BIRMINGHAM.

This long anticipated Conference, which has been looked forward to with so much interest, commenced on Tuesday morning last, in a spacious building, formerly used as the Mechanics' Institute, New Hall-street. Application had been made to the commissioners who have control of the Town-Hall, to allow the Conference to be holden in that building, but the commissioners are a self-selected body, and labouring under the absurd fear that the Conference was likely to be of a dangerous character, they refused to allow the use of the Hall. It is due to the members of the Town Council, however, to state, that they did not sympathize in this proceed-

in what was formerly the Mechanics' Institute. credentials. Business was announced to commence wholesome sense of fear into the Council, they wisely afraid of the progress of this peaceful movement that Mr. J. Hobson, Leeds, suggested that each delegate at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, at which hour determined to make a show of generosity in not conthe majority of the Delegates had assembled. The following is the order of business determined on, previous to the arrival of the delegates, by the council of the Complete Suffrage Union, and presented in the form of a Programme to each delegate, except some few cases, which were to be reserved for hand a memorial, signed by forty-three members of the should not. That right he apprehended rested with the with his card of admission to the Conference. MORNING SITTING, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27,

TEN O'CLOCK.

1.—The Council to present the list of the members of the Conference, 2.—To appoint a chairman and secretary. 3.—To appoint an election Committee to investigate and decide on the claims of any persons for admission as delegates, whose names may not be mentioned in

4.-To adopt resolutions declaratory of the principles of the Cenference, and the mode of deliberation to be pursued in considering the main business to be brought under discussion. 5.—To appoint an Executive Committee to consider this programme, and to whom all matters to be brought : before the Conference shall be submitted, and who shall decide upon the order to which all business shall

be introduced. 6.-To fix the hours of meeting, and adopt other regulations for order.

At the first meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held immediately after the close of this Session,

EVENING SITTING.

The Conference to proceed to prepare a Bill, securing the equal representation of the whole people, the discussion being taken as in a committee of the

The same shall not be taken to have received the adop- could agree, and not wherein they differed.—(hear, portion of the electors, arising out of certain incite- not—(hear, hear) In the responsible situation in second reading after amendment in Committee.

AFTERNOON SITTING, THURSDAY, DEC. 29. Public Meetings, one object of which will be to make possession of unworthy motives, they must not charge the same time, he was bound to acknowledge that elected, the credential signed by the Chairman, who an Appeal to the Electors of the United Kingdom to any others with being so actuated until their own there were at one time expressions made use of, and was returning officer—(hear, hear.) It would be imvote only for Parliamentary candidates who will support actions convinced them of the fact—thear, hear). They acts resorted to, which gave some grounds for the possible to reject the parties in the lists 2 and 3,

FRIDAY'S SITTINGS, DEC. 30.

vening the Conference. 12-To consider any other matters legitimately ference, prescribed by the address convening the Conference.

JOSEPH STURGE, President of the Council. The following is an extract from the Address of the National Complete Suffrage Union, dated September, 1842, in consequence of which the Conference was

As we have been appointed to make arrangements for the calling of a Conference, to consider the details emential for the carrying out of the principles on which the National Complete Suffrage Union is founded; and as our paramount object is to effect a union between the middle and working classes, to secure the just and equal representation of the whole people, we think it our duty to submit such propositions for the consideration of the Conference as may be best promotive of that end. We therefore authorit the following propositions for the consideration of the Conference, which we call upon you, the Reformers of the United Kingdom, to elect:

be appointed to introduce the Bill into the House of which such a system of representation existed—the ing arrayed one part of the population in aims against delegates to sit with their hands in their pockets whilst commons; and in what manner other members of the United States—(hear, hear.) He had travel'ed another—when he saw both the leading parties in the House shall be called upon to support it.

be used in favour of such freedom of trade.

the most effectual means by which assistance may be more our objects.

5. To consider the propriety of calling upon the invourable to Complete Suffrage.

consider the great extent to which, in various ways, Others might labour for the promotion of partial repretue had shown him this mark of kindness they willingly co-operate with their oppressors; and sentation; Mr. Sturge had felt it his duty to labour for by placing him in the chair, he would, to the extent of ascertain how far they may be disposed to prove their nothing short of complete representation; and, without his feeble abilities, endeavour to do impartial justice deviction to the cause of literty, by refusing to be used saying anything of those who chose to differ from him, to every delegate present; and, should any circumfor the purposes of war, cruelty, and injustice, and Particularly by the disuse of intexicating arricles. giving their countenance and support to ail these who

may suffer from esponsing their cause. 8. To determine the best legal and constitutional nating sound political knowledge; for spreading the would follow its enactment—(hear, hear, hear). It conference was the election of a Secretary, and before and he did so trusting that he should receive Hamilton—Archibald Walker.

Conference was the election of a Secretary, and before and he did so trusting that he should receive Hamilton—Archibald Walker.

Hamilton—Archibald Walker.

Huddens—Archibald Walker.

Huddens—Education throughout was true that, at one time, Mr. Sturge was that question was put, he perhaps might be allewed credit for not being disposed to cast any unworthy slur Huddens—Archibald Walker.

Huddens—Archibald Wal

Tatives to Hold a National Conference at be unanimous in favour of his election—(hear, hear). Moreover, Mr. Morgan was a legal gentleman, BIRMINGHAM, ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF DECEM- and cheera) BER, 1842. FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARING A BILL TO BE SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT, FOR WHOLE PLOPLE; AND FOR DETERMINING ON SUCH proposal of Mr. Spencer, and be did it, not only for the service to them in restraining their democratic enthu-

We have further to request that two Representatives be sent from each of the smaller towns and boroughs, mincham, Manchester, Glasgow, and Liverpool may send six Representatives, but no more.

That one half of the Representatives shall be ap-The meetings for their election to be held separate, unless both classes can agree in having all the Representatives chosen at one meeting, which we earnestly : ecommend; but where they do not so agree, the two classes are not to interfere with each other's meetings, otherwise the election will be void.

That should the authorities interfere or trespass on prevent any meeting from being held, nomination lists question, and that it would be a precursor to that proposed to be adopted with respect to them? this constitutional right of public meeting, so as to to be made out, recommending Candidates, from each class, such lists to be publicly notified, and left in proceedings—(cheers.) Public aitnations to receive the signatures of the inhatures to be declared duly elected.

That the places sending representatives make arrangements for defraying their expenses. That as our Irish brethren are prohibited, by exclulive and oppressive laws, from sending representatives to such a Conference, we especially invite. and will hear). Eceive as visitors, all who approve of the cliect of the Mr. STURGE, on taking the chair, was greeted with names of persons whose appointments as delegates were they pleased—(hear, hear). beeting, and who share the confidence of the people of the proper of the people of the proper of the

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pursue this object by peaceable, legitimate, and constitu-

and as some members of the Conference were supposed

Mr. PARRY, London, understood that some gentle-

The SECRETARY apprehended that there was no

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842.

ment was excited among the delegates who were flock- had been carried was a favourable omen of the progress passed through his hands, it was found that a very tuined that at present no gentleman had a right to take Radford-J. Saunders, - Rowell, and John Wilmoting, no fewer than 43 of them having signed a great many of the commissioners, requesting them to great many of the commissioners, requesting them to great many of the delegates were irregularly appointed.

Some when called upon. Under these circumstances, how have been called upon to the council dearly the great many of the delegates were refused through that a very twinted that at present no gentleman nad a right to take great many of the delegates were irregularly appointed. By suddery—Rev. T. Swan, G. Lambert, and John Wilmot. Suddery—Rev. T. Swan, G. Lambert, and John Wilmot. Suddery—Rev. T. Swan, G. Lambert, and John Wilmot. Suddery—Rev. T. Swan, G. Lambert, and there was no proved to have been elected in conformity with the consistency of the cause. He certainly felt himself altogether ungreat many of the delegates were irregularly appointed. He might state, that wherever those irregularities were occasioned by more many of the delegates were refused tickets without any regulations of the council—(hear, hear.)

Stowarton—Rev. W. Stokes. Strathworde—T. H. Morgan and J. Chance.

Strathworde—T. Morgan and J. Chance.

White the council had felt themselves justified by the particular to take a very favourable onen of the proceedings but who could clearly be great many of the delegates were irregularly appointed. He might state, that wherever those irregularities were of the body more many of the delegates were irregularly appointed. He might state, that wherever those irregularities were occasioned by more many of the delegates were irregularly appointed. He might state, that wherever those irregularities were occasioned by more many of the delegates were irregularly appointed. He might state, that wherever those irregularities were occasioned by more many of the delegates were irregularly appointed. He might state, that wherever those irregularly ap the Council deemed them ineligible to receive tickets hear). With reference to the remark which Mr. O'Con- names in list No. 2. But where there was a violation In this condition were the delegates from Manchester, nor had made, as to a slight alteration in the programme, of the spirit of the invitation, the Council placed the The Delegates began to pour into Birmingham from Sheffield, from Arbroath, and about seventy it was, perhaps, necessary to state that it had been con- names in list No. 3. There where a number on Monday morning, and by evening upwards of ethers. The delegates met at the New Inn during the sidered advisable, under all the circumstances, that the of towns in which elections of delegates had taken 300 had arrived. Among the number was Mr. afternoon and evening, The spirit of indignation rose Chairman should be elected, and he believed that by place under circumstances so entirely at variance with O'Connor. Their names and the towns they represented, will be found below. The Conference exfervour; and it was determined that those of the hear, hear). Before they proceeded to the business letter of the invitation, that they had determined to recited much interest in the town, and throughout the chartists who were admitted should make at once, and immediately before them, perhaps he might be allowed ject them altogether, and they wished to have the soms anxious to hear the proceedings, some of this tyrannous proceeding. And as, after all, there were obtain the same room in the Town Hall, in which the

testing the tickets; and towards night intimation was lieved was ever resorted to in any Conservative arrangement, most of the objected delegates again which would have been signed by a greater number of applied for and received tickets either late on Mon- that body had the parties been at home when they

The delegates having then assembled in the building

day night or early on Tuesday morning. before spoken of, about eleven o'clock, The Rev. J. SPENCER, of Hinton Charter House, Sturge then read the memorial, which expressed the Bath, rose amidst cheers and said, that a sufficient number of persons were present to commence the proceedings. Their first business would be to elect a Chair- by peacefulness, philanthropy, and national importance, man, and, at the request of others, without pushing him- and prayed that the use of the Town Hall might be self ferward, he rose to undertake the duty of moving granted.] This memorial, the request of which was refused one. There were there assembled, a great number of on Friday last, left the council no alternative; but to thinking men, perhaps every one of them actuated by engage the building in which they were then assembled, different motives. Some of them probably had come and he hoped, therefore, that their friends would from some cause and some from another, but he be- excuse the inadequacy of the accommodation, it being lieved there was one thing upon which they were all the only suitable room which could be obtained for the agreed, namely, that the present system of represen- occasion. Having said thus much with regard to their obtain, they would fail, so long as the system con- business, and not to make speeches, yet he believed it tinued in its present shape—(hear, hear.) If they had would be right for him to trespass for a moment or two tried to effect a reform, either in church or in with reference to the particular position in which they state,—if they tried to lower the taxes—if they now stood—(hear, bear) Some of them, and himself all documents which are supposed to embody the necestried to improve the condition of the colonies—
among the number, had been frequently applied to by
plete Suffrage, must be placed in their hands.

The documents which are supposed to embody the necestried to improve the condition of the colonies—
among the number, had been frequently applied to by
their neighbours of the working class to assist in the or whatever they tried to effect, that which connected movement to obtain for them complete justice in the them with the representative system seemed to be representation Some of them had at first declined to take part in such a proceeding. First, because it their due effect in the House of Cemmons, and, therefore, they wished to change the system. In order to had a sufficient number of able leaders in the field; and the country to be guided by the spinite of the representation in the lists they made out—(hear, hear.) There was great difficulty in arriving at a correct state was considered that the Universal Suffrage party had a sufficient number of able leaders in the field; and measure, by exparts evidence, and they were desirous, that the Conference should appoint its 8—To read the Bill, when prepared, a second time. and cheers) They came there to consider how far they the minds of the middle classes and to the great prohear, hear.) They must allow every man to be honest ments which were said to have been used in favour of which the Council felt themselves placed, they must. Anderston—Patrick O Higgins and Wm. Parkes. in his opinions, and if he expressed those opinions physical force and violence—that there was no pro- to a certain extent, be bound to the rule they had laid Arbroath—Chas Crawford, Abm. Duncan, Peter Hig-9.—To determine what member or members of Parlia- with frankness and honesty, they must agree to give bability of their being able to carry the middle classes down ment shall move for leave to bring in the Bill in the him a fair hearing, and to listen to him with every along with them—thear, hear.) Now, he (Mr. S.) was Mr. O'CONNOR was of opinion that the question lay Barrhead—Wm. Cotton. to hold their own opinions—thear, hear). That liberty the fact that there was as great a number of men of Union issued their writs to certain towns to send del 10.—To consider a Plan for an Organized System of maintain for themselves, and whilst they deprecated the body of politicians in the country—(loud cheers.) At must take as prima facie evidence of a person's being the principles embodied in the Bill adopted at this must have that "charity which hopeth all things," and opinions to which he had adverted. But, he added, it upon mere ex parte evidence going against the decision bear). It would be their duty to elect a Chairman who he might condemn or disapprove some of the means thought it would be better if the secretary would state 11.—To adopt an address to the people of England, would fairly hold the balance between all parties, and others might think it right to adopt—(hear, hear.) It the nature of the evidence upon which the council had on several of the subjects mentioned in the Circular con- who would be no respecter of persons. In proposing was with these views, and on this principle, that the Mr. Sturge, he thought they would all agree with him, Complete Suffrage Association had commenced its from his past history, that they had a sufficient guarantee labours. Its principal object and its principal efforts hear.) filling within the limits for discussion at this Conthat he possessed these qualifications—(hear, hear). He had been directed to induce the electors, and those had been, as it appeared to him to be connected in a The Council were bound together in a solemn league to very important manner with the present movement. Mr. Sturge was first known to the world, as a public tional means only, and the success that they had met with character, in his determined opposition to negro slavery. encouraged them to hope, that by forbearance and argu-He saw there a great evil; he went, at his own cost, to ment they might beable to break down that barrier the place where stavery existed. He went into the which so unhappily existed between classes whose West Indies, and he there saw, with his own eyes, interests were inseparably identified by some circumthe horrible cruelties perpetrated by the slave-stances which had occurred during the last few years owners upon their poor uncffending victims —(Hear, hear.) At the former Conference the Six He came back to England and lectured in various parts Points to which reference had been made, by his friend of the country, and the first time at which be (Mr. S.) Mr. Spencer, had been adopted. He (Mr. Sturge) had the pleasure of meeting him was at Derby, where could confirm the opinion stated by Mr. Spencer, he was then directing his philarthropic efforts to the that every one of those points was carried, not destruction of that iniquitous system, by arousing public by prejudice, but by reason; and he was satisfied attention to a sense of its enormities. Mr. Sturge had that any inpartial person who happened to be L. To determine on the essential details of an Act of slavery at home—that there were white slaves as well opponents of the friends of the people, and having to be carried out—(hear, hear.) It was an easy matter Parliament, necessary for securing the just representable on the friends of the friends of the friends of the people, and having to be carried out—(hear, hear.) It was an easy matter for persons at a distance, having some spleen against tation of the whole adult male population of the United in common honesty to effect its overthrow, and he every act of the council, he (Mr. Sturge) thought they him, to protest against the validity of his election; but Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; such Act to had arrived at the conclusion, that the only mode by were entitled to credit for honesty, until the contrary as a party sent there by the people of Glasgow, he embrace the principles and details of Complete Suffrage, which that could be effected was to reform the repre-Equal Electorial Districts, Vote by Ballot, Ne Property sentative system, and to give to every man, who had Qualification, Payment of Members, and Annual Par- arrived at the years of maturity, and was untainted by vocally to say that the council could not, either directly and not by a part of it. If they acted upon the plan or indirectly, agree to any compromise whatever of their pointed out by the Chairman, they might disfranchise Conference, held at Birmingham, April 5th, 6th, 7th, be was governed, and by which his happiners, morally pesceable principles. He was one of those who, when whole towns, and he begged to ask, whether they were and 8th, 1842.

| April 5th, 6th, 7th, be was governed, and by which his happiners, morally pesceable principles. He was one of those who, when whole towns, and he begged to ask, whether they were he saw persons in high station, like Lord John Russell, prepared upon the representation of one sided evidence. 2. To determine what Members of Parliament shall (cheers.) He directed his attention to the country in accused in his place in the House of Commons of havthroughout the extent of the country. He had inves- state united in inducing young men to go on a murder | tions? He thought not. 3. To endeavour to ascertain how far the friends of tigated the state of society there. He had made himsentation of the people—(cheers). Then the question errors, he hoped the past would be buried in ob- that such parties be forthwith admitted as members arose, how was he to do this? There had been systems | livion-(hear, hear.) But he wished most emphatically of the Convention-(hear, hear.) municipal electors to adopt immediate measures for proposed which did not go far enough; and he believed to say, and in doing so he was quite sure he should Excuring the election of such men only to represent that the great object to be aimed at was to move the express the feelings of every member of the Council, them in their local governments as are known to be classes that had the votes. The grand thing to be that they could not unite with any one who would in aimed at was to get the co-operation of those who had any way encourage any species of violence for the 6. To call upon our fellow countrymen seriously to the power of sending men to Parliament—(hear, hear). attainment of their great object—(hear, hear.) As he had determined to co-operate in this peaceful war- stances arise (which, however, he did not anticipate) fare, if he might so describe it, in which they were to induce him to resign the arduous situation, let the 7. To express an opinion as to the duty of the people engaged—(cheers). He had introduced the narrow end Conference be assured that he should do so with perof the wedge by proposing the plan of Complete fect good feeling-(hear, hear.) He was one of those Suffrage, and he thought, that if he could convince men who thought, whether this Conference effected the of religion and men of influence, that the principle great object they had in view or not, that their prin-There for energetically and peaceably promoting the was a sound and true one, he should get Complete ciples must ultimately triumph, because they were either with respect to the Complete Suffragists or the above objects; for checking all kinds of violence and Suffrage, and that all that could be desirable for the based upon the eternal principles of truth and justice Chartists.

Commotion by which the enemy triumphs; for dissemi-people to possess, or that they had a right to demand, —(cheers.) He believed the next business before the preparing the people for the proper exercise of their others of the unreasonableness of requiring Six Points had in view-(hear, hear, hear 9. To devise means for raising a National Fund for of those Six Points beints conceded, he was not ing out the details of both this and the preceding the purpose of promoting the above objects, as well as slow to adopt them, as he had done, one by one, and longerence, and he (Mr. Sturge) would venture to say, quite ready to admit that that might have been done, to protect all persons who, in their peaceful prosecu- after the most mature consideration of their necessity that if the Conference elected him he would save them tion of them, shall become victims of unjust laws or to secure good Government, and to establish peace and much expence is fees, as well as a considerable saving trariquillity amongst all classes—(cheers) With such a in point of time—(hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. F. O CONNOR was received with lond applause. to be somewhat illegal, or that their proceedings tended right, than as a matter of courtesy—(cheers). He said he begged leave, most cordially, to second the to illegality, Mr. Morgan's advice might be of some reasons already stated by that gentleman, namely, that siasm within reasonable bounds-laughter). The Rev. Dr. Wade, London, seconded the proposi-AS MAY CAUSE IT TO BECOME THE LAW OF THESE be would give satisfaction to the Conference—but he tion, which was put from the Chair, and unanimously REALMS. country at large—thear.) At the same time he trusted carried. that the meeting would not allow, or that Mr. Sturge Mr. Mencan begged to thank the Conference for himself would not allow the proposition to be made out their kind expression of feeling with respect to himself. larger coes, excepting that London, Edinburgh, Birthat the first thing was to present to the Conference abilities he might have to the service of the Conference a list of members. Now whether it was thought -(hear, hear). He believed his first duty would be to necessary to appoint a chairman before that was done, announce the names of the parties constituting the aspointed by the Electors and half by the Non-electors. might be a question, as the second proposition in the sembly. programme was for that object. For himself he did The CHAIRMAN said that it would be extremely not think that it signified much which was done first, desirable, when any delegate rose to address the meetand, upon the whole, he was inclined to think that it ing, that he would announce his name and the place he would be better to appoint a chairman in the first represented. instance—(hear, hear.) He entirely acquiesed in every word which had fallen from Mr. Spencer in proposing men claimed to have a right to sit in this Conference Mr. Sturge as chairman, and he hoped and trusted in consequence of being members of the last Conference. that there would be an unanimous vote upon the but who would not have a vote. What regulation was tuted as that the choice of the people should be sent Leicester—T. Cooper, J. R. H. Bairstow, J. Duffy, and unanimity which, he hoped, would mark all their

whom succeeded in obtaining admittance. The quite enough of them against whose election no pretext last Conference met. That building, however, was under The list No. 1, against which there was no objection Delegates were admitted on the production of their of dispute could be manufactured to carry a little the control of a self-elected body, who seemed so whatever, would, of course, be received first.

Mr. J. ARRAN, of Bradford, begged to say, in the received that tickets would be given to all, and that the town in Eugland, to prevent their holding the Conference outset, that he objected to the distinction of lists. He Council would recommend the Conference to admit the there—(hear, hear.) But to show that this feeling was considered that the Council had no right whatever to parties objected to at once, and in a body, by a vote; not participated in by the rate payers, he held in his say who should constitute that assemblage and who the decision of a Committee. In consequence of this Town Council against this arbitrary proceeding, and Conference and with no other party—(loud cries of hear, hear").

Mr. Hobson said, that if he understood the secrewere called upon. As he conceived the credit of the tary right, there were three lists of persons to be read. town was at stake, with regard to this refusal of the One containing the names of persons about whose eleccommissioners, he would take the liberty to read the memorial before they proceeded to business. Lar. Sturge then read the memorial, which expressed the been objected to altogether. What the Council proopinion of the subscribers that the deliberations of the posed to the Conference to do was to pass a resolution, declaratory of their opinion how they thought such cases ought to dealt with-(hear, hear).

> be that the disputed lists should not be decided by the list No.-1. (Hear.) Mr. ARRAN maintained that every delegate had a

Mr. O'CONNOR understood Mr. Arran's objection to

right to take his seat in the Conference, until it should be decided that he had no right to be there. (Hear) The CHAIRMAN believed that there was no desire whatever to keep a single individual out of the Centation of this country was a bad one.—(hear, hear.)

place of meeting, he begged to say, that although he ference. But the Council having taken upon themselves they all thought that whatever reform they tried to was particularly anxious that they should proceed to the responsibility of inviting their friends from the country to meet on this most important occasion, it was thought right to lay down certain rules which should he acted upon for the maintenance of proper order, majority, They were fully aware that, under the circumstances. it was possible that those rules would not be strictly complied with, and they felt that as a Council they were bound to the country to be guided by the spirit of the accomplish this, the grand thing to be simed at was secondly, because it was said that there was identified on that account, that the Conference should appoint its to effect a thorough union of the people—thear, hear, with the term Chartism, something so prejudicial to own Committee, in order to determine whether the par-

mark of respect—only claiming for themselves the right one of those who was happy to bear his testimony to in a nutshell. The council of the Complete Suffrage which they conceded to others they must certainly peace amongst the honest Chartists as in any other gates to the Conference. Then he thought that they so long as a man conducted himself honestly, they was the duty of every one, in a bold and uncompro- of the returning officer, because his was the only evimust regard him as an honourable upright man—thear, mising manner to advocate just legislation, however dence they had as to the validity of the election. He rejected the delegates, so that the Conference might be put in possession of the nature of the objection-(hear,

The CHAIRMAN said that the only objection he had (Mr. Spencer) would trespass upon their attention for who had the power, willingly to grant full justice to to such a course being adopted was, that if each case a few moments, in alluding to what that past history their unenfranchised fellow-countrymen—(cheers.)— underwent discussion, the best part of their time would be consumed, and the most important part of the

business left unfinished. Mr. CLANCY Brighton, decidedly objected to be tried in the manner proposed, and for this reason, that his constituents had sent him there not to be tried by a jury, or a class, but by the whole Conference—(hear, lear.) If his name was placed in list No. 2, he was confident there were certain parties in list No. 1, the llegality of whose election he could prove-thear. hear.) Was it fair that he should be tried by parties in such a situation?—("No, no:")

Mr. Corquhoun, of Glasgow, observed, that on the most minute examination of the case, he found that

there was not the shadow of objection to some delegates to whom cards had been refused the previous nightlived to see his exertions crowned with success, and present, and who heard the arguments advanced, (hear, hear.) On the other hand, he had seen men with slavery was abolished in the British dominions. But could not help going away with the impression that his own eyes, receiving cards, who had no earthly then he was told, and very properly, that there was all prejudice would be removed from the minds of the title to them, if the address issued by the council was prepared upon the representation of one sided evidence to commit such an act of injustice? Or were the

'Rev. T. SPENCER thought that there was a great unrestricted and absolute freedom of trade will unite self acquainted with the cheapness of the government. India—the cost of which was to be paid out misapprehension of what had been said before the with us to obtain such an Act of Parliament on their He had seen the peace and good order and general of the hard earnings of the labouring classes meeting by the Secretary. He (Mr. S.) was present at being satisfied that the newly acquired franchise will content which prevailed among the citizens, and —when he saw the leading political journals vising the meeting of the Council on the prevailed among the citizens. then he came back to England, and determined with each other in scurrility and falsehood—he repeated, he could assure them there was no wish on the part of 4. To devise the best means for obtaining competent to devote his energies to the establishment of a similar he was not one of those who was disposed to judge that body to prevent a single delegate taking his seat Parliamentary Candidates, pledged to our principles; system here-(cheers). Mr. Sturge believed it would harshly, if so tad an example should happen to have on that Conference if he was legally entitled to do sowork well for England, as it had done for America. He followers. If there were any present, therefore, who had (hear, hear) The Secretary had already stated that rendered to them in all electoral contests; and the best had convinced himself of it by facts and by testimony; pursued the course to which he had alluded, and who the Council recommended the admission of the names for registering the electors and non-electors and hence he had come home determined to do all that now saw it was wrong, and who, by deeds as well as in list No. 2, by a vote of the Conference, and in order throughout the kingdom who may be disposed to pro- lay in his power to procure a full, fair, and free repre- words, would prove in future they had seen their to carry out that recommendation, he begged to propose

> Mr. O'CONNOR seconded the motion. Mr. Hobson proposed the following amendment:-"That this Conference be constituted of ALL the delegates who have been appointed by the people in

their several localities, and who have presented themselves at this board to take their seats; any party Gatehouse-Robert Somers. having objections to urge against the elections of the delegates, such objections to be made either in open Conference er before a Committee to be appointed." Mr. ARRAN seconded the amendment, and in doing

so, he begged to state that he for one did not imagine that any delegate would come there without the shadow of an election, or with a wish to impose upon the Conference—(hear, hear.) He had no such suspicion,

The Rev. Mr. HILL should support the amendment at a time, but when he was convinced of the necessity Morgan, had devoted a great deal time of time in work- position manifested by that council in recommending the admission of the gentlemen in list No. 2. He was as had been intimated by the mover to save the time which perhaps might otherwise be spent in useless, exciting, and vexatious inquiries. He was desirous to trarquillity amongst all classes—(cheers) Where such a process of his election—(hear, hear, hear, and laughter.)

We therefore advise that Public Meet- past history as this, therefore, he regarded Mr. Sturge in point of time—(hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Gardner, hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Gardner, hear, hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Gardner, hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Gardner, hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Gardner, hear, hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Gardner, hear, hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Gardner, hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Gardner, hear, hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. Gardner, hear, captious. He thought it would be much more desirable to admit the names in list No. 2, as a matter of

The Rev. E. MIALL, of London, thought there was no necessity for going far into the question. If those delegates who had supported the amendment would consider for a moment how far their principle carried them, and might have carried the Council of the Complete Suffrage Union, had they been disposed to do evil, he thought they could at once accord with the resolution which had been moved by Mr. Spencer and seconded by Mr. O'Connor. The Council had called a Conference of delegates from various parts of the kingdom. They had laid down certain rules, according to which they could judge whether those delegates were really representatives of the persons whom they represented to be-(hear, hear.) They wished to have a bona fide Conference and not merely a nominal one-(hear, hear.) The Council, then, had laid down certain rules, which would be a test of admission to the Conference, and by which they would judge-whether the delegates had been sent by the people or not, whether meetings had Long Buckby-John Eyre. been fairly called, and whether they were so constithere—(hear, hear). Now, if the Council were to act entirely and exclusively on the letter of their previous | Manafield-Smith Lyndon, and Rev. Wm. Hill. gentleman present who was not aware that the cre- instructions, there were some persons they would Markinch-Wm. Tullis, and Rd. Jenkinson. Mr. WILKINSON, of Exeter, then proceeded to call dentials of some of them had not been received. In reject. But they proposed no such large measure, but Market Harborough—R. Whiteman, and B. Carter. bitants, those having the greater number of signs-) for a show of hands in favour of Mr. Spencer's proposition, which was carried unanimously, and amidst had a right to be present and to take part in the delibe- compose the Conference, believing that the elections Merthyr Tydvil-Wm. Miles, and B. Habard. considerable cheering. Mr. W. said he had the proud rations. He had to present a list of persons which had had been bone fide, and that the rules had been vio- Maryhill—J. Gardner. satisfaction of witnessing so much harmony in a meet been marked No. 1, who constituted the Conference. lated rather in letter than in spirit—(hear, hear). If Manchester—J. Leach, C. Doyle, W.—Dixson, J. ing called for the discussion of the most vital subjects It was a very lengthy one, and included the names of the Council had not acted in this manner they might connected with the liberties of the country—thear, individuals who represented all shades of Reformers. themselves have filled the Conference with delegates of Newark—R. Collins and J. Saunders. He had also to present another list, No. 2 containing the their own choosing, and thus have carried things as Newburgh-J. C. Perry and S. Fox.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

During Monday evening, no small share of amaze- ment. He trusted that the manner in which the motion (hear, hear). The whole of the credentials having formity with the invitation of the council, he main-

a committee appointed to try the merits of the case- Stockport-T. Clarke and J. Atkinson. (hear, hear.) Mr. SPENCER wished to state that the principle Southampton-F. Cooper. alluded to by the previous speaker was the one on which Saltcoats-J. Henderson and J. P. Reid. the Council were disposed to act, and to allow the Sunderland-J. Sturge, W. P. Roberts, J. Thompson. delegates to take their seats until the committee had decided against them. They desired that the committee | Salford-Robert M'Farlane. to be appointed should even compose a considerable Sutton-in-Ashfield-W. Oliver and W. Parker. majority favourable to the individuals whose claims Stonehouse-W. Inglis. were disputed-(hear, hear). If they committed an Shutford-T. P. Wrench.

tinction to speak of lists one, two, and three. What was the precedent in such matters? The return of the Re- Trowbridge-J. Watts and P. Roberts. turning Officer was the qualification of a person to take Tonbridge—D. S. Rewlinson. his seat in the House of Commons, until he was peti- Todmorden-J. Fielden and H. Shephard. tioned against, and that petition had been formally in- Taunton-W. Braman and W. Harrison. vestigated—(hear, hear.) What would they say if, Towyn—Griffith Evans. when the House of Commons met, and that one-third Tolcross-P. O'Higgins and L. Pitkethly. of the members were petitioned against, the remaining Vale of Leven—Con Murray. two-thirds should put the one-third out of the door, West Bromwich—J. Powell and G. Wilkes. two-thirds should put the one-third out of the door, while they seated themselves?—(hear, hear.) The delegates and me sight to decide spen the list Ma. 2. Warwish C. French, J. Green, J. Shephard, and J. without evidence. They had no evidence to show that the elections had been conducted in an irregular man- Waisall—J. Crow, A. Aitkens, J. Griffiths, and J. ner. He maintained that all delegates who presented themselves ought to be admitted, on the prima facie Wellingboro'-W. Gent and J. Robinson.

validity of the elections—(hear, hear.)

Mr. SPENCER said if it would save time, he was quite willing to withdraw his resolution-(hear, hear.) Woodbridge-J. F. Taylor. Mr. PATRICK BREWSTER, of Paisley, considered it Westbury-W. Taylor and J. Collins. was not competent for any individual to withdraw a Wooton-under-Edge-J. Butler. motion without the consent of those who had supported West Kilbride-J. Eames and J. Gibbons.

After a desultory conversation between the movers and seconders of the two propositions, Mr. Spencer withdrew his motion, and that proposed by Mr. Hobson, being put as the original one, was carried by a large

Mr. ALLERIGHT then read over the list of delegates present, and the places they represented. The list is

Airdrie.-Wm. Bredie. Alnwick-Josh. Forster, Green Bat Cottage, Alnwick, Rev. Joseph Price, Birmingham, James Atkinson,

Birmingham, S. Haycock, Weodcock-street, Bir-Aberdeen-Jas. H. Wilson. Jno. Mitchell. Archibald M'Donald, and Wm. Chilton, Birmingham. Arnold.-Alfred Anthony and Wm. Salbert.

gins, Wm. Thornton, and F. O'Connor. Belper-James Vickers. Blackburn-Wm. Beesley, Accrington, Rev. Wm. Hill. Leeds, and George Morton, Birmingham.

Barnsley-John Vallance and Frank Mirfield. Bath-Rev. E. Spencer, Hinton, and John Hopkins, Bromsgrove-Matthew Hall, and Henry Prosser. Bury-Thos. Kay, Stanley-street, and Edwd. Murless.

Park-street, Birmingham. Bilston,-Benjamin Skidmore. Bradford-John Smith, Peter Driver, John Arran, and Josh. Hammond. Bridport-Charles Sturge, Birmingham, and Charles

Clarke, Bath. Banbury-R. Cockwill, R. K. Philp, and E. French. Bridgewater-Thomas Hill, and F. J. Thompson. Birmingham-Arthur O'Neil, Thomas Parkes, F.

O'Connor, George White, John Follows, and John Bradford (Wilts)-G. Rolf, G. Lueman, Birmingham, and Josh. Gardner.

Bristol-A. Allbright, J. Palmer, J. Johnston, C. Chard, T. Simeon, H. Onion, R. H. Williams, and John Newman. Brighton. -C. Brooker, L. T. Clancy, and W. Feest. Basford (New) - T. Rowland and J. Harrison.

Campsie-Con Murray, Glasgow. Cradley-Jne. Blanchfield. Cambridge—T. Woods, R. Thurlborn, Jno. Winfield. Birmingham, and Jno. Hunt. Carlisle—Walter Thorne and Geo. Mcnardson.

Cupar-Wm. Morgan. Crediton-Jon. Burridge, Saml. Irdwell, Bath, Edwd Miall, London, and Wm. Lovett, ditto. Cheltenham-Wm. Hollis, Cheltenham, Wm. Milson

Cirencester—Thos. Taylor. Ceres-A. Albright and Rd. Dell. Chalford-Rd. Workman.

Coventry—Peter Haye and J. Starkie. Deanshall-Jas. Adams, Summer-lane, Birmingham. Dumfermline-J. P. Rodger, Glasgow, and Andrew

Derby-G. Stevenson, Derby, Jno. West, Herbert Spencer, and Saml. Pendle. Dundee-O. J. Rowland, Dundee, and William Da-Doncaster-Chs. Buckley, Doncaster, Thos. Wright

and Arthur Albright, Birmingham. Dartmouth-Chas. Walker, Dartmouth. Dumfries and Maxweltown - Humphery. Devizes-G. W. Aushe, Revd. G. Westley, Chas. Wat

son, and Wm. Akerman. Dalkeith-Jno. Thomason. Exeter-W. J. P. Wilkinson and E. Davy. Edinburgh-Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Edinburgh, Rt. Lowery,

John Dunlop, Henry Rankin, and Josh. Sturge, Birmingham. East Wemyss-Jno. Brown, Birmingham. Elderslie-C. Therp.

Forfar-B. Oakley, Birmingham, and William Cooper, ditto. Falmouth—Isaiah Pumphrey, Edgbaston, Birmingham

Frome-W. P. Roberts, Bath. Glasgow-Thomas Ancott, James Moir, James Adams Samuel Kidd, and John Colquboun. Galashiels-Rev. Robert Blair, Galashiels, and John Greenwich-Charles Finch.

Greenock-George Robertson. Great Bolton-James Lord and George Scott.

Hammersmith—William Watkins Wynne. Hebden Bridge-James Mairthy, Birmingham. Hanley-Moses Simpson, Pall-mall, Melton, and James French. Newcastle.

Hull-William Webster, Edw. Preston Mead, Daniel Moloney, and William Padget. Hawick-Thomas Davies. Halifax—Edward Taylor, Birmingham, and Benjamin Rushton, Ovenden.

Ipswich-Henry Vincent, William Fraser, D. M'Pherson, and Wm. Garrod

Jedburgh-Patrick Brewster, Paisley. Kettering-Rev. William Robinson and Edward Jen-Kilmarnock-William Cotton, Birmingham. Kirkaldy-Joseph Cobley, Birmingham, G. B. Haynes

ditto, B. Beesley, ditto, and Dr. Glover, Edinburgh. Kendal-William Stutely, Birmingham, William Harrison, ditto, Joseph Perry, ditto, and Joseph Gendner, ditto.

King's Lynn-John Field, Birmingham, F. Evans, replied in the negative, ditto, Joseph Corbett, ditto, and James Fowell, Lvnn. Kirriermuir-J. Peterkin. LONDON-Southwark-John Maynard. John Rose. Jnc.

John Sewell, Henry Ross, and J. B. Brown. Fins. bury-J. Knight, J. Cluer, J. Campbell, and H. Hetherington. Mary-le-bone—J. H. Parry, T. Lucas, R. Buchanan, and T. M. Wheeler. Tower Hamlets-Dr. Wade, W. Robson, P. M'Grath, and G. Wilson. Westminster-J. Skelton. J. Christopher, R. Ridley, and W. Clarke. City-Edwin Mantz, and Chas. Bolwell. Lve Waste-J. Sturmey.

Liverpoel-B. M'Cartney, W. Jones, T. Smith, H. Jones, C. Gwilliams, and S. Cowan. Leeds-T. Fraser. W. Brooke, J. Hobson, and W Barron. Leslie-Josiah Pumphrey, R. Picken, and J. B. Loughborough-J. Skevingon

R. Jackson.

Lane, P. M. Brophy, and T. Railton. Wilcke, A. Fussell, J. S. Gilmore, and W. Hop-

Newport, Isle of Wight-T. Pierce. Nottingham -S. Bean, T. Beggs, W. H. Mott, and R. T.

(Continued in our fourth Page.)

Morrison. Northwich J. Dixon, and G. Green. Northampton ... Thorn. Oldbury ... W. Ball.

Oldham-F. Lord, J. Greaves, John West, and J. Crowder. Pollockshaws—Charles M'Ewan. Paisley—Patrick Brewster, R. Cochrane, Joseph Corbett, and W. C. Pattison.

Preston-W. Mattinson and R. Marsden. Henfrew-Henry Sansum and Patrick Brewster. Radditch-Wm. Parkes. Rutherglen-W. C. Pattison and C. M'Ewan. Rochdale-J. Taylor,

Royton-Jas Mills, and T. Leen. Reading-G. Goodrick, L. Heyworth, J. Vines, and H.

their seats in the House, until they were disqualified by Selby-Edward Burley. Stirling-Rev. H. Solly.

and J. Williams.

error, they wished it to be on the side of letting the Salford-F. Warren. delegates in rather than of keeping them out—(hear, Smethwick—W. Hackett and M. Gilbert. South-Shields-D. Potts and Charles Ashton. Mr. Hobson conceived that it was an invidious dis- Sheffield-Richard Abbott, S. Parkes, G. J. Harney, and W. Beesley.

Wednesbury-B. Danks and W. Thomason.

Mason.

evidence that the Chairman was the best judge of the Warrington-B. A. Dromgool and J. D. Stevenson. Worcester-Robert Hardy, H. Stone, C. Sharpe, and J. Hawkins.

Wooldale-J. Hobson and the Rev. W. Hill.

A person here presented himself at the table and announced himself as a delegate from London; but stated that he believed his credentials had been withholden by the Chairman of the public meeting which elected, him and consequently would not be forthcoming. We did not catch the name.

The SECRETARY announced that all the credentials which had been received, were upon the table. Of course the Council could not take any notice of mere newspaper reports. Mr. HOBSON said that a novel case had arisen, which

would require to be dealt with. A delegate offered himself to take his seat, who stated that he had been duly elected at a public meeting, but that the Chairman of the meeting had withheld his credentials for the purpose of depriving him of his seat. What steps were the Conference to take to remedy such a defect as that? Mr. H. VINCENT, of London, suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the disputed cases. Mr. PARRY, of London, proposed the following reso-

lution-" That a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, shall decide on the admission or rejection of ersons as shall present themselves for admission to this Conference about whose election there may be any dispute :- Mr. Newton, Mr. Booker, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Moir, Mr. Follows, and Mr. Robinson." In moving this resolution Mr. Parry expressed himself of opinion that the decision of the committee should not be founded upon mere technical objections, but on the principles of common sense, and that construction which an enlightened judgment of all the circumstances of the case would furnish. Mr. CRAWFORD seconded the motion.

The Rev. W. HILL was of opinion that the number to constitute the committee should be now settled, but that the names of the persons should be left, not to any body of individuals, but to the Conference itself. He proposed as an amendment, " That's committee of nine persons be now appointed to whom the examination of all disputed elections, and all application for admission, for which no credentials may have been received, shall be committed."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Hosson. Mr. VINCENT thought the question was one of considerable importance. When the Committee was appointed, he thought they ought not to allow individuals whose elections were supposed to be illegal to take their seats in the Conference—(hear, hear, and no, no). Mr. PARRY thought that the Committee must be guided by the rules under which the Conference was originally formed. They could not set up a rule of their own and admit parties who had no credentials to pre-

sent-(hear, hear).

able that the elections should be perfectly legal, otherwise parties might find their way into the Conference as spies, and in no other character—(hear, hear). The SECRETARY thought that no notice should be taken by the Committee of any objections to elections which were not protested against by the inhabitants of the places whence the delegates purported to come. Mr. MIALL also supported this view.

Mr. VICKERS, Belper, considered it extremely desir-

Mr. DIXON said that it had come to his knowledge that there were parties in the building who had never been elected by a public meeting-(hear, hear). Of course, the inhabitants not knowing anything about such elections could not protest againt them—(hear, hear). Mr. Duncan wished to say that if there was to be the invidious distinction of lists, he had a serieus objection to make to number one. He stood there as the only legal representative of Arbroath, and yet he was placed in list No. 3, and men who had never been elected at all were placed in No. 1—(hear, hear).

A DELEGATE stated that there were six towns in

which objections had been made, and he knew one individual who had made objections which would shame every Christian and Englishman-(laughter). The Rev. Mr. SWANN objected to the invidious distinction of lists, because he thought it looked too much like aristocracy. He thought they ought to guard against anything which might have the appearance of class

legislation-(hear, hear). After considerable discussion, the amendment was put and carried by a large majority. The Conference then proceeded to the nomination of parties to constitute the committee.

After about twenty persons had been nominated by different parties, the Chairman said he had no wish to fetter their proceedings, but he would put it to them whether they had enough of nominations to select from? He feared much time would be occupied in voting for so many, and he hoped, therefore, that unless some one had a particular wish for some person not yet nominated to be on the Committee, they would as soon as

number proposed. The Rev. W.M. HILL proposed—"That the names of the respective parties nominated on the Committee be put into a hat, and put to the meeting, in the order in which they are drawn out, and that the nine persons having the most votes be the Committee." Mr. J. Hobson seconded the motion.

possible devise some means of electing the nine from the

The Rev. PATRICK BREWSTER moved, that the following gentlemen be the Committee :- Rev. T. Swann. Mr. T. Hill, Mr. J. H. Parry, Rev. W. Robinson, Mr. W. Hollis, Mr. C. Booker, Mr. R. K. Philp, Mr. John Cluer, and Mr. James Williams. Mr. ALBRIGHT seconded the motion.

This motion was followed by much disapprobation from almost the entire meeting; it being contended that the parties to be chosen as the Committee, ought to emanate from the Conference generally, and not from an individual. Most of the delegates proposed by Mr. Brewster, refused to be elected in such a manner. Mr. BREWSTER was here asked whether he would withdraw his proposition, and that gentleman having

Mr. O'CONNOR said he had no alternative but to propose a counter list, and the names he should offer to the notice of the Conference were-Rev. W. Hill, Mr. Joshua Hobson, Mr. W. P. Roberts, Mr. James Moir. Mr. J. Colquhoun. Mr. G. White, Mr. Thomas

Kelsey, and John Fussell. Lambeth-J. G. Dover, Davis, Mr. Thomas Kidd, and the Rev. T. Swann. A DELEGATE secondedithe nomination. The Rev. Dr. WADE, the Rev. T. SWANN, and many other Complete Suffrage Delegates condemned the course adopted by Mr. Brewster, and recommended

him to withdraw his proposition. An amendment was proposed by Ma T. THOMPSON. of Sunderland, and seconded by Mr. J. MITCHELL. "That the names of the persons nominated be put into

a hat and that the first nine drawn out by the Chairman be the Committee." A stormy discussion followed, which ended by Mr.

Brewster agreeing to support the amendment of Mr. Thompson. The two lists were then withdrawn and the Conference went to the vote as between the amendment and the original resolution. Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Lovett were appointed tellers; and the number for the amendment was 118, and for the original motion 147. The amendment, therefore, was lost, and Mr. Hill's motion carried. After the decision of this question, the Conference

rose at four o'clock until six, a vote of thanks having been previously moved to the Chairman for his conduc during the proceedings. EVENING MEETING

The Conference assembled soon after six o'clock, Mr. Mason, who has been imprisoned six months in Stafford Gaol, and whose terms of confinement ex-Newcastle-upon-Tyne-J. Sinclair, F. O'Connor, T. pired on Tuesday, made his appearance in the Con-

the sollowing resolutions were adopted unanimously-Sheffield, which fund, owing to unfavourable circumat the present time lodged at the Northern Star-office; We consider that the monies in question should be given to Mrs. Clayton, the widow of our deceased brother be so appropriated." "That we call upon all parties throughout the country, who subscribed to the above fund, to immediately decide upon its appropriation, and send their decision to the Northern Star."

CHRISTMAS DAY.—Notwithstanding the domestic sitractions of Christmas festivities, a very good meeting was held on Sunday evening, in the Fig-tree-lane Room. Mr. Royston presided, and read Mr. Duncombe's speech from the Northern Star, which was received with marks of enthusiastic approbation. Mr. Harney next addressed the meeting, bringing under their notice the propositions to be submitted to the Conference, which he commented upon at considerable length. Mr. H. next slinded to the day on which they were assembled—the birth-day of Jesus of Nazareth. He traced the career of the early Christians, shewing from their triumph over persecution that the Chartists had but to imitate elected to fill the office." On Monday, Mr. Rigby lectheir heroic conduct te ensure a glorious triumph over tured on the prospects of Chartism, and in the evening their persecutors. By perseverance the Christians had. despite persecution, succeeded in at last placing Emperors on the imperial throne of Rome, and by perseverance the democrats of this country would yet succeed nimously passed the fellowing resolutions :- "That it in establishing the people on the throne of its legitimate is the opinion of this meeting that the Executive's sovereignty. Mr. Parkes afterwards addressed the Balance Sheet should not be published in the public meeting, delivering an interesting address.

BRADFORD.—The adjourned meeting of the Council took place on Sunday morning in their room, Butterworth-buildings, when the question of the Exeside of the question before they decide. GOODMANSEND.-The Chartists who meet at Mr.

Goldsborough's held their usual meeting on Saturday evening, when the sum of 4a 6d, was voted to assist the Birmingham delegates. MIDDLETON FIELDS .- The Chartists meeting at the

for further exertion, the sum of £1 was paid to assist in defraying the delegates expences to Birmingham. NEW LEEDS.—The Chartists of this place met on Sanday morning, when three shillings was paid to defray the delegates' expence to Birmingham. The meeting adjourned to ten o'clock on Sunday morning,

COUNCIL ROOM.—The Chartists meeting in this room exerted themselves by cellecting and going round to their friends to raise funds for the delegates to go to Birmingham. They paid 18s 4d., and collected 3s. 6d. for Dr. M'Donall. They meet every Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

OUSEBURN. The Chartists of this locality as-Ten shilling were ordered to be sent to the Star Office in 12 Monthly Numbers. for the Defence Fund. Mr. J. Hall, treasurer for the TESSIE PHILLIPS, or THE PARISH GIRL, Northumberland and Durham Lecturer's Fund has By MRS. TROLLOPE. Authoress of "Michael the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulreceived from South Shields five shillings.

WARRINGTON.-Having had J. S Buckingham, stairs, and all. A working man was called upon to Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough preside, who, in a brief speech, introduced the lecturer, who commenced advising his andience to hold back their convictions, and stick as tight to their prejudices as they could; he would have them in spite of all their past impressions, and in defiance of the pleasing fallacies, that selfish men and their hirelings throw out to cospare the unwary: and this transformation should be performed by the magic wand of truth and stubborn fact alone, for let truth and error grapple, and in a fair and open encounter we have no occasion to fear the issue. "In my address to you," said he, "I have no party purpose to serve; for the measures I advocate will benefit all men, no matter what title they may bear, or what station in life they may fill. I wish to unite the broken pieces of society. I wish to heal their wounds and win my way to the hearts and minds of | per Box. men by appealing to their reasoning powers, and not to their prejudices and passions; for that by which a better state of things must be accomplished is not the sinewy arm, or the clumsy cudgel, or the sharp sword. No; such weapons are only worthy of man in a state of wind zavage harbarism, when he tried to out do the myage tribes of the forces and acted the part of the tiger. That which shall win glorious liberty, is, in the words of Ben. Stott, anthor of Songs for the

'Knowledge! righteous word!! Best gift of God, by all adored! The reign of Freedom is restored Where're its deeds are planted. Before it despotism qualleth; The bloodied award before it faileth; With truth alone, it are prevaileth, Fair, fearless, and undaunted !".

The lecturer then introduced the subject of his lecture, took up the arguments of the Free Traders one by one, and showed the difference between "Free Trade" and "Fair Trade;" and replied to the assertion that the continental states would take off their tariffs when we took off our import duty. " More work, more wages," was the next fallacy examined, and the lecturer proved that the reverse had always been the fact." Extension of Trade," Extension of Distress," Extension of ezime," "extension of disease," "extension of death," "more trade," "more bastiles," "more prisons," "more hospitals," " more graves." The effect produced by Dickinson's happy picture of John Smiles, Esq. the great manufacturer, and his three daughters, was a clencher; and although it was Sunday, we could not refrain the meeting from giving a hearty round of applause. We can give only a faint outline of the argumentative discourse, and the hearty blows dealt at the various sophisms put forth. "Some got a clouck, and some got a claw;" and I believe there were only three men in the assembly who were not convinced, and those claiming the merit of universality as is frequently a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often were our fat deputy constable and two of his lobsters, who stood there from the beginning. After the lecture was concluded, a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer, who promised to give us another lecture on Thursday evening. Subject, "The Triumph of Char- and 18, Lowgate, (opposite the Town Hall,) Hull, his way out, he said, "Well, old gentleman, how do (for which see small placards on the wall,) who stead of being the natural results of congenital debiyou like the discourse?" to which the deputy said, have each an Authority (signed by his own hand) lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring " he had nothing to say against it; but he should always attend with his men whenever there was a a placard from the wall announcing the lectures, and have taken it to the police-office. On Thursday, evening, the attendance was more and more numerous, many had to go away without an opportunity of hearing the lecture. The room and stairs were crammed to suffocation. The police were there in full bloom. At eight the lecturer entered the room amidst the cheers of our friends and give us a nearly two hours, we enrolled sixteen new members: took, from recommendation, your valuable Pills, hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work and some of our old members who had left us at the which not only afforded me relief but wrought a before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet time of the riots, came forward and joined us once more. cure. We are now beginning with renewed spirit. A few more such belps as this, and we shall be able to hold our heads up with the best. - Correspondent.

highest terms—said of all the men that had appeared to tell any body all particulars about it. in this country, he was the most unflinching advo-Hull, December, 1841. Thos. cate of the rights of the toiling millions—he had descended from the ranks of the aristocracy, where he might have enjoyed all the luxuries of life, and all that was calculated to make man happy in this life. and had led a life of trial, and of danger to himself, for the sole purpose of benefitting the working classes. He had spent his money in their cause, had suffered imprisonment, and was prepared to sacrifice even life itself for them. He had made them what they now were-a terror to faction! He had taught that which they never knew before—that the upper orders of society were their enemies. He was not what the upper orders represented him to be-a man

People's C parter, and may it soon become the law of the land," wi sich was responded to by Mr. M'Duff. The next toast W: 48 "Frost, Williams, and Jones, and all incar-SHEFFIELD,-THE CLAYTON BURIAL FUND .- cerated patriots:" to which toast Mr. Lilly responded in At a meeting of the contributors to this fund held in a very able manner. The next toast was "the Chartists W the attention of the Chartist Public to the the Fig Tree-lane Room, on Monday evening, Dec. 19th, of No. tingham," which was responded to by Mr. Barker. BEVERAGE prepared by them, as a Cheap and He to ok a cursory view of the Charter ever since its Wholesome substitute for Taxed Coffee. Its nutri-intro duction into Nottingham by Mr. O'Connor, and re-tious qualities are equalled by none in the Market; That the persons present having contributed to the intro duction into Nottingham by Mr. O'Connor, and retions qualities are equalled by none in the Market; fund collected for the purpose of bringing the remains projected for the purpose of bringing the remains and the late dishonourable compromise with the while its mode of Preparation renders it vastly suof our murdered brother Clayton from Northallerton to en any, which brought on a discussion, from which it perior to the Trash offered for Sale by those who ap peared that some of the Chartists had been the dupes regard not the health of the Consumer. As a means shericid, which third, which the stove purpose, and is of the Sturgites, believing them to be friends; but of supporting the "Executive Committee of the Nasiances, was not applied to the above purpose, and is of the Sturgites, believing them to be friends; but of supporting the "Executive Committee of the Nasiances, was not applied to the above purpose, and is of the Sturgites, believing them to be friends; but of supporting the "Executive Committee of the Nasiances, was not applied to the above purpose, and is of the Sturgites, believing them to be friends; but of supporting the "Executive Committee of the Nasiances, was not applied to the above purpose, and is of the Sturgites, believing them to be wolves in sheeps' time lodged at the Northern Star-office; they have since found them to be wolves in sheeps' time lodged at the Northern Star-office; more. The company regaled themselves on good old made a ready and powerful weapon in the hands of patriot; and so far as we are concerned, we give our English fare. The greatest good humour and con- the Sons of Toil. votes that the monies in the hands of Mr. Ardill shall viviality prevailed during the whole of the evening. CALVERTON NOTTS .- The Chartists of this place had | Preparations of like pretensions. an enthusiastic meeting on Sunday evening. Ifr. An-

tony, of Arnold, delivered an address to a very respectable audience, on the evils of taxation. MOSSLEY.-Mr. Arthur O'Neill, Secretary to the Manchester Chartists, delivered a lecture in the Association Room, on Monday evening last, on the question-

social condition of the people." SOWERBY.-Mr. Beesley lectured at this place on Saturday last. At the weekly Chartist meeting on Sunday, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That Mr. John Cleave is a fit and proper person to fill up the place of Mr. Campbell, as General Secretary of dressed to him will meet with prompt Attention. the National Charter Association, until a new one be of the same day a; ball was held.

OLDHAM .- On Monday evening last, the councillors and members in public meeting assembled, unanewspapers, but in future we recommend that it be printed on a sheet and sent to each locality, and we request the Chartists in every locality will take the SHEFFIELD, Allen, 587 tons, 1st Jan. same into their serious consideration." "That it is the HOTTINGUER, Hursley, ... 1035 tons, 5th Jan. January, in order that the Council might hear every tion of Mr. John Campbell, as General Secretary, that Christmas eve, a number of Chartist youths, male and sengers, who will be treated with every care and a week were restored and strengthened that they which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, female, visited the houses of their brethren, and sung a attention during the passage by the officers of the could pursue their employment with pleasure and and that nervous mentality kept up which places the variety of Chartist hymns; by this means they collected ships. Fresh water is served out daily. All profit; so much so, that from being unable to work individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of Three Pigeons collected 3s. 7d. to the delegate Fund, 26s. which will be appropriated to the Victim Fund; Passengers by these Ships will be found in 11b. at their calling more than two days in the week, and life. The consequences arising from this dangerous which was paid on Sunday night by their Council at the recital on Sunday, 133. 44d. was collected for good biscuit bread or bread stuffs per day during the this with great physical difficulty and languor, they be the voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the Victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the Victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the Victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the Victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the Victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the Victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the Victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the victim Fund; also on the same day, at Heald's voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the victim Fund; also on the victim Fund; also on the voyage, and will be allowed one shilling each per the victim Fund; also on the victim Fund; also Mr. Samuel Yardley. The female Chartists of this Act of Parliament. Good convenient apparatus get as much employment as they can do, which has a pernicious application of these inherent rights town, at their weekly meeting, voted ten shillings to for cooking is provided and ever necessary suitexcited the envy of those younger persons who had which nature wisely instituted for the preservation Yardley's Defence Fund, and 10s. 6d. to Mrs. Bell, of able for the voyage. As these ships are decided been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, favourites, being celebrated for their fortunate fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their and all the habitudes of old age:—such a one carries

DUBLIN.—One hundred and seventy of the journeywhen it is requested that all the members will be men bakers of this city, have "turned out," in con-present, as business of importance will be laid before sequence of their employers refusing to entertain a proposition recently set on foot, having for its object the "total abolition" of all night work. The fruits of this are already apparent in the importation of some twenty bakers from the North of the Tweed.

THE POOR LAW SYSTEM.

On the 31st of Dec., with the Magazines will be sembled on Sunday morning. Letters were read from published, with illustrations by a distinguished Mr. Williams, of Sunderland and Mr. P. M. Brophy. artist, No. 1, PRICE ONE SHILLING, to be completed

Armstrong, the Factory Boy," &c.

Req. of the Great League, lecturing us on the repeal and composition of this work has been to call the attentions," we placed the town, antion of her readers to the absolute necessity of some nouncing Mr. Dickinson to lecture on Sunday in the alteration in the law which at present regulates the afternoon, on the People's Wrongs and the People's maintainance and management of the poor. Her Remedy; and at half-past six in the evening on the conviction of its tyranny and injustice, of the im-Corn Laws and League Fallacies. The afternoon lec- practicability of enforcing its provisions with labouring under a severe cold, he made a deep and inflicted on the poor by the attempt to enforce lasting impression on the minds of the sudience. At hem is strong, and she conscientiously believes well half-past six in the evening, our room was crammed, founded."

In the crue paragines with a sequence of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, sure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy considered with pleasure. At them is strong, and she conscientiously believes well ler, 50, Briggate, Leeds; T. Sowler, Courier Office, affliction

In the bones, &c., with plain directions for a system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstinate gleets, e

Orders received by all Booksellers throughout | High Street, Birmingham; T. Fryer, 16, Westgatethe Kingdom.

KERMAN'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS OF SPECIFIC MEDICINES.

Under the Sanction and by the Recommendation of

PECIFIC PILLS for Gont and Rheumatism, and superficial, by the present race of medical prac-Rheumatic Headaches, Lumbago, and Sciatica, titioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of

PURIFYING APERIENT RESTORATIVE

Dropsical Complaints, &c. ANTISCORBUTIC, SCROFULA, AND LEPRA PILLS AND OINTMENT,

For the cure of Cancerous, Scrofulous and Indolent Tumours, and Inveterate Ulcers; Glandular ments of the profession) attentively concentrated in Affections of the Neck, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Evil, Ringworm, Scald Head, White Swellings, Piles, Ulcerated Sore Legs (though of twenty years standing), Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Grocers' Itch, and all Cutaneous Diseases; also an infallible Remedy for Sore and Diseased mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, Eyes. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. per package; indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practhe Ointment can be had seperate, is. 13d. per Pot.

Price 1s. 11d. per Pot. These Medicines are composed of Plants which

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Medicine concocted from Foreign Drugs, however well they may be compounded. These Preparations are important Discoveries made in Medicine, being faithful, but alse I for human nature, with afflicting this letter, and will gladly answer any applications and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham; and a relundreds who annually fall victims to the igno-the most precious of Native Vegetable Concentrated truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the either personally or by letter, and remain your Patients in the country who require a course of this ant use of Mercury and other dangerous remedies. Extracts, extending their Virtue and Excellency evil without affording a remedy. It shows how grateful and obliged servant. throughout the whole Human Frame.

Read the Pamphlet to be had of each Agent GRATIS. No pretensions are made that any of these Medicines form a PANACEA for all Diseases; but they are quences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to enoffered as certain Specifics for particular Disorders, counter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of and for all Complaints closely allied to them; not health and moral courage. The work is written in done by all-sufficient pill proprietors.

The CELEBRATED GOLDEN PACKETS, prepared by the Proprietor, GEO. KERMAN, Dispensing Chemist, &c., can be had at his Dispensaries, 25, Wincolmlee, tism." As Mr. Dickinson was passing the deputy on or of any of his accredited Agents enumerated Medicine Vender in the Kingdom. Each Packet and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger. The police force had orders to cut bears his Name, in his own hand thus-"George Kerman," to imitate which is Felony.

The attention of the Public is respectfully requested to the undercited cases, and the most rigid investigation into their authenticity is courted :-

Hull, June 4th, 1841.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday evening past, a public dinner took place at the sign of the Feargus of Conner, in honour of that champion of the thampion of the thampio several patriotic songs, recitations, and glees, the time I commenced taking your medicine, it would chairman gave "Feargus O'Connor, the unflinching have taken me most of half an hour to turn round

> THOS. PHALEY. I, Samuel Mandum, of Upper Union-street, Hull, from ten till two, and from five till eight in the evenshipcarpenter, being asked to give a certificate of ing, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, shipcarpenter, being asked to give a certificate of the cure performed by the medicine I was furnished with from Mr. G. Kerman, chemist, I hesitate not for a moment to state that I had a speedy cure of an old standing case of rheumatism. Subsequent to possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits.
>
> In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Park's Life Pills to be engraved on the personal visit is required from a country patient, of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits.

in Drypool.

PEEL'S TARIFF OUTDONE THE COFFEE TAX REPEALED!

MESSRS. CROW AND TYRELL beg to call clothing; and vow they will not be gulled by them any crippling the Governmental Exchequer, it may be

> A single Trial will prove its superiority over other Prepared and Sold by the Proprietors, 81, Belgrave Gate, Leicester.

The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. HOBSON. Publisher of the Will the proposed repeal of the Corn-Laws benefit the Northern Star, has become GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENT for the CHARTIST BREAKFAST POWDER, for the District of Yorkshire. He has now a large Prices as the Proprietors themselves. Orders ad-



THE NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS. Sail punctually on their regular days from LIVERPOOL.—As follows, viz.

quested that all persons desirous of securing good berths will deposit, by post, or otherwise, £1 each as early as possible, and passengers will not require food, to be in Liverpool more than one day before the day named for sailing.—Address

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

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated rative System require the most cautious preservation; and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind and the debility and disease resulting from early gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; with Remarks on the

BY C. J. LUCAS, & CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON; street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; John Howell, Bookseller, 75, of your notice, you are at perfect Dale Street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 76, what use of them you think proper. street, Bath, G. Davey, 1, Broad-street, Bristol, W. and H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; and by all Booksellers the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are Eminent Gentlemen of the Faculty and the almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous Pains in the Head and Face.—Is. 9d. and 4s. 6d. a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and For both sexes. Price 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

A most celebrated remedy for Costive and Billious
Complaints, Attacks of Fover, Discours of the
Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Dimness of Sight,
Pains and Giddiness of the Head, Worms, Gravel,
Dropping Complaints for vey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other depart-

> "If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of tices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."-The Planet.

VIGOUR." The initiation into vicious indulgence— MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consefond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and inor vending the same; or through any respectable and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind

" Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, this remark is open to exception in any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to This is to certify that I, Arthur Harris, of Win-men indiscriminately, the world will form its own colmlee, Hull, sawyer, have been for many years opinion, and will demand that medical works for lecture on the triumph of Chartism. It was a complete subject to frequent attacks of severe rheumatism, popular study should be devoid of that mysterious triumph for us; for after the lecture, which lasted and never found much relief from medicine until I technicality in which the science of medicine has To Mr. Geo. Kerman, chemist and druggist, Hull.

ARTHUR HARRIS.

Very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery) You may advertise the cure your medicine has and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to wrought in my case as much as you please. My case a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-public dinner took place at the sign of the Feargus of the rights unthinkingly while at work pulled of the rights.

> entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obliga-

an old standing case of rheumatism. Subsequent to this I had a friend, a person quite in years, who was attacked with this painful affection. I recommended him to try Mr. Kerman's preparations, and he also communication must be accompanied by the usual him to try Mr. Kerman's preparations, and he also communication must be accompanied by the usual to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice with this mark of authenticity they are spurious as will be the means of effecting a permanent and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors. The Roberts and Co., 9. Crane Court. Fleet-street. consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and by E. Edwards, by

GREEN'S DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Second edition, in 1 vol. 8vo, with two illustrative coloured plates, price 12s. boards; by permission, dedicated to the President of the Royal College

of Physicians, PRACTICAL COMPENDIUM of the A DISEASES of the SKIN, including a Particular Consideration of the more frequent and

For reviews of the first edition see the medical and general press of the period. Whittaker and Co. Ave-Maria Lane; to be had of all Booksellers.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NOR THERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842. 66 Mentlemen. - You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity quantity in Stock, both at Leeds and at Hudders- of PARK'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I field, from which he is authorised to supply the am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the sulted without exposure, and with assured confidence Associations and other Retail Vendors at the same flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are of success. doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak ; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

and quick passages hence to America, it is re; rancour. The old people continue to take the pills with him the form and aspect of other men, but with-

purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of intercourse. nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated he bought a few boxes, which have completely re-

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully. "WILLIAM HICK.

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

Brow, Saiford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills. "Gentlemen,-I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely softening tonic qualities of the Cordial Balm of Syriby the persevering use of your Park's Life Pills.

Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing whole animal machine, and remove the usual impendance of the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or our than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that physical characters derivable from parental debility. the operation is generally attended with considerable or evil eruptions of a malignant tendency, that are VENEREAL AND SYPHILITIC DISEASES danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to imprudence. leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of PARR'S LIFE four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s. Pills, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I con-bottle is saved. sequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health "The best of all friends is the Professional and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I are indigenious to our own Soil, and therefore must be far better adapted to our constitutions than greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manny on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The ment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manny our would persevere in the use of the Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be only be acquired by those who are in daily practice, pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had and have previously gone through a regular course

(Signed) W. MOAT.

Witness-John Hough, Cheadle, carrier. " Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842." FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS. "To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS; to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him, they had done him so nuch good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma. "Another said they were worth their weight in

gold! as he was not like the same man since he had from observation. taken them. "Another said his wife had had a bad leg for

years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, is was quite as well as the other. "A very respectable female said her husband had

he was quite a new man.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully, "JOHN HEATON. "7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

says she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of which she has already derived from them. She fur-ther states, that she is now almost well, and ascribes nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throat, disadvocate of the people's righta." The chairman, in responding to the toast, said he felt some diffidence, as he thought he could not do it that justice it deserved. He then eulogised Mr. O'Connor in the highest terms—said of all the men that had appeared here. directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth. York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

what the upper orders represented that the upper orders represented the upper order represented the upper orders represented the upper orders represented the upper order represented the upper order represented the upper order represented the upper orders represented the upper orders represented the upper order represented the upper orders represented the upp Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both DUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: two. the destructive effects of Gonorrhæs, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar | Signed in the presence of mauner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAY-INGS, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes; followed by observations on the Obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of Physical and Constitutional Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be con-

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Consulting Surgeons, London and Birmingham. Published by the Authors, and sold by Buckton 50. Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row giving way, as it always must where the pills are Wilson, 18, Bishopgate-street; Purkis, Comptonstreet, Soho; Jackson and Co., 130, New Bond-street. London: Guest, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham; and by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. Is a gentlestimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the the money of the said Mr. George Kearsley, "Very many cases of extraordinary cures have cure of the Generative System, whether constitutional tion of Mr. John Campbell, as General Secretary, that the books, cards, and other documents now in his hands, after they have been audited, be forthwith placed in the possession of Mr. Cleave, until such time as an efficient General Secretary can be elected." On Christmas eve, a number of Chartist youths, male and sengers, who will be treated with every care and secretary care and sengers. regularly in small quantities, and find them as neces- out the vigour and energy of that season which his sary to their health and prosperity as their daily early youth bade him hope to attain. How many and Palpitations of the Heart; being perfectly innocent, may be used with safety in all Seasons and men cease to be men, or, at least, cease to enjoy "The next and last case which I shall mention at | manhood at thirty ! How many at eighteen receive this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I the impression of the seeds of Syphilitic disease ithave not seen the individual myself, but I shall give self! the consequences of which travel out of the you the fact as I have received it from his employer, ordinary track of bodily ailment, covering the frame and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen with disgusting evidence of its ruthless nature, and him since his convalesence. The man is a working impregnating the wholesome stream of life with mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last mortal poison; conveying into families the seeds of year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and disunion and unhappiness; undermining domestic other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no harmony; and striking at the very soul of human

filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little his discretion demand, for the cure of those dreadful evils, that such medicine should be employed that is "The object the authoress has had in view in the composition of this work has been to call the attention of the readers to the absolute necessity of some limits. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

Imprudence, or infection; with Remarks on the by his medical adviser that should he be restored a most certain to be successful. It is for these cases little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, CORDIAL RALM OF SYRIACIIM which is moved his disease, and enabled him to return to his intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immo- sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman- work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. derate indulgence of their passions, have ruined in all their forms and consequences; especially Strictheir constitutions, or in their way to the consum- ture, Gleets, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate 11, Paternoster-row; Effingham Wilson, 18, Bishops- with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure affected with Glands, Gravel, &c. shewing also the dangerous conapproach, as the various affections of the nervous pain in the bones, &c., with plain directions for a system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, ob- perfect restoration: embellished with engravings. structions of certain evacuations, weakness, total An ample consideration of the diseases of women: impotency, barrenness, &c.

> As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the miraculous cure from the use of park's life or consumptive habits. It possesses wonderful files and important that has hitherto been published on ness, hoaviness, and lowness of spirits, dimness of this subject, imparting information which ought to spirits.
>
> Recom Salford hands or limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, its victims. vapours, and melancholy; and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by its use. And even where the disease of STERILITY appears to have taken the firmest hold of the female constitution, the

STATE, lest in the event of procreation occurring, the of those distressing debilities arising from a secret innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it the indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, and most assuredly introduced by the same neglect and

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impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by administered by illiterate men, who ruin the consti-

> May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of particularly the head and face, with eruptions and Europe and America.

> the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice taken for rheumatism; thus the whole frame becomes whatever can be taken of the communication.

> Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the complaint, the symptoms, age, habits of living, and general occupation. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected

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(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known been afflicted above two years, and had tried many throughout Europe and America, to be the most certhings, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills tain and effectual cure ever discovered for every ing agents, with printed directions so plain, that stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both they may cure themselves without even the know-"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's sexes, including Gonorrhaa, Gleets, Secondary ledge of a bed-fellow. waggon, 36 dozen boxes at ls. 12d., and 6 dozen Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from the indiscretions of a parent are the source of vexabusiness. They have effected the most surprising tion to him the remainder of his existence, by afflictcures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when ing his innocent but unfortunate offspring with the salivation and all other means have failed; and are evil eruptions of the malignant tendency, and a of the utmost importance to those afflicted with variety of other complaints, that are most assuredly

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THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against an imitation, by a person of the name of Smithers, and calling herself the Grand-daughter of the late Widow WELCH, but who has no right to the preparing of them, the Original Recipe having been sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Floet-street, whose widow found is necessary to make the following affidavit, for the protection of her property, in the year 1798 :-AFFIDAVIT.

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493ctp.

SONG FOR THE MILLIONS. It comes! it comes! the glorious day, When holy freedom shall prevail, When battle strife, and bloody fray Shall be as a forgotten tale-When virtue shall triumphant rise, And vice he swept from off the earth. When man shall lock up to the skies, And bless the God that gave him birth-When joy, and charity, and peace, And love, shall cheer the human heart-When hate shall die, and discord cease. And treachery from the world depart. Ye millions that all sorrows share, And, 'midst of plenty, starve and pine. Be joyful, for your constant prayer Hath reach'd the throne of Heaven divine He who can comfort ye hath sent His Angel to make loud proclaim, That "truth shall reign," each knee be bent, For "Knowledge" is that Angel's name. Oh! blessed messenger of Heaven, Hail! hail to thee, the soul's delight Thy mission hath been surely given, To turn our darkness into light-Thy presence righteous rapture brings-

Men feel thy power, and own thy sway, Beneath the shadow of thy wings Injustice and deseit decay. Those rights usurped by the few

Unto the many thou wilt give, Proving the proverb to be true-That all shall free and equal live. Then let mankind embrace thy form, The foretaste of immortal life, Thy fruits alone can quell the storm Of brutal ignorance and strife. Be it the poets' pride to praise

Thy good effects, thy moral power, Who sees thy pure resplendent rays, Descending in a genial shower, Inspire his heart, his head, and pen To pioneer thy glorious relen, To soothe the souls of savage men, And heal the pangs of mental pain. Knowledge! the patriot's heart thou cheers. Freedom revives where 'ere thou goes, But tyrants' breasts are fill'd with fears.

For thy disciples are their foes.

What fool is he would stop thy course, O: struggle to impede thy way, O'er all the earth thy mighty force Rolls on in triumph day by day. Thy works shall cause men to combine, And cleanse corruption to the core. Thor hast the power, the task be thine. The reign of Freedom to restore.

BENJAMIN STOT Manchester.

AN ADDRESS

Written by John Watkins, and Spoken by Mr. Wednesday, Desember 7th, 1842, for the Benefit

See here this child!—this little lonely flower. Refresh'd to-night by your reviving shower. Look up, my boy!-thy benefactors see !-Tis innocence we help when we help thee! He lost his mother! (greatest loss below!) Lost her before a mother he could know. The vampire Death did steal her breath away, While he asleep upon her bosom lay; But then he had a father !- now no more Bereft of both, and left upon life's above ! Had not our UNION stretch'd its hand to save, This brother's child had perish'd on his grave.

Twas on a Inckless morn near Sonning's Brow, Where the Great Western cuts the line below, The steam-horse flying with its carriage-train Of Christmas folks, to visit home again; All thinking of the friends they soon will see-But hark! that crash ;-those shricks of agony! Death met them there, alas! no more they'll hear "A merry Christmas and a Happy Year!" This orphan's father shared the frightful doom-Hurl'd from the railway to a sudden tomb.

Of parents, kindred, friends, and home bereft, And to the Butile's tender mercies left. Mysterious Providence by this hath tried If we had pity for him to provide. We sought your aid, and you to-night have shown, Your care no less for him than for your own. He lost his mother and his father too: But found the want of both supplied by you Yes, to your hearts we ne'er appeal in vain, Unsteel'd by pride—unpetrified by gain! No titled crowns around year brows may shine, But there Philanthropy beams more divine! Your breasts fixme not with high-born Honour's star, But, warmed by pity, they are nobler far. Virtue more virtuous is in sons of toil, For virtue loves a hardy, honest soil.

This child scarce knows how he can thank ye yet, But Heaven repays the poor man's pious debt; His parents' spirits hover o'er your head.

And blessings on you for his sake they shed!

Local and General Entelligence.

LEEDS.—TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual festival of this society was celebrated on Monday. evening last, by a party in the Music Hall, Albion-street. There was a very numerous and highly rethe Music Hall, which was elegantly and Dundee Herald. appropriately decorated with evergreens, flags, &c., presented a gay and festive scene. Tea was served whose management it had been previously assigned; for trial at the Old Bailey. and to all of whom the company were greatly indebted. The tables having been all stored, "We thank thee, Lord, for this our food," was sung, after which ample justice was done to the viands, and " the cup which cheers but not inchriates" was freely partaken of. After tea the tables were cleared from the body of the room and the company, increased to a densely wedged mass, were accommodated by cross seats, every portion of the orchestra being also occupied. Previous to the commencement of the business, four stanzas of an appropriate hymn by Mr. drew jun. was announced in the placards calling the istence fifteen years. meeting to preside, but at his request, and by the rote of the meeting, his brother. Mr. Joseph Anat some length, as did also, J. S. Buckingham, E.q., events and circumstances which led him to the conclusion that total abstinence from intoxicating figures was the best adapted to the physical and mental health of man; and the Rev. Joseph Barker, of Newcastle. Thanks were then voted to the ladies and the meeting broke up about ten o'clock.

FATAL Accident.—On Tuesday noon, an inquest Was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Eq., on the body of John Calverley, fifty four years of age, who died in the Infirmary on Monday evening. The deceased was a sizing boiler, at Morley; he had been a: Gildersome, on Friday last, which on crossing a field in the occupation of Mr. Thomas of afcotpath, fell into a disch and sustained a compound dislocation of the ancie joint. He lay in this state until about nine o'clock, when he was found and removed home, from whence he was brought to the Infirmary on Saturday morning. Mr. Allan, the

magistrates, at the Court House, on a charge of ing, with no prospects of relief.—Glasgow Cilizen. having stolen two pairs of children's shoes from the shop of Mrs. Wheatley, at the top of Meadow-

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday last, a man of at Holbick, was brought before Griffith Wright, Esq. and Richard Bramiey, Esq., on a charge of highway robbery. Two other men, named Hudson and Holdsworth, were in custody on the same charge, but there being no evidence to implicate them, they were discharged. The Rev. Israel Hol-Rate, Wesleyan minister, deposed, that he resided at Bramley, and on the evening of the Tuesday previous he had been at Armley to preach; he was re had fied. timing home alone at near nine o'clock, and when Within a short distance of Cockshot Lane Bar, on the Leeds and Stanningley road, he was attacked by three men who knocked him down, covered his eyes, and stole from his person a silver watch, with a steel dial, a silver sauff-box, with his name, "Israel Holkate," engraved on the lid, a pocker-knife with pearl handle and two blades, a silver pencil case, El si, or thereabouts, in money, a pair of spectacles, and other articles. Information of this robbery was given to the police, but no trace of the thieves was escape. Siscovered until Sunday last, when, from some LIPE trial at the next assumes.

THE ISLE OF MAN. - A memorial to the Board of Trade from several mercantile houses in Leeds has recently been transmitted to London. The memointo the Isle of Man, and they further state their conviction that such a form of taxation is detrimennion. In reply to the memorial the following com munication has been received :- "Office of Committee of Privy Conneil for Trade, Whitehall, December 10, 1842.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of the printed application, signed by yourselves and other merchants of Leeds, relative to the duty of 23 per cent, and fifteen per cent. on the importation into the Isle of Man, of cotton, woollen, and other British manufactured goods; and I am directed to acquaint you, for your information and that of the memorialists, that my Lords do not at present see any sufficient reason

magistrates at the Court House 40s. and costs, for an aggravated assault on a young man named Cooke, and costs, for to old English custom in baronial halls and royal life can have been sought, except for the purpose in a much more satisfactory state than sould under an aggravated assault on a young man named Cooke, palaces," should be the chief dish at the royal at the house of Mr. Wilson, the White Swan Inn. banquet at the Castle on Christmas Day. A splen-Briggate, on the Tuesday previous. The defendant did baron, weighing nearly 250 pounds, was selected was in liquor, and was very violent and abusive; he for the occasion by one of the purveyors of meat to not only struck the complainant with an iron her Majesty at Windsor. The baron was nearly spitoon, by which his hand was greatly injured, four feet in length, and upwards of two feet wide; "a ther person which only missed him by a very providential turn, or a sacrifice of life might have been

BOLTON-CHARGE OF ENBIZZLEMENT-At the Borough Court, on Monday last, George Harkness, late a traveller for Robert and George John Clapperton, of Bolton, drapers and travelling chapmen. was brought up, charged with having embezzled various sums of money belonging to his employers, and with having stolen from them two yards of mere. It was stated in evidence, that, about May, 1840, the prisoner entered the prosecutors' service as a traveller, for the term of four years, and was to have meat, lodgings, clother, and travelling expenses; the clothes to be paid for at the end of the term, when they were to start him in business. He loping at the top of their speed, till the whole of the continued in their service until the 31st of December: last; when, by consent, he returned to Scotland. It was his duty to enter all goods sold in one book, and the money received in another book, and make up his accounts every Friday evening. He had sold a gown piece to Mrs. Culcheth, of and it was proved that he had received the money. A number of papers with various sums of money upon them, in his own handwriting, were handed in, but not received as evidence. John Shaw, a fellow-servant with prisoner, stated, that some time ago, on a Saturday night, he asked the prisoner if he had any money; and the prisoner said he had, Saville, at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on and showed him 8s. or 10s. He then said he had of the Orphan of the late William Thomas, On the 22d October last, he saw prisoner cut off the sold goods for ready money, and not entered them. cloth spoken of, in prosecutors' warehouse, fulu it in a parcel, direct it for himself, and take it away. This witness was severely cross-examined by Mr. knowledge of the prisoner's defalcations. Mr. Jarit for the Quarter Sessions, if necessary. The prisoner, he said, had left by consent, being furnished with money by the prosecutor to go to Scotland, and not liking their connection injured, had instituted trial at the borough sessions.

HUDDERSFIELD .- On Monday night last, as a young man named Holroyde, was returning from Lindley homewards, he mistook his road from through the style on the road at the Top of Ainleys, go: so near to the edge of a precipice that he fell, and that Mrs. Trollope, who so successfully directed so far injured himself that his life is despaired off.

BARNSLEY .- On Sanday a public examination of the children of the Odd Fellows Sunday School, will take place in the school room, at two o'clock in the afternoon, after which several scholars will recite pieces. A collection will be made at the close in aid of the funds of the school. Also on Monday evening a public tea party and ball will take place in the Odd Fellows' Hall, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of the above school. The amusements of the evening will be interspersed with songs, recitations, and a party of glee singers will be in attendance. The tea will be on the table at five o'clock, p.m., and the ball to commence at eight punctually. Tickets, to tea and bail, la cach, Ball only, 6d., may be had of the printer, of J. school-master, Mr. Thomas Fretwell, Odd Fellows' Hall, Mr. Joshua Wilkinson, Musical Tavern, and of the committee.

to be made in the wages of his labourers—of two to a sufficiency of necessary food to sustain the life Our own out-door avocations gave us a broiling: shillings per week on those receiving 133.—Carlisle with the are still abundantly enough

BRIDPORT.—As a proof of the mildness of the sea- trine as unchristian. son, there is now to be seen in the garden of Mr. James Trevis, of Biddlelake Farm, near this town. a robin's nest, with four young ones; they appear to state, that in consequence of the foggy and depot of the 87th regiment of Royal Irish Fusileers quite healthy and strong.-Salisbury Herald.

THE TYPHUS FEVER continues its ravages, turning many once happy homes into houses of mourning. Many families have been severely visitedspeciable company of both sexes, and the saloon of more than one gap having been made in some .-

ing a promissery note for £2875, purporting to be things, of valuable marble statuary, the principal of me on numerous tables, divided into suitable parti- drawn by Robert Smith, deceased, on Miss Anne which was a splendid statue of Diana, intended as a menced an indiscriminate attack on all who came tions, each section being presided over by a lady to Bailey, (sister of the prisoner,) has been committed present to the King of Prussia, the value of which

day from Manchester to Belfast. The postage on and two children were also on board. Of these struck a slight blow with a stick, which had the efthis novel transmission was 3d.—[False: there is no all were saved, except one little boy, the cap-fect of making him start back and be more on his

A DROVE of over geese passed inrough Cambridge the ship struck a tremendous surf continued he followed the soldiers towards the County-buildings London. When they halted, the hissing multitude difficulty they saved themselves from being swept were fed with 10 combs of cats and 20 bushels of away by clinging to the rigging. In this forlorn they arrived at the north end of the building ano. London. When they halted, the hissing multitude to break over her, and it was with the greatest on their way to the barracks, in order to preserve

tender attached, was going at full speed between this situation. The ship sailed from the port of Emden. drew, occupied the chair, and addressed the meeting town and Rotherham, a pigeon was seen to fly very and belonged to the captain, J. N. C. Selck, entirely. low, directly along the line before the engine. Whe- The ship left Leghorn on the 26th of October, and the oriental traveller, who entered into a narration of ther from fright or want of speed is not known, but, in consequence of the thickness of the weather the strange to say, it was overtaken, knocked down by captain was unable to take a single observation since his companions were then taken to the police-officethe engine, and run over. - Sheffield Iris.

> the St. Marylebone Alms-houses, St. John's-wood, ignorance of the precise position in which he was The police officer is still in a dangerous state, his have distributed a Christmas gift of 55, to each single when the ship was driven on shore. She has since person inhabiting a room in that in vitution, and become a total wreck, and is imbedded in the sands. 7s. 6d. to each married couple. The institution Mr. M'Kierman, of Pembrey, thinks some of the affords a refuge, with bread and coals, to above marble in the hold may be recovered, and has seventy aged and decayed ratepayers of St. Mary- engaged to make an attempt to raise the same on lebone.

FORFEITURE OF A RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, the 21st mst., Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerplace he left about five o'clook in the afternoon, and worth Hull, proceeded, along with Mr. Brown and A Fashionable Miscreant.-At Bow-street. on other witnesses, to take possession of the branch line Thursday, a gentlemanly young man, fashionably Beerers, he by some means, on stepping from the side of railroad leading from Hopton-bridge to Timber- attired, who gave his name Charles Henry, was county, was thrown into a state of great excitement lane (known as the Duke's line), which the North charged before Mr. Hall, with taking Isabella by a report that a boy about ten years of age, the plundered of a part of its contents, sent out one of then driving about the harbour; and that the ship

House Surgeon, attributed his death to the injuries On Friday a party, consisting of upwards of a hun-A Man Shot Dead with a Cork .- A few morn-

ings ago, Dr. G. M. M'Cullock, of Magnera, near Belfast, and Dr. Barr, of that town, were visiting a patient a short distance in the country, and on their return to town, they called at the hotel, and got bad character, named Samuel Fothergill, residing two bottles of soda-water, when, whilst Surgeon Birr was in the act of uncorking one of the bottles. the cork flew, and struck Surgeon M'Cullock somewhere about the jugular vein. and he fell almost instantaneously. Surgeon Barr, who was much agitated at the shock, was unable to render much relief. Surgeon Marcus Doorish was immediately called in, who used every means possible to restore the unfortunate gentleman to life, but the vital spark

School, Southwark, divided among themselves a begging; they, however, pleaded their extreme of this melancholy event, some of which were calsmall packet of yellowish powder which one of them poverty. Police constable, 40 F, stated that when he culated, if true, to connect with it John Haynes, dreadfully ill, the powder having been found to be termined to secure him. The prisoner then struto hint that he had actually hung him. On Friday arsenic, and although prompt remedies were applied, gled to get away, and struck the officer so severely, an inquest was held on the body at the Bell Inn, one of them who had eaten the largest portion died as to fell him to the earth. The officer pursued him, Eckington, before Mr. C. Best, and a highly respectthe same day, and the rest had a very narrow and succeeded in re-capturing him, when he con- able jury, when, after diligently and carefully in-

discovered until Sunday last, when, from some firms same which reached the ears of Inspector of the language which reached the ears of Inspector of the language which reached the ears of Inspector of the language of the la

A FRIEND to Astro-Meteorology states his opinion "that this winter will not only be much more severe ton railway station on Wednesday last. It appears budd, of North Farcham, had his for vi-house robbed the loss of human life, and originating in the custom than any we have had of late years, but that the that an active young man of the name of Charles a few nights since, in the following nevel manner, of of "Waits," or parties proceeding round the rialists express their opinion of the injustice of levy- cold weather will commence soon after the new Ward, nineteen years of age, was employed as an nine fowls :- The thieves having found 1 a hole in the village with music and singing on Christmas Eve. ing a tax of 21d per cent. on British goods imported moon, if not before. The year will pass out with assistant by the company, and on the arrival of one tal to the manufacturing and other trading interests temperature for the next year. About the 3rd and of the united kingdom, whose goods, they submit, 7th days will be extremely rigorous, with much should go free into that part of Her Majesty's domi-Loss of £3,000 in Bank Notes. - We have learned that a parcel, transmitted from a provincial town by caravan, and containing, as we are informed, £3,000 in bank notes, has been lost or stolen. The parcel was directed to the office of a banking establishment in this city, and was delivered, in daring attempt was made to murder Mr. George merously attended meeting of the magistrates and mistake for another, to an individual who travelled by the caravan, on its arrival in this city. On individual who travelled quiry being made subsequently at the residence of not far distant, to transact some business, and court house of that town, Lord Carbery in the chair, this person, he exhibited what he stated to be the started homewards at about ten o'clock. Upon for the purpose of adopting measures in regard to contents, which consisted of brown paper folded reaching his residence within a mile, and when near the removal of the large military and police forces neatly. The affair is enveloped in mystery. An the house of Mr. Kenyon, which stands amidst some quartered in the town since the unfortunate occurinquiry upon the subject has commenced at one of trees and shrubs, a gun or large pistol was levelled rence at Rath. The result of considerable discus- half-past five o'clock, when, on descending the pit,

dainty dish," in every way worthy to "set before" the Queen. This enormous joint was roasted on Friday, and placed upon the banquet table cold. EXTRAORDINARY FIRE.—On the 12th inst., before daybreak, as the London mail was approaching Huntley, a village between Gloucester and Ross, the guard, in passing a van loaded with goods, discovered something on fire inside the waggon, and immediately called and gave the alarm to the driver, who, quickly climbing up the side of the vehicle, removed broad cloth, and two yards and a half of kersey- violence: the horses, becoming much frightened, the tarpaulin when the flames burst forth with great started off at full gallop, and with such speed that the guard of the mail was obliged to call out to the coachman several times, to enable them to keep a-head of the fiery vehicle in the rear, which blazed

goods, which consisted of hops, grocery, and drapery,

and the body of the waggon, were totally consumed.

The driver of the van is severely burnt, and the value

of the goods consumed is very considerable. Spain.—The Barcelonese have been effectually Horwich, for which no entry had been made; quieted, but with a strong hand, and at a heavy expense to the redellious city. Thirteen soldiers active in the insurrection has been shot, by order of the Regent; some 70 or 80 more are to be transported for different periods, up to ten years; and a fine of twelve million reals have been exacted from the city of Barcelona, to be paid within a period of eight days. The conduct of the French consul at Barcelona, M. Lesseps, during the insurrection, has roused strong feelings of indign tion in the Spanish Government and its supportors, which at one time almost threatened a rupture between Espartero and Louis Philippe. This functionary is accused of having by his statements misled the defenders of a Jardine, as to being a servant so long a time, and fort at Barcelons into surrender to the insurgents, not having informed his employers when he had a of detaining the wife and children of the Spanish Captain-General as hostages for the insurgent junta, dine declined calling evidence in defence, reserving and of re-landing several of the most violent of its members to return and blow up the flame of rebellion after the insurgents had laid down their arms. The answer of the French Government to these no inquiries were made about him. He returned to charges was to take upon itself the responsibility of mas Fare. At the last meeting of the Limerick day, and yesterday morning we had accordingly but he supposed it was done by direction of a com-Bolton about three weeks ago, and entered the ser- the Consul's acts by rewarding him with the rank Board of Guardians a letter was read from the some of the usual indications of winter, namely, hail mittee of the gentlemen of Middleton. Mr. Hibbert vice of Mr. Watson, another draper, and had been of an officer of the legion of honour. Mutual resumments the proposed dietary for and snow, accompanied by a perfect hurricane of said he thought it was improper to allow such prospectives customers. They, probably, monstrances have ensued, the French Government the paupers on Christmas-day, when the following wind from the North-West, which continued the alleging that its Consul has been calumniated, but very sensible resolution, appended at the foot of the greater part of the day. This wintry change, we of any officer connected with the county. Mr. Mills the prosecution. The prisoner was committed for as Espartero has been too cautious to give his letter, was adopted, with the full approval of all observe, has been felt with even more severity in concurred in Mr. Hibbert's opinion on this subject, too powerful neighbour any feasible pretext for a present :- "Resolved, that the Commissioners be the West, as the Glasgow Herald remarks," that and said, there was another feature in the account quarrel, the threatening aspect of affairs will, it is requested to defray the expenses of the extra diet between eight and nine o'clock in the evening (of which was irregular; he alluded to the charges made hoped, disappear.

> MRS. TROLLOPE AND THE NEW POOR LAW .matter of consideration will be interested to know attention to the Factory System by her work entitled "Michael Arms:rong," intends commencing the New Year with a new production in Shilling Monthly Numbers, called "Jessie Phillips," of which the existing Poor Law furnishes the theme. The following is an extract from the prospectus:-"The object the author has had in view in the composition of this work has been to call the attention of her readers to the absolute necessity of some alteration in the Law which at present regulates the maintenance and management of the poor. Her own conviction of its tyranny and injustice, of the cruel hardships which are inflicted on the poor by the attempt to enforce them, is strong, and she conscientiously believes well founded. She is also deeply impressed with the general impolicy and evil tondency of that system of administrative centralization, which seems of late to have been creeping into English hearts to join with her in scouting this doc-

Shipwreck.—On Friday morning last, we regist stormy state of the weather, the galliot Die Gute at Paisley garrison, a good deal of quarrelling Hoffnung was driven into our bay, about three and disturbance have taken place between them o'clock in the morning, and grounded amid a tremendous surf on that formidable sandbank, Cefn Sidan, the other. Three of the soldiers had been drinking immediately under Tanlan, which has so often in- in a public house in Moss-street, on the aftergulfed vessels and their valuable cargoes. She was THE REV. WM. BAILEY, L.L.D., charged with forg. burgh, with a general cargo, consisting, among other is estimated at £2 000. The crew consisted of the threw the whole house into the utmost con-A SUPERFINE beaver hat was sent by post the other captain, mate, and three sailors; the captain's wife fusion. Two police officers arriving, one of them was would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to 11,000, as stated at the meet-would be signalised by the ascent of a "mounts to tain's son, who died from exhaustion and guard. When the landlord had succeeded in get-A DROVE of 5000 geese passed through Cambridge exposure to the tempest. From the time ting all concerned in the row turned out at the door, away by clinging to the rigging. In this forlorn they arrived at the north end of the building anostate they were discovered by David Williams, a ther stand was made, and the stick or club with THE Leicester Herald (an ultra Tory journal) was fisherman, living at Penybach, who, at low water, which the soldier was armed was again put into re-Sigonraey, of America, were sung. Mr. John An- discontinued on Saturday week, after being in ex- with a few of his neighbours, at considerable personal risk, rowed to the vessel, and succeeded in A FEW days ago, as one of the engines, with the extricating the captain and crew from their perilous was struck the second time again approached, and the 9 h of this month, which, with the heavy south-CHRISTMAS BOXES.—The board of management of westerly gales that prevailed, will account for his being allowed one-third in value of all he succeeds in bringing up. We are sorry to state the ship was only insured to half its value.—Carmarthen Journal.

veyed him to the station house. The magistrate said LIPE AND LABOUR.—A sempstress in London, it that the prisoner was guilty of three distinct charges,

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT happened at the Steven-1 moon, if not before. The year will pass out with assistant by the company, and on the arrival of one house large enough for their purpose, sent in a fersharp weather, whilst from the 1st to the 1lth of of the luggage trains, about one or two o'clock in ret, secured by a string, which, on se. zing a fowl, quarrel and fight took place between the party January we are likely to experience the lowest the morning, he very imprudently endeavoured to was drawn to the hole, the bird taken, and the trick when excited by the drink they had received at the them in a dreadful manner. The poor fellow was been unaccountable. Many fowl-houses in the neigh- him of existence. Yesterday an inquest was held one hour after his arrival. - Oxford Herald.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FARMER IN BRANDON, Suprolk.—On the night of the 22nd instant a most for such information as would lead to the apprehension of the parties has been offered.

COMPARATIVE NATIONAL STATURE. In consequence of arguments respecting the height for soldiers we have taken some pains at various times to ascertain the relative height of English, Irish, and Scotch recruits. As far as the Line Regiments are concerned

the said barge, and the robber, fearful of detection, could find an opportunity of conveying it away in safety. The culprit has not yet been discovered.

INFANT LECTURER .- Master Arthur Harvey, of Halesworth, aged eight years and a half, has been lecturing on astronomy at Framlingham, Woodbridge, &c. The correct and appropriate language of the young lecturer, illustrated by many suitable diagrams constructed by himself, excited the admiration and called forth the warm approbation of his auditors. His modest self-possession and freedom from embarrassment, his extraordinarily retentive memory and accurracy of minute detail, we are told, would do credit to an experienced lecturer.-Norwich Paper.—[We think the poor child would have in Scotland. However, it is a common remark that sixteen of these had been allowed to continue on

out of their enormous salaries."

MANSFIELD -On Monday morning two oat stacks. the darkness of the night, and instead of coming Every one to whom the New Poor Law forms a one barley stack, one of hay, and one of straw, and two barns, one containing about forty loads of unthrashed wheat, were completely burnt to a cinder, nately it lasted only for a very brief space."—Caleone barn was completely gutted; nothing but the bare walls are standing. The property belongs to

THE BITER BIT.—On Tuesday last, while a Mr. John Naylor, of Pleasley Hill, in the parish of Mansfield. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

GREEN CHRISTMAS.—The weather on the continent during the last tor night has been equally fine and spring-like as with us. Tuesday week, in Hamburg. was one of the most beautiful days which, during the revolving months of 1842, has shone upon the picturesque and delightful scenery of its suburbs. Amongst the shipping, the men at work threw off, not only jackets, but waistcoats and neckerchiefs, as day was quite warm. Since Saturday, the weather at sea has assumed a more equinoctial appearance. Un Sunday, at break of day, the song of the blackbird the practice of our Government. Above all, the saluted our ears with all the freshness of returning authoress is anxions to declare her detestation of the summer. Yesterday was one of the warmest days newly broached doctrine that the poor have no right we have had during this very unseasonable weather. which God has given them; and she hopes and and we met with several windows thrown open to pursuing their in dustrious occupations.—Eastern Counties Herald.

POLICE. AT PAISLEY .- Since the arrival of the long time. - Preston Pilot. on the one hand, and the inhabitants and police on noon of Monday, and had fallen out with some other bound from Leghorn, in Italy, to the city of Ham- company in the room in which they were sitting. After having left the house, they returned in a in their way, which, as a matter of course, soon received a blow which felled him. This raised the indignation of the spectators, and one stout fellow. more courageous than the rest, rushed upon the madman and threw him off his feet. He and one of the third escaped. The two soldiers have since been handed over to the county Fiscal for prosecution. skull having been laid bare and slightly fractured. On the same evening, about eight o'clock, a night watchman, while proceeding to the office to go on duty, was attacked by another of these men, who struck at him with his stick, and used the most threatening language. He was taken into custody, and will be brought up under a libel by the burgh

Fiscal. - Glasgow Chronicle. A FATAL EXPERIMENT.—On Tuesday evening last, the quiet and peaceful village of Eckington, in this herself, and was coming down St. Martin's-lane, in the beam, having done which he lost his hold and fell. quiring her way home, when the prisoner came up and continued struggling until he got into the posiher to the house of last witness, in a court Sheppard's house, and a person living in the village, off Long-acre. The parents of the child said they who is occasionally called in in cases of necessity, were out all night looking for her, as her usual time was sent for to bleed him; but when he arrived life for coming home was ten o'clock. Mr. Hall con- was quite extinct, and the blood refused to flow. that the deceased died from strangulation; and

way .- Hampshire Advertiser.

MILITARY AND POLICE DISPENSED WITH .- A nufor an alteration in the coasting system. I am, gentle police-offices. It is said that the notes were see any summer reason inquiry upon the subject has commenced at one of the police-offices. It is said that the notes were seen up to Dublis for the purpose of being cancelled. Stowe, Brothers and Co., Leeds."

Savage Assault.—On Saturday last, Mr. Joseph

Savage Assault.—On Saturday last, Mr. Joseph

A ROYAL BARON OF Christmas Brep.—Her inquiry upon the subject has commenced at one of the police-offices. It is said that the notes were at him and disharged. It fortunately happened that sion was the passing of a resolution, proposed by which is thirty-two yards two feet in depth, a he escaped uninjured, and the ruffian, as soon as he found that his object had failed, ran off as fast as found that his object had failed, ran off as fast as commenced at one of the police-offices. It is said that the notes were seen up to Dublis for the purpose of being cancelled.

Mr. Wood is not better known than collection of the poor rates throughout the district, of twenty one years of age, named Margaret Brindle, servent at a hone a pear Great Bridge Little Rolton.

Servent at a hone area Great Bridge Little Rolton. life can have been sought, except for the purpose in a much more satisfactory state than could, under She was still alive, but in a state of insensibility, of plunder, cannot be conceived. A reward of £50 the circumstances, have been looked for, it was the and medical assistance was immediately procured. opinion of the meeting that the military should be Her ancles and legs were found to be fractured, and reduced to a major and fifty rank and file—the same there was a severe contusion on the back of the to be quartered in barracks; and the entire of the head. From inquiries immediately instituted, it was constabulary, say 120, be ordered off to their re- ascertained that she had kept company with a man spective quarters.—Cork Reporter.

> DEATH FROM OVER EATING AT A CHRISTMAS FEAST. the property of the stewards of the Ruby, was stolen himself, conveyed him into the counting-house, where have acquired. from the cabin of that vessel, at Gravesend, on they laid him on the floor, and put a great coat under Saturday se'nnight. No traces could be found either his head. At one o'cleck all the other men, with of the box or the thief, and the disconsolate owners | the exception of George Stagg, left the premises, and had given up all thoughts of ever recovering their lost he being so far intoxicated as not to be able to get treasure. On Wednesday se'nnight it was discovered, home, laid down by the side of deceased. At seven with its contents untouched, amongst the ashes o'clock deceased was found dead. Mr. Pullen, surheaped up in a coal barge. It appears that on the geon, said that death was caused by congestion of night of the robbery the Ruby was moored alongside the brain, the result of eating and drinking immoderately. He was predisposed to that affection, and had buried his plunder amongst the rubbish until he had before suffered from fits of epilepsy. Verdict-"Natural death."

ther has more resembled that of midsummer than in active search of the villains, and it is hoped they nearly midwinter. So genial has been the tempera- will not long clude their vigilance. ture, that the fields are new greener than they have been at any time since the month of May. In an evening walk lately the atmosphere was so fresh and bert, J. Mellor, and J. F. Lees, Esqs., the accounts mild that it seemed to want only the presence of of the special constables who were employed at Mid-the bean-flower and white clover to persuade us that dieton during the late disturbances, were presented it was an evening of midsummer. The Wheat is for examination. It appeared that two hundred and everywhere looking fresher than we ever saw it at thirty-one constables had been engaged. Mr. Hibthis period of the year, and there is a greater bert wished to know from county police-sergeant breadth of this staff of life sown than was ever seen White, who was in attendance, by whose authority we have seldom very cold weather until after the duty five days longer than the remainder. The Poor Law Commissioners versus Christ- "shortest day." That event passed off with Thurs- policeman was unable to say who gave the order; Thursday) a perfect torrent of hail came down, for the time of the constables. In the commencement accommanded by hurricane gusts, a vivid flash of lightning, and a sonorous peal of thunder. The convulsion of the elements was fearful, but fortu-

THE BITER BIT.-On Tuesday last, while a labouring man, employed at the printworks of Messrs. Charles Swainson and Co., Bannister-hall, near this town, was examining the lodge banks near to the side of the river Darwen, his attention was called to a bed of sand at the river's edge, by a shrill screaming as of something in distress, which. on more closely searching for, he discovered to be a is hell out that trade may revive in January, but on weasel caught by the leg in the jaws of a large cel. On his near approach, the weasel, by a desperate effort, made his escape, but not so the eel; he, poor not only jackets, but waistcoats and neckerchiefs, as fellow, had been roughly handled by a more powerthey would have done in May. There was not a ful foe—an otter, it is supposed—and left with eight themen of the district had not yet done all that they particle of ice in the Elbe; but, on the contrary, the or nine inches of his tail-end eaten off, to perish by ought to do. This assertion will scarcely be centroso strange a looking thing, got a long stick, with sum applied by the county only amounted to one and which he turned it over several times, to satisfy a fraction per cent. upon the assessable rent—one himself what it was before he dare come near it. and a fraction, to keep a fourth part of the inhabi-At length, when he saw the monster too near dead tants of the place from starvation! What will the to do him much harm, he secured it and carried it home in triumph. No one will much wonder at the man's caution when informed that what remained per cent., think of the measure here furnished of of the eel weighed two pounds and a half; and the Scottish philanthropy? The absence of a legal prothe full extent, where clerks and artizons were of the eel weighed two pounds and a half; and the following evening was, with a few potatoes, as the man expressed it, a hearty supper for four, such Serious Affray Between the Military and as they had not had, for quantity and quality, for a by Capt. Drummond. that "property has its duties olice, at Paisley.—Since the arrival of the long time.—Preston Pilot.

Tuesday information was received at the various upon the neighbouring district. It may be safely insurance-offices throughout the metropolis of a said, that a town like Paisley, with 60,000 inhabiserious fire baving occurred on the night of Thurs- tants, adds five or six per cent. to the value of all day last at or near the village of Westonzoyland, a the lands within many miles of it. The money few miles from Bridgewater, occasioned by a fire-balloon. The circumstances under which it took tions in all the churches, amounts to £90,000; and place are as follows: - In the early part of last week, it has been handed over, it seems, to a manufacthe village was placarded in all directions, announc- turers' relief committee in London. Of this fund ing the arrival of the wonderful Wizard of the £12,000 had gone to Paisley, and it has received South, and that he would honour the inhabitants £6,000 from other sources, making in all £18,000. fire balloon. Accordingly, at the time named, a water for six months, while the distress has already great crowd assembled to witness the fete and the endured for eighteen. The provost said, that balloon was sent off, to the apparent delight of all; £100,000 would be required to give effectual relief; but, before it had attained any great ele-vation, the machine suddenly burst into as to the future peace of the district, if the sufferabout a mile from the village, where it set fire to a the state of matters in Renfrewshire altogether valuable rick of wheat, and before the inhabitants quisition—the fellow twirling it about his head, and could reach the premises two adjoining stacks striking at every one within his reach. The officer who ignited and blazed away with awful violence. Although every exertion was used to stay the work of devastation, it was impossible, in consequence of the strong wind that prevailed, and in a short time the whole premises, consisting of barns, cow and cart houses, besides the whole of the stock in the stack-yard, were in fiames. For an hour and more the appearance of the fire was terrific, and the light was distinctly seen at Bridgewater, whence an engine was despatched to the spot, but was unable to reach it until the entire property was consumed. Happily no lives were lost. In the course of the following day the Wizard was taken into custody, and underwent an examination before the magistrates. He was afterwards discharged.

the east of Rutherglen, under the following circum-stances:—Mr. Mason, farmer, in Ballochmill, it fell between her side and the wharf, and was appears, being very much molested by midnight drowned. The crew of this vessel state that the thieves, and having had his potatoe bin several times | brig, Uncle Sam, had been blown adrift, and was Midland Company has forfeited to him under certain arrangements.—Derbyshire Courier.

The Unemployed.—Large numbers of operatives in want of employment still wander about the streets.

The Unemployment still wander about the streets.

The unit a boy about the part of its contents, sent out one of the narrour; and that the ship by a repert that a boy about the streets in appearance, and only his servants, a young lad named John M'Bryde, to nine years of age, to a brothel. Mary Ann White, had hung himself, and on inquiry the report was guard the property. For this purpose, John M'Bryde sustained considerable damage. The space between found to be but too true. For some time past the was furnished with a loaded gun; but, notwithstanding and Central-wharfs was filling up fast with deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Sheppard, in gall the precautions he had taken, and all the drifting wrecks, and those vessels at the ends of the above place. vigilance he displayed, twice since he was set to these wharfs were careening, as if their tall masts be had sustained, and the previous state of the dred, held a meeting in Albion-street, in the open him to go up stairs with such a child. He then the stable between five and six o'clock, he discovered himself, considerable quantities of the potatoes were brought up several small craft, which probably air, to discuss their grievances. Prevented as they him to go up stairs with such a child. He then the stable between five and six o'clock, he discovered himself, considerable quantities of the potatoes were brought up several small craft, which probably almost a full language as uniters up, and on the even was set to these wharms were careening, as it their tail master and six o'clock, during the time he was in the house warming would turn them over. The end of Long-wharman the stable between five and six o'clock, he discovered himself, considerable quantities of the potatoes were brought up several small craft, which probably almost a full language here and knocked her and knocked here and knocke Considerable described as the state of the state of the state of the potatoes were brought up several small craft, which probably abused her, and knocked her down, when she gave him lying at full length upon the ground, with a stolen. This accordingly called for more attention were sunk. The space between this wharf and Censularities of the part of the guard. Vestarday morning how the sitting creatures do? They are at present literally stary.

Magistrates of the guard of the guard. Vestarday morning how the sitting creatures do? They are at present literally stary.

Was ordered to be pleased in the guard. Vestarday morning how the sitting creatures do? The guard of the guard. Vestarday morning how the sitting creatures do? They are at present literally stary. the appeared at the bar of the box, which she could was raised about a quarter of a yard from the bear again induced to leave his post for the puring wrecks rose at intervals, above the storm, and but just look over, an indescribable thrill of indig-ground. It was conceived almost impossible that pose of warming himself. As happened on former might have been heard even at the centre of the nation ran through the court. After being questrangulation could have taken place while he was in occasions, his absence was taken advantage of, and city. At the northern wharfs, and, in fact, at all tioned upon the nature of an oath, she was sworn, this position, as he had the free use of all his limbs, on going to examine that all was right, he was surthe wharfs, more or less damage was sustained by and stated that she lived in Oakley-street, Lambeth, and he could easily have extricated himself from his prised to observe three men at work amongst the a great portion of the shipping. Such was the and was out selling lucifer matches, and having situation; but it was supposed that he had balanced potatoes. He instantly discharged the gan which he terrific violence of the gale, that it was dangerous come over to this side of the water, she had lost himself upon something while he fastened the cord to carried at the depredators, and the whole of them dis- for an individual to venture to the ends of the appeared, leaving their sacks half filled in the hurry wharfs. We were informed that more than a dozen and alarm. So ar as we have learnt, it does not apvessels had been suck, and that the crews of one or and asked her to come with him, and he would give tion in which he was discovered, but was then too pear that it had occurred to either M'Bryde or his two of them had perished, but the names of the her some money. She followed him, expecting that | weak to make any efforts to save himself, Imme- master that any of the thieves were materially vessels we could not learn. This leads us to hope he would give her something, and he then took diately he was found he was taken into Mr. injured, no more having been heard of the matter that such reports are exaggerated. At 2 a. m. we till about nine o'clock in the morning, when the took another stroll along the wharfs, and found corpse of a man, shot through the body, was found things comparatively quiet, the wind having shifted lying not above forty yards from Mr. Mason's potato to E.N.E. Although we saw nearly twenty vessels bin by a person belonging to Rutherglen. The more or less damaged, we could not obtain any par-SEVEN children belonging to St. Saviour's Charity demned them for allowing their child to go about Various rumours were speedily affoat as to the cause dead body having been conveyed to the burgh ticulars, for most of them were described. The gaol, a constable was despatched to apprehend schooner, Conclusion, of Gloucester, lying at the M'Bryde, who was likewise brought to the same north-end of T-wharf, had her stern stove in, and had picked up in the street, and found to be of a took the prisoner into custody, he offered him £2 to Mr. Sheppard's carter. It was said that he was place. During the day the body of the dead man sustained other damage. A larger ship, said to be sweetish taste. They were soon afterwards taken allow him to escape, but he (the policeman) was dedreadfully ill, the powder having been found to be
termined to secure him. The prisoner then struto hint that he had actually hung him. On Friday Allan, a quarrier by trade, who resided in Havanone had her bowsprit carried away close to the

NOVEL MODE OF ROBBING A HEN- ROOST .- FARMER | MANSLAUGHTER AT WALTHAM .- A case involving brought to our infirmary in a fly, but survived only bourhood have latery been robbed in this in senious upon the body at the Six Bells public-house, before MEETING AT SKIBBEREEN—PRESENCE OF THE After a lengthened investigation of witnesses, the Jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Gowers, and the prisoner was committed on

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—Some consternation and alarm was excited at Brownlow Fold Colliery, in Halliweil, near Oldham, on Monday morning, about servant at a house near Great Bridge, Little Bolton, named John Horrocks, the engine-tender at the coal pit; and, having been seen with her about eleven o'clock on Sunday evening, he was suspected -Last Monday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest of having thrown her down the pit. He was consethe Irish have a decided advantage in height. It in the vestry room of the church of St. Mary Somer- quently apprehended, and brought before the magismust be, however, taken into account that the Guards, set, Upper Thames-street, on the body of Thomas trates, and remanded till Thursday. It appears the Marines, and the majority of the Cavalry and Artillery are English, and the recruits for these are all of superior standard. It may then be doubted, if Rathbone, of Trigg's wharf, Thames-street. On Sunday, and had threatened to throw herself down an equal number of tall men were deducted out of the Christmas-eve all the men on the premises were, ac- -nay, that she had on a former occasion made the total recruits raised in Ireland, whether any differ- cording to the usual custom, regaled with a supper, attempt. Horrocks says that he left her at home at ence would exist. In weight the English recruit has and at eight o'clock sat down to the table. The deleven o'clock in the evening, and went to his work, the advantage, the heights being equal. A regiment ceased ate very heartily, and upon the removal of the where he remained until two o'clock; but he never of the line that consists wholly of Englishmen will generally be found to average shorter than either the Irish, Scotch, or the mixed corps.—Naval and Military Gazette.

Cased ate very nearthy, and upon the remined until two o clock; but no never saw her. Another man was working there all night, and he also states that he nover saw her. Sho is not considered to be in a dangerous state, but is eleven o'clock at night he could not hold his head quite insane. What probably saved her life was SINGULAR RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY. - A up, and as he leaned forwards on the table his com- the force of air gathering under her clothes, and prebag containing the sum of £85 in notes and coin, panions, thinking he would be safer if placed by venting that impetus which she would otherwise

HEARTLESS ROBBERY.-Late on Saturday night or early the following (Christmas-day) morning, some thief or thieves broke into the workshops of Mr. G. Carter, carpenter and builder, King's Arms-yard, Marylebone street, Golden-square, and stole there-from the whole of the workmen's tools, together with every moveable article of the slightest value the workshops contained. A crow-bar, which was subsequently found, was used for effecting an entrance into the premises. The loss to the poor workmen must be lamentably great, as a box of carpenter's THE WEATHER.—During the last month the weat tools cost about £50 and upwards. The police are

the cause of these singularities in the accounts. The bills were, however, ultimately signed.

DISTRESS IN PAISLEY.—The state of the poor in Paisley was again brought before a meeting of the county of Renfrew on Tuesday. It appears that the distress continues without abatement. A faint hope grounds which seem to us very questionable. Sir James Graham, in reply to an application for assistance from government, referred to the money which had been already remitted, and stated that the gensome smaller enemy. The man, afraid to come hear verted, if it be true, as Mr. Sharpe stated, that the heavily-taxed gentlemen of England, where the ordinary average poor's rate is 2s. per pound, or ten vision for the poor in this country seem to have almost obliterated the great truth so beautifully enunciated and sudden distress may make upon the country at Extensive Fire caused by a Balloon .- On large, it is clear that the obligation is strongest seems to be gloomy in the extreme. - Scotsman.

STORM IN AMERICA.—(From the Boston U. S. Morning Post, Dec. 1)—In the evening, about six o'clock, a south-east snow storm set in. which continued until about nine o'clock, when it commenced raining, and the wind, which up to that time had blown moderately, burst forth from E.S.E with tremendous fury. Many vessels which were riding at anchor in the harbour were driven from their moorings, and either dashed against the ends of the wharfs or jammed alongside of each other. A large vessel was almost blown on her beam ends. and several schooners and brigs were jammed together. chafing and cracking-some of them with no person on board. One or two small vessels were also sunk at this wharf. At Fort-hill-wharf several small vessels were more or less damaged. A small schooner, the A Man Shor.—At an early hour yesterday morn- Jane Fish, of St. George's, Maine, was driven from ing a man was deprived of life, about half a mile to her anchor against the wharf, and Nathan Fuller, the east of Rutherglan under the following nah-street, Glasgow. The poor creature had only knight heads. One of the ships which arrived yes-Eckington, before Mr. C. Best, and a highly respect- one arm, seemed to have been blind of an eye, and able jury, when, after diligently and carefully in- his whole appearance indicated the most indigent ochors, and sustained great damage. A ship at the vestigating the case, the jury returned a verdict circumstances. His back and arm were completely and of Commercial-wharf was also reported to have that the deceased died from strangulation; and riddled, and it appears astonishing how he could suffered considerably. The bark Anita, too, was TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

My FRIENDS,-I am one of those who think that "an accuser should come into court with clean hands." I think that we should exhibit consistency in our character and in our conduct. Struggling with and for each other, for common rights, against a common enemy, no other virtue is so necessary and important to us as that consistency of character, which may give the lie to the most plausible and most frequently reiterated objection of that common enemy to our righteous demand The objection is, that we are unfitted for the exerrise of our rights; that to invest the people with the immunities of freemen, and to give them due voice in governmental matters, would be to establish a despotism more terrible than any that has yet been known. The only way, successfully to answer this, is to exhibit, in all our own conduct. and in the management of our own affairs, a close attention to the sacred principles of justice which we advocate; showing thereby that we are Chartists not merely in name, but in character; that we revere the just requirements of our Charter, and practise them so far as we have opportunity. It ill becomes men to find fault with that in others which they themselves practise. Now you had never a better opportunity of proving how much of genuine Chartism enters into the composition of your character than is just now afforded you. The opportunity is a painful one, no doubt; it is one that every true lover of the cause will deplore; but it is still one that ought not to be passed by; and that cannot be passed by without stultifying ourselves and inflicting an injury upon our cause still more serious than that which it has already suffered from the occurrence of the facts out of which it arises. As Chartists, you have an Organization which for Chartist purposes is YOUR CONSTITUTION: you have officers whose duty it is to see to the enforcement of that constitution in all its principles and details; those officers are appointed by, and responsible to, you; and if they violate the trust reposed in them the remedy is in your hands. Now the head and front of your just complaining, on the score of political grievances, is that public servants have the power to trample underfoot the avowed principles of the constitution, and you have no remedy. This complaint may be taken to be valid or factious, just as you give proof of your disposition to remedy the grievance if the power were in your hands; and nothing exhibits this disposition so strongly as your own manner of conducting the affairs of your own association and its movements.

If in these you evince a disposition to permit reckless disregard and defiance of all the principles of your constitution to pass, without stamping it with censure; if, having elected men to office, you leave them to do therein just what they please without looking to its justice or its injustice; if you permit the sanction of your name and authority to acts by which every principle of right and of common justice is disregarded and defied; you afford to your enemies a very forcible confirmation of their only feasible argument against the concession of your

For these reasons, and for these reasons onlybecause I love justice under all circumstancesbecause I would not wink at that in our own body which I denounce in others; I have thought it my duty to call your attention to certain gross and flagrant violations of our constitution by our own officers. The duty was a very painful and a very unpleasant one: but I saw it to be a duty, and therefore I did it. I never yet shrunk from duty, because it might happen to be more pleasant or more profitable to evade it: I trust I never shall. I never yet slunk from my post, because it had become difficult or dangerous to maintain it: I trust I

For the performance of my disagreeable duty in commenting honestly and boldly, giving my reasons for everything I said, upon the public documents of the Executive Committee. I have been loaded with every species of abuse and vituperation by all the respective members of the Executive, save Mr. Williams. Not one of my allegations has been met; not one of my arguments has been answered; but I have been abused, vilified, and slandered. Counter accusations of the most malignant character have been got up. The most atrocious falsehoods have been asserted about my being concerned in divers plots and conspiracies. I have demanded the proofs: no proofs have been offered; but the parties have travelled from place to place, repeating the statements, as though they were true. Thus has the real question, of whether the Executive have or have not abused the confidence of the people, been kept, to a certain extent, out of sight; and you have to that same extent suffered yourselves to be amused with denunciation of me, instead of looking to your own affairs. This is not right: it is not fair. After the proofs of the "plots" and "conspiracies" in which I am alleged to have been concerned, had other man.

IF THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MR CAN BE PROVED. LET THEM BE PROVED. And then the question READY AUTHORISED TO APPEAR FOR THE EXECUTIVE. stands just where it did. Call me "assassin," HE HAS ONLY TO APPRISE ME. I WILL THEN NAME " villain." " rogue." " traitor," and every other A PAW FRIENDS, AND THE EXECUTIVE SHALL NAME choice name which has been applied to me; and A LIKE NUMBER BY WHOM ALL THE PRELIMINARIES what then? Does that prove that the Executive have FOR THE DISCUSSION SHALL BE AGREED ON; and not violated the principles of our constitution, and of I fancy I am quite able to give them enough Chartism; that they have not neglected the one single of it. If the "bouncing" of M'Douall and of duty they were appointed to perform; that they Leach have been authorized by the Executive, have not malappropriated the hard-earned pence of they will take this as the acceptance of their chalthe poor people committed to their care: that they lenge; if it have been only individual "bounce," I have not manifested a contempt of Chartist princi- have something else to do than to notice it. ple by disregarding the remonstrances and respectful . And now mind ; let us have no misunderstandings enquiries of their constituents? These are the mat- and no shirking nor shuffling. I have been forced permit them to pass unanswered, you forfeit the con- I am their man; and whether they mean it or sistency of your own character, as a public body; not I Do. I have been challenged; and I and you give your enemies thereby a pretext for the accept the challenge. As the challenged, I have a argument that your outcry against their violations right to fix the place of meeting; and I fix it at of the sacred principles of justice, and their malap- Manchester, where the Executive will surely have propriations of the people's funds, is merefactious and every advantage; where Mr. Leach, if he be their

people; and it is the people's duty to see to its set- any other town in England; where they tlement.

is made to help the Executive to fasten tive, and there provethe enquiry upon me as a personal quarrel. The complaints and investigations which have been of their office. made by many of the Chartist body in different parts of the kingdom for months back are ingenionaly kept out of sight, and the whole matter is represented as a dispute between me and the Executive : and not a matter between the Executive and the whole Chartist body.

Some members of the Executive, not content with venting their abuse at me through the columns of my own paper, have "bounced" and "swaggered" not a little about "dragging me before a public meeting"-about "walking barefoot" for the pur- disregard of Chartist principle. pose of doing so-about "following me to the gates sided speech-fraught perhaps with misrepresenta- they should be best known. I ask only "

bring down a clap; and, perhaps, fin some minds. to excite a prejudice against me. But the reflecting and discriminating will estimate it at its true worth. They will know that it is intended merely to close cutive to be answered, they have not answered one of them.

my "facing them man to man before the people." &c. know that they have here a great advantage over me; they know that I am peculiarly situate; they know that my health is delicate and very uncertain that I can never calculate upon being well from one day to another; they know that my physical strength is unequal to great public exertion: they know that my ordinary duties are so many and laborious, that any addition to them is a very serious inconvenience; and hence they think themselves perfectly safe in daring me to "come out before the people." They think that I shall not meet them in discussion. They commit a small mistake here. I shall not suffer them thus to escape-They have no right to force me into this position The people had no right to permit them to do so. I deny the right of either the Executive, or any

body else, to represent the inquiry now going on into the conduct of the Executive as a quarrel between me and them. It is no such thing. In the Northern Star I have merely, as a journalist, given honest comments upon facts and documents. I had a right to do this; and no man had a right to complain of it. I ask nobody to take my opinions for more than they are worth, and I have as much right to express my opinions as any other man. I have done more than most journalists would have done in giving free admission to coarse and scurrilous vituperation in reply. I have given the free use of my own columns to the Executive. not only as a body, but to every member singly, in reply to every thing I said. They have used them for that purpose. They have said and written in the Northern Star, both collectively and individually, whatever they liked. What more do they want? What more have they a right to? I have already given them much more liberty for defence than they were at all entitled to; because my observations on their conduct were general and directed against the body; while I have given free room to them to reply in both capacities; both as a body and as individuals. And I deny the right of any man, or set of men, to expect me after that to waste time in public discussion with them.

But to leave no room for escape; and lest it may done it much harm, be said that I am valiant only in the Star. and that I fear discussion, I am quite ready to meet either Mr. Leach or any other member of the Executive. as an authorised representative of that body, at any mutually convenient time and place; and then and there, as a member and councillor of the National Charter Association, to MAKE GOOD MY CHARGE AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE OF HAVING VIOLATED THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION WHICH THEY WERE APPOINTED TO ENFORCE, AND OF HAVING THEREIN MANIFESTED A DISREGARD OF CHARTIST PRINCIPLE AND OF MORAL AND yet got in the whole report of the proceedings of boy being torn from his widowed mother and com-

Leach be prepared to meet me upon that question, having authority from the other members of the Executive to appear as the champion of the body. England, on the same conditions. But mind: Meanwhile let our readers read and think. I deal with the Executive. as a body : not with Mr. Leach as an individual. I have brought no charge against individuals; and my time is a little too valuthat then, when every one had had his "go," the Executive, as a body, might disclaim all the individual disputation, and begin de novo. This might very well suit the brawlers, because it would sicken and nauseate all decent men of the broil. For that reason I shall not be party to it. I deny the right of the Executive, or any of them, to claim from me any other opportunity of defence than that they have already had. I repeat that even that has been made more ample than they had any right to. But if publie disenssion of the matter will gratify them-and they talk loudly about it-I am quite ready. Let them appoint their man; no matter to me whom: Leach, M'Douall, Bairstow, Campbell-or even any been demanded, it was not right in any Chartist volunteer, in whose powers of eloquence and tact andience to listen to a repetition of the statement, they may have more confidence than in their own; until those proofs had been furnished. " Fair play I am ready for any man, let him be but duly authois a jewel;" and I have as much right to it as any rized, the arrangements fairly made, and the discus- food, and of this but a scanty portion falls to the sion fairly and openly conducted.

WHENEVER EITHER OR ANY OF THEM MAY BE

ters to be answered; and they will not be answered into this position, very unfairly, and very much by mere abuse of me; and if you permit abuse of me against my inclination; I am not now to be forced to be substituted for an answer to them, or if you out of it again. If the Executive mean discussion, universal import. The sacred principles of our Charknown and have most infinence; where Chartism have had the full opportunity during all this time In the hope of averting public observation from the of making a party for themselves by telling their real question, and from the real magnitude and im- own tale their own way, with none to contradict nortance of that question, it has been represented as them; where Mr. Leach has had full swing at me a private quarrel between me and the Executive, in my absence, to vent whatever fabrications and arising out of some pique, or personal considera- perversions he pleased, in private circles or public tion. Not a shadow of a reason has been assigned meetings, ad libitum; at Manchester; in the very for this representation; and yet the members of the midst of his own friends, disciples and admirers; Executive have been seconded in it by some persons where the people have at their own command a spain different parts of the country. What reasons clous building in which they have been so long used these persons may have for their share of this to be delighted with his eloquence, and to hear his disreputable business, they perhaps, best know, denunciations of me, I am quite ready to meet Mr. I know, at all events, that a determined effort James Leach, or any other champion of the Execu-

1st. That the Exective have neglected the duties

2nd. That they have violated the organisation they were appointed to enforce.

3rdly. That they have done so wilfully, after repeated caution and remonstrance. 4thly. That they have wrongfully appropriated the monies of the Association to their own use and

5thly. That they have both manifested in their own conduct, and countenanced in that of others, a

I offer to prove all these things against them in of Hell"-and such like rubbishly bombast. This Manchester-their own town; where their sittings may "take," when delivered, in my absence, to the have been holden; where their popularity as lec people, while their blood is just warm from a one- turers is greatest; and where, as an Executive

vented from reflecting fairly on all sides of the mat- notice, in the Northern Star, and by whatever Riding of the county of York. The boy, whose ter. It may serve, under such circumstances, to other means the Executive may please, shall be name is WILLIAMS, was brought before the magisgiven of the meeting; that it shall be holden in trate for soliciting a lady coming out of her house either the Hall of Science, or Carpenter's Hall; in Euston-square to purchase prints. He said that free admission be given to the people: that his mother, a widow, had given him fivepence, no effort at "packing" shall be made, but that the with which he had purchased seven of them; their eyes to the fact, that though ample opportunity meeting be fair, free, and open. I will pay one and that the offer of sale was not a pretext has been given for every allegation against the Exe- half the rent of the room, if held in the Hall of for begging was admitted by the magistrate kimself. Science, (if held in Carpenters' Hall, I presume who was astonished they could be sold so cheap. there will be no rent), and my own travelling and "The prisoner" begged of his worship not to punish These blusterers about public meetings and about personal charges out of my own pocket; I will him, as he sold the prints for the support of a advertise the meeting in the Northern Star at my widowed mother. He had done no harm, and own cost; the other half of the room rent (if in hoped his worship would not punish him. His the Hall of Science), their own travelling, if any, and worship, however, did punish him, by sending S. personal expences, and whatever other mode of ad- him to the House of Correction for fourteen days! vertising they choose to adopt, to be defrayed by them | Who the " lady" in question may be we know people's funds for it. The meeting to be at some public, however much it might offend her supertime mutually convenient for attendance. All latively delicate feelings. This woman, or "ladu. other matters relating to the discussion to as she is termed, cannot be the mother of childrenbe settled, without either their interference she must be devoid of every scintilla of those or mine, by a committee of five friends on each side graces which ought ever to adorn "Goo's first best to be named for the purpose.

shall be made.

counter accusations if they dare. I am ready to those who seek an honest livelihood, and who would answer in like manner to ANY CHARGES which scorn, like her, to live in splendour and idleness, they, or any of them, or any man in England, may without returning to society an equivalent for that be disposed to bring against me.

"A public meeting is the Justice Hall for me": and to that tribunal I dare the whole pack of their charges into a tangible shape, as I have done, and " come fairly out" !!

And now, my friends, as far as the Northern Star is concerned, this matter is for the present at least done with. Save what may be necessary to this meeting, if ever it take place. I will not insert another word upon it, pro. or con. from any quarter; unless two communications which I expect in reference to a dirty rascally trick played by a Mr. Frazer should happen to be too late for this week's paper : if they be, I shall probably give them next week.

Earnestly desiring to see consistency of character among Chartists; and to see our movement purged of the ranting, mouthing locusts, who have

I am, my Friends, Your's, faithfully, WILLIAM HILL. Northern Star office, Leeds, Dec. 20, 1842.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842.

this most important body. In a further Edition mitted to prison, he would have commended him for ready to prove it before a public meeting: reference to the report, they will see that our antici- the case. The boy was treated as a felon-he was stipulating only for a free, open, and fair pations of the intentions and purposes of the STURGE sent to herd among felons; and should that boy, discussion before the people-a clear stage party, as far as any real union with the working men and no favour. Fair play is all I ask. If Mr. was concerned, have been fully realized. We fancy the result of the debate on Mr. Loverr's amendment will do much to remove the film from honest may be laid at the door of the despicable Council of the Birmingham Complete Suffrage Union. eyes; and to show them the real value of their and to defend the acts of the body, he will find middle class friends. We have at present no time me quite ready. I will meet any other mem- nor space for comment, but shall return to the imber of the Excentive, or any other man in portant matters of this Conference at another time.

CHRISTMAS.

In times past this season of the year was characable to be wasted in individual squabbles. Who terised by joy and gladness throughout the length does not see that after the discussion with Mr. Leach, and breadth of the land. The winter's gloom was Mr. Bairstow might put in a similar claim for his enlivened by good substantial fare and heart-elating share of the defence; and that I must then begin merriment. The peasant as well as the prince—the again for M'Douall, and so on for the whole; and plebian as well as the monarch, could then enjoy the sweets of life. Youth then sported its playfulness and its vigour, and age gazed smilingly on the scene. Warm and substantial clothing, a good fire, a clean hearth, and plenty on the festive board, were visible on every hand; but alas! how changed is the scane. Instead of joy we behold sadness depicted on the countenance of the once athletic and hardy labourer—the prospect of the skilful artizan is overspread with gloom-want has become the inmate of the cot, embittering the cup of life-youth, nay even toothless in fancy, is the victim of the monster: and age is dejected, drowned in sorrow and veiled in melancholy. The young and the aged are clad in rags: the hovels are scenes of wretchedness: in grief they

"Hover o'er the pigmy fire;" while the most worthless garbage constitutes their

But such is not the case with the drones. They roll through the streets in their gilded carriages; are attired in the most costly raiment; are filled to repletion with all the luxuries that they can desire. "Their eyes stand out with fatness," and in the height of their pride, they look with contempt on the poor by whose labour they acquire all their

Why is this strange anomaly? Why are the bees perishing while the drones enjoy the fruit of their

THE LAW versus THE POOR. attention of our readers to the mass of corruption then removed to Halifax, where he was confined time fully to be aware of the arguments and determiwith which the administration of justice in this until the 19th, on which day he was brought before nations of the meeting of delegates, because it would country is fraught. Scarcely a day passes without the Magistrates, who on enquiring his name immefurnishing facts proving the declension which has diately liberated him. Now, had the proper inquiry was acting in obsdience to the will of the delegates, crept into courts of law, and calling aloud for a been made by the authorities, as was their duty, contrary to any opinion previously expressed as a reform of the manifold abuses which obtain thereir. previous to the arrest of this young man, they would member of that body. * My object is to stand in The bench is now converted into a market stand- have found that it was an absolute impossibility for the whim and caprice of an ignorant class of indi- him to have committed the offence alleged against great cause we are mutually engaged in, and I think shall have a casting vote in case of an equal division, viduals, miscalled "Justices," is laid down as law; him, as he is scarcely qualified even to write his my efforts might be impeded were I to be previously in addition to his vote as a delegate, the grossest partiality is exhibited; the rich own name. But to make such necessary enquiry committed in the capacity of a delegate." delinquent generally escaping with little or no would be a duty too onerous for the well-paid punishment, while the whole weight of a petty officials; they find it much easier to lay hold of the tyrant's wrath is poured out upon the poor offender. first that comes within their reach, regardless of to know whether I could attend in Birmingham at the cutive Committee. It appears to be a settled opinion among their innecence or guilt; and for such negligence of the Complete Suffrage Association, has been followed of business under discussion be submitted to the Chairour modern Dracoes, that wealth and virtue are and uncalled-for interference on the part of the by the draught of a bill for that purpose, which draught inseparably connected, and that poverty and crime authorities, the innocent are doomed to unjust reached me only this morning. are indivisible. But this position-however much incarceration and have disgrace imprinted upon cherished and acted upon by officials of various their characters. grades, from my Lord Abineer down to that fag- What remuneration will this young man obtain end of the system dubbed a policeman—is untenable, for this injustice—for this loss of time and chawe having continually before our eyes virtue clothed racter ! None whatever. The shield of proin rags, and vice arrayed in purple and fine linen. | tection will be held over his persecutors, and the principle of the British constitution, a distinct,

tion and falsehood-and while, they are thus pre- clear stage and no favour"; that one full week's is also one of the "great Junpaid" of the West To Readers and Correspondents.

-also out of their own pockets; not touching the not : did we, her name should not be kept from the gift to man," otherwise her whole soul would have Now; is this fair? I repeat that they have no revolted at the idea of a child-a widow's son of ight to expect this. My meeting them in discus- eleven years of age, being taken before a magission at all is a pure work of supercrogation. But trate and consigned to "durance vile," merely for notwithstanding that, as they talk much about it- soliciting her to purchase a few prints. Such and as they would fain have it believed that they a woman-the walking scandal of her sexattach much importance to it, there's the chance for anght to be hooted through the streets on her every them. Let them appoint their man; (I care not who appearance in public, and her company ought to be it may be;) let him tell me when he is ready and I shunned by all having respect for their character. will instantly name my friends, and the arrangement It might be of service to this "lady," were she to have a little instruction in the school of adversity; After this matter is settled, let them bring their then she might learn how to conduct herself towards which they received.

The conduct of GREENWOOD, the magistrate, is also reprehensible in the highest degree. He admits the velpers, whenever they have the manliness to put offer of sale of the prints was " nor a pretext for begging." yet he sentences the poor boy to fourteen days' imprisonment in the House of Correction. The widow who gives her son her mite-five-pence-perhaps her all, for the purpose of laying out in the purchase of a few prints, in order thereby to obtain a morsel of bread, is doomed to see that son, the comfort of her From Tewkbury, per W. Haynes age, torn from her and immured in a prison, not for the commission of any crime, but because it offended the dignity of the spawn of some aristocrat whose ancestors probably figured behind the counter. or perhaps vended matches : if the latter, it might have reminded her ladyship of her origin, when the boy solicited her to purchase one of his prints, which insult the pride of her laduship could not allow to pass with impunity.

> Had GREENWOOD done his duty he would have severely reprimanded the woman, and given her to understand that the time of the Court must be better employed than in attending to such nonsense as that; and that hers would be better employed in learning how to behave herself towards her fellow-creatures-He would also have instructed the policeman to employ his time to better advantage than in obeying upon whose character no stain appears, contract vicious habits by being compelled to mingle with the worst of characters, all the consequences thereof woman who was instrumental in his arrest, and that of the magistrate who so unjustly sentenced him to imprisonment, and who ought to be immediately removed from the bench.

It would be well if both magistrates and policemen would give themselves a little more trouble than they generally do, and not, as is frequently the ment of the errors which have been committed. case, seek to manufacture crime and punish the bave endeavoured to take a fair review of the prininnocent to suit the whim of every fool who may think his or her pride offended by being accosted in like manner as the Euston-square," lady."

The duty of magistrates is to make themselves acquainted with the law, as far as practicapoor and defenceless.

With regard to the police-we tell them. n the words of a contemporary, when adverting to the subject which has called forth these remarks, that "The public will not tolerate this eter- "As I have already said, I make my son the bearer of nal interference of the police with every thing that this communication. I do this as a mark of my respect remarks, that " The public will not tolerate this eteris going on. Their object is to prevent and discover crime, and to preserve order by day and night. Whether these proper duties are adequately discharged we will not now inquire; but of one thing tion you might wish for, with reference to the partithere can be no doubt, and that is, their constant interference with matters that do not come within England and Scotland. The Council of the Complete their line of duty. It is much easier, no doubt, to Suffrage Union of Edinburgh were so kind as to prowatch little boys selling prints, than to make themselves acquainted with the duties for which they are them to abstain from their kind intention, because I especially appointed."

If the law be enveloped in so much ambiguity that the magistrates, &c., are left to do as they list in all cases brought before them, then it shows the absolute necessity of a thorough change of system. without which the poor will ever be the vi ctims of the middle and upper classes, who have just about the same amount of sympathy for the labouring portion of the community, as the wolf has for the lamb. or the cat for the mouse.

That something is radically wrong in the system industry? Because all power is given into the under which such injustice as that we allude to can hands of these devourers instead of being possessed be perpetrated with impunity, is beyond all dispute. by the rightful owners. That power will never be and that the administration of the law is vested in regained until the only efficient axe—the Charter— persons altogether unfit to discharge the duties of be applied, by the united strength of the people, to their office is equally evident : and we may rest asthat Upas tree, class legislation. Then, but not till sured, that until the axe be laid to the root of the then, may we hope to see olden days or the joys tree, and class legislation completely annihilated, thereof, return. Then we may and shall have "a such cases of monstrous cruelty as that inflicted upon merry Christmas and a happy new year." We the boy Williams, may be repeated, as the GREENhave heard many wish each other the fruition of this woods are not only a numerous race, but are located you will look to as the chief supporters of your cause blessing, but we tell them they must work as well as in the provinces as well as in the metropolis, as wish. The only avenue to a "merry Christmas and will be seen from an article in another column a happy new year" is the Charter-it is the sword, where a young man of the name of WM. CLEMENT, champion, will be at home and have no expence in the only sword, the six pointed sword, whereby the residing near Bolton-le-Moors, was dragged from The question is one of national interest and of travelling; where the Executive should be best fell monster tyranny can be slain. Up, then. On his bed at two o'clock in the morning, and taken to to the conquest, and our wishes will be realized to the police office, on the groundless charge of ter are involved in it. It is the affair of the whole has a stronger hold on the population than in all—"A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW "assisting in the engraving of a plate to counterfeit the Halifax and Huddersfield Bank." From ously been the framers of the measures which the WE have frequently had occasion to direct the being arrested on the morning of the 11th; he was (meaning thereby the election regulations) till he has

A. B., AN OPERATIVE. - We have said scores of times that we cannot answer legal questions: he must consult a lawyer.

FRIEND TO JUSTICE, FALKIRK .- We decline, in justice to a numerous party, to insert the remarks contained in his letter. He will perceive that we all we can do.

GOAT. NORWICH.—The list sent by Mr. Cleave consequently the £2 sent by the Norwich Chartists would be there noticed.

POLITICAL MARTYR. - His communication was re-

J. Bristol.—The subject on which he writes is done with so far as we are concerned.

B. THOMPSON, SUNDERLAND.—We cannot his letter: he gives very bad advice. FIFE CHARTIST .- We do not think the publication of his letter would at all alter the conduct of the individuals of whom he complains. MR. WM. COTTON, 38, Ludgate-hill, Birmingham,

delegate to the National Conference at Birmingham for Kilmarnock and Barrhead, will feel the mosting at Birmingham is, because I have convinced obliged if his constituents will communicate their addresses to him as soon as possible. ENRY HODGSON.—We do not think gratuitous vituperation and assumption any answer to alleged

JOSEPH RAYNER, HOLLINWOOD .- Yes.

JAMES SINCLAIR. GATESHEAD. - Yes. December 8th. per Pickford's. H., DUNFERMLINE .- As soon as the account is

settled, the Plates will be sent. THE PERSON who has called upon Mr. Cleave for Plate will send his name he will oblige. as the money cannot be credited till we knew who sends it. The Plate has most likely been sent to London since he called. He can have another for the spoiled one. We can speak more positive on receipt of the name.

D., KEGWORTH.-Portrait of Hunt 4d., and postage; of Frost 7ad. and postage. The postage of the two will be 4d., making 1s. 3dd. in the whole. M., KILMARNOCK.—Is the evil remedied this week?

They are sent by an earlier mail. JABEZ BURNS, DUNDEE, had better, in future, send his each for Evening Stars direct to Mr. Hobson: it cannot in future be received as it has been

MURGATROYD, DELPH .- Apply to A. Heywood. J. Goody.—Three months.

FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. John Wrathall a few Chartists at Edinburgh ... Richard Hankin ... FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

From two whole-hog Chartists, Melksham From David Williams, mason, late of Pon-... 0 1 typool

FOR THE CHARTIST DELEGATES TO THE BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE.

(Continued from our first page.)

-He was received with loud and prolo Mr. O'Connor introduced Mr. Patrick Our readers will perceive that we have not as execrable wretch as her ladyship; and instead of the O'Higgins, from Dublin, who was received with a similar mark of feeling. The CHAIRMAN opened the business by calling upon

the secretary to read two letters, -one received from I make the charge against them now; as a body. we hope to give the whole. We have given up to his honest endeavour to obtain a morsel of food for Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., and the other from himself and his hereaved parent. But such was not Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. The letter from the fermer gentleman was as follows :--

> " Craufordsburn, Dec. 24th, 1842. "DEAR FRIEND.-I send by my son, who is the bearer of this, a parcel containing 200 copies of my defence of the rights of the working classes,' which I have taken leave to address to you, and to the in the hope you will receive it as a proof of my earnest desire to forward that cause which you and the Complete Suffrage Union are so honourably endeavouring to promote. "In the observations contained in this publication

I have been desirous to shield the people from the unjust imputations cast upon their conduct, whilst at the same time. I do not withhold my acknowledgciples on which the claims of the working classes are founded, and of the objections with which their claims are met, and to impress the principle that all political institutions (as well as all human institutions of every description) should be viewed, -not as being capable of perfection, -not as being divested of all possibility of evil,—but as respects the balance of ble, and administer it with impartiality; and not, probable good and evil, which may be reasonably as they often do, to substitute their own caprice for expected to result from them; but above all it has the law, and punish the unoffending for merely being been my desire to incurate moderation of all past unkindly feelings, which have existed between the working and middle classes, who are now both suffering the effects of bad legislation, and thus produce that combined agitation for the remedy of this evil, which can alone be effective in creating that moral power necessary for its removal. to you and your conduct, and of my anxious wish for the success of the important meeting, about to take place at your call. He is fully acquainted with my views, and will be capable of giving you any informacular nature of our Irish elections, laws, or regulations, which, in many respects, differ from the institutions of pose to put my name in nomination as one of the delegates for that city to your congress; but I requested of was of opinion it would be more eligible to select persons as delegates who were not members of Parliament. for the reasons contained in the extract, which I enclose you, from my reply to that body.

"I trust it is unnecessary for me to add, that as a Member of the House of Commons, I shall feel it both my duty and my inclination to co-operate in whatever means shall be deemed most eligible for bringing before that House those measures which are required for carrying out the principles of your association.

" Believe me, dear Friend, "Yours sincerely. " WM. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

"To Joseph Sturge, President of the Birmingham 'Complete Suffrage Association."

The following is the extract of a letter addressed by Mr. Crawford, to Mr. Robert Noel, secretary to the Complete Suffrage Association, of Edinburgh, and alluded

" I feel that it would be my duty to comply with any wish expressed by those who have already shown me such marks of kindness, but I am inclined to think it would not be eligible to elect Members of Parliament as your delegates, especially those members whom in the House of Commons. I think it would not be prudent for them to act in both capacities. Your delegates are to declare the opinions of the people to the members of that house, and I conceive it would be more proper for them to learn the opinions of the people from other persons appointed for that purpose. than to be made themselves the instruments in the connection of such communication. I conceive they would have a greater moral power in the House of Commons. in the course they should adopt, by not having previ-Bolton he was removed to the lock-up in Man- Convention shall recommend. I am of opinion that it chester, where he remained until the 14th instant, is more desirable that a Member of Parliament should be very unfavourable to the impression he might wish the best possible position to be of use in giving my assistance in Parliament to the advancement of the

> "Darrynane Abbey, Dec. 22, 1842. "MY RESPECTED FRIEND,-Your letter, requiring

"With respect to the first point-namely, my attendance at the Conference, I have on the fullest consideration determined not to go there. Do not imagine, notified by the Chairman. however, that this refusal results from any want of zeal in the cause of Universal Suffrage. No such thing, subject, clause, or matter immediately under discus-I am thoroughly convinced that every man of legal age who does not forfeit his right by crime or idiocy, has by explanation, or the opener, by way of conclusion in But as our object is not to dilate upon the virtues the youth must pocket all the loss and inextinguishable right to vote for a representative in of the poor or the vices of the rich, we shall at once odium, because he is poor. But we trust that such a right on the part of every male adult is to minutes, and it was also agreed that the sittings of the

stricted, and mutilated; thus creating, where all should he freemen, a distinct and separate slave class, who, by iniquitous laws, and more iniquitous practices, have been robbed of their natural birthright, and are essen

tially slaves. "I am the friend of the slave class in every clims

and country, but more especially in the British dom! "I am also the most decided advocate for the voting have noticed the delivery of the lecture : that is by ballot,—the best, if not the only mode, of preventing

corrupt and criminal practices at elections. "I also concur in the other points proclaimed by went through the whole impression on the 17th, the Complete Suffrage Association; and that concurrence, however, is created by my sacrificing my own opinion of a preference of triennial to annual Parliaments to my sincere desire of producing unanimity of ceived: but it must stand over for further exertion amongst all the friends of a real, substantial and radical reform of Parliament.

"The reason why I am thus distinct in once more stating my political creed is, because I can answer for it that the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland go with me upon these points, and that they will co-operate with their English brother reformers in all legal and peaceable means,—but in no other,—for obtaining a fair, free, and complete representation of the people in Parliament. "The great reason why I do not consent to afterna

myself that I ought rather to be a spectator of than an actor in, your approaching exertions. I have been personally so hostile to that class called 'physical force Chartists'—I have been so unjustly, and indeed so ab surdly calumniated—(loud laughter) by their writers. that I have brought myself to believe, though perhaps without sufficient foundation, that any efforts I could make for conciliation, and to produce harmony, might be defeated, and that my presence might tend to diminish the prospect of concord and co-operation, which are so necessary for the success of your just demands. Besides, it is to be apprehended that there are too many other causes of strife and contention between the more ardent and violent of the Chartist party and the more placid and mild portion of the Complete Suffrage Association. If I could throw oil upon the troubled waters, so as that the ark of British liberty might float in tranguil grandeur on the political wave, I should at once, and at any sacrifice. And if after the meeting has been organized, you should be of opinion that my attendance could be of any possible use to the great cause, I will, with the rapidity of steam, place myself amongst you.

"I do most anxiously desire that the spirit of peace, harmony, conciliation, and concord may reign in the Convention; that you may thus have the means and opportunity of considering and adopting the best modes of insuring success. My entire conviction is, that without co-operation between the middle and what is called the lower, that is, the poorer, or working class, you cannot possibly succeed, and perhaps you ought not. Whether you ought or not, the concurrence of the middle classes is, in my judgment, most essentially necessary towards obtaining the right of suffrage for the operative classes. Recent events have proved to demonstration the essential importance of the middle classes in any struggle for the ameliorstion of political institutions. I know it was the cooperation of the middle classes that enabled the people of Ireland to achieve Catholic Emancipation. I know that it was the co-operation of the middle classes that enabled the people of England to obtain the first step in the march of Parliamentary Reform. I see before my eyes at the present moment the irresistible pregress of the middle class towards the total abolition of all taxes upon human food. How anxiously, therefore, do I desire to see a combination between the middle and operative classes for the attainment of Radical Reform. If that combination takes place, the aristocratic classes, who have hitherto trampled upon the people, will be scattered like chaff before the wind; and the honest and just principles of democratic liberty will pervade, ameliorate, and ennoble all the institutions of the State.

"Let me, then, conjure all the friends of peaceable conciliate, to combine, and to consoli late the operative and middle classes. If that can be done, the materials of complete and immaculate success are in your hands -a success unstained by violence or crime-a success deserving the praise of good men-a success deserving. I hope, the approbation of the Grand Judge of all. "The meeting at Birmingham is a glorious oppor-

tunity for working out these purposes. That epportunity may be thrown away. It may be soiled, stained, and destroyed, but the spirit that will work among the best part of the members of the Conference will survive, and even at the worst it will afford an opportunity of separating the chaff from the good seed. But let us not anticipate our evils, which may be merely imaginary; and let me trust and hope that any discordant elements may soon evaporate, leaving nothing behind but kindly feelings and cordial dispositions to unanimity in the service of our country, It may be said by way of discouragement that the

present Administration, over which the Duke of Welington and Sir Robert Peel preside, composed of men strongly inimical to reform, there is no chance of their acceding to any measure approaching to Universal Suffrage. There are, however, two facts connected with the leaders of the Administration which show that they are inspired with a more pliable dis-

"The first of those facts is. that the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel were selected by George IV. as the leaders of an Administration framed for the express purpose of continuing the laws by which the Catholics were excluded from the constitution; yet that very Administration, with those identical leaders. totally repealed those excluding laws.

"The second fact is, that the landlord class in Eng. land have forced into power, in despite of the Queen, the same Dake of Wellington and Sir R. Peel for the express and proclaimed purpose of preserving in full vigour the Corn Laws; yet there are most unequivocci evidences already exhibited to the public that this same Duke of Wellington and this same Sir R. Peel will totally repeal those same Corn Laws. "These are most encouraging facts. They demon-

strate that unless some feud, some violence, some selfish dissensions ruin our present prospects, there exists. every probability, at no remote period, of vindicating and establishing the rights of the people at "With respect to the draught of the act of Perlic-

ment. I will return it, suggesting some alterations which I believe will be improvements. But in any event, it will be difficult to amalgamate the case of Ireland with that of England and Scotland. There are two objections to the inclusion of Ireland in the same bill with that of Great Britain. There are not in Ireland, as in England, any parish overseers, nor any parish schoolmasters, as in Scotland, though there are schools in almost every parish. The expression parish schoolmaster' would in Ireland be either too vague, or infer, as matter of law, a schoolmaster employed by the protestant clergyman. Of these there are but a few. and still fewer to whom it would be safe to trust any political duty with reference to the elective fran-

"The second objection arises from matter of substance. The millions in Ireland who are anxious for universal suffrage are much more solicitous for the restoration of the Irish Parliament. They are convinced that in the present state of the property and population of Ireland, a local Legislature is essentially neces-sary for the peace and prosperity of the country. In this opinion I am bound to say I most thoroughly and entirely concur. We Irish are not the less disposed to aid the British people in working out the right of suffrage for every male adult—complete suffrage being the only honest basis upon which either our Parliament of

yours should be founded. "I have the honour to be, &c. "With sincere regard and respect. "Your faithful friend and servant.

To Joseph Sturge, Birmingham." Mr. O'CONNOR moved that the minutes of the norning's meeting should be confirmed. Mr, Hobson seconded the motion, which was agreed

The Conference next proceeded to elect the Committee before alluded to. Twenty-six names were preposed The following nine had the largest number of votes, and were consequently declared duly elected :-Mr. Joshua Hobson, Mr. J. H. Parry, Rev. Wm. Hill, Mr. John Celquhoun, Mr. G. White, Rev. T. Swann,

Mr. Roberts, Mr. James Vickers, and Mr. John H The SECRETARY called upon Mr. W. Beggs, of Nottingham, to introduce the business of the Conference. Previous to this being done.

Mr. PARRY moved the following business regula-

1. That the Conference meet twice every day, from

nine o'clock to one, and from three o'clock till eight. 2. That the Chairman of the Conference shall also be Chairman of any Committee of the whole body. 3. That the Chairman shall be allowed to take part

4. That all documents issuing from the Conference shall be signed by the Chairman. 5. That all documents, or letters, addressed to the

Conference, or the Chairman, be referred to the Exe-

man, and in writing. 7. That all speakers be limited to fifteen minutes each, except when in committee, and then to five

minutes each, unless in extraordinary cases, to be 8. That no member shall speak twice on the same

sion, either in the Conference or Committee, except in

call the attention of the public to the gross injustice that the people will persevere in their efforts the full as complete as the right of any member of the Cenference should be from nine in the morning till two, and tyranny inflicted, a few days ago, on a poor to destroy the parent evil—class legislation—that House of Peers to the privilege of the peerage, or as the and from four till seven. A protracted discussion enfatherless boy, by one of the Metre volitan Stipendiary such acts of injustice may no low ger disgrace a right of our gradious Queen to the throne. The only such as to the time at which the Committee for deciding the course it Magistrates, named Greenwood, who carries on country said to be "THE ENVY OF SULTROUNDING NATURE OF SULTROUNDING N difference is in practice. The two latter are in full ing the disputed elections, should sit, but of course it the former—the suffrage right—is curtailed, and re-motion was subsequently made for an adjournment to

the following morning, but it was negatived by a large told that the bill preferred by the Council of the majority. Mr. W. BEGGS, Nottingham, was received with ciples of the Charter. If it were so, then it was a reason cheers. He steed there for no idle object, and for no why the bill should not be introduced, seeing that the amendment, but triffing purpose. They saw thousands of their fellow charter embraced all that the people desired to men ground down to the lowest pitch of moral and obtain—(hear, hear). Why should the association physical debrament by class legislation, and therefore, introduce a measure of that description which could he thought the time had come when they ought to only serve to make wider the line of demarcation direct their energies to deliver the people from the which at present unhappily existed between the misery and the oppression by which they were sur- various classes of society?-(hear, hear). Why rounded—(hear, hear.) When he first took up this should they be pitted against each other, like cocks movement, the principles of radical reform were not in in a pit, to be laughed at by those who looked in !the ascendant. He had been connected with the old (hear, hear). He implored their friends, who, perpolitical unions, and although at one time he contem- haps, from the best possible motives, had prepared plated devoting his time and energies to the promotion this bill, to reconsider their steps, in order that as able to have the answer of Mr. Beggs with respect to What were they called upon to do by the Arsonistion? of temperates, and the spread of education, his atten- far as possible they might preserve union, and the question which they knew and laughter). He (Mr. Roberts) had seen the not allow him to declare them, he denounced them 23 tion was at length directed very forcibly to the state of not by wasting their time in trifling distinctions, previous evening.—(hear.) It would be remembered nothing, and which might not be so effective for the tion was at length directed very formoly to the state of not by wasting their time in trining distinctions, the people, and he may that there was no prospect give their enemies an opportunity to triumph at the whatever of obtaining political justice, excepting by expense of the Conference—(hear, hear). He wished that the words contained in the fourth resolution he hand, they had a document drawn up in such plain pledged himself, as a gentleman and a lawyer, that Chartists, they would be the most despotic tyrants. giving to them the franchise—(hear, hear.) He thereto have an answer from Mr. Beggs, before he sat
fore signed the declaration of Mr. Sturge, and he was
down, because if that gentleman declined to make
the National Complete Suffrage Association, be taken
the National Complete Suffrage Association, be taken anxious to see the Six Points involved in the bill, to the alteration proposed, he should feel it his duty to as the basis of discussion," be omitted, and that the whereases and aforesaids, and all such rubbish as that, pass into a law—(hear, hear.) Every day impressed in pursue the course he had pointed out by proposing an words "the document called the People's Charter be and they had given to the country a model of Parliaa strong degree upon his attention the necessity of amendment. He hoped that their friends of the taken as the basis of discussion," be inserted instead ment act-making—(hear, hear). Under these circumconceding that great meed of justice to the people. At Suffrage Association would not place him in that un- thereof,—(hear, hear.) If he (Mr. Lovett) received an stances he should most cordially support the amendthe last Conference many crotchets were introduced, pleasant position—(hear, hear). He hoped that he answer in the negative, he should feel it his duty ment—(hear, hear). but he rejoiced to say that the people were now more should not be accused of having taken this course to move an amendment—(Cheers.) united, and he believed that no opposition could pre- from factious motives-(No, no). He was induced Mr. Brewster contended that Mr. Lovett could not what was true would prevail, and that what was common object-(hear, hear). Flae would perish, because it was the nature of truth to flourish under the most discouraging circumstances, to regret his act of courtesy towards Mr. Lovett-(hear, and it was the nature of error to destroy itself.—(hear, hear.) Never had he (3r. O'Connor) been more pleased hear.) He had seen a Bill which had been prepared for in his life than to give way to Mr. Lovett, and never recognising the Six Points, and it became his duty to was he more repaid than in listening to the admirable direct their attention to the four resolutions which were alluded to in the fourth paragraph of the programme. Mr. Beggs then read the following resolutions :-

proposition not in accordance therewith.

peaceful agitation may be directed.

whole body of the delegates; and that the Committee

in reading-(laughter)-but he had read the Bill him-If, and so far as he was able to judge, the provisions appeared calculated to accomplish the object they had in view.—(hear, hear, and "no," "no.';) He would not then go into an abstract of the Bill, because it would come under discussion at a future stage of the proceedings. He begged, therefore, to move the reso-

Mr. DUNLOP, of Glasgow, seconded the resolutions. Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Lovett rose at the same time, it. They talked of a "Complete Suffrage Association."

but the former gave way, and Charter, yet the calm and rational manner in which ties, and to prove to the Conference that he (Mr. approved by three millions and a half of the people, him to do so. He wanted to lower the taxes, but he the different points were discussed, convinced the O'Connor) would never be a stumbling-block in the way gentlemen objecting of the propriety of the principles of preserving union among their best friends, he beg- would take four hours to read through, be substicontained in that document, and one after another ged to express to Mr. Lovett his sorrow for ever they were cordially and almost unanimously adopted having mistaken his honesty and integrity—(cheers). Why, he thought the House of Commons would be —(hear, hear.) After the Conference had affirmed The advocates of the Charter were saked why they did placed in something like the position of the priest in his civil rights, but he sought to do that by peaceable eventually agreed to; that shape being, that at the —(hear, hear). What constituted the weakness of the next Conference they should consider the necessary people? Their disunion—(hear, hear). Then he called details for working out these principles .- (hear, upon them to be united. It had irequently been urged hear.) He certainly thought now that they had that the middle classes carried the Reform Bill. That confessed their error, they acknowledge themselves to met, that that document would have had the first claim,—(hear, hear.)—but judge his surprise to find the working classes who claim,—(hear, hear.)—but judge his surprise to find the working classes constituted the that although he was a member of the council of the were the tools, and the working classes constituted the council of the were the tools, and the working classes constituted the council of the were the tools, and the working classes constituted the council of the were the tools, and the working classes constituted the council of the were the tools, and the working classes constituted the council of the were the tools, and the working classes constituted the confessed their error, they acknowledge themselves to find that the working classes who have been in the wrong, and they now ask for a different name. The would only say, in conclusion, thing under a different name. Complete Suffrage Association said that their bill was down, and he would not be one of those who would not be one of the control would be to split the Conference into two parties, principles, and leaving him (Mr. O'Connor) to follow to dragoon them into the support of the amendment, whereas he had hoped that they should know nothing him. For his own part, he should adhere to the course but it was rendered necessary by the motion made by of party during their discussions-(hear, hear.) He he had hitherto followed, and he declared that he Mr. Beggs-(hear, hear.) hoped that Mr. Beggs would allow the Charter to would rather be a private in the ranks of principle, than be brought forward before the bill prepared by the a general leading on an inconsistent army in a battle Complete Suffrage Association-(hear, hear.) He of expediency-(hear, hear, and cheers.) was not so bigotted in favour of the Charter, as to Mr. BEGGS was about to address the Conference, say that it was perfect, and that no improvements when, them-(hear, hear.) But he maintained that the made to him. Charter had a prior claim. In the first place, it Mr. O'CONNOR seconded the motion, which was put had borne the brunt of the present agitation, for and carried. five years, and in order to secure its enactments, vast numbers of their fellow-countrymen had suffered imprisonment and transportation—(lord cries of "hear, hear.") In the next place, when they were about to draw up the People's Charter, they applied to Mr. Roebuck-no mean authority-for ments, assembled at nine o'clock in the morning, when

Complete Suffrage movement embraced all the prin- the report.

Mr. O'CONNOR did not think that he had any reason (disapprobation). explanation which Mr. Lovett had given-(hear, hear.)

When he heard the resolutions read, he intended to 1.—That this Conference convened in conformity had now made—(hear, hear.) It had been his intenwith a resolution passed at the first Complete Suffrage tion to have contrasted the merits of the small bill, Conference, held at Birmingham, April 4th-8th, 1842, with the demerits of the larger bill. It had been his and having for its paramount object the consideration intention to have shown that the bill of the Complete of the necessary details of a bill embodying the princiSuffrage Association had not been drawn up with legal
ples then agreed upon, viz:—The extension of the acumen, and that from the preamble, through every

Beggs had consulted his friends as to how they could why any person should be compelled to call Suffrage to all male adults, not deprived of the rights clause of it, whatever it contained that was valuable, of citizenship by a verdict of a jury of their country- had been taken from the Charter, and that it was only men-vote by ballot-equal electoral districts-aboli- that part of the document which was of any value at all | Conference, he begged to move the following amend- his utmost to carry out the details necessary for its | people's valeur to carry it, he hoped they would foltion of a property qualification for members of Parlia- If the Complete Suffrage Association admitted that all mentment—payment of members for their services—and that was contained in the Charter, employed that they should not consider the principle under any other name than the People's Charter, employed that they should not consider the principle under any other name than the People's Charter, employed that they should not consider the principles; pledges itself to employ such means port it?—(hear, hear, hear, and hisses.) He was present only for obtaining the legislative recognition of them as in a name that they were ready to sac iffice their princi- capable of being understood and appreciated by the last Conference, and the members of the Comere of a strictly just, peaceful, legal, and constitutional ples in order to please the unmeaning scruples of those great mass of the people, for whose government and plete Suffrage Association conceded almost every character; and will forthwith proceed to fulfil the mis- who were always ready to sacrifice their convictions to guidance all laws ought to be written,—that measure thing to the advocates of the Charter which could be sion with which it has been entrusted, resolved to sup- the mere time-serving expediency of the day-(cheers.) having been before the public for the last five years, asked of them, but nothing was conceded in return. post its chairman in preventing the introduction of any What abuse had been poured out against him (Mr. forming the basis of the present agitation, in favour of (Cries of "No, no.") He repeated the truth of the 2.—That as this Conference will resist the introduc- when he heard of the physical force of the working ment of which, vast numbers had suffered imprison- No. They thought that what they had done was tion of any topic not obviously relevant to its main clauses, when he heard of their obtaining their rights ment, transportation, and death, has, in the opinion of right. He trusted that he had the interest of the workdesign, so it also disclaims all interference with by their rude and rough manner of addressing indithis meeting, a prior claim over all other documents ing classes at heart as much as any man living, and
existing organisations, recognising as its paraviduals, to what did he attribute all this? To the proposing to embrace the principles of just representahis hope for them in this movement was the union mount duty, the arriving, if possible, at a cordial conduct of those who reviled the working classes inagreement in reference to the object towards which stead of teaching them better, by putting them in post the different sections of the People's Charter, in order infusion of fresh energy, fresh life, and fresh blood 3-That this Cenference, agreeable to resolution 17, and not by a mere abstract theory, they were enti- it, and what those improvements shall be; it being ne- classes have their own field. He thought the mempassed at the first Conference, is prepared to receive tled-(hear, hear, and cheers.) If they wanted to and to consider all documents which may be laid make the Chartists physically weak, let them make possible"—(loud cheers). before it, and which may be supposed to contain an em- them morally strong-(cheers). Why was it that the This was the amendment he had to propose on the mo- but if they remained one party, and that a divided bodiment of the necessary details for working out the working classes held aloof from the middle classes? tion of Mr. Beggs. He had expressed his views so for ever.—(hear, hear, and no, no). He had 4-That the documents so to be presented to this so-(hear, hear, and cheers). When the middle classes consent to the alteration proposed, that it was not heard the Bill to which so many allusions had been He had hoped that the speeches of Mr. O'Connor Conference, be taken into consideration at the opening of our next Session, by a Committee consisting of the nient and, indeed, necessary to ask the co-operation of the accomplished barrister who had drawn it up, gible to discuss; instead of which they had been

the bill to be presented by the Council of the "National mounted to their elevation, and left the great mass of the necessity of moving an amendment, because he have seen much of the Bill; that it was bad Complete Suffrage Union, be taken as the basis of the people to fall to the ground—thear, hear, and feared that it would end in forming the Conference in the preamble and in its clauses—thear, hear, discussion. 2. That each clause as it is read shall be considered pari passes, with the correlative clause of the two documents. 3. That all amendments be handed up to the Chairman in writing.

He might state that the Bill would occupy four hours.

The task of the propose to task of the propose to the two documents and in its clauses—(hear, hear, and no into three parties, instead of two—(hear, hear, and no from Mr. O'Connor). He (Mr. Spencer) had brought of priority should be referred to the Executive Common sense to bear in judging of the bill; mittee.

The working clauses were no longer the tools of a no. Two parties already existed; and instead of having and he must say that he did not think the opinion the country, which would ultimately destroy all the efforts of faction to deprive them of their just debe constrained to form three parties instead of two.

He might state that the Bill would occupy four hours.

The proposition was not seconded.

The proposition was not seconded. mands—(cheers). The middle classes were now and he feared that the line of demarcation between the calling upon the working classes to assist them middle and the working classes would be widened, and of the Association, which had been drawn up with out of the difficulties into which class legisthat the agitation in favour of equal representation great expense, and if they the amendment of Mr. Summers included everying vote, he should record his opinion in favour of lation had plunged them—(hear, hear). But the would be prolonged, in consequence of the policy would consent to have it discussed, then, at the end thing.

working classes would not help to destroy either the which their friends had thought fit to adopt—(hear, they would be able to say whether they thought Mr. working classes would not help to destroy either the which their friends had thought fit to adopt—(hear, below they would be able to say whether they thought fit to adopt—(hear, below they would be able to say whether they thought forward by Mr. P. O'Higgins, of Dublin, was certainly of the Chairman then put the amendment moved by the bill or the Chairman then put the amendment moved by Mr. Because they would hear.) He thought that course was mirely adding to the Chairman then put the amendment moved by Mr. Brewster, for which only two hands were held

and then no system of tyranny could long stand before He would have them to form such a "Complete Union" Mr. Loverr said, that previous to any amendment as this, and within six months from that day they would being moved, he rose with considerable pain and drive the present Government out of the field; and anxiety to impress on their friend, Mr. Beggs, the then they would establish another on the principles necessity of withdrawing a portion of the fourth re- which Mr. Lovett had laid down. Some persons solution, and to substitute other words—(hear, hear.) seemed to think that an union of the middle and work-The part that he wished to be withdrawn, and which, ing classes would destroy his power-(no, no). They for the sake of unanimity, he hoped Mr. Beggs would were also told that their agitation was injurious consent to do, was. "that the bill to be presented by -(laughter). If that were so, why were they worth the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Asso- being courted?—(cheers.) They knew the degree of have supported it—(hear, hear.) But so far from having there should be two parties, and that they should ciation be taken as the basis of discussion"-(hear.) hostility which had been opposed to them, by the He wished that Mr. Beggs would substitute the press, and by a large portion of the working classes, into one strong party, determined to go for principle, names—(hear, hear, and disapprobation). It for the sake of precedence, which amounted to words, "that the bill, or the document entitled the and yet in spite of all the taunts and jibes thrown out and another weak party opposed to all principle ought to be borne in mind that the Charter nothing. People's Charter, shall be considered as the basis of against them, they stood there as a party worthy the discussion. ——(loud and prolonged cheering.) Im- courtship of all parties—(hear, hear, and cheers). any alteration in the principles of the Charter, he been filled up with very great care, and if adopted, would not have supported it, but the construction which of the Complete Suffrage Union was to effect, if pos- said that there was nothing in a name. Then why not he put upon it was, that it merely went to discuss the it would be the glory of the land—(hear, hear, and sible, a cordial union between the middle and the surrender their little prejudices to the great scruples of details, and consequently he gave it his most no, no). Why not allow the members of the Assoworking classes, and not merely to conciliate one class the advocates of the Charter?—(cheers). If they got rid cordial consent—(hear.) But let the Conference look ciation the same privilege which the advocates of working classes, and not merely to conciliate one class the advocates of the Charter?—(cheers). If they got rid and neglect the other, he had joined that union. He of every single leader that they now had, in less than two had done his best to premote that union, believing that the great object they had in view might be accomplished, but, at the same time, he had declared his opinion, that his definition of Complete Suffrage was founded on the People's Charter—(loud people which consistency would give to every man who suffrage was founded on the People's Charter—(loud people which consistency would give to every man who if he might a consolidated all their movements, when all their one of a consolidated all their movements, when all their one of a consolidated all their movements, when all their of the charter of the consolidated all their movements, when all their one of the consolidated all their movements, when all their one of the consolidated all their movements, when all their one of the consolidated all their movements, when all their one of the consolidated all their movements, when all their one of the consolidated all their movements, when all their one of the consolidated all their movements, when all their one of the consolidated all their on cheers.) He attended the last conference in Bir-preserved it—(hear, hear). Then how consolatory it must be to himself and Mr. Lovett, and to every man what? Praying that the document entitled the People's Charter should be the law of land—(loud cries of justice, if they would have the great masses of the up for the Charter, name and all—(cheers). And now, people along with them—(hear, hear.) He was very to show how capable they were of generous acts. and people along with them—(hear, hear.) He was very to show how capable they were of generous acts, and tent as to go to the House of Commons in 1843, and to he rejoiced to say that with respect to the brethren happy to find, that at that conference, although many that if they had committed mistakes, it was in say—"Whereas in 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, we in the Church, there was a disposition, when they persons came there strongly prejudiced against the consequence of the intermeddling of third parprayed your Honourable House to enact the Charter, him to do so. He wanted to large the termined to think for himself, to allow

these different points, he impressed upon them that not support free trade? They did support it-(hear, it was still necessary to go a step further, and in hear.) They were for free trade in everything, but order that these principles should not be marred they wanted free franchise first, and then they would in the House of Commons, that it was necessary for repeal every law which militated against the inthem to agree upon some clear and definite mode for terests of the people—(cheers). He would work for it, among yourselves what sort of weather you will have, hissing). carrying the principles into practice—(hear, hear.) and he would conform to all the rules adopted by this and, when you are unanimous, be sure that I shall But some of them said, "Many of our friends are Conference, and he would undertake as much trouble prejudiced against the Charter; some persons will is any man could take, but he never would undertake think we have gone too far as it is; don't press the thattrouble unless for the accomplishment of the People's resolution at present." With the understanding, Charter—(loud cheers). They were told by some that the People's Charter should be brought it was necessary for the country to have a strong govern—(cheers). Were the Conference going to throw overforward, and have a prior claim to discussion before ment, or a government that would tickle the people by board the people of Ireland whom they had all other documents, he consented to waive the reso- fanciful frauds. They had a strong Government. What lation, or to bring it forward in the shape it was constituted their strength? The weakness of the people

Complete Suffrage Association, be never heard of the machinery by which the Reform Bill was obtained the same in principle as the Charter. Then why did down, and he would not be one of those who would on the ground that the working classes were attachpain, as he had the highest respect for the council, borne with so much heroic and Roman fortitude, and he were ashamed of the name of the Charter, they were and especially for their esteemed Chairman-(hear, should like to know whenever the people had achieved hear.) He ibought they had committed an error on such a position as they now occupied, with so little distheir own measure carried—(cheers.) It was for the were two documents before the Conference, and the objected to, but its principles—(hear, hear.) They this point, that they had yielded to prejudice, and turbance to public tranquillity or with so little destruction was, which of them should have the had no right to yield to the paltry prejudice of the that they would feel the injurious effects of their tion to any thing which was valuable to the prejudice of a few, and throw overconduct if they pressed this bill—(hear, hear.) He —(cheers.) Feeling strongly, as he did, on this question hoped, however, that they would not press it, or tion, he could not help congratulating himself that what man's political creed in the country—(cheers.) They rather that they would not place him in a position had been imposed on him as a task, was left to Mr. might as well attempt to stop the rolling stream of the to put forward an amendment in opposition to the Lovett as a duty. He was glad that Mr. Lovett had original motion. The effect of their pressing it availed himself of that opportunity of vindicating his the name of the Charter—(cheers.) He did not wish

could be made in it. Let it be brought before the Mr. Loverr rose and moved that an adjournment Tory meeting as either of the other two—(laughter) Conference,—let its details be examined and disshould take place until the following morning, in order He maintained that it was a Complete Suffrage meeting thesed, with a view to see whether any improve- that Mr. Beggs might have an opportunity of consulting and not a meeting of any party, It was a meeting ments could be made in it, and if so, to adopt his friends on the proposition which he (Mr. Lovett) had based on the principle of sending parties "to the tomb

The Conference rose at eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY-SECOND DAY. The Conference in pursuance to previous arrange-

A DELEGATE rose for the purpose of proposing an This was objected to by Mr. O'CONNOR, on the not to made on the reception of the report.

The report wes then put and agreed to. evening's business. Mr. O'CONNOR moved that they be confirmed. Mr. WILKINSON seconded the motion and it was

agreed to.

vent the Six Points being carried—(hear, hear, h He had the same confident reliance as he ever had that plete union was the only mode of accomplishing their consider the People's Charter in particular, but other plete Suffrage Association. documents that might be laid before the Conference-

amendment-(hear, hear). With respect to the ob- more liberal, more generous, more for the people's have taken the same objection as that which Mr. Lovett jection that had fallen from Dr. Ritchie, he did not good, and more for the protection of their rights, think it possessed the least weight, because he (Mr. than the Charter-(hear, hear, and, no no). He con-Lovett) had distinctly made the proposition to Mr. tended that they had as much right to a name as any Beggs, with the view to maintain union, and to avoid body else—(hear, hear). It was said that there was the necessity of his moving an amendment—(hear, a prejudice on the part of the association in favour of agree in their mode of proceeding, but as they seemed himself a Chartist—(hear, hear). He disposed that the question should come before the was in favour of complete Suffrage, and he would do

question for so many years, not to sacrifice the prin-

we now pray that a mass of mystifications, which praying him to give them one sort of weather, another any thing that could lead to disorder or to destrucanother sort, and another wanted a different kind still. "O! (said the priest) go away with you, and agree confusion). He did not mean to say-(Renewed be with the House of Commons. When the people Conference by such insinuations—(cheers, and cries were unanimous in demanding their rights, the House of order). invited to join this agitation ?- hear, hear.) Here

D: RITCHIE, of Edinburgh, should support the original motion. He could see a great difference between Chartists and the Charterists-(laughter) What was this meeting? Was it a Radical one? No. Writa Whig one? As little. It was as much a of all the Capulets." If it was said-take the Charter, he told them he could not swallow it-(laughter.) Why? He objected to the name of it-("Oh, oh.") He objected to it as the symbol of a party, and he would have objected to it equally if it had emanated from the Complete Suffrage party. He could not

supposing to the common sense of the people for five years the people for five years, now allow themselves to be bewrildered by Major Carivalting its other common sense of the people of the years they had been committing it to the common sense of the people of five years they had been committing it to the common sense of the people of the years they had been committing it to the common sense of the people of the years they had been committed in the people of the years they had been committed in the years they had been committed in the years they had the common sense of the people of the years they had been common sense of the people of the years they had been common sense of the people of the years they had been common sense of the people of the years they had the common sense of the people of the years they had they with they are they had a sense of the people of the years they had the common sense of the people of the years they had they had they will the year to them. They had the common sense of the people of the years they had the constitution of the year they had the years they had they will the year to them—thear, hear?

It was the model of the year they had the constitution of the year the year they had they will the year to the committee had been they probably be aware, who had differed missing the people. He was no weight in the argument that document was not worth they had a gentlement like there was no weight in the argument that document weight, which was older than either of the dominant which the constitution of the the constitution of the the constitution of the theorem the thought which neither of the Nomenforwait, which he constitute had been the people of the people of the probably the people of the throught will be probably the probably the people of the difficulty expressions. They had the constitution of the count of the constitution of the count of the count of the people of the

course would be stultifying the Chartist body, and, should be taken together. A man had no right to judice, and to a wretched and temporizing expediency therefore, they ought not to listen to any such argu- say that the Charter should be taken first, because (loud cheers.) ments as those which were urged by the Complete he had suffered from its advocacy—(hear).

Suffrage Association, nuless they would show that there Mr. Roberts, of Bath, begged to ask whether if the bill, because both it and the Charter were the Suffrage Association, unless they would show that there ground that as a point of order, an amendment could was that in the Charter which would not enable them to carry out those principles—(hear, hear.) The advecates of the Charter did not cak to thrust that docu-The SECRETARY read the minutes of the previous ment down the throats of the Association, sa had been insinuated. They only asked that it should to the Mr. Lovett now suggested that it would be desirble to have the answer of Mr. Beggs with respect to

What were they called upon to do by the Araccistion?

Mr. Sturge should be his leader. He had come from ment which filled forty nages of print—(hear, hear, Liverpool to declare his opinions, and if they would

> Mr. SMITH, of Liverpool, called upon the Conference to support the Charter, though he admitted that there

The Roy. T. SPENCER SAW no reason why they should be bound to a particular document, because it Dr. RITCHIE thought it was contrary to the order of happened to have been introduced five years agodebate for one delegate to put a question to another- (hear, hear). He wished that every delegate had (hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. Lovett said that not having received an answer from Mr. Beggs, he should feel constrained to move an would find it an improvement upon the Charter; ent—
enactment, but he objected to a body of men coming that the document called the People's Charter, em-

O'Connor) and those who supported the Charter. Why, the Suffrage, and for seeking to secure the legal enact- assertion. But did they repent what they had done tion: it is therefore resolved, that we proceed to discuss of their own body with the electoral body; the session of those civil rights to which by their birthright, to ascertain whether any improvements can be made in from another class—(cheers.) Let the working cessary to make that document as clear and perfect as bers of the Complete Suffrage Association could render them much service in working separately; the working classes; but having accomplished their his friends would have been induced to make this and he was surprised at the opinion expressed by one wasting their time in discussing mere trifles, by Dundee; Mr. Beesley, of Blackburn; and Mr. Jones, be instructed to observe the following rules:—1. That object, they kicked away the ladder by which they alteration without forcing upon him (Mr. Lovett) gentleman who advocated the Conference in spirit and enthusiasm of the working classes, combined plete Suffrage Association was-(hear, hear). If member of the Conference whether they ever heard with the wisdem and moderation of the electhey condemned a measure about which they knew of such a proposition before—floud cries of "No, would not be voting in the dark !- (hear, hear, and ciple for which they were contending—(hear, hear, and disapprobation). If the Conference were determined form the basis of discussion—(hear, hear, and loud to act in this way, he felt bound as an Englishman, and claiming a right to think and act for himself, to Mr. O'CONNOR in seconding the amendment, said that say that rather than he would give up his indepenif he thought its adoption would divide the Conference dence, he should henceforward recommend that into three parties instead of two, he should not that effect, he believed it would resolve the two parties carry on their Conference under different Charter was not for the sake of principle, but merely

(cheers.) If, too, the amendment had gone to make | was only an outline of the proposed bill, and that would do it in a fair way. He wanted to reform the Church, but he wished to do it in accordance with tuted in its stead"-(hear, hear, hear, and laughter.) scriptural reason. He wished to extend the elective franchise, and put every man in possession of Kildare. A great number of persons went to him, one and legitimate means, and he would be no party to

A DELEGATE hoped that Mr. Spencer would conagree with you"-(laughter and chees). So it would fine himself to the question, and not insult the

tion of the national institutions—(hissing and much

The CHAIRMAN believed that Mr. Spencer had been misunderstood-(hear, hear). Mr. Spencer was only wishing to show the Conference that the Six Points might he held by difthey were going to say to the House of Commons, and to judges and juries—"Well done, ye good and faithful offend the feelings of any delegate—(hear, hear). antiquity of the Charter, but from principle. servants—ye have punished these men whom ye have He was not unaware that parties had been accused of imprisoned and transported, righteously, for they have improper conduct, but he was not there to repeat

Mr. West, of Oldham, differed entirely with the Spencer had furnished a very good argument in their parts a profound indifference to political favour of the priority of the Charter. He said that the price price place of the Association was filled up, but that the Charwas bound to state this fact, (and he hoped the

the purpose—(hear, hear).

a bill which was not before the Conference—(cries their feelings. (Hisser.) It came home to them. of "it is before us").

Mr. Parry wished to ask the Scoretary whether try should hear him from Land's End to John the bill was not before the Conference !

The Secretary answered in the negative. Mr. Roberts begged to remind the Conference proposition if Mr. Beggs would withdraw his; and, should be given-(hear, hear). He was sorry that so amusing.") this discussion should have arisen. He had hoped that they could have worked side by side. But it sulted by such a man as this? ("Chair, chair, seemed he was mistaken. The members of the Complete Suffrage Association might make the augustean boast of the Roman Emperor, that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble; but after they had but principle to support it, and with nothing but the righteous, and peaceable agitation. which would cheers.) The Rev. P. BREWSTER supported the original

motion, and proposed the following amendment:-"That the Bill which this Council is met to consider and discuss, being founded on the People's Charter, and actually embracing its great principles, it is not expedient and not necessary to discuss any other documents, excepting in connection with the Bill, until we have disposed of the Bill itself sub-

Mr. Brewster approved of the conduct of the Council in drawing up the Bill, and thought that the Conference were bound, in fairness, to consider its provisions.

mitted to our consideration."

Mr. Johnson, of Bristol, seconded the amendment, and in doing so, he said he was not prepared to vote against the Bill of the Complete Suffrage Association, until he knew the nature of its provisions. the privilege; and having expressed a hope that the ciple—(hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Sunderland, hoped that some

Whigs or the Tories. Why? Because they would hear.) He thought that course was merely adding to not derive any benefit from it—(hear, hear). What the prejudices of the middle classes—(hear, hear). He could not understand why it was beggs, was one of the most extraordinary he had supporters of the Charter sought for was an union between the two—(the middle and working classes)— any great accession of that class by this movement—(cussion. Every body knew what the Charter was, but whi is hey had never before heard, should form the peared. Both these amendments, therefore, were any great accession of that class by this movement— cussion. Every body knew what the Charter was, but whi i hey had never before heard, should form the (hear, hear.) What they eught to seek for was, the every body did not know what the bill of the Comtoral body—(hear, hear.) They were bound in justice of the great mass of the people who had taken up the blindly following blind leaders, and whether they to have brought forward the Charter in one hald, and then put and of course negatived in a similar the bill in the other, and that they should both manner.

cheers). Rev. Mr. MIALL, supported the original motion, claiming honesty of intention for the members of the Complete Suffrage Association, and contended that the struggle carrying on by the advocates of the

Mr. Macpherson, of Ipswich, spoke in favour of the amendment. Rev. Mr. LEEson, of Frome, supported the original motion, and amidst much hissing, said that if they adopted the Charter as the basis of discussion, instead of the bill, the movement would be damned. It being now one o'clock, the Conference adjourned

AFTERNOON AND EVENING SITTING. The Conference re-assembled at three o'clock. Mr. J. Wilson, of Aberdeen, supported the

original motion. Dr. Wane called upon the Conference to support the amendment. In his opinion it was not the name of the Charter to which the middle classes whom the Complete Suffrage party wished to conciliate, objected, but the principles it contained—(loud cries of "hear, hear"). He believed that if the advocates of the Charter consented to change the name of the document, that the very next day the members of the Association Would contrive some other loop-hole out of which to

escape—(hear, hear).
Dr. Glover, of Edinburgh, thought the Conference ought to take for its text the Six Great Points, and that delegates should be at liberty to advocate either the Charter, or any other document which recognised them-(hear, hear).

Mr. Jas. Dixon, of Northwich, was decidedly in favour of Mr. Lovett's amendment. He strongly recommended them to go to the vote, for he was sick and tired of the proceedings, and he was afraid he should have a very bad account to give his constituents-(laughter). Mr. Vickers, of Belper, advocated the amend-

Mr. Macdonald, of Aberdeen, supported the

Mr. VINING, of Reading, recommended a union with the ex-members of the Association, as he confessed their error, they acknowledge themselves to the charge—(hear, hear). It was sufficient for him thought that the adoption of any other course would be fatal—(hear, hear, and no, no).
Mr. J. H. Parry, of London, should support the amendment proposed by Mr. Lovett, and he did so of Charter which those of the middle classes whom not ashamed to adopt its principles, in order to get gentleman who had last addressed them. There the members of the Association desired to conciliate them—(hear, hear, and cheers). might as well attempt to stop the rolling stream of the draw up a bill for the consideration of the Confer- had said that all the prejudices which existed against ence, why then they would be the mere nominees of the Charter were unworthy and unfounded, and the council—(hear, hear.) But t ey did not come that the soundest basis on which a radical reform there as the nominees of any party, but to take could rest, was the Charter—(loud cries of "hear, principle for their guide, which they knew the docu- hear," and cheers.) He (Mr. Parry) belonged to ment, the People's Charter, to contain, and to go to the middle classes. He mixed much among them, work in a proper manner. He thought that Mr. and he was bound to admit that there existed on

ter was only an outline. Well, then, that was a very members of the Complete Suffrage Association good argument why the Charter should come under would bear it in mind,) that those of the POLITICAL VICTIM, DEFENCE. AND FAMILY SUPPORT discussion, in the first instance, so that they might | middle class with whom he had mixed, were in the introduce such provisions and amendments as would habit of saying to him, "Oh! we can easily make it a perfect document—(hear, hear,) Much understand why you support the Charter, because had been said about a name. He supported the you are a Chartist. We oppose it because Charter, because it recognised the rights of the we think the principles it advocates are people, and therefore they called it the "People's dangerous, but we protest against those Charter-(hear, hear.) principles being thrust down our throats under Charter—(hear, hear.)

Mr. R. Summers, Kirkeudbright, begged to say that his attachment was in favour of the Charter; was a growing feeling among the middle classes, and but he did not agree with those who contended for he would ask the council whether they thought it expect this movement to go on if they adopted the charter and no other document—(hear, hear, likely that their advocacy of the Six Points of the Charter as the basis of the discussion.—(hirses.) He and hisses). He thought the Council of the Com- Charter would enlist the co-operation of the middle were about to draw in the People's Charter, they applied to Mr. Roebnek—so mean anthority—for the purpose of accertaining from him whether an Act of Pariment could not be drawn up free from the purpose of accertaining from him whether an Act of Pariment could not be drawn up free from the purpose of accertaining from him whether an Act of Pariment could not be drawn up free from the first day.

Mr. Roebnek is all an oppleating technicalities which charter states and oppleating technicalities which the country—floats, there is a possible at the oppleating technicalities which the country—floats, the proposed of a secretaining from him whether an Act of Pariment could not be drawn up free from the first day.

Mr. Roebnek is a large a number of the delegates present as the country—floats, and the people is Charter and the bendered it was the following a new bill in all might be one operation of the country—floats, and the people is Charter and the people is Charter and other bendered it was the following a new bill in the proposed to the constraint of the country—floats, and the people is Charter in the case, beaves they supported them under another insome fequence of the people is Charter in the country—floats, the country—floats, the country—floats and the people is Charter in the country—floats, the people is Charter in the country—floats, and the people is Charter in the country in the people is charter in the people is charter in the people is charter in the country in the people is charter in the people is charter in the people is charter in the country in the people is chart

The CHAIRMAN put the motion for the reception of into effect?—(hear, hear.) He thought that such a ment, and in doing so, he thought that both bills the glorious principles of the Charter to paltry pre-

it had been thought that the bill of the Complete same in principle. He considered that the Charter Suffrage Association was to be the ber's of discus- had been injured by those who called themselves the sion, a single Chartist would have been present at leaders of the people. (Shouts of "No, no," and the Conference !—(hear, hear). Dr. Ritchie had told them that he could not swallow the Charter. What basis of discussion—(hear, hear.) If there was any the Doctor's swallow might be, he (Mr. Roberts) said it should go from one end of the kingdom to the thing omitted in the document, let it be inserted, and could not tell, but it seemed rather odd, that whilst other (great confusion.) When he joined the Comif there was anything that could be considered of an he could not swallow a small document which would plete Suffrage movement, he was determined that it was not to be compared with the Charter for that ever disgraced human nature (great hissing.) legal accuracy; and, more than that, he pledged- He loved to be identified with the Charter, but he himself to the truth of this statement, that one never would be identified with its leaders (iremenhalf of the clauses were entirely inapplicable to dous hissing.) Aye, let them hear him if they dare. (Renewed confusion, and an exclamation of " Put Dr. RITCHIE rose to order—(hisses). He thought him out." Some one said, "put him out." ("Order, that Mr. Roberts was entering upon the criticism of order.") He could understand them. It touched O'Groats. (Laughter.) He would not be identified with the leaders of the Charter, when he had seen with his own eyes and had heard with his own ears that Mr. O'Connor had offered to withdraw his language which never ought to have come out of the had the latter complied, neither of the bills would have taken precedence, and the Executive Committee could then have determined to which priority listen to what he said. (Cries of "Hear him, he's mouth of any man. (Shouts of "Name, name.") A DELEGATE.—Is the whole Conference to be in-

Order, order.")
The CHAIRMAN—Hear.

A DELEGATE.—Hear, hear.

Mr. HEYWORTH conceived that the object of this found the Charter a mass of crude legislation, with Conference was to call over the working men to nothing but simplicity to distinguish it, with nothing those leaders who would carry them on in a holy, people's valeur to carry it, he hoped they would follow out the example of the Roman Emperor, who, although he left the edifice of marble, did not change the name under which the glories of the do this, neither did he say that anybody else had eternal city had been gained—(hear, hear, and done it,—(much hissing.) If any body had done so, they were guilty, and not him,—(great disorder) Mr. Roberts.-You said you had both seen and heard of such things, and now you deny it. - (shame, shame.)

> Mr. Heyworth.—Yes, and I have seen them,— (name, name.) Mr. Jones, delegate from Liverpool, begged to inform the Conference that Mr. Heyworth was not the representative of Liverpool, (hear, hear.)

Mr. Heyworth-No: I am the representative of Reading. Mr. Hobson, of Leeds.—I move that Mr. Heyworth be allowed a quarter of an hour longer,-(hear, hear.) He is a sample of his class, and I how

the Conference will have the benefit of the specimen. -(hear, hear.) A DELEGATE seconded the proposition, and it was carried, but Mr. Heyworth did not avail himself of

Charter would succeed, he retired amidst hisse groans, and every species of disapprobation. Mr. Skelton, of Westminster; Mr. Rowland, of

support of Mr. Lovett's amendment. Mr. Beggs, the mover of the original resolution, replied to the various arguments addressed in suppor of the amendment, expressing his regret at being compelled to differ from those for whom he had the highest respect, and stating his intention to press the motion to a division. The CHAIRMAN here announced that, as according

the original resolution.

The CHAIRMAN next put the amendment moved by Mr. Lovett, which was carried by a large majority

Mr. Hobson moved that the votes in favour of the original motion and the amendment, should be recorded. A Delegate seconded the motion and it was

agreed to. The result was as follows :-For the original motion 94

For the amendment 193

Majority for the amendment 99 Fourteen of the Delegates remained neutral, and 73 were absent, on their names being called.

The announcement was received in silence. Having made the formal announcement that the amendment was carried, Mr. Sturge said the time for adjournment had arrived, and it became his duty, while be gave credit to the parties who had manifested so much attachment to that very excellent document, the People's Charter, for having conducted their busine in a manner that did them credit, and while he hoped that credit would be given to him for sincerely wishing to bring the principles of that Charter into operation—to say that he thought he should not best serve their cause by continuing to occupy that chair after to-night. He trusted that whatever little warmth of temper might have been manifested on either side in the heat of debate would be now forgotten, and that the parties, if they could not agree to work together, would work harmoniously in parallel lines. They, the majority, who had determined for the Charter, would meet to-morrow morning in that place, and go on with their business, while he and those who thought with him would meet in some other plan, to prosecuin their business in their own way. As they were all aiming at one and the same end, he trusted they would be no hindrance to each other. In this statement of the purpose of his party to withdraw from all further connection with the Conference, he was supported by the Rev. Mr. Spencer. The announcement seemed to excite much surprise, and produced a great sensation. Mr. Sturge having left the chair it was taken by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Sturge for his patient and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair up to the present time, was proposed by Mr. Lovett, and seconded by Mr. O'Connor. On its thing put in the affirmative it was received with considerable cheering, and many hands were held up-the negative amendment, and he did so, not on account of the war not called for. The Conference then adjourned. Prior to the dispersion of the delegates from the room, Mr. Pierce, from Newport, Isle of Wight, a genuine specimen of the old school of "Friends" or Quakers, as they are mostly called, came forward, and mounting on a form, disclaimed the dectrine of Messrs. Sturge and Spencer, that the minority of 93 were to meet next morning in the Complete Suffrage rooms. separate from the Conference. He had come from the bill until he saw it in print.—(Loud cries of "hear, —, hear). The time had arrived when they must they not come forward, and support the Charter and nothing but the Char majority the Conference, and should continue with

Mr. Sturge, the Rev. T. Spencer, and other members of the Council, adjourned to the rooms of the Association, in Waterloo street, for the purpose of considering the provisions of their Bill. In the evening of Wednesday, a large tea party took place in the Hall of Science to celebrate the iberation of Mr. Mason. Mr. O'Connor was present, and addressed the

meeting in a speech of considerable length, which was listened to with deep attention, and at the close was followed by great applause.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE

Previously acknowledged 160 6 6 Mr. Waterworth, (shee maker) Birkenhead, Cheshire A Christmas box, from 3rd Division City Bootmakers A few Flax Dressers, Broadford Works, Aberdeen ... 0 8 Johnstone, Scotland ... 0 10 0

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

By the srrival of the fine New York packet-ship Independence, under command of Captain E. Nye, after an extraordinary quick voyage of sixteen days, New York papers to the 10th instant inclusive have been received. The President's Message was delivered to Congress on the 8th, and was carried by express to New York in nine hours and seventeen minutes. It is a less lengthy document than usual, but is not, generally speak-

ing, of much interest. ng, or much interest. The Columbia arrived at Boston at three o'clock on the morning of the 6th December, having arrived at Halifax on the 3rd. Sufficient time had not elapsed since the receipt of the intelligence brought by her at New York to notice its effects upon the markets, especially as the Sth was observed as a general holiday or thanksgiving.

CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC 10. On the re-assembling of the Senate on Tuesday noon, a quorum was not present; and as soon as the fact was ascertained, an adjournment took place.

Maryland, of his intention to ask leave to bring in a hill for assumption of State debts by the Government. Mr. Adams called up his resolution rescinding the the suiject of slavery, and after some discussion on questions of order, the resolution was laid over. Mr. J. T. Mason announced the death of Mr. J. W. Williams, of Maryland, and, after adopting the usual

resolutions on such occasions, the House adjourned. At helf-past ten o clock last evening, the Government express arrived at the Post-office in this city, with the a stendiness and uniformity of price, which, if attainable President's Message, which was delivered yesterday would conduce to the decided advantage of mercantile after a quorum of the Senate appeared in their places, and with which the express left Washington at 13 minntes past 1 P M., performing the whole distance in 9 hours 17 minutes.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MESSAGE.

We have continued reason to express our profound gratitud to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a people. Blessed to epeak of its luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labour can hardly find the means of subsistence, the of production beyond the home demand, which secks, and with difficulty finds, a partial market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions, has for the past year been well preserved; and under their free and wise institutions, the United States are repidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convaision, and at peace with the world, we are left free to consult us to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the people. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble Being who made us, and who preserves us as a

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain; which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries was in no small degree augmented the Message at the opening of your late session. The of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that Minister was met by the Executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments. The questions of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, but to the civilized world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afferded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant sea; and freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the treaty which, in the slightest degree, compromises the honour or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as individuals, the question-which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment, was that connected with the African

By the 10th article of the Treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared that " whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcileable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the centracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object." In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its craisers, of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the Government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American Envoys at London, expressly disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas even if found with a cargo of alayes on board, and restricted the British pretensions to a mere claim to visit and inquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the Executive of the United States bow such visit and inquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequently interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States bad both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the Message as his letter of instructions, our then Minister at Paris feit himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple Treaty; and his conduct in this respect met with the approval of this Government.

In close conformity with these views the eighth article of the treaty was framed, which provides that each nation shall keep affort in the African seas a force of not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective Governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations. From this it will be seen that tile almost beyond example, and a country blessed with the ground assumed in the Message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosthe Treaty of Geent are to be carried out in good faith perity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstanby the two countries, and that all pretence is removed! for interference with our commerce for any purpose that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such whatever by a foreign Government. While, therefore, a country, would be to fortify their peace and accurity the United States have been standing up for the free-dem of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great Powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of the ocean the slave trade, without the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of the ocean the slave trade, without the ocean trade tra the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new crinciple into the maritime code. We may be and overcoming its effects. Between the years 1833 and permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, character, such as rosin and tar barrels, turpentine, and of a most inflammable of them. We thereby also an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, character, such as rosin and tar barrels, turpentine, and of the provided by the permitted to hope that the example thus set will be interpolation of and overcoming its effects. Between the years 1833 and mises, extended with almost unparalleled rapidity.

The yards to the east and west were also filled with materials, easily ignitable, and of a most inflammable character, such as rosin and tar barrels, turpentine, it is very possible that Biddy O'Mara had not heard the righting "appenting the provided by the provide

The Message then refers to the settlement of the With the other Powers of Europe our relations con-States, should be seized upon to enlarge the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace with all the world is the justice to all. Our great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry which looks to the general good, in the of commerce—that great civiliser—to every land and sea sum 88,000,000 dols. in seven years (the circulation on Carefully abstaining from interference in all questions

of the present from all sources, amount to withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of fire was conveyed to the station; but the progress of replied Mrs. O'Mars. "Well then, new, what's that the flames was so rapid that all idea of attempting to to you, above all people on airth? Erra, God direct were received from santonian and about 1,000,000 from amount added to the paper currency for a similar period save the warehouses and works was soon abandoned, you. Sure you know twasn't bint on destrowin' game and the attention of the firemen was directed to the I was. Aye, indeed, 'pon me faith an' word, I'd look are estimated at nearly 8,000,000; of which 4,000,000 ment that such extensive shipwreck should have been protection of the property on the north side of Greenare expected from Castoms, and three millions and a made of private fortunes, or that difficulties should land-street and south aids of Parliament-street. The Dame-street, or may be mistaken a town counsellor for half from Loans and Treasury notes. The expenditures exist in meeting their engagements on the part of the heat was so intense and the flames raged with such of the first three quarters of the present year exceed debtor States. Apart from which, if there be taken fearful intensity, that the houses opposite in both

is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a mil- that insolvency should have visited many of our fel- scorched and blistered, and so apprehensive were the lion on the 1st of January next—but that the amount low-citizens, than that so many should have escaped the parties of danger, that they removed their furniture. turned Biddy, looking at the policeman as though she of outstanding warrants (estimated at 800,000 dol- blighting influence of the times. lars) will leave an actual balance of about 225,000 In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with houses, but their exertions were much impeded by wich, and despatched him after the bread and butter dollars in the Treasury. Among the expenditures an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of blinding them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, public debt, and 600,000 dollars on account of the submitted to you, at the commencement of your late. Large quantities of burning liquid ran down the streets, the same gun, despected min according to the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, blinding them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same gun, despected min according to the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same gun, despected min according to the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same gun, despected min according to the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same gun, despected min according to the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same gun, despected min according to the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same gun, despected min according to the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same gun, despected min according to the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same gun, despected min according to the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same gun the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same against the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same against the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same against the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same against the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes of tar and turpentine, but the same against the same man, I'm telling them with the fumes

duties in cash does not call for the introduction of a system which has proved highly beneficial in countries gold and silver, should be attained. The board thus the buildings. where it has been adopted. I refer to the warehousing constituted was given as much permanency as could be system. The first and most prominent effect which it imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of had underneath vaults 12 feet deep, filled with tar, tur- expressed a similar feeling at such a casuality, and would produce would be to protect the market slike responsibility which should attach to all public agents. pentine; and oil, and to these vaults the flames pene- inquired for Mrs. Barker's little girl that was lyin down, against redundant or defficient supplies of foreign fabrics | In order to insure all the advantages of a well-matured trated shortly after the commencement of the fire. Mrs. O'M. requested Mrs. B. to "slip out, and bring to the manufacturer as the importer. The quantity of for the respective perieds of two, four, and six years, from these, flames and smoke were emitted in vast quantity of these thrials respecting fire-arms gives a In the House notice was given by Mr. Johnston, of goods in store being at all times readily known, it thereby securing at all times readily known, it thereby securing at all times and sub-Secretary, would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect inde- threatening destruction to all around. The efforts of to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should 21st rule. which prohibits the reception of petitions on fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus dent with an exposition of the causes of such removal, established. In the storehouse the goods imported should it occur. would await the demands of the market, and their issues would be governed by the fixed principle of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to and mechanical operations The apprehension may be well entertained that with-

out something to ameliorate the rigour of cash payments. the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a few wealthy capitalists in this country, and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can rdise for investments abroad, and who can but ill afford hundred dollars, which notes should be redeemed at tern warehouse and Jamaica-street were all saved, and pleased at the result. "Glory be to goodness, the TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES to pay the lowest duty, would have to subduct in advance a portion of his funds in order to pay the duties and would lose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain unsold, which the same should not exceed the maximum of 150,000 Newhall-street was saved. The Great Gorge street might absorb his profits. The rich espitalist abroad, with genirl seasons, the husbandman has his garners as well as at home, would thus possess, after a short dent to fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the land-street and Newhall-street, has, however, been comfille; with abundance, and the necessaries of life, not time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade, and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus \$,000,000 dollars of Government Stock, should the same operate for the benefit of the few-a result whelly un. at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place themselves admirably on the present occasion. Mr. congenial with the spirit of our institutions, and antigreates evil which we have to encounter is a surplus republican in all its tendencies. The warehousing system would enable the importer to watch the market. and to select his own time for offering his goods for sale. A profitable portion of the carrying trade in articles entered for the benefit of drawback must also be for every dollar in specie. When to this it is added the Mayor. The supply of water was tolerably good most seriously affected, without the adoption of some expedient to relieve the cash system. The warehousing system would afford that relief, since the carrier would have a safe recourse to the public storehouses, and might, without advancing the duty, re-ship within some reasonable period to foreign ports. A further effect of the measure would be to supersede the system of drawbacks, thereby effectually protecting the Government in your respective Casambers, and which should lead against fraud, as the right of debenture would not us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to the great attach to goods after their withdrawal from the public

In revising the existing tariff of duties, should you deem it proper to do so at the present session, I can only repeat the suggestions and recommendations which, upon several occasions, I have heretofore felt it to be my duty to effer to Congress. The great, primary, and con- pretext for partiality or favouritism. It was furthertrolling interest of the American people is union—union | more proposed to invest this Treasury agent with authonot only in the mere forms of Government, forms which rity to receive on deposit, to a limited amount, the spemay be broken-but union founded in an attachment of cle funds of individuals, and to grant certificates, there-States and individuals for each other. This union in fore, to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive on several of the leading topics, in dispute were frankly set forth in clusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary buring a safe a dample paper circulation. Or, if in place dens upon others, shall consult the interests of all by of the contemplated dealings in exchange, the Exchepursuing a course of moderation, thereby seeking to harthe United States, with power to negociate upon most monise public opinion, and causing the people every for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equiwhere, to feel and to know that the Government is care- valent to sell drafts, charging therefore a small but reaful of the interests of all alike. Nor is there any sub- sonable premium, I cannot doubt but that the benefits of ject in regard to which moderation, connected with a the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of wise discrimination, is more necessary than in the im- the credit, trade, and business of the whole country. position of duties on imports; whether reference be Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge had to revenue, the primary object in the imposition of its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest taxes, or to the incidents which necessarily flow from considerations of public interests, with such alteration their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant in its details as Congress may, in its wisdom, see fit to duties defeat their end and object, not only by exciting make. in the public mind an hostility to the manufacturing interest, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of Go- or 3d, a representative of the precious metals, provided vernment cannot actually suppress.

> exhibits a very full and satisfactory account of the on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of various and important interests committed to the charge general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably

> of that officer. It is particularly gratifying to find that the expenditures of the military service are greatly reduced in kinds be used. The choice, in the present state of amount—that a strict system of economy has been introduced into the service and the abuses of past years greatly reformed. The fortifications on our maritime, kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made frontier have been prosecuted with much vigour, and at by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclumany points our defences are in a very considerable sively settled. They must be made, then, directly by state of forwardness. The suggestions in reference to Government agents. For several years they have been territories on the Pacific, and to the surveys so essential swered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness have been to a knowledge of the resources of the intermediate country, are entitled to the most favourable consideration. While I would propose nothing inconsistent with friendly negotiations to settle the extent of our claims range of circulation; and being used only in the disin that region, yet a prudent forecast points out the necessity of such measures as may enable us to maintain points where they are most required. By rendering our rights. The arrangements made for preserving our their use permanent, to the moderate extent already neutral relations on the boundary between us and mentioned, by offering no inducement for their return, Texas, and keeping in check the Indians in that and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they quarter, will be maintained so long as circumstances will constitute, to a certain extent, the general curmay require.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will bring it may operate in furnishing a currency. you acquainted with that important branch of the publie defences. Considering the already wast and daily increasing commerce of the country, apart from the exposure to hostile inroad of an extended seaboard, all that relates to the navy is calculated to excite peculiar attention. Whatever tends to add to its efficiency, withcut entalling unnecessary charges upon the Treasury, is well worthy your serious consideration. It will be seen that while an appropriation exceeding by less than a million the appropriations of the present year, is asked by the Socretary, yet that in this sum is proposed to be included four hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of clothing, which, when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of the clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object. To this may also be added fifty thousand dollars, asked to cover the averages of past years, and two hundred and fifty dollars, in order to maintain a competent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which, when deducted, will reduce the expenditures to nearly within the limits of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of only twenty-five ships in Legislature, without the slightest implication of its side. On the night of the 30th a new and wonderful commission, and but little in the way of building, to good faith. keep, with the same expenditure, forty-one vessels affect, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

At peace with all the world, the personal liberty of the citizen sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions, deriving all their authority from the direct sauction of the people-with a soil ferevery diversity of climate and production, what remains ces this inquiry could readily be answered. The best 1842 fexclusive of the amount deposited with the States, and while little cause of surprise should be felt at the nature. Trust Funds, and Indemnities), was 230,483dol. 68c. present present presention of everything, and the ruin which The engines and fire-police were on the spot in a few The receipts into the Treasury during the three quarters has befallen so many of our fellow-citizens in the sudden minutes after information of the breaking out of the

both of which, in the long run are injurious as well experience, the Commissioners were to hold their offices pendence of mind and action, it was provided that their the firemen appeared puny when directed upon such received threepence, and made her exit. infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the Presi- evident to all, that unless a river could be made to flow 'You haven't told the constable where you got the It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in

> Treasury was invested with authority to issue unless prohibited by the State in which an agency might | insured. be situated, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a fair and bona fule basis. The Legislative will on this point might be so plainly announced as to avoid all O name should be authorized not only to exchange its hills

There can be but three kinds of public currency. 1st, gold and silver; 2d, the paper of State institutions; by the general Government, or under its authority. The sub-Treasury system rejected the last in any form; The report of the Secretary of the War Department and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own usa. And this must ever be the case unless one of the other public sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some limited by their being transfeat and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their bursements of Government, they cannot reach those rency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of

> It has now become obvious to all men that the Goeffects upon the solvent state banks, while it would force the lava of 1787. into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law

I have thus, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with these of the Legislative department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destiny of a beloved country.

Washington, Dec. 1842.

FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke Messrs. Platt, Son, and Casson, which extended from Duke, by our King Ferdinand. seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

The same time the dictates of a mount of bank paper could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. The a vast amount of what was adjoining warehouses. These were magnificent piles of with "spectacles on nose" turning their optics ceilingcalled money—since, for the time being, it answered building, fourteen yards in front and sixty in depth wise, and the sage interpreters of the signs of the boundary question, and next observes as follows: | the purposes of money—was thrown upon the country; running from Parliament-street to Greenland-street, times busily engaged in inkehed. Be that as it will, an over issue which was attended as a necessary con- That to the west was called "Guyton's warehouse"— it was positively refreshing to observe the perfect nontinue on the most amicable footing. Treaties now existall articles of property, the spread of a speculative that to the east was called "Crane's warehouses," and by a police constable with having in her possession a mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a contained cotten, grain, fustic, and tallow. About fowling-piece, without being able satisfactorily to sequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of and was stocked with grain, wood, brimstone, &c ; chalance with which she occupied the dock, charged mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a contained cotten, grain, fustic, and tallow. About fowling-piece, without being able satisfactorily to general indebtedness on the part of the States and indiseven o'clock the fire was at its height. The works, account for it. viduals, the prostration of public and private credit, a with their stock of inflammable materials. were pourdepreciation in the market value of real and personal ing forth dense masses of smoke,—the flames were of the "heroine of the Saingossa," (albeit, deficient in true foundation of our policy, which can only be renestate, and has left large districts of country almost according on each side from the yard with amount furly, her reputed personal attractions), "appeared in arms
denoted responsible of country almost according on each side from the yard with amount furly, her reputed personal attractions), "appeared in arms entirely without any circulating medium. In view of sometimes reaching to one hundred feet in height,—the in the open day," and was quietly meandering through the fact that, in 1830, the whole bank-note circulation whole bounded by the two lines of consuming ware- Dame-street, like the careless gentleman in the song, within the United States amounted to but 61,323,898 houses, from which were emanating immense flakes of "saying nothing to nobody," with the deadly tube cultivation of the sciences, the enlargement of the field dola, according to the Treasury Statements, and that fire. The scene was one of fearful grandeur, and could slung across her back, when 104 B brought her first to for the exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread an addition had been made thereto of the enormous notiful to impress the spectators with its magnificent yet awful appearance. The loud roaring of the flames, the 1st of January, 1837, being stated at 149 185,890 as they burst forth, the curling and rapid rising bread and butter while the constable was enlightening exclusively referring themselves to the political interests dois, aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining of the huge dark clouds of smoke, loaded with turning the bonch as to her iniquity, it is pretty evident she of Europe, we may be permitted to hope an equal loans from European capitalists, who were seized with pieces of wood, as they issued almost incessantly from exemption from the interference of European Govern- the same speculative mania which prevailed in the the buildings, the crackling of the burning materials, ments in what relates to the States of the American United States—and the large importation of funds from abroad, the result of stock mice and loans—no one can address as some portion of the back of a responsible-looking hand abroad, the result of stock sales and loans—no one can edifices gave way, tegether with the shouting of the athwort her fat chaps, and requested to be informed be surprised at the apparent, but unsubstantial state of men engaged in working the engines, all combined to "What on earth they were all about?" The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January prosperity which everywhere prevailed over the land; form a scene of the most extraordinary and appalling

treaty dix militors; and those estimated for the into account the immense losses sustained in the dis- streets were set on fire. The panes of glass in the win- "if he thought you had not a licence to carry arms, to South quarter amount to about eight millions; and it hobour of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise dows were cracked, the paint on the wood-work was make you account for those in your possession."

The firemen were then directed to play upon the could with pleasure have transformed him into a sanddistribution to the States of the proceeds of the public session, the plan of an Exchequer, the whole power and in some cases the men were compelled to direct the self in sich company. Oh! begor I'm come to the and duty of maintaining which, in purity and vigour, branch of the engines to their own feet, which were time o'life whin me sportin' days is over, an' fowlin, The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily was to be exercised by the representatives of the surrounded by the fiery element. Alarmed to a great beyont all things, wouldn't answer me." (Renewed and hurriedly passed near the close of last session people and the States, and, therefore, virtually by the degree, the poor people in the neighbourhood, even at lauguter.)
of Congress. That it should have defects can, therefore people themselves. It was proposed to place it under some distance from the fire, tumbled their furniture out be surprising to no one. To remedy such defects as the control and direction of a Treasury board, to con- of their windows, and in this way occasioned considermay be found to exist in many of its numerous provi- sist of three Commissioners, whose duty it should be able loss to themselves. Fortunately, however, the sions, will not fail to claim your serious sttention. It to see that the law of its creation was faithfully efforts of the firemen were successful; for although a absolute indifference, telegraphed an old crone from may well merit inquiry, whether the exaction of all executed, and that the great end of supplying a proper portion of the wood-work on the outside of the houses amongst the bystanders, and after the latter had

> From each vault there is an opening into the yard, and her a two penny loaf, and a scrape of butther—for," con-Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and pouring forth their bituminous and flery substances, what'll become o'me." removal should only take place for actual incapacity or volumes of flame; they defied resistance; and it was The magistrates returned to the charge once more. into the caverns of liquid fire, all other exertions to ex- | gun?" tinguish the farmes would be useless. So powerful was Biddy-"Will ye let me alone, again? Sure, the heat, whilst the fire continued in the vaults, that wasn't I bid not to hould discourse wid any one, and each of the States, under the same restrictions and part of a large copper pan, of nearly half an inch in warned above all things to avoid the Dublin jackeens. limitations of the power of removal, which, with the thickness, which was in the yard, and at some distance, May the devil run sideways wid it for one gun; did last month, collected and paid the whole amount of central board, should receive, safely keep, and dishusse was melted down. In three hours after the breaking ye think 'twas goin' to make un axplosion it was, or a 2s. rate to satisfy the claims upon them. The new the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound out of the fire, the bare walls of the warehouses alone that I was goin' to rise a rebellin?" paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should remained. At a little after ten o'clock, the Lond wall. It was at length ascertained that the owner of the from the corporation for nearly £3,000, and one retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to in Parliament-street fell inwards, and soon afterwards gun was licensed to keep arms, and Mrs. O'Mara, albeit from the guardians for a considerable sum; and exceed 5,000,000 dollars in specie, to be set apart as other parts of the building tumbled, but without, we not the most fitting messenger, was authorised to conrequired by its operations, and to pay the public credi- are happy to say, any serious accident having occurred. Vey it to him. tor at his own option, either in specie or Treasury notes, The injury of property did not extend much beyond the "An' is id all over now, all the bustle about nothing of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one warehouses. The dwellings situate between the wes- at an ind, for ever an' a day," she said, evidently the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all the cottages and stables between the eastern warehouse breath is comin back to me wanst more; bad manners times and everywhere in payment of Government and Newhall-street were only partially destroyed, whilst to you, Bess Barker, how long you're stayin' away dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills that the large house at the corner of Parliament-street and wid me stay-bit." dollars. In order to guard against all the hazards inci- Chapel Daily School, which stood at the corner of Green-

pletely gutted. The fire brigade, as they have ever done, behaved beyond hazard the promp redemption of the bills which Whitty, Mr. Hewitt, and several superintendents of might be thrown into circulation. Thus, in fact, mak- the police force were early on the spot, working with ing the issue of 15 000,000 dollars of Exchequer Bills their accustomed energy and fearlessness, and valuable rest substantially on 10 000,000 dollars; and keeping assistance was also rendered by Mr. James Lawrence, in circulation never more than one and one-half dollars | chairman of the Watch Committee, and by his worship that the bills are not only everywhere receivable in from the first; but it was found difficult, in fact almost Government dues, but that the Government itself impossible, to induce men to engage in emptying the would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no warehouses. This was probably owing to the fear of a rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Ex- recurrence of similar calamities to those which took chequer would furnish, would readily enter into genera place at the great fire in Crompton-street. A considercirculation, and be maintained at all times at or above able quantity of property, which might otherwise have par with gold and silver; thereby realising the great been saved, has thus been destroyed. It is not known want of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the people. how the fire originated; but several rumours attempt-In order to reimburse the Government the expenses ing to account for its origin are in circulation. The of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer damage is estimated at from £45,000 to £55,000. We with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, believe that the greater part of the property was

West of England	•••	•••	•••	•••	£12 500
Liverpool	•••	•••	•••	•••	10.000
Sun	•••	•••	•••	•••	5,800
Manchester	•••	•••	•••	•••	3 60
P cenix	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,000
G:obe	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,000
Imperial and York	k and	Londo	n	•••	4 000
Norwich Union		•••			2 500
Atlas		•••			2,000
Alliance		•••		•••	1,200
Royal Exchange	•••	•••	•••	• • •	1,000
London Union		•••	•••		1,000
North British	•••				100
Norwich Equitabl	θ	• • •	•••		180
London Assurance					500

On Sunday night, about twelve o'clock, the smouldering fire in the vaults to the westward of Messrs Platt's premises came in contact with some tar, pitch, and other materials which had till then escaped destruction. and the flames speedily burst forth with renewed vigour, though, of course, without exciting any alarm, as there was no fear of their extending to any other property. At one time the volume of fire ascending from the vaults rose to a height of forty feet. The engines were soon brought to play upon the burning vaults, and the fire was extinguished in about half an

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

CATANIA, DEC. 11.—As long ago as the 17th ult., the summit of Mount Etna exhibited extraordinary symptoms. The smoke which usually covers it and the crater became blacker and more dense, and seemed to be thrown out with much greater force than usual; the establishment of means of communication with our thus made in the form Treasury notes, and have an- but as there had been some rainy days and indifferent weather, and as similar phenomena occur at changes of temperature, little attention was paid to the existing appearance. Besides, the fog with which the atmosphere was loaded, and the almost constant rain, prevented any distinct observation of the mountain. It was not until the 26th of November that a subterraneous noise was heard, which left no longer any doubt that serious commotions were going on in the interior. Towards night we observed, at intervals, when the atmosphere was a little clear, that immense columns of smoke and showers of ashes and stones were thrown up with great force. The obscurity, too, rendered the country. And this is the exchequer plan, so far as apparent the flames which rose at intervals, always accompanied by thick smoke, mingled with ashes and stones in a flery state. As the wind was N.E. on the 27th, and the vapours very thick, we could not pervernment must look to its own means for supplying its | ceive what was passing on the mountain, but towards wants, and it is consoling to know that these means are night we had better weather, and saw immense volumes altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if of flame, always accompanied by ashes and stones. adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. which fell red hot. The eruptions issued alternately Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that from three different craters. It was impossible not to its bills would be readily sought for by the public credibe struck with the grandenr of the spectacle, when ters, and that the issue would, in a short time, reach masses of fixme surrounded all the craters, and seemed the maximum of 15,090,000 dollars, it is obvious that to flow through the gorges of the mountain. About 10,000,000 dollars would thereby be added to the avail- one o'clock in the morning the great basin of the crater able means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor was full of burning lava, which overflowed and ran can I fail to urge the beneficial effects which would be down the south side in a torrent of liquid fire to the produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its place called the English House, and there mixed with On the 28th the commotions of the mountain and

the frequent showers of ashes and stones mingled with with the advantages of a sound currency, the restora- flame, diminished, but in the evening these threatening tion of confidence and credit would follow, with a appearances returned with increased force. The lavanumerous train of blessings. My convictions are most which had ceased to flow towards the south, was now divided into two torrents towards the north-east, and it rushed down in the direction of the valley of Bronte. sprending destruction throu hout the beautiful forest creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the which adorns the declivity of the mountain on that spectacle was presented to our eyes by the centre of the crater, which was at the moment threwing out flames with less violence. We observed therein a new cone of burning matter, which crumbled into pieces by the action of the fire in the crater, at the same time clouds of burning matter were thrown out, followed by rushing flames which seemed to set the heavens on

Mr. Walkenshaw, who has been for seven years engaged in making inquiries respecting the natural history of Etna, has gone up since the eruptions ceased. It is said that M. von Wurstemberger, a Swiss, in the Austrian service, was the first who observed the eruption, he being at the time on his way to ascend the mountain. I shall continue to send you reports respecting this cruption, which well-informed persons are of opinion will soon be renewed. You are, of course, aware that the territory of Bronte, to which I have out in the extensive tar and turpentine distillery of alluded, was given to Lord Nelson, with the title of

It appears that Mrs. O'Mara had, after the fashion a stand-still and then to the police office. From the avidity with which the accused bolted huge wedges of anticipated confinement on short commons for her back-

Strange, how with all their experience magistrates. and eke policemen, will continue to expect a direct answer. "What business had I with a gun, is id?" replied Mrs. O'Mara. "Well then, new, what's that gardens, sub-Scoretary, I was. Aye, indeed, 'pon me faith an' word, I'd look well athrivin' to take the consate out of a snipe in a wild goose." (Great laughter.)

104 B-What business had you with a gun?

"E'then, he was a busy-body, an' nothin' else," re-

"Where did you get the gun?" inquired 104 B. "Erra, blood alive, is that you Mrs. Barker," and Biddy, treating the policeman's query with the most and to the westward of Messrs. Platt's distillery good, bad, or indifferent," and Mrs. O'Mara herself had

"Surely, surely," responded Mrs. Barker, who

NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL

COUNCIL.

LONDON .- TOWER HAMLETS. Mr. Joseph Davis, weaver, 7, Montague-street, Mr. William Baxter, shoemaker, 82, Silver-street. Stepuev. Mr. James Finnet, weaver, 23, Hunt-street.

Mr. James Harper, shoemaker, 171, Brick Lane. Mr. Benjamin Newley, weaver, 12, White-street, Bethnal Green. Mr. George Pearce, do. 20, Swan-street. Mr. William Broad, shoemaker, 107, Hare-street.

Mr. William Robson, French-shoemaker, 17, Richard's Place, Huggarston. Mr. Samuel Barrow, turner, 8, Newcastle-street. Mr. Pollip M'Grath, tailor, 119. Rosemary Lane. Mr. William Drake, publican, 171, Brick Lane. LAMBETH.

Mr. William Mallard, plasterer, 4, Brook-street Mr. John Dron, dyer, 25, Oakley-street. Mr. John Moy, tailor, 1, China-walk. Mr. William Collins, artist, 37, Paradise-street. Mr. William Rogers, shoemaker, 98, East-street. Mr. Benjamin Rogers, cooper, 1, China-walk, sub-

Tressurer. Mr. Charles Thorp, do. 8, London-street, London Road, sub-Secretary.

WOLBECK. Mr. Joseph Best, clothier, Isle.

Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, mechanic, Birstal-road. Mr. James Whitby, do. Low Colme. Mr. John Ellis. do. Mann's field. Mr. William Wade, do. Howgomount-street. Mr. James Kelly, sawyer, Canvas-screet.

Mr. William Sykes, clothier, Horse and Jockey-Mr. William Perrigo, shuttle maker, Sodom. Mr. John Broadbent, hackle-maker. Holbeck-Mr. John Wood, overlooker, Old-row.

Mr. Thomas Western, brushmaker, Lady-pit-lane. Mr. William Kidson, do. Hannah-street. Mr. John Davies. do. Terrace-street. Mr. William Barlow, do. do. sub-Treasurer. Mr. Charles Cluderay, 7, Portland-street, sub-

Mr. John Turner, joiner. Mr. Jeremiah Cockroft, mason. Mr. James Stansfield, weaver. Mr. Gibson Ashworth, do.

Mr. Esau Thomas, do. Mr. Johnson Hope, comber, sub-Treasurer. Mr. James Booth, weaver, sub-Secretary. SALISBURY.

Mr. Thomas Church, shoe maker, Milford-street, Mr. Benjamin Maund, nail-maker, Winchesterstreet Mr. William Squire, whip-maker, Catherinestreet. Mr. William Thomas Rogers, shoemaker, Winchester-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Wilkinson, news-agent, Market Place, sub-Secretary.

BROMPTON. Mr. Samuel Ford, cordwainer, 23, High Row, Knight-bridge. Mr. James Boucher, do. Trevor-place. Mr. William Mathews, engineer, 88, Westbornestreet, Chelsea. Mr. Archibald Mathews, do. 8, do. do.

Mr. Thomas Wheeler, reporter, 2433 Temple Bar. Mr. John Campbell, bookseller, 180, High Hol-Mr. Thomas Guthrie, smith, 4, Bond-street, Chel-

Mr. William Whitehorne, tailor, 1, Newland-street, Hammersmith, sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Sturge, cordwainer, 6, Rutland-street. SHIP TAVERN, LONG LANE, BERMONDSEY.

Mr. Henry Biggs, wire-worker, 13, George-street. Long-lane. Mr. John Scott, currier, 12, Wild's-rents, Longlane. Mr. Samuel Plum, 143, news-vender, do.

Mr. John Campbell, news-vendor, 180, High-Holborn. Mr. William Lenzy, fellmonger, 2, Staple-street. Long-land. Mr. Thos. Hart, currier, 2, Brook-street. Mr. Robt. Kemp Philp, publisher, Banbury.

Mr. John Miller, wire weaver, do...

Mr. Henry Russel, cordwainer, 2, Bond-street Rotherhithe Mr. Charles Reed, boot maker, 2, Webb-street. Mr. Samuel Castle, leather dresser, 21, Edwardst reet, sub-Treasurer. Mr. John Maynard, joiner, Norfolk College, Dover-yard, sub-Secretary.

HALIFAX.

Mr. Simeon Speak, woolcomber, Haley-hill. Mr. John Ackroyd, weaver, Church-lane. Mr. Joshua Burns, tailor, John's-lane. Mr. Joseph Crossland, weaver, Northowram. Mr. David Hitchen, twister, King Cross. Mr. Thomas Lever, twister, King Cross, sub-

Mr. Barnard Butterly, Back Albion-street, sub Secretary.

Mr. William Parker, weaver, Leicester-road. Mr. Richard Hartopp, ditto, New-street. Mr. William Hosier, ditto, Mill-lane. Mr. Thomas Paine, ditto, Well-street. Mr. William Kemberly, ditto, Dutton's-row,

Mr. John Gilbert, ditto, Gosford-street. Mr. William Hewins, ditto, Jordan Well. Mr. William Waterfall, ditto. Junction street. Mr. Henry Franklin, ditto, Spen-street. Mr. Peter Hoy, block-printer, Grey Friars'-

Mr. Joseph Atkins, ditto, Chantry-place. Mr. George Allen, watchmaker, Butts-lane. Mr. George Wood, tailor, Back Park-street. Mr. Thomas Hembury, provision dealer, Spontreet. sub-Treasurer.

Mr. John Plant, weaver, Sherborne-street-sub-Secretary. KIRKHEATON. Mr. John Roebuck, weaver, Field-head. Mr. David Taylor, do., Square. Mr. Richard Jessop, do., Gidroyd. Mr. John Dyson, do., Square. Mr. David Cliff, do., Low-fold. Mr. Thomas Stringer, do., Sants. Mr. John Broadbent, do , Shaw-cross.

Mr. Henry Hey, do, Moor-side, sub-Secretary. CALVERTON, NOTTS. Mr. William Lester, framework-knitter, Waton's buildings. Mr. James Page, do, Candy's-yard.

Mr. David Dawson, do., Cropper-row, sub-Trea-

Mr. Tnomas Lester, do., do., Mr. William Beardall, do., Crookdy-lane. Mr. Joseph Roe, do., Watson's-buildings. Mr. William Brown, cordwainer, Forest, sub-Treasurer. Mr. George Swinfield, framework-knitter, Spring

SUDBURY. Mr. James Modley, weaver, Church-street. Mr. William Baveham, malster, Friar's-street. Mr. James Gager, tailor, Mill-lane.

Mr. Thomas Bayeham, tailor- North-street, sub-Treasurer. Mr. Joseph Goody, baker, Cross street, sub-Sec-

CHAIFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Mr. Richard Hiscox, weaver, Clay Pits. Mr. Thomas Wear, do. Chalford Hill. Mr. Benjamin Gardener, do. Mr. William Twissel, do. Mr. John Short, do. Mr. Richard Lewis, do.

do. sub-Treasurer. Mr. Richard Workman, cordwainer, Brown's-hill. sub-Secretary. BRADFORD DISTRICT-GREAT HORTON.

Mr. Jonathan Heaton, Woolcomber, Horton-Mr. John Wainwright, woolcomber, Shear Bridge.

Mr. John Ledley, tailor, Central Locality. Mr. Sutcliff Waddington, labourer, Manningham. Mr. Thomas Metcali, woolcomber, George-street, Mr. John Moore, joiner, Bowling Back lane. Mr. Joseph Walton, shoemaker, New Leeds. Mr. William Stott, woolcomber, Park-lane. Mr. William Borrows, cotton warp-dresser.

Great Horton, Treasurer. Mr. W. Smyth, shoemaker, Manchester-road

POOR RATES -The magistrates of Wigan, on Saturday last, signed a new rate of 3s. in the pound. This is the third call upon the inhabitants since March, and makes a total of seven shillings in the pound. The overseers, in consequence of the heavy demands upon them from the corporation and board of guardians, are compelled to lay this extraordinary rate, notwithstanding that they have, within the rate must be paid immediately, as there is an order both are required to be satisfied in a few days, or the overseers, who are opposed to them in politics. must expect no quarter, and may, as repeatedly threatened, have their goods and chattels seized for

STREET SWEEPING MACHINE—We understand, that Whitworth's "Patent Cleansing Machine," which has been in operation in Manchester for the last ten months, and has given universal satisfaction is about to be introduced into the metroplis. Manchester, instead of being the dirtiest, is now, we believe, the cleanest of our large towns. The introduction of the machine here induced a smart competition between it and the old force of sweepers; and, although the latter are unable to maintain that degree of cleanliness in their districts, which is accomplished by the machine in the one sllotted to it, the general improvement in the town, over former years, is very striking. The difficulty of cleansing the crowded thoroughfares of London at this season of the year, by the old mode, appears almost insuperable; but we have no doubt, that the introduction of the machine will be attended with the same gratifying result we have witnessed here. The power of the machine is extraordinary, being equal to thirty men; and in its operation the numerous annevances which are inseparable from the old mode are altogether avoided.-Manchester Guardian.

Bankrupis, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Dec. 23. BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Biason, Ecton, Northamptonshire. innkeener. Dec. 29, at two, and Feb. 3, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Pell, jun. Northampton; offical assignee, Mr. Pennell. Charles Jones, Devereux-court, Strand, hotel keeper,

Jan. 5. at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Austin, Threadneedle-street; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury. William Bowler, Castle-lane, Southwark, comb maker, Jan. 7, at half-past one, and 31, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Mesers. Collins and Rigby, Crescent-place, Blackfriars; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. Giovanni Battista Salvi. Duke-street. Portland-place. wine-merchant, Jan. 14, at two, and Feb. 2, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors,

James's; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street. John Bennett, Reading, Berkshire, railroad-contractor, Jan. 3, at twelve, and Feb. 8, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Wansey, Lothbury; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-

Messis. Lovel and Halliwell, Great Ryder-street, St.

street. John Buckthought, East-lane, Cornwall, currier, Jan. 4, and Feb. 9, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court. Exeter. Solicitors. Mr. Surr. Lombard-street. London; and Messrs. Lockyer and Bulteel, Plymouth official assignee, Mr. Hirtzel, Exeter. George Richard, Rose-hill, Oxfordshire, corn dealer,

Jan. 7, at half-past twelve, and 31, at half-past one. at the Court of Bankrupicy, London. Selicitors, Messrs. Cox and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields. London: and Mr. Mallam, jun., Oxford; official assignce, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street. Thomas Frazer, Brook-street, Bond-street, Italian warehouseman, Jan. 10, at eleven, and 24, at one, at

the Court of Bankruptcy. London. Solicitors. Messrs. Moseley and Co., Bedford-street, Covent-garden; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings. Robert Barnes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tanner, Jan. 4. at eleven, and 27, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Solicitors, Messrs. Meggison and Co., King's-road, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Philipson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; official assignes, Mr. Bill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Charles Allen, Walsali, Staffordshire, saddler, Jan. 4. at two, and 26, at half-past eleven, at the Bankrupts

District Court, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. Hill, Birmingham; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham. Henry Pitt, Selby, Yorkshire, wine merchant, Jan.

5, and Feb. 2, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court. Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Bunney and Preston, Hall; official assignee, Mr. Fearne, Leeds. John Herring and William Herring, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, Dec. 28, at one, and Jan. 27, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Newcastleupon-Tyne. Solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Hill, Gray's Inn, London; and Mr. Ingledew, Newcastleupon-Tyne; official assignee, Mr. Baker, Newcastleupon-Tyne.

James Gregory, Sheffield, manufacturer of table knives, Jan. 4, at one, and 25, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' District Court, Leeds. Solicitor, Mr. Bromhead, Sheffield; official assignee, Mr. Freeman, Leeds

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Robert Tanner and George Young, Leeds, accountants

-Joseph Harper, Joseph Martin, and Joseph Morton, Liverpool, provision dealers-Jeza da Silva Soares, of Figueira, Portugal, Thomas Jose Duarte, Liverpool, and Edward Potter, Lisbon, merchants-William States Smith and Godfrey Warham, Doncaster, Yorkshire. ironmongers-Nathan Lee and John Harrison, Liverpool, painters—James Gibb, George Gray, and John Gibb, Manchester, warehousemen (so far as regards George Gray)-Henry Lowery Medder and Henry John Syred, Liverpool, pawnbrokers—Thomas Slater, James Whitehead, and Thomas Platt, of Manchester and Valparaiso, commission merchants-William Bird and George Marsden, Liverpool, accountants.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec 27.

William James Bernard Staunton, wine merchant, Salvador-house, Bishopsgate-street, to surrender Jan. 6. at half-past twelve, and Feb. 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Heusman, Basing-lane; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Businghall-street. Samuel Partridge, licenced victualler, Peerless-row, City-road, Jan. 10, and Feb. 7, at half past twelve, at

the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Cox, Sise-lane; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings. Thomas Ford Harris, draper, Great Portland-street, Jan. 10, and Feb. 6, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Ba-

singhall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw. day-street; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, hall-buildings. George Contes, apothecary, Bloomsbury, Jan. 13, at twelve, and Feb. 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinner's Hall, Broad-street; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

Thomas Kimpton, draper, Newington-butts, Jan. 11, at half-past one, and Feb 7, at eleven at the Court of Banktuptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Red and Shaw, Friday-street, Chrapshie; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry-George Earker, farmer, Sunderlandwick, Yorkshire, Jan. 10, at one, and Jan. 31, at twelve, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptoy. Solicitors, Messra Jennings and Couvers. Great Driffield : official assignee.

Mr. Hope, Leeds. John Fawcett, coach builder, St. John-street, West Smithfield, Jan. 6, and Feb. 8, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Businghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Swan, Sergeants' Inn. Fleet-street: official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghali-street.

Thomas Holt, dealer, Clitheroe, Lancashire, Jan. 11, and Feb. 9, at twelve, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Balley, Cutherce, Lan cashire; Mr. Wetherall, Temple, London; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester. John Newton Sargent, grocer, Nottingham, Jan. 9.

at one, and Feb. 6, at twelve, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Parsons, Nottingham; official assignee, Mr. Vaipy, Birmingham PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Beaumont and Wood, Halifax, Yorkshire, ton-dealers -Young and Co, Burnley, Yorkshire, ironfounders, as far as regards E. P. Tee-J. and J. Appleyard, Halifax, Workshire, tanners-J. Mair and Co., Bolton and Glasgow, warehousemen-J. Power and Co., Liverpool, merchants-Anderson, Tyne, and Co., Manchester and Huddersfleid, woollen-manufacturers; as far as regards A. Anderson-J. H. Stanway and G. Smith, Manchester, accountants-J. Jarvis and Co., Leeds, brassfounders.

CLERGY.

TO THE RIGHT REV. DOCTOR BLAKE, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF DROMORE.

MY LORD,-I believe it is not customary to make any apology for addressing a letter to any one who appears before the public upon political questions, through the medium of the press. Assuming this as a right which I should hope will not be controverted. I take leave, thus publicly, to make a few observations upon your Lordship's letter, of the 9th instant, to the Editor of the Newry Telegraph.

My Lord, I have, with no little degree of pain, read that letter in the Daily Freeman and in the Weekly Freeman's Journal of this day; and I regret to see that, in your anxiety to make Mr. O'Connell appear to the world as the honest, uncompromising, consistent patriot which you wish him to be, and in your admiration of his transcendant eloquence and splendid abilities believe him to be, you have in some parts of every speech and letter of yours, in his praise, exposed yourself to a fist contradiction from every one who has taken the trouble to examine and read Mr. O Connell's political letters and meandering career. The facts are one and all against your Lordship's charitable assumptions, and I am sorry for it; because it is great injustice to any man, and to the country, to hold him up to his countrymen upon false assumptions either for public adulation or public odium. Equity, and equity alone, should be the ground upon which every public man should be tried. Equity is the shield and protection of the just man; but the terror of the knave. The following sentence occurs in your Lordship's letter of the 9th instant, namely, "I believe, indeed, that neither the war with China por that with Affghanistan were favourite undertakings with him. (Mr. O'Connell.) and that which has caused unnecessarily such horrible effusion of blood and such extensive and wanton destruction of human life, rather fills him with horror than exultation." Now this is just the kind of feeling which every good man should have wished Mr. O'Connell to have entertained, and having entertained it, to have maintained it like an honest man; but his conduct upon the occasion was the very reverse. When the question of war with China came under discussion in the House of Commons, or as the fashionable slang of the day has it, "was being discussed," Mr. O'Connell made by far the most truculent speech of all the advocates of that nefarious measure; one sentence of which was cheered to the echo by the enemies of mankind at both sides of the House. He said, "That British valour would teach the saucy and insolent Chinese a salutary lesson at the cannon's mouth even under the very walls of Pekin." How honest, consistent, and prudent is this conduct in the advocate of anti-war and anti-slavery at public meetings! How sweet it falls from the lips of him who ostentatiously proclaims that "He would not shed one drop of human blood to achieve the liberty of the

You my, my Lord, that "you have paid your years" subscription before hand, to the Repeal rent, and that you glory in it; and that you feel perfect confidence in the integrity and loyalty as well as in the ability, prudence, and energy of the illustrious individual who is the head of the Repeal Association." I believe this most thoroughly. I am convinced that you have the ntmost confidence in Mr. O'Connell's wisdom, prudence, ability, and integrity, or else you would not do so. You must mean his ability, integrity, and prudence as a statesman or senator, as no one doubts or questions his ability as a lawyer and an orator; but I do doubt and question his ability and integrity as a senator. In what measure or proposition has he shown any proof of either one or other, or any of those qualities for which you give him credit ! Where are they to be found? Show me the statute or preposition, or action deed of his in favour of public liberty since he went into Parliament in 182), and I shall most willingly give him credit for it? I should not find fault with him for having been unsuccessful in the House of Commons; but I do find fault with him for not having had the moral courage to have made the effort in his place in Parliament, particularly when his friends the only British ministry that ever intended doing justice to Ireland, were in power, and when that Ministry had a commanding majority in the House of Commons. Where, then, is his ability? Where is his integrity? What has he done or proposed to do? Let me not be answered by Catholic Emancipation, which would be no answer, as he had not a seat in Parliament when that measure was carried. Where then is the proof of his ability and integrity as

Now, my Lord, I who have for many years taken an active part in politics, and carefully and attentively read Mr. O'Connell's letters and speeches, and took great trouble to collect them with a view to their publication, as the history of his life written by his own hand; and who confided, implicitly confided, in his ability and integrity, and was captivated by his eloopence, and loth to distrust him until he abandoned the true, pure Radical faith in 1835, and openly and avowedly joined the deceitful and treacherous Whigs. do not wish to take you by surprise whose studies and pursuits are of a different and much higher order than politics. But, on the contrary, in order to prove te your Lordship and every other eulogist and almirer of the ability and integrity of Mr. O Connell, that I wish to deal with this subject fairly and candidly, do now give you one mouth to discover and publish any one proposition for the benefit of his country, or in promotion of the public interest, brought forward by Mr. O'Connell in his place in Parliament, during the whole of his "illustrious" parliamentary career, the Repeal of the Union always excepted, because he says himself, that he was reluctantly forced into the discussion of that measure. And mind, that I am prepared to prove that he marred, wilfully marred, the introduction of many a measure which would have been of essential benefit to his country.

As to his "loyalty," it appears to me and to many others to have been, at one time, exceedingly questionable, or if not questionable, affords a bad test of that wisdom, prudence, ability and integrity for which your Lordship gives him so much credit. My Lord, he has often plumed himself upon the ability and foresight which he displayed for five long years in futile, and, I may add, fantastic efforts, to conciliate the Orangemen, and that too, in spite of the remonstrances of those who knew them better than he did, and whose knowledge he was afterwards forced, publicly forced, to admit. The time Mr. O'Connell chose to conciliate the Orangemen always did and always will carry a good deal of well-founded suspicion of his loyalty about it; the more so when we take into consideration his wisdom, prodence, ability, and experience. Mark the time and the circumstances well. My Lord, I pray you do not trest this carelessly, but weigh it well. At the very period, and long before, when Mr. O'Connell was by all the eloquence and all the artifice of which he is master, lulling his credulous, warm-hearted, and confiding countrymen into the delusive hope that the Orangemen could not only be conciliated, but that hundreds of them had sacrificed their prejudices on the altar of their country, and joined the ranks of the Repealers, the Duke of Cumberland, who was Grand Master of the Orangemen of the Empire, and Colonel Pairman, Lord Kenyon, and other great Orange leaders, formed a conspiracy to charge the dynasty on the death of William the Fourth dency of the Orange institutions. I shall not now say proceedings. at whose suggestion this inquiry was instituted. But it is clear to any one who reads the report of that inquiry, the letters of Colonel Fairman and Mr. Herrick, and the disavowal by the Duke of Cumberland, in the House of Lords, of any connection with Orangemen or Orange institutions, that had this inquiry not taken place we would not be blessed with Queen Victoria for cur Sovereign. It is immaterial whether Mr. O'Connell played wilfully into the hands of the Duke of Cumberof the high character for wisdom and prudence which

bation of his sovereign. Robert Peel in 1829.

prayed for it; and to Mr. Pinn for having obtained the

Committee, and conducted the inquiry, and brought

forward the evidence, for which he is justly entitled to

the gratitude of his country, and to the marked appro-

On the same day, the 11th of March, 1825, (page recommendation to disfranchise them? But causing death by starvation is not shedding human blood !

Forty Shillings Freeholders, and the Payment of the Catholic Clergy by the State, were the terms upon which Mr. O Connell agreed to accept of Catholic Emancipation, and were by him in his several letters recommending them "to the People of Ireland" technically carriages with their purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants, one he might be sure the delegates would see them, and then the purple liveried servants and the purple liveried servants. It is not to the make an improvement upon the delegates would see them. cious letters without pain and indignation.

When the great Leinster meeting was held in Carlow. for the purpose of taking the sense of the province of but we have ites, mites, indeed, as all manworshippers pawn their very bibles and prayer books for food? ing held in St. Andrew's parish, upon the same subject, the Rev. Mr. Purcell's indignation at the proposition to

the power of the oligarchy, will one day or other, carry the least, that diverges a haids breadth from it. If we that evidence into practical operation. But as this wise, are to have partisans; if persons are to be regarded And will now observe, in conclusion, that we, as Charprudent, and illustrious statesman has not condescended more than principles—farewell to free thought, to free tists, have a duty to do, not only to our country, but to in good health and spirits, as they leave me moderately to tell his country, the use the Minister will most cer- discussion, to all hope of freedem. tainly make of this evidence, I, even I, poor Paddy | Chartist friends, I speak not to please your preju-O'Higgins, the Chartist, shall do so.

bitant of this empire, of sane mind and not convicted infatuated, not with love of ourselves, no, if we truly ourselves to be deceived, or commed, or cheated, or led from which we come, that we can be visited on the 2nd of any felonious effence, as sure as I am writing upon loved ourselves this would not be, but with the love of away by delusions of any kind—for, be sure, every January, and then not till the first Monday in February; this paper, so sure will the English Parliament pass an idols, that we are in danger of neglecting, of losing wrong step we take we shall have to retrace it again and after that, on the first Monday in April, between act to pay the Catholic clergy out of the taxes; and sight of the cause. I cannot see any man deceived, before we can advance one foot the right way. We have the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. although the clergy in existence at the time of passing | deluded, or delighted with bombast, bravado, or blarney, two stars, the star of the north and the star in the east | I should be glad to see you here if you could make it the act, may, and no doubt will, refuse the bribe, yet | without pitying him and feeling indignant at the selfish | to guide us, if we are wise men, to the place, or the accord with your other engagements, along with either the Minister will, as he ever did, persevere, and open and self-loving charlatans who seek to befool us at a point, where our Saviour the Charter is. Let us fix our my father, or brother, or any other friends. on account for every parish in the kingdom, and sooner time when wisdom is most needed. So long as the eyes on the cause and vow that nothing else shall lead. The period of my liberation approaches but tardily, than be thwarted in his scheme of corruption, carry to people are fond of being gulled—so long as they listen us. Then we shall be safe, and what is of infinitely but I shall reconcile myself to the lot of happiness the credit of every parish, the annual amount which to quacks and fortune-tellers whether in law, physic, more importance, we shall save our country. The pro- which falls to my share, and in order to make the best of was refused by the parish priest, and use the accumu- or divinity, not excepting politics,) so long will just gress of a Chartist is like the Pilgrim's Progress—many my leisure time after work, and to have a little improvelated sum as a bribe, a tempting bribe to his successor. occasion of grief be given to their friends, who will temptations will beset us—many false brethren will join ment for the mind mingled with the tortures and pu-Remember my words; mark them well; for as sure as have the mortification to be suspected for their honest us—many dangers will rise to affright us—our trials nishment of the body, I wish you, when you come, to God is in Heaven, this attempt at corruption will be advice. What can they do but appeal from Philip will be many—but we have but to go straight on—to bring the following books, wis, M. Cullock's and Cob-

In my next letter, I shall state as briefly as possible. the motive which influenced Mr. O Connell to commence the Repeal Agitation, the reasons for putting it in abeyance, the effects of that agitation, and the agitation constitutes true greatness; but we have none among us leave you with that impression. England not only tion for the total abolition of tithe; its effects and the too great, too high, to be called to account. If the reason for entering into a base compromise of that ques- greatest among us do an injury to the cause-by pertion. In the meantime,

My Lord, With the greatest respect, Your Lordship's obedient servant, PATRICK O'HIGGINS. Dublin, December 17, 1842,

IRELAND, AND WALES.

fabric cannot stand. Then why should we give our English language, attacked the Duke of Grafton the labour to the whole world, and not in return demand | Prime Minister of the day for ruining an innocent man that (from those we every day warm and make com- and his family; he had but to prove this to the convicfortable) remuneration which will make our wives and children comfortable? Yes, we have. Then let us be thised with him. up and doing; for if we do nothing for ourselves, no one will for us, for God helps them that help themselves. Let no one say he can do nothing, for every one success of the cause depended upon himself entirely.

those facts, carefully collected and printed, will show to the world such a picture as it never saw before. Talk of the negroes! it is true that they were bad enough, but we are ten times worse.

We recollect, some time ago, seeing an account of the colliers of Scotland passing resolutions to establish societies in every town, village, and hamlet where the subject, and we will give them the requisite infor- politics. mation in writing or personally: for unless we can be we can, when we do not understand each other? Why should not we unite to protect our labour as well as the masters? they unite to oppress us; well, then, let from the tree of liberty may be culled. I shall return grandizement was the stimulas. us give each other the right hand of friendship. We are perfectly satisfied that if we only understand each liberty which nature, which my native scenes in parti- workpeople? Just till the exchange had been made, other, and had confidence in each other, we should soon-gain our rights and liberties, political and social. We call upon every true-hearted Englishman, but more particularly the celliers of Ayrshire, Staffordshire, and readers of the Ster; we request that the latter will show this to the colliers around where they live, and speak to them on the subject. We beg all our brethren to send us the name of their pits, with their address and numbers of men employed, reductions of wages, strikes, and all other matters whatsoever connected with these respective localities; to send us their names for enrolment, and diffuse unity and concord;

for without this we shall labour in vain. Yours. On behalf of the Yorkshire Colliers, THE EXECUTIVE.

Wakefield, Dec. 21, 1842. P.S.—The colliers around here strongly express their abhorrence at the rules and regulations to be observed and place the Duke of Cumberland on the throne. This at the Ayr colliery; we particularly request their secreconspiracy was happily exploded by the inquiry which tary to write to us giving all particulars on every point, Parliament instituted into the origin, nature, and ten- and will do all we possibly can to put a stop to such like

> LECTURE DELIVERED IN MARYLEBONE IN 1841-STILL PURHAPS APPROPRIATE.

Offer ces must needs come, says the Scripture. Yes, ever thus. All great cities are hollow, are rotten. Jesus without any cause being shown either by the police or but when, in accordance with Scripture, we denounce Christ converted whole villages, but he could make but hand or he did not. In either case he is not deserving woe unto him by whom the offence cometh, we are little impression on Jerusalem; witness that weeping immediately cried out upon as persons seeking to create exclamation of his over it. What must be done with of the case; I can fully attest them; and further, the you are pleased to give him, because if he did lend his divisions, when it is clear that those who give the this London? Like Shakspere's swan, I have above William Clement, instead of having the ability aid wiffully and corruptly to the Duke of Cumberland, offence, not he who complains of it, are those who occahe is not entitled to your encomium upon his prudence, sion the division. The offender, fearful that his my strength with over-matching waves again and again integrity, and loyalty. And if he acted in ignorance of offences will be visited upon him, comes, like the con
—and if I must die, I will die singing—if I must sink law for the rich, and another for the poor, yet notthe machinations of the Duke of Cumberland and the science-stricken Joram, and asks, "Is it peace?" and beneath the waves of faction, the whispers of calumny, withstanding this, I should like you to give your Orangemen, which is the only excuse that can we answer with Jehu, "What peace, so long as the yet the Charter shall be saved—the Charter shall live; opinion on the above, for I have never heard or read be offered for him, he is equally disentitled to whoredoms of thy mother Jenebel, and her witchcrafts I will hold it aloft as Capar held the records of Rome, of a more direct attack on the liberty of the person that wisdom, produce, integrity, and ability for are so many?" So long as you keep giving such just with one arm, while he bore himself up with the other, before, which you give him credit. Mr. O'Connell threw occasions of offence, we want a council of censors to through a tempestuous surge, and from furious foes, as I had which you give him credit. Mr. O'Connell threw occasions to the day se'nnight. Oats and Beans were but little inevery obstable in his power in the way of that bear and determine all matters of dispute and difference Rolla bore Cora's child over rock and mountain, and william Clement is a powerloom weaver, and has been Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, when business of day se'nnight. Oats and Beans were but little ininquiry; from what motive is best known to himself among us. Cato, the Roman Censor, was a most severe though wounded, though dying, stayed not, fa It is to the talent, energy, perseverance, and integrity one, yet, to the eternal honour of that noble-minded tered not, till he had lodged it perfectly safe, space of upwards of four years, and was so until the of Mr. Wm. Francis Finn, the brother-in-law of Mr. people, they re-elected him annually. I am convinced secure in its mother's arms; so shall the Charter be said Mr. Haslingdon's factory was destroyed by fire the O'Connell, and to the late Mr. E. S. Ruthven, that the that until we are prepared to act with Roman austerity, preserved—it shall survive, a signal, a memento, a talistomatry is indebted for that inquiry. To Mr. Ruthven for having presented and supported the petition which formidable or feared.

"Unhurt amid the war of elements,

Shakspeare says-" There is some shew of goodness in things evil,

If men observingly would find it out." Let us see if we can find any excuse for our divisions, In addition to the effect which this childish parade or if any good can be derived from them. When men about conciliating the Orangemen was likely to give to have been engaged in a long and trying struggle, such the designs of the Duke of Cumberland, it had the as ours for the Charter—suffering all the evils which effect of forcing the Government to re-embody and they are striving to remove from others, and sacrificing arm the Orange Yeomanry, who had been disarmed themselves to the cause—is it to be wondered at that and disbanded by the Duke of Wellington and Sir their tempers, if net their spirits, should break—that they should become apt to attribute their ill success to It appears, my Lord, that your admiration of Mr. one another—crimination and recrimination ensues O'Connell's unrivalled elequence, and your own wellgood nature have led you to forget, or overlook, his the svil passions of our nature, aggravates them, embitters them. But let us on the heat and Lame of the Committee of the House of Lords, embitters them. But let us on the heat and Lame of the control of the House of Lords, embitters them. But let us on the heat and Lame of the control of the House of Lords, embitters them. But let us on the heat and Lame of the control of the House of Lords, embitters them. But let us on the heat and Lame of the control of the House of Lords, embitters them. But let us on the heat and Lame of the control of the House of Lords, embitters them. But let us on the heat and Lame of the control of the House of Lords, embitters them. on the 11th day of March, 1825, and published in the our distemper "sprinkle cool patience." Let us reserve grate—no more than the soldier does who flies from his chester Packer, and the South Lancashire Delegate "Lords' Parties of March, 1825, and published in the our distemper "sprinkle cool patience." Let us reserve grate—no more than the soldier does who flies from his chester Packer, and the South Lancashire Delegate out to the day of hards. A type hour land to the lancashire does who flies from his chester Packer, and the South Lancashire Delegate out to the day of hards. "Lords' Report on the State of Ireland," in pages 152, all our spleen to be vented on our enemies, or the false post in the day of battle. A true-born Englishman will meeting.

The case of lords and lord sand. The case of lords and lord sand. 154, 155, of that Report, touching the character, friends of the cause. We are at present baffing one not leave England—he will rather stay as Lord Sandstation, and loyalty, of the Irish Catholic Priests. He another. But out of this evil good will come. The has eften said that that evidence was upon outh, and I conflicting elements will clear the air, settle it, and a believe it was a possible of the conflicting elements will consider with the conflicting elements will be conflicted with the conflicting elements will be conf Childing, whose first rise in the world or advance in the sale of society, was that of getting one of the sale of society, was that of getting one of the sale of society, was that of getting one of the sale of society, was that of getting one of the sale of society, was that of getting one of the sale of society, was the sale of society, was the sole of the society of the sale of society, was the sole of the society of the

O'CONNELL AND THE IRISH CATHOLIC Lord do not take my word for these facts, but read the will watch, they will expose one another. We have duty. Yes, that alone will console us at last—nothing moned, but for what reason is best known to the par-163,) and before the same Committee, this "wise, pru- our Israel, but I am sorry to say that the method they be enabled to say at last "Thank God I have done my lacked either honesty or courage in coming dent, and illustrious individual, the Head of the Repeal took was likely to inflame, rather than to allay the the Forty Shillings Freeholders, and they were disfrandagainst personalities and yet were personal themselves.

Thank took in the forty shillings Freeholders, and they were disfrandagainst personalities and yet were personal themselves.

Thank took in the forty shillings Freeholders, and they were disfrandagainst personalities and yet were personal themselves.

Thank took in the forty shillings Freeholders, and they were disfrandagainst personalities and yet were personal themselves.

The forty shillings Freeholders, and they were disfrandagainst personalities and yet were personal themselves. chised. How many thousands of those disfranchised The president said, we had Spurrites among us!— that do not. If all did their duty, should we resolution passed respecting him at the delegate freeholders and their wives and children perished of where are they?—surely it was forming too low an find the young woman called the Queen giving a maswant in the bogs and ditches, victims of this horrid estimate of the understandings of the men of London qued ball for the entertainment of herself and courtiers to suppose them capable of leaving the Charter when the wrung country was groaning in unprecedented Those two propositions—the disfranchisement of the why we want Spurrites in one sense of the word—we putting on all kinds of antic shapes and sporting in a

> Leinster upon those "wings," and which meeting was must be—and they would erect their Dagons in England; should we find parsons and their congregations making oblige, most shamefully packed by those who were favourable but, thank God! the English are made of "sterner this honest confession..." we have done what we ought to the "wings." The late lamented Right Rev. Dr. Doyle stuff" than to bow their knees to any god on earth. notto have done"—that is left their duty undone—should said that the greatest difficulty he found in giving his They are a proud, an independent people, and the we find them confessing this truth every Sunday, and evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords. greatest among them is so only because he is the was to avoid falling into the pit which Mr. O'Connell least, the servant of all; for the very Sovereign of make the same confession true again the next Sunday, had dug for the Catholic Hierarchy. And at the meet- England is but the servant of Englishmen; and so far as if to make good their own words?—should we find from being owned as a master, he would more likely lawyers, some of whom in this mighty city (London) be discharged as a servant, if he acted unjustly or would sell the blood of their own brothers for a pay the Catholic Clergy was so great that he raised his tyrannically. No, no, we will have no worshippers to shilling—those worse than Judases, for he re- been handed to me by a friend to send for insertion b hand to heaven, and said, "may this right hand fall cry down all who will not cry up their idols. The pented and hanged himself, but lawyers do not the Northern Star, in order that the country may see down withered and powerless by my side the day it is Lord said, "yet have I left me seven thousand in repent and are not hanged? Should we find the usuage that poor Wild and others are undergoing corrupted by a regism donum." This was language Israel, all the knees which have net bowed to Baal"— but I need not lengthen the catalogue—I might in the Knutsford House of Correction. If you think it becoming a true patriot, and does honour to human and thanks be to God, there are left in Great Britain make a new Newgate Calendar if I were to record all worthy of a place in your columns, its insertion will and Ireland thousands of Chartists who will never for- the crimes of the great unhanged. I will leave them, greatly oblige.—Yours truly, Mr. O'Connell's evidence is forthcoming. It cannot sake them-who look to the cause alone, and will no as Hamlet says, to Heavenbe blotted out, and the British Minister ever ready to longer respect or trust the man, however high in take advantage of every circumstance which will add to favour or confidence he may have been, that deviates

> > dranken steward, and because the honest Trinculo would not worship with him, he was besten for it.

condemned as the least. one, when, trusting to the impunity of supreme power, | duty !" he spared to take of his own flocks and herds, and took the single ewe lamb belonging to a poor man; but there was found a prophet, a greater than he, who went to him, convicted him out of his own mouth, and passed TO THE COLLIERS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, sentence upon him in the remarkable words-Thou art the man! King George III. was more great than good claims for a Repeal, on the ground that food and other when he persecuted Wilkes; but the people made commodities would be much cheaper—that the working unnecessary looking about in going to, or returning FELLOW-WORKMEN, -- We earnestly address these mon cause with Wilkes, and compelled the stupid classes would be greatly benefited, and trade would be from the chapel, or at meals, work, or exercise? These few lines to you, hoping that you will boldly come tyrant and stubborn bigot to give way. The people of increased by their having to spend less upon food and are some of the rules, the breach of which is considered plies, coastwise and by land carriage and samples, forwards and assert your rights, and not allow your- England have atill that power, and should more upon manufactures. Having been buffled from an offence against the prison regulations, is forbidden, selves to be trampled on any longer by the greatest it be found that creatures of their own power this position, they now take their stand upon another, and will be severely punished. I wish there was tyrants on earth; they are doing all that they possibly were exercising their power, not for the purpose for and say "that the benefit would be derived, not so anything connected with the whole place that could be derived, not so anything connected with the whole place that could be derived, not so anything connected with the whole place that could be derived, not so anything connected with the whole place that could be derived, not so anything connected with the whole place that could be derived, not so anything connected with the whole of the best can to crush you; and yet you stand quietly by with which it was entrusted to them—but for seldsh or amcan to crush you; and yet you stand quietly by with which it was entrusted to them—but for selfish or am- much from the difference in price, as from having a encourage cheerfulness. Alas! there is not, but your hands folded, lamenting your fate. There is no bitious ends-should it be proved that the men regular and constant demand for our goods, by having as you know so little about the treatment, I must give noted on this day se unight, but in other kinds a power on earth can prevent you from being paid for of their choice were worthy of their choice your labour, if you will only be true to yourselves, your -would they not tell them to their teeth-"Thus exchange." wives, and families. Every day we expose our lives did ye!" Yes, for hy so doing they would do a for the welfare of the country, and the country leaves service to the cause, to themselves and to the menus to starve. What would England have been but for since power should always be curbed by humility; but the colliers? Would it have been the manufacturer it is the curse of men of office to be attended by flatfor the world? No; you, our fellow-workmen, you terers instead of honest truth-tellers-to have that are the foundation whereon all the greatness of vanity inflamed which requires to be mortified. Junius, this nation is built; and without you this mighty in those elegant letters which are the perfection of the

My friends. I boldly assert, I fearlessly avow, that are so much wanted at home? there now needs a revolution in Chartism itself-a can do something. Let every one work as though the brought back to its first principles—it needs rescuing want of them? from bad hands. Let the honest men, the sound and Let us make one simultaneous effort to throw off our sensible portion of the Chartist public, rally together or they should gladly have them." present yoke of oppression, to attain those great and and they will save it. Let them unite, and the dishonest who now sourish like green bay trees will We request that the men of every pit will appoint a wither away—the place that now knows them will then, would an exchange be for them? If they have no man to write, or forward to us, addressed to the know them no more. Ye must make a resolute stand money to buy the goods, how could they find money man to write, or forward to us, addressed to the know them no more. Ye must make a resolute stand Colliers. Griffin Inn. Wakefield, every accident, and all fearlessly to repel all further encroachments, deter- to buy the food for which you might exchange information concerning the miseries that oppress you; mined to regain the ground that we have insensibly them? The food would be yours-not theirs. been sliding from. The more desperate our condition, "But we would employ them," say you, "and then the more determined we should be

> Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more! Or close the wall up with our Chartist dead."

starved to death upon Tower-hill, or of a Chatterton, there were any collier. This is a noble object who poisoned himself to prevent such a fate, yet will I you say. And is not a profit appropriating more goods united we stand, divided we fall. This, this is the try to the last, and should I return to the country-should to yourselves than you can yourselves consume? Who object we are trying to accomplish. We call upon I live, like the stork, to revisit my parental nest-I will then is to consume them? What is to become of the

> as I came, and I came filled with all that love of How long, then, would you continue to employ your cular, are so well calculated to inspire. I shall again not longer. Then the merchants, finding they could roam the moorland hills, erst trod by the fearless and not dispose of the food, would cease to send out orders free-footed ancient Britons, ere the Romans had con- for more, or rather, they would refuse to take it in quered them—the Saxons had driven them into Wales, exchange. Therefore, the foreigner, having nothing else and the Normans had penetrated into that, their last to pay with, could not order any more goods. Where, retreat, and subdued them there. I have hunted in then, would be the "permanently increasing demand," their primeval forests-fished in their still-running so much talked of? How long after that, would "wages streams—swum in an ocean that once was theirs, and keep up," or "regular employment" be found for the breathed the breath of heaven that was wont to wave people? the woods and seas of their unburthened, unfettered times, and that now mocks their sophisticated, their

> degenerated posterity. I have knelt on their earthern tombs that rise co-part with the green-growing earth itself. monuments of ancient Britons, alters of libertyand I have prayed that the same spirit might animate me which animated them, and did not leave them but with are fully explained. life itself—and the lark has arisen over my head like a spirit from their ashes singing its way to Heaven!-ah, I am not a disciple of this man or of that; I am a disciple of God and nature, and solitude was no solitude to Bolton-le-Moors, was arrested at home, about two me, for there I had the congenial society of all nature.

> to breed Chartists in—to rear them up; but in London Bank, was locked up, and from Bolton was removed to their best exertions are needed; for it would signify Manchester, and lodged in the King-street lock-up, and nothing if the country were gained and London were not, unconverted London would corrupt the country again. Wat Tyler carried eight counties with him into London, but lost his life there—lost it by treachery. on the bench, and, on his appearing, he was simply John Cade was equally unsuccessul in London. 'Twas

The wreck of matter and the crush of worlds." for, like the immortal soul of man, our Charter whatever be its fate here will be found hereafter, wreathed round the cross of Christ, the very presence of the Almighty God of Eternity.

"ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY."

Battersea-square.

dozen; and that most of them, if not all, would cheer less the leaders at liberty for one day in the leaders are for the council of the hard should have a smong the leaders; for were the leaders at liberty for one day in the leaders are for the council of the party have been profits will accrue to those who took a liberal course; and that most of them, if not all, would cheer less that is by a regium the leaders. Let the people keep united and uney need that most of the party have been profits will accrue to those who took a liberal course; which he belonged. They were to summons the parties 200 persons present. Three of the party have been profits will accrue to those who took a liberal course; that we have less the leaders at liberty for one day in the leaders at the leaders at liberty for one day in the leaders. Let the people keep united and uney need that we have less that we on the nomination of the Catholic bishops. My they might cheat the people, but, not agreeing, they

lately had the Cabinet Ministers of Chartism among us will reconcile us, will make us resigned, will make us ties themselves constituting the said council, or I am (1841) the Executive—come up to heal the breaches in welcome our fate, but the thought of that—may we all sure the parties preferring the charges would not have

to follow an individual like Spurr! Spurrites? misery and distress?—should we find lords and ladies want men to spur us on. They said, too, there was sea of follies, like so many dolphins, while the cries of Watkinites! that was the first time I had heard of suffering innocence and starved industry were unheeded. them. I have not seen them yet. Why, I am not a or heeded but to be made merriment of? could think more of my own personal interests or of this wicked world, while their fleeced flocks, their after publishing such a falsehood and wilfully stating wait and see; for the sake of the poor we wish it advantages than of the great, the immortal cause. Ah, shorn lambs (shorn to the quick) were compelled to that he received them from the delegates.

> " And to those thorns that in their bosoms lodge To prick and sting them"___

the Chartist cause in particular, if both be not one | so at present. Chartist friends, I speak not to please your prejudities, nor your passions—I speak to promote our prindamaged or weakened, either by the enemy without, or instant; and to begin my necessarily short letter I must Unless the elective franchise be given to every inha- ciples. I know that some of us are so besotted, so by the false friend within—it is our duty not to suff-r inform you, and all our friends in the neighbourhood made, and which nothing can prevent except a Parliament returned by Universal Suffrage.

drunk to Philip sober? for while the people are in this persevere in spite of all—and we shall arrive at the bett's Grammars, Hamilton's Geographical Key, and condition they resemble Caliban, who made a god of a heavenly city of our hopes at last—our new Jerusalem Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, and I shall feel much -and receive the Charter as our crown of glory. England expects every man to do his duty"-let me Great men are too apt to forget goodness, which alone impress that once more upon your minds—let me expects it—she entreats it—she impresses it—she implores it—we should die or do it. And not only does secution or peculation—they are as amenable to justice. England expect it but God expects it—what else were | warmest respects to those few friends who have given as liable to be elicited—as likely to be charged and | we made for but to do our duty !-what were we born | their assistance to the widowed wife and fatherless for else?—why are are we Englishmen? Let our cry children of the unfortunate, unaltered Robert Wild. I King David was a great man, but he was not a good then be-" God and old England, and every man to his

ABSURDITY OF THE "REPEAL" DOCTRINE.

Now this position, under present circumstances, is utterly as uttenable as the other. Why do they want an exchange?

Are all the backs in England covered? Sundays and holidays?

Are all their houses neatly furnished? Are all their beds sufficiently supplied with sheets, and quilts, and blankets? Do the surplus goods belong to those who are starytion of generous-minded Englishmen, and they sympaling for food? If they do, then exchange away; but if they do not, why send your goods abroad when they

Why send them to the foreigner when your own reform among the reformers—Chartism needs to be workpeople and your own townspeople are starving for surprised when I tell you that mine is not the only "Oh!" say you, "they have no money to buy with,

Why have they no money to buy with, but because they have been unjustly deprived of it? What better, they would have money to buy both food and goods." How long would you employ them? A month or a year? If you employed them, would they not be producing at the same time? And if they were producing, Though the fate of an Otway await me, who was would they not be producing more than they could purchase? "You cannot employ them without profit," every true-hearted collier to write to us immediately on take back a heart uncorrupted, uncontaminated by town surplus? You cannot sell them, for those who could buy them would not be abie to consume them; and oblige, I will take with me a token from this deluge of sin these who could consume them would not be able to united we shall never do any good; how is it possible and misery—that at least in one district in this sink of buy them. Therefore, as a necessary consequence, they corruption, Chartism, dove-like, can rest its foot. I would accumulate. Your stocks would increase. in will tell the country that, at Marylehone, a green lest spite of yourselves, so long as profit, or your own ag-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR.—This freedom, of calling on you to give the following case of direct attack on the liberty of the

subject, you will excuse, I am sure, after the details The case is thus,—on the 11th of this month. a young man, of the name of William Clement, in the employ of Mr. Orrell, cotton-spinner, Belmont. near o'clock in the morning, and taken to the police-office. But the battle of the Charter must be fought in towns on the charge of assisting to engrave a plate, or stamp, -must be fought in London. The country is the place to counterfeit the Halifax and Huddersfield Union was condued there until the 14th, from thence was removed to Halifax, and confined there until the 19th, and on that day was brought up before the magistrates asked his name, and was instantly set at liberty,

> The above is a plain and true statement of the facts to engrave, can barely write his own name. Now, Mr. Biltor, I am fully aware that there is one

magistracy.

I had almost forgot to inform you that the aforesaid in the employ of Mr. Haslingdon, of Bolton, for the last month; after that he obtained work at Mr. Orrell's, Belmont: now, in consequence of the above transaction, he is utterly without employment. I subscribe myself,

Your obedient Servant, DANIEL DIGGLE. Bolton, Dec. 20th, 1842.

MR. DICKENSON, THE MANCHESTER PACKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR-I am very sorry to have to trouble you on this occasion, but wishing always to have truth and

PART II.

Yes; and if ever Englishmen had a duty to perform it bound at this time to contradict a statement that appears The certificate and resolution as purporting to have

meeting referred to, and that was, if he could clear himself before the counsil, Mr. Dixon, the Secretary to the delegates, was to give to him credentials upon the receipt of a certificate from the council, bearing the signature of the Chairman, which he brought; but it was given to him unfairly, as they did not have the parties summoned, to hear both sides of the question.— By giving this a place in your paper, you will greatly

Yours, in the good cause, THOS RAILTON, Chairman of the above-named delegate meeting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The following is a copy of a letter which has

Knutsford House of Correction, Dec. 16, 1842. DEAR COUSIN,-These few lines come with my kind love to you and your family, hoping they will find you

pleasure in receiving from you any small work which your library affords, sentimental or scientific, as nothing Theological or Political will be allowed.

I send my very best and most affectionate love to my dear wife and children, to my father and mother, and my brothers and sisters: and I send my sincere and wish Mrs Wild to make a bag to put the books in which will enable me to keep them clean.

Dear Cousin, you hope that I shall sheerfully submit

to the discipline of the prison. Now, Sir, I ask you, how can a man cheerfully submit to the brief summary of rules here annexed, eide, talking, singing, whistling, The Anti-Cern-Law League formerly rested their attempting to communicate by signs or any other way, it always in our power to make a just and equitable you a short but true statement of the diet in this

We have half a pound of bread and two ounces of oatmeal made into gruel, for breakfast; the same for supper every day. We have eight ounces of cooked returns of Barley have been large, but the actual butcher's meat weekly; one pound and a haif of quantity on the stands was not to say great. The Has every man, woman, and child, an extra suit for potatoes to dinner. We have soup, in which the meat is belled, on Mondays and Thursdays to dinner. On tillers' sorts were a shade easier. The Malt trade Friday we have one pound and a half of potatoes with was very inactive, yet we can notice no alteration salt to dinner; and on Saturday, salt and potatoes by way of a change. Dear Cousin, you may form an opinion how easy it is

to be content upon such scanty allowance. The effects are already visible in my body and physical strength, which are so far impaired that I tremble when on my legs after the least exertion. You will cease to be

case of the same kind. The effects of confinement and poor diet have re-I tell you that on my arrest I weighed eleven and balf stones, and now I weigh only ten atone three pounds, consequently, I have lost only one pound per week for the sixteen weeks, and if I go on at this rate for the Essex whites, 40s to 45s; Wisbeach, 35s to 45s; whole term, I shall, at the end, be just three stones dersey and Guernsey blues, 35s to 49s; Yorkshire good. There will be a fine fellow for you—almost fit for a place in the British Museum, or the Manchester is very dull and inactive, both on the spot, and for to the Magistrates to be allowed more food, but without

therefore, close for the present; hoping you will for at the outports is very short compared with former ward this, or a copy, to my wife. By attending to my earnest request, you will greatly fat 2s 8d per 8lb.

> Your affectionate cousin. ROBERT WILD, Of Mottram.

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings

LONDON,-NATIONAL ASSOCIATION HALL, HOLDORN. On Sunday evening, Jan. 1, Mr. Parry will deliver lecture on the "Results of the Birmingham Conference," lecture to commence at half-past seven £6 10s; Mid Kents, do, £5 5s to £6; do in bags, o'clock precisely.

Mr. MARTIN will lecture at the Star Coffee House. Golden-lane, on Sunday, Jan. 1st. A DELEGATE meeting will be held at Wednesbury.

on Sunday, to audit the books and other business. HALIPAX. -On Sunday (to-morrow), Mr. A. Hanson, of Elland, will deliver a lecture in the Large Room, Swan Coppice, at six in the evening.

RADCLIFFE BRIDGE.-On Sunday next, two lectures will be delivered in the Chartist Association Room, Radoliffe Bridge, by Mr. Isaac Barrow, of be quoted 1d to 2d per bushel cheaper, 6s 4d to Bulton, service to commence in the afternoon at two 6s 6d per 70lbs, being taken for the best runs of red. clock, and in the evening at six. On Tuesday, No change in the value of Flour. The increased there will be a tea party, at which Mr. Leach, of supply of Oats has consisted principally of secondary Manchester, and other friends are expected to be

chair will be taken at two o'clock in the afternoon. There will be a collection after the meeting to defray the expences of the delegates.

BRADFORD.—The members of the Co-operative Stores will meet on Sunday evening, at six o'clock. A MEETING of the council and Chartists of Bradford will be held in the council room, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to hear the report from the delegates to the Birmingham Conference.

THE MEMBERS of the General Council, who are nominated for the ensuing year, will meet on Monday next, at seven o'clock in the evening, in their room, Butterworth buildings, when it is requested every member will attend.

importance will be laid before the meeting. Mr. LITTLER will lecture in the Chartist Room,

Great George-street, Salford on Sunday next. OLDHAM. -On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. Wm. Booth, of Newton Heath, will lecture in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening. CARRINGTON.—There will be a public meeting here on Sunday evening next, in Mr. Lees large room, Mansfield-road, at seven o'clock, when Mr. though the amount of actual business has not been Harrison will give an account of his mission at the Birmingham Conference.

Mr. R. G. GAMMAGE of Northampton, will lecture at the following places during next week:—Reading, owing to the season, very little business has been done, but the market exhibits a decided increase of Shutford, Friday and Sunday.

KIRKHEATON.—The Chartists of this locality will have a tea party on Friday evening; tea to be on the table at five o'clock. Ladies' tickets 6d., gentlemen's

Mr. Thomas Ibbotson, local lecturer, of Bradford, will visit the following places during next week:
Huddersfield, Sunday afternoon and evening; Monday at Honley; Tuesday, at Holmfirth; Wednesday, at Kirkheaton, at each place at eight o'clock in

MARKET INTELLIGENCE. LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS -The last Tuesday's

market at both Cloth Halls, was one of the dullest of the year, and although stocks are not large, there is a doubt whether even this is significant of a better demand having arisen, or a proof that manufac-turers are tired of keeping stock. Unremunerative prices are said to be the order of the day, nor, we pelieve, is it possible to sell except at a loss on the cost of production. The wool trade, which has been slightly advanced, has again relapsed, and except an impulse be given, will be as dull as need be.

HUDDERSPIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUFSDAY, DEC. may.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 26. -Though there was but a thin attendance of buyers in the market, there has been a very fuir demand for flannels, considering the time of the year. For some months back, pieces have met with a ready sale; but the manufacturers have not been able to obtain an advance in price. In general, oven when trade is good, there is but little business transacted between Christmas day and the new market, which a always held the first Monday after the sixth of January. The Wool market still remains heavy: the dealers expecting a rise from an increased demand for goods, and the manufacturers being mable to give an advance until they are enabled to sell their pieces proportionably higher.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET. MONDAY, DEC. 25 .-We had a fair supply of Grain in our market to day. Wheat sold from 5s 3d, to 6s 6d. Oats 2s to 3s. Barley 3s, to 3s 9d. Beans 3s 9d, to 4s 6d per bushel.

LONDON SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, DEC. 26 .- lu our markes to-day, we had a fair average time of year supply of Beases, in the quality of which a slight comparative falling off was apparent. Aithough most of the butchers appear to be tolerativ well stocked, their attendance was, on the whole, numerous. For the primest Bas we had a study inquiry at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond the prices noted on this day se nnight, or from 4: 24 to 48 64 per stone, while the value of the middling and inferior kinds was mostly supported, and a fair demand was effected by the salesmen. The imports of foreign stock, since our last report, have been again very limited, those at Southamptou having comprised 80 bullocks from Spain, 20 of which were on offer from this morning, but they commanded little attention, from their miserable condition. while at Hull, twenty have been received, per the Leeds steamer, from Hamburgh, not a single head having come to hand in the Port of London. There was a scanty number of sheep on sale. The primest old Downs sold, in some few instances, at 4s 6d per 8ibs., and the quotations of all other kinds remained unaltered. Scarcely any Calves were on offer-so little was doing in them that our figures are almost nominal. The Pork trade was rather firm at late rates. From our Northern grazing districts we received about 600 short horns; from Norfolk, Sufolk, and Essex 110 horned and polled sorts; from our Western and Midland counties, 250 Herefords, runts. Devons, and Irish beasts; from other parts of England, 225 of various breeds; and from Scotland 70 Scots, the remainder of the supply being derived from the neighbourhood of London.

London Corn Exchange, Monday, Drch. 26.— Last week the receipts of Wheat from our awa coasts were on an average scale, and considering the state of the atmosphere, of fair average quality. Fresh up this morning scarcely any Wheat came to hand from Essex; while, from all other quarters the supwere limited. Although this was a holiday market, we had a fair attendance of both town and limited amount of business was passing at late rates. We had a good supply of foreign Wheat on offer, the transactions in which were of a retail nature at previous currencies. The imports continue scanty. The best malting parcels realised full prices; but diswhatever in the quotations. With English and Scotch Oats we were well supplied; but the arrivals from Ireland were unimportant. This article moved off slowly at last week's currencies. In Beans and Peas next to nothing was doing. The sale of Flour was dull, and the top price of the best town-made was 45s per 280lbs.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—The arrivals of Potatoes, since our last, have not been to say extensive, yet as the supply on hand is large, and the duced me extremely low, which you will perceive when quantities of green vegetables extensive for the time Zoological Gardens. But, to return, I was telling you the spring; fine Y. C., in small parcels, are to be about the prison discipline. We are compelled when had at 48; and the speculative price for the spring exercising, to walk with our hands behind us, which I | months is not above 47s 6d. The Stock here next find very inconvenient these cold days. I have applied Monday will be quite what we anticipated some time since; namely, 35,000 casks. Although this may be considered a fair quantity for the time of My paper is full, and my time expired, and I shall, year, it must be remembered that the stock of Tallow years. Town Tallow, 47s 6d to 48s nett cash, rough

> WOOL MARKET.—The imports of Wool in the port of London, during the past week have amounted to 1,362 bales, chiefly from Odessa and our colonies. There has been some speculative inquiry, for the best parcels of both English and Foreign; but for actual use, a very limited quantity has changed hands, and prices remain unaltered.

Bonough Hop Marker.—This being a holiday market, exceedingly little business was passing in Hops to-day (Monday), and the following prices are next to nominal:—East Kent in pockets, £5 10s to £4 10s to £5 5s; Sussex, £4 10s to £5 8s; Farnhams, £8 to £10; Old Hops, £3 to £4 10s. LIVELPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 26 -Our imports of Grain, &c. this week include 2,620 quarters of Wheat, 9,840 quarters of Oats, 5000 sacks of Flour, 9,180 loads of Oatmeal from Ireland, and 5,450 barrels of Flour from Canada. The business in Foreign Wheat has been only of moderate amount, but at the prices of last week; latterly, indeed, holders generally have shown less disposition to sell at these rates. Irish new Wheat must qualities, which have met but a slow sale at 2s 2d to 2s 3d; a few very fine mealing have been dis-Bradword.—On Sunday there will be a public posed of at 2s 4d to 2s 4d per 45 bs. Oatmeal meeting held in the large room, Butterworth's buildings, to hear the report from the delegates of considered the top for Irish, at which, however, the proceedings at Birmingham Conference. The several parcels of the finer marks have gone into the hands of the dealers. No alteration as regards Barley, Beans, and Peas.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, DEC. 24. -During the week a steady demand for Flour has been exhibited, and the previous currency was firmly supported; the amount of the transactions was. however, on a very limited scale, and altogether to consumers for immediate use. There was very little inquiry for Oatmeal, and late rates were not supported. On reference to the statement of imports, it will be found that Ireland continues to furnish large supplies of Wheat, Flour, Oats, and Oatmeal. At our market this morning, there was a very slender attendance of buyers, and no change can be noted in the value of either Wheat or Flour. The business done in Oatmeal was chiefly in retail, at a SALFORD.—A member's meeting will be held next reduction of 6d per load from the currency of this quired for, and we reduce our quotations is to 2s per quarter for the latter article. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 26 .-The supply of Cattle at market to-day has not been

quite so large as last week, which met with dull sale. Beef 51d to 6d; Mutton 51d to 61d per lb. STATE OF TRADE. -Since Tuesday last, there has been a gradual improvement in the demand for manufactured goods of nearly every description; and very large, a slight advance of price may be noted in all the leading fabrics, with a very firm feeling on the part of the manufacturers. In yarn, and such of the spinners as feel inclined to make contracts for future delivery have little difficulty in doing so at prices rather above those at present 9d., may be had of Thomas Stringer, jun., Sants; Benjamin Jamieson, Square; and William Hogson, Town. limited, and quite out of the ordinary range of Manchester engagements.—Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. - Monday last was observed

published in the Evening Star of Thursday, Dec. 1st are a great singing people, and Sir Robert Peel cal- you commit suicide, politically, upon yourselves. 1842, I find these words:-

"The Executive received letters from various parts, informing us that a conspiracy was being normed against them, and particularly a letter from Lods, which stated that Mr. Hill and others a rout there in a certain house, to pursue a (ertain course of conduct against the Executive, the basis of which now it is "Albert's got the fiddle !" was-that the character of the Executive was to be simultaneously public assault.

Where are the men! oh! both men and letters can easily be forthcoming, and my respected colleaguescan have no difficulty in producing them if not demand to be realised."

This letter was written for publication in the Northern Star and was published in the Northern Star, of December 10, in which paper I demanded the publication of those letters. They have not yet been published.

At the South Lancashire delegate meeting, on Sunday, Nov. 27th, you, James Leach, are reported to have made a similar statement, and also to have said that :-

"In the month of July last, the Hull Chartists were about to pass the Balance Sheet, when Mr. Hill entered the room and put a stop to it, and a friend that was present at that meeting wrote to Mr. Campbell stating that there was a plot hatching against the members of the Executive, of which he would receive the first attack in a short time."

In the Northern Star of the 10th of December. the Hull Councillors, of whom I am one, demanded the publication of that letter, and the name of the writer. It has not yet been published. I now reiterate the demand that these letters, and all of them, be published, together with the writers' names—that the writers may substantiate their statements if they can. I offer you the free use of the truth of these statements, so far as I am con-

AND UNTIL THOSE LETTERS WHICH YOU SAY CONhave been required to publish, but have not done 80) BE PUBLISHED, TOGETHER WITH THE WRITERS' NAMES. TO GIVE ME AN OPPORTUNITY OF MEETING THE Murray M'Donall, and YOU, James Leach, EACH AND SEVERALLY, BEFORE ALL THE PEOPLE, AS A LIAR AND A SCOUNDREL!!

At the same Delegate Meeting on the 27th November, you James Leach are reported to have said :-

"When I was at Leeds I had some conversation with'Mr. Hill concerning a man in the movement, whose wife lives not far from this place, and he is he has remaind twenty-eight individuals to be dead. whose wife lives not far from this place, and no is no next twenty eight many more, carried to Committee, but with those who neglected their him. Mr. Hill asked me what was to be done? I different parts of the town by their relatives, they have duries in not coming forward and taking a more said drive him from the ranks. Mr. Hill thought it not yet come under his observation. The town is in a active part on the Committee. would not be advisable to do so, as in a short time a frightfully reitsted state. The sufferers are all of the great number of the advocates would be in prison, working class's. I went through the chapel an hour reason that we should drive such scamps as him from instant, they might have been under no apprehension amongst us. When the honest friends of the people, whatever of its giving way, and the lives of the poor were locked up—the greater the pressity of the creatures might have few that remained at large being unimpeachable in were in the chapel at the time, but escaped—they do their moral character. But Mr. Hill thought if it not know how. This has been a score very like that could be kept quiet it would be better. I said that which took place at Kirkenldy, and which I never can Forthcoming Charlist Alextings that was impossible, as six different districts had forget." a'ready exposed him—and yet at the very time that he was talking to me thus he had an article wrote

You, James Leach, know this to be a wicked perversion of that conversation. You know that it is nothing like what was said on that occasion. I will not place my assertion against yours; because that important document. What a contract it exhibits there were witnesses to that conversation, who to the puerile stuff read from the throne of this enheard what was said, and who can confirm your statement if it be true. I dare you to call those set of noodles, sent sown, or up, to her Majesty for Witnesses and to ask them to publish a correct rehearsal, and then dubbed the "Queen's Speech." statement of what really was said. And until! you have done this, I FURTHER BRAND YOU, LUMNIATOR

I shall publish this letter in the Northern Star every week, till there statements are either proved or retracted, as far as they concern me. Yours.

> A true man, and a Lover of Fair Play, WILLIAM HILL.

Northern Star, Leeds, Dec. 24, 1842.

CHARTISM IN LONDON.

It may do good to relate the reasons why Chartism does not progress so fast in London as it does ia the country-why London, that should be foremost, is behind hand. When we know the reason we may seek the remedy.

corrupted by the immediate presence of the Cour: dazzled by the constant glitter of the aristocracy. Everything tends to dissipate thought and reflection. There is a whirl of action that makes London a mæ'stroom within whose vortex all are affair, and each and all cught to buckle on their armour drawn and sunk. Strong-minded the man' must be that can stem the stream—that does not suffer himself to be carried away with it-yea, carried willingly. In the country virtue can meditate in the green fields with nature, or on the barren mountain-top with liberty.

"To be great, and wise, and good, Are effects of solitude;

But in London the world is concentred. There is the essence of selfishness. Competition is a matter of life and death. Self-interest is carried to

Every device to gain patronage, to decoy profit, is resorted to. The very bug-destroyers vaunt themselves "bug destroyers to her Majesty." You everywhere see emblems of the most servile adulation to oblige,

SIR,—If the following observations should meet day, at which Moore, of Manchester, and Plint, of rather misgoverned, Ireland, We hope the book Leads, attended. The "lads" sent for the Rev. W. may have an extended circulation."—Weekly Disv. Jackson; and at the close of Plint's speech, which patch. the powers that be—the pocket powers; the system reigns in full perfection in London. Every body is striving to make an appearance above his means. They judge by appearances. It is not so much the ness with sorrow a revival in trade, which when I ex. row; and though the amendment was twice carried It is not so much the ness with sorrow a revival in trade, which when I exintruste quality of goods that recommends them, as the manner in which they are exhibited for sale—
the show they make—the grand shop they are in—
sorrow likewise.

They judge by appearances. It is not so much the ness with sorrow a revival in trade, which when I exrow; and though the amendment was twice carried of the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or ooked and deformed. After using the Spinal Cintof the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or of the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or of the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or of the People's Charter; or the Honesty and Justice or of the People's Charter; or the People's Cha

a'l in such a deluge of all that is great and good. they may! There is always a crowd of stupid at present encumbered is suffered, to remain; if we still gazers at such things. In some shops you will see bow down to this modern Jaggernaught inevitably the ranged together the busts of Shakespeare, Milton, same must be our common lot.

would prove it. The working men in London have more temptations to withstand than their brethren in the country. True!—there is the pernicious gin-shop;

To you, Shopkeepers of the Agricultural Districts, to began to apply the Spinal Ointment; and in the evening by Mr. Starkey, from Coventry.

Sion of the truth unless applied to the revival or which I sorrow over, and which no comment of mine in the can possibly strengthen.

The Working men in London have more temptations to withstand than their brethren in the can possibly strengthen.

The LABOURERS' LIBRARY, No. 4, price in the above Hall on Sunday last. One in the after-one of the Laboure of the truth unless applied to the revival or which I sorrow over, and which no comment of mine in the above Hall on Sunday last. One in the after-one of the Laboure of the control of the truth unless applied to the revival or which I sorrow over, and which no comment of mine in the above Hall on Sunday last. One in the after-one of the Laboure of the control of the truth unless applied to the revival or which I sorrow over, and which no comment of mine in the can possibly strengthen.

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The Laboure of the truth unless applied to the revival or which I sorrow over, and which no comment of mine or which I sorrow over, and which no comment of mine or which I sorrow over, and the control of the truth unless applied to the revival or which I sorrow over, and the control of the truth unless applied to the revival or which I sorrow over, and th for hard drinking—" more work, more beer." They especial attention to your own interests, and say that come out of the gin-shop less able to withstand the the present system which you uphold is fast robbing allurements of harlots who next waylay them. Then you of your customers, for, by indirect taxation, which comes disease; and many die not of the disease but of presses heavily upon the labourer, and the low rate of George Marriott's. The rooms were crammed to the doctor. There are others who do not spend their wages which he receives not being sufficient to satisfy suffocation on both nights. The proceeds were aphard-earnings thus, but who are tempted by follies, his physical wants, (and particularly if he has a family.) propriated to the Political Victim Fund. shows, and vicious pleasures on every hand. The obliges him to part with his household goods, until he majority of the cockneys hoard up their weekly earn- has nothing whereon to lay his head. He consequently ings to spend on the Sunday, with the pint and the applies to his parish, and, much against his will, is adpipe—up or down the river, or in van-excursions, mitted a rauper, and at one and the same time, you These are not so much to blame; for a breath of cre charged with his and his family's maintenance, and fresh air is very desirable, and at any rate such a lose a crytomer. This, you know, is a fact. Your tills mode of spending the Sabbath is preferable to the tell you so of the one, your balance sheet in the item support which numbers of working men even, un- of poor's rates of the other. Then why not stretch thinkingly give to state-churches and chapels, and out a helping hand, for you can yet save not only other such abominations in the land. But selfish yourselves, but your brother sufferers, from that gulph enjoyment, generally at the expense of anothers' of ruin which yawns to receive both you and him. pains, seems to be the order of the day in London. You may give us "free trade in corn;" then the Poor horses have a hard time of it here. The real labourers will have "plenty to do and high wages," cockney loves to drive hard; and such somes occur for the foreign markets, from which we are shut out as sicken the sight. In the country, when a horse by the restrictions upon our imports, would take our is overloaded and cannot rise a hill, men will run goods in return just re though we exported nothing. from each side of the road and give it a lift-help And all this in the face of the official returns, which it up; but in London they stand staring gives us for last year £102,000,000 worth of manufactured goods exported, from which we got only two terest in the struggles of the suffering animal. millions more profit than we did for little more than There is no surer sign of a contracted heart than one third the amount exported in 1815. This fact cruelty. The horses that drop and die in the streets proves that with regard to "plenty to do," there can are more generous than their drivers. Such things be no mistake, as the returns show that lent year the would not be suffered under a better system. But no wonder that there is such indifference to the suf
at the same time your own organs tell you that there is such indifference to the suf
are more generous than their drivers. Such things be no mistake, as the returns show that lent year the Baker and a highly respectable jury, at the Two

Baker and a highly respectable jury, at the Two

Judges—Expence of Poor Law Commission in Eng
Brewers, Whitecross-street, on view of the body land and Wales—An Appeal to the People of Eng
the there is such indifference to the suf
at the same time your own organs tell you that lent year the Baker and a highly respectable jury, at the Two

Judges—Expence of Poor Law Commission in Eng
land—A String of Out-door Paupers, (Pensioners) ferings of cattle, when men, women, and children, the poor in the manufacturing districts have eaten their been stabbed with a shoemaker's knife, on the night with their Allowances Daily and Annually. Illus-

In a letter written by you Dr. M'Douall, and crous mishap; are what delight them most. They pronted impoverish them, in the same ratio do port which his labours may duly merit. Persons are a great singing people, and Sir Robert Peel calyou commit suicide, politically, upon yourselves.

culated very wisely when to please them and divert

Come forward, then; help us to save our common their own residence. Reports of Chartist meetings

Shewing the amount and application of the Taxes

committed to his care will be duly attended to.

raised from the Industry of the Producing Classes; their minds from politics, he patronized the "singing country; join our National Charter Association. Be millions" to curuchize the nation, and make us all not frightened by the "buggaboo" that we want an fal lel la" folks. The more nonsensical a song the equalization of property, which those few who fatten on

sufficiently shaken first in private, and then by a your pockets picked! The captive Israelites hung into one mighty and irresistible phalanx; march forup their harp; and would not, could not, sing! word, swerving neither to the right hand or to the left: Themistocics when asked to sing, said he could not and then, and not till then, will you make this sing but he could raise a small town in a great city. count y what she ought to be, by giving to all and to Let us then have no singing except it be of patrictic every one an opportunity of enjoying the abundance they are wanted, an event which certain parties will songe-or hymns of freedom-let us despise the tin- sent by a tenevolent God; then, and not till then, dance till we dance on the grave of oppression, and surrounding nations and the admiration of the sing the triumphant song of victorious liberty.

J. W.

IRELAND.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE-LOSS OF UPWARDS OF THIRTY LIVES.

The particulars of the following melancholy catastrophe are communicated by correspondents of the

Dublin Evening Mail. "GALWAY, DEC. 25, 1842.—A melancholy accident occurred in this town this morning. At early mass, in the parish chapel, there was an immense concourse of in justice to myself and brother committee men. people; the gallery, as is usual on Christmas mornings. was crowded to excess. One of the rails of the staircase, by the pressure of the multitude, was broken, and some persons in the vicinity having heard the crackling noise, gave the alarm, and cried out that the galery worgiving way. An indescribable but tremendous rush was made by the dense mass to escapa. The catestrophe was awful; thirty persons, up to the time I am going to post, have been made the victims of the rashness of the assemblage. The gallery did not give

(From another Correspondent.)

"I think it but right to tell you, that a most tregical were desirous of forming a union on principle. The occurrence took place here, at six o'clock this morning, committee-men sat for three weeks with open doors, the Northern Star for their publication. I deny at the parish chapel, similar to what occurred in still earnestly soliciting the co-operation of all Dublin two years ago. Previous to the celebration of Reformers. It was well understood, as a great mays, the chapel was crowded to suffocation, and some number of candidates seemed likely to be brought person gave the alarm that the gallery was giving forward, that the committee to prevent disunion way. The consequence was, that a tremendous rush at the public meeting, would take a vote upon who TAIN AND CONFIRM THESE STATEMENTS (and which you was made towards the stairs-numbers were thrown were, in their opinion, the most fit and proper perdown the stairs, and trampled to death by others sons to be recommended to the borough, for the imgetting into the street. At this moment (two o'clock) portant trust of supporting our glorious principles thirty-five persons are dead, and it is supported that in the forthcoming Conference, and any person was from ten to fifteen more are also numbered among the eligible to propose a candidate in the committee. CHARGES FAIRLY, I BRAND YOU, Doctor Peter deed. There are a great many, besides, maimed; they Their decision was postponed until late on the Friare all of the lower class, such as poor tradesmen, day night before the meeting, for the purpose of labourers, and servants. There was no danger at all giving every opportunity of bringing forward of the gallery giving way; it is very strongly built, and candidates, awhen the following persons were would bear four times the weight that was on it at the nominated, and a vote of the committee was taken, time. There must have been between 4,000 and 5,000 namely, for Messrs. Parry, Lucas, Buchanan, people in it at the time. I never witnessed a more Spur, Gammage, Hornby, Humpheres, Cook, and heartrending scene. I saw myself twenty-five dead Farrer; and the choice of the Committee fell upon

"I have just seen Dr. Gray, who informed me that

(From another correspondent)

and the movement would want all the assistance ago, and found the gallery to be very strong, that could be got. I thought that was the very so that if the foolish people had but thought for an

JONATHAN AND JOHN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR SIR,—Having read the Message of the President of the United States to the Congress, I was struck with the manly and statesman-like tone breathed thoughout | member will be in attendance. lightened country, which is an olio of perfect noncerce -a string of hackneyed phrases twisted together by a ehearsal, and then dubbed the "Queen's Speech."

KEIGHLEY.—The next delegate meeting of this district will be holden in the Working Men's Hall,

most cheering character, and colculated to give an in- Sun-street, Keighley, on Sunday, January 8th, at creared impetus to Columbia's enterprising sons. But 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Each Locality is re-JAMES LEACH, BEFORE THE WHOLE what, may we anticipate, will be the character of what quested to send a delegate, PEOPLE AS A BASE AND WICKED CA. is miccalled "Her Majesty's speech?" Why one of

such sentiments as those with which the President's speech is fraught may be expected; but under the accursed system which prevails in this country we need expect nothing from the throne but what smacks of misrule, oppression and insult.

Who, Sir, are to blame for the evils of our legislation and all the ills emanating therefrom? Why ourselves, the people. We are the fools who support "the court; costly splendour," that feed the vultures who gnaw our vitals,—that purchase bayonets to pierce us to the heart and bludgeons to break our heads. We clothe and feed the ermined Judges, such as Abinger, to insult and punishus, and the surpliced wolves to devour the help us," instead of shewing that we have learned that 'God only helps those who help themselves." We The Londoners have this excuse—that they are ought to set our shoulders to the whicel, and cease muling and puling about the want of extraneous aid. silently and supinely at home, thinking that good will come without their help. It is a personal, an individual and advance to the fight against the Hydra of tyranny. Then the work will be both facilitated and exp: dited. We pay ten times more to support general and state Government than do the whole of the United States. Ten times more for bad Government than they do for good. Are we not fools? For God's sake let us learn

Yours truly,
WM. RIDER.

Lecds, December 28th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Yours, truly in the cause,

JNO. T. HOLDER.

the novelty or the puff. Business is regarded as the I have, as I said, within the last week helped (in to two night's discussion, but this they declined, and first thing; pleasure next. Now Chartism is a dis- the course of my occupation) to put the finishing stroke the Chartists, after giving cheers for their principles interested thing—a self-denying ordinance; and the upon forty-five iron bedsteads, namely, five for Caistor, and leaders, retired. wonder is that it should ever have found footing at twenty for Sleaford, five for Brigg, and twenty-five for Lincoln unions? Yes, my friends, and while I pon-How often have I been disgusted, on looking into dered upon the system that is fast forcing our once bold ley-hill School, to respectable audiences. The a print-shop, to see the Duke staring me in the face! English peasantry and artisans into these hell holes, I it is almost enough to make one smash the window shuddered at the idea; for I could not help feeling three new members were enrolled in the National in spite. The heads of the nation, too, in loving that the system of class legislation, from which all our contact together, smirk and smile at you; and well evils, moral and political, flow, and with which we are

and—who do you think !- who but Prince Albert! What will you say to this, you free traders? What Are not the cockneys a little-minded people? if this will you say to this, you who cry out that there is a recould be doubted, the fact that they choice Lord vival of trade? What will you, who fatten on the sys-John Russell to represent them at the last election tem say to this? Faugh, the very centence is a perversion of the truth unless applied to the revival of

more popular it becomes. There is a succession those abuses have so prominently kept in the foreground, every serson. It was, "A'l round my hat!" then doing that by appealing to the persions which they "Jump Jim Crow!" then "Nix my Dolly!" and could not accomplish by appealing to your reason. To you, Chertists, I would say, do away with all Sing on and be slaves—gaze at shows and have bickerings from amongst yourselves; form your class

world."

Hu'l, Dec. 27th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-In your report of the Marylebone meeting for the election of delegates to the Conference, you say that the Committee that decided upon recommending at the public meeting, Messrs. Parry, Buchannan, Lucas, and Farrer, used every exertion both fair and foul, te ensure success. This, Sir, is a most unjustifiable falsehood, and one that I cannot allow to go forth to the public, without giving it the most unqualified denial. And the following brief statement of facts, will I think, convince every one of the malignity of the aspersions thus thrown upon them. The Borough Committee (which was formed for conducting the election and of the intention of forming such a Committee, and pleasing in their appearance. solicited to join in their individual capacity, as were every shade of Reformers in the borough who Messrs. Parry, Lucas, Buchanan, and Farrer. I most positively assert, that no further means were taken by the committee to secure the election. Then, sir, I think if disunion existed among the "whole hog" men, the fault did not rest with the

I remain, Sir, With great respect, Yours in the cause of Truth and Justice, THOMAS FARRER.

22, Grape-street, Rathbone-Place, Dec. 27, 1842.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Chartist Hall, 25, Star-street, Commercial Road East, on Sunday, when it is carnestly requested that every

HALIFAX.-On Monday there will be a ball in the large room, Swan Coppice, to commence at Monday morning from the effects of the ardent seven o'clock, the proceeds to be appropriated towards the furtherance of the Chartist Cause.

Mr. Dickinson will lecture on Sunday (to-morthe old stamp. Not a word of camfort for a starving people, nor any foundation given whereon to build even su expectation of a better state of things.

Under the salutary system which obtains in America

Thursday; Colne, on Friday; Burnley, Sunday, the 8th Jan.; and Rochdale, on Tuesday, the 10th. HOLLINWOOD.—A public tea party will be held in the Rulph Green Chartist Room, Hollinwood, on Monday. Tea on the table at six o'clock. Tickets, men eightpence; women, sixpence each, may be ington—Letters, By T. B. Smith—Several Chartist street. had of Messrs. Athon Ashton, Joseph Brierly, Addresses, including those of the Executive— street. John Bootn, and Edwin Clough.

Charust Entelligence.

BUNDERLAND,-On Menday last, a splendid concert Was held in the Philosophical Hall, Athaneum, flock; and then we, idiot-like, sit down and cry "God for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the delegates to the National Conference, at Birmingham. The Cornetta and Quadrille Bands, and the young gentlemen of the glee club generously offered their services on the occasion. The orchestra consisted of about thirty later. Some are "up and doing," but many, too many, sit performers; the music was of the first-rate description and elicited the highest applause. The room and galleries were crowded in every part.

WIGAN.-Mr. Dickinson lectured on Sunday afternoon and evening, at the Association Room. Four new members were enrolled.

BACUP.—Mr. Dickinson lectured at Bacup on Tuesday evening to a pretty fair audience. received from Sunderland 5s.

he concluded by moving a free trade resolution, they proposed an amendment for the Charter. This was It as been my lot within this lest week or so, to wit. too much for the "respectables," who kicked up a

> HOLMFIRTH.-Mr. Peter Rigby, Chartist Lecturer delivered two sermons, on Sunday last, in the Wortsermons gave general satisfaction, and at the close

Charter Association. MANCHESTER.—The Chartist Mechanics held their weekly meeting in the Charter Association libel) in York Castle. Addressed to the Landlords Room, Brown-street, on Thursday evening week, of Ireland." when Mr. T. M. Brophy delivered an instructive and interesting lecture to a large and respectable audience. At the close of the lecture a collection was made towards defraying the expenses of the Delegates to the Birmingham Conference.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIBLD .- On Monday a concert was held at Mr. Edward Parks, Eastfield-side. Sutton, and on Tuesday, there was another at Mr.

LONDON.—At the general meeting of the Somers- of Grammar. By William Hill. Town locality, the resignation of the General Secretary was considered, and it was resolved," that Mr. Cooper, of Leicester, is the most fitting person to take charge of the property of the Association, at present in the hands of the late General Secretary, from the interest he has taken in the movement. and his knowledge of the organisation, and his business habits." He was also nominated to fill the office of Executive Councillor, in the place of Mr. Campbell resigned.

HEBDEN BRIDGE.—A tea-party and ball was exhibited for the memory. held in the Democratic Chapel, at tht above place, on Monday, when upwards of two hundred sat down to tea. The company separated at a late hour, highly delighted with the evening's enter-

CROSS-STREET.—At half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, an inquest was held before Mr. the very infants at the breast, decrepid age, crippled beds, which is a proof that high wages are not a sequence of Sunday last. The jury-room was crowded almost trated with a large and beautiful Engraving of infirmity, and the most woful want are seen in the street; foodless, naked, and homeless, without relief and mapitied!

The pury-room was crowded announced announced

TO DOCTOR PETER MURRAY M'DOUALL in getting—most thoughtless in spending. No one loves his joke better than the Londoner. Cockneys and see that your interests are identified with those of all orders committed to his care, to receive that supget "chaining" one another, and it is called. Ludiordering the Star of him may receive the same at

> IRISH POOR LAW .- It is stated that the Government have a bill prepared to fix the payment of the poor-rate altogether on the landlords, in the same manner as the tithe-rent charge.—Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.

out a new work under the above title, to be completed in 12 Monthly Shilling Parts, with illustrations by Leech, the first Part of which appears with the commencement of the New Year. It cannot be of the three Kingdoms during the last year, with doubted that through the medium of a work of the amount of Duty paid.—Important Statistics fiction many truths may be made known to the respecting the United States; setting forth the value tensions; Mrs. Trollope is deserving of high com- Manufactures.—The Population of each County in mendation for bringing the aid of her powerful England, Scotland and Wales, according to the new pen to the illustration of the Poor Law System .- | census, showing the number of Males and Females in London Paper.

CURIOUS ASTRONIMICAL FACT.—There is no new moon in the month of February, 1843, but there are two new moons in the month of March following. It is a new moon on the 30th of January, again on the 1st of March, and also on the 30th of March.

CHRISTMAS GIFT .- On Christmas day, upwards of 130 paupers in Spotland workhouse were treated with an excellent dinner of roast beef and plum Males and Females, and the number of convicts and pudding. They had also half a load of malt brewed free persons.—Table showing the annual value of into ale. In the morning, most of them attended divine service at Spotland church.

THE RUDE LIGHTS IN OLDHAM CHURCH.—Oldham Church is one of the first places of worship in the kingdom which has been lighted by means of the raising funds for the payment of the delegates bude light. Eight of these powerful and brilliant elected) was open to any person who thought proper | burners have been fitted up in Oldham Church, and to join them; and indeed every portion of the were first lighted on Sunday last, at an expence of Chartist body residing in the borough were apprized about £180. The chandeliers are very effective and

> man with a wooden leg is afraid to venture out and the price of provisions; proof that the LABOURER after dark, for fear of being robbed of it.-New was then cared for, and his welfare considered; York Paper.

> AN EXAMPLE FOR TENANTS .- The tenants of the Earl of Clonmell, on his estate in the county of Monaghan, have convened a meeting "for the purpose," as they state, "of taking into consideration the most effectual means of laying before his lordship the distressed condition of his tenantry, and of imploring him to take the state of their affairs the Navy, the cost of the Ordnance, the cost of the

> nesday evening, about four c'clock, as a woman cost of all other charges, in every year from 1800 to named Smith, residing on the new line of road out- 1842; with a general statement of the total amount side the Military walk, near Ballinacurra, was of money spent by Government during that period. turning pigs out of her field she discovered dogs in England's Expenditure at one View: or a table the act of eating something, which, on approaching, setting forth the average cost of each year, and the she was horrified to find, was the body of an infant average cost of each reign, of every Monarch from which they had torn from the earth, and which the accession of William the Conqueror to the death appeared to have been buried about ten days. There of the last King, William IV., with a statement of ingly returned.—Limerick Reporter.

grocer, in Lambeth-walk. A lad named Thomas Powell, not sixteen years of age, with others in the MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Watkins will lecture at the draught or two; he afterwards became much intox-working Men's Hall, Circus-street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

draught or two; he afterwards became much intoxicated and fell down on the shop floor, where he lay for some time; as he did not recover, surgeons were sent for, and Mr. Bendall and Mr. Wagstaffe attended, and deceased was conveyed home to his residence in the immediate neighbourhood, where his feet were bathed in warm water, and other remedies were administered, but without effect, as the deceased sank and expired at two o'clock on

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COLNE.—The Rev. W. V. Jackson delivered a lecture on Saturday evening last, to a crowded and attentive audience, in the Chartist News-room, his country's wrongs; a man who, in endeavouring are given; and to the parties themselves are the Cartwright, the infant son of Edward Ellis Mason to redress them, fell a sacrifice to the schemes of the sceptical referred. Colne.—The League had a meeting here on Mon- most blood-thirsty faction that ever governed, or

Also now publishing.

to the Farmers and Tradesmen of England, on their to the Farmers and Tradesmen of England, on their Hutchinson, Clock and Watchmaker, 32, King-Treatment of the Poor. Reprinted from Cobbett's street, Huddersfield, was severely afflicted with the Twopenny Trash." Second edition.

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All sensibility is soon worn out in London, and many become callous. Even men from the country—bet alone the town-bred who are accustomed to lead a priors.

Most anxious

A POLITICAL ALMANACK, and containing a great amount of

VALUABLE STATISTICAL INFORMATION. CONTENTS :--THE Calendar, denoting, amongst other things, L the various important epochs connected with JESSIE PHILLIPS, A TALE OF THE NEW POOR Political Movements.—The Corn Returns, showing LAW. The celebrated Mrs. Trollope is bringing the Average Price of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, for the last seven years.—The New Corn Law Sliding of attention if developed in works of higher pre-tensions; Mrs. Trollope is deserving of high com-Manufactures.—The Population of each County in each county; with a summary, setting forth the total population of the United Kingdom. The employment of the population; an Analysis of Occupations; being a complete refutation of the notion that the main body of the people are engaged in, or dependant on, Manufactures.—The progressive increase of the Population at each of the Seven Ten Yearly Periods since 1780.—The population of New South Wales, with an analysis of the number of Real Property in England and Wales, in 1841, distinguishing the value of Landed Property, Property in Buildings, and all other kinds of Property, in each County; setting forth also the amount of Poor Rate levied in each County in 1841; the area of With a Portrait of Elliston, engraved from the Original each County in English Statute Acres; the annual value of each acre; and the annual value of Property in 1815.—Application of the in formation contained in the said table to the question of the "National Debt;" Amount of the Debt, and how it may be paid off!—Price of Labour, and SCARCITY OF FUEL.—Firewood is said to be so Price of Provisions in Olden Times; extracts from scarce in some parts of the Middle States, that a old Acts of Parliament, fixing the rate of wages picture of England and Englishmen under the old laws, by Old Chancellor Fortesque; and picture of England and Englishmen under the new laws of "Freedom of action," by the "great" Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers, and the Leeds Shopkcepers.— Amount of Taxes raised during the last year; and a statement of their Expenditure. - Table showing the Parts. cost of the DEBT, the cost of the Army, the cost of into his serious consideration, by a reduction of Civil List, the cost of "Secret Service," the rents, '&c. INFANTICIDE, -SHOCKING CIRCUMSTANCE -On Wed- Felons, the cost of maintaining Convicts, and the

was no coffin; but a quantity of old rags was placed the amount of debt each monarch left unpaid; and about the body, and it was scarcely covered with showing also the total governmental Expenditure earth. An inquest was held on Thursday at the from the Norman Conquest in 1066 to the year 1830. Exchange, before the mayor, and a verdict accord- England and HER Foreign Trade; tables showing the amount of Foreign Trade for the years FATAL Excess.—On Christmas Day a shocking of British Produce and Manufactures Exported at ending 5th Jan. 1840 41-42, setting forth the amount courrence took place at Mr. Dennison's green the Official and Declared value; and table specifying the description of articles experted last year, their quantities, and their value; exaemploy of Mr. Dennison, were by their master mination of the "Extension of Trade" quesliberally regaled, and, as an adjunct, spirits were also provided, with which all the party became our trade during the last five years more than during grate may save themselves the expence and merry, and the deceased among the rest, any former five years of Britain's existence; and delay of waiting in Liverpool, by writing a Letter, the latter, in the evening, taking advantage that we have now more trade than we ever had!— addressed as above, which will be immediately while the rest of the party were engaged, seized a that we have now more trade than we ever had:

The "Free Traders'" Looking Glass; or a table jug containing gin, of which he took a hearty draught or two; he afterwards became much intoxicated and fell down on the shop floor, where he lay icated and fell down on the shop floor, where he lay 1841, calculated both at the Official and Declared by a Post Office order, berther to be in Liverpool. values; with a statement of the Declared value which it will not be necessary for them to be in Liverpool the Official value should have produced, and the | till the day before sailing. annual aggregate depreciation in prices; shewing To Sydney, Port Philip, or Hobert Town, a also the annual average price of Wheat in every year deposit of Five Pounds for each Adult will be from 1798 to 1841, with the amount of wages paid required. every year for weaving a certain amount of a given quality of Cambric; also the amount of Taxes The Line of Packet raised in GREAT Britain, with the amount of Parochial Assessments, and the number of Committals for Crime in every year of that same period,—from 1798 to 1841: being, in fact, England's Degrada-TION AT A GLANCE! The whole compiled from Parliamentary and other

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RECENT CASES. 1. William Moss, son of Thomas Moss, Tailor, Northgate, Huddersfield, has been afflicted with the spinal complaint for nearly two years; and during that time has been under the medical treatment of THE LABOURER'S LIBRARY, No. 1, price several of the Medical Profession in the neighbou-One Penny. The Right of the Poor to the Suffrage rhood, but received no relief. His back was quite

2 Mary Ann Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. Spinal Complaint for a long period, so much so as to walk with great difficulty. Her Spine was much distorted. She had been under the treatment of the Faculty for some time, without experiencing any price Twopence. "The Land" the only remedy for relief. After applying a few boxes of the Spinal National Poverty and impending National Ruin; Ointment, she was completely restored, and is now

In addition to the above, the following

are also given, and reference made to the parties. 1.-Joseph Parkin, slubber, Milnes Bridge, near Huddersfield. This was a case of two Years' standing. The Patient had had the benefit of the best THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK course of ten weeks he was perfectly cured. He is

seven months.

his birth. Was cured in about four months; and Yarn.—There is not any marked alteration in the enabled to walk as well as any one.

| There is not any marked alteration in the demand for Yarns, and the continued short time To accommodate the distressed from this terrible working keeps the stocks low, and prices very firm. affliction, the Ointment is made up in tin boxes, and -Piece. This being the last Thursday, wasformerly sold at 2s. 9d. each box, stamp included. Mr. not an acknowledged market for Pieces, but that J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, is sold custom was abandoned a few years ago, and to-day

be used in the morning only, for children and ment of the year an improved demand will be apfor weak adults. Strong adults must use No. 1 con- parent and acceptable. No. 2 is to be used according to the instructions

given with each box, in the middle of the day, and at night. For children and for weak adults it will therefore be necessary to procure two boxes of No. 2 to one

of No. 1.

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Recently, in Bethel Church, by the Rev. William Hill, the infant son of William and Hannah Walker, was baptized under the name of Thomas

Wright, by the name of Edward Ellis Mason

M'Douall Wright.

MARRIAGES. At the Parish Church, Leeds, on Monday last, Mr James Holroyd to Miss Ann Robinson. On Sunday, at the Parish Church, Whitkirk, James, eldest son of Mr. John Croswaite, of Colton, near this town, to Hannah, eldest daugter of Mr. William Pawson, hay dealer and innkeeper, of On Saturday, the 24th inst., at the Parish Church, Leeds, Mr. Joseph Backhouse, of Leeds, to Miss Barber, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas

Barber, farmer, of Crofton. LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, DEC. 27 .- The supply of Grain to this day's market, is smaller than last week. Fine dry Wheat supports last week's price, but all other descriptions are difficult to quit; the damp qualities were unsaleable. There has been rather a better enquiry for Barley, prices much the same. Oats dull sale and rather lower. Hard new Beans little alteration; damp and old are dull

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2.—Mrs. James Newton, of Ashton-under-Lyne. A case of very long standing. She had experienced all kinds of treatment, visited spas. &c., without relief; was cured with the Spinal Cintment in about seven months. even months.

3.— Senior, son of James Senior, slubber, Long Wool. In Broke and Noils the demand con-Dewsbury, aged five years. Had never walked from tinnes steady, and late prices fully maintained.

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Saturday, December 31, 1842.