

TO THE UNREPRESENTED.

Mr FRIENDS,—One of the principal charges that our enemies invariably make against Chartists and Chartistism, is, that the leaders have never recommended any defined or practical scheme for the accomplishment of their object. We are told to receive and consider all the mad projects of our superiors with deference, respect, and awe; and we are called "disturbers" and "obstructors" if we dare too scrupulously to canvass their motives, or even their means of accomplishing their end. One refined Chartist starts up, on the announcement of some visionary scheme, and exclaims: "Lo! here's a standard for practical Chartistism to rally round! and yet the mad obstructive refuse their co-operation." Another artful schemer offers another gilded bait to catch the unwary and unsuspicious, and behold another "independent Chartist" rises and says: "Here, now, is a rallying point; here now is an opportunity afforded to the honest portion of the Chartists to rid themselves of the dangerous power of their interested leaders, and do something for themselves."

But, notwithstanding all the fascinating allurements, there has been a sufficient amount of steadiness, deliberation, and thought in our ranks to convince us that not one single scheme, promising benefit to the Working Classes, has been proposed for any other purpose than that of enlisting them in the service of some political quack, to be used for party purposes. This charge of "impracticability" is the principal, nay, I believe, now the only remaining fragment of the long catalogue of sins with which we were formerly charged. The charges of "monopoly," "unjust appropriation," "spoliation," "destruction of life and property," "desire for scramble," "obstruction," and "physical force," have all been answered, refuted, and destroyed. And now the "educated and refined," the "philosophical and thoughtful," of our own party: that is, the lazy and the rascally, the plotting and the scheming—the "gentle" that are too proud to work, and too poor to live without labour,—have joined with the more open foe; and all other sustainable ground of charge being cut from under their feet, they have taken their stand upon—"impracticability."

I have always shown you that a party without any visible power must ever be looked upon as "impracticable." In 1835 Mr. O'Connell called us the "Impracticables," and at that time I refuted the charge, very successfully showing that those who charged us with being "impracticables" were the very party who prevented us from taking a "practical" step, and who never considered us in the right course except when we allowed ourselves to be lambasted by some "practical" juggler. Our great struggle for the last ten years has been to achieve representation for the working classes; and the charge against us has been that we looked for what we could not accomplish, and ultimately refused the proffered instalment of our rights. Now this charge also I deny. If we look for full, free, and fair representation in the House of Commons, the abolition of Church Rates, the reform of Municipal Corporations, the extension of Education, the remission of taxation, the reduction of the National Debt, the abolition of slavery, and the like, are none of them instalments of our debt. The debt due to us is one of principle; and the instalments offered in pounds, shillings, and pence, are merely so much paid to the monied classes of a debt for which they have no just claim. What they mean by an "instalment," is a saving to themselves in the shape of remission of taxes; or reduction in the price of luxuries.

We contend that the House of Commons, as it should represent the whole people, should be chosen by the whole people; and we are ready to take an instalment of representation, not in discharge of our full claim but in order that we may be thereby enabled to enforce the whole demand. Thus I refute the charge of "impracticability," I think fully; and now let us see whether the "educated, refined, and scientific" will join with us practical Chartists, in aiding Duncombe to secure for us an instalment of our own principle. When I first offered myself for the representation of the county of Cork, I found very great difficulty in persuading many very intelligent persons that less than a majority of the whole House could carry any question. It took me many months of speaking and writing to prove that the forty-two Repeal members could, if they were really honest, smash and break up every Government that refused acquiescence to their measures. The Irish party having turned tail, and sold their country, proved not only disloyal to Ireland, but to England as well; and for this reason—because all faith was lost in the capability of so large a body as forty-two to do anything.

God forbid, however, that we should draw any inference from those reputable patriots and their leader, who have sold their country for places, titles, and emolument. We are not to be disheartened by their conduct; and for I hope and trust that the sound minds of Englishmen will never allow themselves to be juggled out of their wits, as Irishmen have been. You will see, then, the great difficulty of persuading the Working Classes of the value of so small a fraction of representation as twenty members of Parliament would furnish; and, but for the better machinery now everywhere in operation, I should despond myself, and have but little faith in the success of our present practical movement. Seeing, however, the manner in which the London Registration Committee, the Manchester Committee, and the Birmingham Committee worked last year, no doubt remains upon my mind of the ultimate success of our plan. I think it very likely that Mr. Duncombe, if he should not succeed in repealing the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill, will, at all events, have an astounding minority. In fact, I cannot bring my mind to the conclusion that the motion will be lost; and I'll tell you why. Russell and the Whigs may have profited by the lesson we taught them in 1831; and to inculcate that lesson was my principal object in desiring to see an overwhelming Tory majority resulting from the Whig franchise, after an existence of nearly ten years, during the whole of which time the Tories were annually augmenting their forces, because property was the standard of franchise, and they possessed a majority of the property of the country.

We taught Russell and the Whigs the wholesome lesson, that upon a real extension of the Suffrage alone they must henceforth depend. Then the Free Traders must, I think, one and all, vote for Duncombe's motion, because it will be a forwarding of the plan upon which they rely for the accomplishment of their own object; and if they should refuse to vote for Duncombe, it will tend to increase that popular disgust which already exists against them. We could then charge them with a desire to pick and select party tools for the electoral body, instead of facilitating the means of acquiring the franchise. I also think that Mr. O'Connell and his party must either vote for Mr. Duncombe's motion, or forfeit all claim to the confidence of the Irish Trades. Then Young England, and a number of Tories who represent English Boroughs, if they are not united on the question, we shall have the benefit of their disunion. Add to all these chances in our favour, the certainty that Sir Robert Peel will dissolve the Parliament next year; and by that time the "bull-frogs" will have felt the effect of his tariff, which will, I assure you, create a considerable schism. Independently of the importance that Mr. Duncombe attaches to the repeal of the rate-paying clauses, in his admirable letter to Mr. Drury, I know it is his opinion that a wise representation of the Trades in London would, especially at the present time, lead to the most important and beneficial results. In fact, I have no hesitation in saying (although I am by no means authorised to do so) that Mr. Duncombe, if solicited, would open the Trades' Conference himself, with a clear, comprehensive, and lucid exposition of his views on all subjects connected with the great movement of the Trades, and the Working Classes generally. Apart from this auxiliary aid, it is the intention of the Chartist Executive to submit two propositions to the Chartist body: the one before the meeting of Convention, and the other to the Convention: the one is as to whether the Executive shall be henceforth elected by the Convention, or by the several localities; and the other, a comprehensive plan for the registration of Chartist voters.

I do not think that even yet the working classes attach sufficient importance to the election of twenty Chartist members. With the back that such a party would receive from without, they would carry every Government out of existence, or compel them to

grant our full demand. I conclude, as a matter of course, that the Chartists would not only select good and trustworthy politicians, but that they would also choose the very best speakers: for, in the first instance, honest *dummies*, who would give honest votes, would be comparatively of little value. What we want first is good, sound, bold, impudent, self-relying; healthy, robust orators: men who can speak to the point, and against time, as occasion requires.

I had intended to have furnished the Chartist body with a compendium of the laws relating to registration—but the subject requires a great deal of reading; and since I attended the meeting at Marylebone, I have been a close prisoner, labouring under inflammation in one of my eyes, and unable to read. I trust, however, that I have said enough, in addition to what Mr. Duncombe has said much better, to rouse the unrepresented to a sense of that duty which will remain unperformed if not performed by themselves. I am, your faithful servant,

FEAROUS O'CONNOR.

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

My DEAR FRIENDS,—I have been a close prisoner for now nearly a month, suffering from inflammation in one of my eyes; and, what is worse, from the inability to take exercise. However, I have not been idle; for the leisure has enabled me to devote more time to my reply to the tract of Messrs. Chambers; while the reflection that if I had been a working man I should have been unable to earn my bread, has brought the mournful situation of the unrepresented more sensitively before me. I have now completed the Dialogue. I trust you will find it not the less instructive, if you think it amusing. The only difference that you will perceive between the published work and the advertisement of last week announcing its appearance, is, that it contains fifty-six pages instead of forty-eight; and anxious that every working man should preserve it entire and unsoiled, I have ordered it to be covered with a stout wrapper: so that I think each purchaser will have the value of his purchase. The Dialogue having run to a greater length than I had originally intended, the conclusion would occupy too much space in this week's *Star*; therefore I am obliged to divide it into two parts. The conclusion shall appear in next Saturday's *Star*. I cannot, while on the subject, refrain from publishing the following admirable letter, which appeared in the *Glasgow Examiner* of the 28th of December. It bears fully, and very cleverly, on the subject of the Dialogue; while it has the further advantage of coming from a working man.

I remain, your faithful servant,

FEAROUS O'CONNOR.

TRADES' ENEMIES.

To the Editor of the *Glasgow Examiner*.

SIR,—The public mind being greatly excited at the present time with Trades Unions, I have a desire to express, through the medium of your valuable paper, the views which I hold on the subject, in order that the trades may arrive at a knowledge of the least objectionable system of protecting labour.

It must be apparent to all thinking men, that unless the whole trades of Great Britain form themselves into a great national union for the protection of labour, the condition of the working classes will daily become worse. We see the masters banded together for the protection of their respective interests, while labour alone is unprotected; and we will be until such time as the tolling masses do their own work. We see, through the medium of the public press, that all parties are preparing for the next session of Parliament. The bankers, the cotton lords, the sugar lords, the tea merchants, and malt manufacturers, are all at work, and the question is, what is it that the poor man has to resist to protect, as they stand still in an isolated state, or what is just as bad, only united in sections or isolated trades.

The experience of the past proves to a demonstration that no isolated trade has yet been able to protect itself from the encroachments of capital on its rights. The history of Trades Unions has been a continued struggle between capital and labour, and in nine cases out of ten capital has been triumphant. Let us only take a glance at the results from the various strikes which have taken place in all the great manufacturing districts. What benefit did the Cotton-spinners derive from the great strike a few weeks back? Although out for about nine months, labourers were obliged to yield to the superior power of capital. Similar results flowed from the Engineers' eight months' strike, although £8,000 was expended; and only last summer 30,000 Coal Miners, with an association of nearly 100,000 strong at their back, were compelled also to bow to capital.

From these facts we have been successful for a time. When there was an extra demand for labour, employers have been compelled to concede 5 or 10 per cent. of an advance; but, as soon as a depression in business came upon them, then 25 or 30 per cent. of a reduction was the consequence. Now, sir, it is agreed that there is a cause for everything, and, of course, there must be one for this also; and the query is, what is it that the poor man has to resist to protect, as they stand still in an isolated state, or what is just as bad, only united in sections or isolated trades.

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HOW DOES "THE CAUSE" GET ON IN DUBLIN AMONG THE LEADERS?

city yesterday and to-day, in consequence of a rumour having been extensively circulated and generally credited of a conspiracy being formed by Dr. Murray to murder his Majesty in Tipperary. The object of which was to murder his Grace Dr. Murray. As may be naturally expected, the rumour spread like wildfire, and created the greatest excitement. For our own part, we attached no credence to it whatever; the thing was so improbable—so outrageously extravagant, that we could not bring ourselves to consider it in any serious light. However, as the statement was confidently repeated, we made some inquiries to ascertain whether there was any foundation for it, and we believe that the following may be relied on as correct.

An magistrate in the county of Cork received an anonymous letter, the purport of which was that "three devils," as the writer said, had agreed to take the life of his Grace Dr. Murray, and the writer requested the magistrate to go and arrest them. Dr. Murray on his receipt of the letter was sent from Tipperary, and of course, the magistrate enclosed it to Dr. Murray, stating the manner in which it came into his possession. Such, we believe, may be relied on as a correct account of the circumstances which gave rise to the rumour which has caused such a sensation in this city.

We express no opinion as to the present attachment which is given to the statement put Dr. Murray on his guard. It is probable that some mischievous person in Tipperary has been at work—that he wrote the anonymous letter to the magistrate, who certainly acted very properly in forwarding it to Dr. Murray. We repeat, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that even among the diabolical ruffians of Tipperary there could be found persons so stupid in humbug as to attempt to take the life of his Grace Dr. Murray, and for what?—for merely acting according to his conscientious judgment in support of the Catholic church, of which he is one of its brightest ornaments, though by so acting he has incurred the calumnious invective and scandalous imputations of unscrupulous agitators! We cannot imagine that any persons would do this unless they were driven to it by some other cause. If Dr. Croly, Murray, and Devine are assailed is calculated to wound upon the worst passions of the people, and to make them regard those prelates as so many "wolves in the fold," as enemies to the Catholic religion—as having sold themselves to the Saxon, and betrayed the interests of the church. This is the sort of style in which those prelates are spoken of.

The *Mentor* then gives specimens of the language held out both by clergy and laity at different meetings respecting the three Catholic bishops, who have consented to form a portion of the Commission to administer the Catholic Bequests Bill, and thence concludes as follows:—"I will give you three things to ponder on. First, that not to be constant in the faith and people—a spirit infused by Mr. O'Connell—a spirit to which he has pandered, in the hope of swelling the Repeal agitation."

The *Freeman's Journal* affects not to believe the statement. It says:—"The *Mentor*, though the official gazette of the party who originated this baseless charge, does not seem to be so much alarmed or careful to conceal it—that this rumour was whispered about for some days, and that the calumniators of our land—those who would affix upon our noble, our generous people, the contemplation of a crime deeper die than anywhere where our Saxon taskmasters ever sought to blacken the fair fame of our country—ought in vain to get currency for their guilty lie." And on some of our most worthy and able friends of the Catholic Church, perhaps in mistaken affection for the most rev. prelate whose name was mixed up with the foul fraud—perhaps through over-heated zeal for the new doctrines he has espoused, that the clergy should become the tools of the Castle—or perhaps to demonstrate the working of Castle connection—was founded on some object to give publicity to the assertions against his countrymen, which he, at least, should have inquired into before he promulgated."

CHAMBERS' PHILOSOPHY REFUTED.

Just published Price Fourpence (forming a Pamphlet of 56 pages dum Bro., in a stiff wrapper),
A FULL AND COMPLETE REFUTATION OF THE PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently published by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled the "Employer and Employed."

This valuable little work contains the most complete refutation of the demands of the Working Classes for the full sale of their labour, as the pretty Wages of Machinery, as well as a justification of Trade Unions &c. The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that have recently appeared in the *Star*, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes.

Heywood, 88, Oldham-street, Manchester; Cleveley, 1, Shoe-lane, London; Guest, Ball-court, Birmingham; at the Northern Star Office, 840, Strand London; and at many of all Booksellers and News Agents in Town and Country. All News Agents in Lancashire and Yorkshire will save carriage by ordering of Mr. Heywood, from whom they will receive the Pamphlet upon the same terms as if supplied from the Northern Star Office.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1845.
THE REVENUE.

THERE NEVER WERE SUCH "PROSPEROUS" TIMES.

AN abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ended the 6th of January, 1844, and the 6th of January, 1845, shewing the increase or decrease thereof, has just been published; and as by those tables it appears that Sir Robert has discovered the means of wringing £51,235,638 out of the labour of the producing millions, that portion of the press which supports his administration is in extacies. "Look here!" they triumphantly exclaim; "see the benefits of Conservatism! You, Whigs, could only manage in 1840 to extract £44,746,400; while our man, PEEZEL, even after the relaxation and abolition of duties by his Tariff, has easily collected £51,235,638!" Is this nothing? Is not this a proof that the people have confidence in him as a financier? Has he not swayed the nation from the destruction to which you, with your deficient income, was fast hurrying her? PEEZEL is the man—the man to get the money; therefore, hurrah for PEEZEL! Long live to him, and the £51,000,000 a-year." Such are the scemingly boastful feelings, no doubt, participated in by those who revel on the taxes—the dead-weight men; the petty misses of the Pension List; the annuitants of the "debt;" the recipients of salaries, and the pocket-masters of allowances. All these may glory in the fact that the Revenue has reached the point it has, because in that fact they see the chance of their several "pickings" being continued some little time longer undiminished in amount: but it by no means follows that the PEOPLE—those who have to contribute the means, will be so ready to join in the chorus of the "song of triumph;" for the fact on which the loud boasts of the Minister and his time-servers over the Whigs is based, is simply this:—that PEEZEL has managed, by his "crooked hook" to filch out of their pockets in 1844, £6,489,138 MORE than the Whigs did in 1841! Blessed source of comfort and congratulation!—especially in these days of real Retrenchment! Shout cause of merriment and joy!—Shout, boys, shout! "Clap your hands and be joyful, O ye people," for PEEZEL has taken six and a half millions more from you than the "rascally robbing" Whigs did!

It may be useful to inquire from what source PEEZEL derives his "increase;" and a single glance at the table solves the question. The amount of the Income and Property Tax, for the year ending January 5th, 1845, is £5,191,596: a not inconsiderable item of the six millions and a half. Then the increase in the "customs" in that year over the year ending Jan. 5th, 1844, is £1,805,453; and the increase of the "Excise" for the same period, is £265,305. No doubt but that citizens, who are greatly aided Part. 1. of all which his supporters would gladly place to his own account, treating him as the cause of them, whereas in fact he has been but the creature. The two good harvests that have followed each other, making food at home plentiful, and consequently "cheap," have increased us the means at home, which in times of "scarcity" had to be employed in getting food from abroad: teaching us the simple and natural lesson that if we would ever remain "prosperous," we must provide enough of food at home, and not have to "buy it, either with "money" or "labour," from abroad. It has been calculated that the last harvest made a difference of £5,000,000 in amount; and that the average of the produce between it and the harvest of 1841; i.e., to have secured in England in 1841, the amount of food which the harvest of last year gave us, would have taken £5,000,000 or £5,000,000's worth—it matters not which—we have purchased the deficient quantity from other states. Is there not cause for "pros-

advantage to have the £5,000,000 at home, to spend

of the character, and the enunciation of the principles, of the party which promised so much, and from which so much has been expected.

The first number of a newspaper, entitled "*Young England*," was published on Saturday last; and to us very naturally looked for a declaration of the principles and objects of the "new party," as we saw as the *means* of carrying them out. The declaration of objects and principles has hitherto been held as an indispensable ingredient in the formation of new societies; but after perusing the three columns headed "PRINCIPLES OF YOUNG ENGLAND," we found ourselves, at the close of our labour, in the same "blessed state of ignorance" as when we commenced. We looked with a species of awe, if not of reverence to the sacred record; and abandoning for the moment all notion of self-importance—all preconceived notions—all recollection of by-gone teachings, we were prepared to receive a new lesson at the hands of our new preceptor. We had anticipated the utter dissipation of the world's darkness by the burst of a new light of a new philosophy; but, alas! for we were warned and "happy is he who expects nothing, for he will never be disappointed." Instead of receiving the anticipated instruction, we discovered that the great Schoolmaster of 1845 had mainly derived his education from the previous year's philosophy of Mr. GLADSTONE, and Mr. CHARLES BULLER.

That the world has been turned topsy-turvy to the last whole century, was a self-evident and indisputable fact; that the many rapid changes which have followed each other in quick succession during that period had disturbed some interests, and affected all, are incontrovertible moral, social, and political truths; and the cause of the capsize and rumble, as well as the consequences of the "up and downs" of life, were enigmatical problems thus solved by Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. C. BULLER, in the year 1843, when the former assured the House of Commons, "that it was one of the most melancholical features in the social state of the country, that while there was a decrease in the consuming power of the people, and an increase in the privations and distress of the labouring and operative classes, there was at the same time a constant accumulation of wealth in the upper classes, and a constant increase of capital." A few weeks later Mr. C. BULLER repeated: "We see extreme destitution throughout the industrious classes, and at the same time incontrovertible evidence of vast wealth rapidly augmenting."

We do not mean to dispute the truth of the assertions of Messrs. GLADSTONE and BULLER; but we do object to being charged with ignorance on subjects which to the last seven years we have kept prominently before the people, because the oft-repeated truism has struck upon the ear of our juvenile teacher as a novelty, when hinted at by the aforesaid two members of Parliament. Old "John of Greenfield," the Lancashire prophet, propounded the very same doctrine nearly a century ago, but in more homely and touching phraseology, when he said—"that all the stuff in the world was made for all the folk in the world—and he hadn't a share of it."

Young England would appear to have a very clear perception of the past, present, and future; and although we are kept in the dark as to the *means* by which the principles of the party are to be carried out, or indeed, of the principles themselves, nevertheless the prospectus furnishes us with ample work for generations yet to come. The Church—its dimensions, backslidings, and innovations; the landlords, and their obligation to discharge the duties consequent on the possession of property; the application of chemical and mechanical power to the wants of the whole human race; fitting regulations for the adjustment of trade; the pressing demands for reforming our colonial policy; the greater responsibility of the rulers to the ruled; the necessity of National Education and religious instruction; the union of the two Irish rival churches to the end that both may be moulded to ministerial will; the indispensable necessity of crushing brawling demagogues; the better adjustment of our currency; the preservation of our firm adherence to the Established Church, watered by the blood of the martyrs; the transportation of convicts, with a view to extending civilization to penal colonies; emigration, as a means of promoting increased markets for the produce of English labour; the relations between crime and punishment: such are a few only of the social questions which our youthful friend tells us demand investigation; while the only defined remedy proposed, as a means of present correction, is the propriety of English labourers, who can find no employment at home, emigrating to those wide tracts which are nominally dependent on the English crown, there to "subjugate the forest and conquer the wilderness." This, we presume, is to be the English labourer's "stake in the hedge!"

The work that our active conditor has cut out for himself, both abroad and at home, would naturally lead us to suppose that the co-operation of all would be sought for its completion. But no; the same singleness of mind and purpose that has inspired our friend with a desire for universal regeneration, further prompt him to spurn all aid, and determines him to do the work alone. "CHARTISM UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, SOCIALISM, nullification of crime, incendiaries, riots, and almost rebellions," ALL of which *Young England* tells us are "the offerings of ignorance, sullenness, and rights withheld"—are to be swept away, and for ever, from the land by the wand of the new magician: and to the performance of this Herculean labour our indomitable champion very candidly tells us that the *YOUNG MANHOOD* of the British nation is roused, not by sense of duty so much as by a sense of danger.

We beg to assure "Little Britain" that the *Young England* aristocracy are many years behind Old England's toiling sons in that description of education which alone can fit man for the office of ruler or the present generation. It is not from GLADSTONE or BULLER that *Young England* should derive information; but, as he professes to be friendly to the principle of discussion, we would strongly urge on him the necessity of taking counsel of those whose wrongs we believe he would cheerfully redress, and who will teach him, that although CHARTISM may be a CONSEQUENCE OF RIGHTS WITHHELD and *hope deferred*, nevertheless the working classes of England recognise in the very name a charm possessing greater power than any fascinating novelty the most lively imagination can present. Although we have been constrained to speak thus despondingly of the first number of *Young England*, yet, with more generosity than our "repudiating" friend, we shall be happy to mark his improvement in social and political knowledge, and to record the effect that a closer intercourse with the working classes is sure to produce. As our principal objection to all crotchets and dogmas has been the want of defined principles, and a deficiency of the means necessary for carrying over their own nostrums, we must refuse adhesion to the present policy of *Young England*,—of his "principles" as yet we know nothing,—until we see the more clear development of the means by which even the most simple of the ten thousand proposed changes are to be accomplished. The value of Chartism has been its determination to remain a mountain; and now that it has brought forth a mouse, perhaps of young child,—for after all *Young England* is THE OFFSPRING OF CHARTISM,—may condescend to learn from its parents before he can hope to teach.

To Readers and Correspondents

ANOTHER PILL FOR THE LEAGUE.—In a recent number of the *Belfast Vestigator*, an article headed "The past and coming Session," the following wholesome truth appears:—"The cheap bread question remains yet undischarged in a manly spirit by the Legislature; and we must say, that the League, with all their essays and pamphlets, and £100,000 fund, have scarcely made it a question of real attraction. It is a question of great and extraordinary interest; it is a plea of humanity for the liberty of life; yet it has been covered over by lectures and a fashion that is ludicrous and repelling. There is a want of heart in them. They appear rather to plead for the employers than the employed."

of importance.
WILLIAM SAXBY, FAVERSHAM, KENT, returns the

The Whig-made widow from her present situation extreme distress, and consisting of delegates various localities about town, have issued a notice-books to their several friends, and desired publish the following address in one of the papers they have engaged to print. We gladly comply with their request, trusting that the appeal so earnestly urged will meet with due response.—Through a unforeseen circumstance, the sanguine expectation of Mrs. Elliot's friends had been more realistic state with regret, that this law-made widow, bereaved orphans are in great distress, and it would have more weight if Mrs. Elliot's was depicted by herself. On the 7th ult., she thus wrote, without any idea of its being printed next Saturday, I am almost broken-hearted; scarce anything in my shop. I had been able to obtain a little money, but being dissipated did not know what to do. I was obliged to some bed clothes, as all my wearing apparel I have no home. Unless my Chartism friend of my situation." Since that period Mrs. Elliot lost a beloved daughter, whose death Mrs. Elliot has expressed grief for. Such is the position of Mrs. Elliot; formerly almost friendless, her remaining children often without food, heavy bereavement weighing on her mind, reflection that her husband, the father of her ones, is in bondage, unable to follow the remains his beloved one to the grave, or be a partner in her sorrows. Her condition is indeed deplorable if something is not done forthwith, there is a national emergency which must return to the country to become the inmate of a Union B. Let the Chartists permit this! With them is left. Lot all that have hearts to feel them to work. JOHN ANNOTT, Secy.

THE SOUTH READERS.—Having used our best endeavours to supply the readers in Scotland with the Saturday, we find it impossible to comply with wish until our own machinery has been erected printing presses, which we hope, will be set in the first week in February.

Mrs. O'CONNOR begs to say that he has been compelled leave several private communications unnoted the last month, inflammation is one of his ailments it painful for him to read or write. They are all noticed in due time.

JOHN LOWRY has forwarded payment for the Saturday also a question regarding an immediate answer his question, though we cannot form paper. As he pays £1 rent and the taxes, perfect right to the vote (if he resides in a box). Notwithstanding his former difficulties.

ELIAS HITCHMAN, HEDDEN BRIDGE.—The insertion inquiry is rendered unnecessary by the announcement in the Bradford Chartist Intelligence.

PROPER ADDRESS FOR COMMUNICATIONS.—Our will greatly oblige, and much serve themselves, but he has omitted to give any address, not the name of the town or county where he resides. answer his question, though we cannot form paper. As he pays £1 rent and the taxes, perfect right to the vote (if he resides in a box). Notwithstanding his former difficulties.

ELIAS HITCHMAN, HEDDEN BRIDGE.—The insertion inquiry is rendered unnecessary by the announcement in the Bradford Chartist Intelligence.

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR

	CARDS.
From Vale of Leven	" "
From Sowerby Longdon	" "
From Vale of Leven	" "
From Sowerby Longdon	" "
VICTIM FUND.	
Stockport.—Collection made by the Chartist Singers on Christmas Eve, per Thomas Webb	" "
RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY	
SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Southampton	s d Barnoldswick
H. H. Lewisham, one year in advance	1 0 Sawley
Brighton	1 1 Merthyr Tydfil
Hastings	1 1 Ditto, ditto
Blackburn	1 8 W. Salmon, ditto
CARDS.	
Merthyr Tydfil	3 0 Ditto, Gard
Bacup	0 3 Blackburn, Hand Book
Ditto, Hand Books	3 5 Oswaldtwistle, ditto
Hastings, ditto	" "
DONATIONS.	
Hastings—three power-loom weavers, a New Year's Gift	" "
Ditto, Gilbert Rushton	" "
VICTIM FUND.	
Mr. Blackburne, of Plymouth, proceeds of a raffle for a glass	per Mr. Batesman
VICTIMS, HASWELL COLLIERY.	
Per Mrs. Windler	" "
* Several gifts of stationery from this gentleman thankfully acknowledged.	
THOMAS M. WHEELER.	
BROTHER CHARTISTS.—The period is now rapidly approaching, in connection with the election, we have to resign the trust reposed in us, and having our period of office, discovered that a contrary opinion exists relative to the best mode of electing Executive Council, several important towns—in Manchester, London, Tivstock, and others—being voting of an election by the votes of the whole of the members of the present system, we think it desirable that some decision should be come upon this subject, and therefore recommend the delegates at the annual convention shall call a special meeting of its members, to discuss their several decisions, by ballot or otherwise the following questions:—	
First.—Shall the ensuing Executive Council elected by the vote of each member possessing a full year, or in accordance with the present mode of organisation?—discretionary by the members election by the votes of the Delegates at the Annual Convention?	
Second.—If the decision should be in favour of the votes of the members, will it be advisable by the Annual Convention?	
Third.—If the decision should be in favour of the Convention, shall its sittings be in London or Leeds, with the decision of the late Convention?	
Let the answers to the above questions be given in the following manner. The Sub-Secretary between the present period and the 1st of February a special meeting of the members, when the questions shall be submitted to them, and each shall vote on a ballot-paper an answer in the following manner:—	
First.—Members or Convention.	
Second.—Convention or No Convention.	
Third.—London or Leeds.	
The number of votes pro, and con, shall be recorded, and a return made to the General Secretary, and the whole of the Localities will published, and the Executive will be bound to the decision of the majority.	
FRIENDS.—The greatest advantage to be derived from the principles of democracy is that of enabling the people, under doubt, hesitation, or necessity, to express their opinions as to the rights of the whole people; and feeling that the requirements of the age demand a body of men who shall elect the Executive, as well as the Legislature, thought it our duty thus briefly to submit the following questions to your consideration and adjustment, the election of an Executive being the principle to be performed by the Annual Convention, your support upon the first point may help you to an easier second. Many localities complain of the representation, to carry on the management. True, every man to suggest all matters upon which the cause depends—it is yours to decide upon them.	
P. McGRATH, President.	
CHRIST DOYLE.	
T. CLARK.	
F. O'CONNOR, Treasurer.	
T. M. WHEELER, Secy.	
Accidents, Injuries, Inquests.	
SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER.—On Wednesday noon, just about dusk, a policeman of the division was going his round in Sparhawk's Road, Manx-pond, in the Borough, he saw a bundle lying on the ground, which he found to contain the body of a newly-born male child. As the body was quite fresh, he conveyed it to Guy's Hospital to ascertain fact; but upon examination by the surgeons pronounced to be quite dead.	
ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening last a male atrocious attempt to poison his wife and two children was made by Min Anderson, a millwright, living at No. 9, street, Ancoats, Manchester. It appears that several days past Anderson, who is in the employ of Messrs. Fairburn, the engineers, had been drinking, and on Saturday spent the entire of his hours in liquor. On Monday afternoon he came home half-past three o'clock and asked his wife to get him some tea. Mrs. Anderson told him that she had some tea. Mrs. Anderson told him that the kettle was on the fire, and as she worked made some for her daughter, who had been stop in the house, and under a tree, being bled, they went into the street. At the same time she took a small quantity of arsenic to come in. As she stood near the fire, Mrs. Anderson said her husband ran to the	

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER.—On Wednesday noon, just about dusk, as a policeman of the

sion was going his round in Sparhawk's room, in the Borough, he saw a bundle of clothing lying on the ground, which he found to contain the body of a newly-born male child. As the body was quite fresh, he thought there might yet be life in it, and he carried it to Guy's Hospital to ascertain the fact; but upon examination by the surgeons pronounced to be quite dead.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening last, a most atrocious attempt was made to poison the wife and two children of William Anderson, a millwright, living at No. 9, Great Marlborough street, Ancoats, Manchester. It appears that several days past Anderson, who is in the employment of Messrs. Fairbairn, the engineers, had been drinking heavily, and on Saturday spent the entire of his wages in the purchase of a half-pint of gin. On Monday afternoon he came home with a half-pint of gin, and a half-pint of whisky, and was observed by his wife to have some tea. Mrs. Anderson, who was sitting at the kettle was on the fire, and as she had made some for her daughter, who was sitting by her, she worked in a factory, she would make him some more. She immediately became very abusive, and told him that he was a drunkard, and that he and his wife and son (a boy about eleven years old) were a disgrace to the house, and that she would stop in the house, and under a tree, and that she would be there when he and his wife and son went into the street. As she was saying this, she took a glass of gin and whisky, and then told the doctor that she was going to the street, and that she would be there when he and his wife and son went into the street. As she was saying this, she took a glass of gin and whisky, and then told the doctor that she was going to the street, and that she would be there when he and his wife and son went into the street. As she was saying this, she took a glass of gin and whisky, and then told the doctor that she was going to the street, and that she would be there when he and his wife and son went into the street.

National Distress ; the Proceedings of Trade Societies and Societies for the purpose of effecting Social Improvements ; the Employment of the People upon the LAMP ; Emigration, with Expositions of the best Localities to select, and Plans on which to proceed, and Reports of the Proceedings of the various Societies throughout the country, established to forward this object ; details of all Social, Moral, and Educational Movements having in view the Elevation of the Working Classes ; in addition to Original and Select Articles of a general character, calculated to afford national entertainment or instruction.

Office, 40, Holywell-street, Strand. London : to which all Orders for the paper and communications for the Editor must be addressed.

MANSION HOUSE.

BOW STREET.
TUESDAY.—DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER.—A carman, named Joseph Hughes, in the service of Mr. Jones, wine-merchant, of Mark-lane, was placed at the bar charged with having caused the death of a lad, about seventeen years of age, by driving over him in the Strand. The deceased, who was unknown, but appeared to be on some errand, was running across the

GUILDHALL.
MONDAY.—STEALING GOLD.—John Nixon, a working jeweller, was charged with robbing his employers, Messrs. Wheeler and Co., of Bartlett's-buildings. —Mr. Lewis stated, that the prisoner absconded while under notice to quit, and upon breaking open his drawer, every journeyman having a separate drawer which only his own key would open, a deficiency was found in the amount of

...with a story with an air of genuine mystery. I happened to be at the time that while his gun was fixed on the whip he was clearing rope, guessing the situation of matters had he happened round to the other side of the cart, and had helped myself unperceived to the garment, and had happened to receive an excellent character from his master, who has since a few minutes previously paid him his week's wages. Maltry directed the prisoner to be immediately liberated.

—THE ITALIAN DOT SYSTEM.—An Italian officer, named Benedato, was charged by the officers of the Mendicity Society with begging in the streets. The officers were not at all surprised at this, as they had been charged with sorcery. When questioned, he said he had been brought out to this country about ten months ago, and had caught up by his padrone to get money. He had quarrelled with his master, and had been turned aside. As he knew no one here, and his consul (the Sardinian consul) would do nothing towards sending him back to his own country, he was forced to beg, in order to procure money to buy bread with. Lacy, the messenger of the Governor's, said that the prisoner's sufferings were here, but were not generally known. Lacy said that several men were not found dead with cold and starvation in the streets. A morning or two ago he was passing the park, when he saw huddled together under the wall four shivering little creatures. He went to them, and on learning that they had passed the night of a most inclement night there, and were half

[illegible]

of fifteen years.

FORGEY.—Michael Lambourne, aged 44, waiter, was indicted for feloniously forging and uttering the acceptance of a bill of exchange for the payment of the sum of £50, with intent to defraud Henry George Ward and others. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Justice Erle sentenced him to two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

THURSDAY.—FORGEY.—William Wicks, aged 19, a cooper, was charged with feloniously forging and uttering a bill for the payment of £10, with intent to defraud Joseph Philip Shaw and others.—Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prisoner, applied to the Court for permission to withdraw his plea of not guilty, and plead guilty. The Court, on the suggestion of the prosecutors in the case, who had every reason to believe that the prisoner was only an instrument in the hands of others, refused to do so, and, for the prosecution, said that the prosecutors, and the directors of the Union Bank, had made inquiries, and on the information they received they were most anxious to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court.—Mr. Commissioner Bullock said the Court did taken into consideration not only the recommendation of the prosecutors, but also the youth of the prisoner, and the special circumstances of the case, the sentence was, as the most lenient in this office; the sentence was that the prisoner be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction, for the term of

BANKRUPTS.
(*From Friday's Gazette.*)

Joseph Brown, Regent-street, Westminster, grocer-grocer, George Plintoff, Plymouth, bookseller—William Vallau Vale, Liverpool, merchant.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 31, W. Copper, Reading, grocer—Feb. 3, T. J. Johnson, sen., W. Johnson, and G. Mann, bankers—Jan. 30, Co. Brunswick-street, Stamford-street, horse-drawers—Jan. 31, E. Eldridge, jun., North-place, Grays'-street, coach-builder—Jan. 23, J. Garnett, Liverpool, merchant—Feb. 3, T. Tobitt, Birmingham, tea-dealer—Jan. 31, A. W. B. Baker, W. S. Bental, and R. Farwell, Tonnes, London—Feb. 3, J. A. B. Bristel, London, jeweller—Jan. 31, A. Arthur, Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmasters—Feb. 3, C. Petrie, Headington, Durham, miller—Feb. 3, J. Sorensen, steel-manufacturer—Feb. 3, J. Firth, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, engineer, merchant—Feb. 7, F. Foster, Huddersfield, steel-crusher—Feb. 1, B. Jones, Birmingham, victualler.

Printed by DOUGAL MCGOWAN, of 17, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, at an Office in the same Street and Parish, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and published by WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Brandon-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 36, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, in the City of Westminster.

St. George's, Hanover-square, said the sufferings these boys were not generally known. Indeed he wondered many were not found dead with cold and starvation in the streets. A morning or two ago he was passing the park, when he saw huddled together under the wall four shivering little creatures. He went to them, and on learning that they had passed the whole of a most inclement night there, and were half dead with cold, he took them to his house, and gave them

and, though it was too dark to distinguish persons, he could perceive shadowy appearances of two men, to whom he immediately gave chase, pursuing them over the fences and five adjoining premises. The sounds of those retreat- ing then ceased, and he called loudly, "Stop thief;" pur- suing the course which he supposed they had taken, when he found the prisoners at the bar in custody at the house of a Mrs. Wilder, proprietress of the Britannia Coffee

recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court.—Mr. Commissioner Bullock said the Court had taken into consideration not only the recommendation of the prosecutors, but also the youth of the prisoner, and under all the circumstances of the case, the sentence was the most lenient the law allowed for this offence; that the sentence was that the prisoner be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for the space of

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