Mr. Robson, Printer & Publisher
5 Market Street Leeds,
Nov. 20th 1841.

The Northern Star,

AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. V. NO. 210. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841. PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

TO THE MAGNANIMOUS IRISHMEN, RESIDENT IN GLASGOW, WHOM THE FACTIONS DARED TO CANVASS AGAINST ME, BUT WHO VOTED FOR ME, AGAINST THE TRAITOR BREWSTER AND HIS FANATICAL HYPOCRITES.

MY MUCH LOVED COUNTRYMEN,—You cannot by any possibility make a guess at the amount of pleasure, delight, and satisfaction which your generous, your noble, and independent conduct upon the recent conflict between the Brewsterites and myself, afforded me. I was told at half-past six o'clock on the eve of battle, that our enemies had calculated upon a large muster of Irish, to take satisfaction for my defence of my character against the unmanly, malicious, and continuous assaults of Mr. O'Connell. Yes, my countrymen, my Christian opponent having no merits of his own to rely upon, endeavoured to array against me all those parties who were either politically, personally, or vindictively opposed to me. The O'Connellites, Corn Law Repealers, Teetotallers, Whigs, Tories, and the Chartist Church Synod of Glasgow, were all relied upon, all summoned, and all polled; but, thanks to you, my countrymen, and to the teetotallers, the fanatics, the cheap bread brawlers and the two political factions, were put to shame, to confusion, and to flight.

And now, Irishmen, having thus received at your hands the first solace for the denunciations I have borne from a swindling faction for nearly nine years, because I would not be a party to my country's sale and her people's bondage, permit me to direct your attention, briefly for the present, to the melancholy and heart-breaking condition of our devoted, but-to-be-redeemed country. I say "briefly for the present," because it is my intention, when I shall have received all the numbers of Mr. Sharman Crawford's letters upon the Repeal question, to answer them *seriatim*, objection by objection, in a cheap pamphlet, containing his letters, and those of Mr. Daunt in reply, together with my answer.

The question of the Repeal of the Union holds, and ever has held, in my estimation, the precedence of all other Irish questions; and therefore do I feel myself justified in accounting for my silence and the silence of the *Northern Star* upon the position recently taken up by Mr. Crawford upon the subject.

In the first place, then, I hold it to be both wise and fair to wait until Mr. Crawford's whole case shall have been made out and submitted. In the second place, the demand upon the columns of the *Star* is so great, that the required portion could not be given up for Mr. Crawford's letters and Mr. Daunt's replies; and the Editor considers that it would be unjust to give one without the other. In the third place, during my tour in Scotland, I had not leisure to notice Mr. Crawford's letters; and in my opinion, from the ignorance which prevails throughout England and Scotland, upon the subject of the Repeal of the Union, the publication without note or comment of the false and untenable positions, the stretched anticipations, the lachrymore forebodings, and boarding conclusions of Mr. Crawford, forced upon the favourable consideration of many, very many, by the just estimation in which the writer is held by all for his political integrity and moral worth, would have ensured for them a value to which I hope to prove they are not entitled.

Yes, my countrymen, I undertake to prove that Mr. Crawford has fallen into that error which has enabled Mr. O'Connell to consign so many good and honest men to oblivion or to death. He has allowed his hostility to the means used for the attainment of Repeal to warp his judgment, and lead his attention from the consideration of the principle; whereas his duty, as an Irishman, was to have endeavoured to combat the evil means, which might have been effected without inflicting damage upon the principle. These letters, if not fairly met and critically exposed, would be pre-eminently calculated to endanger the cause of Repeal; and therefore I ask but for a short pause before my country shall have been consigned to perpetual bondage. I undertake to prove that the effect of Mr. Crawford's federal union, would be to create the very feuds, contention and strifes, which he anticipates from an independent legislation. I undertake to prove, that his system would create a vast amount of government patronage, without returning one single advantage to Ireland. I undertake to prove, that his system would give birth to a huge national corporation in Ireland, which would represent the Protestant interest in its corporate capacity at home, while it would compose the working machinery for representing itself in the Imperial Parliament. I undertake to prove that an Irish Parliament, under a British administration, would be a curse, and would enable the British ministers of the day to do as all British ministers since the Union have done,—to insure his Irish majority by the wages of corruption paid in Irish Catholic blood. I undertake to prove that Mr. Crawford's hope from equal representation even with Universal Suffrage;—(for observe, he speaks throughout of the present standard of franchise)—so far from relieving Ireland, would considerably increase and multiply her difficulties and persecutions; while the increased number of Irish representatives in an English Parliament, would but increase the number of Irish belligerents on the British stage, without giving to what is called the Liberal party any accession of power. In short it would but serve to expose our country's dissentions the more and more, while it would more than double the injustice and injury of absenteeism. I undertake to prove that the amount of public opinion which would insure the success of Mr. Crawford's plan, would insure a repeal of the Infernal Union, and grant to Ireland an independent Parliament. I undertake to prove that the dreaded influence of Mr. O'Connell would be a reality in the federal assembly, while if factiously used in an Irish Parliament it would crush him at once. I undertake to prove, that no country can be justly governed whose representatives compose but a minority of a representative body having more extensive and district functions to discharge than those which affect the interest of the smaller state. And I further undertake to prove, that national improvement is incompatible with foreign representation; and that to insure a respect for the laws and for the physical, intellectual and moral improvement of a people, the domestic legislators must be amongst, must be answerable and responsible to the people for whom they legislate, and to them alone. In short, as I have more than once before observed, they must return to their constituents at the close of each session, to receive their smiles as the reward of virtue or their frowns as a punishment for vice. I undertake to prove that the mixture of two belligerent Irish parties in the English House of Commons, affords the British Minister means of oppressing the English people, which he would not have if Ireland had an independent Parliament. I undertake to prove that so long as Irish patronage constitutes a large portion of the British Minister's support in the House of Commons, so long will the connection, as at present existing between the countries, operate most prejudicially against the interest of the English working classes. In short, I undertake to show to demonstration, that so long as the present Union exists, Ireland must be a slave nursery, from whence the English capitalists can at any time, at all seasons, and for all purposes, and at his own price command a labour reserve which is can use as a means of reducing the value of labour in the English market.

Now, my beloved countrymen, it is agony to me to be thus compelled to differ from a man like Sharman Crawford, of whom I entertain the most exalted opinion; one for whose integrity, patriotism, talent, and character, I have the highest respect; one whom I esteem as a personal friend, and political ally. Yet must all these ties fade into oblivion, when compared with a question so vitally affecting Ireland's freedom, and my country's glory.

Let me now tell you why and wherefore I attach great importance to Mr. Crawford's letters at any time, but more especially at the present moment.

Firstly, then, I find that many who, like myself, have been disgusted with the means used for the accomplishment of a Repeal of the Union, reason erroneously upon those letters, making the censure of Mr. O'Connell's general conduct upon the subject, a justification, for their desertion or lukewarmness. No man has gone further than your humble servant in exposing and denouncing the meanderings and windings of Mr. O'Connell in his devious path; yet have I at all times, in the midst of torrents of abuse from those calling themselves Repealers, adhered firmly to the principle; and, while I would allow every man full right for the free expression of his opinion, I claim the privilege of declaring on my part my extreme astonishment at the approval of Mr. Crawford's letters, by any man professing himself a Repealer In fact, they furnish an easy escape to those who would gladly seize upon the advent of Tory domination as a fitting opportunity for the abandonment of Ireland's cause. Many will now desert the standard, whose patriotism it would have been death to doubt, when the practice of sopping-off was resorted to as a means of conversion.

Again, my countrymen, the letters of Mr. Crawford are peculiarly inauspicious at the present moment, because we are engaged now in an imperial struggle. We are now about to petition for the Charter and a Repeal of the Union; and some men, with old women's nerves, have already begun to question the POLICY; aye, the policy, of mixing up the two questions, and Mr. Crawford's letters, if not met, would increase this weakness. But what will you say when I prove, as I undertake to do, that even the Charter, the whole Charter, would be an inadequate measure of justice for Ireland, if not accompanied by a Repeal of the Union I say accompanied by, as England and Ireland must have justice at one and the same moment, and out of the SAME AGITATION. I feel assured that Mr. Crawford fully feels the necessity of his own plan, and the insufficiency of the plan now in process of agitation; and, therefore, I shall deal with him as a friend, who, in my opinion, has gone astray.

For the present I would recommend all those who have read Mr. Crawford's letters to read Mr. Daunt's replies to Nos. 1 and 2. I have only seen those two numbers, which I recommend, especially the latter, to the serious reflection of every man. It has relieved me of much of the bush-firing and detail squabbling. He answers every one of Mr. Crawford's forebodings about colonial and domestic policy, commercial reciprocity, and separate interests, in a most masterly manner; and, as much weight is very properly attached to Mr. Crawford's unblemished and honourable character; give me leave to say that no man can boast of a more unblemished character than can Mr. DAUNT. I have known him from infancy; and I believe that a more sincere Repealer, or a man of more unblemished character breathes not. I have thought it more the necessary to say so much in consequence of the corrupter channels into which the defence of poor Ireland had fallen.

My beloved countrymen, having said so much upon the subject of Mr. CRAWFORD'S letters, I have but small space to direct your attention to our present position. The Tories are now in power. The Irish liberal members instead of meeting them as the English Chartists met them upon the very threshold of office, left them an unopposed field. In fact, they ran away, while Crawford, Duncombe, and the brave thirty-nine, and Fielden and the brave forty-two were disputing the ground inch by inch. Had the Irish Liberals stood by us, Crawford would have had more than 100 votes for the Charter, while Fielden's motion for stopping the supplies would have had a tremendous influence all over the world.

In this state of things we can have *no hope for any improvement in our country* except through the agency of English agitation; and now that we are upon the eve of procuring four millions of British signatures for the enforcement of Irish Justice, we find that the denunciation of that force upon which Ireland must rely, increases in the exact proportion in which a better understanding between the working people of both countries increases.

I rely upon the judgement, the candour, and the patriotism of the Irish in England, to see through and to dissipate this mist, which has so long obscured our vision. You are told to have nothing to do with the "Torch and dagger Chartists." Good God! did you ever hear such nonsense? What! have nothing to do with the only force upon which you can safely rely for succour and support!

Now, my countrymen, thank God that I have lived to receive the first fruits of compensation for the unjust and ungenerous abuse of which, for nearly nine years, I have been the victim. It is now more than seven weeks since a deputation of my countrymen waited upon me at Eccles, to request that I would cease to denounce Mr. O'Connell; and that the result would be a junction of English Chartists and Irish Repealers. Well, I did pledge myself, and from that moment to the present, I have abstained from the mention of his name, while I still constitute the stock-in-trade of the Royal Loyal's abuse. Well, I can afford to bear it so long as I continue to increase in my countrymen's affections.

In conclusion, dear Irishmen, I thank you; and in return for your support, rely upon the unremitting, untiring, and unflinching support which one humble Irishman can bring to bear upon his country's cause. I have long struggled for our country, and will continue to brave abuse and danger, resolved to see Ireland free, or to sacrifice comfort, ease, future health, or life, if necessary, in the establishment of my country's freedom.

Ever your sincere
And affectionate countryman,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SCOTLAND.

MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS,—After the kindly reception and support with which I was honoured by you on my recent tour, I think I may assume, without vanity, that in Scotland the democratic principle is in the ascendant, and that my exertions to make it so have been duly appreciated by the Scotch. Never in the course of my incessant agitation was I so amply rewarded for all my labours, as I have been during the month of my sojourn in the land of cakes; and therefore to one and all I return no cold and formal acknowledgments, but my warmest Irish gratitude and thanks. Yes, for although you were labouring for yourselves, yet it must be pleasing and gratifying to me to be acknowledged as a zealous fellow workman.

My friends, of the foul conspiracy which, with your assistance, I was enabled so triumphantly to meet, to combat, and to overthrow, I shall say but little; as many of you have already seen those documents now in my possession, which establish beyond doubt, its origin, its objects, and its means of accomplishment.

You will bear in mind, that after the Leeds meeting, and previously to the document announcing the "New Move," I charged the originators with being in concert with Mr. O'Connell, and that the object was to get *rid of Feargus O'Connor and the Northern Star*. This assertion was stoutly denied; but, thanks to Abraham Duncan, who put me on the scent, and to Mr. Jenkinson, of Alloa, who placed the original document in my hands, I can now prove that the "new movers," who denied all connection with Mr. O'Connell, were in CORRESPONDENCE WITH HIM upon the subject. I have shewn this letter to many persons, who were literally astounded; and I merely mention it here for the purpose of introducing a curious fact.

When any party chooses to attack me openly or secretly, they demand, as a right, full and free license to abuse me in the *Northern Star*; and then the "lovers of fair play" call out, "O, yes, publication and discussion, by all means." But as soon as I come to crumble the crumbs, and, in my own defence, to show-up my opponents, then I am met with requests not to publish anything which might have a tendency to perpetuate disunion. You, my friends in Scotland, will understand this. It means, *a Place at Feargus, if we can, without appearing to take part against him; but, should he turn and bite, then cry shame!"*

You will not have forgotten my prophecy relative to Church Chartism, Knowledge Chartism, and Teetotal Chartism; and that I was not a false prophet may be inferred from the appeal of Brewster to the total abstainers, as also from the sneaking and cowardly manner in which the Chartist Synod of Glasgow sought to use the poor blunt thing as an instrument for my destruction. But here allow me to discriminate between the shepherds and the flocks, between the committee and the body of teetotallers. In Glasgow, a knot of unemployed Methodists have endeavoured to constitute themselves into a kind of Chartist Presbytery; and actually had the insolence and presumption to threaten Mr. Thompson, the able and virtuous teacher and pastor of Greenock, with suspension, for not having his credentials from the Synod of Glasgow. It was their intention to have made Brewster the High Priest or Bishop of the body, had his bye-play with the rulers of his own church succeeded in rousing a great national sympathy in his favour. But it is impossible to serve two masters; and Brewster was too cunning to throw out the dirty State Church notion until he had insured a large draught at the Charter Church opening. That the flock have not been deluded by the shepherd, however, let Thursday night, the 24th of October, 1841, prove; while the fact that the preachers of Glasgow form an exception to those of the rest of Scotland is fully established. At Greenock, Mr. Thompson; at the Vale of Leven, Mr. Thomason; in Edinburgh, Mr. Lowery; at Dundee, John Duncan; at Arbroath, Abraham Duncan; and, though last, not least, at Kilbarchan, John Wallace M'Crae. I have added Wallace to his name myself, as James Moir says he always reminds him of what Wallace's appeals must have been to Scotchmen. Now, these six good men are all Chartist preachers; but they preach not exclusive Chartist theology, and the result of their teaching and preaching is, that their districts are the best united in Scotland, while they are universally beloved by their own order, and respected, though hated, by both Whigs and Tories.

This conspiracy of Brewster's has been long in embryo, and many who have secretly cherished a hope of its success, have yet to make atonement or bear exposure. What think you of the consistency and courage of Brewster, who, in the same breath, on the night of the 24th, said, "*No, I don't charge Mr. O'Connor with being a false man; I believe him to be a true man, and a good man, but a misguided man*"; and in a moment after, when he found that blarney was no go, he blustered out, "WELL, THEN, I ARRAIGN HIM AS A TRAITOR!"

Was there not much clerical finesse in the words "WELL THEN." Did he not mean, I will dress the dish to your palate if I can; and if not, I will at all events, appear to die game. Having said so much of the Chartist parsons and the flocks, let us now turn for a moment to the Teetotal abstainers and their Committees. It was to the COMMITTEES of the TOTAL ABSTAINERS, and to the Teetotallers that the wily Churchman made his appeal for MEANS TO GET RID OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR. But to the honour of even the Committees, they in most instances answered his appeal by sending addresses as far as fifteen and even twenty miles from their bodies to be presented to me. Thus have I proved myself a true prophet as to the use which wily knaves would endeavour to make of Church Chartism and Teetotal Chartism, while the knaves themselves have been frustrated in their desire to use an unripe fruit.

My friends, you will best recognise the value of our triumph over Brewster in the fact, that the Whig press taking his lying representations of the Paisley meeting as truth, are full of exultation; while not a word of the Dumfries, Aberdeen, and Glasgow drubbings has defiled their columns. No, no, that is not the fitting food for the organs of faction. I have much to say and little space to say it just now; therefore, I must run from subject to subject, and my next shall be the coming Scottish Convention. By all means I trust that the fustian jackets will attach due and sufficient importance to the election of delegates, and will not allow the nation to be insulted by a state priest occupying all the time allowed for discussion in the abuse of better men than himself. I mean the abuse of such men as John M'Crea and Mr. Melville, of Markinch, and others; and I further hope and trust that no more Bailey's will be sent to watch the National Petition in its presentation. Indeed, the election of delegates to the forthcoming Convention, is for England and Scotland, matter of the very deepest import. If one fault more than another injured us in our first endeavour, it was the careless and unguarded manner in which meetings allowed Mr. this, Mr. that, and Mr. the other to nominate delegates without a moment's previous notice; and believe me now, that a lot of chaps, who like Mahomet's tomb are suspended between the new and old move, much inclining to the former if they dared, will be proposed as fit and proper delegates; but we must be on our guard. Let us have none but tried men; good men, sound men, brave men, prudent men, and, above all, I do hope and trust that the working men in each locality will demand a sufficient time to canvass the merits of candidates, and that they will not send a single man to London upon whose principles, honour, and fidelity they have not a most perfect reliance. Here I must be allowed to express my delight upon learning that those two good men and brave men, Messrs. Moir and Proudfoot, have been elected to represent Glasgow; *how glorious to find the real* working men thus selecting persons of undoubted zeal, courage, and talent, to represent them.

Next week I commence my English tour for signatures and enlisting recruits for our Association; and as the cards of admission furnish all the means upon which the Executive can rely, I have a right to expect a rich harvest for them from my coming labour. I ought to be able to add, at least, fifty thousand new members to our several Associations, as it is my intention to remain at the close of each meeting to receive signatures to the petition, members to the association, and then to perform a work of well-merited kindness to a friend. I will here mention it. No man on the face of the earth has been more honest, zealous, and persevering in his devotion to the people's cause than Dr. M'Douall. No act has been more serviceable than his defence; and now we must testify our approval substantially. I find that his all is gone, while he has several duties—domestic duties to perform. It is his wish and the desire of his Chartist friends, that he should be established in his profession at Manchester; and, as treasurer, I have undertaken to raise a loan of one hundred pounds for so desirable a purpose. This will render him more serviceable to the cause, and such men must not be neglected; therefore, I have now, as treasurer, to ask a little from each town; for if the poor have been made poorer by any rule, yet, do I trust that the more comfortable will see the justice and propriety of assisting the more cheerfully. I know Scotland will do its duty, and also that my Scotch friends, will pardon me for concluding my letter of thanks, with an appeal on behalf of a countryman, who does them honour.

I am,
My dear friends,
Your faithful and affectionate friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

MANSFIELD.—The cause is still progressing in spite of the prevailing distress that prevails throughout the town. We have [illegible] Petition in right good earnest, and are determined to do our share towards the four millions.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—Mr. Dean Taylor preached a sermon in Loughborough Market-place, on Sunday, the 14th of November, to a crowded audience.

BATH.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. G. Bartlett delivered a discourse on the importance of, necessity for, and advantages resulting from free enquiry, to a highly respectable audience in the room of the Chartist association, Bath.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. Donovan, of Manchester, lectured on Sunday evening. Great distress still pervades this unhappy town.

HANLEY.—PUBLIC MEETING TO "CONGRATULATE" THE QUEEN.—A placard appeared on the walls of this town, calling a public meeting of the inhabitants to take into consideration the best means of testifying our loyalty to our gracious Queen, and celebrating the auspicious event of the birth of an heir to the throne. The Chartists here felt that this would be a most favourable opportunity of proving their loyalty to their Sovereign, and attended in considerable numbers, prepared either to support an address from those calling the meeting, if they could approve of such address, or if they could not support that address, then to propose an amendment, or otherwise move an address of their own. Eleven o'clock was the time appointed by the Chief Bailiff, E. J. Ridgway, Esq., for the time of meeting, when, without ever being proposed, he, *sans ceremonie*, took the chair, and opened the meeting by reading the placard, and then introduced Mr. G. Fourdrancer to the meeting. Of course we expected to have heard from that gentleman something like an address to her Majesty, when, to the surprise of the people, he proposed a public subscription by the people, to provide a public feast to some few favoured individuals, in a public Market Place. Every one contributing to the fund should be provided with tickets to the amount of his subscription, and be at liberty to distribute such tickets according to his own pleasure. During his address, several voices exclaimed "We want justice;" "None of your charitable guzzles;" "Give us our rights, and then we can provide ourselves with all we want." The gentleman then submitted, through the chair, that such a subscription be instantly entered into. On this being put to the meeting, only very few hands were held up; but, on the contrary, a forest of palms was held up. Here the Chief Bailiff declared the meeting at a close, and instantly the whole Whig and Tory clique, parson and all, abruptly left the meeting. After Mr. Ridgway had left the meeting, our friend, Mr. Samuel Bebbington, was called on to preside, who, in a short but neat speech, called on our old friend, Brother Richards, who immediately came forward and addressed the meeting. He lamented that the Chief Bailiff, and those calling the meeting, should so soon desert their post; and argued that, if their loyalty was no better than their courage, why, then, the Queen would have but sorry defenders, for the gentlemen ran away before one single shot had been fired, or a single unpleasant word been expressed. He next adverted to the distressed state of the country, shewing that whilst the Queen had every comfort, thousands of our beloved countrywomen were suffering the severest sorrows, when they should have been in a comfortable state. He next read from the *Northern Star* the Birth Extraordinary, and the contrast at the foot of the paragraph, commenting in his usual style on the extremes of luxury and destitution, made manifest in that contrast, and then read an address congratulating her Majesty upon the "auspicious event," informing her that thousands of virtuous and modest women were passing through like natural extremities upon beds of straw, without even a pillow whereon to lay their heads; that starvation and misery were pervading the whole land; attributing this state of things to class legislation; and praying her Majesty to instruct her Ministers to pass the People's Charter into a law; further praying that her Majesty would at this period of Providential interference for her own safety, remember the sufferings of Frost, Williams, and Jones, for whom thousands of her subjects were in mourning, and recall them to their homes and families. The Rev. W. V. Jackson, from Manchester, in a most masterly and eloquent manner, satirized the conduct of the callers of the meeting by their running away, showing that had they but possessed the courage of a mouse they would have stopped through the meeting and have seen the upshot of the whole. Mr. J. Capper, from Tawtall, followed, and in a humourous stile lampooned without mercy the conduct of men who called the poor Chartists dishonest men; and yet themselves, many of them, had found their way into the *Gazette*, and paid 3s. 6d. in the pound for all their debts. Three defeaning cheers were then given for Feargus O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the Charter, and the meeting quietly dispersed to their own homes; thus proving to the whole nation, that when the Chartists are united they are more than a match for Whig, Tory, and all opponents.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Tuesday, the 9th instant, Mr. J. Murray, of Manchester, lectured in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, Booker-gate, to a most crowded audience, Mr. J. Wall in the chair. Mr. Murray endeavoured to shew that a total repeal of the Corn Laws would prove a panacea for all our manifold national evils. The working men were not to be cajoled by such sophistries, and at the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Russell moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Barber:—"That this meeting is of opinion, that the Corn Laws were the enactment of but a small portion of the nation, therefore, unjust, iniquitous, and ought to be repealed; but if repealed under existing circumstances, an irresponsible government could enact other equally cruel and unjust laws; and further, in the opinion of this meeting, no measure short of the People's Charter, could put the working classes in a position to protect their labour." To which the men of the League, moved the following amendment:—"That the Corn Laws are partial and unjust, and ought to be repealed." The *Review* and *Mercury* report that Mr. Russell's resolution was carried by a majority of two to one. This is too bad of a press, which would be called Liberals, inasmuch as the scribes heard the Chairman count the hands held up for Mr. Murray's amendment, and declared them to be under thirty, while the chapel which holds from four to five hundreds was filled to almost suffocation, and every other hand was for the resolution. On Monday evening last, Mr. W. D. Taylor delivered one of the most splendid lectures ever heard on the present and future prospects of Chartism. Mr. J. Barber was in the chair; at the conclusion of the address, thirty-nine new members joined this association, and sheets for signatures to the the National Petition were handed to various individuals.

CARLISLE.—IMPORTANT MEETING IN BEHALF OF FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—In consequence of the birth of a Prince, the Mayor and Corporation of Carlisle called a public meeting to drink the health of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the young Prince. They assembled accordingly, at the Coffee House Assembly Room, but in such miserable numbers, that the whole affair was a perfect failure. However, this circumstance gave rise to very great excitement on the part of the public, and they consequently called a public meeting for the purpose, with the permission of the Mayor. A meeting was called for the purpose above named accordingly, at the Town Hall, on Monday, November the 15th. The following is a brief report of the whole proceedings:—Mr. James Arthur was called to the chair, when Mr. J. B. Hanson moved the adoption of an address, which was carried most unanimously. The address, couched in most respectful language, after congratulating her Majesty on the suspicious event, proceeds to remind her that the young Prince may be either a blessing or a curse to the people whom he is destined to govern, and to insist upon the necessity of his being well and morally trained, and concludes with a prayer for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones. Thanks were voted to the Mayor, for the use of the Town Hall, and the meeting closed.

SEGHILL.—Mr. Cockburn preached a sermon here on Sunday, from these words: "But do not ye after their works, for they say and do not; for they bind heavy burdens, and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders, but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers." Matt. xxiii. 3rd. Mr. C. handled the subject well, which will be a means of removing the religious prejudices against Chartism in this locality, for the factions with which we have to do have very industriously circulated that Chartism is synonymous with infidelity, whereas Mr. C. proved to the satisfaction of all present, that Chartism was synonymous with true Christianity, and that *they*, by their conduct, were the infidels. After the sermon, many of the friends to universal freedom adjourned to a private house, for the purpose of enrolling themselves in the National Association. Here, Mr. Sinclair [illegible] the following gentlemen [illegible] for the General Council:—Messrs. [illegible] Hindmarch, Victoria-row, William Langlands, ditto, Stephen Morris, ditto, Robert Byers, John Moody, Barrows'-row, Joseph Moody, ditto, sub-Treasurer, Joseph Simpson, New-square, sub-Secretary. All in Seghill. After which, Mr. Langlands moved and Mr. Simpson seconded the [illegible] which was carried unanimously. "That the employing of some Lecturers having very materially injured the cause of Chartism in this neighbourhood, by interfering with trades' local grievances, and thereby rendering themselves obnoxious to the ill-will of the employers, this meeting do hereby recommend that all Lecturers in future be requested not to interfere between master and man." Moved by Mr. Langlands, seconded by Mr. Byers, "That this meeting return sincere thanks to Messrs. Cockburn and Sinclair, for their services in the cause of freedom this day." Carried unanimously. Mr. Cockburn having replied, and a vote of thanks having been carried to the Chairman, the meeting broke up, highly gratified with the aspect of the cause in Seghill.

CORNWALL.—MR. POWELL'S TOUR.—After the meeting at Helston, reported in our last, Mr. Powell proceeded to Saint Colomb and Wheal Bridge, where he lectured to overflowing audiences. On Tuesday, the 9th, a large open air meeting was held at Redruth; an enthusiastic spirit was manifested, and although the bellman had refused to give publicity to the meeting, it was numerously attended.—On Wednesday, the 10th, Mr. P. lectured in the open air at Cranbourne; about 12,000 persons were present, and a great effect seemed to be produced. The Chartists of Cornwall are most anxious for missionary assistance.

HAMILTON.—Chartism is going gloriously on here. Since the visit of O'Connor, many have been added to the ranks. A deputation from the colliers at Dalziel colliery had waited upon the Chartists there, to ask an explanation of the principles of the Charter. These were ably explained by Mr. Archibald Walker, after which it was determined by the colliers to join the Association, and they pledged themselves to the whole Charter. They are 29 in number.

STROUD.—The advocates of universal freedom and justice have to encounter many difficulties and great opposition from the middle and upper classes, some even of the working classes are so ignorant as to oppose the justice of our plans. The Anti Corn Law Plague are doing all they can to disunite the ranks of the working men. In spite of the obstacles flung in the way, the cause is progressing. Such is the degraded position of the working men of Stroud, you may see from five to seven men dragging a cart load of stones, because they are dependent upon their masters through the evils of class legislation. We need £20,000,000 to do away with slavery in England, and until the voice of the people is heard at the bar of the House of Commons, despots in steward-ship will take upon them the act of tyranny and imposition. A lecture is given every Sunday night, at the Association Rooms. Working men, join in union with your fellow men for justice, liberty, and love.

DODWORTH.—Mr. West lectured here on Sunday night. The room was filled to overflowing. Applications were made to two public houses for a room, which was refused, the landlords having been informed by one Richard Wilcock that their licenses would be in danger; a deputation consequently waited on the magistrate, who denied all knowledge of the intimidation said to have been perpetrated in his name, and said that the Chartists had a perfect right to meet for legal purposes. He received the deputation very courteously.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Sunday last, Mr. H. Candy delivered an excellent lecture. There was a numerous congregation, and some fresh members were enrolled. Every Sunday evening hereafter a lecture will be delivered at the Association Room, Snow-hill, and all our Chartist brethren are requested to give us their attendance.

WINCHCOMB.——The cause is progressing rapidly at this place, through the labours of our friend Milsom. There is a staunch little band of the right sort; they meet at the house of Mr. John Sextie, shoemaker, an old Radical of many years' standing, for the purpose of reading the *Northern Star*, *Vindicator*, and other Chartist publications, every Monday night, at seven o'clock. On Sunday last, Mr. Milsom delivered a most eloquent and animated address in the open air, which lasted nearly two hours. About 400 persons were present.

OLDHAM.—According to previous notice, a delegate meeting was held on Sunday, the 14th inst. at Mr. Leonard Haslop's Temperance Coffee House, Oldham. Delegates were present from the following places: Delph, Mr. James Pontefract; Waterhead Mill, Mr. James Lees; Middleton, Mr. Joseph Marvill; Lees, Mr. Reuben Haigh; Hollingwood, Mr. John Kay; Oldham, Mr. Thos. Lawless; Mossley, Mr. Samuel Lees; Shaw, Mr. Francis Buckley.—Mr. T. Lawless was called to the Chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed: *Moved* by Mr. Reuben Haigh and seconded by Mr. Joseph Marvill, "That Mr. James Duffy be engaged to lecture in this district, for one fortnight; that he lecture at the following places the first week, viz. Failsworth, on Monday, the 22d Nov.; Shaw, on Tuesday, the 23rd; Mossley, on Wednesday, the 24th; Waterhead Mill, on Thursday, the 25th; Lees, on Friday, the 26th; Delph, on Saturday, the 27th; and Middleton, on Monday, the 29th." Also, "That a delegate meeting will again be held at Mr. Leonard Haslop's Temperance Coffee House, Manchester-street, Oldham, on Sunday, the 28th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and it is requested that each Delegate will come prepared with his quota of the expence. Manchester, Rochdale, Ashton, Stayley Bridge, and Hyde, are requested to attend." A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned to the 28th instant.

BILSTON.—A general meeting of the Chartists of this town was held in the Association Room, Stafford-street, on Wednesday evening last, when it was resolved, "That a requisition be drawn up, signed by householders, and submitted to the High Constable, requesting him to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Bilston, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Parliament to adopt the People's Charter, that it may become the law of the land."

ON THURSDAY evening, Mr. G. White, of Birmingham, lectured here to a numerous assembly; several new members were enrolled.

SUNDAY.—The morning meeting was well attended. Mr. Mogg lectured in the afternoon. The evening meeting was address d by Mr. Stiran. The National Petition was read by Mr. Brown. Several new members were enrolled. A spirit of unanimity prevailed, seldom witnessed in such assemblies; the people seem determined on having the Charter.

HAWICK.—The annual meeting of the Hawick Chartist Provision Store was held in the Chartist Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th November. The work of co-operation here goes bravely on. It is now two years since a few active Chartists in this small but conspicuous town determined to co-operate and supply their families from a shop of their own, and by that means relieve themselves entirely from that class of money-hunters (alias shopkeepers,) and to keep the profits to themselves. When we commenced business upon our own account, many were the insinuations and calumnies laid against us. Some of the knights of the counter and till-worshippers would hold their hands upon their sleek sides, and say, "Oh, it is just a bubble that appears upon the surface of a troubled lake; it soon will burst, and disappear for ever." Others said that we wished to get a stock of goods, and distribute them among ourselves, and turn bankrupts. But behold the change! Some of them that made these insinuations have fallen into the pit they had prepared for us, while we are going on, and increasing in strength and capital, far beyond the expectations of its fondest admirers. When we took our store-rooms, the whole amount of our capital was £13—a small beginning for a grocery and provision shop, without a fraction of credit, but still we persevered and braved many difficulties, and now our capital amounts to £103, and the sales for the last twelve months were £1 575. This will show what we are doing in this town, whose population is little more than 6,000.

SILSDEN.—Mr. Thomas Knowles, from Keighley delivered a lecture on the principles of the Charter, in the Chartist Association Room, to an attentive audience, when several new members were enrolled.

PORTSMOUTH.—The members of the Working Men's Association met on Monday evening last, and unanimously dissolved. Twenty-four cards of membership of the National Charter Association were disposed of.

BELFAST.—The Chartists of this place held their quarterly meeting on the 9th inst., when, after passing the accounts, a committee was appointed to draw up an address; and the Secretary was directed to write for one hundred copies of the National Petition.

RYDE. (ISLE OF WIGHT.)—We are most happy to announce that the good men of Ryde are beginning to restore themselves; they have a weekly meeting in the large room of the Nag's Head Inn. The Newport friends visit them occasionally, and they are very anxious for a lecturer.

HEBDEN-BRIDGE.—On Tuesday, Mr. West, of Macclesfield, the West Riding lecturer, visited this place; our association room has been enlarged so that it will now contain between three and four hundred people and the room was crowded nearly to suffocation. On the day following at one o'clock, Mr. West gave an able and sterling address in a school room, in Colding, about three miles from Hebden-Bridge, where Chartism was never before sounded.

LONDON.—Mr. Royland lectured at the Three Crowns Inn, Richmond-street, Soho-square, to the Chartist tailors here, on Sunday night. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Dale, Knight, and Cuffy. Six new members were enrolled.

55, OLD BAILEY.—Mr. Parker gave in his resignation on Tuesday evening, on account of removal of residence to the west end of the metropolis, with the full intention of stirring up the tailors in the great cause of Chartism, a class to which he belongs. Mr. Cater moved the following:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that Mr. Parker is deserving the thanks of the members present, and is hereby given, and of all the Chartists in general, for his persevering and unflinching services, even to the sacrifice of his family's interest, in the sacred cause, for a series of years, especially in this city." The motion was unanimously carried with much applause. On Sunday evening, Mr. Cameron preached an instructive and convincing Chartist sermon, which was received with demonstrations of approbation by a full congregation of respectable working men and lovely women. A discussion of a very interesting character followed. The preacher received a vote of thanks. Mr. Cater announced the sale of the following invaluable papers in the Hall—namely, the *Northern Star*, *Vindicator*, *Executive Journal*, and *English Chartist Circular*, which he hoped, ere long, through the instrumentality of the City Tract Society, would be purchased and read in this metropolis, instead of the corrupt, bigoted, and crafty newspapers now so generally read.

55, OLD BAILEY.—At a meeting held on Monday evening, in aid of the funds of a newly-established Loan Tract Society, Mr. Cameron in the chair, the report of the first month's receipts and expenditure was read and received, showing a balance of seven shillings and twopence in the treasurer's hands; resolutions were afterwards moved, seconded, and supported in able speeches to the effect that in the opinion of the meeting a vast amount of ignorance and prejudice exists in the metropolis in relation to the principles of the Charter, owing mainly to the misleadings of the press; that the operations of the Tract Society are well calculated to correct this evil, and pledging the meeting therefore to its support. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cameron, Spurr, Leach (of the Executive) Cleave, and others.

WANDSWORTH.—The friends here have engaged an excellent room at the King's Head, for their future meetings. No doubt their numbers will increase, as they purpose to engage lecturers, and to appoint an evening once a week for discussion.

BERMONDSEY.—The National Petition has been adopted at a public meeting held at the Horns Tavern.

CHESHIRE.—Mr. DOYLE'S TOUR.—Mr. Doyle has lately held successful and enthusiastic meetings at Stockport, on Thursday evening; at Mottram, on Monday; at Hazlegrove, on Tuesday; at Macclesfield on Wednesday; at Congleton, on Thursday; at Lane End (Potteries,) on Friday. Here Mr. D. had an over-flowing audience, Mr. George Mort, who is a host in himself, was called to the chair; he opened the meeting in a neat, sensible and beautiful style, and made some slashing and well directed hits at our short sighted, imbecile and unfeeling misrulers. Eleven joined the Association. On Tuesday last, twenty joined, making thirty-one; last week sixty more enrolled their names upon the books. They are certainly a fine set of men in the Potteries. On the Sunday following, he lectured again at Macclesfield; attended a public meeting for the adoption of the national petition at Hyde, on Monday; on Tuesday, at Newtills, in Derbyshire, where twenty members of the National Charter Association were enrolled; on Wednesday, he returned to Stockport, attended a public meeting for the petition; and on Thursday, again visited Hazlegrove, for a meeting of the like purport, whence he again proceeded to

Chartist Intelligence.

ABERDEEN.—All is going on well here among the "good men and true"—a deep-rooted conviction has taken possession of their minds of the necessity for all who are desirous of forwarding the great object we have in view—the regeneration of our country, to unite in one indissoluble bond, knowing that union and perseverance in us is all that is required to make our principles triumph over all opposition; and we cannot, therefore, but look with suspicion and distrust upon any person, under whatever character he may assume, or whatever power he may be clothed with, possessing any amount of influence over his fellowmen, who will, at this important season, when our principles are spreading so rapidly, and the cause in such a healthy condition, and a desire from many elicited who were formerly our bitter opponents to receive a knowledge of our principles—we say it looks very suspicious, and augurs very unfavourably for us, to see men who pretend to have the interests of humanity, the interests of his fellowmen, and the prosperity of their country and posterity at heart, going about the country, endeavouring to sow disunion and dissension among men who would otherwise be heartily united. Of what purpose is it to us, though Feargus O'Connor may have advocated physical force? We look not to what has passed, but as a beacon to guide us in our future course; we look to the present and our future prospects, as most demanding our attention; and what matters it to us though a Brewster may say he is for moral force only? These are questions we have little to say about. We wish they were buried in "oblivion's wave," and for ever. All we want is union. It is high time to throw overboard all causes of dispute—all minor differences ought now to be merged in our determination to be free—discord has too long characterised our movement—when shall we see an end of it? When shall we see one spirit actuate us in all our undertakings? When shall we see the regeneration of our country, and the happiness of her sons be the sole impelling motive to virtuous and noble actions? It is high time that we should arise, and, with a powerful arm, strangle this serpent of discord, and destroy this hydra of oppression, which is stalking over the length and breadth of the land, and which preys on our own vitals. Let us be united, and we will be enabled to approach danger undismayed, and resist difficulties that in the mean time appear irresistible. Our principles being just, and founded on equity, fixed on an immoveable basis, excluding no man from a participation of the benefits they will confer, will ultimately triumph over all opposition, and be established in peace.

On Monday Night last, the members of the Aberdeen Charter Union met, Archibald M'Donald in the chair; the minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, it was agreed to pay those two females who have been so cruelly victimised by their task-masters for presenting the plaid to O'Connor, five shillings per week until they got employment. This is a practice that ought always to be acted on by our Chartist brethren or sisters, whenever one of their members are oppressed, to support him against his relentless oppressor. Mr. Robert Lowery being expected in Aberdeen, the council were empowered to make arrangements for holding a meeting. Mr. Lowery is the most popular agitator that has yet been in this town, with the exception of O'Connor. He has rendered the cause great service here, and is deservedly respected alike by his brother Chartists and their opponents; his unassuming manner, his dispassionate recital of the wrongs inflicted upon the people, and the impressive manner in which he urges the adoption of those principles which alone can save our country from ruin, has on all occasions fully convinced his audiences that nothing but a Radical reformation in the national institutions will produce national prosperity. The propriety of electing a delegate to represent us in the forthcoming Convention, to be holden in London on the 4th of February, was likewise discussed, but was postponed until next meeting. The meeting shortly afterwards separated.

On Tuesday Night a meeting of the Female Chartists was held in the Hall, 38, George-street, Mrs. Angus in the chair; several members having been enrolled, the Chairwoman introduced Duncan Nicolson to address them, the subject being the influence of woman over man, the noble actions performed by them in former times, and the great good that would result from their taking an active part in the present struggle for political independence. He adduced many striking instances from history, to show the influence of woman over man, and likewise of their noble actions, such as Joan of Arc, the maid of Sarragossa, the Countess of March, and urged them to influence their fathers, their brothers, husbands, and lovers to become Chartists. Say not, my countrywomen you have no power; in you is our hope, we look to you for the salvation of our country, the regeneration of our countrymen. Pharoah's daughter saved Moses from the deep waters, and he saved his kindred from the unrelenting grasp of the oppressor, the task-master's scourge; mothers, to your care is entrusted the forming of the "young immortal's mind," the instruction of our youth, it is you who form the national character; you it is who can impress upon the minds of your sons or of your daughters, a love of noble actions, or of ignoble deeds. Do you value their happiness through life, your own welfare, or the prosperity of your country, then instil into their minds a love of liberty. Show them the corruption which abounds among men, and how to avoid the snares that are set to entrap unwary and unsuspecting youth; point out the noble deeds of the "mighty dead," recount to them the glorious actions of their ancestors, who died for their country and posterity. Freedom is dear to every young breast. What youth is there to whose ear the sound of liberty is not sweet? whose heart does not enthusiastically beat at the names of a Wallace, a Bruce, or a Tell? After further remarks, he said, I have thus established, if not the superiority, at least the equality of woman with man, when the latent powers of their minds have been called into action, when the dormant energies of their souls have been roused into the performance of noble deeds. On one occasion they made Xerxes the Great exclaim, that "the women behaved like men, and the men like women." It will now be no difficult task to prove that the cause of Chartism would be benefited by the women taking an active part in the agitation. O, say the wiseacres, women have nothing to do with politics. Very good. Then I would ask, why do politics interfere with them? Do not politics rob them of the enjoyment of life, blast their social happiness and domestic bliss? Their interests are wound up with those of man, say a second party. If the interests of women, in what is called low life, are inseparable from those of man, why make any distinctions with royalty? Why allow a woman to be the chief magistrate of the nation? The salic law of France excludes women from regal authority, and I would ask what nation on earth is so much under the dominion of women as France? None whatever. The laws of England acknowledge the right of women to the throne, and yet when other women take an active part in that which affects the happiness of their families, they are to be told that they have no right to interfere. Indeed! Has a woman no right, if she is robbed of her treasure, to cry "Stop thief!" Has she no right to raise her voice to stop the robber in his plundering career? How very consistent! Have women no rights, have women no interests to uphold, or are they to submit in sullen silence to be the passive slaves of the other half of "creation's lords." Forbid it, justice! If one woman has a right to govern, another woman has a right to a voice in the choosing of legislators; if she is qualified to perform the one right, she is competent to discharge the other duty. Man might as well adopt the creed of the Turks, and say at once that they have no souls, as have the audacity to say they have no rights; the one is as consistent as the other. To say that they have no rights to protect, no duties to perform, beyond the limits of the domestic circle, is all fudge. I do not say that every woman should have a vote; the interest of the married would be carefully watched by her husband, but every young maid and widow should have a vote. Man and woman were created in God's image, equal, if not in physical power, in mental faculties and capacity. Are they not contributing to the wealth of society, of the state? Do not they produce by their industry very many of the necessaries and luxuries of society? Do not they pay taxes? The constitution says that "taxation and representation should go hand in hand," and that "no one shall be taxed without their consent," therefore they ought to be represented. If they infringe any of our penal laws, they are punished. "The laws of England are made with the understanding that those who are to obey them, have a voice personally or by representative, in making them." The suffrage is therefore their indisputable right. For my part, were I a woman, I would not acknowledge the Queen's right to the crown, if she did not concede my claim to the suffrage. After showing in many ways how they would benefit the cause by joining the agitation, he concluded with exhorting them to use all the influence they possessed, in order to induce their relatives to become Chartists, and sat down. After some other business had been transacted, the meeting dissolved.

LONGTON (Staffordshire).——The cause of Chartism is making rapid progress in this place. We are regularly supplied, every Sunday afternoon, with a Chartist preacher, and also every Tuesday night with a lecturer on the same subject. Messrs. Richards, Mart, and Robinson, are the persons appointed to preach and lecture at the times stated above, and their audiences on both occasions are very great, and not only so, but our number of members are much augmented every week, so that though the last, I trust we shall not be the least, in the glorious cause.

BOLTON-WOOD.—On Saturday evening, a temperance tea-party took place in the Ralph Green School Room, when a goodly number of both sexes sat down to an excellent tea.

SOWERBY.—On Thursday week Mr. West, West-Riding lecturer, visited this place, and delivered a very humourous and interesting address to a densely crowded audience, urging his hearers to join the National Charter Association.

OLD DELPH.—Mr. James Duffy delivered a soul-stirring address to the hardy mountaineers of Saddleworth in their Lecture Room, Mill-gate, Delph, on Saturday evening. At the conclusion of his address, three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor, three for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and three for the Charter.

WARRINGTON.—The National Petition was adopted here at a public meeting on Sunday evening last. They are increasing in numbers, and expect a visit from Mr. O'Connor while on his Lancashire tour.

DARLINGTON.—The Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting on Monday night, at eight o'clock, when the following resolution was carried:—"That this meeting adopt the National Petition as issued by the Executive of the National Charter Association, and this meeting pledges itself to use every exertion within in its power to procure signatures."

OUSEBURN.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held in the Chartist Reading Room, near Byker Bar, on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting the National Petition. Mr. J. Hebdin was called to the chair. Mr. John Hall, sub-secretary, moved the adoption of the National Petition, which was adopted. Several new members joined. The usual meeting was held in the Reading Room, on Sunday morning; Mr. George Bell in the chair. The members proceeded to make arrangements for the Byker Hill meeting. A number of tracts were distributed among the members and others present; one or two more members were enrolled, and others promised to enrol next Sunday. Mr. Hall was elected delegate to Newcastle, on business connected with the two bodies. Mr. Wm. Parker is no longer a member of this association.

CONGLETON.—A delegate meeting for the county of Chester, was held at Congleton on Sunday, when delegates were present and letters read from the following places:—Congleton, Macclesfield, Hazlegrove, North Mottram, Middlewich, and Hanley. The following resolution was adopted:—"That Hyde and New Mills be requested to join the county of Chester, in the payment of our lecturer, and in the appointment of a member, for the forthcoming Convention, and for carrying on a peaceful agitation." It was unanimously agreed that Mr. Doyle be engaged for another month, from the time that he finishes the month's service that he first engaged for, and that the people of Cheshire be called upon to use every exertion in obtaining signatures to the National Petition, and every other legal means for obtaining the People's Charter.

LONDON.—The Eastern Division of Boot and Shoemakers met at the Star Coffee House, Golden Lane, on Sunday evening last. The meeting was addressed by two of the County Council, and other members of the Association, on the necessity of a union in the present struggle for the Charter.

Delegate Council.—The Council met on Sunday last, Mr. Knight in the chair. The Council, as usual, was occupied in receiving reports, and sending lecturers and deputations to the various localities. Money was received from various bodies for the service of the London Delegate Tract Committee. The quarterly balance-sheet of the Council was reported by the auditors to be correct and satisfactory. During its sitting Messrs. Leach, Campbell, and M'Douall entered the room, and were loudly cheered. After a variety of other business, the meeting adjourned.

Westminster.—Mr. Farren lectured at the Charter Coffee House, Stretton Ground, on Sunday last, to the great satisfaction of his audience.

St. Pancras.—Mr. Lees lectured at the Feathers, Warren-street, to a numerous audience, on Sunday last. The talented lecturer was highly applauded. Thirteen members were enrolled.

Tower Hamlets.—Mr. Wheeler lectured on Sunday last on the Charter to a crowded audience. The unfortunate Potts had a second collection made for him, and the sum of 4s. 7d. was given to him, and one pound was lent to him to set him to work for himself.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Nov. 12.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Duncalfe Rushbury, Fitzroy-place, Southwark Bridge-road, money scrivener, to surrender Nov. 19, at three, Dec. 24, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Bickley, Duke-street, St. James's; official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

Richard Griffiths Welford, Strand, printer, Nov. 19, at two, Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Wilkinson, Lincoln's Inns fields; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane.

Henry Chapman Carter, Hammersmith, carpenter, Nov. 23, Dec. 24, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Lonsdale, Temple-chambers; official assignee, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street.

William Nash, Budge-row, tea dealer, Nov. 23, Dec. 24, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Adamson, Ely-place, Holborn; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane.

Benjamin Aarons, Knowles-court, Doctors'-commons, furrier, Nov. 27, at one, Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Ellis, Corbet's-court, Gracechurch-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Abraham Levy Bensusan and Joshua Brandon, Wallbrook-buildings, City, merchants, Nov. 26, at twelve, Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Sons, Sise-lane; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Basinghall-street.

Thomas Winterbourne, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, tavern keeper, Nov. 24, at twelve, Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Cookney, Lamb's Conduit-place; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

Augustus Bohte, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor, Nov. 24, at one, Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Pike, Old Burlington-street; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings.

John Kirkley Myers, Sunderland, victualler, Nov. 26, Dec. 24, at eleven, at the Bridge Hotel, Bishop Wearmouth. Solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Brodrick, and Bell, Bow Churchyard, Cheapside; and Mr. Wilson, Sunderland.

William Walker Salford, Stockport, timber merchant, Nov. 27, Dec. 24, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Middle-temple; and Messrs. Atkinson and Sanders, Manchester.

Eccles Shaw, York, linen draper, Nov. 19, at eleven, Dec. 24, at two, at the Guildhall, York. Solicitors, Messrs. Baxter, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Pearson, York.

William Watkin, jun., Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, wharfinger, Nov. 22, Dec. 24, at twelve, at the Lansdowne Hotel, Leamington Priors. Solicitors, Messrs. Parkes and Son, Verulam Buildings, Gray's-inn; and Mr. Cope, Leamington Priors.

Joseph Walker, Newbold Moor, Derbyshire, earthenware manufacturer, Nov. 23, Dec. 24, at one, at the Rutland Arms Inn, Bakewell. Solicitors, Messrs. Lucas and Cutts, Chesterfield; and Messrs. Spence and Bullivant, Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

Betty Fell, Sharples, Lancashire, bleacher, Dec. 1, 24, at twelve, at the Swan Inn, Bolton-le-moors. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple; and Mr. Briggs, Bolton-le-moors.

William Fell and Thomas Fell, Sharples, Lancashire, provision dealers, December 1, 24, at ten, at the Swan Inn, Bolton-le-moors. Solicitors, Messrs. Addington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follet, Bedford-row; and Mr. Hampson, Manchester.

Thomas Burbey, Richard Loe, and James Loe, Portsmouth, bankers, Dec. 3, at one, 24, at twelve, at the George Inn, Portsmouth. Solicitors, Messrs. Holme, Lofius, and Young, New Inn; Messrs. Cruikshank and Wakefield, Gosport; and Mr. Hilliard, Portsmouth.

John Fowkes, Leicester, hosier, Nov. 24, Dec. 24, at twelve, at the Castle of Leicester. Solicitors, Mr. Laxton, Leicester; and Mr. Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Whitaker and J. Whitaker, Salford, Lancashire, licensed victuallers. R. Zwilchenbart, E. Zwilchenbart, and J. Searight, Liverpool, general merchants. J. Austin, R. Peat, and W. Yardley, Farnworth, Lancashire, machine makers; as far as regards J. Austin. C. Hadfield and J. Sanderson, Sheffield, anvil makers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Nov. 16.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Roberts, wine merchant, Gower-street, North, to surrender Nov. 23, at half-past eleven, and Dec. 25, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Whitmore, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. Walls and Son, Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

William Straker, bookseller, 443, West Strand, Nov. 23, at half-past one, and Dec. 28, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Solicitor, Mr. Hopkinson, Red Lion-square.

Thomas Morton Jones, merchant, Yardley, Worcestershire, Nov. 26, and Dec. 28, at two, at the Waterloo-rooms, Birmingham. Solicitors, Messrs. Rowland and Young, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London; Messrs Tyndall and Son, Birmingham.

James Croft, dyer, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford, Yorkshire, Nov. 24, and Dec. 28, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Walker, Furnival's Inn, London; Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

William Emans, bookseller, Aldersgate-street, Nov. 20, and Dec. 28, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Furquand, Copthall-buildings, official assignee; Solicitors, Mr. Norton, New-street, Bishopsgate.

George Barrett, butcher, Rockfield, Yorkshire, Dec. 1 and 28, at twelve, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Mr. Branson, Sheffield; Mr. Moss, Cloak-lane, London.

George Bugg, builder, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, Nov. 23, at half-past twelve, and Dec. 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Belcher, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. King, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street.

Thomas Hill, jun., and William Brookes, merchants, St. Mary Axe, Nov. 24, at two, and Dec. 28, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Solicitor, Mr. Fisher, Bucklersbury.

Henry Groves, timber merchant, Warwick, Nov. 22, and Dec. 24, at the Lansdowne Hotel, Leamington Priors. Solicitors, Mr. Cary, St. Swithen's-lane, London; Mr. Kitchen, Warwick.

Francis Brittan, woollen draper, Bristol, No. 27, and Dec. 28, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Middle Temple, London; Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, Norfolk-street, Manchester.

Anthony Morland Soulby, wine merchant, Saint Mary-at-Hill, Nov. 23, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Green, Aldermanbury, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. Ogden, St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.

Edward Mountford, and Frederick Mountford, drapers, Bath, Nov. 26, and Dec 28, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Groom, official assignee, Lombard-street; Solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, Cheapside.

Miles Coe, beeman, Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, Nov. 24, at three, and Dec. 28, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street-buildings, official assignee; Solicitors, Messrs. Carter and Gregory, Lord Mayor's Court-office.

John Crowther and John Butterworth, black beer brewers, Leeds, Nov. 24 and Dec. 28, at two, at the Commissioners' room, Leeds. Solicitors, Mr. Wilson, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury; Messrs. Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds.

Leopold Neumegen, bookseller, Highgate, Dec. 1, and 28, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Solicitor, Mr. Davis, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

George Turk, saddler, Cheltenham, Nov. 26 and Dec. 28, at twelve, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitors, Mr. Stiles, Cheltenham; Carter and Lindsell, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, London.

John Nightingale, innkeeper, Rusholme, Lancashire, Nov. 27, and Dec. 22, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Mr. Cresswell, Manchester; Mr. Gibson, Manchester; and Messrs. Chesholme, Hale and Gibson, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

William Morgan, bookseller, Longdon, Staffordshire, Dec. 1, at one, and Dec. 28, at twelve, at the Swan Hotel, Lichfield. Solicitors, Mr. Tatham, Staple-inn, London; Mr. Eggington, Lichfield.

William Lister, cloth manufacturer, Rodley, Yorkshire, Nov. 24, and Dec. 28, at twelve, at the Commercial Buildings, Leeds. Solicitor, Mr. Walker, Furnival's-inn, London; Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

John Lewis, coal master, Hockley Colliery, Sedgley, Staffordshire, Dec. 1, and Dec. 28, at ten, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitors, Mr. Brown, Bilston, Staffordshire; Messrs. Williamson and Hill, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

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

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Poetry.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR AT KIRKALDY.

The sun roll'd in splendour majestic and clear,
As the cause that is founded on justice and truth,
No cloud on the azure of heaven did appear,
And winter shone forth in the heyday of youth.

The peal of the bugle announced with the late,
The approach of the hero and lover of man,
And the shouts of the despot were silenced and mute
As the grave, ere the reign of the despot began.

He came, and the firmament echoed the peal,
From myriads of bosoms akin to his own,
O'Connor and liberty forward and feel,
That mind now must triumph o'er tyranny's throne.

He spoke, and the cheek of the mighty was flushed,
And silent as death was the mouth of his foes,
And the factions of hell were crest-fallen and crush'd,
As the plaudits of thousands alternately rose.

He ended, and then, as a champion, brav'd
A foe to appear and unravel his plan,
But right now shall stand, and no longer be slav'd,
While heaven looks and smiles on the birthright of man.

Now farewell O'Connor, but we hope not for ever,
Return and receive our embraces again,
May tyranny's altar eternally shiver,
And justice and equity flourish amain.

SONNET TO KNOWLEDGE.

Knowledge, though bless'd with the keen eye of sense,
And mental wings of swift untiring flight,
That outstrips birds of prey in fleetest plight,
Oft fails in the pursuit of wisdom. Hence,
To know is not to act; or to evince
Our wish, to scatter or engender light!
How often do we see the understanding bright,
With reason's glow, yet wanting excellence,
Or prudence, without which the grasping mind
Has fallen from off his high imperial seat,
And as a giant that no power could bind,
Sunk nerveless solely from his own defect.
Virtue alone ennobles human kind,
Without it knowledge is a loose unsafe retreat.

J. V.

Southmolton, October 9, 1841.

SONNET TO WISDOM.

Great are thy deeds, e'en when thy words are few;
For thou art oft in thinking powers unskill'd,
To know is not thy forte, or yet to build
Ere thou dost count the cost. Those who pursue
Thee; and prejudge thee not perfection's clue,
Are all deceived; for all thy golden field
Is but to put in practice what's instill'd
By stated reason. Wisdom cannot do
What human understanding fails to know.
Wisdom, like her twin sister knowledge, is
Parent of an unnumber'd race, who show
Variety in age, and size, and phiz.
That wisdom supersedes, which bears the glow
Of truth—and leadeth but to happiness.

J. V.

Southmolton, October 9, 1841.

Reviews.

THE LOVE GIFT FOR 1842. Gordon, George Bell, 186, Fleet-Street.

A beautiful book for the *Condoir*. Not faultless by any means; but very pretty: containing some choice gems of poetry both original and select.

THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION: a Political Almanack for 1842, showing the Amount and Application of the Taxes raised from the Industry of the producing Classes; and containing a great Amount of Valuable and Statistical Information. Compiled from Parliamentary and other Documents, by JOSHUA HOBSON. Leeds: J. Hobson. London: J. Cleave. Manchester: Abel Heywood. Glasgow: Paton and Love.

This is verily a Poor Man's *vade mecum*: the cheapest and best book of general reference for almost all subjects in which the people's interests are immediately involved that we have ever seen. In addition to all the usual information of an Almanack, it contains a mass of statistical information crammed into the smallest possible space upon the following most important subjects:—

Habitable surface and population of the earth, and population of each country in Europe; quantity of land in England cultivated and uncultivated; resources of Great Britain; capabilities of the soil of England; income of productive and unproductive classes; nutritious matter in food; value of the British coinage; amount of the crime of murder in 1825-30-35-40; summary of both Houses of Parliament; amount of pauperism in 1838-39-40; the religious denominations of the world; imports and exports of England for 1839-40-41; the census for 1841; population of America; amount of American trade for 1838-39-40; number of bank notes in circulation; number of births, deaths, and marriages registered in 1841; comparative duration of life; amount of taxes raised and expended during 1838-39-40 and 41; cost of royalty; amount and annual cost of National Debt; cost of Queen's Ministers; cost of law; cost of standing army; cost of navy, and cost of police; cost of crime; cost of education, and cost of opium war; cost of church; cost of sprisons; cost of poor law commission; cost of the public offices; the black list of state paupers; and the condition of the people who pay the taxes.

The last article on "the Condition of the People," is too valuable to be passed over silently. We give from it the following extract:—

The condition of the people, from whose labour the enormous sums of money, detailed in the foregoing pages, is wrung, forms a horrible contrast with the shameful expenditure of the means thus raised. In setting forth that condition we shall endeavour to present the reader with a number of facts, culled from the speeches of Ministers and Legislators in Parliament, and from the speeches and writings of those out of doors, who cannot be taxed with a too-friendly disposition towards the poor; consequently their statements will not be liable to the charge of exaggeration or misrepresentation.

Lord Normanby, when Secretary of State for the Home Department, in a speech delivered in the House of Lords, on the 12th of February, 1841, on moving the second reading of the "Drainage of Buildings Bill," said:—

"Dr. Duncan estimates the working population of Liverpool to amount to 170,000, or 175,000; *of which 38,000 live in cellars!* Of these cellars there are, in round numbers, 8,000; and the inhabitants in each average something under five heads. The *mortality* amongst the inhabitants of these cellars *is 35 per cent greater* than that in other parts of the town! Of the remaining number of the working population of Liverpool, 86,400 live in close courts, having no underground drainage. The crowded and filthy condition of those courts is graphically described by Dr. Duncan, as well as the density of their population. He has seen four families huddled together in one room ten feet square"!

His Lordship also said:—

"Of the state of the dwellings and health of the poorer population of Dublin, Dr. Maunsel gives a painful description; from which it appears that an immense proportion of the cases of fever admitted into the fever hospitals come from the dense, ill-built, ill-ventilated, and filthy courts and alleys occupied by the poorer classes."

"In Manchester, of every 1,000 deaths, 496 are of children under three years of age! whereas in the agricultural districts, as Northumberland and the North-Riding of Yorkshire, only 253 or 252 out of every 1,000 deaths, are under three years of age. In Manchester only 53 out of every 1,000 persons live to be 70 years old; while in the North-Riding of Yorkshire 202 of that number pass that age; in Northumberland 210: therefore the chances of life *are four times greater* in these agricultural communities."

Subsequently, when speaking of the condition of the poor of Glasgow, his Lordship quoted from the evidence of Mr. Symons, who thus expresses himself:—

"I have seen human degradation in some of its worst phases both in England and abroad; but I can advisedly say that I did not believe, until I visited the wynds of Glasgow, that so large an amount of filth, crime, misery, and disease, existed in one spot in any civilized country!" And again:—"In the lower lodging-houses, ten, twelve, and sometimes twenty persons, of both sexes and all ages, sleep promiscuously on the floor, in different degrees of nakedness. These places are generally, as regards dirt, damp, and decay, such as no person of common humanity to animals would stable his horse in!"

On a motion in the late House of Commons by Mr. Sadleir, of Birmingham, for an Inquiry into the National Distress, Mr. T. Duncombe said:—

"A few days ago, Mr. Miller, the relieving officer of the West London Union, stated to the magistrates at the Mision House that he was frequently obliged to make it a practice to allow the poor to escape by the back way in order to avoid the violence of the poor wanting employment; it was impossible for the present state of things to continue. And on a subsequent day he said the destitute objects had become so exasperated and so reckless of life that he was afraid they would commit murder. On the same day Mr. Thwaites, the relieving officer of the City of Loden Union, stated that he had relieved 6,000 destitute persons since January last, and that it was impossible to give an idea of the misery and distress of the able-bodied and working men, *who came to him by hundreds, and who were actually famishing.* In Bethnal Green there was a man named John Hildyard, with five children, living in one small room, having nothing but straw to sleep on, the only furniture being three old chairs. William Slater and William Field were equally destitute and miserable. He would now direct the attention of the House to the state of Marylebone—a district adjoining the seat of splendour and fashion. In twenty-six houses, averaging nine rooms each, the number of inhabitants was eight hundred and eighty-two, consisting of one hundred and sixty-two married couples with three hundred and forty-five children, sixty-six widowers with ninety-six children, twenty-one single men and thirty single women; altogether two hundred and twenty families. The average size of the rooms was eleven feet eight inches by ten feet six inches. In one hundred and fifty-six of these families the parents and children slept in the same room, and in one hundred and thirty-two families the children of both sexes slept together. This was not a solitary instance in that portion of the metropolis."

"A few days ago he (Mr. Duncombe) received a letter from a gentleman of Burton-upon-Trent stating that the large manufactories, worked by the Messrs. Peel, had stopped work; and that nearly five hundred people had been thrown out of employment without the most distant chance of their again obtaining work—that this had arisen from the general decline of profits in the great branch of business, notwithstanding the rate of wages being materially lower than in the Lancashire district. Surely this was a sign of the times which called for a speedy remedy! (Hear, hear.) Every gentleman who had read the report of the hand-loom weavers' committee, was perfectly aware of the distress which exists amongst that class of the community, and would find, in many instances, that families *were living per head at less than a penny a day.* At Loughborough, in Leicestershire, the stockingers were frequently out of work; and when at half-work, they were charged the full expences for their frames, so that frequently they could earn little beyond those expences. The people were in a state of desperation. About a fortnight ago, a poor man, whose wife was dying, having had his relief reduced from 2s. 6d. a week, hung himself in despair. He could go on with these instances, but his heart sickened; and the hearing of such things was sufficient to make a wise man mad. (Hear, hear.) A letter had been received from Loughborough by a committee now sitting in London, whose object was to endeavour, if possible, to benefit the condition of the working classes. In that letter a number of individuals were mentioned, whose earnings varied from 4s. to 7s. per week, their families averaging from five to seven children. These individuals, who toiled from seven in the morning till ten at night, went home to sleep on straw; and they stated that the pale cheeks of their wives, and the twisted limbs of their offspring, showed them to be deprived of every comfort which God had ordained for man."

Mr. Duncombe also stated that:—

"He knew of *two instances occurring in one week* of persons who *preferred death* rather than imprisonment in the workhouse. They declared they had rather die than be separated from their children in the manner proposed by the New Poor Law; and *they did die*, rather than go into the workhouse!"

Lord John Russell, *when speaking on the question* of the Sugar Duties in last Parliament, entered into detail respecting the situation of the population of the manufacturing districts: and speaking of the people of Bolton and Manchester, *after having contrasted* their condition with that of the manumitted West Indian slaves, he emphatically declared that the poor, famished, and misery-stricken slaves at home would be glad to change positions with their black brethren in servitude!

This was the statement to Parliament of a Minister, who held for years the office of Secretary to the Home Department; of the Parliamentary leader of a party, whose advent to power was hailed as the harbinger of better and brighter days than had ever shone upon England. At the conclusion of eleven years of office, such was the confession made by this distinguished authority, as to the result of their *government! Eleven years!* how much might wisdom and benevolence have effected in eleven years, when backed by the power and inexhaustible resources of this mighty empire! Yet, see the miserable *consequences of ignorance, selfishness*, and party squabbles: these resources wasted; the condition of the people deteriorated and deteriorating; trade declining; wages reduced; bankruptcy among capitalists; *starvation among operatives*: such is the legacy bequeathed by "Liberals" and modern political economists to this country as the fruits of eleven years power!

The statistical matter of the Leeds Enumeration Committee is then introduced, exhibiting the awful fact of 20,000 persons *living in this town alone upon* 11½d. per week, and concludes thus:—

This, then, is the condition of England! The report just quoted proves that in one of our largest manufacturing towns, where the distress has been less felt than in other places, 5,576 *persons, out of 19,936 whose* circumstances have been investigated into, have no *visible means of existence!!* and that the average total weekly income of the whole of the 19,936 is only 11½d. her head!! *being less* than 1½d. per head per day!!! and yet the Queen has for her own private use the sum of £164 7s. 16d. per day! Prince Albert has for "pocket money" £104 per day! Is this right? Is this as it should be? Ought this *state of things to be* continued? Should these horrible *disparities be allowed* longer to exist? Should there, or can there, be either peace or content in the land, till the condition of the people is improved?

These are questions which must now be considered. No further staving off will do. Misery and destitution has spread so wide, so deep; has become so general and so intense, that the "condition of England" question much *now* be entertained. A full and complete inquiry into the condition of the people; into the causes of their past and present distress; into the operations of machinery, both upon the operatives immediately dependent upon it, and those displaced by it, as well as upon society in general; into the operation and effect of the present mode of occupying and working the soil, both upon the landlord, the *farmer*, and the LABOURER: an inquiry by diligent practical men, embracing all these points and every other one needful for a full investigation into the condition of the people *must now be instituted*, with a view to discovering and applying a plain, simple, efficient, and practical remedy. The anomaly of having over-production and destitution coexistent must be removed. We have within ourselves the means of producing wealth fully equal to the wants of the entire population of the globe; and we have comparatively a small population to provide for. We *must now* endeavour to discover the means of so ordering things, that "the labourer that produceth, shall be first partaker of the fruits." If the present application of machinery prevents this, we must alter it. If the present occupation of the soil (in large unwieldy farms) prevents this, we must alter it. If we have been misdirecting the energies of our people, by engaging too many of them in Manufactures and too few in Agriculture, we must alter it. In fine, *we must now* probe the matter to the bottom. We must ascertain the cause of the evil, and apply a sound and efficient remedy. The first step towards this is a careful and complete inquiry into the present and past condition of the people.

An inquiry of this nature has never yet been instituted. We have suffered to grow up amongst us a mighty producing power, equal to the labour of upwards of 600,000,000 of "hands;" we have suffered this immense power to be wielded and applied as the caprice or interest of a very few capitalists have dictated; we have suffered this to go on unmolested, unregulated, producing good and benefit where it might happen—producing harm and mischief where it listed: this system has, in its operation, completely revolutionized the manufacturing processes; introduced new habits, new domestic arrangements; it has reversed the order of dependence in families, placing the weak at the head, and making the strong powerless; it has crowded vast numbers of population into heaps, using them as long as it needed, and then remorselessly dispensing with them as so much lumber; it has demoralised the young, and consigned the old to want; it has heaped up immense piles of wealth for a few, and scattered misery and destitution abroad amongst the many; until, at last, the state of things above depicted is the result. And yet, notwithstanding the great changes which this system has been operating, no inquiry into its effects and bearings has ever yet been made! *Now*, however, it cannot be longer delayed. *Now* the question must be fairly met, and boldly grappled with.

These extracts show, to some extent, the nature and object of the work. We have before characterized it as the cheapest and best book of general reference we ever saw; and we feel persuaded that there is not a working-man in the kingdom, who will be without his "*Companion*," if he can possibly procure one. The type, though small, is beautifully clear, and the printing very neatly executed.

MANN'S YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE HISTORICAL ALMANACK for 1842. Leeds, Alice Mann.

A well printed compilation containing, in addition to the calendar, prognostications of the weather, &c., a diary of general and local events, a weather table, list of the ministry, and of the London bankers, stamp duties, astronomical tables and calculations, and other valuable information.

THE EXECUTION OF BLAKESLEY.

On Monday morning Blakesley was executed in the Old Bailey. From the moment he told those who had charge of him in his cell that the farce was over, and that he would seriously prepare for his departure from this world, his conduct was marked by singular propriety. He paid the most strict attention to the advice and observations of the Rev. Mr. Carver, the Ordinary, who *represented to him the* absurdity of feigning a malady which everybody knew had nothing of reality about it, and he declared that he felt so completely satisfied with the approach of death, as not to cherish the least wish or hope of respite. The tone in which he answered the Ordinary encouraged a minute inquiry into the circumstances of the event for which he was condemned to die. He assured the Ordinary that there was a misrepresentation in the public rumours as to the position of Mr. Burden when the blow was given, and also in the statement that the unfortunate victim was asleep when struck with the knife. He was, *he said*, greatly attached to his wife, and he apprehended, from the course pursued by Mr. and Mrs. Burdon in countenancing the separation between them, that they were about to take her from him for ever. He therefore resolved to destroy her, and he entered the house with that determination, and aimed the blow at her which so nearly accomplished his object. At that moment he perceived Burdon, who had put a handkerchief upon his head, rise from the chair, and, supposing that it was the intention of the poor man to oppose him, he used the knife with a more certain aim. He knew at the moment he contemplated the murder of his wife that he should not escape, but he denied in the most positive manner that he had ever meditated self-destruction, or that he had ever expected more than a temporary *remission of the punishment he deserved.* "Why," said Mr. Carver, "did you then counterfeit madness?" "Because," replied Blakesley, "I could not endure the thought of being the object of public observation in the chapel. That was, I assure you, the only motive I had for pretending to be out of my mind." "Then you had no idea," observed Mr. Carver, "of a reprieve on the ground of insanity?" "Not the slightest," said Blakesley; "I knew perfectly well all along that I *should* be hanged, and I gave myself up in the hope of no other fate."

The delinquent repeated this statement several times to the Sheriffs (Alderman Magnay and Mr. Rogers,) to Sir James Duke, the Visiting Magistrate of the prison, and to the Governor.

It is, however, the opinion of the majority of those who heard this account of the motive that it was by no means a correct one. Blakesley knew perfectly well that efforts would be made to save his life, and he no doubt considered it advisable to favour the impression attempted to be made upon the Government by shamming insanity in the prison; he thought, too, that his chances would be increased by the appearance of suffering under one of the most violent forms of madness, and accordingly he howled like a dog, and, as we stated upon a former occasion, assaulted the wardsman who sat up with him to prevent him from doing injury to himself; but it is pretty evident that whatever disposition he might have had to do further mischief to others, he manifested no design against his own life. He played for a greater stake than the avoidance of the public gaze; indeed, either of the sheriffs would most readily have excused his attendance at the chapel if he had only signified his wish, as they are both men who are desirous not to add unnecessarily to the pain which a wretched fellow-creature must undergo surrounded by so many frightful circumstances.

Blakesley wrote a letter to his father, and another to his wife, on Sunday night, and he expressed an anxious desire to hear from the latter a short time before his execution. Both letters contained words expressive of penitence; indeed his conversation with Mr. Carver, ever since he threw off the disguise which he had so awkwardly and ineffectively adopted, was principally directed to that theme.

Blakesley appeared to the Ordinary to be a person of peculiarly sensitive feelings, so much so, that with a single word *the* tears were brought in abundance from his eyes. The sentiment with which the Rev. Gentleman regarded the culprit within the last few hours of his life was infinitely more favourable than that with which Blakesley's previous conduct affected him.

Blakesley slept at intervals during Sunday night, and felt refreshed in the morning, most of which was spent in prayer with the Ordinary. He talked to the Sheriffs and Sir James Duke in a firm tone of voice, and declared that he was perfectly prepared and disposed to die. There were but few persons within the prison during the preparations, and the number of spectators outside was by no means great in comparison with the crowds which witnessed the execution of Courvoisier for the murder of Lord William Russell, or that of Greenacre for the murder of Mrs. Brown. When the wardsmen were pinioning him he begged to say one word to the Sheriffs. It was to entreat that they would grant him one favour, as he was going into the other world. The Sheriffs replied "that they would willingly do anything practicable for him." "It is," said he, "that you will both allow me to shake hands with you on the scaffold." The Sheriffs at once assured him that they would do as he requested, and he expressed himself deeply obliged. The moment he appeared on the scaffold there was a yell from the multitude, but he took no notice of it. All his anxiety seemed to be confined to the performance of the promise made by the Sheriffs, and when those gentlemen followed him up the ladder, and shook hands with him, he was quite satisfied, muttered a few words in prayer, and was launched into eternity.

For the first couple of minutes the wretched man struggled very much, and some persons in the crowd expressed gratification at the pain which it was supposed he suffered; but the *contortions of the body* soon ceased, and the body hung without motion till nine o'clock, when it was cut down and deposited in a shell, in which it was buried last night in the narrow passage *over the bodies of Thistlewood* and the other murderers who have since the execution of that individual explated their crimes on the same scaffold.

BIRMINGHAM.

BLOODTHIRSTY AND BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE WHIG ANTI-CORN LAW FACTION, AND THEIR TOTAL DEFEAT.

One of the most uproarious and outrageous scenes of cool-blooded villany ever exhibited under any pretence was witnessed in the Town Hall of Birmingham, on Monday evening last, which stamps the Whig anti-Corn Law party with eternal infamy, and proves that they are capable of committing any crime for the purpose of gaining the ascendancy which their base conduct has justly deprived them of. Thanks to the indomitable courage of the brave Chartists, but for whom the crime of cold-blooded murder would have been added to the long catalogue of their baseness, and the hand that now writes this report would be cold in death. It is now quite clear that on all future occasions the public must be prepared to defend themselves against the attacks of those murderous ruffians.

During the week, large placards were posted through the town, announcing that a lecture would be delivered in the Town Hall, by Mr. Curtis, of Ohio, to give the public information respecting the Corn Laws. Mr. Cobden, of Stephenson-square notoriety, and Mr. Villiers, M.P. for Wolverhampton, were also announced to take part in the proceedings. It was stated, at the bottom of the placard, that no discussion was anticipated, and that no expression of opinion would be called for.

The members of the National Charter Association knowing the baseness of the Anti Corn Law party, were determined that they should not blindfold the people with their pretended lecture, which was in reality a sort of demonstration of their strength, and therefore took the necessary steps for allowing the public to hear both sides of the question. In accordance with this resolution, intimation was given to the various sectional meetings, and a deputation from each body met at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, when it was resolved that a proper chairman should be nominated on behalf of the meeting, who would allow each party a fair hearing, after the conclusion of Mr. Curtis's lecture. A long declaration was also drawn up and unanimously agreed to, and Mr. George White was appointed to move a chairman on behalf of the meeting, and a deputation consisting of Mr. Benjamin Hill and Mr. George Styles was appointed to procure tickets for the hustings.

At five o'clock on Monday evening the hall was opened, when the "Respectables" began to pour in by twos and threes; every person that could be dragged together by the influence of the "PLAGUE" were mustered in good time, and at six o'clock, the time fixed for commencing business, there was not above five hundred in the body of the hall, the chief portion of whom were Chartists. According to a regulation of the getters up of the meeting, the side-galleries were reserved for females who had tickets, which were distributed by the Anti-Corn Law Association, and when the working men saw that their wives and sisters were obliged to stand in the body of the hall, they immediately took them to the front gallery and commenced handing them into the side galleries. The cheers and confusion that followed this first manœuvre of the sovereign people made the Plague gentry on the hustings look unutterable things, and caused them to whisper rather loud that the aspect of affairs was not quite as good as they anticipated. They accordingly made a merit of necessity, and ordered that all females should be admitted to the side galleries.

At a quarter-past six Messrs. Curtis, Cobden, Scholefield, jun., and their friends, made their appearance in the organ gallery, when their partisans endeavoured to get up a cheer, which was immediately swallowed up by the torrent of groans and yells which saluted those enlighteners of the public. "We'll not hear bloodthirsty Cobden, the Stephenson Square butcher"—"You are not in the midst of the bludgeon-men now," "We want the Charter, and no humbug," with a variety of other exclamations, burst from all quarters, and was continued for some time.

When the virtuous indignation of the people at the base conduct of Cobden and Co. had somewhat subsided, Mr. Scholefield, jun. walked to the chair, and took his seat.

Mr. GEORGE WHITE immediately rose and said that as they were called together for the purpose of receiving information on the evils created by the existing Corn Laws, he thought that they could only arrive at a proper conclusion on the matter by hearing both sides of the question, which he thought could not be done except by discussion. The public, therefore, had a right to require that a proper person should be placed in the chair, who would give a fair and impartial hearing to all parties. He therefore thought Mr. Scholefield an improper person to take that office, as he was an interested party, being president of the anti-Corn Law Association. There was also another objection to Mr. Scholefield. He was the individual who introduced the London police into Birmingham for the purpose of trampling on the right of meeting to discuss grievances. He therefore thought such a base character not fit to preside over any meeting, and would propose that Mr. *Follows, of Monmouth*-street, take the chair.

The scene that followed this proposition is indescribable. A number of well-dressed blackguards, placed in front of the organ gallery, commenced yelling and hooting like savages, and were answered by the cheers of the working men, who now began to flow in at a rapid rate. Several persons connected with the Anti-Corn Law Association, endeavoured to speak, but were hooted down amidst shouts of "put the motion,"—"We'll have a proper chairman,"—"We'll not have Scholefield, the Bull Ring butcher," &c. After the storm was somewhat spent, a long and angry discussion took place between Mr. White and the leading members of the plague, in which he was denounced in such blackguard and filthy terms as are not fit to be copied in the *Star*,—"You bloody villain," "You d——d spy,"—"O'Connor's hired spy,"—"Tory tool,"—"Murder the villain," &c.; those expressions and hundreds of others were yelled forth by a body of manufacturers, shopocrats, and gentlemen of all shapes and sizes.

Mr. JOSEPH STURGE then addressed the meeting, and was loudly cheered. He said that the present meeting was called for the purpose of hearing information concerning the Corn Laws. They did not intend to take the sense of the meeting; not even to move a vote of thanks to the chairman. He therefore hoped they would allow the lecturer to proceed. He then introduced Mr. Curtis from Ohio, to deliver a lecture to the meeting.

Mr. CURTIS stood forward and was received with loud groans and hisses, accompanied by shouts of "Put a working man in the chair,"—"We want free discussion,"—"You are a pack of impostors." Mr. Curtis was heard to say one sentence requesting them to hear him for a minute, but 'twas no use, he was obliged to retire.

Mr T. S. SALT then mounted the rostrum, and went through some amusing antics. He quavered his arms in all directions, and moved his lips, but not a single word could be heard. He was highly excited, and had to sit down exhausted.

Mr. EDWIN THOMSON then commenced a tirade of abuse against the Chartists, and wished them to hear the lecturer. He put a motion to that effect, and called for a shew of hands, which was responded to by about a tenth part of the meeting.

Mr. GEORGE WHITE then called upon those who considered Mr. Scholefield an improper person to preside over the meeting, to hold up their hands, when a large number of hands were exhibited. Mr. White then declared that the majority were against Mr. Scholefield presiding over the meeting, and waved his hat in token of their triumph, which was followed by loud cheers from the meeting.

This demonstration of strength and determination on the part of the Chartists, set the Anti-Corn Law party into an ungovernable rage. They had been mustering the whole of their forces for the last month, and have had Murray, from Manchester, parading the beer-houses for three months, and made sure of carrying all before them. When they found that their case was hopeless, a well-drilled posse in front of the hustings commenced flourishing their sticks and umbrellas, shouting "Throw White over the gallery," "By God we'll murder him," "Throw White over, he is acting as fugleman." Their friends who had possession of the organ gallery immediately commenced a rush, and were only hindered from carrying their murderous intention into practice by the intervention of Mr. Joseph Sturge, and a few others. It should be here stated, that the working men were entirely excluded from the organ gallery, and that not more than a dozen tickets could be procured by the Chartist deputation, although the gallery is capable of containing over three hundred. Several persons then endeavoured to address the meeting, but such was the uproar and confusion that it was impossible to hear a sentence. The hall was crowded at this stage of the proceedings, and exhibited the most awful scene ever witnessed in Birmingham, all parties yelling, hooting, cheering, groaning, and clapping as suited their feelings; the whole force of the Anti Corn Law party being directed to that part of the organ gallery, occupied by Messrs. White, Mason, Wilkinson, Follows, and Davies. In the midst of this confusion worse confounded, a female in the side gallery wished to hand over an apple to Mr. White, but each were the splenetic feelings of the rabid faction, that they would not allow it to be forwarded, the apple was therefore thrown and laid hold of by Mr. White, who immediately turned towards the big loaf men and bit the apple with an air of defiance, which called forth the laughter of the meeting at the pitiful crew.

Mr. JOSEPH STURGE again addressed them, and endeavoured to procure a hearing for the lecturer. He said that he was prepared to fulfil the promise he made two years ago, and would pay for the use of the Town Hall for the working men if they thought proper to hold a meeting for the extension of the Franchise.

Mr. CURTIS again endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but could not succeed. The working men reiterating their determination not to allow Scholefield to preside over the meeting.

A long discussion then took place between Mr. White and the other parties on the front of the hustings. They wished to know what the Chartists required, and thought it unfair that they should not be allowed to do as they thought proper, as they had paid for the use of the Hall, and used the most scurrilous and abusive language.

Mr. WHITE informed them that the Chartists had no intention of interrupting the proceedings; they only required that the public should have an opportunity of hearing the reasons why the Chartists refused to sanction the agitation which the Corn Law repealers were endeavouring to get up. They required that a proper Chairman should be chosen, and that, at the conclusion of Mr. Curtis's lecture, equal time should be allowed to the Chartist speakers as that which was occupied by the Corn Law repealers. If they would consent to that arrangement, Mr. Curtis would be allowed to proceed, and himself and Mr. Mason would afterwards discuss the question with Messrs. Curtis and Cobden.

The anti-Corn Law party refused to agree to the proposition, when

Mr. WHITE told them that if Messrs. Cobden and Curtis would agree to discuss the matter on the following evening, they would allow the lecture to be proceeded with.

This was also refused.

Mr. EDWIN THOMPSON again commenced a blustering harangue, and could not obtain a hearing; he was denounced as a traitor and renegade by the meeting.

Mr. THOMAS CLUTTON SALT then endeavoured to get a hearing, and made a fresh addition to his claim for tomfoolery and mountebankism. He was heartily laughed at for his grotesque gestures, and retired, amidst groans and hisses.

Mr. STURGE then intimated to the meeting that if they were determined not to allow the lecturer to be heard the meeting would be dissolved. This announcement was received with cheers and shouts of "down with the Bull Ring and Manchester butchers," "you shan't humbug us," and after an abundance of yelling and hooting from the Anti-Corn Law party, who again threatened to take White's life, Mr. Sturge declared the meeting to be dissolved.

Mr. WHITE then proposed three cheers for the Charter, which was responded to in first-rate style, and whilst he was whirling his hat round, some of the respectable shopocrats behind him struck it from his hand into the body of the meeting. The hat happened to fall amongst some of the Anti-Corn Law party, in front of the hustings, who were yelling like tigers with madness, and flourishing their sticks at Mr. White. They immediately seized it, tore it into atoms, and jumped and trampled on it with the malignity of demons, shouting that they wished it was the bloody b——s head. A blue silk handkerchief, which was in it, was, of course, quietly transferred to the pocket of some *honest* Corn Law repealer. The handkerchief had been presented to Mr. White by the female Chartists of Newburgh, who will not, of course, feel sorry that it was lost by standing up for the principles for which it was presented.

A most awful scene now commenced: the anti-Corn Law party openly avowed their intention of murdering Mr. White. The moral-force denouncers of Chartist violence swore horrible oaths, and declared that he should not leave the Town Hall alive. The party under the organ gallery again called to their friends on the hustings to throw him over. Mr. White was immediately surrounded by a crowd of well-dressed savages, vowing vengeance. One of them told him to his face that his life was not worth five minutes purchase. Mr. White said that he would make the first man that touched him repent his temerity. A person who came to the meeting in the company of Mr. Curtis said that they ought to send for the police, and give White into custody. Mr. White dared them to introduce one at their peril; and turned to the Chartists (who now formed a majority of the meeting), telling them to stand firm—the well-drilled and bloodthirsty Corn Law repealers in front using all their exertions to drown his voice, so that they might be able to carry out their designs, without the knowledge of the Chartists. Another rush was then made at Mr. White by the Anti-Corn Law party who had complete possession of the organ gallery. They again swore they would murder him, and cursed the lying *Northern Star* and Feargus O'Connor. Mr. Mason seized one of the party, and asked them whether they intended to commit murder. He said they would kill the bloody rascal.

One of the leading members of the Corn Law party then commenced a tirade of abuse, and told him that if he did not get served out in the gallery, he would find somebody waiting for him down stairs. The gas was then shortened with the evident intention of allowing the well-dressed scoundrels an opportunity of accomplishing their murderous purpose in the dark, and the parties immediately surrounded their intended victim.

Mr. STURGE and others of the Anti-Corn Law party then prepared to go, when Mr. White told them that he would hold Mr. Sturge responsible for any injury that might be inflicted on him. Mr. Sturge then proffered his arm to Mr. White, and said he would do what he could to protect him from the vengeance of the respectable assassins. Messrs. Mason, Barratt, Wilkinson, Follows, and Davis then surrounded Mr. White, and began mounting over the seats. The anti-Corn Law party drew up on both sides and brandished their sticks and umbrellas, shouting "Now then, come on, we'll settle him." The small but determined knot of Chartists pushed on, when a rush was made by the blood thirsty villains. Mr. White was tumbled over the seats, but still surrounded by the trusty band of patriots; on arriving at the top of the organ gallery near the narrow staircase another rush was made. The anti-Corn Law party placed themselves at the top and swore they would kick his bloody brains out; Mr. Thomas Whyte, wholesale hardware merchant of Moore-street, then rushed forward and declared his determination of hindering any injury being done to Mr. White, and immediately placed himself beside him, the other persons exerted themselves to hinder the parties at the stair head, from doing any injury. After which Mr. White got safely to the next landing, where he was met by another horde of ruffians, shouting "Kill him," "Tear him limb from limb."

By a vast deal of exertion, the "little band" at length arrived at the street door of the organ gallery and were informed that a number of the anti-Corn Law party were waiting to have vengeance.

Mr. Barrett who had been to reconnoitre, said that the street was crowded with Chartists, upon which the door was ordered to be opened, and Mr. White accompanied by Messrs Mason, Sturge, Whyte, and Barrett, emerged into the street, where through ignorance of the real state of the case, a tremendous scuffle ensued.

The crowd consisted wholly of Mr. White's friends, who left the body of the hall when they witnessed the affray in the gallery; on arriving at the door they found it guarded by a parcel of Corn Law repealers, who were vowing vengeance against White, and swearing they would murder him.

The Chartists made them fly in all directions, and were on the point of forcing the doors, when Mr. White and his friends made their appearance. The crowd imagined that the parties by whom he was surrounded were his enemies, and such was the excited state of their feelings, that they struck at each other in the dark. They were at length undeceived, and told them to open out, and allow him to pass on; as soon as his bare head was seen in the middle of the street, "Is he hurt?" was the general shout; and when the words "all right" were heard, a tremendous burst of cheering from the Chartist troops was given; about a dozen hats were doffed, each seeking to cover Mr. White's head. They then proceeded through the streets to the Association Room, in Freeman-street, cheering enthusiastically.

The handful of Anti-Corn Law men that remained, retired to the Committee-room, where Cobden and Curtis addressed them. The body of the Hall still remained crowded.

Mr. EDWIN THOMSON again endeavoured to act the buffoon for the Whigs, but was hooted down.

Mr. J. WILKINSON then jumped on the table and proposed three cheers for the Charter, which was unanimously responded to. Three hearty cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor, and three dismal groans for the base and murderous Whigs and pretended Corn Law Repealers.

The Hall being now in total darkness, the meeting separated.

Thus has one of the most cowardly and blood-thirsty of all plots against the right of free discussion been blown to the winds by the energy of the brave Chartists of Birmingham. Several of the persons who were waiting for Mr. White in order to assassinate him exhibited cane swords and other deadly weapons, and abundant proof can be given of individuals having declared their determination to commit murder. Never were men so completely possessed of most hellish and inhuman passions as were these maligners of the working classes. But it can hardly be wondered at, when it is known that they had been preparing for a long time to steal a march on the Chartists, and had made themselves sure of the most complete success, having boasted lustily that the Chartists dared not offer any opposition. They have not only opposed them but driven them to the necessity of creeping into their Committee room, and will not only oppose them should they again attempt to gull the public, but will be prepared to defend themselves from the cane swords of Whig assassins. Hurrah, then, for the Charter! No surrender!

EXPLOSION OF A FIREWORK MANUFACTORY.—LOSS OF LIFE.—Shortly before ten o'clock on Monday morning, another serious calamity, and which produced the most intense excitement amongst the inhabitants of the north-eastern portion of the metropolis, took place in the Curtain Road, Shoreditch, by the explosion of a large quantity of fireworks, and other combustible materials, at the fire-work manufactory of Mr. Price, situate in Charles-street, and which not only resulted in the destruction of the building, but in the loss of one life, and the dreadful injury of three other persons. The manufactory, as it was called, consisted of a small dwelling-house, two floors high, on the north side of Charles-street, the basement portion of which was used as workshops for the manufacture of fireworks, and the upper portion was occupied by Mr. Price and his family as their dwelling. It appears that at nine o'clock Mr. Price, a man named William Shaw, and two youths, named John Hutt, aged fourteen, and John Marshall, about fifteen years of age, were in the workshops, all of them busily employed in "finishing" a quantity of small fireworks. About a quarter before ten the inhabitants were much alarmed by hearing a loud explosion proceed from the premises, accompanied by violent screams and groans. On the instant a much louder explosion of combustible materials succeeded, and the windows and street-door were blown into the street, and completely shattered. At the same moment two men and a boy, dreadfully disfigured, rushed from the passage of the house into the street, the whole of them with their clothes on fire, and burning fiercely above their heads. These persons proved to be Mr. Price, his man, Wm. Shaw, who is 27 years of age, and the boy Hutt. Almost simultaneously two females threw themselves out of the first floor window, and, falling on the stone paving, were very seriously injured: they were Mrs. Price and her sister-in-law, the former being in an advanced state of pregnancy, and within a day or two of her confinement. Their clothes, it is stated were also on fire, and were with some difficulty extinguished, as were also those of the three male persons. Mrs. Price was picked up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to a neighbouring house, and the fright and injuries she sustained are stated to have occasioned premature labour. The boy Marshall not having made his appearance, and his screams attracting attention, some humane persons who had assembled, notwithstanding another explosion was anticipated, rushed into the premises, and dragged him out of the flames, with which he appeared to be struggling, and his shrieks were truly heart-rending. He presented an appalling spectacle, and conveyances being procured, Price, Shaw, and Hutt were conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the poor lad, Marshall, to the London Hospital, where he shortly after expired. The building itself had now become ignited, and the flames burst forth from the windows, and the repeated explosions and variegated colours of the fireworks had a very singular appearance, and added greatly to the excitement. Information having been conveyed to the station-house of the H division, a strong body of police was soon upon the spot, and endeavoured to quell the excitement which prevailed, and to detect some of the Jew vagabonds whe had assembled in gangs from the rookeries of Shoreditch, and who in open day were committing depredations on the terrified inhabitants. Within a very short space of time several engines also arrived. Those from the Brigade stations in White-cross-

MANCHESTER.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.

The above meeting took place on Sunday last, in the Chartist room, Brown-street, East Manchester.

Delegates present—Mr. James Cartledge, for Warrington; Mr. Henry Nuttall, Tib-street, Manchester; Mr. John Crowther, Waterhead-Mills; Mr. Wm. Growcott, Brown-street, Manchester; Mr. Wright Swift, Stalybridge; Mr. Joseph Lomas, Strand-street, Manchester; Mr. Richard Haslem, Oldham; Mr. Richard Littler, Salford; Mr. Josiah Collier, Failsworth and Hollingwood; Mr. Henry Stansfield, tailors and shoemakers, Manchester; Mr. David Morrison, Eccles; Mr. Charles Connor, Miles-platting, Manchester; Mr. Jonah Schofield, Droylsden and Openshaw; Mr. John Dootson, Boden-lane; Mr. Joshua Briggs, Pilkington; Mr. Robert Ward, Middleton; Mr. William Mitchell, Shaw; Mr. Edward Bradley, Mossley; Mr. John Byron, Newton-Heath.

Mr. JOHN CROWTHER was called to the chair.

The business was opened by a discussion upon the circumstance of there being two delegate meetings held in South Lancashire at the same time, one at Oldham and the other at Manchester. Several delegates rose and said they had been asked whether there had been a split in the Chartist ranks in that county.

Mr. HASLEM rose and said, that so far as there being any split, he thought it would be at once discovered that there could be no such intention on the part of the Oldham Chartists, because they had sent a delegate to represent them at that meeting which he conceived looked nothing like a split. Some observations were made by other Delegates, and the subject dropped.

Mr. LITTLER remarked that there was an urgent necessity for a lecturer, because the good which had been accomplished by Mr. Leach might be done equally so by a lecturer possessing the same abilities. He likewise complained of the neglect of many of the lecturers in not attending to their appointments; he had been compelled to officiate eight or nine times. Meetings had been called which had been numerously attended, and no person to address them, which was calculated, when often repeated, to injure the cause.

Mr. LOMAS thought the best way to avoid such disappointments was to allow no name to be put upon the plan but who would either pledge himself to attend, or provide a suitable person to officiate for him.

Mr. LITTLER moved that each delegate come prepared to state the names of those to be put upon the plan, likewise the propriety of electing a county lecturer, and who he should be.

The motion was then seconded, put, and carried unanimously.

A long discussion then commenced upon the drawing up of the plan, in order to so arrange it as to suit the time and convenience of the various lecturers, and about one man being too often sent to the same place.

Mr. CARTLEDGE, secretary, perfectly agreed with that, inasmuch as he had been placed in the situation of the man and his ass, who tried to please everybody and lost his ass into the bargain.

Mr. LOMAS said they had at first very large meetings, but in consequence of lecturers not coming according to appointments, the meetings had of late fallen off. Five lecturers had been planned for Strand-street, and out of that number only one (Mr. Griffin) had attended.

Mr. MORRISON and other delegates made the same complaints. At Eccles they would neither place confidence in notices verbally or by bills, having several times been disappointed. It certainly was very disheartening, after placarding, to have nobody. His constituents would believe no one until he actually shewed his face.

Mr. JOHN LEACH, of Hyde, said they could have very large meetings at that town, but when they assembled to the number of two thousand, they had to go away again as they came. Mr. James Leach noticed through the *Star*, that he would lecture at Stalybridge and Hyde. He went to the former, but at Hyde, though there was a meeting of three thousand people, no one came. Such proceedings had done them great injury.

Mr. NUTTALL brought forward the following resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

"That there be a committee appointed, consisting of persons from each ward in Manchester, to assist the secretary in drawing up the plan for the next three months, and that each district in South Lancashire requiring lecturers, do distinctly inform the secretary, how often they want lectures, the nights on which they must attend, also the names and residents of all persons in their various localities who are willing to be put upon the plan as lecturers, the nights upon which they can attend, and the distance to which they can conveniently go; and that the above, and every other information be sent to the secretary, Mr. James Cartledge, 34, Lomas-street, twenty-one days previous to the expiration of the present plan."

It was also agreed that in order to prevent any disappointment for the future, the secretary be furnished with the names and residence of all lecturers as early as possible, so that as soon as those on the plan find out that they cannot attend according to the time mentioned, he may be able to supply their places, in order to carry out which, he must have a list of persons likely to fill up in case of emergency. A discussion ensued upon the forthcoming Convention, and it was stated that the sum required for Lancashire was £45 10s.

Mr. STANSFIELD said before they proceeded to nominate a person as delegate, they must know where they were to get the wages and means from.

Mr. HASLEM wondered what so much money was for, if they only had to sit so short a time. Were they to receive £5 per week? If so, according to the state of the people who had to pay them their wages would be too high.

Mr. LITTLER argued that so far as raising the money was concerned, he for his part saw no very great difficulty, and believed that if every delegate did his duty, it would be raised.

Several delegates thought it was an impropriety in the Executive for calling such a Convention.

Mr. CARTLEDGE—The Executive was elected by the whole of the members, and, if they must have an Executive, so far as they acted consistently, and for the general prosperity of the cause, both them and their measures must be supported.

Mr. GRIFFIN said that each delegate would receive two pounds per week, their expences there and back, and to sit four weeks only.

Mr. NUTTALL—The wages were not at all what should be taken into consideration. The members of the Convention, when assembled, intended to make as great a display as possible, to rouse the working men of the metropolis; and, if they would allow him the phrase, to make the very stones of the street rise and support the petition—and likewise to infuse a determined spirit through the United Kingdom. This, of course, would be attended with great expence; the money must be raised; and, for his part, he would do what he could—they ought not to scruple for a moment, but go immediately to work.

Messrs. LITTLER, STANSFIELD, GRAWCOTT, and WOOD pledged themselves that their portion of the expences should be forthcoming at the appointed time.

Mr. WOOD said that his district sent betwixt thirty and forty pounds to the first Convention. They had not been so well organised since the 12th of August, but he would do all he could.

Mr. CHARLES CONNOR said the Chartists of North Lancashire considered themselves a district of themselves; they were very poor; they would select a member who would be satisfied to represent them in the Convention for just what they could afford to give him.

Mr. NUTTALL rose to bring forward a motion that a levy of one halfpenny per week should be made upon the members for the next five weeks, which was to be understood as the Convention halfpenny.

Mr. HASLEM said they had a Church parson who prevented them from collecting money at their rooms. If they had a lecture and charged for admission, he or some of his spies were present; and if they got up a tea party, he did all he could to entrap them. It was ultimately agreed that a delegate meeting should be held on the 18th of December, when every delegate would be expected to bring twopence per member, which would be half what each member would have to pay, with an understanding that the other half would be forthcoming when wanted.

Mr. James Leach was put in nomination for the South Lancashire District.

Mr. NUTTALL moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Cartledge for his exertions as secretary.

Messrs. Stansfield, Cartledge, and Griffin were appointed to draw up an address to the Chartists and working men of South Lancashire.

Mr. CARTLEDGE moved "that every delegate do what he could towards assisting Mr. Dawson, of Oldham."

Carried.

It was likewise resolved, "That every lecturer adopt the plan of Feargus O'Connor in waiting to enroll names to the association, and receive signatures to the petition."

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the delegates dispersed after six hour's sitting.

SHEFFIELD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CHARTISTS PREPARE!—The anti-Corn Law humbugs held, last Monday, a hole-and-corner meeting in the Cutlers' Hall, to which, only the favoured few were admitted by circular. We understand that his Lordship, the autocrat of Wentworth, was present, together with a number of the Plutocracy of Sheffield and its neighbourhood. A new humbug was started, namely, "A Society for the promotion of free trade." Want of space prevents us taking further notice of this empty bag of moonshine upon the present occasion. In the meantime, we say, Chartists be watchful—prepare, and should the knaves dare to show themselves in public, drub them again, as you've drubbed them before.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE.—Mr. Gill lectured on Sunday evening; subject—"Usury, and its effects on society." The room was crowded by a respectable and attentive audience. The lecturer entered at great length into the subject of his discourse; concluding his address by noticing and refuting certain misstatements of the *Sheffield Independent*. The thanks of the meeting were awarded to Mr. Gill for his instructive address. It was announced that Mr. Otley would lecture on next Sunday evening.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting called for the adoption of the National Petition was held on Monday evening last, in the Town Hall. Owing to some mismanagement, the placards calling the meeting were not posted until twelve o'clock on the day of meeting, and hence but a comparatively small number of the Chartists knew of the meeting; notwithstanding this untoward event, about eight hundred persons were assembled, who testified by their hearty enthusiasm the lively interest they took in the proceedings. Mr. March was called to the chair. Mr. Gill read the petition, and moved its adoption. Mr. Harrison seconded the adoption of the petition, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. J. Harney proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting having adopted the National Petition, pledge themselves to exert their every energy to make that document a really national demand for the restoration of the people's right. And this meeting approving of the instructions of the Executive Council, pledge their support to the Convention of 1842." Mr. M'Kettrick seconded the motion, which was carried with but one dissentient. Mr. West, the West-Riding lecturer, then addressed the meeting at great length, and was loudly cheered. He challenged discussion; but no one opposed him. Mr. Harney, at the conclusion, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting having heard with pleasure the noble, eloquent, and energetic address of Mr. West, of Macclesfield, return him their hearty thanks; and being of opinion that that gentleman would do honour to the Convention, do hereby request him to become one of the candidates for the representation of the county of York." Mr. M'Kettrick seconded Mr. Harney's resolution. The resolution was adopted unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Harrison, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Town Trustees for the use of the Hall. Thanks having been voted to the Chairman, and three cheers given for Feargus O'Connor, three for Mr. West, three for the the Welsh martyrs, and three for the Charter, the meeting dissolved.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1841.

THE EFFECT OF "EARLY," "IMPRUDENT," AND "IMPROVIDENT MARRIAGES."

THE past week has been one of rejoicing and congratulation. The "birth of a man child" has threatened, for a time, to allay even the heat of faction. Whigs and Tories have thrown up their caps together, and their organs have vied with each other in the work of fulsome adulation, and of forgetting the addition which this "auspicious" circumstance will, in all certainty, make to the already overpowering burdens of the back-broken people. We were admiring the versatility of human nature, and wondering at the praises bestowed upon her Majesty's unusual fecundity, by the Malthusian theorists—we were considering what the effect upon so evidently ardent a constitution must have been, if subjected to Poor Law regulations—we were lamenting over the awful details given in another column of our paper from the *Times*, and in another part of our paper from Mr. HARNEY;—we were comparing mentally the condition of useful, patient, toiling industry, and of its virtuous mate in nature's hour of agony, with that of the gilded head of faction; we were reflecting upon the never-to-be-forgotten speech of Lord BROUGHAM;—and we were seeking within the mind for a principle of resignation to the inscrutable decrees of Providence by which such anomalies exist, when our cogitations were interrupted by the following singular evidence that jaundice has not stained all the spectacles of Englishmen; that there are yet some prophets in the land who bow not the knee to Baal, and in whose estimation, as in that of an authority much higher, "the rich and the poor do meet together." This was to us so refreshing a draught after the nauseous repetitions we had been imbibing the whole week, that we cannot choose but give it to our readers even as we got it. Besides which we hold ourselves bound to do so, by the old maxim, *audi alteram partem*. It is unfair that amidst the general hubbub of real and affected "loyalty" consistency should have no voice. We love consistency so much, that we can admire it even in a "Malthusian Bachelor," and we think the following one of the best proofs of it that we have seen for some time: or if not so, it is a *hit* much too good for us to *miss*. Here, then, it is:—

MR. EDITOR,—I am sick at heart! grieved beyond the power of expression. The nation has gone mad—absolutely stark staring mad! The Ministers are mad, the courtiers are mad, the conductors of the public press are mad, the whole people are mad! Another Royal Infant has been born into an already too-over-populated world, and every one, forsooth, throws up his cap, and cries hurrah! Now, Sir, I say this is madness—absolute insanity. If the people had not been demented, they would have seen, in the event which has called forth all this manifestation of joy, and in the marriage which has led to that event, *evils of the greatest magnitude!* They would have seen in them plain, palpable, condemnable violations of the first rules of population philosophy. They would have seen that the Queen has set an example to the nation which ought not to be followed; and they would have taken care that she had been told that she had acted *imprudently* and IMPROVIDENTLY. Yes, Sir, if the nation had not been blinded by madness, they would have seen all this, and the conduct of the people would have been just the reverse of that which it has been.

Has not Malthus demonstrated that the tendency of population is to press hardly upon the means of subsistence? Has he not demonstrated, that while food increases only in an arithmetical ratio, population increases in a geometrical ratio? Has he not demonstrated that we are now cursed with a surplus population? Has he not shown that we press hardly upon the means of subsistence? Has he not proved that there are already too many of us? Has he not shown the absolute necessity for moral restraint? Has he not depicted the manifold evils arising from early and improvident marriages? Has he not shown the wickedness and sinfulness of crowding beings into an already overstocked world? Has he not proved that we have no right to do this? Has he not shown that if we thus sin against philosophy, we war against society, and that society is justified in warring against us? Has he not demonstrated that for the beings thus thrust upon us, nature has provided no seat at her table? Has he not shown that we are, in self-defence, justified in leaving them to starve? Has he not shown that it would be a waste of means to put a crust of bread into the mouth of a starving man? Has he not shown that no young woman has a right to think of being married till she arrive at the age of thirty-five, and men at forty? Have not other persons who have followed in MALTHUS's wake, shown the necessity of married people using moral checks to prevent their having offspring? And have they not pointed out the means? In fine, have not MALTHUS and his co-workers shown the absolute necessity of checking the breeding of children; of restrictions, and of *prudential considerations*? Have they not developed the whole science of population, and established a new school of philosophy? Yes, in sooth have they! And their philosophy has taken deep root. No sooner was it propounded, than it commended itself to the conviction of the brightest and best minds of the age. Their propositions commanded assent. There was no resisting the conclusions so naturally drawn from the premises laid down. The philosophy might run counter to men's feelings, but it spoke to their judgments, and it obtained almost universal assent.

Have we not had a Ministry openly declared adherents of MALTHUS? Have we not seen them introduce a measure into Parliament professedly founded on the principles enunciated by him? Was not the avowed object of that measure to force the people to live on a coarser sort of food? in other words, to eke out the slender supply of food for a redundant population, so as to ensure to each his fair share of the little we had to divide? Did not the measure also provide for the proper punishment of the young and thoughtless girl, who was imprudent enough to bear a bastard child, by consigning her and her intruding young one to want and starvation? And did not the Parliament pass that measure, founded on these principles, and for these avowed objects? Most assuredly it did. Could they have done otherwise with the fact staring them in the face, that we are so numerous on the soil that we are ready to eat one another up? Would they have been Statesmen or Legislators if they had not taken some steps to alleviate the evils arising from redundant population, and to put some little check to the enormous over-breeding?"

Statesmen and Legislators, then, have given in their adhesion to Malthus. His principles have been deemed sound and perfect. Legislation has been founded and proceeded upon them. Another institution has been added to our other ones in Church and State, purposely to carry out those great principles of population philosophy. The Science has been regularly acknowledged, and acted on. Its truth has been established beyond the possibility of doubt.

This being the case then, is there any cause for rejoicing in the fact of a young woman marrying almost before she is twenty-one, and giving birth to two children in about twenty months? Are we to turn up the whites of our eyes, and thank God for *this!* Are we to throw of our caps for this? Ought we not rather mourn over the sin committed—the suffering occasioned? Is philosophy to be thus set at nought? Are its monitions to be thus thoughtlessly disregarded? No, Sir! a thousand times no! and when the faintest gleam of common sense comes over the now-demented people, they will not be slow in telling the Queen what they think of such glaring violations of the precepts of the population philosopher, MALTHUS. They will speak plainly to her, and of her. They will suffer no old musty, antiquated notions of loyalty to step in between them and duty. Loyalty is all very well for operating on the minds of the vulgar. It may be all very well, too, to affect to be loyal, to speak of the Queen's sacred person, and treat her as if she was more than mortal, and therefore privileged to do what others would not be allowed to do, in ordinary and common place matters. But philosophy knows nothing of this. The rules of philosophy are general, infinite, and eternal, not particular and mutable. A violation of them is a violation, no matter by whom committed. Philosophy is no respecter of persons—knows no caste—attends to no petty personal distinctions. The word loyalty is not once to be found in her whole vocabularly.

Whenever, therefore, the people come to their senses, they will tell the Queen what they think of an imprudent giddy young girl contracting an early and improvident marriage; they will ask why she did not exercise her moral restraint? Why she did not wait till she was thirty-five, before she thought of marrying? Why she did not look to it, to have a house of her own, and means to support a family, before she placed herself in a position likely to lead to the bringing of young ones into an eaten-up world? Why she did look to it, that her husband was not penniless, and shirtless, and breechesless, and unable to support either himself, or his wife, or the brats he might beget? Why she did not see to it that when this early, and improvident, and condemnable marriage was made, they did not use the moral check to prevent their having children until they were able to keep them? They will ask respecting these things, and many more, as soon as they see the question in its true light.

Good God, Sir, what an example has the Queen set to her people? Suppose every young woman in the country was to act as imprudently as she has done,—marry early, have two children in about twenty months after marriage, why, where the Devil should we get to!!! Whatever would become of us? Are we not already so overstocked, that, in Liverpool alone, we have to cram 36,000 persons, into cellars, and 86,400 others into close courts alleys, and ginnels, amidst filth and disease of every kind? Is not the population so redundant, that we are obliged to pack four families in one room ten feet square? Are there not so many of us, that we are obliged to herd together on the floor on dirty straw, man and woman, girl and boy, young and old, indiscriminately, together? Is not breeding, too, going on so fast, that as many as five births take place in one room at the same time, and three of them in one bed, all together? Has not population pressed so hardly upon the means of subsistence, that there are in your own town 20,000 persons living on almost nothing, solely because there is not food enough for them?

Are not these things so? And will early marriages, with pauper bastards, and two squallers in twenty months mend this state of things? Common sense says, No! Every humane heart says No! Prudence says No! Ministers of State say No. Legislators say No; and Philosophy, trumpet-tongued, thunders No!!

O, Sir! instead of being such fools as we have been, and rejoicing at the evils that have come upon us, ought we not rather to have wished that MARCUS had been present with his *gas?*

Calling upon you in the name of insulted MALTHUS; in the name of outraged Philosophy, to try to bring the people to their senses,

I am, Sir,
A heart-sickened
MALTHUSIAN BACHELOR.

Halton, near Leeds, Nov. 16th, 1841.

RESULT OF CLASS-LEGISLATION.

A heavy pressure on our space compelled us last week to reserve, as matter that would keep, the following awful disclosure of facts, taken from *The Times*, and but too well sustained in our present paper by the corroborative testimony of Mr. HARNEY's letter, and of the poor fellows in the Harborough Union:—

POOR LAW ATROCITIES.

"It is our disagreeable, but necessary task, to call the marked attention of her Majesty's Ministers, and of the public, to the working of the New Poor Law in the Sevenoaks Union. Revolting as the statements are which were made at the Sundridge meeting on Friday last, Earl Stanhope and the other gentlemen who made them discharge a plain duty, and deserve the thanks of their countrymen for so doing. That such things should be, is disgraceful to the nation which suffers, and to its rulers who maintain them; but being as they are, and being neither accidents nor abuse, but direct and legitimate results of the system under which they arise, no true Englishman can wish to throw a veil over their deformity.

"The case of Lucy Welch, which was investigated at the meeting in question, illustrates with peculiar force the cruelty of the arrangements under which 'medical relief' is dealt out, or rather denied, to the poor. Lucy Welch, a poor girl of sixteen, the child of honest parents, was taken seriously ill on Monday, the 18th ult., when on the point of going out to service. Her mother applied to the assistant of Mr. Adams, a medical officer of the Union, living at Sevenoaks, who gave her some pills, but declined calling to see her, 'because she was not a parishoner, and it was out of his way.' The mother then sent another of her children to Mr. Waring, the relieving-officer of the Union, for a medical order, but this was *refused*; Mr. Warren saying that '*the girl must come into the workhouse!*' A few days afterwards the mother applied again to another of the medical officers to attend her, but he said 'he was so busy he could not.' On Tuesday, the 26th ult., the girl herself expressed a wish to see Mr. Creasy, a third medical officer, and her mother accordingly took her in a donky-cart to the residence of that gentleman at Brastead. 'When I got there,' said the mother, 'she was worse, and I took her out with some difficulty, and put her in a chair in the surgery. In about ten minutes Mr. Creasy came, and asked if I had an order? I told him no. *He said that he could not attend to her without an order. That made the third application for medical assistance without effect.* He said afterwards he would give me two powders, and I must try and get an order.'

"Pausing here, let us ask our readers whether it is possible to conceive a system more inhuman than this? Even if there were no sequel to the story, the facts which we have stated ought to move any man's indignation. But in this case there is a sequel, for the result of this treatment was DEATH. In the agony of neglected disease and disappointed hope, this poor child, immediately on being turned away from the medical officer's door, fell down in a fit. Assistance and kindness were then offered, but too late. She was bled twice, but died within an hour upon the spot.

"Mr. Creasy himself was present, and made a statement at the meeting. He attributed the death of Lucy Welch to a rupture of a vessel upon the brain; but admitted that 'had she obtained earlier attention, he thought the result would have been doubtful;' and that 'had she been bled some time before, it might have altered the case.' Comment on these circumstances is altogether needless.

"We cannot dismiss this case without animadverting in the strongest terms upon the conduct of the Coroner, Mr. Dudlow, who was applied to by the Vestry Clerk of Sundridge (at the request of the father of the deceased girl, and several other parishioners, 'who were desirous that a full investigation should take place') to hold an inquest upon the body. This he refused to do; alleging that 'it appeared to him evident that the girl's death arose from natural causes;' and that 'he should not be justified in putting the county to the expense of an inquest, merely to allay any idle rumours that might be afloat.' Verily this is a Coroner after the Poor Law Commissioners' own heart. If all Coroners were Dudlows, half the pauper population might be excluded from relieif without fear of consequences, and those awkward verdicts of 'death from the want of the necessaries of life' could never meet the public eye. Idle rumours, indeed! Is it an idle rumour when the child of a British subject is reported, and truly reported, to have died a premature and sudden death, for want of that medical assistance which the law entitled her to demand, and which the proper officers refused? Is it the only purpose of coroners' inquests to "allay" such rumours—to gloze over the offence and screen the offenders, instead of searching out the truth, and discovering the rightful objects of censure and punishment? If there is a power in England capable of removing this Mr. Dudlow from the office which he so unworthily fills, it ought to be exerted without a minute's delay.

"We now come to another portion of our subject. Let our readers observe the operation in the Sevenoaks Union of that great "*moral*" and political instrument of the Poor Law Commissioners, the *workhouse test*, during the winter and spring of 1841. Let them observe for what it was that the unemployed poor of Sevenoaks and its neighbourhood, deserving as well as undeserving, were told to come into 'the house' during the severity of that inclement season, under the penalty of starvation. Let them observe for what it was that wives were taken from their husbands, and children from their parents, upon entering into this den of abomination—the compulsory guage of their need. The statements which we are about to quote were made by Lord Stanhope, which is a sufficient pledge for their accuracy.

First, as to the men and women:—On the 22nd of April last, there were 57 men in 31 beds, and 40 women in 20 beds, in the Sevenoaks workhouse. On the 25th of December last *five women were confined in two beds, in the same room*, and THREE WOMEN WERE ACTUALLY DELIVERED IN A SINGLE BED AT THE SAME TIME. Proper attention was not paid to them, and one woman having died in her *accouchment* (we know not whether upon the same occasion), no inquest was held, and no notice was taken of her death.

"Then, as to the children:—From the month of May to the month of November in last year, the children were not properly washed, and, in consequence, itch prevailed in the workhouse to a great extent. On the 22nd of April last there were, *in two small rooms* (the one sixteen feet by twenty-one, and the other sixteen by twenty-seven), SEVENTY-FIVE BOYS SLEEPING IN SIXTEEN BEDS, and EIGHTY-SIX GIRLS IN NINETEEN BEDS; each bed giving *ten inches* width on the average to each child. On the 28th of April, there were in the same Pandemonium seventy-eight boys and ninety-four girls, of whom, *all the boys*, and ninety-one girls, were suffering under enlarged glands at the back of the neck, and forty-two boys and sixty-three girls had also swellings in the front and around the neck. Other facts were mentioned at the meeting, but we content ourselves with these.

"It is said that this loathsome state of things has ceased—that 'the Guardians are now constructing a spacious sleeping-room for the children,' &c. and that the same evils will not happen again upon the return of winter. Dr. D'Oyley, the Rector of Sundridge, saw no occasion for inquiry, and would fain have prevented any meeting from being held. We blush to think that any clergyman of the Church of England could have taken such a view of such a case. For ourselves, we are comparatively indifferent as to what may or may not occur again at Sevenoaks, or in any other given Union; we even wave the point (though as clear as daylight), that if the poor were not unjustly debarred from relief, no attainable amount of workhouse accommodation could prevent the constant recurrence of these evils under the operation of the prohibitory order, especially in those vast unions which the Commissioners are so fond of forming. It is enough for us and for the public, to know that such things *have been*; that the workhouse test *has been* deliberately persevered in under such circumstances, and in spite of such results. We charge upon the Poor Law Commissioners and their system the entire and unmitigated responsibility for this mass of abomination. Here is a case proved, in which they and their agents have treated large numbers of the English poor worse than swine or cattle, rather than suffer them to receive relief at their homes. Will Sir Robert Peel continue to place confidence in the men who have done this thing? Shall a principle, which those who understand it best carry out to such extremities of oppression, be persevered in, merely because a Whig Secretary of State thinks his consistency committed to it?

The Editor of the *Times* thinks comment on these atrocious facts "altogether needless." We dissent from this opinion. We think they furnish much room for comment, and that they are themselves a most emphatic comment on the villanous system of society under which alone they could exist. It is all well for papers like the *Times* to deplore these blotches on the surface of the body politic; but we warn the people, as we have done a thousand times, that till the blood is cleansed, the leprosy will never heal. A Tory Government may, at the bidding of its friends, ameliorate, in some degree, this fretting ulcer, or it may not: we doubt its power or its will to do so. But if it do, the foul virus which produced it, still operating on the system, will destroy its health, its energy, its life. The only cleansing medicine is that principle of legislation which regards the rights of all—a principle by which no faction can be actuated—which no faction ever contemplates, and on which no general system ever will be founded till the people "take their own affairs into their own hands," make their own laws, and so conserve their own interests, and protect their own rights.

MORE ARTIFICES OF THE "PLAGUE."

THE Plague men are most indefatigable in their vocation. Finding their plan of public meetings and pet lecturers to be quite untenable against the talent and good sense of the experienced working men, they now hope to accomplish their purposes of mischief by "palavering" the young and inexperienced. The present "dodge" is "Young Men's Anti-Monopoly Associations," which are being assiduously established in all large towns. A copy of the rules of one of these societies, and of the address of their "General Council and Executive Committee," now lie before us.

See the homage which, under all circumstances, vice pays to virtue! The very terms in which to disguise their fraudful project are borrowed from the Chartist organisation. Their address, too, is of the most wily and insinuating character. The object is, no doubt, to seduce young men into an attendance upon their packed and exclusive meetings, where their inexperience may be practiced on by the studied sophistries of the "plague" advocates. All vice, however, contains within itself the seeds of dissolution; and so does this form of the "plague." It addresses itself especially to the poor in the following terms:—

"By the term *monopolies*, we mean those laws which deny to us the liberty of frequenting the cheapest market for the supply of our wants, and of exercising our industry in the most profitable manner. The reform we struggle for is purely economical—we trench neither on political or religious controversy—but *we offer the hand of fellowship to all, regardless of sect and party, who will assist us in procuring the immediate abolition of all restrictions upon industry.*"

Here, then, is a fair invitation to the Chartists to attend the meetings of the Young Men's Anti-Monopoly Society; and we advise them by all means to do so. "The abolition of all monopolies" is the very thing we want. And as the greatest evil should be first removed, the monopoly of legislation, whence all other monopolies spring, will, of course, receive the first attention of the "Young Men's Anti-Monopoly Societies."

The first rule of the Society states its object to be:—

"To assist in obtaining the entire abolition of all Monopolies, by every legal and constitutional means, such as the promotion of similar societies in other towns, the delivery of Lectures, the holding of Discussions, and the distribution of Tracts."

Now, this is the very bait; the trap in which they hope to catch the unwary. Let it be made the test by which to try them. Let the meetings of the Association be in every instance well attended by Chartists, and let the discussion be on the best means of obtaining THE ABOLITION OF ALL MONOPOLIES. He must be a poor Chartist indeed who cannot prove that the monopoly of law-making includes all other monopolies, and that to abolish it must therefore provide a broom with which to sweep away all others.

The second rule of the "Young Men's Anti-Monopoly Society" pleases us not less than the first. It is that:—

"*No party political discussions* shall *on any account* be allowed at any meeting of the Association, nor shall any resolution be proposed, or subject, entertained which shall be at variance with the declared object of the Association."

This is right. *Party* politics have distracted and destroyed the country. It is now time to give them a holiday and attend to principles; such as respect the whole people, and shall strike at the root of ALL MONOPOLIES. We like this confining of the discussions of the "Anti-Monopoly Societies" to "the declared object of the association." And we must beg that all our Chartist friends who attend their meetings will take care not to allow it to be forgotten that the "declared object of the association" says not one word about the Corn Laws—that "party" questions are expressly forbidden by its rules, and that "the declared object of the association" is THE ENTIRE ABOLITION OF ALL MONOPOLIES.

"WAYS AND MEANS."

EVERY week furnishes new and more convincing evidence of the rapid spread of Chartist Principles throughout the whole land. The people are beginning to be everywhere awake to their true interests, and the almost universal outcry for Lecturers and Missionaries, proves at once, the awakening energies of the people, the invaluable character of the services rendered to the cause by those useful functionaries, and the efficiency of our national organisation which wisely concentrates the national energies in the Executive as a head.

The chief difficulty seems to be how the Executive are to meet the various demands upon them for Missionary labour? The employment of Lecturers and Missionaries necessarily requires large funds; while the condition of the people is such, as to preclude any reasonable hope of extraordinary pecuniary advances being made by them. Direct contributions, however small, take *so much* from the scanty means which are in many instances, already too little to support life. We have always been desirous to avoid direct contribution where practicable; and it is always in the power of the people to render it unnecessary. They need but that to which we have so often pointed as indispensible to their success in anything—unity of purpose and operation—to make their own hands the means of ministering to their own wants in this particular, without at all infringing on the means of physical support which tyranny has left them. We have now before us several plans for accomplishing this desirable object—of providing the Executive with funds sufficient for the effective carrying on of the work without burdening the people. One correspondent proposes that joint stock stores be opened in every town, and that the Executive shall be the trustees of these stores, and the profits applied under their direction to the spread of Chartism; instead of going, as they now do, to the upholding of the factions. This system, if universally acted on, would be effective, not merely for the support of the Executive, but eventually for the utter prostration of the money monster which the teats of industry have nourished till it has sucked the very life's blood from its dam. But there are difficulties in the way of its general adoption which we fear are not likely to be *immediately* surmounted. The simplest and most feasible of all the schemes that we have seen for supporting the Executive efficiently and easily, is that of Mr. ROGER PINDER, propounded in a letter recently published by him in the *Star*, in which he offers to provide the people with an article of necessary and universal consumption, at a price as low, and of a quality as good, as any they can have elsewhere, and to give to the Executive one-twelfth part of his receipts.

We have a second letter from this honest and good Chartist, which has been lying by us several weeks for insertion, and to which we have great pleasure in now calling the attention of the Chartist public generally.

"MR. EDITOR,—I must beg permission again to call the attention of my Chartist friends to the letter you published for me last week but one. I have since then made minute enquiries as to the price of the materials in large quantities; and I find them much cheaper than I expected. I feel now certain that I can supply as good blacking as can be manufactured, at a price as low as any in the market, and give the Executive one penny out of every shilling of the price, or one clear twelfth of my receipts.

"I can do this because I do it for the purpose of rendering thereby a help to the good cause; and not for the mere purpose of making a living. Thank God! I can make a living by my own labour. But my labour, though better paid than that of many thousands, will not enable me to give mush money out of its proceeds for any purpose but that of the bare necessaries of life for my family.

"If this, then, be my condition, what must needs be that of those who have larger families and less wages than even I have? It is clear that they must be still less able to contribute; and hence the necessity of some mode being had recourse to of supporting our Executive in their noble work of national regeneration without increasing the direct burdens of the people; and this, I apprehend, my plan will do, if I be properly supported. There is no decent family that does not use more or less of blacking. And if we take the average at one halfpenny for a week, and suppose agents to be generally supplied through England and Scotland, this very small demand from 60,000 families would leave a handsome sum for the Executive. Thirty thousand pence returned to me by the agents, would entitle the Executive to a clear revenue of £10 8s. 4d. weekly; a sum nearly sufficient for the remuneration of seven Chartist lecturers at thirty shillings each: while I engage to allow all the vendors a profit equal to the average of the trade, and to pay the carriage in all cases to any part of England or Scotland. This being considered, I see no reason why it should not meet with a demand much greater than that which I have here supposed. By the exertions of good Chartists it might be introduced among general shopkeepers, (as I will warrant it a good article and cheap,) and thus even our enemies, the factions, might be made in some degree accessory to the supply of our munitions of moral warfare. Many good Chartists would no doubt be glad to take the trouble of selling it, and give the retail profit to the association in their respective localities, on the same principle as I am willing to give the wholesale profit to the Executive. Altogether, Mr. Editor, I do think it a mode of help to which no objection can be fairly offered; because to whatever amount I may thus be enabled to help the Executive, it is so much clear profit, for which no one suffers anything.

"All then that is wanted, is a number of Chartists in different localities, willing to give the matter a trial by becoming agents, and sending me their orders, accompanied by cash, sending at the same time a copy of each order to the general Secretary; that he may keep a check upon me, and be able to know that the Executive do get their pennies.

"Trusting, Sir, that the Chartist public will give the matter its due weight and consideration,

"I am,
"Yours in the good cause,
"ROGER PINDER.

"5, Weatherills Place,
"Carr Lane, Hull."

We have no hesitation in saying that if Mr. PINDER be prepared to verify all the pledges of his letters, this matter of consumption is of itself able to support the Executive well and efficiently if properly taken up by the people. The writer is surely not extravagant in estimating the average consumption at a halfpenny weekly. Many parties must consume considerably more; and we see no reason as there is to be no cost of carriage to the agent, why a million of purchasers should not be found every week; and if a million of halfpennies were paid in to Mr. PINDER every week, the Executive would be entitled out of that to a gross income of £173 12s. 2d. Enough to supply lecturers, missionaries, and tracts, for all England, Scotland, and Wales. How easy a thing is it for united numbers to accomplish great objects?

To Readers and Correspondents.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.—*Our publisher, Mr. Hobson, has printed the* National Petition for 1842, *on a neat sheet, for the purpose of being extensively distributed amongst those from whom signatures are asked, that they may know for what they are signing. He is ready to supply them to the Associations and to individuals at the following charges:—100 copies for 2s; 1,000 for 15s. Petition sheets, of good strong paper, ruled in four columns, and holding two hundred names when filled, may also be had, price 2d. each. Secretaries and persons who need them have only to send an order addressed to Mr. H., enclosing a post-office order, or stamps, to the amount, and they may have sent to their address any number they require, on pointing out the best and cheapest route. The Petition and sheets may also be had from Mr. Cleave, London: and Mr. Hobson, Manchester. But in all cases the money must be sent in advance—the price being so low as to preclude credit.*

☞ *We would call the especial notice of the London and Yorkshire friends to the above notice. From what appears in another place, they will see that Mr. O'Connor intends to visit them during the next fortnight; and it will be well for each town to be well supplied with sheets for signatures. We must have the* 4,000,000!

CHARTIST CHURCHES.—*A correspondent writes us that the Christian Chartist Church at Greenock is thriving well. We are glad to hear it, but cannot insert his letter: disquisitions on the nature, character, and duration of hell's torments are quite beyond the province of the* Northern Star. *We think, also, that all matters of mere speculative opinion, however interesting to the theological enquirer, should be entirely avoided in Chartist churches. The great practical duties of mankind, personal, social, civil, and political, should form the Alpha and Omega of Chartist preaching. About these there can be no mistake. The object of Chartist churches, if we understand them at all, is two-fold: first, to provide temples wherein the Chartist may find those principles of government and society which he believes to be the principles of truth and of the Bible acknowledged by his priest; and where, therefore, his understanding shall not be insulted, nor his degradation mocked, in a manner which is but too common amongst both "established" and "dissenting" ministers; and, secondly, to form a practical exhibition, as far as our means go, of that system of "exclusive dealing" which is not less potent when applied to the pews of the parson than when applied to the till of the shopkeeper. All Chartists who are Christians agree that the principles of Chartism are those of Christianity—that they form the practical exhibition and developement of that grand law of love on which the Lord has declared the whole law and the prophets to hang. Hence, therefore, on the inculcation of those principles they can all agree; but the introduction of speculative matters of doctrine can serve only to split us up into sections of Methodist Chartists, Calvinist Chartists, and so on ad infinitum. Our Greenock friend does not seem to bear sufficiently in mind the difference between a Chartist minister, and a minister who is a Chartist. We should be most happy to hear of all the ministers of religion in the country becoming Chartists, nor would any minister of Chartism be a wit the less orthodox because as a* Calvinist *in religion he preached "election" and "reprobation," or* because as an universal restorationist *he denounced as unscriptural the doctrine of eternal punishments. On all such matters of speculation Chartists may differ in opinion. On all such matters of speculation a Chartist may agree in opinion with a raving Tory or a rampant Whig, from whom he endures the most bitter indignities and persecutions; but on the practical doctrines of Christianity, in their political and social phases, Chartists can agree with nobody but themselves. They hold all other doctrines upon these matters but those of Chartism to be unscriptural, and anti-christian. And hence the necessity for Chartist churches, in which they can worship God without having their feelings outraged. Hence, too, the necessity

NOTICE.—*All Mr. O'Connor's arrangements had been finally made before receiving the Oldham application for a change of days; it is, therefore, now impossible to make any alteration. It is requested that the Chartists of those places where Mr. O'Connor is to be in the coming week will communicate with him at Mr. Heywood's, Manchester.*

THE O'CONNOR'S LIBERATION MEDAL.—*On Saturday next, each Birminghan subscriber will receive a medal with the* Northern Star; *and, on the following week, those of Lancashire and Yorkshire; and, on the succeeding week, all other subscribers will be furnished with their medals. In order to obviate all complaints, it is to be observed, that the price of paper and medal will be 6½d.; and no alteration will be made in the price to agents—thus they will have no reason for charging more than the specified price. The Monmouth plate is now nearly ready for presentation, and will be given immediately after the medal.*

A CHARTIST TO THE BACKBONE, BRECON.—*Mr. Hill's works on grammar, as he might have seen by the advertisement, are on sale at Mr. John Cleave's London, and may be had from him by any bookseller.*

LONDON.—*Mr. John Watkins has removed from No. 9, Bell Yard, to No. 20, Upper Marsh, Marsh Gate, Lambeth.*

NEW MILLS.—*We have received, on Thursday morning, four large folio pages, closely written on both sides, which are necessarily, therefore, unread.*

DARLASTON.—*The proceedings of the delegate meeting being entirely of a local character, we cannot find room for them. The secretary must communicate with each of the districts.*

RODERICK FRAZER.—*We cannot insert his letter.*

BIRMINGHAM DISCUSSION CLASS.—*We have no room.*

A CONSTANT READER, EDINBURGH, *should have given us his name: we cannot insert such statements as he sends on anonymous authority.*

ROBERT CHALMERS AND ROBERT FORBES, *of Alyth, Perthshire, in an address to Mr. O'Brien, on his lecture in Sheffield, on the subject of the land, remark as follows:—"We deem this a subject of great importance, and one on which we have bestowed considerable attention, we will, therefore, point out the difference that exists between us and you on this subject. We decidedly object to the principle of the Government purchasing the land for the people from the heirs of deceased landlords. This would be like the giving of £20,000,000 to the West India planters for the liberation of the slaves—a deed which every true Chartist reprobates—or like some of the zealots of the Church of Scotland—who proposed the buying up of lay patronage—or, in other words, the purchasing what was their own right. We hold that every human being has a natural right to as much of the soil as is necessary for their support, and no more: and further we hold that all natural rights are derived from God, and cannot be alienated without criminality. The air we breathe, the worshipping of God according to our conscience, are also natural rights which no man can give away, and no man can take away without criminality."*

JAMES PENNY.—*His letter to Mr. Stansfeld arrived an hour before we went to press.*

WM. PEPLOW.—*Must stand over.*

HYDE CHARTISTS.—*We have no room for the insertion of their letter: we have sent it to Mr. O'Connor.*

BELPAST CHARTISTS.—*Their address shall appear.*

CANTERBURY CHARTISTS.—*We will send their letter to the Executive.*

G. BLACK.—*His letter next week.*

S. BARTLETT.—*His address to the Chartists of Southampton next week.*

N. P. NICHOLLS.—*Must stand over.*

MRS ROBERTS.—*The benefit for Mrs. Roberts was unavoidably postponed to December 7th.*

Cash received by James Guest towards purchasing a mangle for Mrs. Roberts:—

	£	s.	d.
The Chartists of Cheltenham ...	1	0	0
Mr. E. Spinks	0	1	0
Bailey...	0	0	3
W. Y., Smethwick	0	4	6
320	0	0	3
Victim Fund, Manchester	0	19	9
379 and a neighbour	0	0	6½
	£2	2	3½

Any sum, however small, will be thankfully received by J. Guest, 93, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.

ALVA.—*Will the Alva Chartists please to direct us what to do with the £1 they have commanded the payment of.*

TO AGENTS.—*Those Agents who desire their parcels of medals and plates per Mr. Cleave or Mr. Heywood, had better send us word, in order that the required number may be sent to each.*

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

	£	s.	d.
From M. D., a poor man at Drogheda ...	0	1	0
" four Chartists of Bristol, per B. Gibson	0	5	0
" Roger Pinder, blacking manufacturer, Hull	0	2	1

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—MASON'S STRIKE.—The Committee met on Friday evening, and the minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Moulders' Society. An interview could not be obtained that night, but the application of the Committee was taken into consideration, and a delegate was appointed to wait upon the Committee at its next sitting. The Secretary also read a letter from the masons of London, acknowledging the receipt of one from him, and transmitting to the Leeds friends 100 circulars, issued by the masons, which were distributed to such members of the Committee as engaged to introduce them into various shops in the town and neighbourhood. An address to the trades of Great Britain and Ireland was then handed up to the Chairman, which was subsequently read by the Secretary, together with an account of receipts and disbursements, from which it appeared that the receipts were £1,147 3s.; the expenditure £1,097 5s. 11d.—leaving a balance of £49 19s. 1d. On Monday evening the Committee again assembled, and the Secretary reported that he had received a note from London, enclosing a few copies of the Address to the trades which were eagerly taken by various active members of the Committee. The names of several trades and of extensive shops were given in, and measures recommended which, if fairly carried out, will bring the subject of the strike fairly before the whole working population. It was announced that some subscriptions amounting to about thirteen shillings, were received on Saturday night, and that the Council of the Leeds Chartists had kindly granted the use of their room for the meetings of the Committee. It was also resolved that the Chairman and Secretary be appointed a sub-committee to draw up an address to the trades of Leeds and the public generally, and the Chairman, having confirmed the proceedings of the previous meeting, the Committee adjourned to Friday evening, at seven o'clock. Persons duly authorised attend at the Association Rooms, on Saturday evenings, to receive subscriptions in aid of the men engaged in the strike, and to afford information to such persons as may require it as to the progress of the turn-out.

Address of the Masons' Strike Committee.

BRETHREN,—Engaged as we are in endeavouring to support our brethren, the masons of London, recently employed at the New Houses of Parliament in their righteous struggle against the brutal and inhuman conduct of Allen, their late foreman, whose unmanly conduct is apparently approved of by their masters, Messrs. Grissell and Peto, we deem it our duty to invite your special attention to the present important contest between oppressed labour and usurping capital. It appears clear to us that the present contest involves consequences of the deepest interest and highest importance to the whole of the trades of Great Britain and Ireland, since, should it terminate in the forced submission of the men to their tyrant employers, such submission would unquestionably be followed by a regular and systematic attack upon trades unions, so that the only barrier against the despotism of the employers might be thrown down and entirely swept away.

Under these circumstances we deem it the imperative duty of every working man to come forward and boldly declare his sentiments at this momentous crisis of his country's fate. Especially would we direct attention to the following particulars:—

1. In order to sustain the masons, funds are absolutely necessary, and for this purpose we call upon all trades' societies, persons employed in extensive establishments, and the public generally to appoint delegates to act in connection with the committee, and to collect subscriptions from the men engaged in their respective establishments and places of business, in order that the men engaged in the strike may not be compelled to surrender by a want of the necessary means of support. The importance of this is so clear, that we should deem it an insult alike to your feelings and understandings to add one word further upon this part of the subject.

2. Y — it highly important, that a public meeting of the trades of Leeds worthy of the importance of the great metropolis of the West Riding of Yorkshire, should be convened at an early day, in order that public opinion may be fully and freely expressed on this important subject, and that your sentiments may be made known throughout the United Kingdom.

Let Yorkshire do its duty—let Yorkshire speak out with a voice to make the tyrants tremble, and the cause is won.

3. We respectfully urge upon your attention the necessity of strengthening, by every good and proper means, the existing Trades' Unions, and the establishment of such in every branch of industry where no Union at present exists. We urge upon every one of you who is not already in union, the necessity of instantly connecting yourselves with your various Trades' Societies.

Deep thought and long experience have convinced us of the utility and advantages arising from the principle of union, properly acted upon; and the events of every day deepen the conviction in our minds that nothing short of a national combination of the trades can effectually protect the rights of labour, or preserve our country from impending destruction.

Lastly, we beg of you to deeply ponder the present state of public affairs. Recollect that machinery is continually increasing in quantity and in power, that while all you eat and drink and wear is heavily taxed, you have to compete with a power which neither eats nor drinks. Thus the wealth of the country is continually increased by your skill and industry, while at the same time you who create all the wealth are becoming every hour more miserable, destitute, and dependant. We pray you to lay these things to heart; to think of your own condition, the misery of your wives, the forlorn condition of your children, and the gloomy prospects for the future, unless a change takes place. And we ask you to unite with your countrymen in their struggle to obtain those political and social rights under which alone Great Britain can become free, prosperous, and happy.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
T. B. SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN NELSON, Secretary.

LONDON.—THE MASONS' STRIKE.—An adjourned meeting of trades delegates, was held at the Craven Head, Drury-lane, Mr. Butler in the chair; the secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which being confirmed, the chairman read an address from the masons, and an accompanying balance sheet, from which it appeared that the sum total subscribed by the trades and friends, amounted to £541 1s. 0½d; amount received from the General Union of Masons, £606 1s. 11½d, making a total of £1,147 3s.; their expenditure had been £1097 3s. 11d, leaving a balance in hand of £49. 19s. 1d., independent of £100 which had been received by the Executive of the masons from their brethren in Scotland; the chairman also read from the *Sun* newspaper, a denial by Allen of the charges made at the Crown and Anchor, against him; also their reply, challenging Messrs. Grissell, Peto, and Allen to refer the matter to arbitration, in order that the truth might be ascertained, to which Messrs. Grissell and Peto replied, "that the man struck without first acquainting them with their grievances—that their complement of men was now made up, and they should not trouble themselves further on the matter." A large amount of subscriptions was handed in from various trades, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Worthington (mason,) Mr. Wakley, M.P., and other gentlemen, after which the meeting adjourned. We received a long report of this meeting on Sunday morning, which by some means was mislaid, and was not discovered until the *Star* was nearly ready for press.

MANCHESTER.—TEETOTALISM *versus* MODERATION.—This town has again been placarded, announcing two discussions between Mr. Lomax, agent to the Temperance Society, and Mr. Rowbotham, the defender of the little drop. The first came off on Monday evening, in the large room, Lever-street. At the conclusion of the debate the sense of the meeting was taken, when only four hands were held up in favour of the *teetle sup*, and all the others in favour of total abstinence. On Tuesday evening, the subject was upon the Scriptural bearing of abstinence; and the sixth night's discussion was finally concluded by the passing of the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, drunkenness has been, and is now, one of the greatest evils that afflicts society; that it has had a tendency to injure it religiously, politically, morally, socially, locally, and nationally; that the principle of total abstinence is both safe and practicable, and well calculated to remove one of the most destructive curses to society; therefore reason, common sense, christianity, philanthropy, and patriotism, at once call upon every true lover of society and his fellow creatures to give up the use of intoxicating drinks, except as expressed in the temperance pledge. And this meeting sincerely recommend the principle to be adopted and carried out generally."

BURNLEY.—A detachment of the 60th Rifles are now stationed at the Barracks, Burnley. A female, employed about the mess-room, who kept company with a private of the 60th, named Morris, had also attracted the attention of a Lieutenant named O'Grady, of the same corps. The consequence was that Morris was jealous of his officer, and had notified his intention of murdering them both, unless the intimacy betwixt O'Grady and the female was discontinued. On Sunday evening, between the hours of eight and nine, O'Grady and the female were in company in his (O'Grady's) room, and it is supposed Morris was watching their movements. O'Grady was leaving his room, and was met by Morris, who immediately pushed him back, and inflicted a mortal wound in O'Grady's belly with a carving-knife, the bowels protruding from the wound. O'Grady got out, and went to the mess-room, and sunk down, exclaiming "O, Major, I am murdered!" In the meantime, Morris proceeded with his work of blood, inflicting two stabs in the body of the female, which proved mortal; and then turning the instrument of death against himself, he inflicted four desperate wounds on his own body, and immediately expired. The female died about three o'clock on Monday morning, and Mr. O'Grady died about ten o'clock. The three bodies were laid in the Barracks, awaiting the Coroner's inquest.

BRADFORD.—IMPUDENT ROBBERY—On Friday evening last, about seven o'clock, two lads, about sixteen years of age, entered the shop of Mr. Hardcastle, Little Horton, and took a cheese weighing about twenty pounds, and a bladder of hog's lard, with which they got clear off. Mr. Hardcastle came out of the house and saw them *going* across the road, but did not know his less till they had made their escape.

STANNINGLEY.—Messrs. Ross and Dewhirst, from Bradford, delivered each a lecture to the Chartists of this locality, on the 14th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Seacroft occupied the chair.

NEW LEEDS.—The Chartists of New Leeds met in their Association Room on Sunday night, at six o'clock. Mr. Edwards delivered an able and interesting lecture on the origin of society, and compared the happiness which they they enjoyed, with the squalid misery, destitution and wretchedness of the present time. The lecturer was well received, and gave general satisfaction to his audience.

GREAT HORTON.—The monthly meeting of the Chartists of this place was held in their room, West Croft-fold, on Monday evening, the 15th inst., at eight o'clock, Mr. Joseph Brook was elected to the chair, who briefly opened the meeting, and called on Mr. Edwards to address them. His lecture was principally on the evils of the State Church. He also gave the Dissenters a severe castigation, particularly the Methodist parsons, and concluded by pointing out the "People's Charter" as a remedy for all their grievances. Mr. Arran was then called upon, and appealed to them as a reading and thinking body of men and women; he made a manly and feeling appeal to them on the misery, starvation, and wretchedness of the labouring population of Bradford and its vicinity, and of the industrious poor throughout England. He then glanced at the conduct of the Whigs, and the agitation for the Reform Bill, and ably exposed their hypocrisy, villany, and treachery towards the working millions. He exhorted all present to join the National Charter Association. The meeting then separated greatly delighted with the lectures.

MANCHESTER ROAD.—Mr. Henry Hodgson delivered an able and argumentative lecture on Sunday last, at five o'clock, at the house of Mr. White. The meeting was numerously attended; the association is in a flourishing condition; and great preparations are being made here for the great demonstration in honour of Mr. O'Connor.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., the Chartists of this place held their weekly meeting as usual, when a balance sheet was read by the Secretary, which gave general satisfaction. The National Petition was adopted, and the members agreed to send for their cards, by each member paying for his card in advance.

HUDDERSFIELD.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, in the Association-room, Upperhead Row, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition, which was done in the usual manner. Messrs. Feargus O'Connor, Thomas Vevers, and Edward Clayton, were proposed as fit and proper persons to sit upon the forthcoming Convention, if elected by the general body. After which the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—Resolved, "That this meeting views with astonishment and disgust the paragraph in the *Leeds Times* of Saturday, the 6th of November, reflecting upon the character of O'Brien, and charging him with drunkenness; and, furthermore, that the Editor be requested to contradict, or allow the same to be contradicted in a straightforward and proper manner; or, in case of refusal of justice being done, proper proceedidgs be taken against the responsible parties who refuse to sanction such disgraceful proceedings.

LEPTON.—On Friday, the 12th inst., Mr. West, the West Riding Missionary, gave a soul-stirring address to the Chartists of this place; after which several persons came forward, and enrolled themselves as members.

LEICESTER.—Our number is now 570; an increase of forty within the week. Mr. Bairstow preached to a crowded audience, last Sunday night, and Mr. Henry Vincent lectured to two thousand of the middle and working classes, in the New Hall, on Monday night.

BARNSLEY.—The Chartists held their usual weekly meeting on Monday. After the enrolment of new members, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hoey, Mirfield, and others, after which a committee of twenty-one was appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. West preached in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday.

MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening, a meeting was held in the Tib-street room, called for the better organisation of the members of the town. Mr. Melville rose and submitted it for consideration, which certainly is an admirable one, and has caused many weeks labour. The man who drew it up, has been in every street, alley, and cranny in this extensive town, and it is so arranged that two hundred men can canvass the whole town any Sunday morning in four hours. The meeting was addressed by Donavan, Stansfield, Murray, Nuttall, and others, and the plan was passed.

DEMONSTRATION COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the above committee, the following resolutions were agreed to:—1st. Resolved, "That all persons holding books, and not bringing them forward on Sunday next, shall be exposed, either through the *Star*, or in the different association rooms in town." 2d. Resolved, "That this Committee meet again on Sunday, the 21st inst., at five o'clock in the evening, at the association room, Tib-street, when it is hoped that all members of the committee will be present." 3d. Resolved, "That the resolutions now passed, be sent to the *Star*, and the Editor be requested to give them a place if possible."

TIB-STREET.—On Sunday evening, there was a very numerous attendance in the Chartist Room, Tib-street. Mr. Murray, an Irish Chartist, was called to the chair. Mr. Rankin lectured on the general distress of the country, which he attributed to class-legislation; and argued that nothing short of an organised change in the system of representation would benefit the great mass of society. The speaker occupied about half an hour. Mr. Griffin followed up the same subject from statistical documents; he was listened to with attention, and received the plaudits of the meeting. At the close of Mr. Griffin's address, the Chairman made some observations on the villanous manner in which the character of Mr. Griffin had been attacked by the Whig and Tory press of Manchester. He defended him from these attacks, and said it was a duty the Chartists owed him to stand up in his defence. Several other speakers followed in the same strain, and a resolution of confidence in him, brought forward by the Chairman, was carried unanimously amidst most enthusiastic plaudits. Mr. Griffin returned thanks, and the meeting broke up.

SALFORD.—Mr. John Leach, of Hyde, lectured here on Sunday night last, to a numerous and respectable audience. The speaker shewed it an able manner, the necessity of an union of the labouring classes, to obtain those rights they have so long been robbed of by a plundering aristocracy. The speaker concluded, by calling on the audience to join the National Charter Association, as being the only means by which they could redeem those rights that have been so long denied by both Whig and Tory factions, that have so long ruled the destinies of this kingdom. At the conclusion, a resolution was unanimously passed, "that the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to the trades of Aberdeen, for the manner in which they received F. O'Connor, Esq., the champion of the people's rights;" after which several new persons enrolled their names on the books, as members of the association. The men of Salford are hard at work, preparing to adopt the National Petition. A requisition is got up, calling on the Boroughreeve and constables to convene a public meeting in the Town-hall, calling on the inhabitants to adopt the National Petition. A deputation waited on Monday on Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P. for this borough, to sign the requisition, but the Hon. Member positively refused to sign the requisition; stating as his reason that he never took any part in calling public meetings of any kind. The men of Salford will know how to deal with this. The Chartists of Salford meet in their room, Great George-street, every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, for discussion, on the principles of the People's Charter, when any person will be allowed to take part in the discussion.

DONCASTER.—On Monday last, the Chartists of Doncaster had a splendid tea party at the house of Mr. Henry, a veteran of ninety-eight, and one of the many Irishmen who are new exiles from their *native land*. He was personally acquainted with those two nobles of nature, Roger and Arthur O'Connor, and often when speaking of them the big tear trickles down his furrowed cheek, and though old, yet his ardour for the liberation of his country is unabated. After tea was over Mr. Charles Buckley delivered a neat and spirited address on the misery and privations of the working classes. In the course of the evening, a variety of songs, duets, &c., amused the company until late.

BIRMINGHAM.—FREEMAN STREET MEETINGS.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, on Monday evening. The meeting was chiefly composed of the parties who attended Mr. White from the Town Hall. Mr. Walter Thorne was unanimously called to the chair, and on Mr. White making his appearance, he was loudly and repeatedly cheered. He addressed the meeting at great length, and described the blood-thirsty conduct of the cowardly manufacturers and shopocrats, and informed them of the transactions that occurred in the organ gallery, which it was impossible for the body of the meeting to hear. He again hurled defiance at the assassin "Plague," and thanked the brave Chartist body-guard who had stood by him at their own peril, and declared his determination of meeting the vile impostors whenever they called the public together. He animadverted on the conduct of some professing Chartists, who remained quietly at the back of the gallery whilst the life of him, and the few friends who surrounded him, was endangered. He then entered into a description of the base means which the Whigs would resort to in order to thrust themselves into office, and called on the working men to have nothing to do with such base characters, and concluded amidst enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Mason then addressed the meeting in a most eloquent speech, and informed the meeting of the villany which he had witnessed at the Anti-Corn Law meeting, and applauded the Chartist body for the noble manner in which they had floored the cowardly impostors. He was loudly cheered by the meeting. Mr. Barratt then addressed the assembly, and proposed that a committee should be formed for the purpose of finding out the person who had knocked Mr. White's hat out of his hand. A committee of five were then appointed; after which the sum of twelve shillings was contributed for the purpose of replacing his loss. The Town Hall affair has filled the Chartists with energy and enthusiasm, for as soon as the attempt of the "Plague" to play the physical force game was properly understood, not one of the cowardly crew was to be seen in, or near, the Town Hall, whilst cheers for the Charter and O'Connor resounded through the various streets at the time that Freeman-street room was crowded. At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was given to Messrs. White and Mason. Three cheers were given for the Charter, three for O'Connor, and three for White. When the meeting was about to separate, deputations arrived from various public houses, which were filled with Chartists who had retired to refresh themselves after the Town Hall uproar, to see whether Mr. White was safe, as they were not aware that he had gone to Freeman-street, so that instead of injuring the Chartist cause, as anticipated by the "Physical-force Plague," they have cemented them more strongly together.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Freeman-street, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Hopkins in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. Mason in a strain of impassioned eloquence seldom surpassed. After the transaction of various business connected with the Association, the meeting separated.

STEELHOUSE LANE.—PUBLIC MEETING.—BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, held at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—Resolved, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the brutal conduct of a great number of gentlemen connected with the Anti-Corn Law League, at the meeting held at the Town Hall on Monday evening last, must stamp them as a party with eternal infamy; they have attempted to take the life of Mr. George White, at a time when his friends did not anticipate danger to his person, and were beyond the reach of rendering him assistance, only seven of them having gained admittance to the Organ Gallery, although it is capable of holding several hundred persons, and was crowded on the occasion." The following is a specimen of the brutal and indecent language used on this occasion:—"Murder the rascal!" "Throw him over!" "Tear him limb from limb!" "Knock his b——y brains out!" &c. They also robbed him of his hat and silk handkerchief, and shortened the gas when Mr. White was surrounded by a large number of the parties who had made use of the above expressions, from which their motives may be fairly judged. The conduct of Mr. Joseph Sturge on that occasion was worthy of his previous good character, and merits the approbation of all good men, for which we return him our sincere thanks. In vindication of our character, as lovers of truth and fair-play, we beg leave to state, that Mr. White was duly authorised by this Association to propose Mr. Follows, of Monmouth-street, as Chairman, he having been previously approved of by a Committee formed of Deputations from the various Chartist bodies in this town; that our object was to secure full, fair, and free discussion, without having the slightest intention of hindering any man from fearlessly expressing his opinions. A report having got into circulation that Mr. Brown was connected with our proceedings, we think it but justice to ourselves to state, that Mr. Brown had no connection whatever with the National Charter Association, and that any part which he has taken was not sanctioned by us as a body. We likewise think that if such outrageous conduct be persisted in by the Anti-Corn Law League, public meetings will be a scene of outrage the most fatal to those liberties held to be so sacred and inviolable by all lovers of truth and justice; those rights so dear to every Englishman, the privilege of freely and fearlessly discussing all public grievances; and that unless such savage conduct be promptly checked, there is an end to all real freedom of opinion.—By order of the National Charter Association, SAMUEL DAVIS, Chairman.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The Chartists of this locality held their first weekly meeting on Monday evening, at the Banks of Tyne; West Holborn, on Tuesday evening. Mr. George Binns lectured on the principles of the People's Charter.

DEPTFORD.—A lecture was delivered at the Anchor and Crown, New-street, on the 9th instant, by Mr. Keene.

ON SUNDAY EVENING a numerous meeting was held at the Pilot, High-street.

ON MONDAY, at the Anchor and Crown, where a lecture was delivered by Mr. Brown, from Walworth, upon the principles of the Charter. A resolution, deploring the distress of the metropolis, was passed, and pledging the meeting to support the Charter.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,—It gives me infinite pleasure to hear that the Manchester Town Council have determined, and are making all necessary arrangements to have, at least, no fewer than 100,000 signatures to the National Petition. This will require exertion. Every man must be at his post. Sheets and headings should be procured at once; there must be no neglect on the part of the various committees, no bickerings, no falling out. We must have union, harmony, exertion, activity, and perseverance. But why do I surmise? In answer to the various appeals relative to the late demonstration in honour of Mr. O'Connor, you came forward, and nobly did your duty. The procession was such a one for splendour, number, and order, as was never before witnessed in Manchester, and for which you have my sincere thanks. I am certain that on this occasion also you will do your duty. I have been repeatedly asked how petition sheets could be obtained; and I am happy to inform my friends of Droylsden, Ashton, Stockport, Heywood, Middleton, &c. &c., that a large number of both headings and sheets have arrived at Mr. Heywood's, Manchester, for the convenience of the whole district. Call meetings immediately, and adopt the petition, and begin in good earnest, and never cease till the 100,000 names are honestly and fairly attached. You will thus win another moral victory.—I am,

Brother Chartists,
Your obedient Servant,
WM. GRIFFIN.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

BRETHREN,—The Aberdeen Charter Union have seen with regret, that Mr. Brewster, with a total disregard to every principle of truth, has made the assertion in his speech at the opening of the debate in Glasgow, that he, Mr. Brewster, defeated O'Connor at Aberdeen, by a majority of twenty to one.

Now, the facts of the case were as follows:—For Mr. Brewster's resolutions about fifty hands were held up; for Mr. O'Connor's amendment, about five thousand.

Signed by the Council of the Aberdeen Charter Association,

JAMES M'PHERSON,
ARCHIBALD M'DONALD, Chairmen.
GEORGE SMART, Secretary.
JOHN FRAZER, Treasurer.

John Smart,	William Largue,
George Nicol,	Robert Findley,
David Wright,	John Taylor,
James Elrick,	James Brown,
James Russell,	Thomas Trotter,
John Troup,	James Grant,
John Dawson,	John Legge,
John M'Millan,	John Milne,
George M'Intosh,	Duncan Nicolson.

PETITION SIGNATURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

"Many hands make light work."

SIR,—Permit me to lay before your numerous readers the following plan for causing the National Petition to be cheaply, speedily, and effectually signed. Let twenty thousand individuals, throughout the country, purchase each a petition sheet, capable of holding two hundred names, which will cost but twopence, and let him get it signed by his friends, acquaintances, neighbours, and others; thus securing four million of signatures in a short time, without employing men at a considerable expense (as has been usually done) to stand in the streets getting signatures. I would add, in conclusion, that the Chartist who would not give himself this slight trouble, or incur this trifling expense, in endeavouring to secure his own and his country's freedom, is unworthy of the blessing which the "Charter in operation" would confer upon him.

Yours truly, in the righteous cause,
ARTHUR O'NEILL.

Manchester, Nov. 15, 1841.

HARBOROUGH UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—We take the liberty of writing to inform you of the treatment we have received in this place. We will now state to you the case of J. Conquest, an inmate of this place, who, on the 19th of August, at breakfast, for speaking to one of his children, was dragged by a policeman, and confined in a dungeon for twenty-seven hours, on bread and water. He was then taken before Mr. Rooksby, a magistrate and chairman of the Board of Guardians, where Mr. Warburton, the master, was allowed to rake up what charges he liked against him, and Conquest was not allowed to refute him, but when he was making his defence, Mr. Warburton was allowed to interrupt him, and when Conquest appealed to Mr. Rooksby, to stop him, he flew in a great passion and cried out "Stand back fellow!"

When Conquest called his witness, W. Stafford, Warburton was allowed to interrupt him. When Stafford spoke to the magistrate to stop him, he arose from his chair, in a great passion, and striking the table with his fist, and looking at Stafford, spoke to him saying, "If you do not mind, Sir, how you give your evidence, I will commit you!" When Stafford asked him if he had not sworn him to speak the truth, and he would speak nothing but the truth, Mr. Rooksby said, he should not believe one word he had spoken, and then told Conquest he should commit him to prison for fourteen days, and looking him in the face said he was satisfied he was a desperate character by his taking notes! when Conquest exclaimed, "Good God, Sir, is knowledge become a crime!" but received no answer.

We will now state to you the case of Samuel Dawes, an inmate of this place, who gave a man who was going out a shilling to bring him an ounce of tobacco, but when he came back, he was not allowed to see him, so he gave the change and tobacco to the master, who never gave it to him. When Dawes left the Union, he asked the master for the money, but received for answer that he might think himself well off, that he did not punish him for it: he never gave him the change or tobacco.

An inmate of the name of Haddon, was confined in a dungeon, for the space of one month, locked down to an iron ring, without shoes or stockings or any bedding or covering: he could not lie down, and had only bread and water the whole time, in the midst of the severe frost and snow, last winter, which perished his leg; and he is at this time a cripple. For the great crime of getting out of this place to obtain some food, he received this punishment.

We have rules, hung up in our day room, stating the time of rising to be seven o'clock, and for going to bed at eight o'clock,—which our master breaks when he thinks proper, locking us up by half-past six o'clock, like so many felons, and abusing us in the most disgraceful manner.

On the 22nd of October, all the able-bodied men were ordered before the Board of Guardians, where Mr. Commissioner Weal asked the reason why they did not break one ton of stones per day? The reply was, they were not able to do it, on the diet they received. He replied, "Let me tell you, you live well here; and unless you break the quantity of stones ordered by the Board, you will be sent to Leicester tread-mill!" The men were then ordered out.

We received our dinners, and went again to the door of the Board-room, and were told we could not go in. We sent our message in, by the porter, —that we were not able to do the task of work, and if we were to go to gaol for that which we were not able to do, we would rather go that day than stop any longer.

Here is the dietary for able-bodied men and women:—Eight oz. of bread for breakfast, and seven for women. On Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, five oz. of meat and one pound of potatoes, for dinner: for supper the same days, a pint and a half of broth, six oz. of bread for men, and five for women. On Mondays and Saturdays, one pint and a half of potatoe soup for dinner. On Wednesdays and Fridays 14 oz. of suet pudding, for men, and 12 oz. for women: for supper, 6 oz. of bread, and one oz. of cheese for men, 5 oz. of bread, and one oz. of cheese for women: boys above nine years of age, the same as women: under nine at discretion. And a nice little mess it is: the allowance of oatmeal to make the "rot-gut" is two pounds and a half of flour for seventy pounds.

We wish, Sir, this to be made known to the public; for the truth of which we write our names,

JOSEPH CONQUEST,
WILLIAM JAMES,
THOMAS LUINGLEE,
WILLIAM STAFFORD,
GEORGE COLEMAN,
SAMUEL DAWES, (his mark)
RICHARD HADDON, (his mark)
GEORGE TURALAND,
WILLIAM WESSON.

Market Harborough, Oct. 31, 1841.

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MR. REGINALD JOHN RICHARDSON. IS HE A TRAITOR?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I am a Chartist to the backbone, and an old politician. I have been a quiet looker on and not much of a meddler in the Radical ranks for a great number of years. I have read the publications of Cobbett, and Cartwright, and Wooler, and Sherwin, and Carlile, and Hone, and Carpenter, and Mayhew, and O'Brien, and Bell, and a host of others "too numerous to mention." I have known much of what has happened in the Radical agitation to which I refer. I have often had to lament and deplore the disastrous consequences resulting from the treachery, and dishonesty and envy, and jealousy, amongst the radical leaders as they have respectively sprung up and acted, some their little part, and others their great part, in the active drama of Radical life. Some of these consequences have been so direful and so disheartening, that I have had to mourn in my inmost soul, and struggle within myself whether I ought not to give up all hope of man's amelioration from such a source. I have more than once been made to doubt whether the means or the instruments were calculated for the accomplishment of the object in view. O, Sir, I have had to weep over the disunion produced by the treachery and jealousy of leaders!

Think not, therefore, that I am going to foster a quarrel by the queries I shall put before I end this letter. No, Sir, such is not my object: I merely wish to know whether certain charges brought against one of our leaders be true or not; for if they are, *no man can again associate with* or countenance, either in public or in private, the individual against whom they are preferred. Whatever may be the consequences to the cause or to individuals, we are bound to cast a viper from us, not nurse it in our bosom.

I have refrained from putting these queries for some time. The individual whom they affect, Mr. R. J. Richardson, has been placed in unpleasant circumstances. I have waited until he has been released from arrest, (for to prison he has not been), and until his appeal to the public, under these circumstances, should have been answered, before I interfered in the matter, which a feeling of right prompts me to take up. Now, however, is the time to make a clean breast. Now my queries must be answered, or Mr. Richardson must be content to be considered guilty of that which cleats him out of the society of every honest man.

My queries, then, are these:—

Is it true that Mr. Richardson went to Liverpool to give evidence against his brother Chartist, Christopher Dean?

Is it true that he waited there five or six days for that purpose, and received £6 6s. for his expences from the prosecuting attorney, for his attendance?

Is it true that he told the Manchester friends, in excuse for the postponement of his lectures, then advertised for delivery, that he had to go to Dublin, and that he represented himself as being off for that city, at the time he was waiting in Liverpool to give evidence against Dean?

Is it true that the constable who apprehended Dean told him that Richardson had been paid a sovereign for pointing out the house where he (Dean) was to be found?

These charges, Sir, are made—publicly made—against Mr. Richardson. *He has not yet met them.*

I consider him bound to meet them. Therefore, I again emphatically ask—ARE THESE CHARGES TRUE OR FALSE? If true, no spy or informer in the country is one-hundredth part so despicable as the man to whom they apply. If false, it is due to his own character that they be instantly met and refuted.

Mr. Richardson is aware that these charges are made, AND HE IS BOUND TO MEET THEM. If he do not meet them, the only possible inference is that they are true.

I am, Sir,
Yours, respectfully,
A RADICAL OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

November 15th, 1841.

[We had supposed that in the controversy between Mr. Richardson and the Manchester Chartists, (in which we certainly do not think that Mr. Richardson cut an enviable figure,) this unpleasant discussion might have been ended. We have declined inserting several communications very severely reflecting on Mr. Richardson, because of our decided objection to these matters of personality; but the present writer puts the matter in so simple, and yet so powerful a light, that we felt bound, in justice, not less to Mr. Richardson than to the public, to give the letter, that a fair opportunity may be afforded to Mr. Richardson of giving some public explanation on this matter, which must otherwise sink his character in eternal infamy.—ED. N. S.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Having read a report of the meeting held at the Crown and Anchor, on Monday evening, the 8th instant, and partially reported in the *Star* of the 13th, I find that you, taking for granted the report sent for insertion to be a correct one, very justly remark, in a note of comment, on the mistakes the author of the address fell into, as well as express your surprise that Mr. O'Brien should have received an address of which the words "there never was a press that really represented the working man," formed a portion.

Now Sir, in justice to O'Brien, in justice to us, in justice to the cause

CHELTENHAM.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

A public meeting was convened by general notice to take place on the evening of Monday last, in the large room of the Assembly Institution.

Mr. Rollis was called to the chair. He observed that he felt himself placed in a very responsible situation, and in spite of a number of great men who had preceded him, he would do his duty to all Parliament, that Parliament, he would do to depute a Parliament, that Parliament, he would be a member of Parliament, and in the Parliament he would be a member of Parliament. He observed that the people had been deceived, and found fault with the Reform Bill, and the greater part of the people had been deceived by the Reform Bill, and therefore they had been deceived by the Reform Bill, and therefore they had been deceived by the Reform Bill, and therefore they

WILLIAM PEARCE—THE ASSISTANT RELIEVING OFFICER OF BOLTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Having seen a report in your paper on the distress in Bolton, and that report having a tendency of injuring my character, and doing myself great injury, I now take the liberty of contradicting the statement inserted respecting that of Wm. Pearce—not but I firmly believe that the man died for want—but I find it is stated that the application was made to me, and I should have visited the case. Now I will show to the public the duties I had to perform—I will now show to you that I had not the power to visit or relieve without the consent of Mr. Brown, the relieving officer. My duties were to stay in the office and receive applications for Mr. Brown to visit; and I well recollect the application being made of the above family to me, and I gave the same to him to visit. He told me in the evening he had been, and said it were no case, and they had acknowledged that their present earnings were 9s. per week. They afterwards made repeated pressing applications; but Mr. Brown, when looking over my list, always drawed his pen across that of Pearce, and said it was no case. But on the following day, a person, of the name of Beswick, and his wife, brought him to the office, and the man Pearce seemed to me to be in a dying state, and I said, for God's sake, what have you brought him here for? The man appeared to me to be dying for want. I took the liberty of visiting the case myself, the same day, and found them in a deplorable condition. I could find nothing in the cellar to eat; and inquiring as to their earnings, they had only 4s. a week coming in. The two daughters ran into a corner of the cellar, sneering and laughing. Now, I said, cannot you earn 6s. per week? She said, happen they might. Could you not earn 9s.? She said the same. Could you not earn 12.? She said happen they might. I merely make mention of this to show that the family was in a state of insanity, no doubt but partly through starvation; and the same evening I made the case known to Mr. Brown, and told him the state I found them in, and am not aware that any relief was afforded to them.

They then made application to the Benevolent Society, and Mr. Balshaw, registrar of births and deaths, being the secretary, came to me to ascertain if a family of the name of Pearce had made application to me? I told him they had repeatedly; and he said he thought it had been neglected; and I told him I was of the same opinion; and on the morning he died, Mr. Naisby, one of the guardians, came to the office, and inquired for Mr. Brown; but he not being in, he told me of Pearce's death, and requested me to go along with him and Mr. Scowcroft, the assistant overseer, to the cellar.

I found him laid out on a pair of empty looms, there being no other convenience, and Mr. Naisby ordered me to relieve them with 2s. 6d., and he would see Mr. Brown about it. I did not see Mr. Brown till afternoon. I told him Pearce was dead. He said he had just been and relieved them with 5s.; and I told him I had given them 2s. 6d.; and he said, how is that? and I told him that Mr. Naisby ordered me; and he gave me a note for a coffin, and ordered me to look after his interment; and I did so, and gave 1s. to two women to put him in his coffin, and gave 1s. each to six men to carry him to his grave.

I think the above facts will show to the public that no blame can be attached to me, as I had no power to visit or relieve without the consent of Mr. Brown, the relieving officer.

Yours,
JOHN BRIDGE,
Late assistant to Mr. Brown.

November 2, 1841.

[The above would have appeared a fortnight since, but was accidentally mislaid.—ED.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—It has been remarked that truth always gains by discussion; and that the maxim has been well grounded, was put beyond the possibility of a doubt a few days ago here, by the opposition offered to the spread of Chartism, on the part of the Rev. Dr. Coen, our venerated prelate. It must be in the recollection of your readers that the eloquent and learned prelate cited the Chartist agent B. Macdonnell; and, on the following Sunday spoke from the altar upon the principles of the Charter, but instead of condemning them, as many had expected he would, he spoke in terms highly in favour of them, and admitted that if gained by legal and constitutional means, could not fail of being of the greatest advantage to the country. The *Galway Advertiser*, an obscure Tory paper, eulogized in a subsequent number, his lordship, and at the same time, vilified in the most gross manner, another reverend gentleman of this town, because, as the lying editor falsely asserted, the Right Rev. Dr. Coen had delivered "a withering denunciation against the Chartists, and highly eulogized the present Tory administration," while his lordship did no such thing, but said "that the Whig ministry had the will but wanted the power, while the Tory ministry had the power, and that time would prove whether they have the will to serve Ireland." The reason why the *Advertiser* attacked the other reverend gentleman was, "that he had some time ago admitted to Bernard Macdonnell that 'the points of the Charter were excellent and ought to be looked for by every well-wisher of Ireland.'"

Since the admission, by Dr. Coen, of the excellency of the Chartist principles, numbers who before were diffident to declare themselves, have discussed, and admitted the merits of the Charter; and as a proof that the system is gaining rapidly upon the minds of the people here, it may be sufficient to inform you that the *Star* is now read and sought with avidity by the members of our reading rooms, a society composed of Whigs, Tories, Radicals, Repealers, and Anti-repealers. Another cause of the spread of Chartism here is the announcement sometime ago that Mr. O'Connor would not be personally offensive to Mr. O'Connell—a circumstance which led many here to hope that a UNION of Repealers and Chartists was not impossible; a UNION which, if once accomplished, O heavens! how soon we would have the happiness to see the last shake given to the trunk of the tree of oppression, whose thick and strong-knitted branches have overshadowed our lovely country; then would we see an end put to *class* legislation; then would we see the idle drones of the great social hive expelled to make room for the working and industrious classes, those political bees who fill and replenish the numerous cells in the great hive of human society. By publishing this in the next *Star* you will oblige

A FRIEND TO THE CHARTER.

Loughrea, Nov. 7th, 1841.

BLESSINGS OF THE SYSTEM!—POLICE LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I send you the particulars of the following case, which I hope, for the sake of humanity, is of rare occurrence in the records of police villany and magisterial injustice.

A youth about seventeen years of age, named George Poor, with two female acquaintances from the country, while looking at the shows at Camberwell fair, had his pocket picked of his silk handkerchief. A person behind seeing the theft, told the youth, who directly pursued the thief, calling "police." A policeman appearing in sight the thief threw back the handkerchief, which was picked up by the owner just as the policeman came up, who took them both to the station and had them locked up; charging one as the thief, and the other as the receiver of a stolen handkerchief. The person who witnessed the theft, is named Dobson, a respectable painter residing in Camberwell, and a perfect stranger to all parties; he went to the station on purpose to give his testimony, but on his stating what he came there for, he was pushed back, and almost down, by a policeman, who said, he was only a Whitechapel Bill-catcher, and if he did not go about his business he would get locked up too. The young women informed the father, who lives in the Hackney-road, and is a hard working man, having a large family, and is highly respected by all who have dealings with him, for his integrity and good conduct in all transactions between them. When the father went to the station at Camberwell, he was told he must appear at Union Hall next day. The next day the father attended with the witness to Union Hall, but were refused admittance by the policeman, who said they would be called if they were wanted. They sat on being placed before the magistrate, J. Cottingham, Esq., was charged by policeman William Clay, 27s R, with being a well-known thief and confederate with the one who had picked his pocket. This appeared to be confirmed by policeman Joseph Green, 17 R, in plain clothes, who stated that he had seen them both in the fair trying to pick gentlemen's pockets. This man was not at the station when the charge was made. When the magistrate asked them what they had to say, the youth, George Poor, said the handkerchief was his own, and was taken out of his pocket by the other, and that his father and a witness to the robbery were outside, and would prove the same. The magistrate, instead of calling them in, expatiated on the enormity of the crime, saying that if they were tried by a jury and found guilty they would be liable to be transported, he therefore cautioned him that if the witnesses did not corroborate his statement, and he was committed for trial, it would be worse for him; he therefore thought he had better not call them. The youth who was never in a police court before, was confused and silent, which the sapient Solon construed into an admission of guilt, and immediately sentenced both to two months imprisonment in Brixton House of Correction. The father, who had been waiting, with the witness, outside the office, in the greatest anxiety, for about four hours, at length forced their way to the magistrate, who, on hearing their testimony, expressed his sorrow that he did not hear them before, and regretted that it was then out of his power to alter his decision, (the prisoners having left the office,) but advised the father to come the next day and he would enable him to make an application to the Secretary of State for his son's liberation. When the father attended next day, he was told he must get two housekeepers to become bail for his son's appearance at the Quarter Sessions, to be held at Kingston, on the 19th of October, after the payment of all demands, including the expenses of the policemen to Brixton and back, and giving the trouble to two gentlemen, who well-knew Mr. Poor and family, and readily became bail, the youth was released; having been four days in prison, his person disfigured by cutting his hair, his hands blistered by working on the mill, and the loss of six shillings and sixpence, which was taken from him, and kept to pay the expences of his incarcaration and punishment, for having his pocket picked of his own pocket handkerchief.

The sessions were held last week, the father to ensure justice, employed counsel, and went backwards and forwards during the week with his witnesses, &c., (at the cost of £2 per day,) who would have fully proved his son's innocence, and the villany and perjury of the policemen. The case was called on late and almost last on Saturday, when J. Cottingham, Esq. evidently ashamed of his conduct, and wishing to prevent publicity, did not appear to support his own conviction, which was consequently quashed by the bench of magistrates. And this is all the satisfaction likely to be obtained by the injured father and family, who have distressed themselves to the utmost to meet the expenses of these proceedings; and which have cost, independent of the serious loss of time, not less than £20; not one farthing of which can he get repaid,—and having no more money, it is out of his power to prosecute the policemen for perjury. There is, therefore, no possibility of obtaining the least redress for the serious injury done. Not so the policemen, who have not only received their regular pay, but I understand, also three shillings and sixpence per day for each day's attendance at court; thus giving them encouragement for their iniquity. What can we think after this, of law and justice?

Yours in the good cause of Chartism,
C. J. M. THORPE.

9, London-street, London-road, Southwark,
October 25, 1841.

MORE CRIMES OF THE TYRANTS——MORE HORRORS OF THE ACCURSED POOR LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Allow me to lay before your readers the following compressed statements (taken from the lips of the sufferer) of the tyrannical and cold-blooded persecution of an Englishwoman, by one of the soul-less, heartless despots, who having usurped to themselves the possession of the soil, and driven by their multitudinous acts of robbery and oppression the toil-worn sons and daughters of England to beggary and wretchedness—dare, when the famishing orphan and the heart-broken widow cry for bread—dare to tear the babes from their mother—and dare to immure in their dungeons the unhappy parent, because her crime was poverty, and her offence the loving of her children. But why dare the idle robbers do these things? Because, O Englishmen, ye have become a cold, unfeeling, selfish race—the blood of your Saxon sires stagnates in your veins—ye crouch the neck and bend the knee to a crew of effeminate, voluptuous masters, who would be as powerless before you, as the worm in the lion's path, if as men, you rose in the strength of your moral might, and declared with the "voice of God" that tyranny should be no more.

Elizabeth Taylor, thirty-six years of age, a native of Sheffield, was married about eighteen years since to James Taylor, a native of Upper Haddon, near Bakewell, in Derbyshire; her husband was many years older than herself, he having served in the army about twenty years, and was at the time of his marriage and up to his death in the receipt of a pension of 1s. 3d. per day. He was employed for some years prior to his death at a colliery near Sheffield, and has now been dead about five years. Elizabeth Taylor, his widow, was left with five children, and destitute of means for the support of so large a family, was compelled to seek parochial relief; this she obtained, receiving 7s. weekly allowed by the parish of Upper Haddon, and paid her by the overseers of Sheffield. She continued to reside in Sheffield until the Christmas of 1839, when the New Law coming into operation in Upper Haddon, her pay was stopped in Sheffield, and she was compelled to remove to the former place. Here the parish officers put her into a wretched hovel, dignified with the name of a "cottage," described by the woman as a most miserable place, the *roof* being propped up to prevent it falling in upon the inmates, and for this horrid kennel the cold-hearted wretches deducted a shilling of the seven weekly, for rent. The poor woman of course complained; all she wanted was to be allowed the 7s. in Sheffield, where she had hitherto, with hard work and good management, contrived to eke out a decent subsistence. But, no; her tormentors wanted to get rid of her and her children altogether. They therefore insisted that she should go to the poor-house at Ashby; she refused to go, when she found she would be separated from her children; and her persecutors were determined to make her go, the relieving officer, a fellow named Bentley, who is blessed with a mouth from ear to ear, his outward man being but an imperfect index of the devilish demon within—declaring, in the midst of his abuse, that "he had been many a better woman's master, and would be her's."

She had been about a fortnight in this hovel, when a cart was brought to take her and her children to the workhouse. She refused to go. It was a wild and stormy day; the wind beat, the rain descended in torrents, and the tempest howled around. One of the overseers, more humane than the rest, remonstrated against their removal that day: they were allowed to remain over that day and night, and the next morning, having embraced her children, the unhappy woman, with a bleeding heart, left the hovel, and traced her steps toward Sheffield. The same day the children were removed; the three eldest were subsequently placed out to masters, and the two youngest put into the Ashby workhouse.

The poor woman was followed to Sheffield, arrested by a constable, and taken to Bakewell, on a charge of *deserting her children*. The charge was laid before one Barker, the autocrat of the neighbourhood, who sentenced her to *fourteen days' imprisonment in Derby County Gaol*. She spent the whole of this period in *solitary confinement*.

On her liberation she went to the overseers of Upper Haddon. They asked her would she now go to the workhouse? She said she would not; upon which, one of the overseers remarked that "if he was her, he would walk as far as his legs would carry him before he would go." They told her they had no power to help her now; the whole power was in the hands of Barker. Four of them being more charitable than the rest, gave her sixpence each, telling her she must now do the best she could for herself. She came to Sheffield, and had been about a month residing in the town, when one of the overseers of Upper Haddon came to Sheffield bringing with him an order for her removal to the workhouse. She refused to go; and in about another week's time, she was apprehended by a constable, lodged two nights in the Sheffield lock-up, taken to Bakewell, and again brought before Barker. She was told she must go to the workhouse or go to prison; she said she would go to the workhouse if she might be with her children; this was denied, and the poor woman then said, she would go to prison.

Barker now sentenced her to six weeks' imprisonment in Derby Gaol; three weeks she passed in solitary confinement, and the other three doing washing and other drudgery.

By command of Barker an order was left with the Governor of the gaol, ordering the poor woman to repair to Chesterfield Bastile within five days after her liberation. Of this she very properly took no notice; but on the sixth day applied again to the overseers. She was again taken before Barker, who ordered her to be locked up at Bakewell from the Saturday till the Monday; when being again brought before this miserable despot, he told her she must take her children out of the workhouse, or go in her herself, or he would again commit her to prison.

Rather than go to prison again, the poor woman agreed to take her children out of Chesterfield Bastile, whither they had been removed during her imprisonment. Chesterfield is twelve miles from Bakewell, and the poor woman, friendless and penniless, refused to go until she had obtained some assistance; she had sat in the outer court about an hour, when Barker came out and asked her, had she not gone yet? She replied she could not go until she had got something to help her on the road; when he told her she should not have a farthing.

After some time, he sent an officer to fetch her into the inner court; when demanding of her why she would not go, she replied, she had been informed she could claim a penny a mile, and if he would not allow her that, he must find a cart to take her. The brute told her he "would have her dragged behind a cart unless she took herself off." Finally, finding the woman was not to be bullied, he sent her a shilling and she departed. I should have mentioned that when the woman agreed to take her children out of the bastile, Barker told her "if she became troublesome any more, or left her children again, money was no object to him, and he would follow her though she went to the devil." The unhappy woman went to Chesterfield, took her children out of the bastile, and walked to Sheffield, a distance of sixteen miles, without a penny, and her children shoeless and almost naked, the eldest, seven years old, walked the whole of the way, and the youngest, five years old, she carried in her arms; and faint and weary, with aching heart and bleeding feet, the widow and her fatherless children reached Sheffield, without a shelter or a home; this was in the month of April, 1840. She now lived nine months in Sheffield, supporting her children by the labour of her hands, without receiving or seeking parish relief, when she had occasion to leave the town for a short time, she took the youngest child with her, and left the eldest with a person whom in other days the poor woman had befriended. She was absent from the town a month; on her return to Sheffield she found that her eldest child had been taken ill, and by the parish doctor had been sent to the workhouse. The woman went to the workhouse to claim the child—they refused to give it up—next day she was apprehended on charge of deserting her child, lodged in Sheffield lockup, on the Saturday was sent to Bakewell where she was again locked up. On the Monday, four respectable persons from Sheffield were in Bakewell to speak to her character, but no magistrate sitting that day, the witnesses were compelled to return to Sheffield. The next day she was sent to Chesterfield, when she was committed for trial at the sessions. She was imprisoned a month before trial in Derby Gaol, where she was locked up in solitary confinement for that period, was tried at the Chesterfield Sessions, in the month of April last, and sentenced to "six months imprisonment and hard labour in the county gaol." On hearing her sentence, the poor woman said, (addressing the Chairman), "Well, my Lord, you are not sending me to prison for theft, but because I am poor and cannot maintain myself and children." The relieving officer, mouth-almighty Bentley, Barker's jackall, was the witness against her, and did the utmost his malice could suggest to blacken her character, while she defenceless, and having no one to urge a word in her behalf was again dragged to a prison. Her imprisonment expired on the 5th of October last, when she left the gaol, and again went to Bakewell.

In answer to her question of "What must she do?" Barker told her, "she must take her children out of the Workhouse, or must go in herself, for they would give her nothing." She went to Chesterfield, took out her children, and is now living in Sheffield without a penny to help her in the shape of parochial relief.

Such is the tale, alas too true, of persecution and suffering borne by a sister woman. Look here, men of England—ye, who sell yourselves to uphold with your courage and your blood the robber-class, that thus trample on your order—look at this tale of misery and woe, and blush that ye can be such slaves as, spaniel-like, to lick the rod that strikes you. Oh could the soldier have risen from his cold and silent grave, to have witnessed this persecution of his sorrowing wife and little ones—now tramping weary miles with sinking heart and bleeding feet, now separated, the widow in her prison cell of horrors—the orphans in their bastile home—would not the soldiers' heart have swelled with hate, revenge alone could have quenched? He had borne the weary march under torpid heat—'mid frigid cold—hunger and thirst had been his portion—death in every horrid shape he had encountered 'mid the battles shock, and the bloody conflict's rage. He returned to the land of his fathers, one of "the broken tools that tyrants cast away"—and when his sands of life were run—alas he knew not that those for whom he had spilled his blood would award a felon's fate to his wife, and the "bread of bitterness" to his children—he knew—he knows it not, he sleeps sound, 'tis well.

But O Englishmen, which of ye after reading this will volunteer to shed your blood for the support of your country's tyrants, when such is your reward? Which of ye, rather, will not swear unceasing war to the accursed system, and war with those who uphold and profit by its hellish abuses?

Elizabeth Taylor, the subject of this letter, is now residing in White's-lane, near Wainwright's Brewhouse, in the Park. If any of the female readers of the *Star* can give her, or recommend her to any work in the shape of washing, for such good service she will be grateful. She asks not charity, she only desires to support her children by the labour of her hands, and thus be saved from a repetition of the horrid persecution to which she has been subjected. From inquiries I have made, I have every reason to believe her a sober, industrious, trustworthy woman, and certainly the unconquerable spirit with which she has battled with her persecutors entitle her to the admiration and support of all who can appreciate that courage that quails not before haughty wealth, and that independence of mind that is not to be subdued by the oppression of triumphant tyranny.

I am, Sir,
Yours in the cause of justice and right,
GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY.

Sheffield, 48, Nursery-street,
Nov. 14th, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Although most of the Dublin newspapers reported a speech of Mr. O'Connell's, wherein he described me as an enemy to my country; that I not only voted for the Tories, but accused him of being a "knave in politics, and a hypocrite in religion;" in fact he held me up to public ridicule and scorn, that is to say, as much so as he could, yet the papers refuse to publish my explanatory letter. I therefore am obliged to beg that favour of you.

It is quite true that I did write opposite to Mr. O'Connell's name on the "whole ticket;" A KNAVE IN POLITICS, and a HYPOCRITE IN RELIGION. I did not add these words to his name till after mature consideration of his career; however they are not original. The late Right Rev. and ever-to-be regretted Doctor Doyle, Catholic Bishop of Kildare, was the author of them; and the Rev. A. Fitzgerald, president of the College of Carlow, has more than once written that Daniel O'Connell is a knave in politics, and a hypocrite in religion. And in a letter written by Mr. O'Connell's kinsman, Mr. Finn, and dated Feb. 9th, 1835, the epithet is "Daniel O'Connell, a knave in politics, and a hypocrite in religion." "Andrew Fitzgerald." Thus, you see, I am but a mere plagiarist, though I know the terms apply with as much truth and justice as ever words applied as expletives of the character of any man.

I am,
Your obliged and humble servant,
PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

Dublin, Nov. 9, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—It is exceedingly disagreeable to me to be so often called upon to trouble either you or the public upon subjects relating to myself personally; but as Mr. O'Connell has thought proper to amuse his admiring and still confiding audience by calumniating me at a meeting of his Association, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, I trust that you will do me the justice of affording me the opportunity of defending my character by the same medium through which it has been publicly assailed.

Mr. O'Connell is reported to have said—"You have all heard of Mr. O'Higgins. The Tories sent him a circular, of course, for his vote, and he gave them in *it a character of myself and of the other three candidates* for the ward. I am not going to read what he stated of the others, but I shall read what he said of myself. Here it is:—

"CHARACTER OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.—A KNAVE IN POLITICS AND A HYPOCRITE IN RELIGION."

It is not true that I stated in the circular which Mr. O'Connell says was sent by the Tories, anything whatever about Mr. O'Connell or about any of the other three candidates.

It is not true that I made objections to the other three candidates whose names appeared upon Mr. O'Connell's *whole ticket*. I voted for one of them, Mr. John O'Neill; *I could not conscientiously vote for any* of the others: and if they have any wish for it, I shall let the public know the reasons why I did not vote for them. I voted for Mr. John O'Neill because I believed him to be an honest man, though a bad politician. I voted for Thomas Saunders because I knew him to be an honest man and a good neighbour; and I voted for W. H. Gray because, in addition to that of his being an honest man, he is an old acquaintance and a respected friend. Besides these reasons, which, I am convinced, will satisfy every honest man in society, I know that the Irish Municipal Reform Act takes away all political power from the new Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Town Councillors, and vests it in the Lord Lieutenant; and that therefore the politics of the candidates had nothing whatever to do with the elections.

When I received a rigmarole letter commanding me to vote for Mr. O'Connell and his nominees, and stating that he did not desire the vote of any one who would not vote for the other three, I objected to this species of dictation. I objected to any barrister seeking for city honours which were intended for merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen; and not for attorneys doctors, or lawyers; and I wrote a few words opposite the names of two of Mr. O'Connell's nominees, and the words complained of opposite to his own name; and so thoroughly convinced and satisfied am I of their TRUTH, that I shall at any time undertake to prove them to the entire satisfaction of every lover of truth and political integrity in the community.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

The man who got up the first meeting for the O Connell Tribute, and the second who subscribed £10 to it.

No. 14, North Anne-street,
Oct. 28, 1841.

THE POLISH PEOPLE IN ENGLAND TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CITIZENS,—In 1830, the Emperor of Russia was ready to overwhelm Europe with his hordes, his armies were mustering each day and wetting the edges of their swords, anxiously awaiting his order to plunge them into the hearts of our western friends; we heard and saw it; we rose on the 29th of November, and Europe was for the second time safe. In vain did we thunder by our victories to you all, that our cause was your cause, and that we *fought for our common safety*; we were unheard—unhelped. Our lonely standard still waved triumphantly over the blood-sprinkled fields of Poland, with the inscription—"for our freedom and yours."

Alone, still we were not vanquished—armies after armies were destroyed as they dashed against our breasts; the tyrant trembled, and his mighty throne tottered before a handful of us. Alone, still we were *strong enough to dare* even the whole power of hell-engendered despotism, but being most shamefully betrayed by our own leaders, most meanly deceived by the perfidy of our so-called friends and allies; we became at last what you see us now—a dispersed people among all the people of the world, without home, without bread—children of a nation as mighty as yours at present, we became like a wandering tribe of Jews! hated by all the governments—still our hearts swell with the hope of the resurrection of our fatherland. We know that the hour of our battles is again to come, and we feel it to be a duty towards our country, a duty towards the people whose sympathy we receive, to warn them at least each 29th of November, of the dangers which are still hanging over them.

Having come to England, and being unacquainted with your language, we were forced to allow this duty to be accomplished by our co-emigrants in London, but our gentlemen emigrants were overawed last year by the treaty of the 14th of July. They were silent, instead of calling loudly against the most gross violation of your own interests. Of their whole number hardly ten proved to be our true friends and yours, and this feeble voice was lost amidst the general silence of others. Now, then, we, the Polish people in emigration, feel it to be high time to come forward in the name of Him who sendeth us to you, in the name of the only legal sovereign of our country—"the People of Poland," to accomplish the duty forsaken by others. The memory of the 29th of November is dear to us, because the memory of our past deeds keeps still present in our minds, our sacred national duty, which is to live and be ready to die for the welfare of mankind. The memory of the 29th of November is dear to us, because we hate tyranny, and because it was that day, that we raised our sword in the name of freedom, and if that pleases any tyrant or not, we, the Polish people, intend to celebrate the anniversary of that great day.

People of Great Britain! when we heard of the treaty of the 14th of July, we did not think that it really represented your national feelings towards our tyrant. You love your national existence; therefore we cannot think that you wish for the aggrandisement of the power which hath no nearer neighbour in Asia, after the fall of Turkey, than you—no nearer competitor on the sea than you—no richer prey in the world for its hungry satellites than you—and whose aim is murder, ruine, and destruction! You wish to be free, and we could not believe that you might become friends of the murderers of other people's freedom. You hate your own tyrants; therefore we could not believe that you might be the allies of the most wretched tyrants in the world!

We believe you to be free from the bloody stain which covers the allies of the four European tyrants, and we invite you to be present by your numerous and true friends, at the commemoration of the event which at least retarded, if it did not prevent, the conquest of Europe, under the most despotic yoke of the Emperor of Russia; an event which by the dispersion of the free people among all the oppressed people of the world, was perhaps, in the hands of providence the means of uniting their mutual interests into one common and indissoluble bond; an event which, perhaps, was but the precursor of the general freedom of mankind.

The anniversary of the Polish revolution is to be celebrated on the 29th of November, 1841, in Portsea, Portsmouth.

LOVE AND FRATERNITY.
The Chairman of the meeting,
(Signed) PIONTKOWSKI.

This 24th of October, 1841.

Polish Barracks, Portsea, Portsmouth,
THE SECRETARY,
(Signed) LETESZEWSKI.

TO THE EXILES OF ERIN.

"O my oppressed fellow slaves, let me on this occasion conjure you to look into the history of your misgoverned country."

My object being that of directing the attention of the ill-used and much-abused Irish working men to the real cause of their degradation and misery, I shall not hesitate to quote from the writing of a man, "a native of Ireland," who I believe was sincerely attached to the land of his birth, and gloried in the name of Irishman, Mr. John Barnard Trotter, private secretary to Lord Castlereagh for twenty-five years, whose duty it was, at the time of the parchment compact, called the Legislative Union, to keep a registry of the names and destination of the base betrayers of their country's confidence and honour, and consequently of the peace and happines of her people, writes as follows:—

"No man could be more opposed to a Repeal of that parchment compact than myself. Like many of my fellow countrymen, I was given to believe that it was by the unanimous consent and approbation of the friends of both nations that the Irish Parliament should be moved to England for the purpose, as was then stated, of cementing both kingdoms more closely together, but experience has long since taught otherwise, and Ireland will never improve or emerge from the miseries under which she labours, until her metropolis is again the seat of her legislation, or that an equal distribution of the laws of England shall be fully and impartially extended to her people."

Sons of Erin, I have no doubt these words were penned with sincerity, but, however we may admire the writer as the friend of his country, let us not be led away in pursuit of a shadow; let us enquire what the laws of England are, whether they can be impartially administered, and whether the English as a people, really, are themselves happy under those laws?

It is not my intention to lead the readers of this address into a long labarynth of reasoning. That, in my opinion, would be a waste of so much time. I shall, therefore, state a few facts by way of solving these questions. The present Government asserts that the Whigs have left the financial affairs of the country in a most awful state. The Whigs declared, previous to losing the entire confidence of the people, as shown by the last elections, that some liberal system must be adopted to relieve them from their financial embarassments. The merchants declare their enterprising spirits are clogged by the oppressive laws which bear on trade and commerce. The poor steal to secure a home in a prison, or die in the streets and cellars, in preference to throwing themselves on their acknowledged [illegible] which the householders declare they can no longer pay. And all this has happened under a code of laws which Mr. Barnard Trotter would have fully and impartially administered to Ireland, as a panacea for her accumulated wrongs, woes, and miseries. Thus it is, my friends, we are ever deceiving ourselves and each other by looking at mere present effect, instead of going to first causes. O, but, says some good meaning fellow, Mr. Barnard Trotter says one of two things, either the laws of England impartially administered to Ireland, or Dublin made the seat of her legislation! Good easy man! was it not once the seat of her legislation? Did not the eloquence of her patrietic orators adorn and honour her senate?—*that senate which, composed as it was*, "with some honourable exceptions," of treacherous miscreants and peculating gamblers, seeking to repair their broken fortunes on the ruins of their country, sold her liberties to those cursed tyrants, whose diabolical councils were working out the destruction of the freedom of Europe. This brings me at once to the "bone of contention." Does Ireland want a Parliament? Or does she want justice? Does she want an assembly composed of lawyers, reverend rogues, in robes, sailor and soldier officers, state paupers and pampered aristocrats? or does she require a deliberate assembly, representing the public mind and will—an assembly of men whose knowledge of the wants and wishes of the people has been acquired through a free intercourse with those classes who alone in reality feel the want of legislative protection? Sons of Erin, be not deceived. What would the Repeal of the Union be but a restoration to Ireland of her former tyrannies? Just look at the conduct of the Irish Members in the Union Parliament. Is it honourable, is it liberal? Ah no! and rest assured, the men who can vote against the liberties of the people of this or any other country, will never hold themselves ready to give freedom to the enslaved millions of their own nation. Depend on it, my friends, the man who can play the tyrant in one place would act in like manner, under similar circumstances, in any other. The men who, for expediency, will truckle, and pander, and sacrifice their honour for interest, emolument, or through ambition, will never be found legislating for the general good. No, no; they will ever be found partisans and exclusionists.

What hope, then, for the oppressed millions of Ireland in the Repeal of the Legislative Union, unless Ireland's first Parliament be elected upon the principles contained in the People's Charter? for, be assured, if the ancient nobility of Ireland could so disgracefully dishonour themselves and country by bartering her nationality for gewgaws and titles, the toiling millions have little to expect from those landed proprietors who have become not only alienated themselves, but, to cover their shameful apostacy and renegadism, have circulated the damning calumny, that "no man of capital dare venture his life and property amongst that abused and degraded people."

Was it not enough to despoil a people of all the physical comforts of its industrious members?—was it not enough to consign them to woe and want—to give them up to the sword, and the wrath of the fanatic—to scatter amongst them the seeds of religious discord, and hand them over to the retaliating vengeance of bloated bigots, who, whilst they preached "peace, peace," exulted in their black and midnight murders, gorging in the blood of the victims they were constantly sacrificing to Moloch, and making humanity worse than fiendish? Alas! no; it required one more act to complete the wreck of a people proverbial for their hospitality. That act of refined cruelty was the libellous stab inflicted on the character of the honest Irish labourers: "No man of property dare trust himself amongst them."

Alas! poor old Ireland! thou sister of afflicted Poland! the hearts of the Chartists bleed for thee. But, sons of Erin, mourn not; ruminate no more on your miseries; but energetically seek redress. Do this, and Ireland shall yet be free—aye, and thy much-loved sister also, degraded Poland. The much-loved harp shall yet be taken from the green and drooping willow—shall yet be strung, and boldly struck; whilst the vallies and the hills, melodiously reverberating, shall musically respond to the enraptured and ravished ear in bold invigorating tones—

"Erin, mavourneen! sweet Erin go bragh!"

Yes, my friends, Ireland's poetic harp shall yet be heard melodiously sweetening the hour of joyous respite, when the unsophisticated and rustic labourer shall, after his day of cheerful toil, be engaged in the evening's rational amusements—when Pat and his Shelah shall on the green sward of Shannon's Banks, sing sweetly the melodies of bye gone days. But ere this fond dream can be realised much, very much misery has to be endured; the song of friendship may again be sung with an anti-christian spirit by many a wily rogue to win the way to confidence; many a knave may yet be fattened with the richness of the land, purchased with secret service money, and make his way to the cheerless hearths of the unsuspecting (because innocent) and confiding lover of his country. But O, beware, Irishmen; your weak part is well known to your enemies; your love of country, the facility with which you are excited when that string is touched, exposes you to much danger, and lays you open to the well-concerted plans of your designing enemies. Guard that point, Paddy, as you would have your wives and daughters guard their chastity. Flank it right and left with sober discretion and mature judgment; let but your enemies make a breach there, and they have secured at once the de'il road to your chief citadel, the heart of hearts, which their baneful presence will soon corrupt. Remember if you have had your Fitzgerald, your Emmett, and your O'Connors, your unfortunate country has also produced her Castlereaghs and her O'Connell's, if names to be associated with the following immortalised heroes of Irish subservicency and English dishonour.

WM. TILLMAN.

No. 2, Collin's-street, Knutsford-road, Manchester.

(To be continued.)

BIRMINGHAM—FROST'S COMMITTEE.

The following memorial was sent to the Home Office in behalf of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES GRAHAM, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

We, the General Committee of Birmingham for the Restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, beg to approach your Excellency, in the cause of justice and humanity, in behalf of the said John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, praying your Excellency to give your most serious attention to the cases of the three unfortunate men above-named, as they are cases of extreme hardship, and cases whereon your Excellency might exercise your high privilege of recommendation to mercy, with honour to yourself and satisfaction to the whole country. This Committee pray your Excellency to recommend the above-named men to her most gracious Majesty's consideration and mercy. We found our hopes on the following facts, viz:—

1st. That two out of the three Judges before whom the men were arraigned, decided that there was no law to send them to trial for high treason.

2nd. That the prisoners' counsel made an objection to the trial on account of its illegality, and six Judges were of opinion that the objection was legal in point of law, the only doubt being as to the time the objection was made.

3d. That much suffering was caused to the men by the special commission and their hasty removal in the dead of night, without being allowed the consolation of seeing either their wives, their children or their friends. This committee feel confident that now prejudice has wasted away, your Excellency will not suffer the wrong that is done to continue one moment. The facts above named, have induced us as a committee, to endeavour to obtain justice, where so much injustice has been done.

We wish to call the attention of your Excellency to the fact that this committee have seventy memorials, most respectfully worded, passed at public meetings, and signed on behalf of the inhabitants, and, although at great expense, this committee sent a deputation to present the same to her Majesty, yet they were not allowed.

This committee will hand these memorials to your Excellency for presentation, should you think proper to support their prayer, and this committee doubt not, that a majority of the jury who tried the unfortunate men would again recommend them to mercy.

This committee fully trusting in your Excellency's love of justice, and knowing the bitter and virulent feelings of many persons at Newport, and in the country, do respectfully press this point, that your Excellency will, by granting the prayer of this committee, ensure to yourself the respect and gratitude of millions of our fellow-countrymen. And may the Government with which your Excellency is connected, never so far forget the interests of the industrious millions, as to refuse their prayer for justice.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.
Signed on behalf of the committee,
T. H. SHAND.
JOHN WILKINSON, Joint Secretaries.

Committee-room, Oct. 21st, 1841.

The following reply came on Nov. 8th.:—

Whitehall, Oct. 27th, 1841.

SIR,—Secretary Sir James Graham having carefully considered your application in behalf of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, I am directed to express to you his regret that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with public duty, in advising her Majesty to comply with the prayer thereof.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
H. MANNERS SUTTON.

Mr. J. Wilkinson, 5, Cregoe Terrace,
Bell Barn Read, Birmingham.

The answer did not come till the 8th of November.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BIRMINGHAM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

To George Frederick Muntz, Esq., M.P.

SIR,—I am requested by the General Committee of Birmingham for the Restoration of John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, to correspond with you, for the purpose of inquiring if you would have any objections to present a petition and memorial in behalf of the above-named persons. If you have no objections, the Committee would feel much obliged by your consent.

A quick answer will much oblige
Your humble and obedient Servant,
JOHN WILKINSON,
Corresponding Secretary to the Committee.

Birmingham, Nov. 1st, 1841,
5, Cregoe Terrace, Bell Barn Road.

A verbatim copy of the above letter was sent to Joshua Schofield, Esq., M.P., and now follow the respective answers:—

Minories, 2nd November, 1841, Tuesday.

SIR,—I have considered it my duty to present all petitions entrusted to me, and shall not hesitate to present the petition you mention in behalf of Mr. Frost and his unfortunate associates, whenever Parliament again meets.

I am,
Yours, truly,
JOSA. SCHOFIELD.

Mr. John Wilkinson.

Briton Ferry House, near Neath
6th November, 1841.

SIR,—Your letter of the 1st instant only reached me this morning, and I beg to say, in reply, that I have no objection to present the petition and memorial for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones; but I feel it my duty to tell you candidly that I am unable to support their prayer, because I cannot justify their conduct, which, in my opinion, has done more injury to the working classes, than either Whigs or Tories, though they have both done irreparable injury.

Yours, most faithfully,
G. F. MUNTZ.

Mr. John Wilkinson, 5, Cregoe Terrace,

Chartist Intelligence.

DUBLIN.—A new delusion has within the last week been set on foot for the purpose of regaining Mr. O'Connell's popularity with the working classes. You are already aware that Mr. O'Connell said that he never yet did anything for the working classes, and that, as a beginning, he gave twenty shillings. His followers and retainers are now taking great pains to make the people believe that the wages of tradesmen and labourers are to be raised considerably; even the scavengers are under this impression. Those who arrogated to themselves exclusive patriotism, and who were loudest in their abuse and denunciation of place-hunters, are now publicly seeking for places under the new corporation. Only think of that fiery patriot and furious Repealer, Tom Reynolds, having published, in an address to the Lord Mayor and Town Council, his claim to the office of Marechal of Dublin, and Tom Arkins, the cast clothesman, having put forth a similar address to the same body, for the office of sword-bearer to his patron, the Lord Mayor. Several of the smaller fry, particularly those who were most active in assaulting Mr. Lowery, the Chartist Missionary, in Henry-street, in August, 1839, have been provided for as assessors in the several wards of the City. While these things are going on, great preparations are making to collect money, by way of a National Tribute, for the Lord Mayor. This money is called the Annual O'Connell Tribute and is very much wanted at present, to sustain him in office, as Governor of the National Bank of Ireland, and principal of the O'Connell Teetotal Brewery. There are many persons in England under the impression that Mr. O'Connell's "twenty shillings" support of Irish manufacture, has had the effect of reviving trade and manufactures in Ireland, several of whom have come over here, in the hope of obtaining employment as operatives, some of whom having found to their cost, that that too, is delusion, applied to the Lord Mayor within the last week, for the means to return to England. But this application was indignantly and scornfully refused. The want of Mr. Sharman Crawford's Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill is unfortunately beginning to manifest itself, in the shooting of some heartless landlords, who have turned out their tenantry without any compensation for the houses they built, or the waste lands they reclaimed. This is what the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil calls "wild justice."—*Correspondent.*

THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION held their usual meeting on Sunday last, at their great room, No. 14, North Anne-street, Mr. William Woodward in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting; he also read letters from Mr. T. Clarke, of Stockport, and from Mr. A. Bairstow, of Droylsden, Manchester, both letters testifying the good disposition the people of England have towards their suffering brethren in Ireland, and giving a melancholy account of the condition of the working classes, and proving that nothing short of the principles contained in the People's Charter can remedy this present wretched condition.—Mr. O'Higgins rose and read a letter requesting him to propose as members of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, three most respectable freeholders of the county of Longford. Mr. James Hayes moved the admission of Mr. Walter Fortune and Mr. William Winters. Mr. Wood rose and said, that he had been lately to Scotland, and had there seen the great friend of the productive classes, Feargus O'Connor, and had learned from that gentleman that when he had made his tour of Scotland, he would visit "his dear native land." Mr. O'Connor was everywhere except at the Corn Exchange acknowledged to be the working man's friend, and it was because he advocated those principles which alone can ameliorate their present and future condition that he was maligned and hated by the enemies of public liberty. Mr. Wood went into a lucid statement of facts, respecting the conduct of Mr. O'Connor and his disinterestedness, which called forth the plaudits of the meeting. Mr. Wood concluded a most effective speech by moving that Feargus O'Connor, Esq., be admitted. (Great cheering.) Mr. Dyat rose and said, it was with peculiar pleasure he seconded the motion of Mr. Wood. It was rather anomalous that Mr. O'Connor should be the leader of the millions of Englishmen and Scotchmen, and as yet without a place in their association. He was surprised how any Irishman could be so blinded by prejudice as not to see with admiration their fellow countryman so grounded in the confidence, and so high in the estimation of the people of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connor was as yet impeccable as a patriot; he had neither accepted any thing for himself, nor provided for his connexions, as others had done. All he had got was abuse, persecution, and a most severe and unjust imprisonment. His energies, however, seemed only strengthened, and he was now strenuously engaged in a work the most magnificent, as well as the most virtuous, which it ever fell to the lot of man to perform—the political elevation and moral enlightenment of the people. Other political leaders had sought, and were seeking, changes for the benefit of classes, but Mr. O'Connor struggled for the people. He sought to effect a junction with the Irish Repealers. Woe to those, said Mr. Dyot, who abused the influence bestowed on them by a credulous and confiding people, to prevent such junction. (Hear.) But Mr. O'Connor should learn that there were in Ireland men who were too acute to be deluded or deceived; who appreciated the aid proffered by the Chartists of Great Britain, and were ready to make common cause with those with whom they had common interests. (Hear, hear.) Their association was rapidly ramificating through the country, and every meeting day new members were enrolled. The expositions made in that room were so lucid as to carry conviction to any man not obstinately adverse to truth and good sense. He hoped the day was not far distant when they should have a press in Dublin to represent them; then would this Association advance and astound and confound the enemies of the productive classes, whose interests alone ought to be agitated for by, at least, those whom they pay. He was proud to be instrumental in affording their fellow-countryman this mark of their sympathy, respect, and confidence; and he had no doubt they would admit Mr. O'Connor with acclamation and cheers. Mr. Wood again rose and said, he had another Irishman to propose for admission; an Irishman, though in an humble sphere, was distinguished in the country in which he resided for his inflexible integrity, sterling patriotism, and great talent, Mr. Con Murray, the nailor, member of the Lanark Universal Suffrage Association. (Great cheering.) Mr. James Hayes claimed the honour as a brother chip, of seconding the admission of Mr. Murray. Mr. Michael M'Quaid, of Liverpool, was admitted a member; after which he was called to the chair, and thanks given to the Chairman, when the meeting separated.

PRESTON.—On Monday evening last, a very numerous and respectable meeting was held in the Chartist Room, Avenham-street, to take into consideration the alarming state of the country, with a view to some efficient remedy, and the adoption of a petition to Parliament, expressive of the wants and wishes of the meeting. Mr. R. Walton being unanimously called to the chair, opened the meeting by observing that he hoped every one would be heard with patience, whatever might be his political opinions.—Mr. E. Swindlehurst then rose, and in a very energetic speech pointed out the unjust power of class legislation, its consequences upon the rights of labour, and the inevitable destruction it caused to the happiness of the country, and moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the alarming distress that prevails through our once happy land, and most of the evils that afflict society, is caused by class legislation; and being convinced that taxation, without representation, is tyranny, we hereby pledge ourselves to united and unceasing exertions to obtain the People's Charter as a means of preventing future abuses in all our institutions, raising the productive classes to their proper position in society, and by thus removing cause for discontent, enable all to live in peace and comfort." Mr. J. Murphy seconded the resolution, and made some excellent remarks on the objects of faction and party who had endeavoured to direct the attention of the working classes from their agitation for the Charter, and concluded by advising them to join no agitation, short of the one thing needful, the People's Charter. Mr. R. Marsden was then introduced to the meeting, and for upwards of an hour, made a withering exposure of our present *system of Government, which patronised extravagance*, profligacy, and injustice; showed up the monopoly of the land, church, army, navy, and the whole paraphernalia of the system. He then explained, in a masterly manner, the five points of the Charter, and the necessity of their adoption; and implored his hearers to make another determined, legal, and constitutional struggle for their long-lost rights, without which their situations would never be better. A person in the body of the meeting then rose, and commenced a very lengthy address upon the evils of the Corn Laws. He was listened to with great patience a considerable time, until he commenced telling his hearers there was no hope in carrying the Charter, and advised them to join the middle classes for a repeal of the Corn Laws. A scene of confusion then arose, when the Chairman wished to know if the person who had last addressed them had any amendment to propose against the resolution; for he conceived that, having now occupied a considerable portion of the time of the meeting, and it being now getting late, he ought, in courtesy for those who had to attend the call of the factory bell, early in the morning, desist from his present proceeding on this occasion, except he had a decided object in view. Mr. Odlenm then rose, and informed the meeting that if there were any persons in the room who entertained the opinion that an agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws was preferable to an agitation for the Charter, he would meet them in discussion, with the leave of the Council, on Sunday evening next. This proposition appeared to give general satisfaction; and the anti-Corn Law party stating they were satisfied with the resolution, and had no amendment to propose, and that they would attend on Sunday evening next, the original motion was carried without a dissentient voice. Mr. G. Halton, read the petition emanating from the Executive, showed the necessity of its adoption, replied to the observations of the Corn Law Repealer and expressed it as his opinion, that the agitation required to carry a repeal of the Corn Laws, would carry the Charter. He then concluded by moving the adoption of the petition. Mr. Odlenm, seconded the motion, and made an able exposure of the tricks of the factions, whose sole interest was to divide the people, that they might more easily conquer; exhorted the working classes to steer one straight and undeviating course of action, and in the end, they must ultimately triumph. The chairman then put the motion, which was carried unanimously, and after several persons had signed their names to the petition, the meeting broke up.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

NOTICE OF MR O'CONNOR'S YORKSHIRE TOUR.—In consequence of applications from Huddersfield, in accordance with previous arrangements, Mr. O'Connor has been induced to make the following trifling alteration in his route:—He will be at Sheffield on Friday, 3d December, instead of Saturday the 4th, and will be at Huddersfield, on Saturday, the 4th.

NOTTINGHAM.—A delegate meeting for Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, and Rutland, will be held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice Place, Barker Gate, Nottingham, on Sunday, Nov. 28th, at ten o'clock, when it is expected that delegates will be present from every town in the above counties, or if not, those places which cannot send delegates are requested to send letters. All communications to be addressed, post-paid, until Saturday, the 27th, to Mr. William Russell, care of Mr. J. Sweet, bookseller, Goosegate, Nottingham. Important business will be transacted: firstly, to take into consideration the fittest persons to represent those counties in the forthcoming Convention; secondly, to appoint a General Treasurer and Secretary; thirdly, to settle the sum to be raised by each county; and, lastly, to devise means for agitating Lincolnshire and Rutland.

MR. DEAN TAYLOR'S ROUTE FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.—Sunday and Monday, Newark; Tuesday, Radford; Wednesday, Lenton; and Thursday, Beeston.

LEEDS.—Mr. T. B. Smith will lecture in the Chartist Room, Fish-shambles, on Sunday, Nov. 21st, at six o'clock in the evening.

MR. STALLWOOD'S TOUR.—Mr. Stallwood, the East and North Riding Lecturer, will visit the following places during the following week, viz.: Hull, on Monday, 22nd; Beverley, Tuesday, 23rd; Market Weighton, Wednesday, 24th; Driffield, Thursday 25th; Bridlington, Friday, 26th; and Scarborough, Saturday and Sunday, 27th and 28th.

THE EAST AND NORTH RIDING Delegate Meeting will take place at Mr. Sturdy's Black Horse Inn, Market Weighton, on Sunday (to-morrow), at ten o'clock in the morning, when it is expected that delegates will be present from all towns in the above district.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Mr. West will preach on Sunday evening next, November the 21st, at six o'clock, in the Association Room, Upperhead-row.

TROWBRIDGE.—Mr. Clark, of Bath, will lecture at the following places:—Bradford, Monday evening, November the 22nd; Tuesday, the 23rd, at Melksham; Wednesday, the 24th, at Westbury; Thursday, the 25th, at Frome; Friday, the 26th, at Warminster; Saturday, the 27, at Monkton Deveral. Mr. Tudgey is requested to meet Mr. Clark, at Mr. George's, Church-street, Warminster, on Saturday morning, to make arrangements to hold meetings at Were, Shafsbury, and Salisbury. The Chartists in the Trowbridge district can be supplied with Mr. Hobson's Political Almanack, at Mr. J. Moore's, 34, Mortimer-street, Strowbridge.

BATH.—Mr. W. P. Roberts lectures here to-morrow (Sunday) night.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Otley will lecture in the large room, Fig-tree Lane, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at seven o'clock. Subject—"Republican Government."

DERBY.—A County Delegate Meeting will be held here, on Sunday, (to-morrow,) at the house of Mr. Jackson, co-operative store, corner of Wright-street. Important business will be transacted, and a full attendance of delegates from all the districts is requested.

STANNINGLEY.—Messrs. Jennings and Edwards will lecture at this place on Sunday next, in their room, Primrose Hill, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Tuesday evening next, Nov. 23rd, there will be a tea-party and ball at Mr. Mogg's, Temperance Hotel, the profits to go towards the expences of the fund for sending a member to sit in the ensuing Convention.

MR. CANDY intends visiting Manchester and the North through the Potteries, Macclesfield, Congleton, &c. We earnestly recommend him as worthy of the support of every true lover of Chartism, and one that has endured much for the cause. To commence regularly at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Mr. Bairstow will lecture here on Thursday, 25th; Swadlington, on Friday, 26th; Burton-on-Trent, on Saturday, 27th.

Mr. CLISSETT, of Mill Bridge, will preach a sermon in the Chartist Chapel, Longcroft Place, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

ROCHDALE.—The Demonstration Committee are requested to meet in the Association Room on Sunday morning at ten o'clock. Mr. Littler will lecture in the same place in the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

HONLEY.—A district delegate meeting will be held on Sunday next, the 21st day of November, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. C. Wood, Honley, when delegates from Meltham, Holmfirth, Shelley, Burton, Lepton, Almondbury, and Huddersfield are requested, to attend as business of importance is to be done.

MR. O'BRIEN will lecture in Northampton, on Monday and Tuesday, November the 22nd; in Coventry, Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th; in Birmingham, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 27th, 28th, and the 29th; in Wolverhampton, Tuesday, the 30th; in Hanley, Potteries, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 1st and 2nd; in Macclesfield, Thursday, the 3rd; and in Salford, on Monday the 6th of December.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Griffin will lecture in the Chartist Room, Brown-street, on Sunday evening, in which he intends to do justice to the cotton masters for their reductions, and the league for their nibbling policy.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—A delegate meeting of the Loughborough district of the National Charter Association will be held at the Room, Swan-street, on Sunday, Nov. 21st, when Hathern, Long Whaston, Sutton, Normanton, Eastleak, Mount Sorrell, and other villages in the neighbourhood are requested to send delegates.

BRADFORD.—Mr. Ibbetson and Brook will lecture at the Council Room, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

MR. DEWHIRST will lecture at Little Horton, on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock.

Mr. HODGSON will lecture at Daisy Hill, Old Cot, at six o'clock, on Sunday evening.

Mr. ALDERSON and Mr. Ross will lecture at Mr. Shepherd's, Robin Hood, Dunkirk-street, at eight o'clock, on Monday evening.

Mr. JENNINGS and Mr. Ross will lecture at Mr. Wright's, Smiddle's-lane End, on Sunday evening, at six o'clock.

MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. C. Doyle will lecture here on Sunday evening; on Monday, the 22d; on Tuesday, the 23d; on Wednesday, the 24th in the Potteries; and on Thursday and Friday, at Northwich and Middlewich, for the purpose of forming National Charter Associations in those places.

A DELEGATE MEETING will be held in Macclesfield, on Sunday, the 12th of December, when delegates from the whole of the district are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before it,

LONDON.—On Sunday evening next, a lecture will be delivered in the association rooms, Star Coffee House, Golden-lane, by Mr. M'Grath, when a full meeting is expected.

WALWORTH.—Council to meet to-morrow (Sunday), chair to be taken at half-past four precisely. *Members desired to be punctual to time.*

FINSBURY.—Mr. Farrer will lecture at Lunt's Coffee House, on the evening of Monday, Nov. 22nd. The members are requested to attend at eight o'clock. Mr. Benbow will lecture at the same place on the following evening, at eight o'clock.

BERMONDSEY.—Mr. Bails will lecture at the Chartist association room, on Tuesday.

SAINT PANCRAS.—Mr. Wheeler will lecture at the Feathers, Warren-street, on Sunday. Subject—"Superiority of the democratic over every other form of Government."

HACKNEY.—Mr. Farren will lecture here on Tuesday. Subject—"The Corn Laws."

LIMEHOUSE.—A lecture will be delivered at the association rooms, Causeway, on Tuesday.

TOWER-HAMLETS.—Mr. Farren will lecture at the Carpenter's Arms, Brick-lane, on Sunday. Subject—"Superiority of Chartism over every other means proposed for ameliorating the condition of the people."

LEICESTERSHIRE.—Mr. Bairstow, Midland Counties' lecturer will preach at Ilkeston, in the Market-place, on Sunday afternoon, the 21st, to begin at two o'clock, and, at the same place, on Monday evening, the 22nd, at eight o'clock. At Heanor, on Tuesday evening, the 23d. At Derby, on Wednesday evening the 24th. At Burton-on-Trent, on Thursday evening, the 25th; and at Swadlincote, on Friday evening, the 26th. Friends at these places will please to give publicity to the above.

LONDON SOCIAL INSTITUTION, JOHN-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—A public discussion will take place on Thursday, and Friday evenings, Nov. 26th and 27th, between Mr. Lloyd Jones, and Mr. Parry, on the relative merits of Socialism and the Charter. This discussion originated in a challenge given to Mr. Parry by Mr. Jones, on the evening of one of those interesting debates, which take place every Friday in the Social Institution. We understand that the question will be ultimately submitted to the decision of the meeting, and we trust our London Chartist friends will make a point of being present.

DARLINGTON.—The Chartists of this town will in future, meet in the commodious room, lately occupied by the Social body in Park-street; the meeting night in future will be on Tuesday instead of Wednesday.

LECTURE.—Mr. William Jones will lecture at the Temperance Hotel, on Monday next, at eight o'clock in the evening. On Tuesday evening, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, at six o'clock; and at the Methodist Chapel, Bond-street, Preston, on the same evening, at eight o'clock.

WEST RIDING.—A West Riding delegate meeting will be held at Dewsbury on Sunday, November 28, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. WEST, West Riding lecturer, will lecture at Bradford on Monday, November 22nd; Keighley, Tuesday, 23rd; Haworth, Wednesday, 24th; Thornton, Thursday, 25th; Batley, Friday, 26th; Morley, Saturday, 27th; Hunslet, Monday, 29th; Horbury, Tuesday, 30th.

LEEDS....WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS to the operative enumeration fund:—

	£.	s.	d.
Balance brought forward...	6	7	2½
Mr. James Haliwell	0	1	0
Mr. John Haliwell, Triangle Inn	0	1	0
Collected by Mr. Tillotson, Shakspeare Tavern	0	1	4
From contributors at Titley, Tatham, and Walker's, per Henry Thomas	0	4	0
Ditto ditto ditto per Mr. Davidson	0	3	10
Ditto ditto ditto per Thomas Child...	0	1	2
Ditto ditto ditto per Marvell Wild	0	1	11
Ditto, Messrs. Brown and Co., per James Vevers	0	2	4
Ditto, Messrs. Marshall's overlookers, per William Wildredge	0	7	7
Ditto, Fenton, Murray, and Jackson's, (Machine side) per Wm. Hesketh ..	0	4	0
Ditto, Rogers and Hartley, per Wm. Cliff...	0	1	0
Ditto, Wm. Robinson and Co.'s, per Alex. Towart	0	1	4
Ditto, Sheepshanks's New Mill, per J. Saville	0	3	4
Ditto, Messrs. Sherwood and Booth's knife men, per Benjamin Hodgson ...	0	2	3
Ditto, George Smith and Co., per J. Shackleton	0	1	1
Ditto, Mr. Corcoran, per Thomas Card...	0	1	0
Ditto, Mr. Brownridge's, per William Chippendale	0	2	11
Ditto, Ripley and Ogle's, per Edward Metcalf	0	2	0
Ditto, Mr. Prichard's, Burley Mill, per James Bannister	0	2	6
Ditto, Robert Wood and Son's, per James Stewart	0	1	6
Ditto, Hallily's, Hope-street mill, per Mr. Humphry Bloomfield	0	2	2
Ditto, James Binns and Sons, per S. M. Warn	0	5	4
Ditto, Mr. Porter's, per Thomas Fox ...	0	0	9
Ditto, Lord and Brook's, per William Robinson	0	3	1
Ditto, Mr. Holdforth's, per Jacob Wood	0	2	5
	£9	8	0½

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—On Friday, the 29th ult. A man applied at the workhouse for relief, and after waiting three hours, he was told that there were so many cases before him, he could not be heard that night; he had better go home and come again on Wednesday. He said if I get no relief before Wednesday, I shall want none; and the man died on Sunday evening, and was buried on Wednesday. Ought not some inquiry to be made into these proceedings?

LEEDS WINTER FAIR.—This fair commenced o Monday morning. The show of horses was as usual miserable, there not being a decent nag of any sort to be seen. The beast market was almost as bad. A man, an adept at knavery, contrived, on Monday forenoon, to sell two beasts, which did not belong to him, for £32, and having got the money he bolted. The unlucky purchaser, on attempting to drive away his bargain, was stopped by the real owner; the seller has not been since heard of. The statutes, on Tuesday, were well attended by both male and female servants, and we believe many succeeded in getting hired; the demand for good servants being equal to what it has been for some time. In the pleasure fair there was amusement in abundance. The chief attraction, however, was Wombwell's collection of wild beasts; but besides Wombwell's there were two or three smaller collections. There were great crowds to look at them outside; but we have not heard that they had any of them any extra success. As usual, the pickpockets were in attendance, and sundry handkerchiefs and other articles changed pockets. We have not heard of any very extensive transactions in this line, the police being on the alert, by whom several practitioners were seized and locked up.

KEIGHLEY.—On Saturday last, the houses of Mr. Wm. Rhodes, and Mr. David Weatherhead, were entered by three officials, who, in the name of the pious Rector, William Busfield, took from the former a good clock, and from the latter a mahogany table and desk, for refusing to pay their Easter dues. This barefaced act, so opposed to the spirit of Christianity, committed in the nineteenth century, by a man lately thrust upon the inhabitants without either their knowledge or consent, is producing a great deal of sensation. The goods are to be sold in the Market-place to-morrow, and a public meeting is to be held to-day (Wednesday) to devise means for putting an end to his proceedings. Bills have also been posted, calling the attention of the inhabitants to the subject, and there is no doubt that this relic of the dark ages, will find some difficulty in establishing his inquisition in Keighley.

BIRMINGHAM.—MASONS' STRIKE.—An adjourned meeting was held at the Grand Turk, Bell-street, on Wednesday last, at which a number of delegates from the various trades and other parties friendly to the strike of the London stonemasons attended. Mr. Roddis, stonemason, was called to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved of. Delegates from a great number of trades attended, who all promised further support. The meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. George White, and a committee was appointed to arrange for a public meeting of the inhabitants generally in order still further to render support. The sum of £16 17s. was handed into the treasurer. The committee meet every Saturday evening to receive subscriptions; and meetings are held every Wednesday evening, at the Grand Turk, Bell-street, to which all friends are invited.

CIRENCESTER.—At the weekly meeting on Monday, a discussion on a motion by Mr. Beecham for a vote of confidence in Messrs. Hetherington, Lovett, and Collins terminated in the adoption of the following amendment:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that Messrs. Lovett, Collins, and Hetherington are entitled to the best thanks of the people for their past valuable services in the cause of democracy, and although we admire their proposed plan, we consider it at present impracticable. We therefore hope they will now, forgetting all that is past of an unpleasant nature, cordially unite with the National Charter Association in preparing for the great campaign of 1842, and thereby deserve the lasting gratitude of the people; and that this *meeting has full* confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and return him their sincere thanks, and hope when he is in the West of England he will visit Cirencester." Mr. Smith gave notice that he should, on Monday next, move, that we join the National Charter Association.

OLDHAM.—MORE CHARTIST PERSECUTION.—Nothing will surprise the public more than to know that after our best men in the movement have been imprisoned for advocating the cause of truth, righteousness, and justice, to the number of four or five hundred, that the insatiable appetite of the bloodhounds should still thirst for more Chartist blood. But, however they may be surprised, it is a fact, that one of those loving Christian Parsons (in name only) of whom we have so many in this country, as to institute a charge of being president of a meeting of an unlicensed room, against a poor but honest working man but a sincere chartist, named James Dawson, when James Leach, of Manchester, delivered a lecture in July last, at Lees, near Oldham, and a charge of one penny made to defray expences. For the above offence, if offence it may be called, the above named individual, is now separated from his family, and suffering imprisonment in Salford jail. In last week's *Star* you will find an account of the money received in support of the family of James Dawson, of Lees, and it is the intention of the committee to publish an account of all receipts. Donations will be thankfully received on behalf of the family of the above named individual, from any of our Chartist friends, by Henry Smethurst, Smethurst-street, Oldham, or Leonard Heslop, Temperance Hotel, Oldham.

HUDDERSFIELD.—According to announcement Mr. Leach, of Manchester, delivered a most impressive lecture in the Guild Hall, to a numerous and attentive audience. He dilated at some length on the present distressed state of the country, particularly amongst the labouring classes, on the various causes that have been long working to produce the same, and the combination of those causes tending to keep down labour and to maintain other monopolies. The first and great cause he stated to be the monopoly of the land, which first gave rise to the monopoly of legislation, which gave rise to the circulating medium which produced the monopoly of machinery, that of labour and every other monopoly that now degrades a laborious and starving people. He also proved that there is less paid in wages for labour now than there were years ago by upwards 150 millions per annum. He proved to demonstration how on the other hand every sinecure, every pension of every description had increased in value as their labour had become depreciated. He shewed the necessity of the united efforts of the labouring classes, shewing them how ridiculous it was to expect any other class above them giving them relief, as all those classes were interested in keeping them degraded. He called upon them to join the union with heart and hand—to sign the petition with sincerity, and to give the lie to the calumniating enemies who could only taunt them as physical-force Chartists; but to tell those enemies the Chartists have learnt to know that the strongest pike, and the most dreaded by despots, is the pike of reason, firmly grasped by the hand of justice. At the conclusion, a very interesting discussion followed between the lecturer and Mr. Spiers, Social Missionary. Both gentlemen displayed great ability, and both agreed upon the principles of the Charter as being just, and that Mr. Spiers would sign the petition with all his heart; and did the Charter but depend upon his giving it, it would be given to-morrow.

DUBLIN.

(From our Correspondent.)

As I anticipated in the communication of last week, Mr. O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor on Monday last, which has given his followers and expectants great satisfaction. Mr. O'Connell, a short time since, attended a meeting for the encouragement of Irish manufacture, and said, that "he had never yet done anything for the working classes, but that he would begin now and put his hand in his pocket," and paid over to the treasurer, for the encouragement of Irish manufacture, the munificent subscription of TWENTY SHILLINGS!!! Hear this, ye poor exiled ill-used Irish tradesmen! Here is encouragement held out to you, to return to your native country. The busy hum of the Irish shuttle shall now cheer the heart of the Irish widow, orphan, and matron. Something has at length been done for the working classes. Let it never be forgotten, that the great Liberator, now Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, has subscribed twenty shillings for the encouragement of Irish manufacture. As the robe usually wore by the Lord Mayor was made of scarlet cloth, and as there was none to be had of Irish manufacture, the Lord Mayor as a further proof of his determination to support the Irish manufacturers, gave an order to his friend, Tom Arkins, the cast-clothsman, to get him a robe of Irish scarlet velvet, which robe after all was but second-hand, as it was worn before the Lord Mayor saw it; but the best of all is, that the Lord Mayor exhibited himself on the balcony in front of his house, in Merrion-square, to his deluded followers, arrayed in all the gaudy and fantastic habiliments of office, while at the same time he accused mild, sensible, and unassuming Mr. Crawford of being swallowed up by overweening vanity. This ridiculous charge afforded infinite amusement to the sensible portion of the citizens of Dublin, notwithstanding which he has a very numerous train of followers, who place the utmost confidence in him, and who labour under the delusive hope that he will ultimately achieve some great good for them. Twelve years' experience has not opened their eyes to his political delinquencies—

"For well th' impostor knows all lures and arts
That Lucifer *e're* taught to *'tangle* hearts."

THE IRISH UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION met on Sunday last, at their great room, No. 14, North Ann-street, Mr. William O'Toole in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; after which the Secretary read a letter from Mr. T. Mooney, of Gowran, County Kilkenny, requesting *Star*-light in that quarter. Mr. O'Higgins read an admirable letter from the Rev. Mr. Ryan, which was received with every mark of respect and approbation. Mr. Atkinson was called upon by the meeting to deliver a short lecture on the principles of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association, which he did in a masterly style, and during the delivery of which he was much cheered. *Mr. Rafter rose to move the admission of* Mr. Joseph Hammond, who, he said, was an old and tried friend in the cause of the people. Mr. Hammond briefly thanked the meeting for the honour of being admitted a member. Mr. Dyot rose and said he was glad to have the opportunity of correcting an error into which Mr. Atkinson had fallen. In the course of his admirable address, he said that the members did not agitate sufficiently for the cause. Now he (Mr. Dyot) thought it far better to urge the principles of the Charter by reason than by appealing to the passions and prejudices of a people already too much excited, and whose reason was prepossessed by an artful and designing agitator, whose sole object was money, while his (Mr. Dyot's) object was to call back men to reason and experience. He was a worker in the cause of universal political redemption, and he was sure that if one man would endeavour to reform another, the work would go on bravely. He would conclude by proposing for admission one who would be a great auxiliary to them, Mr. M. G. Conway. (Cheers.)—After which Mr. Conway rose and said, he thanked them for the high honour they had conferred upon him, and he begged to assure the meeting that since he had come to the use of reason, he had entertained the opinions advocated by the Chartists of Great Britain and Ireland, and specially set forth in the People's Charter. He admired Mr. O'Connell perhaps more than any man in Ireland; he had watched him during his struggle for religious liberty; he had seen him surrounded by the talent and eloquence of the country, and by the whole of the Catholic priesthood, whose united powers achieved one of the greatest moral victories with which the history of the world furnishes us. It is but justice to Mr. O'Connell to say, that he was the chief mover in the great moral struggle, and is therefore entitled to the honours of the victory, and there (said Mr. Conway) his usefulness ended; for, after Catholic Emancipation, we find him wriggling himself into an alliance with the Whigs for the purpose of getting places for his sons, and sons-in-law, from that faction whom he has justly designated as "base, bloody and brutal," and who, but for the support he gave them, would long since have had to resign even before they passed the Poor Law Amendment act that separates husband from wife, and the children from both. Long before he had seen the letters of Mr. Crawford he was opposed to Mr. O'Connell's scheme of Repeal, the agitation of which was mere delusion and intended as such. Had Mr. O'Connell been sincere in his agitation of that great measure, he could, when he had the people of England and Scotland with him, he could have extorted any measure from the FINALITY faction, instead of which he multiplied in the House of Commons, by every means in his power, the enemies of that measure; in 1837 he not only put the question of Repeal in abeyance, but called upon the Irish constituencies to demand no other pledge from the candidates than that of supporting her Majesty's Ministers, the sworn enemies of the Repeal of the Union. (Great cheering.) Here a man, who said his name was Brennan, and that he was a Repeal Warden and a schoolmaster, made a furious attack upon the Association, which he said was opposed to the views and interests of Mr. O'Connell. He then turned like a bear on Messrs. Conway and Dyot, who he said were traitors to O'Connell. He then said he was astonished at the conduct of Mr. O'Higgins, whose relations he knew to be honourable and patriotic gentlemen. He came there to call Mr. O'Higgins to account for the vote he gave at the municipal elections. Why did he not vote for Mr. O'Connell's "whole ticket," for men whom he knew would vote with Mr. O'Connell in everything in the Town Council? (Hear, hear, from Mr. O'Higgins.) Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Warden continued vociferating in this strain for a considerable time, to the great amusement of the whole meeting. He ultimately sat down roaring at the top of his voice "that he never was so laughed at before." Mr. O'Higgins rose and gave Mr. O'Connell's unfortunate Repeal warden the most awful castigation that ever man suffered, and so keenly did he feel it, that he and his party kept shifting towards the door, Mr. O'Higgins and several members imploring them not to go until they would hear all, but no entreaty could induce them to remain. The meeting was further addressed by Messrs. Clarke and Wood. Mr. Woodward was called to the chair, and thanks given to the Chairman, when the meeting seperated, each as he went his way laughing at the folly and signal defeat of Mr. O'Connell's Repeal warden and friends.

TO THE CHARTISTS.—Recent circumstances have rendered it absolutely necessary that the Chartists of Great Britain should be acquainted with the names of the persons who assaulted Mr. Lowery, the Chartist missionary, in Henry-street, Dublin, in August, 1839. No. 1. Thomas M. Ray, that is "Dear Ray," who planned the attack, and whose son got an appointment from the Whigs. 2. J. J. Murphy, an attorney. 3. R. Lawrenson, who boasted of having torn Mr. Lowery's coat. 4. Thos. Arkins, the cast clothesman, who led on the unfortunate "Billy Welters," first to get drunk, and then to attack the Chartists. 5. C. Cayne, formerly a hawker of hats in the purlieus of St. Giles's. 6. Thomas Reynolds, who said "that the Chartist missionary should show his credentials, and then he would have him taken and put into Newgate, where no good Irishman would visit him."

TODMORDEN.—Mr. O'Brien lectured here on Thursday week, after which thirty members were enrolled. The weekly meeting was held as usual on Tuesday night, when it was resolved that there be forty-eight petition sheets, and a hundred copies of the petition obtained.

CLECKHEATON.—Mr. West lectured here on Monday evening.

CLAYTON.—The cause of Chartism is again improving in Clayton. On Wednesday last, a public meeting was held in the School room, which was numerously and respectably attended. Several heart-stirring speeches were made. The People's Petition was unanimously agreed to. A meeting is to be held every week to establish the good cause.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—WANTON MISCHIEF.—On Friday evening, the 5th inst., the sign of Mr. Skevington, the "Charter Inn," was shot through with bullets in seven places. About twelve months since this same sign was painted over in the night, *a la Waterford.* In neither of these cases of wanton mischief did the watchman know anything at all about the perpetrator. The work, however, is known to be that of persons whose "respectability" may yet prove to be a shield less potent than they think.

STOCKPORT.—The cotton masters of this town, having given notice of a reduction in the earnings of the spinners of 12s. per week, and the workmen turning out to resist it, they (the masters) scoured the country to find "knobsticks," in which they succeeded; and now they have given notice to their original hands, who are out of employment, and consequently very miserable, that they must leave their houses, carrying out the same system of ejectment as the landlords of Ireland. What boots it, then, whether we are robbed by landlords or cotton lords? ought we not, rather, to contend for a power which will protect us against both?

MANCHESTER.—HUNT'S BIRTH DAY.—On Monday evening last, the Brown-street Chartists celebrated the birth-day of Henry Hunt, by a tea party and ball, *holden in their room.* The arrangements and preparations under the management of Mr. Hargreave and his two daughters were everything that could be desired, both as to elegance and comfort. The room was splendidly set out with flags, banners, paintings, portraits, and other decorations. Over the President's chair hung a fine portrait of Hunt in a rich gold frame, and immediately facing the audience a large oil painting of the bloody field-day of Peterloo, on 16th of August, 1819. The room was well lighted up with gas, and the tables were tastefully set out. At eight o'clock, a very respectable company sat down to tea. About twenty minutes were occupied in discussing the cake and gunpowder, after which, the cloth being drawn and the tables "sided," the Rev. James Schofield was called to the chair amidst rapturous applause. The Rev. Gentleman briefly and courteously acknowledged the compliment paid him, and eulogised the patriot to whose memory they were met to do honour, whom in his life-time he had known and loved, and whose principles he had made his own. The first toast from the Chair was "The People, the legitimate source of all power," responded to by Mr. John Hargraves. Air—Marseilloise Hymn. "The immortal memory of the late Henry Hunt, and those who fell on Peterloo;" responded to by Mr. Whitaker. Air—The Dead March. The next toast was, "Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and J. B. O'Brien, Esq.—may their patriotic exertions be duly appreciated by a grateful people." Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which this toast was received by the audience; it is impossible to describe it, suffice it that every means by which gratification could be expressed by both sexes was resorted to. Air—"Auld lang syne." "The amiable though exiled Frost and