenty-four hours—is one of the proudest trophies of man's skill and labour to be found, probably, in any part of the world. But a murderous social, or rather anti-social, system poisons all. The men whose ingenuity and toil have here made beauty and solidity to everywhere greet the eye—whose right arms here have wrought that which to be appreciated must be seen—these men, nature's nobility, are treated as outcast Parishs by those who profit by their toil; even on these railways, these "modern improvements" on the old system of travelling, your "third class passenger" is treated worse than the dog of the aristocrat,—and why? Because he is poor!

"How long by tyrants shall the earth be trod?
How long thy people trampled on, O God?"

I had hoped to have been able to have spent an hour in Derby, but finding, unless I took the first train, I could not leave until half-past seven, I had no alternative but to proceed. Accordingly at half-past four I left Derby in the train for Nottingham. I sat next a gentleman, whom, entering into conversation with, I found much opposed to the railway system of travelling, on the ground that the "third class passengers" were treated with neglect and insult. Finding ourselves agreed on this point, the conversation turned upon the present state of the country and public affairs generally. I found my new acquaintance to be a bitter foe of the aristocracy and a stanch Corn Law repealer. The Chartists, of course, came in for their share of abuse for opposing the philanthropic schemes of the cheap bread gentry, my acquaintance expressing his conviction that the Chartist leaders were in the pay of the Tories. Taking no notice of this last absurdity, I set about showing him the impossibility of the middle classes carrying a repeal of the Corn Laws unless aided by the working men. I justified the conduct of the Chartists in standing out for political enfranchisement, and I flatter myself made him half if not wholly a convert. He admitted that the suffrage was the right of the people, but feared it would only be obtained by bloodshed; that I showed him was a vain fear; that would the middle class honestly join the people, the Charter would be made the law without the shedding of a drop of blood, or the loss of a single life. He assented but doubted if the middle classs would join the people; but added, that sure he was Reform must come, or Revolution would come. Having reached Nottingham we parted.

At eight o'clock, I addressed a crowded meeting in the democratic chapel. I was most heartily received, and shall long remember with pleasure, the kindness with which I was treated by the Whig-hating Chartists of Nottingham. The cause is steadily progressing; the worst obstacle is the extreme poverty of the working classes, but where men's hearts are right this difficulty may be surmounted. Justice demands that I should here pay a passing compliment to that honest patriot James Sweet, who is regarded as the life and soul of the movement in Nottingham. He has the universal confidence of the people. Long may he enjoy what he so well deserves.

Thursday, left Nottingham per coach for Mansfield, on my way to Sutton; our road lying through a part of the far-famed Sherwood forest, the scene of the exploits of that immortal king of good fellows, "bold Robin Hood." I was not aware until too late, that at one point of the road I was within a mile of Newstead Abbey, had I been aware of this in due time, nought should have hindered me treading the "holy ground," sacred to liberty's noblest bard. But on my next visit, I will atone for my past offence—nothing shall then prevent me worshipping at the poet's shrine.

Reaching Mansfield I found certain friends waiting my arrival; in their company I proceeded to Sutton. At seven o'clock I addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Hope Inn, Mr. Joseph Alvey in the chair; I must do the men of Sutton the justice of saying, that of all the men I have met with in England, they appear to me to be the most determined and hearty in the cause. They nobly supported the first Convention, and had all England been like Sutton, the Charter would then have been law, but such was not the case. Well, have the men of Sutton allowed this to damp their spirits, or destroy their energies? No; on the contrary they are now, as before, in the van of the democratic army, steadily extending their organisation, collecting funds, and procuring signatures to the petition. God speed them, is my prayer, and may the men of every other locality reading this—"go and do likewise."

Friday, went to Mansfield; I here found that our "old friend with a new face," Mr. Murray, of Manchester, late of Liverpool, was to lecture the same evening on "Corn Law Repeal." Mr. Murray's visit was very fortunate, as the Chartists not having a room where they could hold a large meeting, had intended to have called the people together in the Market-place; this owing to the state of the weather and extreme cold, was impossible, as such I agreed with the Council to summon our friends to hear Mr. Murray. They needed little summoning, and by half-past seven, the room (large and commodious) was well filled with Chartists and Corn Law Repealers.

Mr. Hamilton proposed that Mr. Dutton, a Chartist, should take the chair, some person proposed another gentleman, whose name I did not catch. A show of hands was taken, when by a sweeping majority the Chartist chairman was elected.

Mr. Murray then delivered his lecture, upon which I need say nothing. I then replied, and after speaking about half an hour, moved the adoption of the following resolution:—

"That while this meeting consider the existing Corn Law to be unjust and oppressive, and one that ought to be erased from the statute book, they are also of opinion that the said law is but one of the numberless evils under which the working classes labour, the result of class-legislation; and this meeting pledges itself to agitate for no measure of reform short of the People's Charter."

Mr. Murray moved the following crafty amendment:

"That the Corn and Provision Laws are unjust and ought to be repealed."

About fifty hands were held up for the amendment, and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred for the original motion. Three cheers for O'Connor, three for the Welsh martyrs, and three for the Charter and no surrender, closed the triumph of the good men and true.

Last Saturday's *Star* exhibited the awful distress prevalent in Mansfield—need I add that circumstances are doing what argument failed to effect—and the "good old cause" moves on. The services of Mr. Dean Taylor, as county lecturer, have been productive of immense good. Mr. Taylor is warmly respected by the Nottinghamshire Chartists, and his highly successful labours will entitle him to their esteem.

Saturday, I returned to Sheffield. One word with Mr. O'Connor. The Nottingham Chartists are most anxious to know when he will visit their good town. As one of the first places to rally round the banner of Radicalism at his call, five years ago—they think they should not, and I am sure they will not, be forgotten.

GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

THE ENGLISH CHARTIST CIRCULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—It rejoices my soul to see another number of the *Chartist Circular*, which, from its tardy arrival this last week at this sink or cess-pool of Toryism, I had begun to fear had gone to that bourn from which only the immediate energy of our Chartist brethren can rescue it.

I do, however, solemnly trust that they will not suffer this real catastrophe to happen. I should regard the circumstance as a just and general misfortune—a deep and melancholy shade thrown over the otherwise bright path of political regeneration. Every working man in the whole breadth of the land should carry the *Chartist Circular* in his bosom, and read it to his dear wife and children at his meals. It is printed and composed for his benefit, and should be worn next his heart.

I have pondered much on the, to me, solemn notice addressed "To the Chartists generally," in No. 40, warning them of the critical situation of the *Circular*, and do trust it will be responded to in a manner worthy of men united in the sacred cause of freedom. I do fervently trust that the Chartist brethren of the United Kingdom will carry it triumphantly through its present unassured course, and I have great satisfaction in stating that, on my reading the appeal referred to above, and the remarks connected with it, and the letter of our Chartist brother which precedes it, to the Committee of the Chartists here, they readily and unanimously resolved to adopt his suggestion, to take a dozen copies weekly, for discretional and gratuitous distribution.

Supposing, Mr. Editor, the National Charter Association to extend at this time over 250 towns, if each locality would agree to take a dozen copies for general use, this would call for 3,000 copies; and if the promiscuous sale in the same towns were only eight copies in addition, this would make the demand to be 5,000, that is, 250 multiplied by 20, which I trust would prove a remunerating number; but if otherwise, I would recommend that at the end of the present volume or section, it were raised to a penny, which I am assured no real Chartist would object to.

Let us make a simultaneous national movement to place the *Chartist Circular* in a situation of prosperity, and to afford its meritorious editor that satisfaction, in regard to its publication, which his labours and his outlay of capital justly entitle him to.

Respectfully and sincerely yours,
A CHARTIST.

Liverpool, Monday, Nov. 15th, 1841.

ATTACK UPON MR. LOWERY, THE CHARTIST MISSIONARY, AND MR. CHRISTOPHER COYNE, OF CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—Mr. Coyne called upon me and complained of having his name included amongst the names of the party who made the brutal attack upon Mr. Lowery, in Henry-street, in August, 1839, and for which they received the marked approbation of the Lord Lieutenant and the thanks of Mr. O'Connell. He said that he was in the room when the attack was made upon Mr. Lowery, but that he did his utmost to prevent it, and to obtain a hearing for Mr. Lowery, by whispering to those over whom he thought he had influence, not to beat Mr. Lowery, but to hear him. The reason why he did not speak out was, that he did not wish his name to appear before the public at the time. He says he is a Chartist in principle, and is therefore desirous to relieve himself from the charge which appeared in the *Northern Star* of the 13th instant.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

No. 14, North Anne-street,
Nov. 22, 1841.

THE CROWN AND ANCHOR ADDRESS TO O'BRIEN.

We have received, on this subject, a letter from Mr. Watkins, which we think it right to publish, and which is the last we mean to publish on the matter. Mr. Watkins says:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

"SIR,—My friends in London have pressed me, very much against my own inclination, to notice several misrepresentations that have lately appeared in the *Star*. I am so accustomed to these things that they have no effect upon me; but my friends say that they may take effect against me in quarters where the facts are not known. Well, then, in reference to the O'Brien address. I, as Secretary to his Committee, in London, was appointed to draw up that address, which was adopted by the Committee, and became the address of the Committee. In my capacity of reporter to the Committee, I forwarded the address in an isolated form to the *Star*. How it came to be inserted in the report of the Crown and Anchor meeting, you, Mr. Editor, have already explained. It was not my business, but the business of the Reporter to the *Star* to report what took place at the Crown and Anchor; in his absence, a friend did it for him it appears. I was appointed to read the address to Mr. O'Brien, and to present it to him, when, on reading it, I got to the passage "There never was a press, &c" Several individuals objected to it, upon which Mr. O'Brien rose to check me; but as the general applause of the meeting overbore the individual objections, I proceeded to the end, mindless of the interruption that had taken place. The address was not put to the meeting, nor presented to Mr. O'Brien, therefore he could not, as Mr. Nagle is made to say, tear it to pieces. The address was a *verbatim copy* of the one adopted by the Committee.

"To every word in the objected passage of that address, I stand. Time nor circumstance has not yet allowed any press to represent the interests of working men *in their fullest extent*. Let the emphasis be laid where it was meant to be, and no honest mind will object to the passage.

"A reflection has been cast on the O'Brien Committee for convening the Crown and Anchor meeting on the same evening that a benefit for Carrier was to take place. The Committee, as they were in duty bound to do, merely acted in accordance with O'Brien's instructions, who himself fixed that evening, unknowing of Carrier's benefit; and there was no time to apprize him of it. Both places were filled; those, therefore, who complain most must be fond of complaining.

"I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN WATKINS.

"20, Upper Marsh, Lambeth."

300,000.

UPWARDS of Three Hundred Thousand Cases of well-authenticated Cures, by MORISON'S Pills, have, through the medium of the Press, been laid before the Public, which, to the unprejudiced is (as the sale of the Pills continue to show) a sufficient proof of the truth of Hygeanism.

For Agencies in the West Riding, apply to W. STUBBS, General Agent, 47, Queen's Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds. Sold by Mr. Walker, Stationer, Briggate, and Mr. Heaton, Stationer, Briggate.

CHARTIST HOUSE OF CALL, LEEDS.

HALL'S TEMPERANCE COFFEE HOUSE, 32, CALL LANE, LEEDS.

THE great want of a Good, Clean, Central House of Call for all Chartists visiting Leeds has been generally felt; but now the want no longer exists. At a recent meeting of the Members of the Chartist General Council resident in Leeds, a resolution, recommending the above

BRIGHTON.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton was held on Monday evening week, at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing a petition to the Commons' House of Parliament in favour of a *document entitled* the "People's Charter," and to adopt such measures as the said meeting might deem expedient.

The meeting was convened by the High Constable, on a requisition being presented to him, signed by a numerous and respectable portion of the inhabitants of Brighton. In the absence of the High Constable, who was confined to his house by severe indisposition, the chair was taken by

Mr. JOHN GOOD, Delegate for Brighton in the first Convention.

Business commenced by the Vestry Clerk reading the requisition, during which we believe both the Members for the Borough entered the room, and took their seats on the right of the Chairman, amidst long continued applause; in fact the applause for Captain Pechell, one of the glorious thirty-nine, was tremendous. Hardly had the cheering subsided, but the old hall rang again and again on the entrance of Charles Brooker, Esq.; peal after peal vibrated through the hall on the appearance of the Honourable Gentleman on the platform, beside the Members for the Borough. Silence having in some degree been gained, the Vestry Clerk finished reading the requisition, the Chairman briefly requested the meeting to preserve order, and give, as he had no doubt they would, a fair and impartial hearing to every speaker.

Mr. ALLEN rose to propose the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the rapidly increasing tide of distress, which is involving all the industrious and commercial classes of society, is attributable solely to the existing inequalities of a system which essentially protects particular classes at the expense of the rights and interests of the great body of the people.

"That till all classes of men be placed on a footing of equality before the laws of the country, the evils now so universally complained of will continue to grow, and at last to threaten a national convulsion.

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, nothing short of the adoption of the 'People's Charter' can effect the desired object, and that we, therefore, adopt the petition called the 'National Petition,' praying for this object."

Mr. ALLEN, in a long and eloquent speech, spoke to the resolution with a fervour and admiration that called down upon him the repeated applause of the meeting. An incident occurred, during his address, that placed the meeting in such a spirit of delight, that for a few moments all order was at an end. Every man and woman were standing, waving hats and handkerchiefs, shouting at the top of their voices—the very building seemed to tremble with the weight of their loud hurrahs. One man had entered the hall from one of the ante rooms, followed by a few trusty and faithful friends. He mounted the platform—passed in front of the borough members to the left of the chairman—he was recognised—it was their beloved schoolmaster—yes, it was Bronterre O'Brien—he who had passed the fiery ordeal of Whig persecution; nearly two years since he had been in Brighton; yet with all, he was the same man; though there is not that smiling countenance—yet the same features are there—the same undaunted spirit—the same determination of mind; eighteen months' persecution has not damped the ardour of his soul—the same inspirations to free his country exist in his manly breast; yes, with all the brutal persecutions of his oppressors—he is the same undaunted—the same determined advocate and teacher of the millions of his persecuted and oppressed fellow-subjects. O'Brien in Brighton, is surrounded by a host of friends—men who have stood by him in the days of adversity—men who have braved and treated with contempt the contumely of the proud and haughty, the rich and titled, and rallied round one of the noblest of nature's creation; such was the the enthusiasm of the meeting, as we have said before, for the time everything was at a standstill. Mr. Allen resumed his address, by appealing at once to the people to discountenance the brutal Whigs. "See" said he, "a victim of their cruel and brutal treatment—look at your brave O'Brien. Men of Brighton, look at your noble teacher—Whigs of Brighton, avaunt from the withering glance of the man your party have so brutally treated; hide yourselves for ever from the sight of your honest Chartist neighbours; look with shame at the victim of the bloody despotism of your party when in power who, thank God, exist no longer as a party of any consequence to be worth noticing. Men of Brighton, forget not the sufferings of poor Holberry, Peddie, and numerous others of your friends, who have been and some of whom are still confined in the loathsome dungeons of your oppressors, in which the despotism of the late Whig Ministry placed them. And will you, can you support such a party? (Loud cries of "no, no, never.") No, never said Mr. Allen; their day is gone for ever—they had now a faction who will try their best to put them down; but they will fail. The rising intelligence of the people will in the end prevail, and the Charter become the law of the land. Mr. Allen resumed his seat amid the most tremendous applause, and was followed by

Mr. COLLING, who, in a neat and most effective speech, seconded the resolution; which, after being read by the Vestry Clerk, was put to the meeting by the Chairman, and carried with loud cheering.

Mr. WOODWARD rose to propose the adoption of the National Petition. He congratulated his brother Chartists on the progress their cause has made in the town of Brighton, and the county of Sussex. It was nearly four years since the Charter was introduced into this town; since which time Chartism and its advocates had borne a terrible persecution; still the principles of the Charter are all paramount; hundreds of their best and noblest compatriots had suffered long and lonesome incarceration. Although barricades had been erected at previous meetings in this town—soldiers under arms—their fellow-townmen sworn in as special constables, to bludgeon them—vile coast-guardmen were introduced in the body of the meeting with naked cutlasses—with all these against them, they had triumphed, and see the consequence; no tumults, nor no rioting. Mr. W. impressed on the meeting the fact, that whenever a new sect sprang up among the people, whether in politics or religion, persecution was sure to follow; they had been persecuted—their friends had been torn from them; still cut of a fiery and cruel persecution, Chartism came more pure—the spirit burned stronger and more determined, and nothing but the sincerity and resolution of the people is wanted to lead them to a successful conclusion. (Cheers.) The good seed sown by Mr. Feargus O'Connor three years since, and the doctrines he had promulgated among them, had not been forgotten, but on all and every occasion they had responded to them, and in spite of a vile and corrupt press they were at last recognised as a powerful party in the state. Mr. Woodward then entered into a history and defence of the Charter, seriatim, pointing out the differences that existed in the various boroughs, comparing the small with the large, instancing small boroughs with a population of two or three thousand sending as many members as a population of three hundred thousand. He then drew a picture of the state of the poorer classes of this country, and with considerable feeling read extracts from the *Times* newspaper, giving an account that at the same time her Majesty was delivered of a Prince, three poor women were confined in one bed and two in another, at the same time, on the same day, at Sevenoaks Union workhouse. (Great sensation was evinced by the meeting.) Mr. Woodward urged upon every man to sign the petition, if agreed to, and resumed his seat amid loud continued cheering.

The VESTRY CLERK having read the National Petition,

Mr. FLOWERS, in a speech of some length and spirit, seconded its adoption. The venerable and good old man spoke with an energy we have seldom witnessed. The cheering of the meeting told us that his feelings were responded to, and on resuming his seat, the meeting gave him one loud and long round of applause.

Mr. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN was called for, and on shewing himself to the meeting, the cheering was tremendous. After it had subsided, he thanked them for the manner in which they had received him that evening, and said he ought to be grateful, for the people of Brighton never forgot him in his time of trouble. He had never solicited their support, yet they came forward to his assistance when most needed. It was gratifying to him to see fifteen or sixteen hundred honest faces, after having seen nothing but the faces of thieves and smashers for the last eighteen months. Mr. O'Brien gave an account of his companions, which elicited repeated outbursts of the meetings indignation at such abominable treatment. He said he would undertake to prove that the misery of the people was the result of acts of Parliament, and he would undertake not only to shew that, but that the men who made those acts of Parliament, made them for the purpose of robbing and enslaving the people, and more than that he would undertake to show, in opposition to any one, what those acts of Parliament were; or if there were evils existing, which were not the result of acts of Parliament, they were the result of the want of such acts, which they would have if other acts of Parliament did not protect them. He thought it necessary to make this remark, because it had been frequently said in the House of Commons, that the distress of the people was not owing to legislation. Lord John Russell had made a statement to that effect, and so had Sir Robert Peel; and the *Times*, the organ of the monied class, on the occasion of the great meeting in Palace Yard, to elect delegates to the Convention, after abusing the Chartists, for their folly and presumption in thinking they had any claim to the suffrage, said, "What, do you mean to shew us that Parliament could do anything to better your condition? Draw up a Bill, which if carried into a law would ameliorate your condition, and present it to the House of Commons, and we will undertake to say that, however meanly you may think of that House, it will not hesitate one moment in passing that bill into a law." That was all delusion, or to use a stronger expression, it was all humbug. In the first place, it was not by one act of Parliament that the people were brought into their present condition, and they had no right to expect that one act of Parliament would bring them out of it, much less one proceeding from that House, as at present constituted. No! if they were to remedy the evils of the country, they must have power in the hands of those who suffered from the evils, and not exclusively confined to the classes, who, either did not suffer or were interested in the system that caused the evils. But, perhaps, there might be persons present who thought that the distress was exaggerated, and that the decline of wages alluded to in the petition was not true. He knew that the Duke of Wellington not long ago said, "The talk about distress was exaggerated, for all men willing and able to work could find a living." Mr. O'Brien adverted to the distress that existed in Stockport, when there were spinners, who four weeks ago were earning only 17s. per week, while three years ago, these same men were in the receipt of £2 a week. Hundreds were walking the street, and could get no employment at all; and he never witnessed a sight that appalled him more than the sight of thousands of gaunt half-starved looking men, who were walking the streets of Stockport, almost in rags, and with every appearance of mental and bodily suffering. In the same town, there were power-loom weavers earning 10s. per week, who not many years ago were earning twice that sum. Mr. O'Brien also adverted to the distress existing in Carlisle, in Wigan, Blackburn, Burnley, Todmorden, and various other parts of Lancashire; and even in Yorkshire, where the people were generally better off, he had found them living at the rate of 5s. to 6s. a-week, and some of them were at 4s. (Shame.) The men of Brighton had the good fortune to live in a part of the country where the mass of the people did not depend on any particular branch of trade; and they, therefore, had no experience of these things; but if they had been in the districts he had been in, and witnessed the sights he had witnessed, they would see at once how it was that the people throughout the northern districts were calling so loudly for the People's Charter, and for a total change in the present system of society. It might be said that this was the result of machinery, of the Corn Laws, and of the want of free trade. But all these things he would assert, were caused by bad laws. (Hear, hear.) In all the towns he had visited, he found the wages of the hand-loom weavers to have declined in the proportion he had stated. In Huddersfield they were now getting 2½d. a-yard for weaving what they got 5d. for in 1828; and in Barnsley they were getting 7s. a-piece for what they got 14s. for ten years ago. The only class of hand-loom weavers who were earning as much as 6s. per week were a certain number who had been many years in the employ of Mr. Fielden—a Member of Parliament, and a man whom he respected, and whom he believed was honestly inclined towards the people—and he had kept up the wages by 2s. a-week higher than the wages of all around them since 1833. He asserted that those men whose wages had been reduced had been robbed of five-sixths of their earnings; that the man who got 6s. where his father got 33s. for less work (and the father got less than he ought)—he asserted that that man was robbed of five-sixths of his earnings, because he continued to give the same wealth to society, while five-sixths of the wealth he ought to receive was taken from him by a power he could not resist. Then, the next question was, who were the robbers, and who were the receivers of stolen goods? Now, there happened to be two honourable gentlemen then present, and no one felt more respect for them than he did, seeing that they were not ashamed to show themselves to the people, and he should be ashamed if he did not repeat what he said in other parts of the country, that the receivers were those who lived on fixed incomes and for which they rendered no service to society, and that the robbers were those who made the laws by which they continued to receive those fixed incomes without giving an exchange. Now, observe, he made no charge against the PRESENT House of Commons. All the preceding Houses were robbers and receivers of stolen goods, but he was not going to apply that to the present one, because, according to the laws, he could treat a dead Parliament like a dead dog, but not a living one, because if he did they would send him again to Lancaster Castle. (Laughter and cheers.) It was a hard name to give a Parliament to say that they were the receivers of stolen goods, and the man who did it ought to give his proofs; and here he was to give it in respect to all past Parliaments, and *excepting* only the PRESENT Parliament, which was composed of *honourable and right honourable* gentlemen. (Laughter.) Well, then, they had accompanied him in his statements to show that the poor man had been robbed of at least five-sixths of his earnings; and the next question was, who were the receivers of the stolen goods? When a policeman heard of a robbery, the first thing was to look after the stolen property, and if he got that he was certain of getting at the thief. This was the course he should take, and then, having got at the property they would get at the *honourable* and *right honourable gentlemen*, all belonging to PREVIOUS Parliaments. Well, then, men of fixed incomes received those incomes because the law was strong enough to give it them, not for any value which they gave in return to society. He would take one case at a time. By men living on fixed incomes he meant fundholders, living on the dividends; he meant also men living on rents derived from land, men living on rent-charges, no matter how they got them, during the time the wages of the hand-loom weaver had declined. Begin with the fundholder, going no further back than 1810 or 1812. The fundholder would receive about £60 for £100 stock in the three per cents, but if the same man were to sell out now he would receive £90, and in the meantime he would have received £90 more for usury. Here, then, after receiving £90 without doing anything for it, the value of their capital was increased £50 per cent.; but it did not end there, for they could go into the market and buy four times as much of the produce of the hand-loom weaver as the same money would purchase at the former period; they could purchase four times the amount of Manchester goods and three times that of Birmingham goods. (Hear, hear.) Here was the fundholder taking the usury given to him by Act of Parliament, which, if Parliament was elected by the people, would be put an end to, because it was forbidden by Moses. Here was £90 received for usury, contrary to the law of Moses, and the common law of England—here was property raised from £60 to £90, and in addition to that every pound in that capital was worth £3 compared to the former time; so that here was a three-fold robbery, every one by Act of Parliament. It was Parliament that contracted the debt without the nation's consent, and then there was the interest of the debt, which was far worse than the debt itself. Now, then, compare the different facts he had stated—the workpeople being robbed of five-sixths of their earnings, and then the men of fixed incomes receiving more by fifty per cent. beside the usury, and every pound of that being three or four times more valuable. The fundholders could, therefore, command five or six days' labour of the hand-loom weaver where before they could only command one; and he who could command the labour of another rendered him his slave. (Loud applause.) Now, then, the receivers of fixed incomes had received what the hand-loom weavers had lost, and consequently they were the receivers of the stolen goods. Then the next question was, who were the robbers? He answered the Parliament of England, and those who made that Parliament. The reason why he used this language was that they (the Chartists) had been again and again denounced by Members of Parliament and by a corrupt press. The fact was, he never, in the course of his life, penned a sentence which went to say that a farthing of the property of the rich should be taken from them and given to the poor, though he had written hundreds of sentences to destroy the power they had of taking it. He should be sorry to use any language with a view to give any unnecessary insult to the two Hon. Gentlemen who were there, and who were Members of Parliament. (Applause.) But it was one thing not to insult them, and another to blink the truth. It was his opinion that the People's Charter would produce nothing but bloodshed from one end of the country to the other, unless the people possessing property, no matter how they got it, were secured in the possession of it. (Hear, hear.) The repeal of the taxes would not relieve the people. No doubt, the taxes were a burden to the people, but they were nothing compared to other grievances. Mr. O'Brien then stated that he believed he was the legally elected member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne; he was chosen by 11,000 people who held up their hands in his favour, while the Whig had only 200, and the Tory 120; but though no poll was demanded, the Returning Officer declared the others elected. Mr. O'Brien stated to the meeting the tyrannical treatment he had received when in prison; he was not allowed to write for the press, by order of Lord Normanby, as he was termed the "most dangerous man of the whole party." Mr. O'Brien then gave a mimic description of the reading of the indictment by which he was tried, and the manner in which he illustrated the reading—of "routs," "riots," and "tumults," "tending to disturb the peace of the country," "creating insurrections against our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Crown, and dignity," (poor dear little creature), called forth peals of derisive laughter. Adverting to the accession of the Tories to office, &c. Mr. O'B. continued, that if they attempted to suspend the *habeas corpus* against the majority of the people of the country, that the people would rise as one mass and put down the conspirators. (Tremendous applause.) He was as willing as any man to obey the laws, even if they were bad, so long as the law left him the means of raising public opinion to alter the laws; but if that law (referring to the *habeas corpus* act,) was put an end to; if the present Government should think it necessary to suspend the law, and govern by military commissions, then he, for one, should feel himself relieved from all obligation to Parliament, and he would not hesitate a moment.—(Long-continued cheering.) Mr. O'Brien concluded by exhorting every person present to hold up their hands for the petition, and not to leave the Hall till they had appended their names to the petition sheets, and resumed his seat amid long continued and rapturous applause.

CHARLES BROOKER, Esq. rose, but owing to the lateness of the evening he should not deliver any address to the meeting. He had intended to have done so; but if the sense of the meeting was such that he should proceed, he would do so.

A short discussion ensued between the Chairman and Mr. Brooker, when Mr. B. said he fully agreed with the petition, and resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The motion for the adoption of the petition was then put to the meeting, and carried with loud cheers.

Mr. SANDY moved—

"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Captain Pechell and J. N. Wigney, Esq., Members for the Borough, for their attendance here this evening."

Mr. WOODWARD, in a few observations, seconded the resolution.

A little squabbling arose between Mr. Woodward and Mr. Wigney, owing to a misunderstanding arising on a promise, which Mr. Wigney made to Mr. Woodward, to vote for the release of Frost and his co-patriots.

Mr. WIGNEY did not deny, *in toto*, the promise; but he considered that, if he did so, it must have been PRIVATELY, and so ought to have been kept by Mr. Woodward.

After the squabble had somewhat ended,

Mr. O'BRIEN rose and again shortly addressed the meeting. He complimented Captain Pechell on his vote on Sharman Crawford's motion, on the motion for the release of the political prisoners, and many other votes he had given in Parliament. That proved to him that he had a mind not to be led away, and that he had voted conscientiously. Mr. O'Brien said both their Members were entitled to their thanks for their attendance that evening. It was not common to see Members of Parliament at meetings like this, and therefore he did consider that thanks were due to them.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

Captain PECHELL rose and said, in compliance with the invitation he had received, he had attended that meeting. He considered it to be his duty to pay that mark of respect and attention to them, when he knew the many acts of kindness which they had conferred upon him, and the many sacrifices many of them had made in his behalf. He congratulated them on the manner they had conducted the meeting. He did not think it necessary for their honourable and talented visitor, Mr. O'Brien, to guard himself that he did not intend to cast any insult upon their representatives; he did not think that the Hon. Gentleman wished to cast any insult upon them, well knowing that he had received from the hands of his friends of Brighton most efficient support, and in such service he was an humble instrument. With reference to the language he had used upon former Parliaments, &c, he knew it was language that must be applied, and which in many cases was strictly applicable. (Loud cheers.) They must do himself and colleague justice in believing that they should certainly not submit to allow the petition which had emanated from that assembly to be treated with disrespect in that place where they had a voice, and that they would mention the intelligence in which the petition had been argued at that meeting. After a few observations, the Gallant Captain resumed his seat amid loud applause.

J. N. WIGNEY, Esq., M.P., next presented himself, and said in consequence of an invitation received by him, he had attended the meeting, and received great pleasure in his attendance, as he had the honour of being one of the representatives of the town; it was always his pleasure to attend meetings like these, and hear the sentiments of others upon all occasions. Sentiments such as had been there spoken were well worth hearing, and well worth the consideration of the public at large,—(cheers)—and whilst he could not fully accord with all that had fallen from the talented speaker, Mr. O'Brien, *still he could not refrain from saying he had spoken many wholesome truths.* Taking the statement of Mr. O'Brien as correct, as to what he suffered in his imprisonment he should say it was a disgrace to a free country like this. He should not take upon himself to judge the case; but, taking the statement of Mr. O'Brien, he thought the punishment far more than commensurate for the alleged offence. With regard to what had fallen from Mr. Woodward, he would say, he had never given one pledge privately or publicly that he should be ashamed to acknowledge either on these or any other boards, and he should be ashamed to state in a private room what he could not publicly acknowledge; he hoped, therefore, that he should stand at all events, fairly before that meeting, and that it was not to be supposed, for a single moment, that he should at one time say one thing, and at another time another thing. With his Honourable and Gallant Colleague, he should have great pleasure, if he were to hear anything derogatory in the House of Commons, to a petition like the present, in shewing the House the erroneous views they took of it. The sentiments of Mr. O'Brien had given him great pleasure. They contained many wholesome truths, and the only thing he might find a little fault with, was that he was rather too sweeping in his observations on late Houses of Parliament, (Mr. Wigney formerly representing Brighton.) He should be most happy to see Mr. O'Brien in the House of Commons, and if Mr. O'Brien got there, he would not, he thought, come out and say he had left behind him an assembly of thieves and robbers.

The following resolutions were severally proposed, seconded, and carried:—

Resolved—"That a Committee be appointed to obtain signatures to the petition, and that the following persons do form such Committee, with power to add to their number, viz:—"Messrs. Woodward, Allen, Flower, Allcorne, Morling, Lanscell, Giles, Colling, John Good, and John Rose."

"That the expences incident to this meeting be defrayed by the High Constable, and charged in his account."

"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented, to Charles Brooker, and James Bronterre O'Brien, Esquires, for their attendance this evening."

"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to Mr. John Good, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair."

The meeting lasted four hours and a half. Mr. O'Brien's address lasted about two hours. The meeting broke up by giving three cheers for the Charter, three for O'Brien, O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all the incarcerated victims.

LEICESTER.

Mr. Henry Vincent's Second Lecture in the New Hall, on Monday evening, the 16th inst., will be long remembered, as having resulted in bringing out the Rev. J. P. Mursell, the eloquent successor of the immortal Robert Hall, in a bold and unshrinking position, as the advocate of Universal Suffrage.

Mr. COOPER was called to the chair, and gave out the "Chartist National Anthem," which was sung by the immense company, standing and uncovered. The Chairman, in his opening address, defended the Chartist coalition with the Tories at Nottingham and Leicester—said it was the greatest act of statesmanship that ever engaged the minds of the people: they were forced to it by the conduct of the Whigs—it was a step exceedingly repugnant to him, one which it was long before he could make up his mind to take—and he sincerely hoped the Whigs would never force them to the same measure again. If the Middle Classes would come out for the Chartists, the Chartists would come out for the Middle Classes, who, he hoped, would forget all that was past, as they listened to the eloquence of his friend, Henry Vincent. (Cheers.)

Mr. VINCENT then came forward, and was received with loud cheering. He proceeded to recapitulate at some length the main points of his first address; and then went on:—The fact that the people feel interested in questions of a political nature, is anything but pleasing to those interested in keeping things as they are. It may be that our demands are listened to when the passions of the people have been roused; for when our rulers have seen our strength they have dreaded the monster, and have granted it something to keep it quiet;—but we have never obtained anything till matters have proceeded thus far. But I am here to speak upon the divisions of the people, and the means of healing them. I think we may take it for granted, that whatever our differences are, we have but one common view—all are deeply interested in the annihilation of everything that mars the beauty of the whole political system. I have shown that the government should represent and be for the good of the people: the first thing, therefore, to be contended for, is the power of controlling the government. Now, the House of Commons possesses such a vast amount of prerogative, in spite of the great prerogative of the Crown, the Church, and the Aristocracy, that most of the evils of which we complain would cease if that House were composed of upright men. Therefore, the true philosophic method of remedying the evils under which we labour would be, to extend among the people the power of choosing the House of Commons; at present, we may say, that all the members are returned by little more that 300,000 electors! What a monstrous anomaly this—the idea of only 300,000 electors out of somewhere about 5,000,000 male adults being allowed to choose the representatives of the whole people! (Loud cheers.) It is indeed a monstrous anomaly, for this small body of electors can be so acted upon by the Aristocracy in various ways, that it cannot be said to represent the wishes of the people. (Hear, hear.) The lecturer then glanced at the composition of the present House of Commons, and asked what would be done? There was a majority of ninety-one Tories, who, of course, would oppose anything of a liberal nature; and when the question of Free Trade was brought forward, the supporters of the late government would make long speeches in its favour, and vote for it—the Whig papers would say with great exultation, "See the progress of liberal principles! See how many more voted for Free Trade than have ever done before!"—and there would be the end of it. (Laughter.) Such being the case, (continued Mr. Vincent) will it be wise to call into existence a mighty revolution merely for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain the repeal of a measure that can be re-enacted the next day? Will it not be the wiser way to see if there be not some way of promoting a union between the two classes—the middle and working—and thus placing ourselves in a position for effectually carrying the measures that are necessary? (Hear, hear, hear.) Mr. Vincent then referred to the observations made by the Editor of the *Leicester Chronicle* last week, with respect to what he considered the one-sided view of union taken by him, and the absence of any statement as to what the amount of co-operation was to be on the part of the Chartists in aid of Commercial Reform. With all due respect for the Editor of the *Chronicle*, he would say, let those who think it practicable to obtain the Repeal of the Corn Laws petition by all means; but if the middle classes wished to prove the honesty of their intentions towards the working—if they wished to open the doors of trade freely—let them do so by showing they were ready to assist in obtaining for them their rights. The Chartists admitted that trade had been destroyed by the fetters put upon it by the aristocracy—they admitted that the working people were starving; but they felt that all endeavours to remedy this state of things would be useless so long as the aristocracy remained in possession of their present power; and therefore they wished to assail the master spirit of monopoly that had called forth the Corn Laws. The Chartists were not opposed to free trade: anything that levelled the restrictions on it would indeed be a glorious achievement, and open the way for others; but the aristocracy feared this, and strove to keep the people divided, in order that they might thus have it in their power to plunder them. The interests of the aristocracy were so wound up in these restrictions, that they would rather risk a civil war than give up one of them. (Hear, hear.) The aristocracy looked upon the people as their serfs, as their property; they dreaded free trade as an encroachment upon their rights; and therefore they opposed, and would oppose, every approach towards this. This being the case, he would put it to the Editor of the *Chronicle*, whether it would not be far more benevolent in the middle and upper to aid the working classes in obtaining their just rights, than to waste their strength in getting up such a mighty revolution for the mere Repeal of the Corn Laws: if they got the former, they would soon get the latter; but it was very doubtful if, with all their efforts, they would get the latter without having first obtained the former. Mr. Vincent then again referred to the Charter plan of Universal Suffrage, and showed it would be more efficient than Household, because the latter would exclude all lodgers, who were among the most intelligent class of the community. It would not be wisdom on the part of the Chartists to waste their strength in endeavouring to obtain a repeal of the Corn Laws as things now were: the attempt had been made—by Hunt at Peterloo, and by others since then—and it had failed. The working classes had taken part in the agitation for the Reform Bill, and what had they gained? Nothing. Past experience showed that whenever the aristocracy were beaten on one point, they endeavoured to regain strength in another. Mr. Vincent then at some length showed how the aristocracy have ever sought to keep the people in ignorance and debase their minds, because in this ignorance their great security consisted; and instanced the state of the rural population, who are still the least educated, and who are taught from their childhood up to reverence mere wealth and rank, without asking whether their possessors are good and virtuous, and deserve their respect. He (Mr. V.) liked civility, but not servility, because he saw under it the fruits of the slavish system that enslaved and debased them. He was not there to flatter the working classes; and he must tell them, that though there was more intelligence among them than among the agricultural, yet they were too much caught by mere glitter and show, and their minds too much turned towards the aristocracy by the raree show and "good old sports" they so generously provided for the people, in order to keep up their "manly character"—such as boxing, bull-baits, and cock and dog fights;—all to debase the minds of the multitude, so that they might change the sport when they pleased, and turn the dog-fight into a national one. To the working classes, he had a few words of advice to give:—they must obtain greater knowledge in every department of trade, and this was to be got by increasing their intelligence and general knowledge. An intelligent man was a courageous man; and he would not rest contented with a pig-sty while there was a palace open for him. But though they were not yet so intelligent as they might and ought to be, yet they were intelligent enough for the exercise of the franchise, and those who were not so at present, would soon acquire knowledge. But if the middle and working classes were all intelligent, and were divided among themselves, they would do no good. If government saw that they were resolved on obtaining an object, the first thing it would endeavour to do would be to sow dissensions among them: and for this purpose would employ, as it had done before, the press and the pulpit also, besides other means. In the Chartist Convention of 1839, many bad men took part in the movement, and spies were paid by Government, to introduce themselves into the society of Chartists. [Of this Mr. Vincent related an instance he himself knew of.] If the government saw the anti-Corn Law League and Chartists united for the attainment of Universal Suffrage, they would fear and tremble, and would seek to destroy its effect by the means he had just spoken of. In some places—in Bath for instance—some of the middle class had professed themselves in favour of the principles of the Charter; but the Tory press said nothing of it, and strove to revive the old prejudices:—this procedure, however, though it might defer for a time, would not put off the day of reckoning. Mr. Vincent then went on to speak of the misunderstandings existing between the middle and working classes, and to show their folly:—there was not a working man who would not like to be a master to-morrow if he could, and rightly so (hear, hear); and if the working classes were well paid, the middle classes benefited thereby, for the people were their best customers (hear, hear)—better than the majority of the aristocracy, who, if they did give grand orders, were often excessively indignant if the tradesman should presume to send his bill. (Laughter.) It must be plain to all that no state could stand long, if the people were not comfortable, for their hatred of property was engendered by the existence of distress, while their neighbours were rolling in wealth; and they looked upon the rich among them as the cause of their distress; but if they were uncomfortable, they would have no cause for this feeling of dislike to property. (Hear, hear.) If the working classes had been to blame in disturbing meetings called by them—(and he did not wish to palliate all their conduct)—the middle classes were also to blame for the way in which they had been accustomed to speak of the working classes—saying they had rather be governed by St. James's than St. Giles's, which was an insult to the people. Now St. James's had been tried and found wanting, but St. Giles's had not; and, besides, what had made St. Giles's and placed a wall of adamant around it but the conduct of those in St. James's? (Hear.) But England was not all one St. Giles', but had some intelligent men in whose hands the power of government would be safer than in the present hands. This language produced recrimination, and thus the breach was widened; while they pursue a contrary course and mix and converse with each other, the more they would find in each other to like. (Cheers.) He (Mr. V.) wished to see this state of things come to pass—when both classes should meet each other on mutual grounds; and though he did not venture to hope his humble efforts had done much towards it, yet he hoped he had said nothing to widen the breach.—For what, then, were the two classes to unite? For the obtainment of a mere childish change? No! rather let them go on for a while endeavouring to convince each other of the justness of their respective views; and meanwhile the wish to promote the good of all should animate us all. Mr. Vincent then referred in terms of high commendation to the *Nonconformist* which was edited by a gentleman formerly resident in that town [Mr. Miall,] and which ably advocated the necessity of great changes in our political institutions. Speaking of what we were to expect from the present Government, he asked what could we expect from Sir Robert Peel, who, at a dinner given to him at an university, said that, if ever the time came when the multitude should seem likely to get the upper hand, would the aristocracy submit to it? No! they would remember their past glory, their castles, their ancient families, and splendour, and they would rise and put the multitude down! Pretty doctrine this, (said Mr. V.) for an advocate of passive obedience and non-resistance, and the person who gave it was now Prime Minister and principal adviser of the Queen! But the people would teach such men there was virtue and greatness among them, and that they also had something to look back upon with pride. He (Mr. V.) thanked Sir Robert Peel for this doctrine; for if the few had, as he said, a right to resist the will of the many, how much more right had the many to resist the will of the few? (Loud cheers.) Let the people teach Sir Robert Peel that they, too, had a memory; and that no pretended legislation, no canting sympathy for the distresses of the people, no tricks, no old follies of the Whigs, dressed up afresh for 1841, would satisfy them. (Cheers.) He did not wish to offend any one by thus touching upon the fallings off of the Whigs; but even their friends must acknowledge that, as a party, they had sadly fallen off since the days of Charles James Fox, who was very much like a Chartist, and was for Universal Suffrage. (Hear, hear.) Sir Robert Peel might think, perhaps, to carry on the Government in the see-saw way of the late administration; but he hoped their supporters, though lenient to their own Government,—(laughter,)—would not be so to the Tories. Sir Robert was a good disciple of modern Whiggery:—there would doubtless be, on the opening of the Parliament, a good Queen's speech, plenty of promises, but no performance. (Laughter.) Middle men (said Mr. V.) let us unite to prevent this—unite, not against Sir Robert Peel, but against the system that gives him power—and let us seek to obtain its overthrow. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. Vincent then expressed his readiness to answer any questions, and after a few observations on the spread of liberal principles among the people, and thanking the audience for the patient hearing he had had—sat down amid loud cheering.

The CHAIRMAN then made a few remarks, and said he hoped that in the central town of England—a town where the great doctrine of Universal Suffrage had been advocated in the magnificent diction of Robert Hall, and had been urged by the fervid eloquence of a Mursell, and the glowing patriotism of a Miall,—the present happy occasion would not pass without some advocate for the broad rights of man, present in that hall, rising to express his consonance with Mr. Vincent's views. He knew that the working-men were thirsting to hear the voice of an eloquent friend of liberty then in that room, and he trusted they would not be disappointed.

The cry here became almost general for "Mr. Mursell, Mr. Mursell," and the room rang with tremendous plaudits on the mention of that gentleman's name.

After the lapse of a minute or two,

The Rev. J. P. MURSELL ascended the platform, when he was received with loud cheering. He had not (said the Rev. Gentleman) come to the meeting with the intention of saying anything—he came merely as a listener. With Mr. Vincent's lectures he had been much pleased: he had never listened to more able ones in that hall; and he had only to regret that every person of every class had not been present to listen to them. He hoped they would do good, and thought they must do good. He had not been converted to any new opinion by them, for he had always been an advocate of Universal Suffrage—(loud cheers)—and not all the arguments brought against it by some of the middle class had been able to convert him from his opinion. Some of them objected to it because of the ignorance of the working class; but this was no argument, because the working class were not more ignorant than their rulers, and their ignorance was but a reflection of what was in high places—(cheers);—had they been more virtuous, the working and middle classes would have been more so. He (Mr. M.) was in favour of electoral districts, and longed for the day when the great principles of the Charter should be carried into effect. (Loud applause.) Referring to the allusion made to Mr. Miall, Mr. Mursell said they had both long entertained the same principles, and talked over the question in their little family circles. Mr. Miall had done great good, and had made many converts to Universal Suffrage by his writings among the middle classes, who were before afraid of the word. What was now wanted was union; and he hoped that would be carried into effect by the lectures of to-night and last Tuesday: it must be brought about by necessity. Those who composed the Anti-Corn-Law league, when disappointed in their object, would come and unite with them (the Chartists.) They wished to get rid of the Corn Laws, and say to the Chartists, Unite with us for this purpose: but when they got these laws repealed, they would not unite with the working classes in favour of Universal Suffrage. But the working class who have studied Euclid, say, the greater involves the less, and if you will unite with us for Universal Suffrage, then we will unite with you for the repeal of the Corn Laws. And he (Mr. M.) would say to the Chartists, Do not give up your rights, but demand the great principles of the Charter. (Loud cheers from the Chartists.) The struggle now was not between mere parties, but between Aristocracy and Democracy; the struggle, if he mistook not, was soon to be made; and let them be ready to unite in the work, to advance the great principles of the Charter. From henceforth, this arm (said Mr. M., raising his right arm) is bared in defence of Universal Suffrage. (Tremendous cheering.)

There was next a call for Mr. Winks, who addressed a few words to the meeting. He cordially approved of much that had been said by Mr. Vincent, and he would beg to propose a vote of thanks to him for his lectures (Hear, hear.) The general tendency of his remarks had been to promote a better feeling between all parties: there were some other things he could have wished had not been said, or had been said differently; but upon those he would not touch, for fear he might say something not so agreeable to the feelings of the assembly as what he had said. He (Mr. W.) was in favour of an extension of the suffrage, though he might not go quite so far as Mr. Vincent. He cordially moved the vote of thanks.

The Rev. Mr. MURSELL seconded it.

Mr. BAIRSTOW moved as an amendment, a resolution he had written in the course of the evening, embodying the previous one, to the following effect:—

"That this meeting, in expressing its thanks to Mr. Vincent for his able and eloquent lectures, likewise feels that the sole bond of union between the middle and working classes must be based on the right of the latter to a full, free, and righteous representation in Parliament."

Mr. W. KEMPSON, manufacturer, begged, before the amendment was put, to be allowed to make one remark. There was one sentiment he had heard expressed to-night, which he did not think could be correct: he therefore wished to know if he heard aright. It had been said, that if the Corn Laws were repealed, the working classes would be in a worse situation to obtain an extension of the Suffrage than before. Surely, if we got that measure of Reform, and thus diminished the power of the aristocracy, we thereby gained extended power to get fuller privileges. (Hear, hear.) The middle class have ever struggled for every measure of liberty hitherto obtained; why, then, should the Chartists, though they may be of opinion that the Repeal of the Corn Laws is not so important as the Extension of the Suffrage—why should they try to repress that movement? Meetings had been held to promote that object, and had been put a stop to; yet the people had not been prevented from endeavouring to obtain their object. (Hear, hear.) Such conduct was neither just nor wise. Surely, if the Corn Laws were repealed, we should be in a better position to obtain an extension of our privileges. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. MURSELL rose to say he wished to withdraw the original resolution. He thought Mr. Kempson must have referred to a sentiment expressed by him. He was not wanting in solicitude for the Repeal of the Corn Laws; but if he was right in his assumption, there were many gentlemen in favour of the abolition of the Corn Laws, but not in favour of an extension of the suffrage. Those who were against the extension of the suffrage would not be converted, because they had obtained a Repeal of the Corn Laws; and many connected with the anti-Corn Law League were directly opposed to extension of the suffrage. For instance, he knew Mr. Cobden very well,—and he did not hesitate to say, that Mr. Cobden was for no such thing as Universal Suffrage. (Loud cries of hear, hear, and mark that!) He would say to the working classes, "Support the Repeal of the Corn Laws, but never at the expence of your own right." (Cheers from the Chartists.) He regretted the interruptions at former meetings, alluded to by Mr. Kempson, but he hoped the pacific manner in which this meeting had been conducted might be taken as a sign that a better spirit was gaining ground: indeed, it would be a shame if at any future meeting any person were prevented from expressing his sentiments. The eloquent gentleman sat down amidst the most rapturous and long-continued cheering.

After a little hesitation, Mr. WINKS (who regretted much the introduction of Mr. Bairstow's amendment) consented to the withdrawal of the original resolution—at the same time stating he quite agreed with Mr. Kempson that the first and best thing would be for the working classes to get a good bellyful, and then try their theories. (H

GENERAL ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO THE PEOPLE, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,—Having assembled in London, according to our published resolution, it becomes our duty, at the conclusion of our sitting, to address you on the state of our Association and the prospects before us. We have considered it necessary, for the reasons assigned elsewhere, to discontinue the Executive Journal. We have issued an address to our brethren in Scotland, entreating them to remain united with us in our exertions to gain that cause which involves the fate of both nations; and we have instructed you, our constituents as to the future measures to be adopted for the increase and benefit of the National Charter Association. We cannot separate without presenting a general address to the whole people.

The Association, of which we form the Executive Committee, was projected by the people, who defined our objects to be the obtaining of a full and faithful representation of the entire people of the United Kingdom, in strict accordance with the principles, spirit, and meaning of the People's Charter.

In striving to obtain such a just and glorious end, we are enjoined to use none but peaceable and constitutional means.

How are we to succeed?

We must have numbers; because without numbers, we never can become formidable. We must have union; because, without that, we never can be feared; and we must have energetic co-operation amongst the people's chosen leaders, because, without mutual confidence, we never can be successful.

During our experience, as an Executive, we have every reason to be satisfied with the rapid increase of the Association, the decreasing apathy of the people, and the widening spirit of inquiry which gives vigour to the movement in all parts of the country. But we cannot even, amidst our success, withdraw our attention from those factious squabbles which have been equally disgraceful and injurious to our sacred cause.

It is easy, nay pleasant, for us to meet and give battle to our public opponents, and find weapons destructive enough in reason and argument, but when we receive the most serious injury from our own professed brothers, remonstrance and patience are exercised in vain, and no other course is so open or so effectual as a direct appeal from the Executive to the people who have elected us.

We now make such appeal, and call upon you to arouse from every corner of the land, whether we are to tolerate any longer the vain, the idiotic, and mischievous party spirit which will, if unchecked, sear the fair prospect before us, and blast for years the tender blossom of a nation's hopes. Working men, forbid it. Brothers, if ye respect the cause of industry, if ye feel its wrongs and demand its rights, forsake the cause of men, and cling to that of the Charter alone. You alone have the power to restore unanimity, and enforce obedience. The time has now arrived when hesitation on your part may be fatal, when division on your part will assuredly call down the vengeance of a powerful and accursed faction on the scattered and unresisting mass:

Remember that division is ever the forerunner of persecution, and he who sows it in our ranks may as well sound a trumpet for the Government to begin.

Remember, too, that when the day of denunciation arrives, it is no longer safe for independence or honesty to remain as the prey of the designing and the malicious. Nay, if once encouraged, like all other evil habits, it gathers strength with its virulence, and its appetite for fresh victims keeps pace with its ferocity.

Crush this spirit, fellow labourers, or it will crush your cause. Put it down with a strong and active hand, or a reign of terror will arise when it will be no longer possible to serve you earnestly without being suspected, or pause in serving you without being denounced. It has indeed arrived, and simultaneous denunciations have occurred in Scotland and England. Even one of our own body has been accused, and, as the evidence proved, he was falsely accused. The same result has taken place in other cases; in fact, but one result has ensued. From what malignant spirit has all this mischief originated? Jealousy. That accursed bane, which has existed, is in active being, and will spread to distract and destroy us.

You must seize it boldly wherever it arises, and like a poisonous nettle, when crushed the hardest it will wound the least.

The evil does not rest in localities; every squabble finds its way to the public press, there to delight the enemy, and disgust our friends.

We are firmly of opinion, that whatever may be the intention of parties, the end of their squabbles would assuredly be the destruction of our public men, and of our public interest, and whilst we would support neither, unless their actions corresponded with their professions, they have a right to the protection of the people, so long as they serve them.

To conclude our remarks regarding the obstacle wilfully cast in our way, we may allude to the insane discussions upon moral and physical force, legality and illegality, education crotchets, and criticisms and denunciations upon the supposed treachery of the past and the present leaders, all of which expose our cause to the deserved ridicule and contempt of our delighted opponents.

Brothers, we are firmly convinced that we need only to appeal to the good sense and reason of the working men, and if they do not resolutely, at all hazards, exterminate these vain and reckless feuds, we offer you no earthly hope of success ever crowning the long-continued efforts which have been made to emancipate the suffering and desponding millions.

OUR PUBLIC OPPONENTS.

We contemplate this part of our address with far less anxiety and much more firmness. The principal enemy and the most powerful is the present Government, from whose mercy or justice we expect nothing; but from whose infatuated policy we anticipate much. It must be remembered that the last Government had a strong tendency to protect and benefit the present electoral class at the expence of the non-electors—merely using the middle class as willing oppressors of the working class. But we have a government now who will neither sympathise with nor respect the sufferings of either middle or working men; therefore it is we pursue our undeviating course and nail the Charter to the mast. We may rationally expect a vast accession of strength even from the middle class, who, if they do not join us from principle will do so from compulsion. The middle class cannot carry their measures without public opinion, and, if ye are wise and determined, they ought never to have it unless they do justice to you as well as themselves.

If mutual service is required, then mutual benefit ought to be secured and certain.

THE CORN LAW REPEALERS

Call upon you to aid them in their struggle. They have the suffrage on their side; you have not. They promise you a benefit. Why do they deny you the power to keep it?

The Corn Laws were caused by class legislation. What will abolish the cause? Universal Suffrage, which will make any good which may flow from repeal equally universal, and if it is not so it will be worthless to you, although beneficial to your masters.

If the latter idea is correct, the only question you have to discuss is, "Whether the abolition of the Corn Laws or the Charter will be most beneficial to all?"

Meet, then, on that question; discuss it with them fairly, and let argument and reason prevail over every opposition. In the justice of our cause consists our strength, and if our principles be truth itself, we need no other auxiliary than the reasoning faculty of man.

Let us be fair and consistent towards them, and events will speedily shew whether the Government may or may not force them into our ranks. Should such an event take place, we will at least have the Tories upon our side, until the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended.

Some slight opposition has been experienced from the Socialists. We do not admire the prudence of the course pursued by either opponents; but we trust that argument will prevail over factious opposition in every fluctuation which may take place.

MEANS TO BE USED.

The surest way of advancing the cause is by adding to the numbers of the association; and every lecturer should make it part of his duty to register names and dispose of cards, at the conclusion of each lecture.

Numbers always give courage to the timid and create respect amongst our enemies, and where thousands have joined the association, it becomes impossible for petty local tyrants to meet the victims of the patriotic few.

Remember that our peaceful declarations ensure us from a persecution dictated by fear, and in too many instances, fanned by a hatred to our principles.

We would recommend the General Council to direct their particular attention to the organization of the districts, and the appointment of fit and qualified lecturers, who should in every instance be balloted for, as if they were officers of the association.

Delegates should be appointed by public meetings, to represent places in a District Council before which all business relative to that district should be decided.

THE TRADES.

Those important bodies of men should be aroused to a sense of duty to themselves, and wherever it is practicable a Trades' Chartist Association should be formed. We recommend the Chartist Association to be distinct from the Trade's Union.

We place great dependance on the faith of a body of men whose interests are identical as their pursuits are similar. Each man is known to his neighbour, and each neighbour's interest is the same as that of his fellow. Such bodies of men cannot be led far astray, and when the Reform Bill struggle was one to place the middle class in power, so ours may be said to be one which will elevate the trades to their proper position, and give them a weapon of offence and defence far more enduring than the limited expedient of unenfranchised Socialists.

It should be impressed on these important bodies that no trade can be ever long protected or well remunerated, unless the members of each body are politically free.

Social benefits seldom remain long untouched, unless there is some political power to arrest the plunderer in his danger, and the law of the rich in its usurpation.

The trades have long aimed at the guardianship of their separate rights. They have blocked up and barricaded the gate by which the master invaded them, with many excellent expedients; but they have never yet attempted to do the same to the political gate through which the Government entered to tax their treasured earnings as repeatedly as they have accumulated. Unions are but temporary securities against the avarice of masters, but offer no protection for the oppressive enactments of an irresponsible horde of rulers.

It must have become apparent to all the trades, that something more than a mere Union for the protection of wages is wanted, because at the best they only shackle the hand of the master, whilst they leave unchecked and free the arm of the tax gatherer.

The trades have hitherto been mere creators of funds for the benefit of rulers; and whilst they suspiciously watched the weekly payments of the master they paid no attention to the weekly theft of the tax gatherer.

The question for the trades is one easy of comprehension. Whether would it be better to have two protections or one—social power without political, or both combined?

The suffrage would strengthen instead of weakening the Unions, because the want of it on their parts, and the possession of it on the part of their masters, give rise to the laws of combination, correspondence, and conspiracy, all directed against men who simply demanded a just wage for their labour.

The master class have discovered that with the law and law's punishments on their side, they cannot triumph over their slave class; and do the trades suppose that the chains of the law will not be drawn tighter, and re-forged stronger? If they believe the contrary, they will discover their mistake when robbed of the power to remedy or resist.

Let one general appeal be made to them, and their affirmative answer would shake the Government to its centre, and supply the absence of a middle class, a thousand times more powerful than ours.

We have now conveyed to you our united opinion and advice. Brethren, let it be well considered; and, if correct, let these, our instructions, be immediately adopted.

We are the servants of the Association, and we expect the people to treat us as such; but, as the servants of the Association, we feel it to be our duty at all times to speak freely, to act firmly, and to fall back upon the people when our own power is insufficient to effect these objects which are necessary for the welfare of our constituents, and the success of our cause. We await your decision.

Your faithful Representatives,
R. K. PHILP.
MORGAN WILLIAMS.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
JAMES LEACH.
P. M. M'DOUALL

TO HAMER STANSFELD, ESQ.

"All classes of men, under the present limited influence of Christianity, will prey upon all other classes, just as much as they *can* and *dare*; for, the frailty of human nature tells me, that were the manufacturer or the working classes in their (the aristocracy's) places, they would, alas! go and do likewise."

HAMER STANSFELD

SIR,—I have chosen the above extract from your lecture on "Monopoly and Machinery" as a motto to this letter to you; for to my mind, it contains a full and complete answer to the whole of the question you have stated, and an argument against which there is no appeal, in favour of the necessity, as well as the right, of every man who is to be called upon to obey a law, or to be subject to the influence of such law, to have a voice in the making of that law.

I am not aware that there is the least dispute about the utility of machinery. I never conversed with any one, to whom the subject was explained, who ever quarrelled with machinery, as machinery, but with *the distribution* of its products; with the "party working underhand, *and obtaining all*, and even *more than all*, the advantages which machinery has rendered." The question therefore resolves itself to this: how are we to prevent "the power working underhand from obtaining more than all the advantages from machinery"?

There is such a laxness in your use of the word monopoly, that one feels almost at a loss as to what you would particularly apply it. But from the whole, I come to the conclusion that you mean by the word monopoly—the corn laws. If such be your meaning, and if you really expect that their abolition would be the panacea for all our evils, you are certainly the most *mistaken of men*. What, expect that *the abolition of a* single law would give us, "if not indemnity for the past," at least "security for the future," after your acknowledgment in the motto, "that all classes will prey upon each other just as much as they *can* and *dare*?" What is to prevent the aristocracy preying upon us as much in future as they *can*? Nothing but this *dare*; and that *dare* is, with their present power, only the fear of our not being able to continue to labour.

Suppose that the corn laws were abolished to-morrow, and suppose that that abolition had a tendency to produce all you dream or say. Suppose that it caused us to have the command of the markets of the world; suppose that it caused Englishmen to have the supreme happiness of labouring sixteen hours every day without intermission; suppose that it had a tendency to cause us to have prosperity for ages, as I once heard you say it would; suppose all this; what will there be to prevent "the party working underhand from obtaining even more than all the advantages" which would accrue from the measure? Have you not admitted in the words of my motto, "that all classes will prey upon each other just as much as they dare?" Come, Mr. Stansfeld, do tell us what is to prevent their preying upon us in future?

I ask, again, what is to prevent "the power working underhand" from obtaining even more than all the advantages"? What is to prevent their taxing or laying a rent (for tax appears to be an harmless thing with you) upon all *mines or minerals within the bowels of* the earth, equivalent to their loss by the repeal of the corn laws? What is to prevent their making the full value of their estates out of the new taxes? Can no new *commissions be created? no new churches*, or colleges, or governorships, no retiring upon splendid pensions as a reward for past services, to make way for new aspirants to serve their country? Is there no way left, for coming at even more than all the advantages you would derive from the measure? Is there no contraction of the currency to make you give them double the quantity you give them now for the taxes? Aye, that there is, and a thousand-and-one ways besides, to enable that "class of men who have the power of making laws to prey upon all other classes just as much as they dare", and to reap "even more than all the advantages" of all your skill and labour into the bargain.

Then again, what is it but the monopoly of making the laws which have caused all the other monopolies of which you complain? In fact, they are but offshoots from the master monopoly; and until that master monopoly be destroyed, both root and branch, there never can be any security for the peace and happiness of this country.

Besides, Sir, are you not inconsistent upon your own principles, that you do not endeavour with all your might to destroy the master monopoly, after your admission "that all classes will prey upon all other classes just as much as they can and dare." What, after this, can you expect to be the fate of this country, without every man who is subject to a law, or its tendency, have a voice in the making of that law? Either you wish the people to be "*preyed*" upon, or you do not. If you wish them to be preyed upon, you will take no steps to destroy the power of the preyers. If you wish them not to be "preyed" upon, after your admission "that all classes will prey upon all other classes just as much as they can and dare," you will from this time, make every effort in your power to prevent any class from preying upon the other by endeavouring to cause every man to have a voice in the making of the laws he is called upon to obey. The dilemma is unavoidable. Take your choice, and from this day we shall know what to expect from you.

But you will ask "how is Universal Suffrage to be obtained?" I will answer the question, by asking you how you propose to obtain the repeal of the corn laws? You will answer, by an union of the middle and working classes, and by their making a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether, as they say at sea. What hopes have you that such a union, and such a pull as you describe, would have the desired effect? Because, you will say, the Reform Bill of 1831, was carried by such an union; and because the aristocracy, besotted as they are, durst not resist the firmly expressed will of a whole people, for fear of consequences following which would deprive them of all power. Just so. And would not such a union, and such a pull, obtain the suffrage? Durst they despise the expressed will of a whole people when they demanded the justice of the suffrage, any more than when they demanded the repeal of the corn laws? Not they. Then, if you be sincere, come forward at once and seek to obtain that which will destroy all present monopolies, and prevent all future ones. If you and your class decline this, you only more fully convince the world that you wish to be of that "class of men which preys upon all other classes just as much as they can and dare;" and that your only aim is to be that "party working underneath and obtaining all, and even more than all, the advantages which would result from the measure."

Hoping that you will choose the nobler part,
I remain, yours respectfully,
JAMES PENNY.

Millbridge, Nov. 17, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—If you will have the kindness to insert the following in your widely circulated and valuable journal, you will much oblige

Your humble but suffering Servant,
GEORGE BLACK,
of Nottingham.

A few weeks ago, an article appeared in the *Star*, headed, "Save us from our friends." Sir, in writing this, you might intend it for my good, and the good of the cause generally. You very likely did not intend to injure my character; but so it is. I will not say "Save me from my friends;" but this I will say, O, that we were all united as friends! I have my friends; I have my foes. So has every man that is taking an active part in this movement. Sir, I find it as I thought I should. Some look upon me with suspicion, some call me *spy or traitor*; others wish me to appeal to my friends that know me; and I hope you will allow me that privilege.

A word or two to those who take me to be a deceitful or treacherous person—as there are some who are not backward at making use of their influence to destroy me. I tell you that you have already done me a serious injury; and I tell you candidly I had rather any person would take away my life than my character. Allow me to say I would not have made the sacrifices I have made, if I had intended to deceive my country. My friends at Nottingham will remember that it was on account of my principles that I was turned out of the Baptist church; and amongst that body of people I had a great number of friends, whom I loved as I loved my life. But I appeal to those who have known the most of me whether I have made it appear evident that the principles embodied in the People's Charter have been more dear to me than life itself.

If had intended to turn traitor, why not at the second Convention? If I intended to sell the cause, myself, and family, why not to the Whigs at the late elections? If altogether a selfish person, why did I go to London at all? It was not because I was the most competent person in Nottingham; but because there was danger, and nobody else would go. Did I not lose the ten frames? or, in other words, were they not taken from me? Before I had been at London one week, the work was taken from these frames; and who will contradict me when I say those frames were bringing me in seven shillings per week, besides what I could earn *myself*? Was I not thrown out of work on account of my principles, and many a time not having more than one meal a-day, my wife and family starving?

Thanks to those kind friends who lent me their assistance to raise a few stockings and gloves, &c. &c.; and many thanks to the kind friends who have thought well to encourage me, by purchasing goods of me. And now I have been going about the *country between* sixteen and seventeen months—in which time I have gone over about six thousand miles—often one hundred and fifty in five days. I will leave it for others to judge whether I have been a sufferer in the cause or not.

Can I say "Britons never shall be slaves?" I see no other prospect than a very scanty living; or, in other words, a dragging out of a miserable existence, and my children after me. All the hope I have is in the People's Charter becoming the law of the land; and must I, shall I, have I turned traitor? Those who think no better of me than this I heartily wish I could bring them to sit a little while with the disconsolate and often hopeless Mrs. Jones, and from thence to Mrs. Williams and children; and from thence to Mrs. Frost and family; and from thence to those poor widows whose husbands lost their lives at Newport. These were to have been pensioned off; but, instead of this, I often find them starving for want, both mothers and children. Had you a little of the company of these sufferers, if you be people of any feeling, I think you could not turn traitors, whatever you think of me. Every man may have his price, and I have mine; and I heartily wish I could get my price for every principle within my breast. With the Charter, and a Republican Government, every poor man in Great Britain and Ireland should have his five-acre cottage, and something to stock it with. O to be united as friends! I remain,

Your humble but injured Servant,
GEORGE BLACK.

P.S.—I now appeal to those Associations where I am best known.—Have you any cause to say you have ever heard me utter a sentence intending to injure the cause? Speak of me as you have found me. I now from the following places demand justice, and crave no favour:—Nottingham, Arnold, Calverton, Basford, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Merthyr Tydvil, Pontypool, Newport, and Cardiff.

Merthyr Tydvil, Nov. 14, 1841.

TO MR. CHARLES WALKER, SECRETARY OF THE ROCHDALE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

DEAR SIR,—When I was elected the Representative of Rochdale—I took that trust upon me—subject to the engagement contained in my address—viz: "annually to submit my Parliamentary conduct to the test of the decision of my Constituents." In *conformity* with that declaration, I now take leave to submit to them, through you, a short detail of the most prominent points of public policy, with reference to which I had occasion to act during the late short Session.

In my address I told you—"that I would not go to Parliament to support the objects of any Party, or Ministry, or any Leader—but to sustain, to the best of my judgment, by my honest votes, the combined interests of all Classes of the Community."

I shall refer to the first occasion on which I felt myself called on practically to demonstrate my sincerity in that principle of action.

Neither the Speech from the Throne, nor the Address in reply, as moved by the late Ministry, contained a single allusion to any amendment of the Reform Act, or any extension of the Rights of the People. In the debate which took place on the Address, the subject was studiously abstained from by those Speakers in connection with the late Ministry, although alluded to by some of the more Radical Members. I did expect that some of those Honourable Members who expressed these opinions, would have given notice of an amendment to test the different parties on their disposition to consider the extension of Popular Rights. I delayed taking any step myself, in that expectation, till after the debate had been protracted to the fourth night. Finding that no intention of that nature was intimated, I then gave notice, that I would move, on the bringing up the Report of the Address, an amendment in the following words:—

"That we further respectfully represent to your Majesty, that, in our opinion, the distress which your Majesty deplores, is mainly attributable to the circumstances of your whole people not being fully and fairly represented in this House, and that we feel it will be our duty to consider the means of so extending and regulating the suffrage, and adopting such improvements in the system of voting, as will confer on the working classes that just weight in the representative body which is necessary to secure a due consideration of their interests, and which their present patient endurance of suffering gives them the strongest title to claim."

I moved this amendment agreeably to my notice. Thirty-nine members, besides the tellers, (making altogether forty one,) divided in favour of it. But you are aware that the motion was objected to by some of the Liberal members, who left the House and did not vote, although they expressed themselves favourable to the principles of the amendment; I, therefore, think it right to allude to the reasons assigned by them for this course. The objections may be collected from the speeches of the Hon. Members for Sheffield and Bath (Mr. Ward and Mr. Roebuck), the former member said, that "he could not but regard it as an insult offered to the popular interests in this House to bring forward a question of this magnitude at a moment when there is no Minister present—at a moment too, when, in fact, there is no Ministry in existence." Now, it appeared to me, that I would be violating the declaration in my address, which I have quoted, if I had abstained from bringing forward this question for the reasons stated by the Hon. Member. I do not conceive that it is the duty of the representatives of the people to waive the declaration of their rights, because the Minister in office did not think fit to attend, or because one Minister was about to make his exit, and another to assume his post. I do not conceive that those representatives of the people who advocate the extention of popular rights, are to avow an humble subserviency to the ministerial tactics, or to put those rights in abeyance, unless aided by the countenance of ministerial authority. The honourable member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck) said that it was disrespectful to the majority represented by the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir Robert Peel), and that it was not giving him a fair trial. It was to me a very new doctrine to learn that such deference as this was to be paid to a majority; and with reference to the fair trial claimed for the Right Hon. Baronet, I am as willing to give him that fair trial as the honourable member for Bath; but, I would ask, was it not acting with the greatest possible fairness to call upon the House to declare its opinion on this question *before* the Right Hon. Baronet assumed office? Was it not the best mode of instructing the minister? Was it not the best mode of guiding the sovereign in the selection of ministers, that the House of Commons should declare to the sovereign their opinions on great constitutional questions? A powerful minority had divided against the Conservative amendment to the Address—a minority which, if disposed to act for the People's Rights, must ultimately extort more or less concession from any ministry. I ask, was it not proper to test the principles of that minority? To ascertain whether they were impelled by an honest zeal for those rights, or actuated by the less dignified object of retaining place and power for a party. Was it not right that the people should understand whether those members of the late ministry, who would be now looked up to as leaders of the new opposition, persevered or did not persevere, in the declaration of the finality of the Reform Act? I admit it might not be convenient for the purposes of party that this test should be applied. But I submit to my constituents, that in the course I adopted, I acted strictly and faithfully in conformity with my declarations to them.

Another objection raised to my proceeding on this occasion, by the Honourable Member for Sheffield, was, that "*no five men in the House had been consulted.*" I do not understand my duty as a Member of Parliament if I am to be precluded from acting on my own responsibility! If I am to be compelled to place myself under the control of any clique of Members, whether larger or smaller! If a Member, acting on his own responsibility, makes a motion deserving of support, is his proposition to be quashed because he had not *consulted* certain individuals? Why should it not be opposed or approved on its merits? I admit that if an organisation were effected among the Liberal representatives for the support of popular questions, it might be useful, and indeed necessary, that individual Members should submit to the general arrangement, as far as might be possible without dereliction of principle: but, I think individual Members ought not to be bound by the regulations or opinions of any section of Members, farther than their own judgment determines to be right.

I have stated these points for the consideration of my constituents, because I consider it is desirable that the representative, and the constituent body he represents, should have a common feeling on the course of conduct to be pursued on other occasions of a similar nature, which it is very probable may often occur.

The next important question, was the Amendment on the motion of Supply, moved by Mr. Fielden, to the effect, that it was the duty of the House to enquire into the distresses of the people, and the remedies, before any supply should be made. On this amendment, I felt it to be my duty to divide with the Honourable Member for Oldham, and having done so on this occasion, I conceived it was only consistent with the spirit of that resolution to press her Majesty's Government again, on the necessity of immediate enquiry, and therefore on the next Motion of Supply, having stated examples of the distressed condition of Rochdale, I again divided the House against voting the Supplies, till the condition of the country should be investigated.

In opposing the supplies, I had no wish or intention to exhibit a factious opposition to her Majesty's Government; but I am of opinion that the wholesome practice should be asserted, of looking to the condition of the people, and the means of paying taxes, before the items of expenditure should be determined on. The means of the country should be first ascertained, and then the expenditure should be made, as far as possible, to correspond with these means. There are many grants which might properly be voted under a prosperous revenue, which might be withheld or reduced in adversity; and, therefore, I consider that the estimates should not be voted as a matter of form, but that they should be discussed with due consideration to the powers of the country to discharge them.

The last question which I desire to refer to, is the Poor Law Continuance Bill. Mr. Fielden gave notice, at an early period, that at some stage of this Bill he would divide the House against it *in toto*. In this I concurred with him; but being perfectly satisfied that our opposition would be unsuccessful, I thought the next best course would be to endeavour to reduce those powers of the Commissioners which were most productive of practical evil. My constituents are aware of the amendments which I moved, in both of which I was defeated, and I divided with Mr. Fielden against the Bill on the third reading. I need not dwell on this subject, as my opinions on the Poor Law have been stated on so many previous occasions.

The Corn Law question was not brought forward in a substantive form during the late Session of Parliament—a course of proceeding which, I must say, I regret. Sir Robert Peel was pressed on various occasions to declare his intentions on that question;—but I am of opinion, the fairest and most effectual mode of eliciting his opinions, as well as those of the House of Commons generally, would have been to have brought them to the test of a distinct proposition, and a division on that proposition:—but an objection was raised to this course—it was said, the anti-Corn Law party are divided—the one portion for a fixed duty, the other for total repeal, and an exhibition of weakness would be the result;—on the other hand, I think it might be fairly argued, if these two sections cannot agree, is it reasonable or fair to press the Minister? The argument, I think, is unanswerable. In my opinion the question never can be advanced till a decided course of action be taken—protection or no protection—monopoly or no monopoly. The anti-Corn Law League are bound to the principle of total extinction—I, ask then, can they have any moral weight with the country if they shrink from the bold advocacy of that principle in Parliament? Can they create that confidence which is the only source of success, if they consent to permit that principle to be put in abeyance, in order to acquire a fallacious appearance of strength, by a union with the fixed-duty men? It appears to me that the supporters of an eight shilling fixed-duty, have no pretensions to rank with bread tax repealers:—they are really and substantially monopolists as well as their opponents; they differ chiefly about the *most* expedient mode of securing that monopoly. It is a delusion upon the country to frame evasive motions for the purpose of catching such useless votes. It is better for the people to understand what real support the anti-corn monopoly principle can muster in the House, and then the moral power of the nation will be more speedily and effectually roused to increase it. Such are my opinions on this subject. But it may be asked, why I did not act upon them in the late session, by moving myself on this question? I answer, because I considered it rested more properly in other hands—I mean those of Hon. Members more directly connected with the anti-Con Law League; and I, therefore, felt I should not be justified in taking on myself the responsibility of any step which had not their concurrence; this was a case in which, as I conceive, an individual member was properly called on to defer to the opinions of other members, especially gentlemen representing the views of so influential a body as the anti-Corn Law League.

It is right I should state to you that I disagree from many Members in the allegation, that questions affecting the rights of the people should not be pushed to the test of a division, unless a large minority could be rallied:—I consider that if the question be one which is in itself proper to be raised, it will suffer less by a small division than by waiving the question, or by debating it without dividing. Under existing circumstances, questions affecting the advancement of popular liberty can only be carried by the excitement of a moral power out of doors;—and I hold that this moral power cannot be raised by any Parliamentary proceedings, unless the leaders in Parliament prove their own sincerity by having the moral courage to face a great opposing majority. When the people see a few members struggling under adverse circumstances for their rights, attention is drawn to them, their propositions are discussed out of doors, and, if worthy of support, an enthusiasm is excited in their favour. I think that the practice of what may be termed flash motions, has been carried to a great and injurious extent in former Parliaments. After hours spent in speeches, we have often found the result, "Motion by leave withdrawn." I think this practice tends to bring the Parliament into contempt with the country, and leads to no useful result.

There is one other subject to which I wish to draw the attention of my constituents, not strictly forming a portion of my parliamentary conduct in the late session, but at the same time intimately connected with it. In my address, I state as follows: "With reference to Ireland, I claim for that portion of the United Kingdom, equal rights, privileges, and franchises with Britain, and I desire to incorporate the interests of the two Countries by the communication of mutual advantages, through the means of just and impartial principles of united legislation." There were no measures introduced in the last session which had particular reference to separate Irish Legislation; but since the recess of Parliament, I have deemed it right to publish my opinions on the present system of agitation carried on by Mr. O'Connell, in Ireland, with the professed object of repealing the Union. As I think it proper that every part of my public conduct should be made known to my constituents, I enclose herewith, copies of the letters I published on that subject—which, being placed in your hands, any of my Constituents who desire it, may have an opportunity of referring to.

It is my intention, previous to the next session of Parliament, to appear personally before those whom I have the honour to represent, namely, the constituency of the Borough of Rochdale,—and then to inform myself more fully of their wants and their wishes, and to receive such observations as they may think fit to make, upon the communication which I now take leave to address to them.

I am, dear Sir,
Your sincere friend,
WM. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

Crawfordsburn, Bangor, Ireland,
Nov. 13th, 1841.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SOUTHAMPTON.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,—A National Petition has been drawn up, and approved of by the Executive, and they have also decided, that in order, that that Petition should be duly respected on its presentation in Parliament, it should be backed by a General Convention of the industrious classes.

This, then, being decided on, it is incumbent on you, as well as every Chartist throughout the British empire, to be active and industrious, in getting as many signatures to it as possible.

Will you, then, Chartists of Southampton, remain apathetically indifferent to the call of your fellow countrymen, and cowardly shrink from performing your share of duty in the effort of a glorious redemption of your class from political slavery? I know many of you are (and I cannot but sympathise with you) shackled by the despotism of your masters, or in other respects trammelled by domestic tyranny. Yet for all this if you are inclined to do that which the distressed state of your country requires you should do, you can do it, and in a manner without injuring either yourselves or families. No rational man would expect you to do that. But where there is a will there is a way in every case. So there is in this. Because if you cannot assist, by any other means, you can in a pecuniary way. By such you can secure from other quarters that aid which you require, without endangering yourselves.

Yet, notwithstanding this persecution which you suffer, can you independently lift your heads aloof, and not feel the indignity of your situation? Can you supinely lie down under such vile oppression, and not make an effort to release yourselves? No, rather claim the rights of freemen, and stand in the image of your Maker fearlessly advocating the truth, and under every circumstance determined to maintain it, than stain your souls with such foul degradation by submiting to it.

Having lately come from Bath to Southampton, I am without a doubt a stranger to many of you, and known but to a few. It might be thought presumptuous in me in thus addressing you. Nevertheless, I cannot be inactive, and suffer the cause to remain in the state which I unhappily find it in this place.

I therefore appeal to you to arouse and do your duty. The time is come when every solitary Chartist must be at his post, not quarrelling about the superiority of this or that plan, but unitedly struggling to obtain their rights. The plan as laid down by the Executive is a good one. Pursue it with energy and spirit; it must ultimately succeed.

In the first place, you must obtain a place to meet in, for it is only by meeting and public discussions that you can create that unity of sentiment so desirable to a just and firm union. This I hope will be done shortly, and that we may have in this place as many signatures to the National Petition as any place, in proportion to its inhabitants.

Sincerely hoping you will attend to this,
I remain, yours,
S. BARTLETT.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, believe me, that no human being, has a more thorough contempt for a mere politician, than I have, whether he be Whig, Tory, Radical, or Chartist, except he has some great social object in view. Lock up the land to-morrow, and I would not give you twopence for the Charter next day, because you would have deprived it of its jewel."—F. O'Connor to the Landlords of Ireland, third letter.

"My maxim, to day is the same, which I laid down for you in 1831—'A fair day's wage for a fair day's work.' Give that, and use your political power for the conversion of machinery into man's holiday instead of being man's curse."—F. O'Connor to the Landlords of Ireland, second letter.

SIR,—The great error of all reformers, has ever been their endeavours to conciliate those whose only sense of right is their own personal aggrandisement. To meet this, they have one and all shunned the true position, and, consequently, all by which they ever could command consideration or respect. They who contend for either more or less than justice awards, are reprehensible; they whose arbiter that principle is, can alone be justified.

Principles are eternal, and know no change: to compromise is to desert them, and to leave any part covered is to betray them. To reject or agree to dispense with any right or privilege that justice entitles us to, is to reject the goodness of God. Nature does nothing in vain, neither does a principle of justice demand more than is really necessary. No followers of justice can give ground or make conditions of any kind farther than is dictated by principle. Monopoly, or not monopoly, is the grand distinction between justice, and injustice; and they who would benefit the human race, must understand it as regardless of all consequences.

Sir, are you prepared to test Chartism by principle? If so, now is the time to submit its tenets to arbitration, so as to disentangle what is really Chartism from the Malthusian Whig axioms that have all along been mixed up with it. This much is necessary to make it consistent and intelligible; and without which it cannot be consolidated, nor brought within the range prescribed by justice; and this must be the case before it succeed. Then why defer enquiry? since what must be, shall be as well do so now as then. I know it is no agreeable task for a friend to strike within the limits of a concentrated move; nor would I, were it not to avert the certain ruin that must result from following delusion. As truth leads to truth, so error to error; therefore the sooner all errors are expunged the better.

"Repeal the Corn Laws; have high wages, plenty to eat, and plenty to do." So say the Whigs. "Down with all *monopolies*, repeal all unjust taxation, and have a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." So say the Chartists. These statements are similar in their nature, and I hesitate not to say that those who assert either have as yet much to learn concerning the nature of the constitution we live under. Be it known to all, servitude and monopoly are co-existent—twin brothers. Destroy the one and you annihilate the other. I know a system can be promulgated where monopoly can be dispensed with; but men in that case will not live by servitude; nor have either Chartists or Whigs considered the nature of that system. I will not follow either party through the labyrinth of nonsensical twaddle by which they support their views on these matters, but shall rest contented with one plain statement, namely, I object to a repeal of these monopolies; not because I consider them just, or in any shape a necessary part of legislation, but because the people have not properly considered the results that will follow, nor are prepared to meet them.

It has been said, repeal the Corn Laws, and the balance will be in favour of the money holders; or expunge the national debt, and the balance will be in favour of the landholders, which propositions are quite good; repeal either monopoly, and the remaining monopolists will be the employers of those who live by labour; do away with both, and to whom shall the labourer go with his only commodity? It is quite clear that neither of these can purchase his labour, as none, of either party, bring money into the world, so can neither have it but by monopoly; in some shape, destroy these, and it is of no use to look for employment in that quarter. Under such circumstances, what shall become of those whose only dependence is labour? I know though all existing monopolies were repealed, others might be substituted; say that every one above six feet high should be entitled to a few hundred thousands per annum, or that all above twelve stone weight should be similarly privileged; then these would become aristocrats, and employ labourers, and be looked up to, and become influential, the same as the aristocracy now is, and men would busy themselves to attain those qualifications, the same as is done at present, only differing according to the different nature of the monopoly; under such regulations, the system of governing now pursued might go on quite as much in accordance with the spirit of justice, as at present, and any other similar scheme may be adopted, and the same results will follow. But this much know all—without a privileged class in some shape, the present Constitution cannot exist. It is a system of servitude, and those who employ servants must, in the first place, be provided with the means of paying them, along with the appropriation of the means whereby men can live otherwise, which must be enforced before a system like ours can be brought into operation; but being understood and faithfully maintained, the system, as a system, of master and servant, may be turned as you will in all other respects; but if the present method of carrying on that system is done away, and nothing of a similar nature substituted, then down the system must come. And I ask the question seriously, are the people prepared to undergo the very material change that must follow, and if not, is it either prudent or safe to destroy the present order of things?

Those who would have a proper view of the effects of machinery on our legislat ve system, should compare the positions of parties among us at this day with what they were 100 years ago. We know the great change since then is attributed to the revolutions of France and America. Repeal the monopolies these created, such as the National Debt and the Corn Laws, all of which might have been gone into independent of either, and we shall find the only part they had in the matter was, that they furnished a pretext for creating these. Why did mechanical skill slumber in the arms of our artisans before then?—Where were our numerous ships and fair cities?—Why were merchandise so cheap and wages so low?—Why did our population not increase? all for the very palpable reason,—we had no field for the display of our energies; the monopoly of land then existed, and no more of any note; and the great body of the people lived the feudal slaves of those who held it, until other monopolies were created which gave others, not landholders, the opportunity of calling forth those energies, the influence of which has created the present state of things. At a rough calculation the ascent has been since 1780; since then the revenue has doubled and quadrupled; the price of land, and all connected therewith, population, demand for labour, and mechanical skill, have risen in a corresponding ratio; and were it not for the introduction of machinery, by raising the revenue ten times higher than now, all kinds of property would rise also, and the result would be an increased demand for labour, higher wages, increase of population, &c. &c.; this to any extent (keeping the exception in view), as often as the means were applied.

That whose blighting influence will damn the present order of things is machinery, as its effect is to paralyze manual labour; in this it not only threatens the annihilation of the great body of workmen, but likewise those who employ it. Machinery consumes not, and by supplying the place of those who do, must curtail the demand for articles of commerce; add to this the extinction of all monopolies, and who are the consumers? These may manufacture for each other, but farther than this they have no mart; though partly seen, this is but slightly felt, as yet: let the preparations now going on be completed, and we shall know more of it. However many idlers, and whatever the rate of wages now are, we shall then have more of the one and less of the other. The manufacturer will not derive large profits from his speculation among the working part of the community; and what are his prospects on the other side? If he chooses to give the aristocracy money in the shape of monopoly, and then succumb, and cringe, and become a tool in their hands—then they may be induced to become his customers, or, at least, the customers of that part of the mercantile world who can outdo the rest in these particulars, and even this when they hold their monopolies, and no longer.

From these considerations, there is enough to stimulate all the active part of mankind, to look out for a system whereby they may mutually benefit each other. Strange that these should use means to straiten each other's paths, for the mere purpose of maintaining a parcel of drones, and eventually give their substance to these merely to procure a market for their produce; yet, however extraordinary, such is the meaning and intent; and all that can be ob

BRISTOL.

PUBLIC MEETING OF TRADES DELEGATES, HELD AT THE BUSTLE AND BALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 18.

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. John Scamp take the chair. Mr. John Price, jun., Secretary to the operative masons, laid before the meeting a fair and full statement of the conduct of Mr. Allen, which led to the strike of the operative masons in the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, at the New Houses of Parliament, London.

Mr. Wm. Fowler was then called upon, who read the correspondence between the masons and Messrs. Grissell and Peto, which seemed to decide the shuffling, evasive, and inconsistent character of Allen.

The Chairman then called upon the delegates from the various trades to state their opinions upon what had been laid before them.

The Delegate from the Operative Carpenters in General Union felt himself proud in having the honour to lay *before the masons the following address* agreed to at a general meeting of the body.

TO THE OPERATIVE MASONS IN THE UNION.

We, the carpenters and joiners in general union, at a special meeting held this 9th day of November, having duly considered all circumstances connected with your strike, or rather turn-out in London, are unanimously of opinion that the conduct of Allen was of a usurping, overbearing, and tyrannical nature, and that the men who left the employment of Messrs. Grissell and Peto on that account are deserving our sympathy and support; we, therefore, humbly present you with the sum of £10, regretting that the sum is so small; but not knowing how soon a similar attack may be made on our own camp, we are forced therefore to act with all due caution, and a limited liberality, or the amount would be larger. We hope that it will be sufficient to convince you that we coincide with the decisive steps you have taken, and will at all times do our best to assist in opposing the tyranny and oppression of such men as Allen; and more particularly when the men act as you have done—peaceably and judiciously; and we have no doubt that with the co-operation of your brethren, you will ever stand formidable against your enemies, not only against tyrannical employers, but against those dastardly and unprincipled masons, as they term themselves, that have attempted to do your work. But thanks to God, their base attempts have been frustrated, and ever will be, so long as you stand firm to yourselves—no division in your camp.

We remain, yours,
THE OPERATIVE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS in Union in the City of Bristol.

Signed in behalf of the meeting,
WILLIAM MOSES, Chairman.
THOS. BOWREY, Secretary.

After thanks had been given to the operative carpenters and joiners in union for their kind address, delegates from the following trades, gave in their reports, namely, cordwainers, brushmakers, corkcutters, local masons, coopers, sawyers, smiths, tinplate workers; the delegates from the smiths giving a voluntary subscription from that body of £2.

Mr. Langford, delegate from the boot and shoemakers, made a very excellent appeal in behalf of the rights of the working men.

It was then proposed by Mr. CLIFTON, seconded by Mr. COPP,

"That we are of opinion that after the full and fair statements with respect to the masons at present on strike, that they acted as men, and are deserving the esteem and respect of the operatives of Bristol; and on the other hand the conduct of Mr. Allen is deserving the reprobation of every honest man."

Carried unanimously.

Mr. SIMEON proposed, and Mr. BATTLE seconded,

"That this meeting condemns the conduct of those individuals who have been so unmanly and unprincipled in supplanting those masons who have left the employ of Messrs. Grissell and Peto, in consequence of the overbearing and tyrannical conduct of George Allen, their foreman at the New Houses of Parliament; and we further trust, those serfs will in due time meet with that contempt and reproach which their unmanly conduct so well deserves."

Carried unanimously.

After several very severe animadversions on the press by various speakers, it was then proposed by the Delegate from the operative carpenters and joiners, and duly seconded by Mr. Jones,

"That with regard to the present strike of the masons in London, the conduct of a certain portion of the press in that city gives us no very great surprise, as we believe that the majority of the press in this country is bound to support the interests of the capitalists before that of the working man, but from henceforth we are determined to withdraw our support from those papers which do not come boldly out for the rights and interest of the working classes, and we beg distinctly to be understood, that we consider the *Dispatch*, the *London Times*, and *Morning Advertiser* to have taken the part of Messrs. Grissell and Peto against the masons."

A vote of thanks were then proposed to Messrs. Hill and Hobson for having opened the columns of the *Northern Star* to the advocacy of the rights of the working men; to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair on this occasion, and the meeting was adjourned until that night week, at eight o'clock.

SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—By announcement in another part of the *Star*, it will be seen that the Sheffield Chartists intend holding a meeting on Monday next, the 29th instant, in commemoration of the Polish Revolution. We trust upon that occasion the democrats of Sheffield will not fail to attend. Whilst we struggle for our own rights, we should not be unmindful of the rights of others, and the struggles of other nations to establish that liberty which God gave as the universal heritage of all mankind. Claiming the sympathies of the human race for ourselves in our present righteous contest, we should be ever ready to extend our own sympathy to the patriots of other nations who may have braved the battle-field, and may bear the exile's chain only because they sought what we seek—the triumph of justice, and the enfranchisement of their father-land.

STRIKE OF THE LONDON MASONS.—We are happy to see that, "better late than never," an effort is about to be made to rouse the attention of the Sheffield trades to the support of their brethren, the oppressed masons of London. We request the attention of the trades to an announcement on this subject in another column.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.—It was announced in the last number of the *Star* that Mr. O'Connor would visit Sheffield on Friday, Dec. 3rd. The Council have written to Mr. O'Connor, requesting him to postpone his visit to Monday, Dec. 6th, as a day more favourable. The precise day of Mr. O'Connor's coming will be announced in good time by public placard.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Mr. Otley lectured in the large room Figtree-lane, on Sunday evening. The subject of his discourse being "Republican Government." In the first place, the Lecturer drew a graphic picture of despotism as exhibited in ancient Rome under Tiberius, and as shown in the present day in Russia under the tyrant Nicholas—coming to this country, he showed from prison returns, &c. what was the despotism of the higher classes, and the fearful slavery and suffering of the lower classes, i. e. the wealth-producers in so-called "free and happy England." He illustrated the profligacy of royalty, and then turning to the United States of America, contrasted the freedom and happiness there enjoyed, with the miserable state of things he had described as existing here. The lecturer concluded by quoting from the works of Mr. Buckingham and Colonel Maxwell, proving the comfort enjoyed by the American citizen in return for his labour, and the rapid advance of the States in greatness, wealth, and power.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—The usual weekly meeting of the Chartist body was held on Monday evening, Mr. Stokes in the chair. Mr. Harney gave an account of his visits to Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Mansfield, and the state of Chartism in that part of the country. Mr. Harney's account of the progress of the movement was received with loud applause. The Chairman then read from the *Star*, the report of the anti-Corn Law meeting at Birmingham—the doings of the "bloodies" was received with due execrations. Mr. Harney then rose and after addressing the meeting at considerable length, moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That this meeting viewing with the utmost indignation the proceedings of the base, bloody, and brutal Corn Law Repealers at Birmingham, call upon their fellow-countrymen to oppose by every means in their power, every movement of the vile faction who seek to mislead that they may betray. And this meeting returning their hearty thanks to Mr. George White and the brave men of Birmingham for their noble and gallant conduct, pledge themselves to oppose every party who will not honestly join the working classes in their demand for justice, as embodied in the People's Charter." Mr. Josh. Smith seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Harney read a valuable article from the *Nonconformist*, entitled "Practicle men and impracticables." On the motion of Mr. Green, Mr. Harney's letter detailing the sufferings of the New Poor Law victim, Elizabeth Taylor, was read from the *Northern Star*; this concluded the evening's proceedings. Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved. The Association continues to progress, seventeen new members were enrolled on Monday evening.

The amount of loss occasioned by the late destruction of the armoury of the Tower, has been much exaggerated. An estimate of the value of the ordnance stores deposited therein was completed, by order of the Government, the day preceding the fire, and the amount was stated to £186,600. Of this amount, £10,006 (5000 percussion muskets) was saved, leaving £176 600. If to this be added £50,000 for the cost of re-erecting the building, the sum total will not exceed £226,600.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

MR. MASON'S route for the present week was received too late for our last number. He will be at Kidderminster on Saturday (this evening). The sub-secretaries of the various towns in the Birmingham district are earnestly requested to correspond immediately with Mr. George White, 39, Bromsgrove-street, Birmingham, stating the number of petition sheets, &c. they require, and remitting the necessary amount for the same, together with their arrears to the lecturers' fund, which they will ascertain by looking at the report of the last delegate meeting held in Birmingham.

CITY OF LONDON.—A discussion will take place on Monday evening, Nov. the 29th, at the the Jolly Butchers, Warwick-lane, Newgate, between Mr. French and Mr. J. W. Parker; the former is to prove to the satisfaction of the printers, bookbinders, and others in the vicinity, that Chartism is all humbug; Mr. Parker, on the contrary. The public to have free admission.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Chartists of Plymouth and Portsea are earnestly requested to attend early at their usual place of meeting on Sunday evening, 4th of December.

MR. DOYLE'S ROUTE.—Mr. C. Doyle will lecture in the following places the ensuing week:—Sunday, 28th, in Stockport; Monday, 29th, Congleton; Tuesday, 30th, in Hazlegrove; Wednesday and Thursday, in Wilmslow, to open a Charter Association; and on Saturday, in New Mills. The indefatigable labours of this worthy lecturer are doing a vast amount of good. It is requested that no lecturer will, in future, visit any of the districts in Cheshire without first communicating with the sub-secretary of each place.

ROTHERHAM.—On Sunday evening, the 28th inst., Mr. Otley will lecture here in the Reading room, at Mr. Ross's, Rose and Crown, Quarry Hill, to commence at six o'clock. A room has been taken for regular lectures.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Campbell will lecture in Circus-street, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, the 28th instant.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Dr. M'Douall will lecture at the Carpenters' Arms on Sunday evening next.

WANDSWORTH.—Dr. M'Douall will lecture at the King's Head Inn, on Monday evening next, the 29th instant.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—On Sunday, the 28th inst., Mr. Skevington will address the Chartists of Loughborough, in their room, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. On Tuesday, the 30th, he will address the men of Sutton at five o'clock in the afternoon; and the men of Hathern at eight o'clock the same evening, when it is intended to have the National Petition adopted.

GLOUCESTER.—On Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock, Mr. John Harris, of Modborough Hill, will lecture at the Democratic Assembly Room. Subject—The duty of every Christian to agitate for his political rights. On the Tuesday following, at six o'clock in the evening, Mr. Abel Cook, of Bisley, will lecture in the same room. Subject—The present state of the working classes, and their future prospects.

LEEDS.—A meeting of the O'Brien Press Committee will be held in the Association-room, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, upon business of great importance. Every member of the Committee is earnestly requested to attend. The address of the Secretary is, Mr. Brooke, Kirkgate, corner of Vicar-lane.

SALFORD.—Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, will lecture here next Sunday night, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. Mr. James Bronterre O'Brien will lecture in the Town Hall, Salford, on Monday, Dec. 6th, 1841.

MR. STALLWOOD, the East and North Riding lecturer, will visit the following places during the next week, viz.:—Scarbro', on Monday, the 29th inst.; Malton, Tuesday, the 30th; Pocklington, Dec. 1st; Howden, the 2nd; Selby, the 3rd; Leeds, the 4th and 5th.

BRADFORD.—In consequence of the demonstration on Monday, the lectures will be postponed at the following places:—Delph Hole, Little Horton, Bradford Moor, and Idle.

DERBYSHIRE.—Mr. Bairstow will lecture at the following places the ensuing week, at seven o'clock each evening, when the National Petition of the industrious classes will be submitted for their adoption:—At Duffield, on Monday, Nov. 29th; at Bonsall on Tuesday, Nov. 30th; at Matlock Bridge, on Wednesday, Dec 1st; at Swanwick, on Thursday, Dec. 2nd; at Belper, on Friday, Dec. 3rd; at Millford, on Saturday, Dec. 4th. He will preach in the Belper Market Place, if the weather permit, on Sunday the 5th, at half-past one; and at Holbrook Moor, in the Chartist-room, at six o'clock in the evening.

SHEFFIELD.—The General Council will meet at their room, at two o'clock on Sunday next. Each Councillor is requested to be punctual in attendance, as there is work to do, and the work must be done.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Mr. Julian Harney will lecture on Sunday evening, Nov. 28th, in the large room, Figtree-lane. Subject—"Monarchy; its absurdities and crimes." Lecture to commence at half-past six o'clock. Note.—During the winter, the Sunday evening lecture will commence at half-past six o'clock, instead of seven, as heretofore.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—A public meeting will be held at half-past seven o'clock, on Monday evening, Nov. 29th, in the Charter Association-room, Figtree Lane, to commemorate the Polish Revolution, on which occasion an address to the Polish people will be submitted to the meeting for adoption.

THE LONDON MASONS.—A meeting of delegates of the trades of Sheffield will be held on Monday evening, December 6th, at the Grey Horse, High-street, to take into consideration the case of the London masons, now on strike against tyranny and oppression.

THE BIRMINGHAM DELEGATE MEETING.—Every locality in the Birmingham District is requested to sent a delegate to the meeting about to be held at the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, on Sunday next, November 28th, as very important business will be transacted.

MRS. ROBERTS.—A tea party will be held at the Social Institution, Lawrence-street, Birmingham, on Tuesday, Dec. 7th, 1841, for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase a mangle to enable Mrs. Roberts to gain a livelihood. Tickets 1s. each, may be had at Mr. Guests, Steelhouse lane, and all venders of the *Northern Star*.

MR. MASON'S ROUTE.—Mr. Mason will attend the public Meeting in the the Market-place, Stafford, on Monday next. He will be in Wolverhampton on Tuesday; Kidderminster, on Wednesday; and Coventry, &c. next week.

THE MEMBERS of the Birmingham Demonstration Committee are requested to meet at the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, on Sunday morning next, (to-morrow,) at half-past ten o'clock, for the purpose of settling all accounts. Henry Creswell, secretary.—All communications for the committee to be addressed to the Secretary, at No. 19, Coventry-street, Birmingham.

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. W. D. Taylor's route for the ensuing week:—Sunday, at Nottingham; Monday, at Carrington; Tuesday, at Calverton; Wednesday, at Knocknall Torkard; Thursday, at Hyson Green.

FINSBURY.—The members of the O'Brien Press Fund Committee are particularly requested to meet at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane, on Monday evening next, to consider certain matters relative to the address read at the Crown and Anchor meeting.

THE CHARTISTS of Finsbury are requested to meet at Lunt's Coffee House, on Monday evening next.

LAMBETH.—There will be a lecture delivered at the Chartist Hall, China Walk, Lambeth, on Sunday and Tuesday evenings, at eight o'clock.

LIMEHOUSE—Mr. Farren will lecture at the Rooms, Limehouse Causeway, on Tuesday, the 30th.

HACKNEY.—Mr. Bates will lecture at Weston's Temperance Hotel, on Tuesday.

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON.—A general meeting of the Chartists will be held, on Monday evening next, the 29th inst., at the house of Mr. Every, Broomhead, Silk Mill Yard, Chesterfield, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of nominating members to serve on the General Council, when other business of importance will be brought forward; and it is earnestly requested that all will endeavour to attend. Four new members were proposed on Monday evening last. Men of Chesterfield, be up and doing! "Now is the day, and now is the hour," when it behoves every man that possesses the spirit of freedom to come out, and show a bold front. Let it not be said that the men of Chesterfield and Brampton are behind in the noble cause.

OLDHAM.—Mr. John Leach, of Hyde, will lecture in the Chartist room, Greaves-street, on Sunday, the 28th instant, at six o'clock in the evening.

LIVERPOOL.—MASON'S STRIKE.—At a delegate meeting of the trades of this town, held on Monday, the 22nd inst., in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Sir Thomas's Buildings, it was resolved "That a public meeting of the inhabitants be held at as early a period as possible, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of rendering the most effective assistance to the stonemasons of London who are at present engaged in a struggle against the tyranny and oppression practised towards them by that despicable tool Allen." A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions and make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the above resolution.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST THE "NORTHERN STAR."

THE QUEEN *v.* WHITE AND O'CONNOR.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against George White, of Bromsgrove, for writing a false and scandalous libel, reflecting upon the character of the Rev. C. A. Anstey, one of the Masters of Rugby School, and against F. O'Connor, the proprietor of the *Northern Star*, for publishing the libel in that paper. The libel was contained in a letter addressed to the Editor by George White, one of the defendants, and dated Bromsgrove, 30th October, and which imputed to the gentleman on whose behalf the application was made, conduct of a nature so atrocious, and so utterly base, that if it were true it could not be characterised in language too strong. The writer of the letter, after stating that as a proof that in this country there was one law for the rich and another for the poor, said he would relate several instances of abominations committed by the parsons in the south of England, which clearly proved the rascality of the richer classes. The letter then went on to state that a certain poor hawker had, some time since, in consequence of his poverty, been obliged to send his wife and child home to her mother, at Rugby, and that she subsequently went into the workhouse, where she, unfortunately, attracted the attention of a certain Rev. Gentleman, who was a married man, and one of the head masters of Rugby School; that the hawker, having subsequently become enabled to maintain his wife, applied to have her restored to him, but that the Rev. Gentleman, having determined to make her the victim of his improper desires, prevented her joining her husband; that the hawker then applied to the Guardians to discharge his wife and her child, and that on her discharge she was inveigled by the parson into his house; that on the hawker threatening him with an action if he detained his wife, the parson discharged her from his own house and took another for her close to his own; and that he also induced the parish officers to make a claim against the hawker for £12 18s. 11d. for the maintenance of his wife, and that subsequently she had had a child by his Reverence; that after this the parson had offered the hawker money to live with his wife again, which he had refused to do, and that the parson had taken her before a magistrate to make her swear the child was her husband's, but that the magistrate had refused to administer the oath to her; that in order to prevent the husband from taking proceedings, the parson had procured his imprisonment in Warwick gaol on one occasion for two months, on another for twelve months; that the hawker would enter into an action against the parson, but he had no means; and the letter concluded by asking whether Mr. O'Connor would take up this case, which was another instance of the manner in which the laws were worked by the rich to make the poor subservient to the gratification of their beastly appetites. Now his affidavits went to show that the Reverend C. A. Anstey was the person alluded to in the libel; and the affidavit of the Reverend Gentleman and his wife went to show that some years since they had taken a person named Ann Fearon, who had been married to an Irish hawker, and who had left her husband to live with her mother, in consequence of his inability to support her, into their service as an occasional servant; that she afterwards went to reside with her mother, and that Mrs. Anstey having heard that her husband had returned, and was ill using her, to induce her to live with him, had gone, accompanied by Mr. Anstey, to the cottage of Ann Fearon's mother, and had found Fearon ill using her; that Mr. Anstey had remonstrated with her, and recommended her to come and live quietly at Rugby, which Fearon said he could not do, as he owed the parish officers money; that thereupon Mr. Anstey had offered to speak to the parish officers on the subject, to induce them to take the money by instalments, which he had done, and had written to Fearon on the subject.

Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN—He denies all the imputations!

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—He does, my Lord.—The Learned Attorney-General then proceeded to contend that it was a duty Mr. Anstey owed himself, the school, and his country to come forward and clear himself of those imputations, which had been cast upon him merely for a political purpose.

Rule granted.—*Sun, Wednesday.*

UPPER WORTLEY.—The lads at this place have taken a room for meetings, and are progressing steadily. A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, to adopt the National Petition, which was done unanimously. Mr. T. B. Smith had been invited by the Council to attend, and supported the petition in an able and eloquent speech, in which he exposed some of the atrocious evils of the present system, with unsparing severity, and proved by unanswerable arguments, the right of the whole people to the franchise, and the other rights demanded by the petitioners. A new effective plan has been adopted here for signatures, which we hope will be adopted in other places. They have got a hundred copies of the Petition, which they leave one day at so many houses, and then change them, asking for signatures when they call for the petitions. This plan enables the family to read and consider the contents of the document, and the signing of the Petition becomes not a matter of impulse but of deliberate judgment.—*Correspondent.*

PUBLIC MEETING.—BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.

A public meeting was held on Friday evening, at the Working Man's Hall, Circus-street, Marylebone, to hear an address from the Irish patriot, Bronterre O'Brien.

Mr. NAGLE was called to the chair, and in a brief and pithy manner opened the proceedings.

Mr. SAVAGE, in an appropriate speech, moved the adoption of the following address to her Majesty the Queen:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We most respectfully tender to your Majesty our congratulations on your safe delivery from the perils of nature, and on the auspicious birth of a son, destined in all probability to be the future King of these Realms; while we, in common with the other classes of society, do rejoice in the hope that this event may prove a blessing to the nation, we earnestly desire that your Majesty may be pleased to mark this happy occasion by the exercise of mercy to the political prisoners now under punishment for a violation of the laws of this land. We humbly beg to assure your Majesty that the much-neglected, much oppressed, long-suffering, but very numerous class of the community to which we belong, having to gain our livelihood by the individual exercise of our labour, would hail the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones to their native country, and the free pardon of all political offenders, as a boon never to be forgotten, and would raise millions of voices in prayer and praise to almighty God for blessings upon your Majesty and your children to all generations."

Mr. LEES, in an eloquent speech, seconded the address, which was put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

Mr. O'BRIEN then came forward and was loudly cheered. He said—Men and Women of Marylebone, I have been requested to come up to London to assist its working men in carrying out the "new movement" against those who oppress and burden them. During the last forty-five days I have addressed forty-one great public meetings; I have travelled through the counties of Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cheshire. Every where I have found a spirit of zeal existing; true, there is not that intense feeling of excitement which at one time characterised the movement, but it is a spirit of steady, well-regulated zeal, which promises still better for the cause. Wherever I have been I have found great distress existing; wages have been reduced to an enormous extent; they are not receiving, in many of the manufacturing towns, so much as in 1828. In Huddersfield, for work which they then received 5d, they now receive only 2½d. In Wigan, Colne, Stockport, &c., the handloom weavers are labouring twelve or fourteen hours a day for from 4s. to 6s. per week, and thousands cannot, even at that rate, procure employment. The only town which is an exception to this is Todmorden, a little town, partly in Lancashire, and partly in Yorkshire; here their wages were comparatively good, averaging about 6s. 9d., and this they chiefly owe to the beneficent exertions of Mr. Fielden, M.P.; and when we find that the only town where wages are at all kept up, is that where they are under the employ of a Chartist Member of Parliament, it argues strongly in favour of a general adoption of our principles. Mr. Fielden is one of the largest manufacturers in that part of the country. I have seen 1,056 looms at work in one of his factories; the distress which prevails is so great and dreadful, that something must immediately be done. At Stockport the spinners are not employed half time, and are only receiving 17s. for labour for which they formerly received £2. In Carlisle a deputation of the weavers waited on me, assuring me that their wages were only 5s. 2d. per week, and out of this they had to pay 1s. for rent of loom, and to pay 2d. in the shilling for winding. It is impossible that these men, by any exertions, could keep out of a workhouse, were it not that their wives and children were compelled to be factory slaves—compelled to do men's work to eke out their miserable subsistence. Men of Marylebone, during my imprisonment I had determined to leave this country, and retire to America—not to abandon the movement—that I never will do but with life; but to do there for the cause what I could not do here. I have seen so much of apathy on the part of the people—so much treason on the part of the leaders, that I became almost hopeless of effecting any good. For the last ten years I have kept struggling against every species of opposition; I have been more opposed by those of my own order than even by our bitterest enemies. (A voice—"By working men?") No, not by working men, but men of my own grade in society—men who come amongst you—who seek your meetings to divide and sow jealousies amongst you. You must get rid of these men; they usurp the allegiance due to principle alone. Look at the old Convention; one-half deserted the cause, the other half were employed in calumniating each other—the half of which were either rogues or fools. One party were a set of moral-force humbugs, the other physical-force fools. The only good measure which would have ensured success, that which I proposed to them, which was the plan of forming electoral clubs, they rejected. Mr. O'Brien here entered into a long detail of the doings of the old Convention, stating that he had opposed the National Holiday—that he advised the people of Birmingham not to meet in the Bull Ring, and yet he was made the scape-goat of the party, and was called the most violent man of the age, through the follies and treachery of those who had deserted them. When I read in the *Sun* newspaper at Newcastle of the massacre of the people of Birmingham, I advised them to arm; to arm to the teeth, but to be cautious not to use their arms, unless a similar attack was made upon them. I told them they had a right to the possession of arms, but they had no right to bring them to meetings or to parade them in the streets. They were for the defence of their homes and their property; but when a set of irresponsible magistrates acted in defiance of the laws, as they had done at Birmingham, then they had a perfect right to use them anywhere or everywhere, rather than see the many slaughtered by the few; and for this advice I was tried. On my first trial I got acquitted, after a three hours' cross-examintion, clearly proving the perjury and inconsistencies of the witnesses. But at my second trial at Liverpool, I was convicted on an indictment, charging me with obstructing the due exercise of the laws, resisting the constituted authorities, and breeding routs, riots, and rebellion; convicted by twelve middle-class jurymen, for making a speech as strictly legal as was ever spoken in that "honourable house," the House of Commons, On the foreman of the jury being asked if they agreed on their verdict, without a moment's hesitation, he answered, "Yes, my Lord, Guilty, guilty;" and that with a voice which seemed to say he should like to execute as well as to convict me. One of these jurymen, and I believe the same one, had previously said it was nonsense to try these Chartists—they had ought to be shot or hung at once. What chance had I of a fair trial, with such a jury, when Captain Plunket and his companions were clearly proved to have done that with which I was only accused of breeding routs, riots, and rebellions. The Jury hesitated six hours, and then accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. I for making a good speech, received eighteen months' imprisonment, and, before I could regain my liberty, had to find bail for £800. They, for actually bringing the soldeirs in collision with the police, one was let off at the expiration of three, the other six months, whilst a poor man of the name of Cronan, for a similar assault upon a policeman, is now enduring his sentence of three years' imprisonment. (Shame.) Mr. O'Brien then entered into an interesting detail of his arrests in London, and of the manner in which the Jury, at Liverpool, had been prejudiced against him—of the scandalous manner in which he had been misrepresented in the press, and stated the manner in which he had been misrepresented, even in the papers with which he had himself been connected; paragraphs having been inserted as Editorial comments, which he had never seen until they appeared in print. Such was the difficulty to conduct a truly honest paper, that if you surmounted all the difficulties of sureties, &c., even your own printer would turn traitor to you. This was bad enough from your enemies, but you did expect better treatment from your friends. There was one circumstance he was sorry to mention; but justice to himself compelled him. If he was continually to be harassed in this manner, he would leave the country. He would not be made a tool in the hands of any party! and he called upon the people to protect him. I have seen Dr. M'Douall this evening, and he informs me of a paragraph in the *Northern Star*, written condemning a portion of the address to me at the Crown and Anchor, on Monday last. If any one is present, who was at that meeting, and I see that the chairman of that meeting is present, I call upon him to state whether I did not repudiate the address. (Cries of "yes, you did.") Its effect would be to oppose me to O'Connor. This no power on earth shall ever do, unless O'Connor leaves the ranks of the people. I will never be O'Connor's slave—I will never be his enemy. So many false statements have gone abroad respecting what I said and wrote, that I call upon you to believe nothing written by me unless you see my name to it. Out of the fifty addresses presented to me, the only two I have rejected, the one at the Crown and Anchor, and the other at Huddersfield, are the only two that have found their way into the *Star*. I repudiated them both. I will not have my character raised at the expence of another. I call upon Mr. Nagle, as Chairman of that meeting, to state whether I did not disclaim the address—whether I would allow it to be put to the meeting.

Mr. NAGLE—You did disclaim it; I intend writing to the *Star* to that effect.

Mr. O'BRIEN—I request that you will.

Mr. NAGLE—I was on the Committee, and an address was brought before us, which we approved of; but by some means there was a difference in the address when it was read at the Crown and Anchor. How I can't say. Mr. O'Brien entirely denounced the address, and tore it to pieces.

Mr. O'BRIEN—Our friend has committed a trifling error. I did not denounce the address, but repudiated it. Parties who try to do me more than justice, and others less than justice, do me a serious injury. No doubt it was done with a friendly intent, but such friendship is more dangerous than enmity. If I ever oppose O'Connor, it shall be opposition to principle, and not to the man. Mr. O'Connor is the only man who has ever established a real Radical newspaper; he has rendered the most brilliant services to the cause, and I will never be induced to oppose him unless he deserts his principles. (Mr. O'Brien here stated the immense difficulties he had experienced in endeavouring to establish a paper, and the reasons of their failure, instancing that in St. Pancras, out of thirty-five news agents, only two could be induced to sell his paper, and one of these only dare do it in a private manner.) I feel therefore the necessity of supporting a paper, when once we have it in existence. It is my solemn conviction that if the *Northern Star* goes down, the movement will go down. I consider that man to be my most mortal enemy who would attempt to bring me in collision with Mr. O'Connor. I do not agree with many things he has said or done. I did not agree with his pro-Tory policy at the late elections. I differed from principle with him, and though in prison I put that policy down. I appeal to Mr. Hogg whether I did not suppress the attempt made by a friend the other evening at the Chartist Hall, Old Bailey, to bring me into a similar collision. It has been stated that I am at the head of getting up this subscription for a press; it is as false as a similar statement going through Scotland, that I am a confirmed drunkard: I am neither at the head nor the tail of it. I considered that address not only as an insult to Mr. O'Connor, but also to the *Dundee Chronicle*, *Scottish Patriot*, and other papers. I do not wish to dissuade any one from starting another paper; there have been papers as good as the *Star*, but they have not contained so much Radical news; but it is madness to bring parties into collision who should march together; it is evident that some parties wish to injure me through the *Star*, or the *Star* through me. It shall never be said O'Brien raised himself on the ruins of my profession as a lawyer. I renounced all to advance the cause of the people. (Cheering.) I call upon the person who sent the address, and the person who sent the report, to write immediately to the *Star*, that justice may be done me next week. I shall myself write to Huddersfield to inquire how that address went to the *Star*. I never sent an address myself. I am not fond of puffing myself. I ask those persons who sent the report and the address, and they are now in the room, to inquire how the only two addresses I have rejected found their way to the *Star*.

Mr. WHEELER, London Correspondent to the *Star*, explained, that in consequence of Mr. Carrier's benefit taking place on the same evening as the Crown and Anchor meeting, he was not able to attend, but Mr. Cleave engaged a person to report, who had done so, but the address being rejected, he had not sent it; it had been sent by some other person.

Mr. O'BRIEN.—I call upon you, as authorised agent, to see that I have justice done me next week. It unfortunately happens that I am either reported by fools, who cannot understand the subjects I am speaking upon, or by knaves, who are interested in calumniating me. I have for the last nine years been made a victim of these collisions. I have been incessantly annoyed by moral force humbugs or physical force rascals, and if we do not keep strict watch we shall be split again into sections by these parties. They denounced me a coward because I was not such an ass as to give the Government a month's notice we intended to put the Government down; to give the manufacturers a month's notice we intended to pull down the system by which they had raised their wealth. I opposed every violent motion on that Convention, as the Minute Book shows; yet am I denounced as a violent blood-thirsty demagogue; and why is this? Because, as Lord Normanby says, I am the most dangerous of the lot. You know I am called the schoolmaster, and by the papers I have edited, and the writings I have disseminated, I have made such scholars as Vincent, Duncan, M'Crae, Lowery, and others whom I would pit as speakers, as men nderstanding the principles of government, against any in that highly respectable House of Commons. Before my time it was the fashion to lay all our grievances to a few, to this party in power, or the other party in power; but I have taught the people to know that their grievances do not result from a few lords, priests, or Commons being in power, but from a whole class of the community being opposed to them. The only class of men identified with you are the small shopkeepers who live by your pence; but the interest of the large shopkeeper, of the manufacturer, is as opposed to yours as light is to darkness. Their interest is to give you as little wages as possible, and to purchase articles at the cheapest possible rate. If their interest is similar to yours, how is it that they accumulate their half million of capital, while you cannot procure the necessaries of life? Why, if your interests are the same, have you not progressed in an equal manner? It is because you have not got the vote; they know this is the remedy, and they never will grant it you until they see you are prepared to take it. It was because I claimed for you a right to stand on the same platform with them that I was convicted by a middle-class Jury; I would not trust to the sense of a middle-class Jury for the meanest thing. Those men, who are capable of robbing you of your rights, are capable also of robbing you of your lives, if you oppose their interest. An honest man of the middle class would not sit as a Juror upon a working man; he would consider that his interest was opposed to yours—that his wealth was procured out of your bones and sinews, and therefore he could not be impartial on any subject which affected the interests of his order. But with the small shopkeepers the case is different; it is their interest that you should earn plenty of money, in order that you may have plenty to spend; and if their skulls were not so confoundedly thick—if a stupid class pride had not rendered them so insane as to be within one degree of Saint Luke's, they would, ere now, have joined with you. Mr. O'Brien then, in an able manner, went into the subject of the land and the currency questions. He trusted the day was not far distant when the most apathetic would catch the spirit of liberty. It is impossible men can much longer remain in such cruel poverty. All I dread is, that some villany will bring you in collision with the law. You must keep out of the reach of the law, because it is too strong for you; but once create the moral union we are striving for, and the law will stand abashed and confounded—will crumble to pieces before your gigantic power. Like the fable of the serpent biting the file, it will bring on itself its own destruction. In conclusion, I require every man and woman to sign the National Petition—get every one you come in contact with to sign it. Tell the shopkeepers where you deal that your duty to your family will not allow you to deal with them unless they sign that document. I request the people here to inform others that the address was sent to the *Star* without my knowledge, that I objected to it, and tore it to pieces. I require the Reporter of the *Star* to insert my statement respecting it, and on a future occasion shall be happy again to meet with my Marylebone friends. (Much cheering.)

Mr. HOGG moved, and Mr. SAVAGE seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Brien.

Three cheers were given for the *Northern Star*, three for the Charter, three for signatures to the Petition, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, concluded the business of the meeting.

[In reference to this report, we have only to observe that we have made it a point, since Mr. O'Brien's liberation, to give every word sent to us of his movements. If, therefore, there be any cause for complaint, it will probably be manifest who has it. A single line from Mr. O'Brien, stating that the addresses to which he refers had been rejected would have prevented their insertion: we should have been very thankful to have the space occupied by them for other purposes.—ED. N. S.]

BRONTERRE O'BRIEN IN LONDON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Under the above heading, the *Star* of last week contained a report of the recent meeting, held at the Crown and Anchor, for the purpose of welcoming Mr. O'Brien's appearance in the metropolis. A laudatory address to Mr. O'B. was embodied in that report, which address averred that "there NEVER was a press that really represented working men—that truly advocated their interests—that fearlessly and faithfully asserted their just claims in their fullest extent"! To this extraordinary declaration, you, Sir, appended the subjoined note:—

[Surely, the author of this address must have forgotten *The Poor Man's Guardian*, *The Destructive*, *The Twopenny Dispatch*, *The London Dispatch*, *The National Reformer*, *The Operative*, and *The Southern Star*, all of which were successively under the entire management and control of the gentleman to whom this very equivocal compliment is addressed! not to mention *The London Mercury*, of which he was joint Editor, and the *Northern Star*, in whose columns he has always written, in defence of the people, whatever he pleased. We feel somewhat surprised that Mr. O'Brien should have received an address of which this sentence formed a portion.]—ED. *N. S.*

Mr. O'Brien having subsequently repudiated the sentiments of the address, and, moreover, publicly affirmed that he declined its acceptance; the non-notification of which circumstance in the report of the meeting, partly forms the subject of his complaint, the writer of this, as the party supplying that report, deems it necessary to afford the following explanation:—

1. That in consequence of the O'Brien meeting being held (*why* is best known to its conveners), on an evening "*previously* set apart for a similar demonstration of sympathy, for another victim of despotism (Mr. Carrier,)" the regularly retained London Correspondent of the *Star* was precluded from attending.

2. That the address, of the publication of which Mr. O'Brien complains, did not form a portion of the report as originally sent, nor was it afterwards forwarded to you by the reporter.

In fact, the Reporter did not enter the meeting until after the presentation of the Address, and its tenor was first communicated to him through the *Star* itself. It was merely intimated to him at the meeting that "a congratulatory address had been presented to the Schoolmaster at large," and he did not therefore in any other way allude to it in his report.

What party, then, ought Mr. O'Brien to censure for the publication of a document repugnant to his feelings personally! Not the Reporter, for he was ignorant of the Address. Not the Editor of the *Star*, for he did but afford publicity to that which was sent for insertion in his Journal. Had the Editor withheld that Address, it is more than probable that the party from whom he received it, would have denounced him as being influenced by petty jealousy of the promised *Bronterre Press!* The individual, therefore, at whose request the Editor published the obnoxious address, can alone be said to be answerable for what Mr. O'Brien considers an insult. And who was that person? Why, *Mr. John Watkins*, the author, as well as presenter, of the precious document! That individual now endeavours to shuffle from the responsibility of his own act, and to excite Mr. O'Brien's ire against the correspondent and Editor of the *Star*. "I admit," says he